

**THE AUSTRALIAN BASELINE SEA LEVEL
MONITORING PROJECT**

MONTHLY DATA REPORT

FEBRUARY 2012



Australian Government

Bureau of Meteorology

This report was prepared by the National Tidal Centre, Bureau of Meteorology.



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Bureau of Meteorology

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Quality Certification:

I authorise the issue of this Australian Baseline Sea Level Monitoring Project Monthly Data Report for February 2012 in accordance with National Tidal Centre Quality Assurance procedures.

William Mitchell
Manager - National Tidal Centre

The Australian Baseline Sea Level Monitoring Project

Monthly Data Report

FEBRUARY 2012

INTRODUCTION

The mission of the Australian Baseline Sea Level Monitoring Project (ABSLMP) is to monitor changes in sea level around Australia. It involves the operation and maintenance of an array of high-resolution sea level gauges and associated meteorological instruments (see Figure B) and management of a quality-controlled national database of observations that is made available to the scientific and wider communities.

This report is one of a series of monthly data reports that provide tables and figures summarising the data collected to date. The accompanying text relates primarily to the quality of the data rather than its interpretation. Periodic scientific evaluation of the data in the context of climate variability and climate change is provided in an annual data report.

The trends are derived from the sea level record. However, readers are cautioned against drawing any conclusions from short duration records, particularly when used in isolation from other phenomena. The sea level record includes natural variability, such as El Niño events and the effects of atmospheric, oceanographic and geological processes. It is important to note that as the sea level record becomes longer, the short-term trend estimate becomes more stable and reliable. Vertical movement of the instrumentation relative to local topography is monitored and the results are listed on the Geoscience Australia web site.

NOTES ON THE DATA FOR FEBRUARY 2012

Sea level data return (Figures 1 and 17) was good for most operative stations during February 2012. Please note that no data exists for Port Stanvac since November 2010 as the station was removed to allow the former owners of the site (Mobil Refining Australia) to rehabilitate and vacate the Port Stanvac oil refinery precinct. Re-establishment of the gauge depends on the long-term future of the wharf. The Broome Port Authority's policy of switching off the power when fuel ships are in dock resulted in the loss of 56 hours of Broome sea level and ancillary data during February. Ongoing tele-communications issues at Cocos Islands were addressed with the installation of a BGAN (Broadband Global Area Network) system during the calibration and maintenance visit in February. Calibration and maintenance visits were also undertaken at Hillarys and Esperance during February. Wind monitoring at Hillarys has been restored and whilst repairs were made to the physical wind monitoring equipment at Esperance, restricted access to the wind monitoring electronics means erroneous readings are still being recorded. Erroneous wind data from Cape Ferguson and Groote Eylandt indicates continued failure of the wind monitoring equipment at these sites. No water temperatures have been recorded for Darwin since the water temperature sensor failed in February 2011.

The residuals (Figures 2 and 3), being the difference between the observations and the tidal predictions, are the non-tidal components of the sea level. They are primarily the consequence of short-term meteorological effects shown in Figures 5 and 9, and can also indicate the passage of a tsunami. The meteorological convention is followed in Figure 5 where the vector indicates the direction from which the wind is blowing.

Figure 10 compares the mean, maximum and minimum values for air temperature, water temperature and barometric pressure for February 2012 with the long-term values. Note that the long-term ranges are calculated using the previous sets of February data for each station *excluding* the current month of data.

Maximum February air temperatures were set at Broome (38.5°C) and Esperance (39.8°C). Minimum February barometric pressures were recorded at Thevenard (992.5 hPa), Portland (989.0 hPa) and Cape Ferguson (992.4 hPa). Water temperatures for all sites fell within the long-term February ranges.

Figure 11 shows the monthly mean sea levels with respect to an arbitrary fixed offset from the zero of the tide gauge. The monthly mean sea levels contain seasonal variations, in contrast to the sea level anomalies (Figure 12), which have the seasonal signals and trends removed from the data.

Positive sea level anomalies above +5 cm were observed at Broome (+6cm), Hillarys (+13cm), Esperance (+11cm), Thevenard (+12cm), Portland (+7cm), Lorne (+6cm), Stony Point (+6cm) and Burnie (+7cm) whilst sea levels were closer to normal for all other sites.

Figure 13 shows the history of the short-term sea level trend for each site during the life of the Australian Baseline Sea Level Monitoring Project. Table 1 lists the commencement of operation, the latest sea level trend and the change in trend with respect to the previous month's analysis. It is important to stress that as the sea level record becomes longer, the short-term trend estimate becomes more stable and reliable. Observed trends in sea level include natural variability, for example, events such as El Niño and effects due to many other atmospheric, oceanographic and geological processes. Longer-term data sets for all stations are required in order to separate the effects of the different signals. ***Please exercise caution in interpreting the short-term trends in the table below*** – they will almost certainly change over the coming years as the data set increases in length.

A negative barometric pressure anomaly (Figure 14) of -2.0 hPa was recorded at Portland during February whilst anomalies were near zero for all other locations. It is difficult to relate the water and air temperature anomalies (Figures 15 and 16) directly to those of barometric pressure and sea level without considering other effects, such as localised currents, wind speeds and directions. The anomalies are primarily used to quality check the water and air temperature data. During February 2012 positive water temperature anomalies greater than +0.5°C were observed at Cocos Islands (+0.6°C), Hillarys (+0.7°C), Portland (+0.7°C), Burnie (+1.5°C), Spring Bay (+1.0°C), Rosslyn Bay (+0.9) and Cape Ferguson (+0.6), whilst water temperature anomalies were near zero for all other locations. Positive air temperature anomalies near or greater than +0.5°C were observed at Cocos Islands (+0.5°C), Portland (+0.9°C), Burnie (+0.8°C) and Spring Bay (+0.7°C). Negative anomalies of -0.6°C were observed at Thevenard and Port Kembla for February 2012.

The number of hits to the Australian Baseline Sea Level Monitoring Project (ABSLMP) web pages from January 2009 to February 2012 are given in Figure A.

Please note: Tide gauges at Stony Point and Lorne do not record air temperature, water temperature and barometric pressure data and are not present in Figures 3,7,8,9,11,12,13 and 16. The tide gauge at Lorne does not record wind data and is not present in Figures 4, 5 and 6.

Table 1: Tide gauge position, data start date, short-term sea level trends and change in trend from the previous month for the Australian Baseline array through February 2012.

Recent short-term sea level trends in the project area based upon SEAFRAME data through February, 2012				
Location	Lat / Long	Installation Date	Trend (mm/yr)	Change from previous month
Cocos Islands	12°07'07.1"S / 96°53'30.9"E	Sep 1992	+8.5	0.0
Groote Eylandt	13°51'36.2"S / 136°24'56.1"E	Sep 1993	+9.2	0.0
Darwin	12°28'18.4"S / 130°50'45.1"E	May 1990	+8.8	0.0
Broome	18°00'03.0"S / 122°13'07.1"E	Nov 1991	+9.2	+0.1
Hillarys	31°49'32.0"S / 115°44'18.9"E	Nov 1991	+9.8	+0.2
Esperance	33°52'15.2"S / 121°53'43.3"E	Mar 1992	+6.3	+0.1
Thevenard	32°08'56.2"S / 133°38'28.8"E	Mar 1992	+4.9	+0.1
Port Stanvac	35°06'31.0"S / 138°28'1.3"E	Jun 1992	+4.7	0.0
Portland	38°20'36.4"S / 141°36'47.4"E	Jul 1991	+3.3	+0.1
Lorne	38°32'49.4"S / 143°59'19.8"E	Jan 1993	+2.8	+0.1
Stony Point	38°22'19.7"S / 145°13'28.9"E	Jan 1993	+2.7	+0.1
Burnie	41°03'0.3"S / 145°54'54.0"E	Sep 1992	+3.2	+0.1
Spring Bay	42°32'45.1"S / 147°55'57.8"E	May 1991	+3.5	0.0
Port Kembla	34°28'25.5"S / 150°54'42.7"E	Jul 1991	+3.1	0.0
Rosslyn Bay	23°09'39.7"S / 150°47'24.6"E	Jun 1992	+3.9	0.0
Cape Ferguson	19°16'38.4"S / 147°03'30.4"E	Sep 1991	+4.7	0.0

*Port Stanvac decommissioned November 2010

Figure A: Number of hits on the Australian Baseline Sea Level Monitoring Project web pages from 2009 to February 2012.

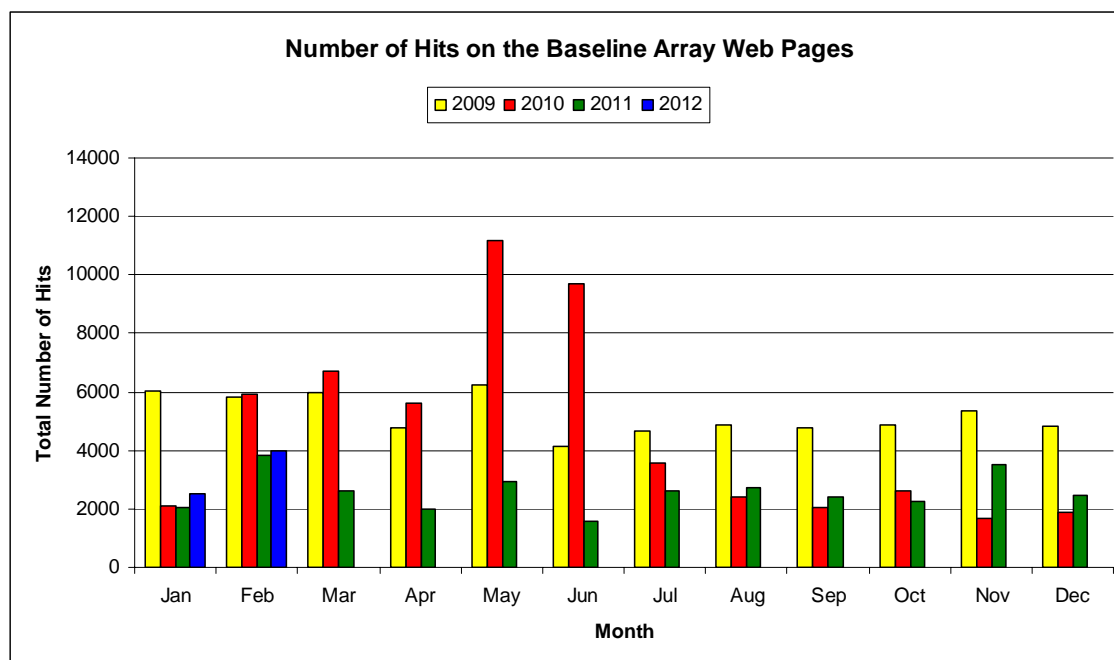
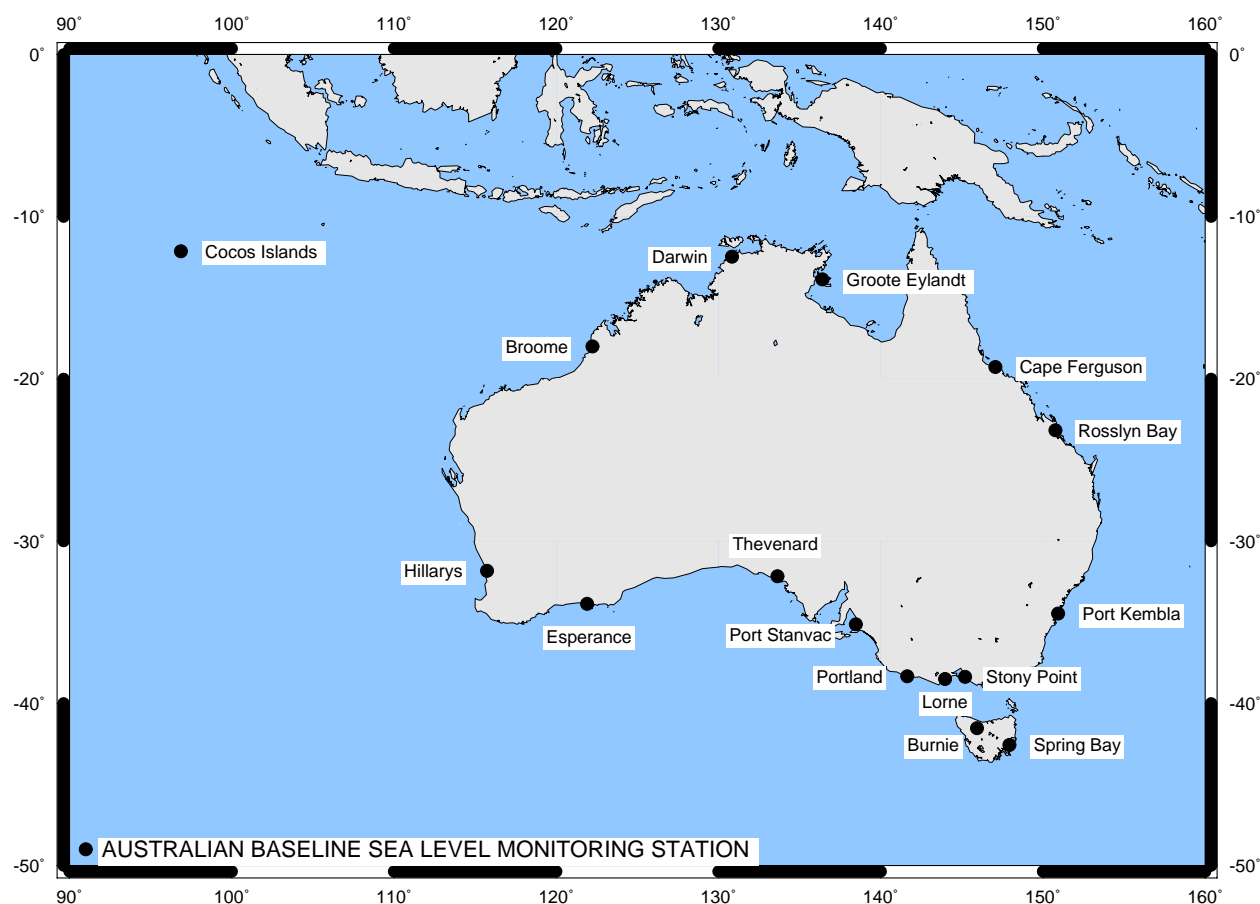


Figure B: Australian Baseline Sea Level Monitoring Project sites.



The *Monthly Data Report* is prepared by the NTC, Bureau of Meteorology. Staff members produce the text, plots and tables.

Further information on the *Monthly Data Report* and other projects conducted by the NTC, Bureau of Meteorology can be obtained from the following address.

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Please note the following:

While all care has been taken in the collection, analysis and compilation of the data, it is supplied on the condition that neither the *Commonwealth of Australia* nor the NTC, Bureau of Meteorology shall be liable for any loss or injury whatsoever arising from the use of the data. The Commonwealth of Australia holds copyright for material contained in this document.

Figure 1

**FEBRUARY 2012
SIX MINUTE SEA LEVEL OBSERVATIONS (m)**

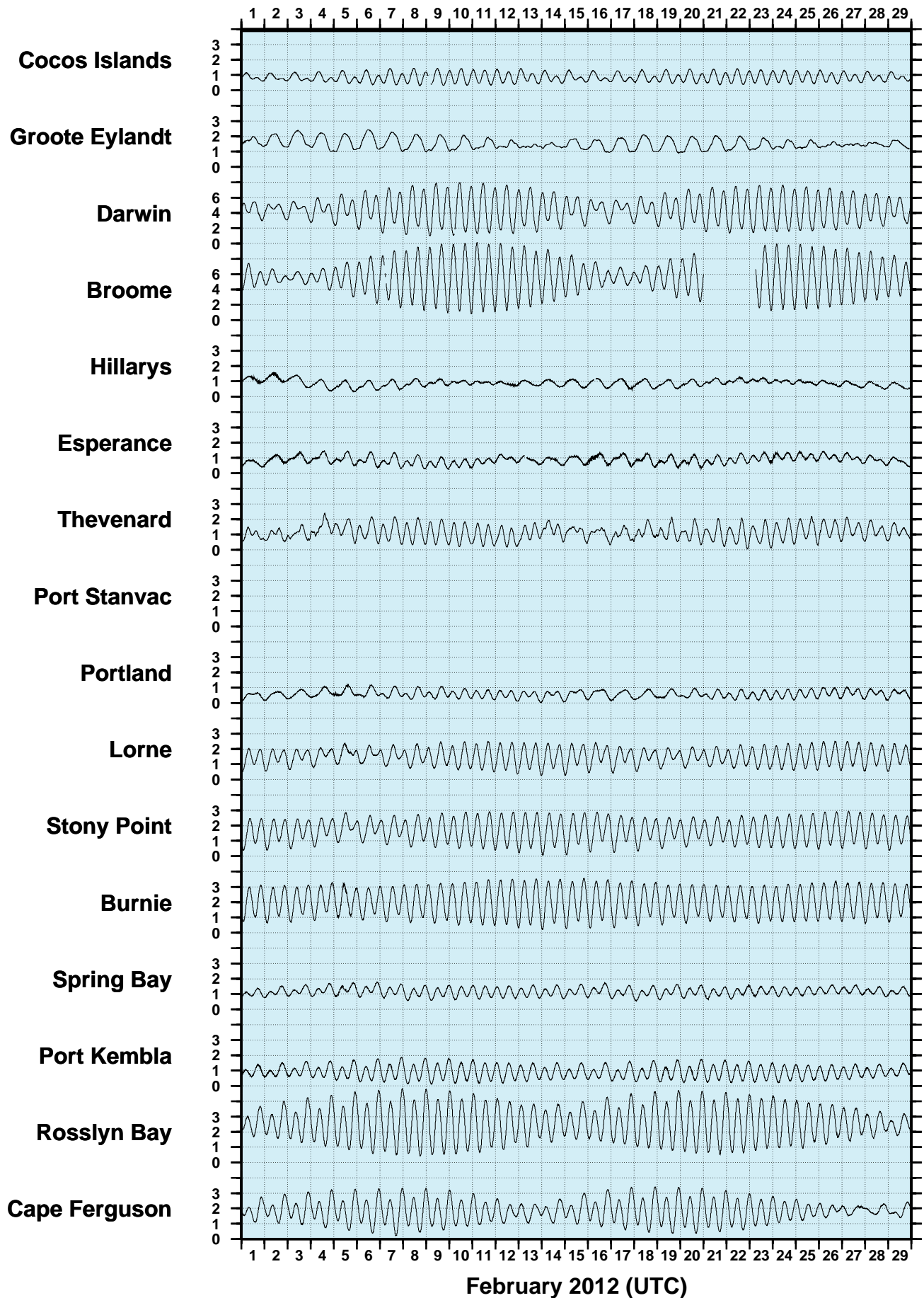


Figure 2

FEBRUARY 2012
SIX MINUTE RESIDUAL WATER LEVELS (m)

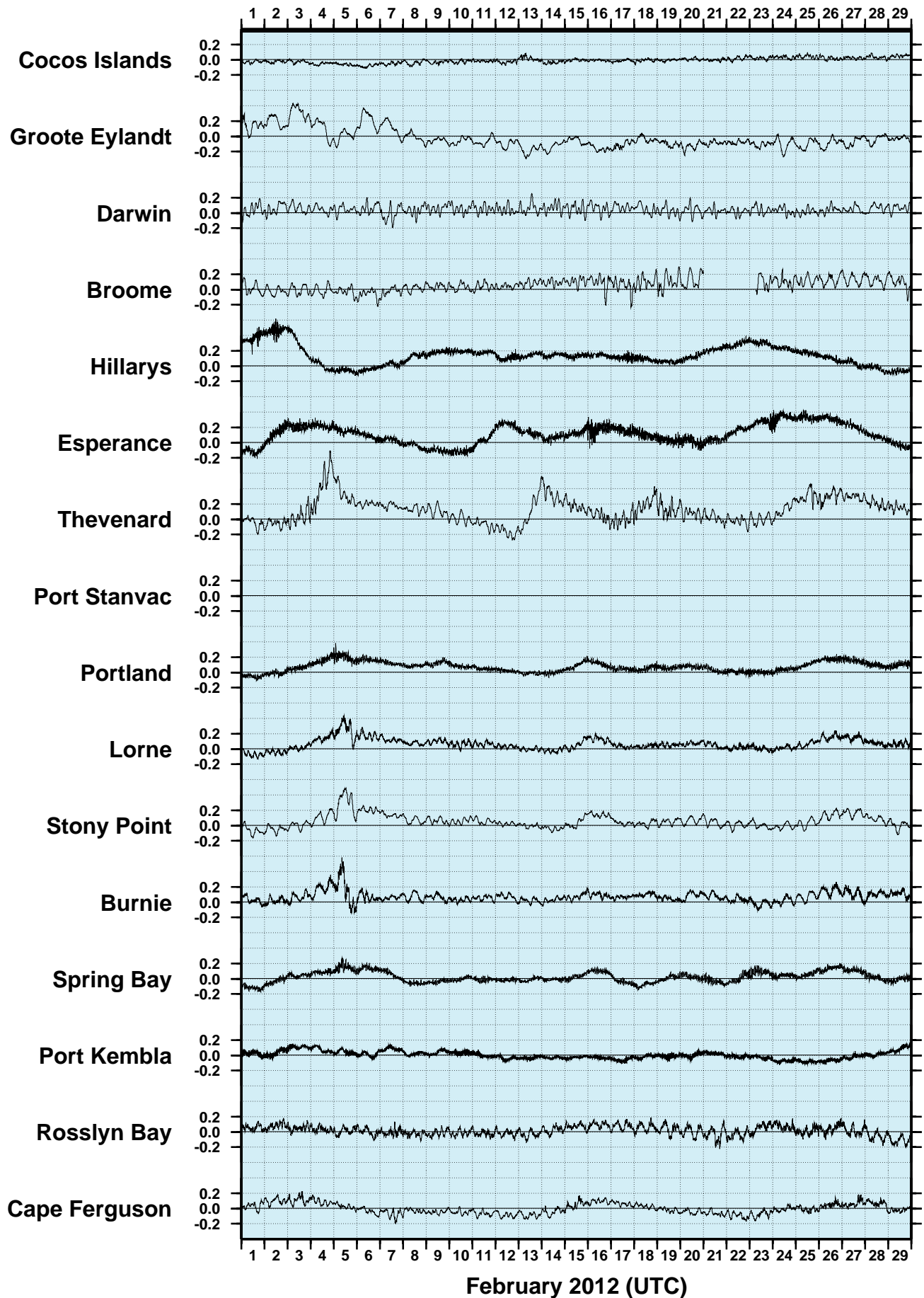


Figure 3
FEBRUARY 2012
SIX MINUTE RESIDUALS
ADJUSTED FOR ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE (m)

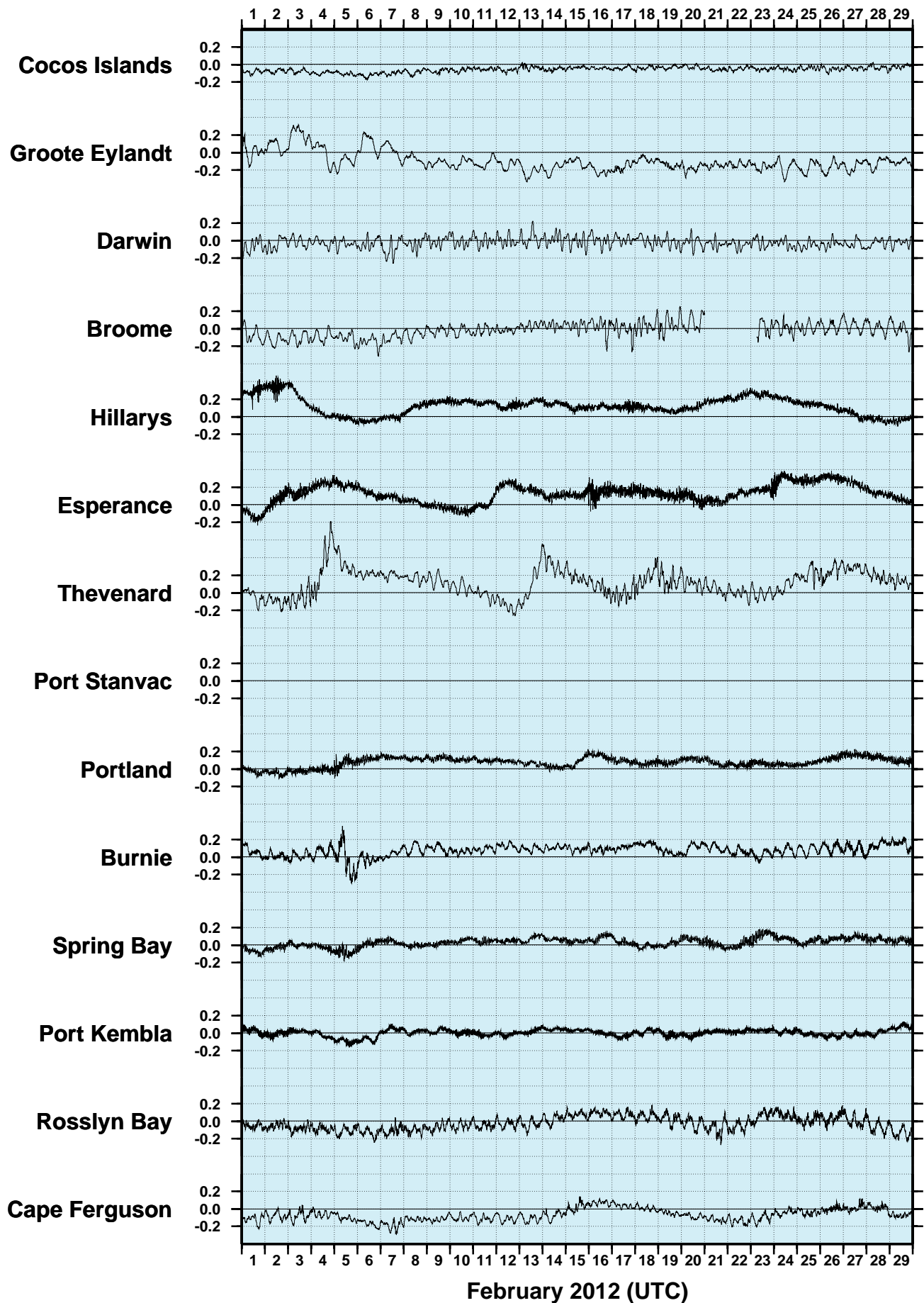


Figure 4

**FEBRUARY 2012
HOURLY WIND SPEEDS (m/s)**

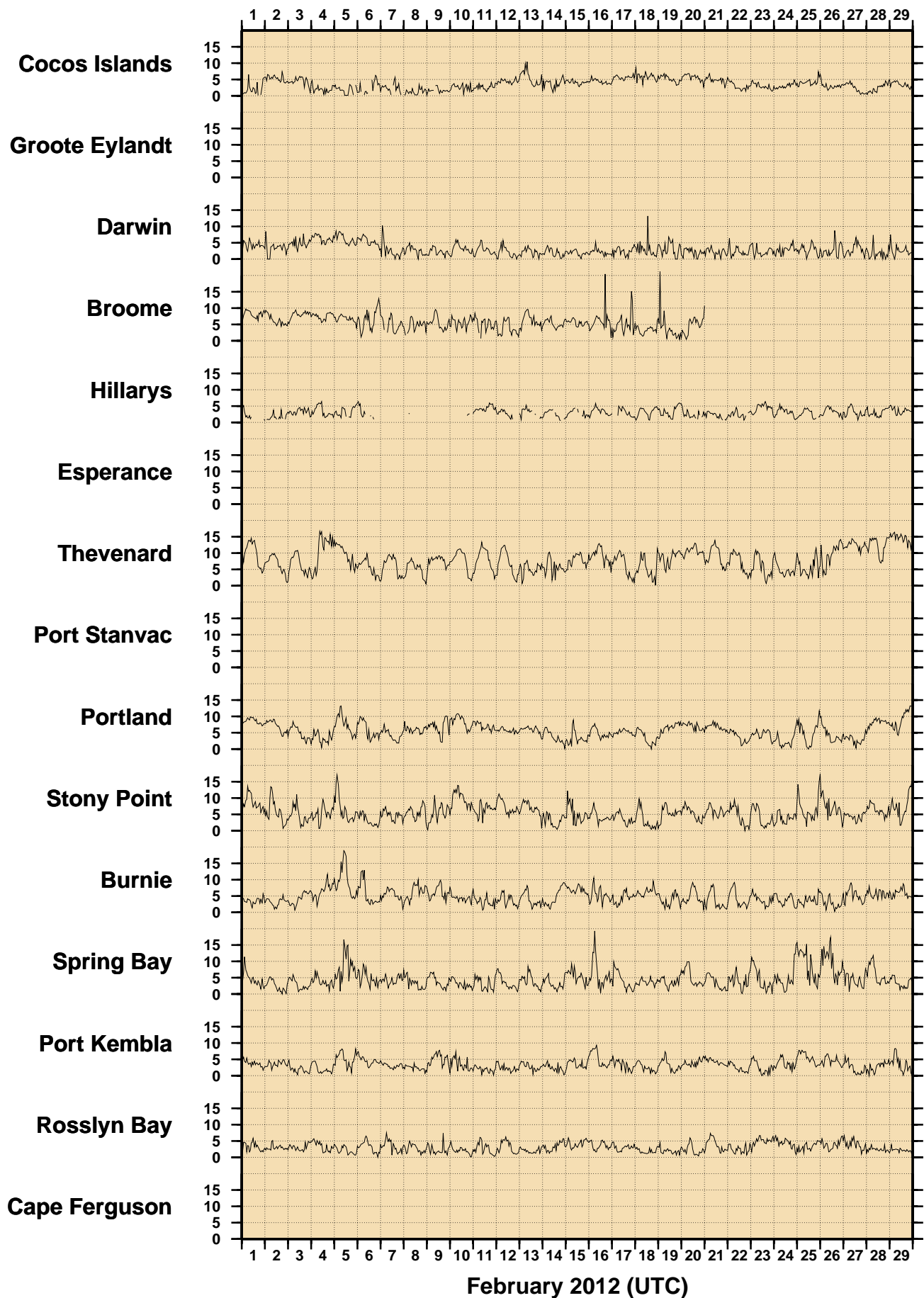


Figure 5

FEBRUARY 2012
HOURLY INCIDENT WINDS (m/s, deg True)

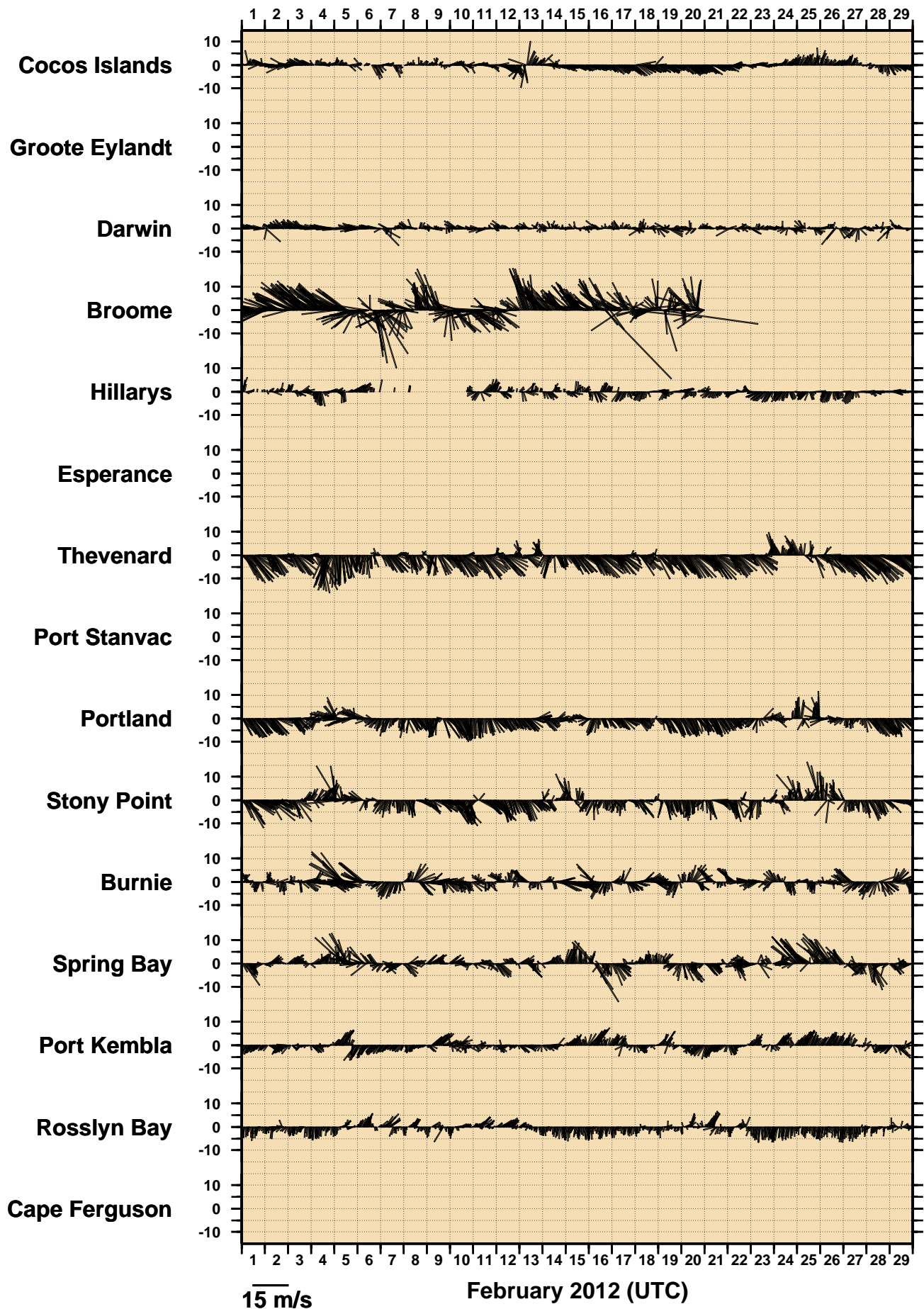


Figure 6

FEBRUARY 2012
HOURLY MAXIMUM WIND GUSTS (m/s)

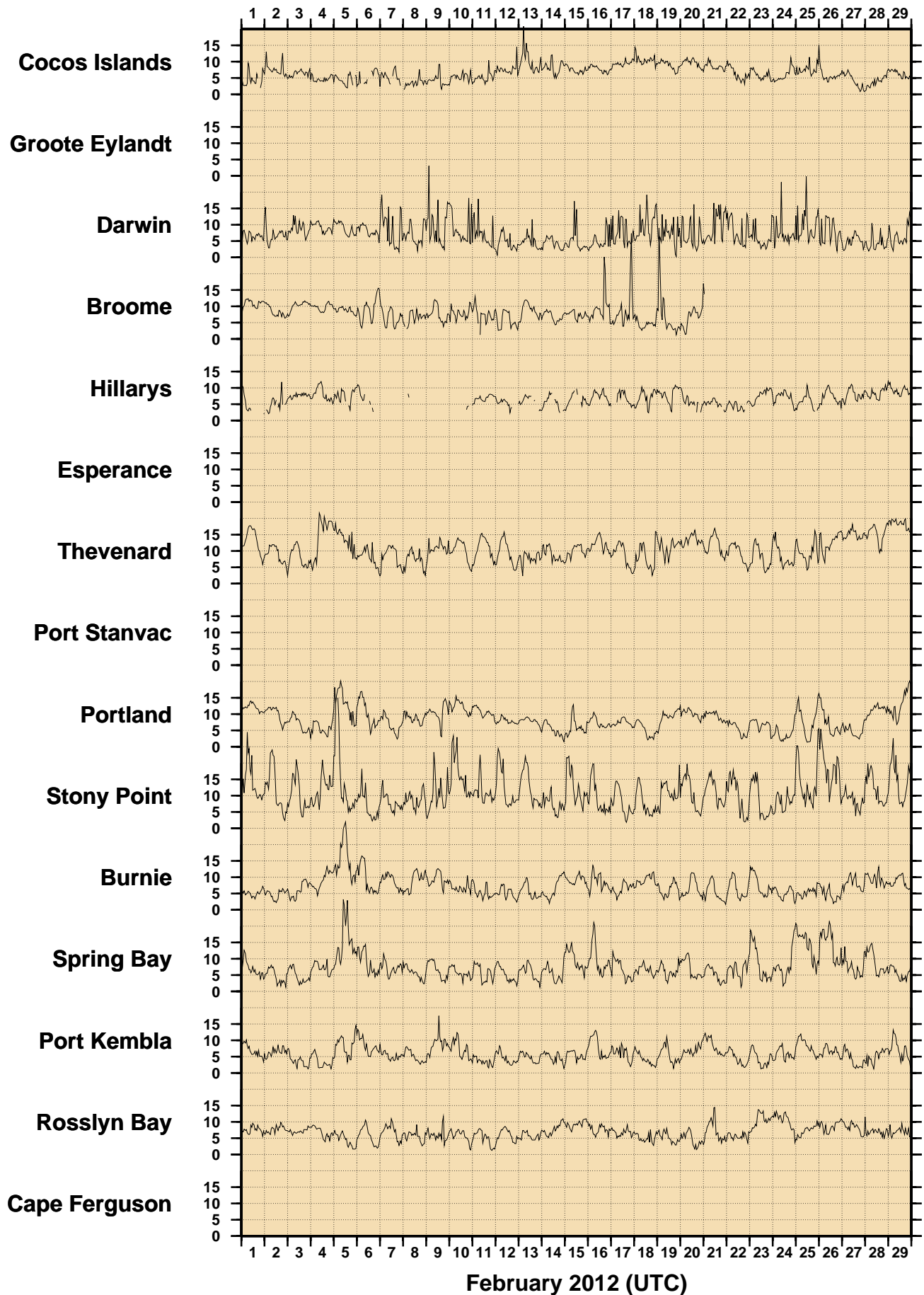


Figure 7

FEBRUARY 2012
HOURLY AIR TEMPERATURES (°C)

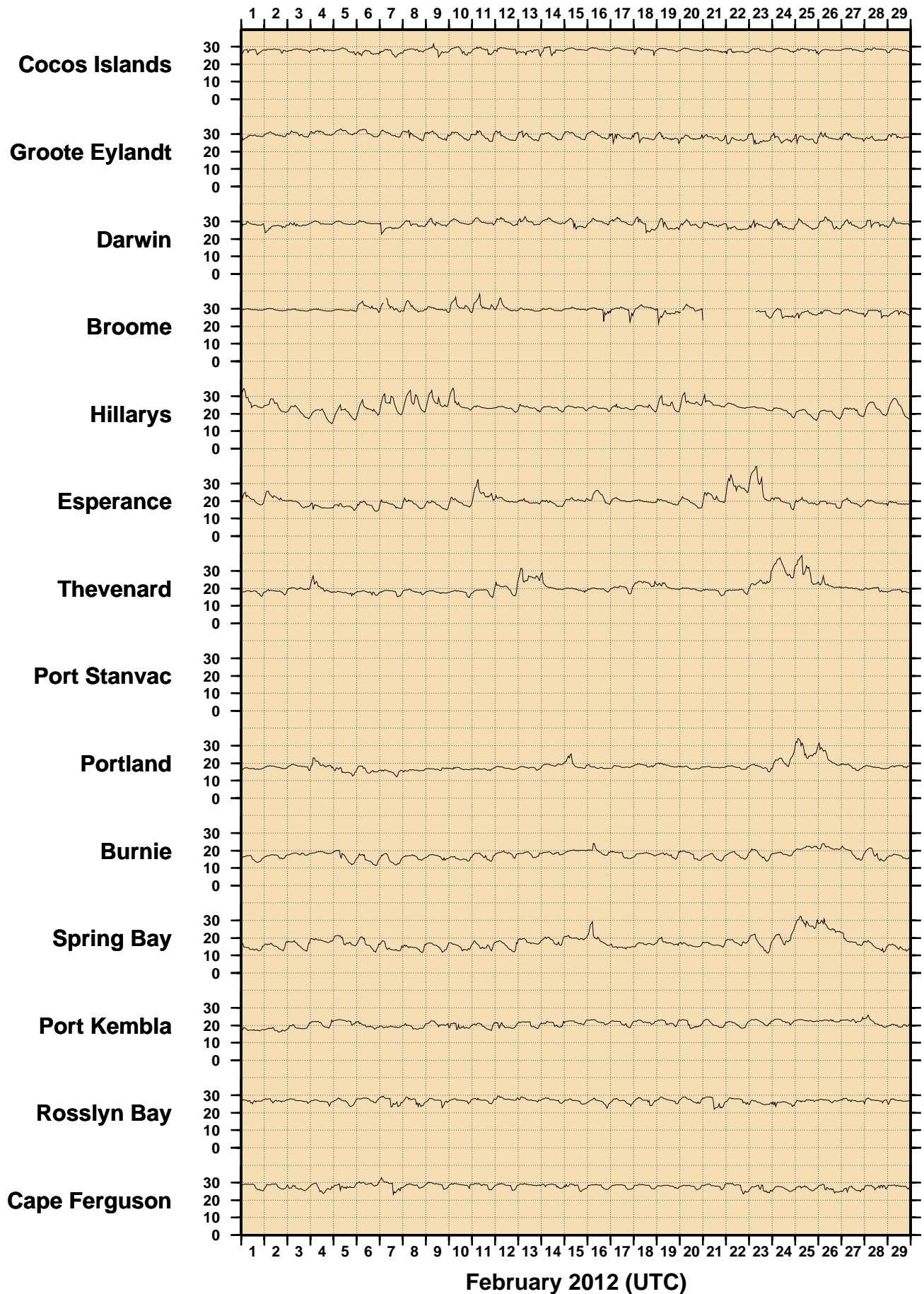


Figure 8

FEBRUARY 2012
HOURLY WATER TEMPERATURES (°C)

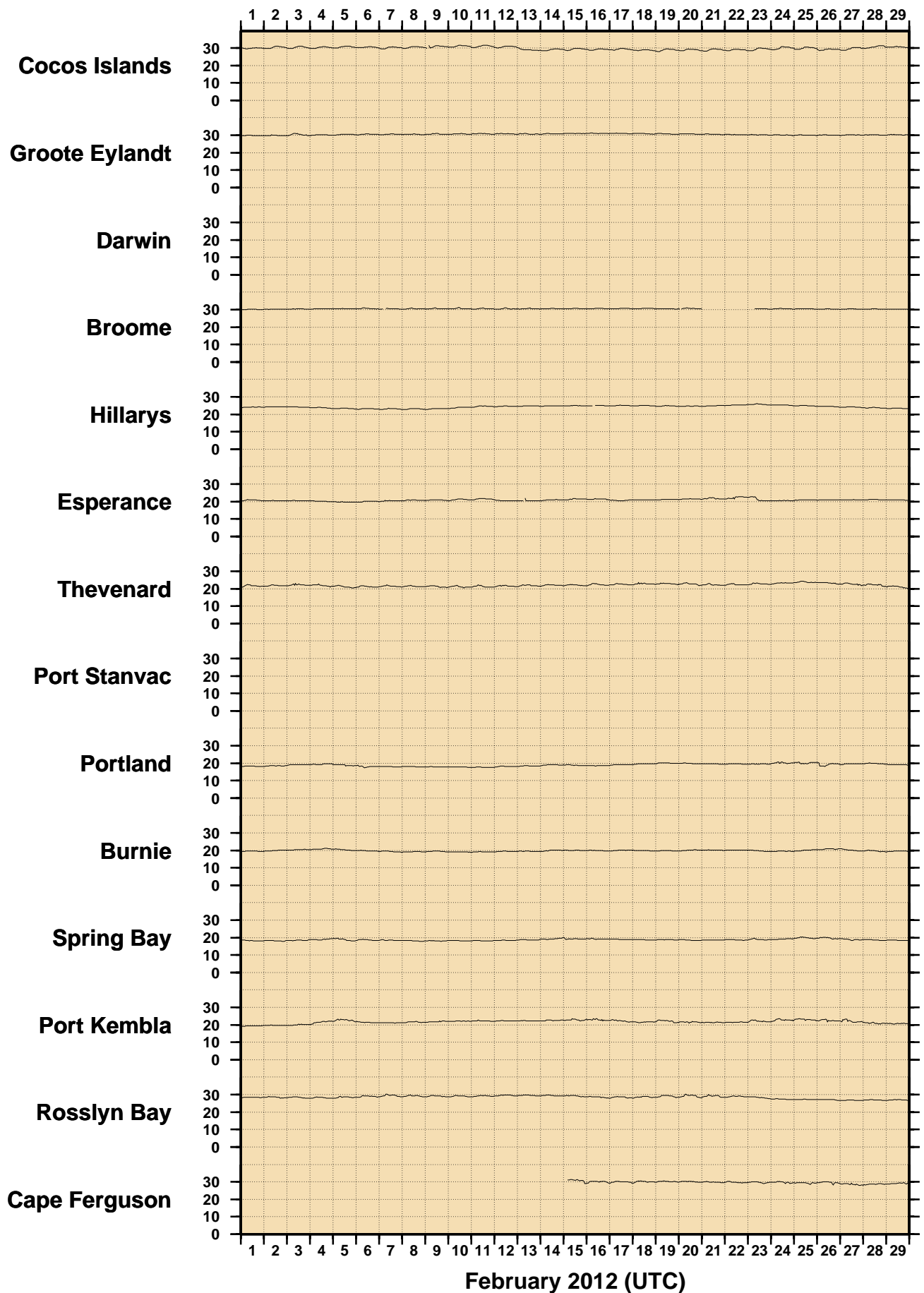


Figure 9

FEBRUARY 2012
HOURLY ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE (hPa)

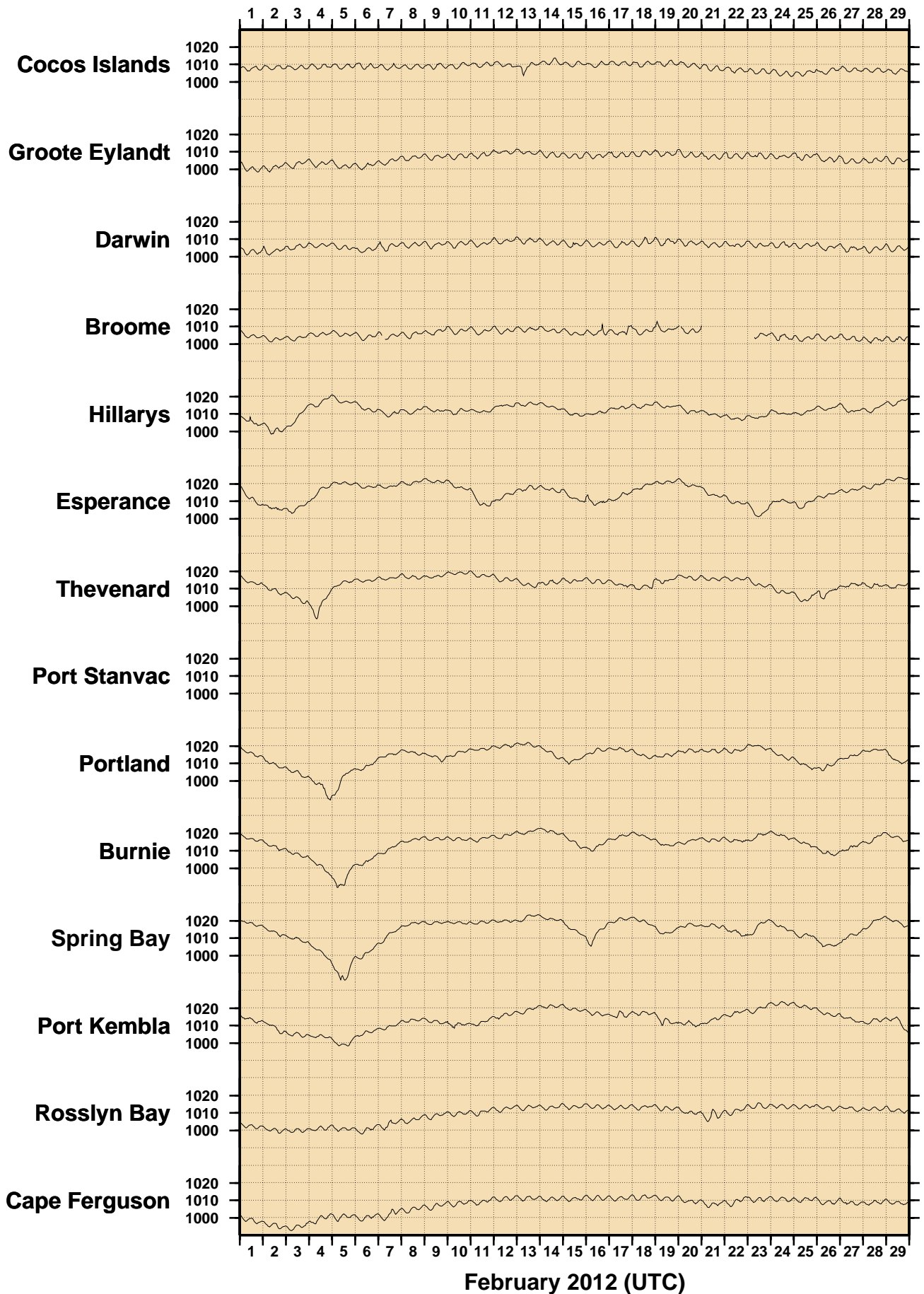
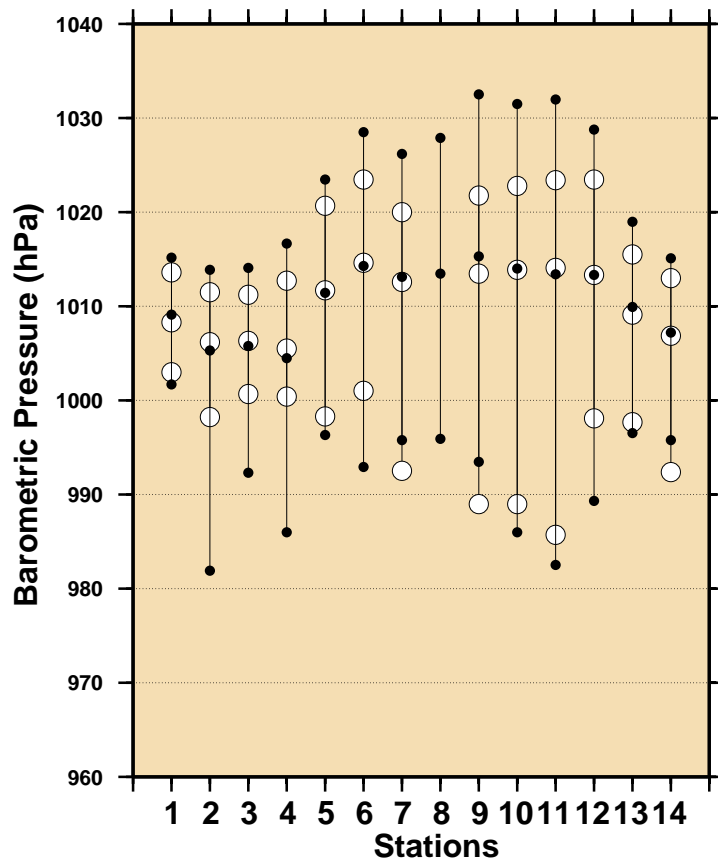
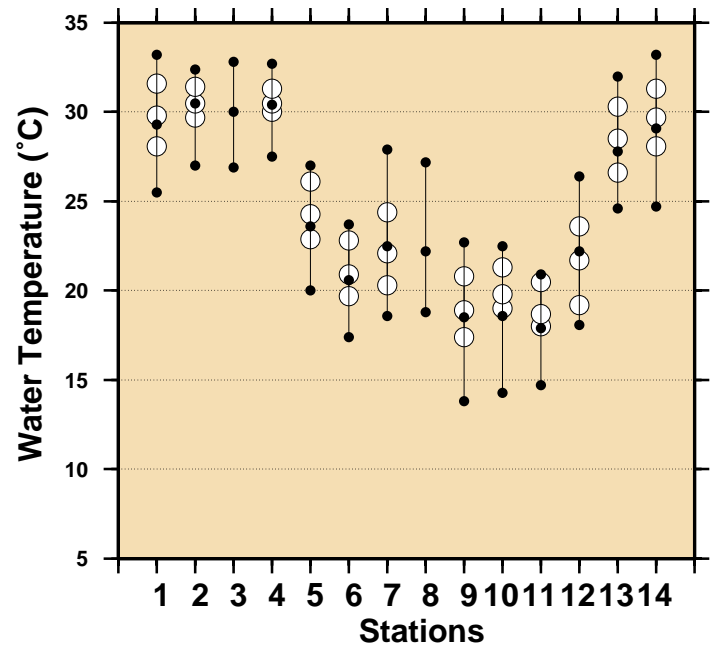
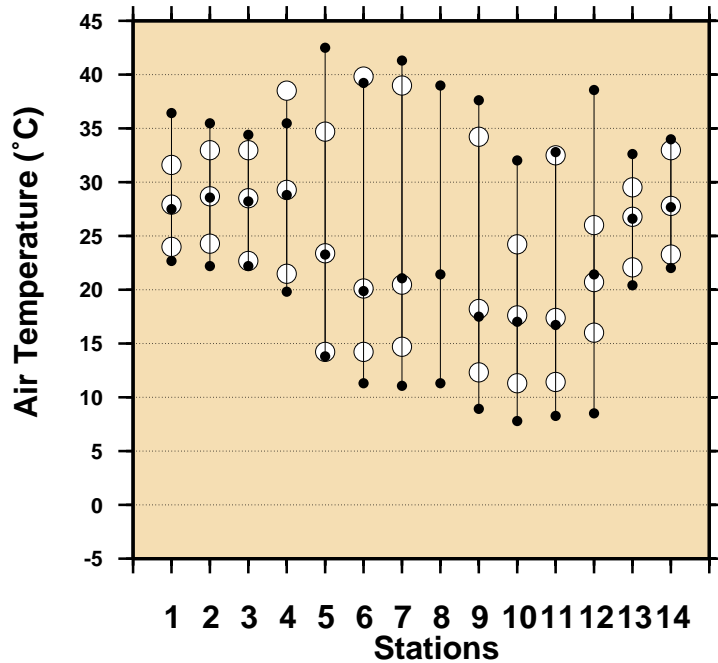


Figure 10
Comparison of February 2012 Max, Min & Mean with
Long Term February Values.



Stations

- 1 - Cocos Islands
- 2 - Groote Eylandt
- 3 - Darwin
- 4 - Broome
- 5 - Hillarys
- 6 - Esperance
- 7 - Thevenard
- 8 - Port Stanvac
- 9 - Portland
- 10 - Burnie
- 11 - Spring Bay
- 12 - Port Kembla
- 13 - Rosslyn Bay
- 14 - Cape Ferguson

- February 2012 Maximum
- February 2012 Mean
- February 2012 Minimum

- Long Term February Maximum
- Long Term February Mean
- Long Term February Minimum

Figure 11
MONTHLY MEAN SEA LEVELS TO FEBRUARY 2012 (m)

The zero line represents an arbitrary fixed offset from the zero of the tide gauge.

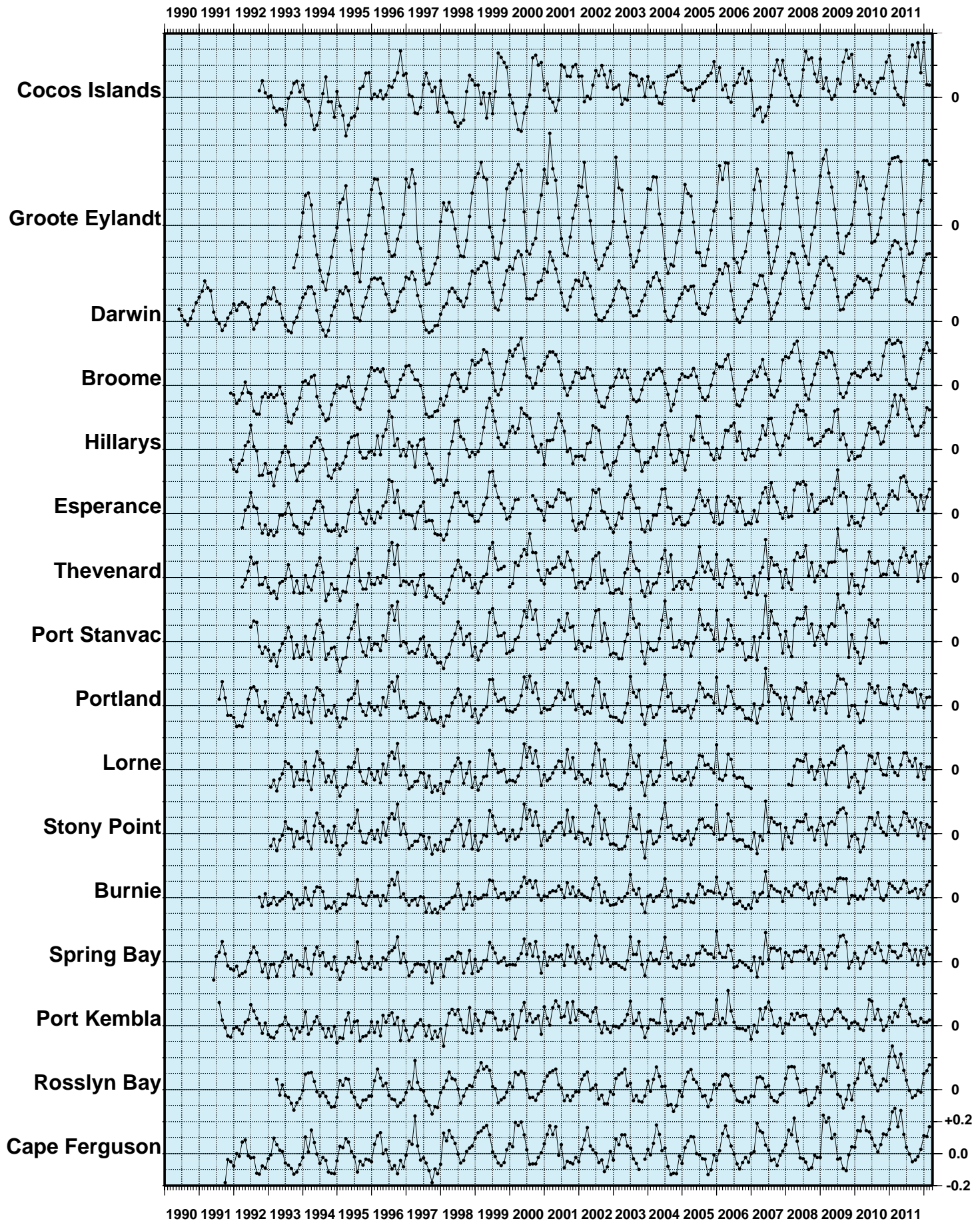


Figure 12
SEA LEVEL ANOMALIES THROUGH FEBRUARY 2012 (m)

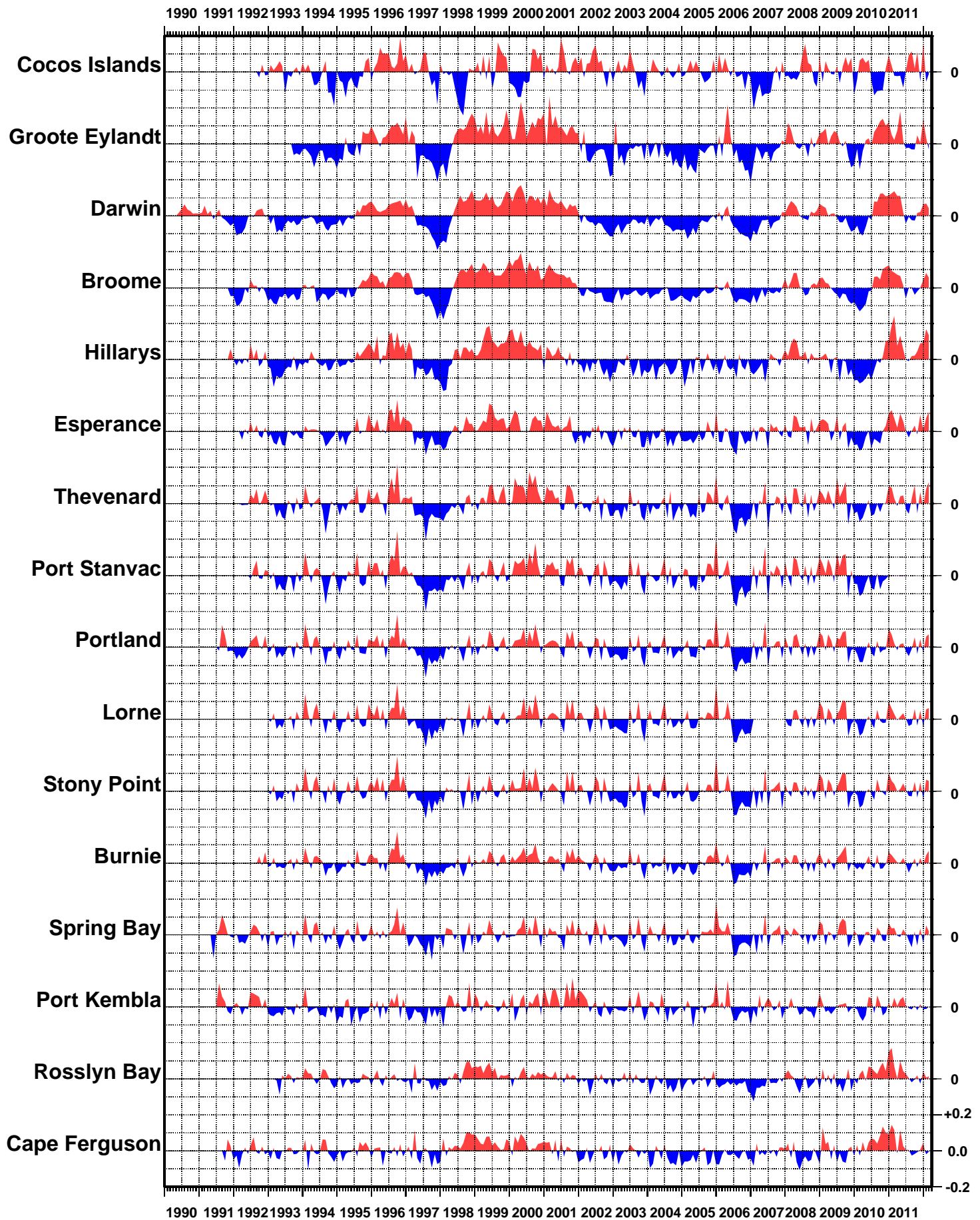


Figure 13

SEA LEVEL TRENDS THROUGH FEBRUARY 2012 (mm/year)

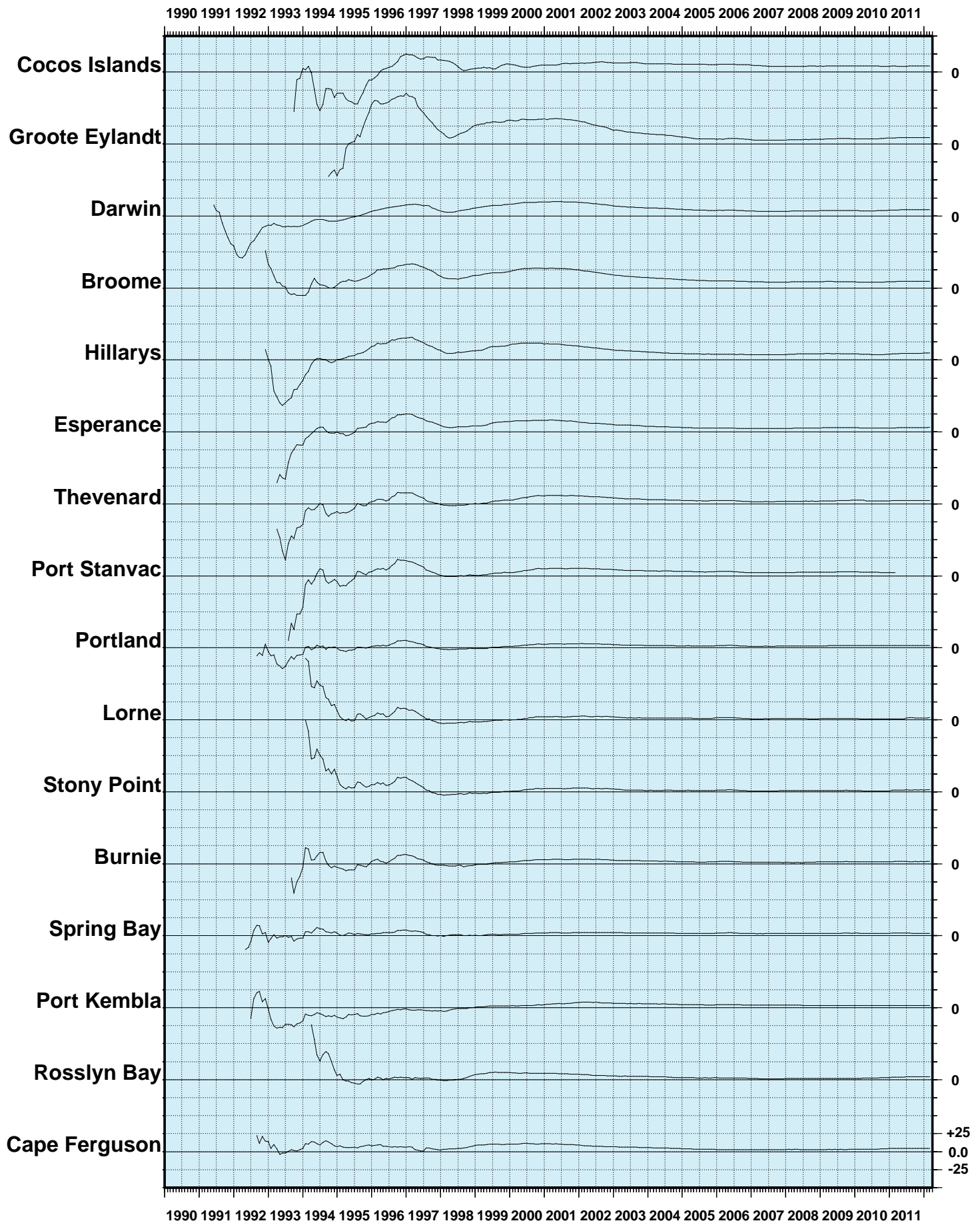


Figure 14

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE ANOMALIES THROUGH FEBRUARY 2012 (hPa)

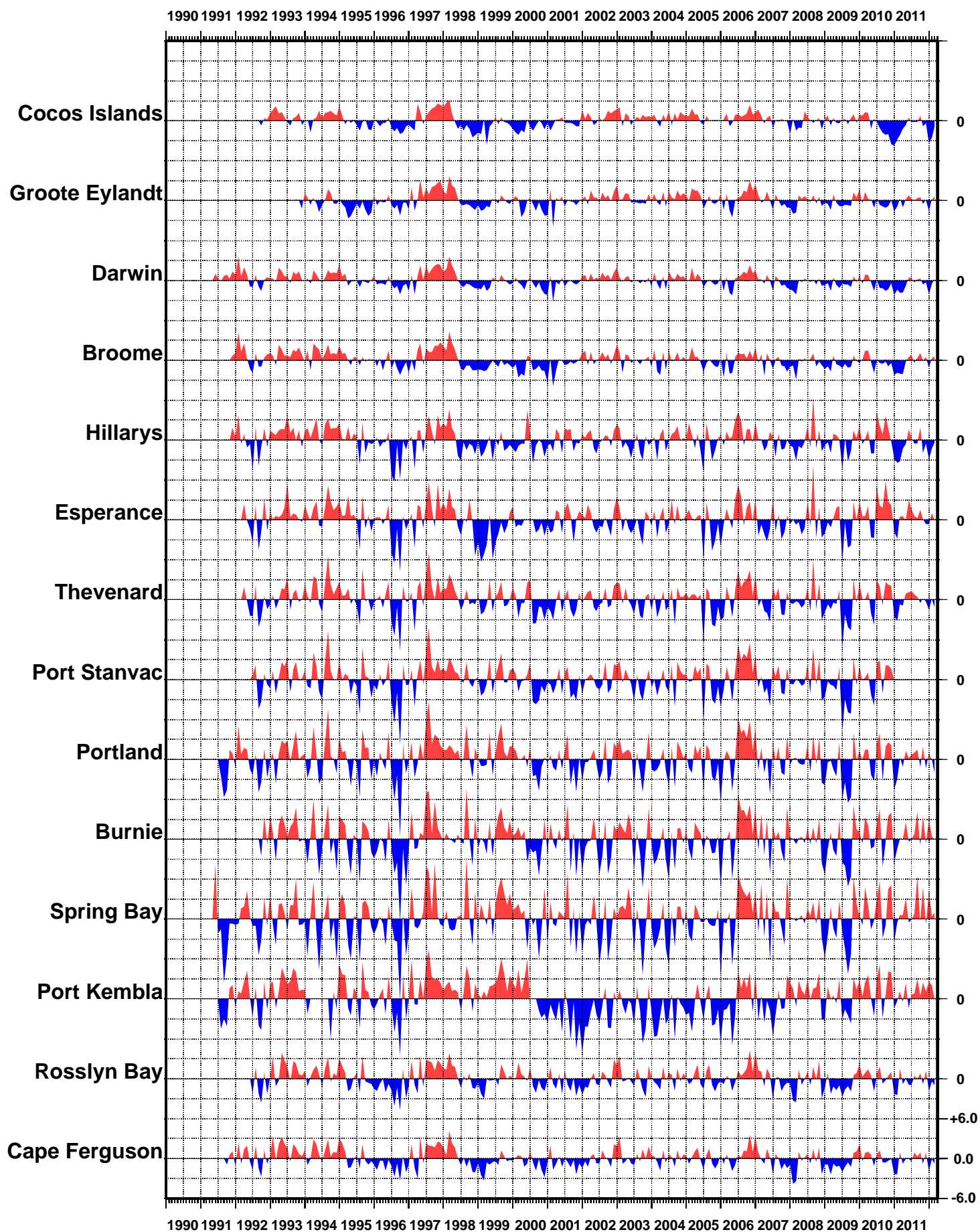


Figure 15

WATER TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES THROUGH FEBRUARY 2012 (°C)

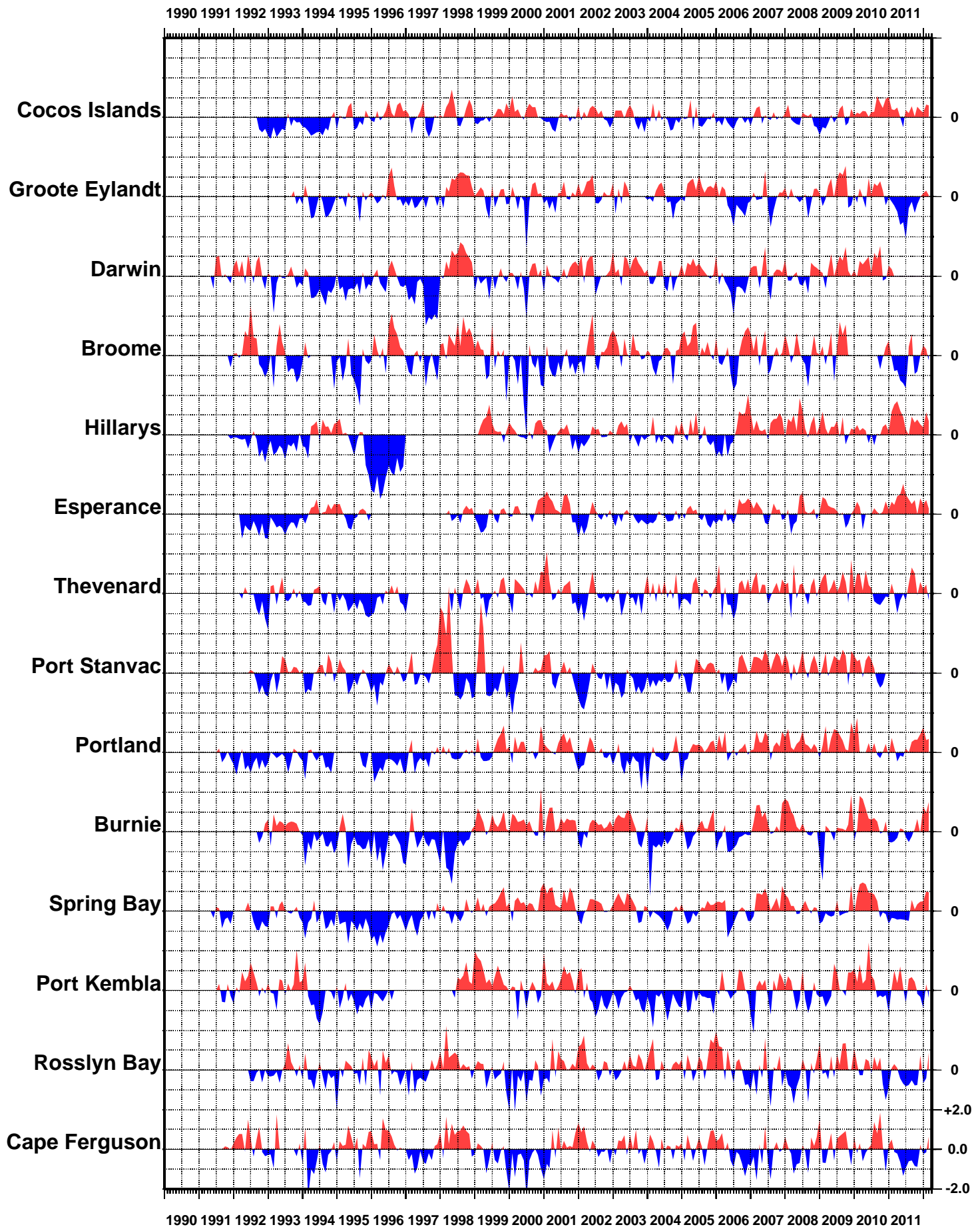


Figure 16

AIR TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES THROUGH FEBRUARY 2012 (°C)

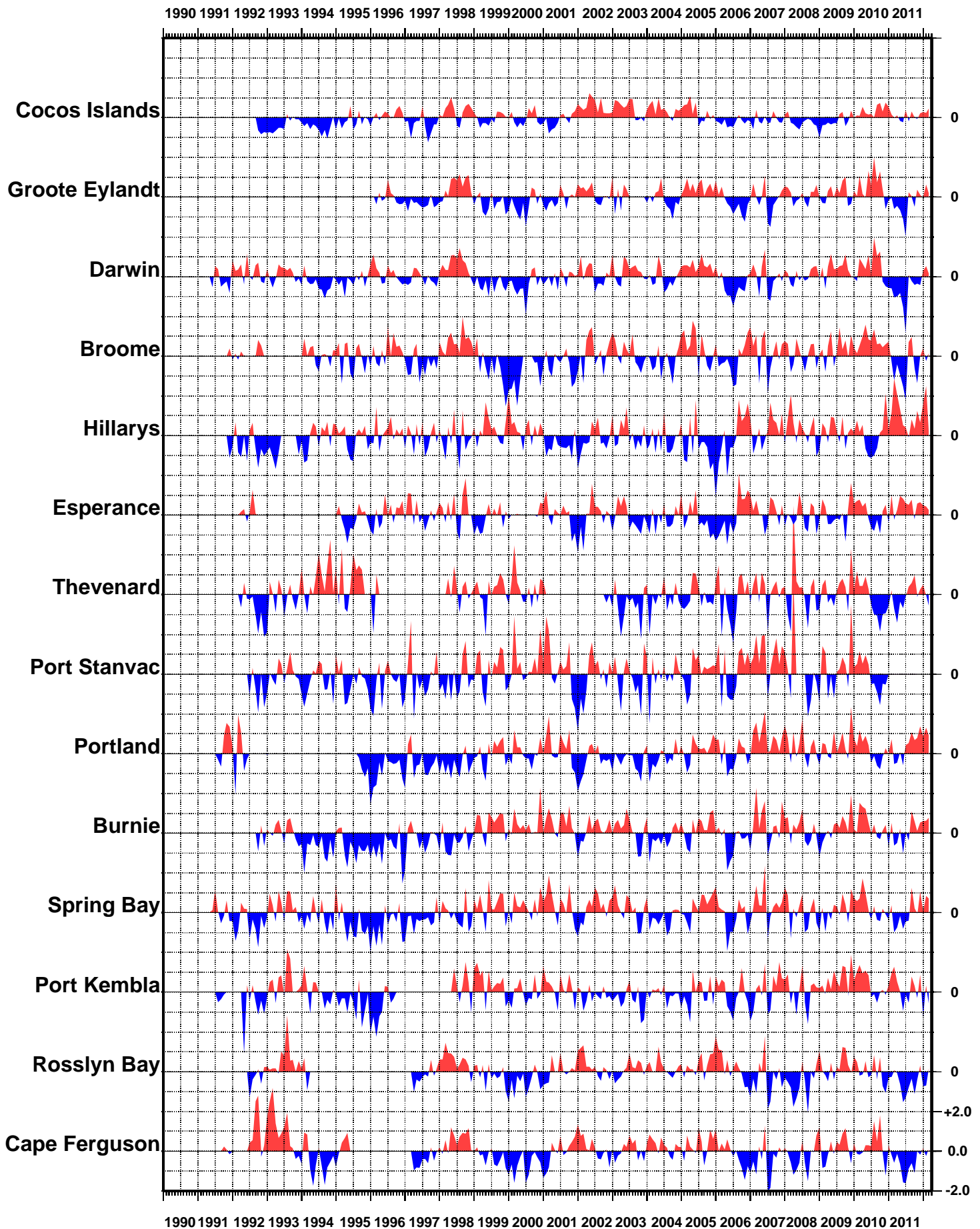


Figure 17 SEA LEVEL DATA RETURN

THE NUMBER OF DAYS OF MISSING DATA ARE INDICATED
GAPS INCLUDE TRANSMISSION, POWER AND LOGGER FAILURE

* Patchy record

