

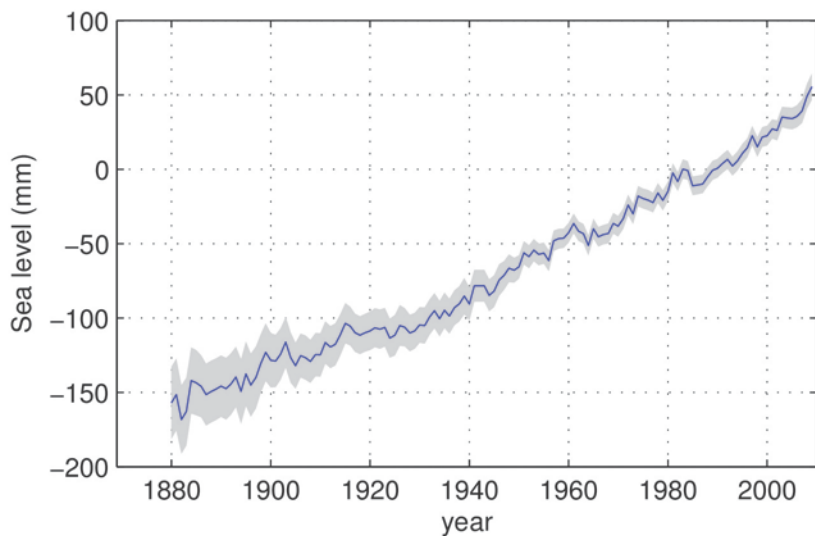
Detecting acceleration in long time series of Baltic sea level

Birgit Hünicke, Eduardo Zorita

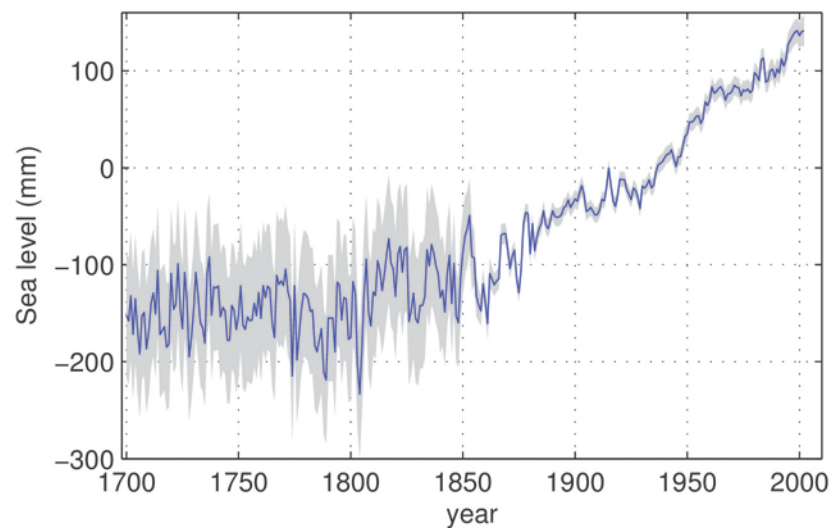
Helmholtz-Zentrum Geesthacht, Germany

20th century global annual mean sea level ~1.8 mm/year

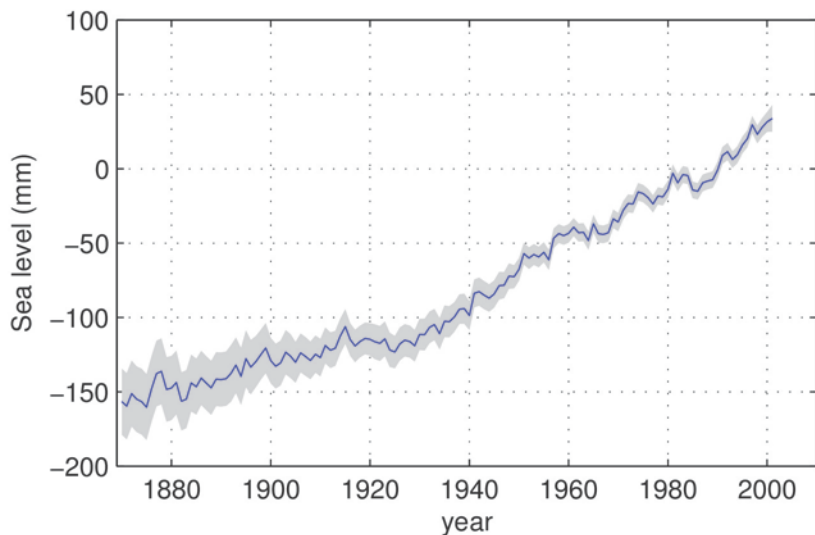
Church and White 2011



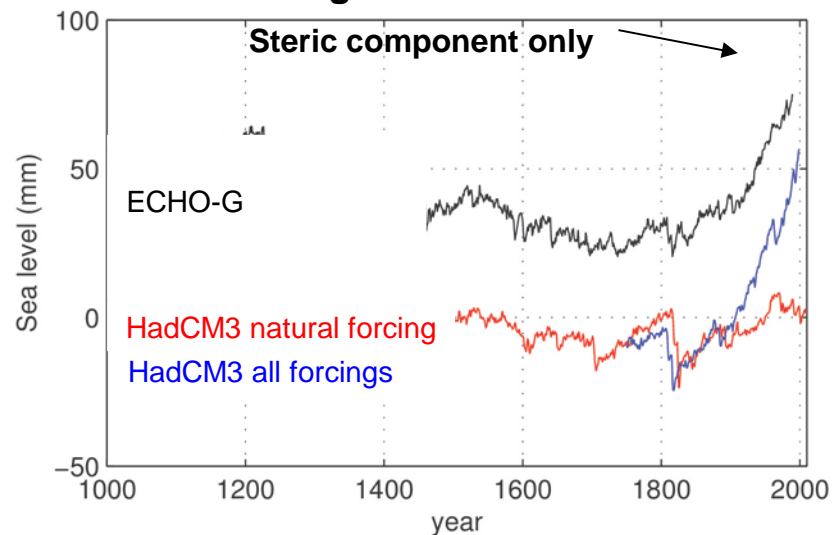
Jevrejeva et al 2008



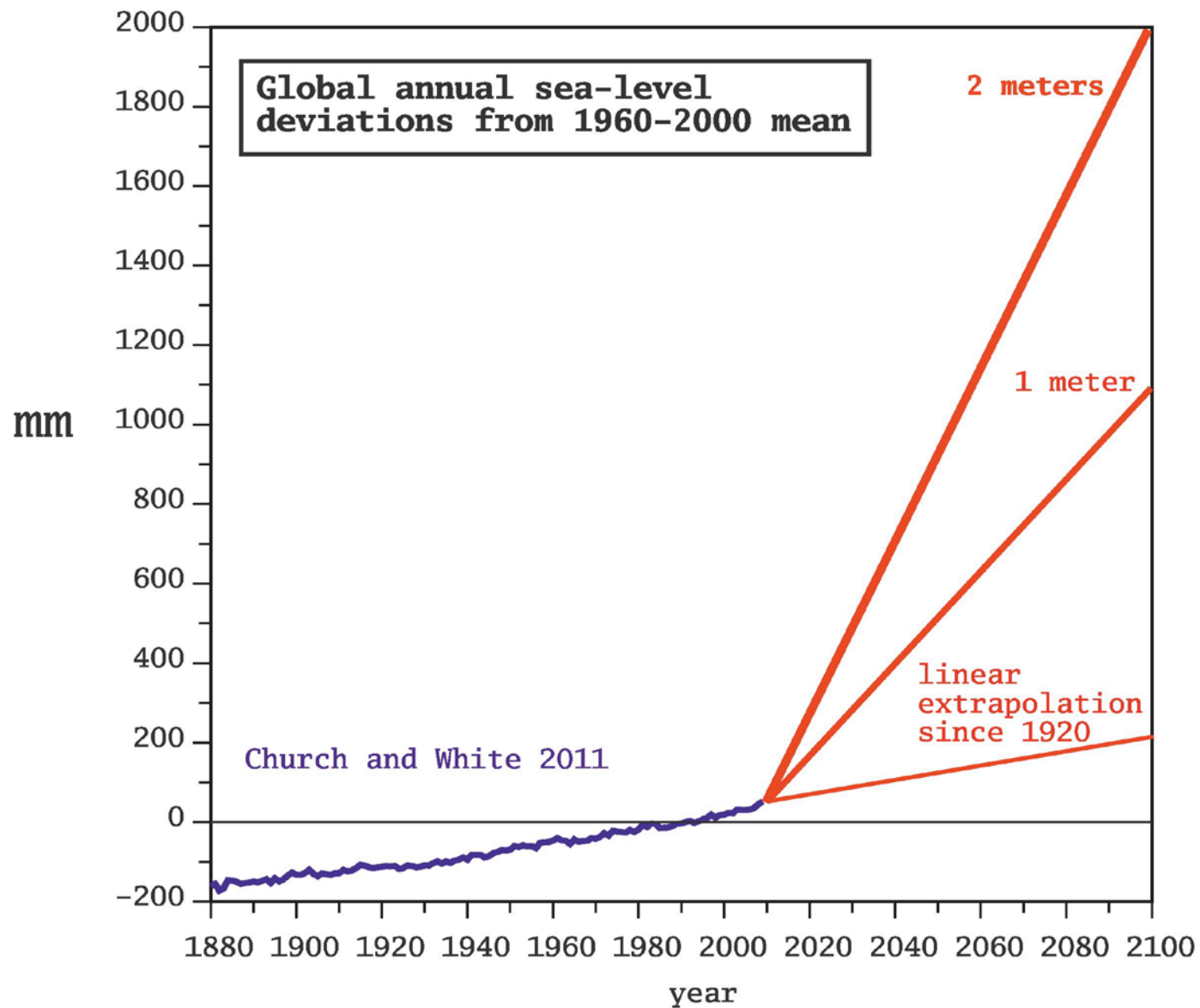
Church and White 2006



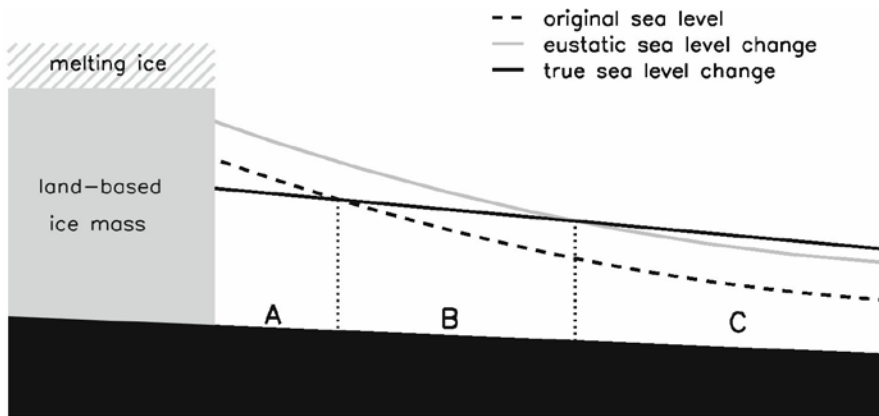
OAGCM long-term simulations



Required acceleration to reach worst-case projections

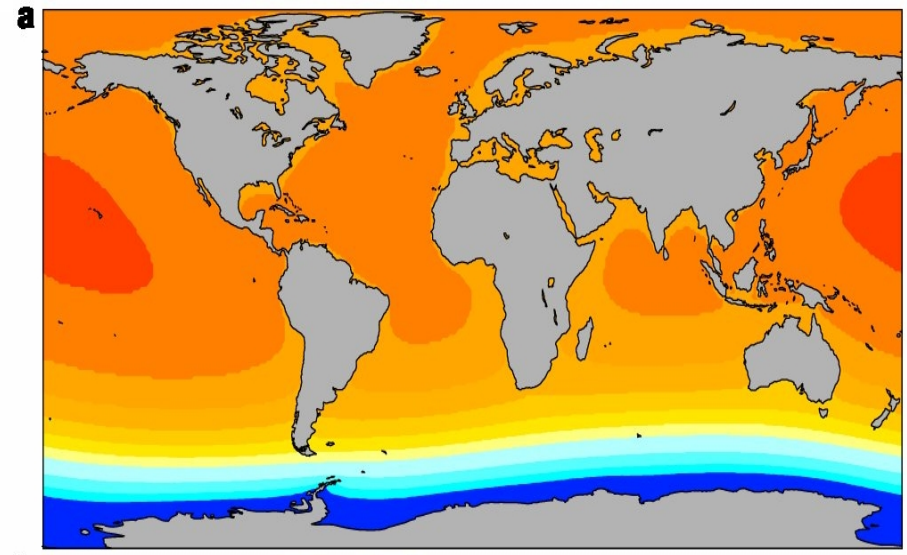
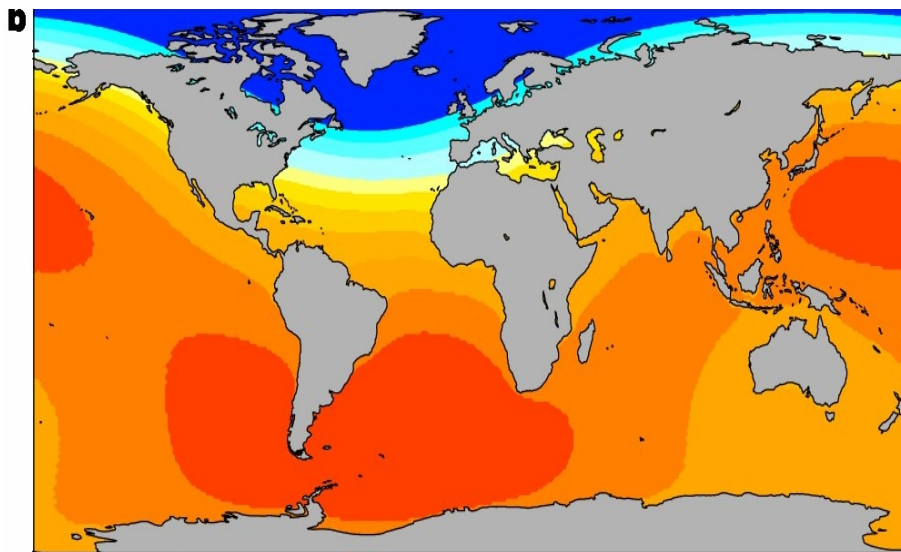
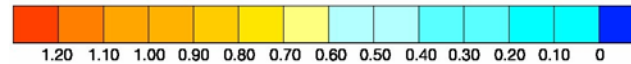


Global acceleration does not necessarily mean Baltic acceleration

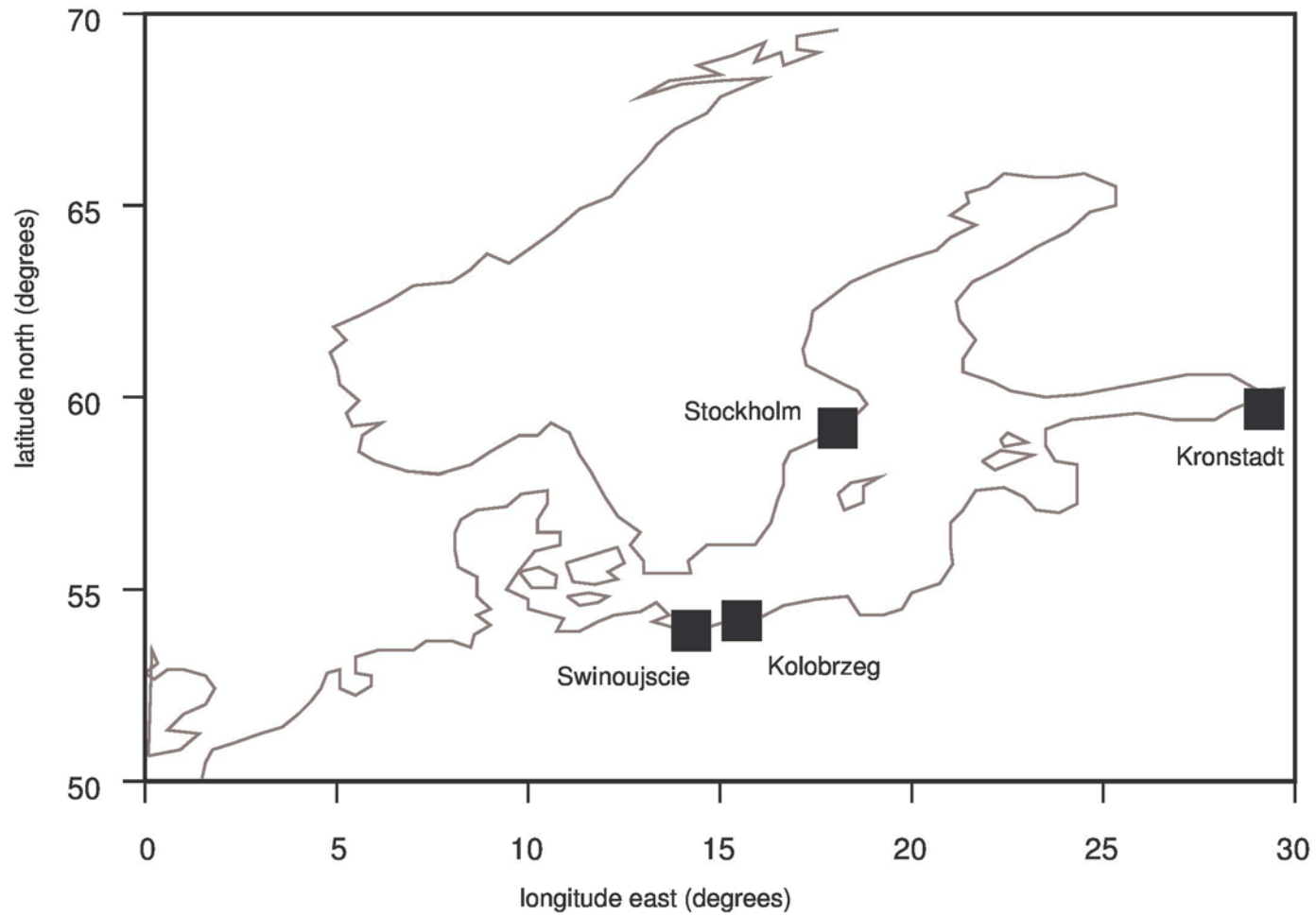


**Sea level 'gain factor'
due to modified gravitational field
(Mitrovica, 2001)**

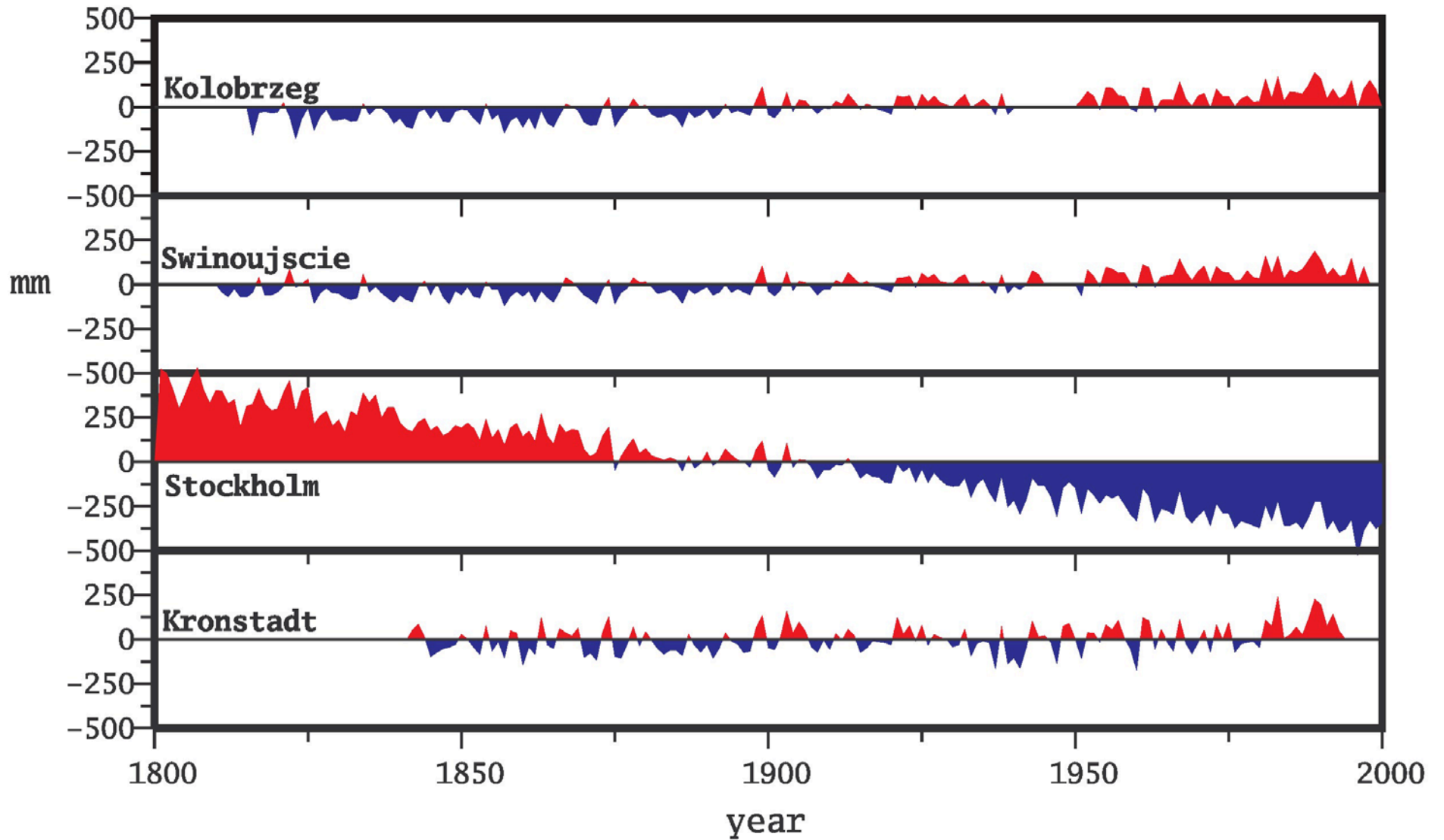
Fig. 6 Illustration of the effect of gravity changes on local sea level induced by a shrinking land-based ice mass



Analysis of four long tide-gauge records

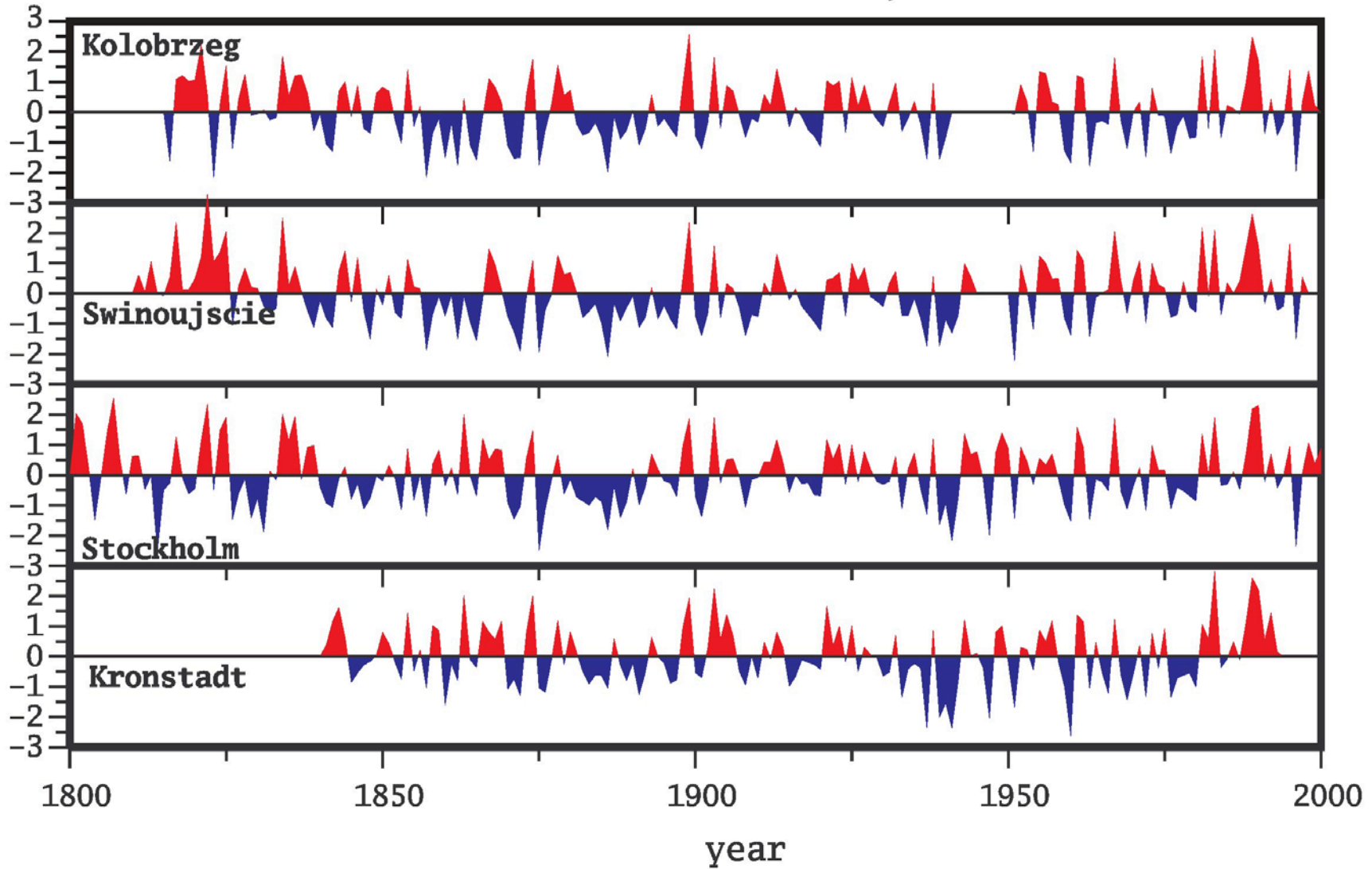


Relative sea-level, annual mean



Linearly detrended and standardized to unit standard deviation

Standardized sea-level deviations, annual means

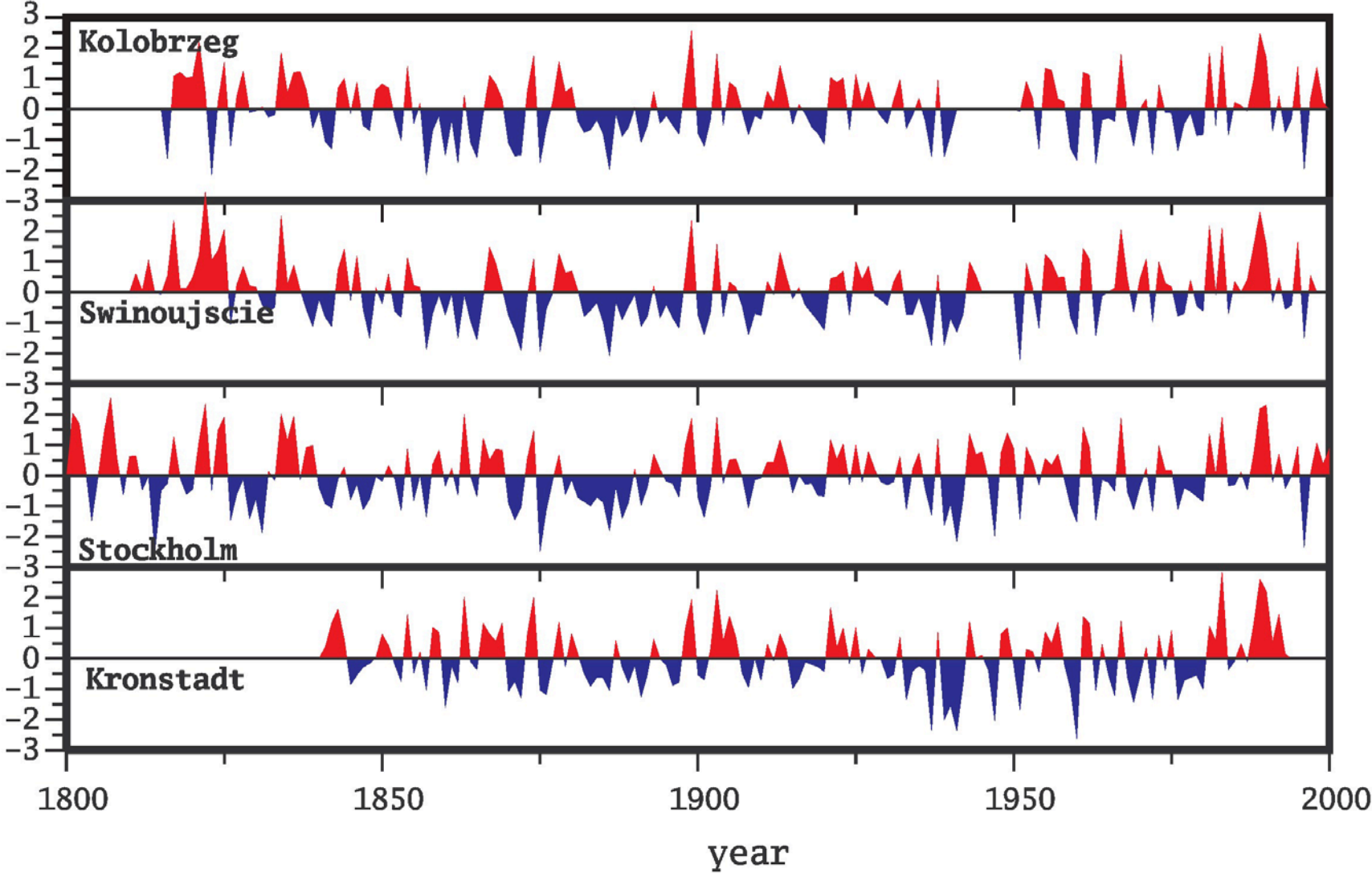


Methods to define (detect) acceleration of sea-level rise (1)

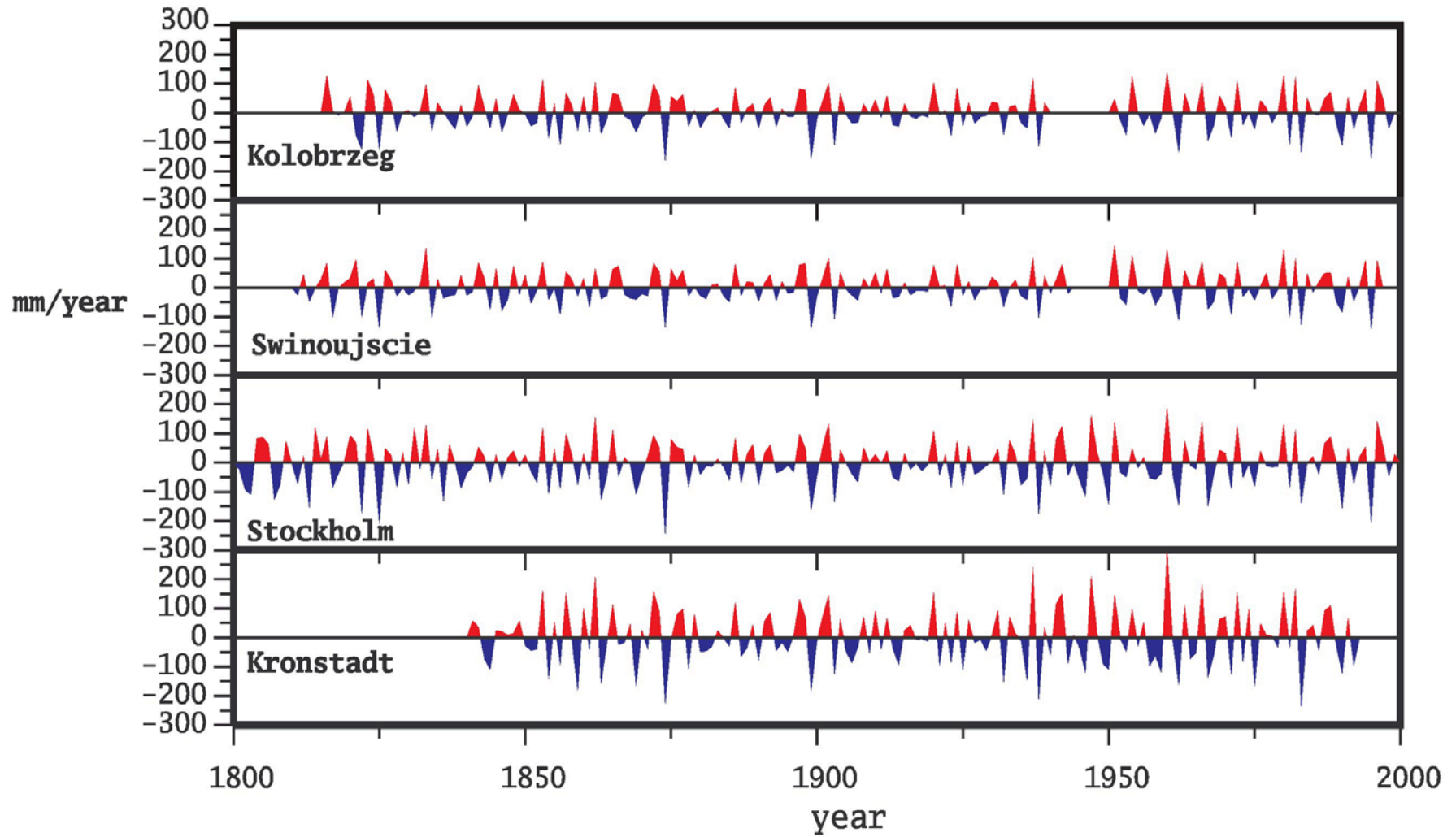
- Examine the annual increments ('time derivatives') $ssh(y+1) - ssh(t)$.
- An acceleration will cause these increments to become larger over time
- Test the presence of a trend in the increments, e.g. with the non-parametric Mann-Kendall test

Linearly detrended and standardized to unit standard deviation

Standardized sea-level deviations, annual means



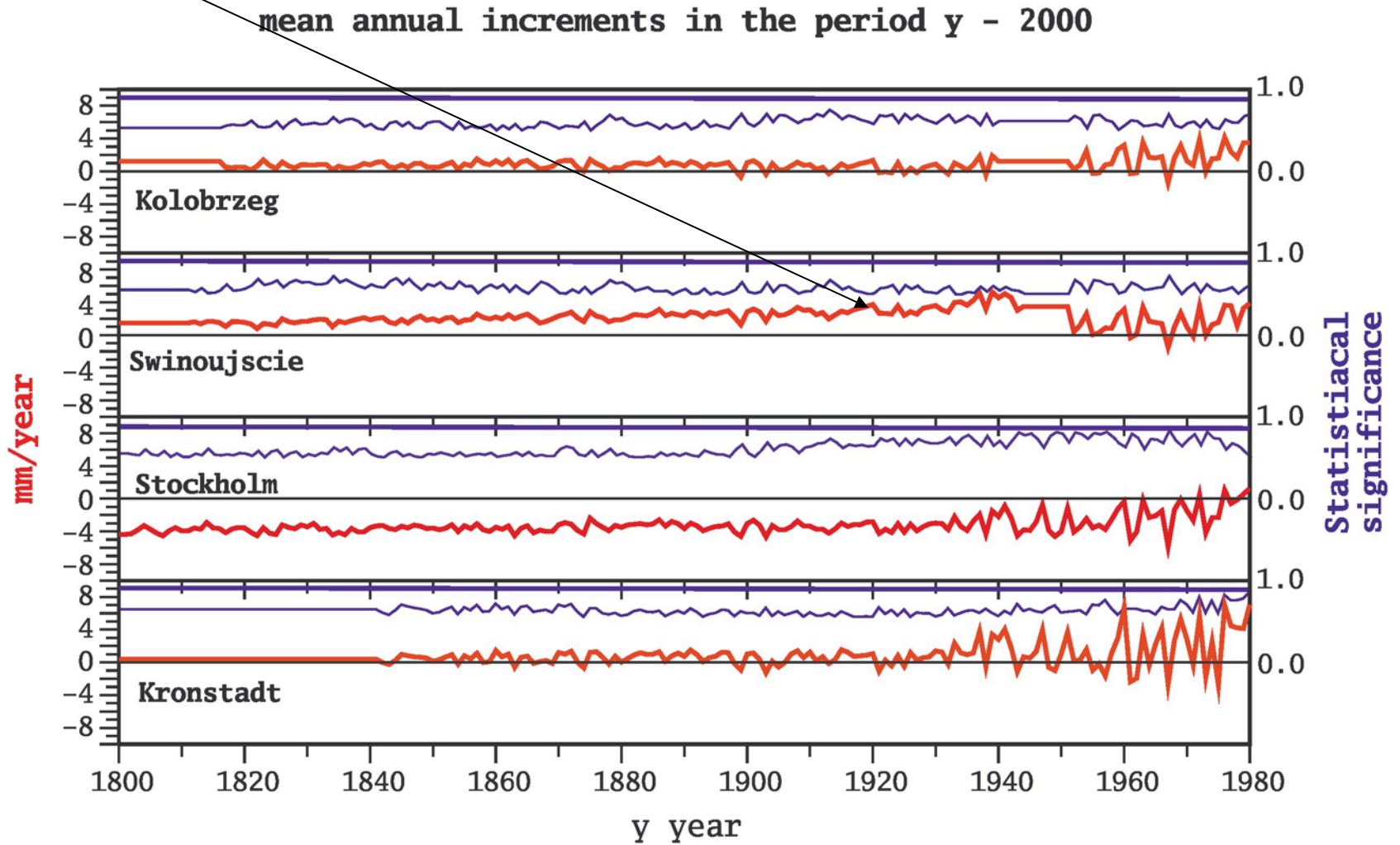
sea-level annual increments $ssh(y+1) - ssh(y)$



No long- term linear trend

Acceleration may be present only in the recent decades

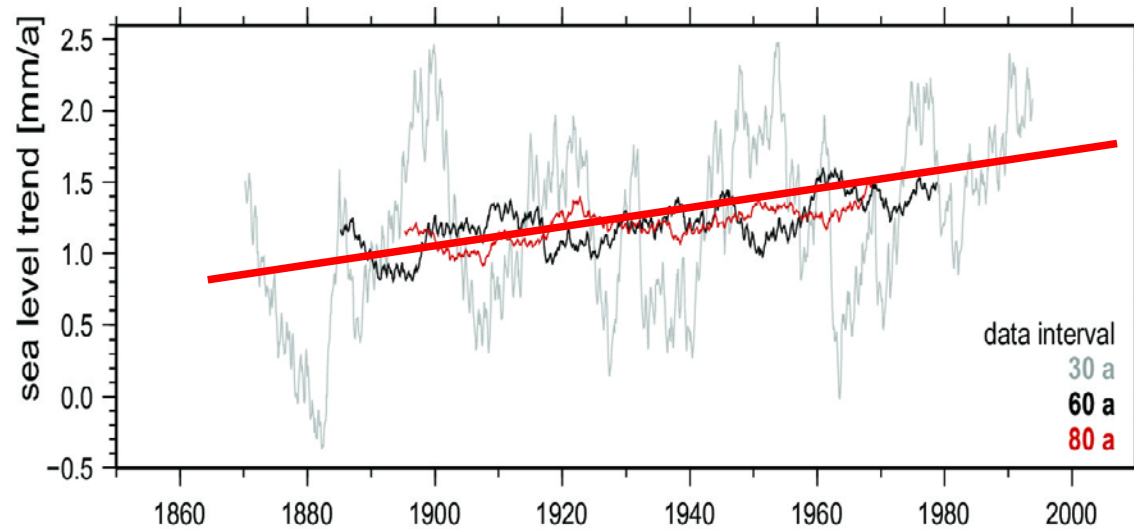
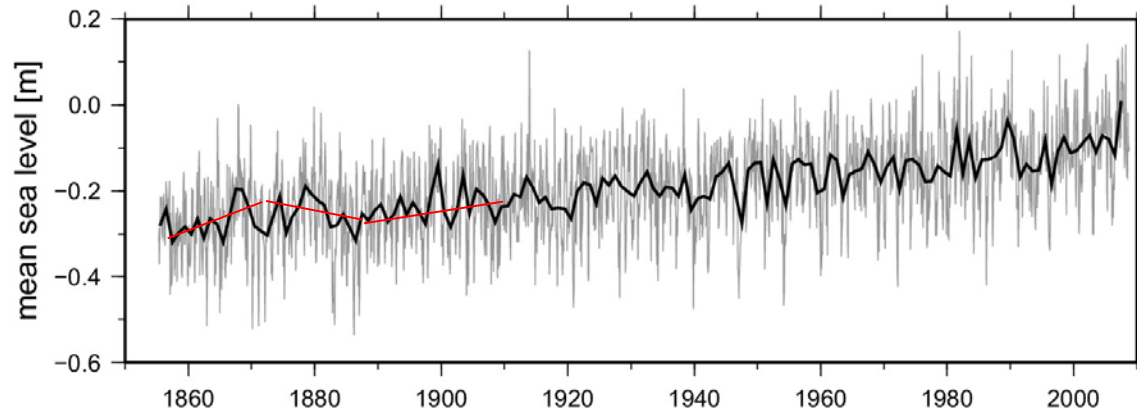
Mean annual increment in
1920-2000



Methods to define (detect) acceleration of sea-level rise (2)

Examine the gliding decadal trends

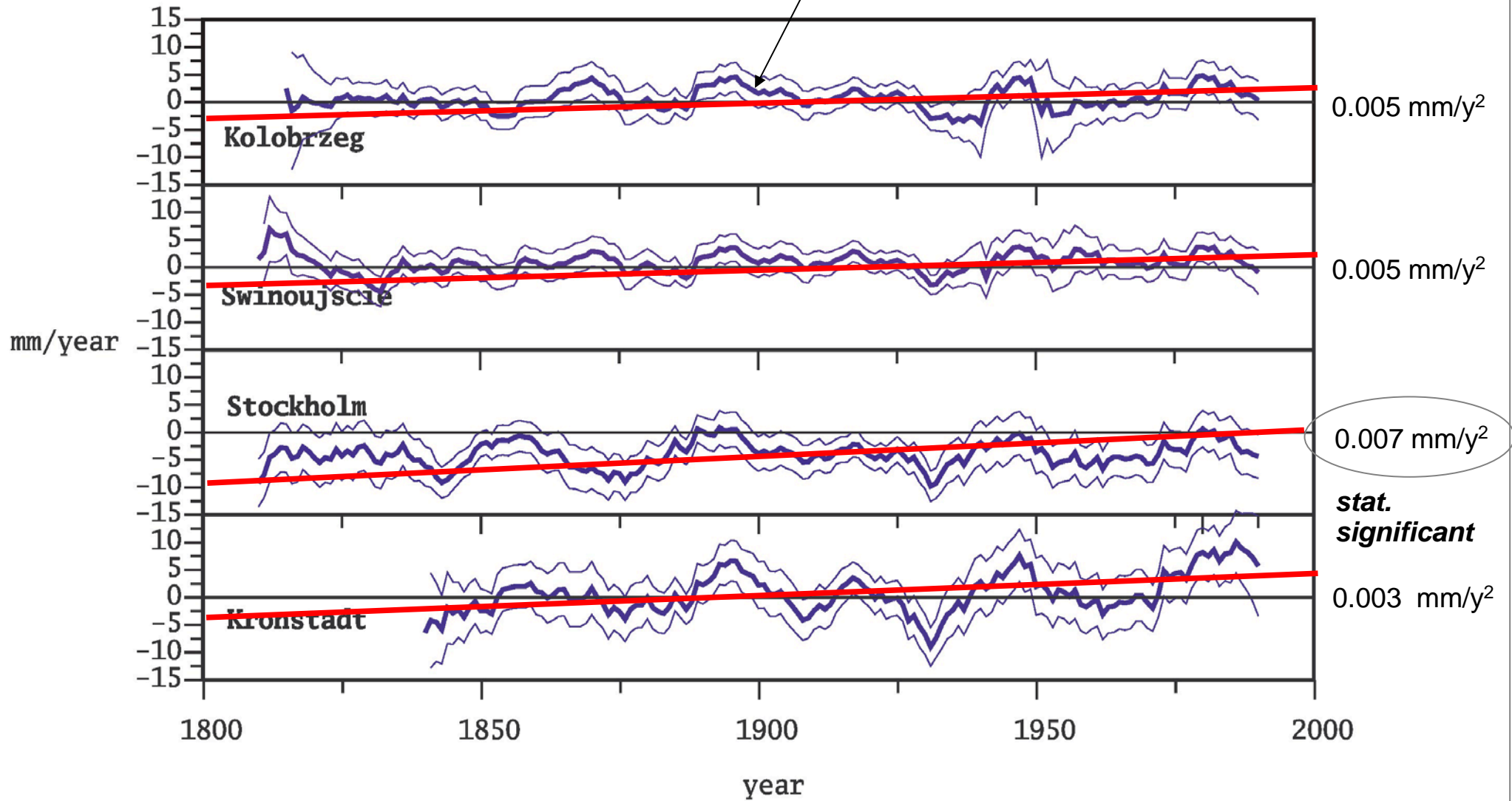
A. Richter et al./Physics and Chemistry of the Earth xxx (2011) xxx-xxx



Long-term trend in gliding trends

Trend in the period 1890-1910 ± uncertainty

sea-level gliding linear trends (21-years)



Conclusions

In these four long Baltic Sea level records:

- Slightly positive acceleration can be estimated**
- It is not clearly statistically significant**
- Only Stockholm, among these four records, shows a statistically robust acceleration.**
- Its magnitude amounts to additional 10 cm by 2100**

Thank you !

