THE SOUTH PACIFIC SEA LEVEL & CLIMATE MONITORING PROJECT

MONTHLY DATA REPORT

NO. 167

MAY 2009

Australian Government

Bureau of Meteorology

This project is sponsored by the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), and is managed by the Bureau of Meteorology with its National Tidal Centre (NTC) providing key technical support.

Australian Government

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Quality Certification:

I authorise the issue of this South Pacific Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Project Monthly Data Report for May 2009 in accordance with National Tidal Centre Quality Assurance procedures.

William Mitchell
Manager - National Tidal Centre

South Pacific Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Project

Monthly Data Report

May 2009

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This summary, and the overview that follows, are intended to provide a synopsis of the Monthly Data Report and of the trends observed over the life of the project to date.

May 2009

- The SEAFRAME network continued to collect high quality sea level and associated meteorological information for monitoring climate variability and climate change.

- Sea levels across half the network during May were lower than what is normally observed at this time of the year. Further decreases are expected if climate conditions continue to evolve towards El Niño. The largest monthly mean sea level anomaly for May was -12cm at Tuvalu.

- Ocean temperatures continued to warm across the equatorial Pacific during May and have become warmer than what is normally observed at this time of the year. Climate conditions now resemble the early stages of a developing El Niño.

- The majority of international climate models predict further warming across the equatorial Pacific and a distinct possibility of an El Niño developing toward the latter half of the year.

Short-Term Trends

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. Figure 13 later in this report provides the "time history" of the short-term trend at all project locations.

Recent short-term sea level trends in the project area based upon SEAFRAME data through May, 2009				
Location	**Lat / Long**	**Installation Date**	**Trend (mm/yr)**	**Change from previous month**
Cook Is	**21°12'17.1"S / 159°47'5.2"W**	**Feb 1993**	**+5.3**	**-0.1**
Tonga	**21°8'12.5"S / 175°10'50.5"W**	**Jan 1993**	**+9.5**	**0.0**
Fiji	**17°36'17.7"S / 177°26'17.7"E**	**Oct 1992**	**+5.3**	**+0.1**
Vanuatu	**17°45'19.2"S / 168°18'27.7"E**	**Jan 1993**	**+5.6**	**+0.1**
Samoa	**13°49'36.4"S / 171°45'40.7"W**	**Feb 1993**	**+6.1**	**-0.1**
Tuvalu	**8°30'8.9"S / 179°11'42.6"E**	**Mar 1993**	**+5.3**	**-0.3**
Kiribati	**1°21'54.2"N / 172°55'58.8"E**	**Dec 1992**	**+3.3**	**0.0**
Nauru	**0°31'45.9"S / 166°54'36.2"E**	**Jul 1993**	**+4.3**	**+0.1**
Solomon Is.	**9°25'44.1"S / 159°57'19.3"E**	**Jul 1994**	**+8.8**	**0.0**
PNG	**2°2'31.5"S / 147°22'25.6"E**	**Sep 1994**	**+8.1**	**-0.1**
FSM	**6°58'49.9"N / 158°12'0.8"E**	**Dec 2001**	**+20.8**	**-0.8**
Marshall Is.	**7°6'21.7"N / 171°22'22.1"E**	**May 1993**	**+4.2**	**-0.1**

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the May 2009 Monthly Data Report for the South Pacific Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Project (SPSLCMP). The report details the month by month operation of the SEAFRAME monitoring stations in the Pacific, including operational problems with the network or with satellite communications, the occurrence of abnormal sea level or climate events, interpretation of sea level fluctuations in the context of El Niño and the emergence of trends in the data.

The SPSLCMP was developed as an Australian response to concerns raised by the member countries of the South Pacific Forum over the potential impacts of global warming on climate and sea levels in the Pacific. Support was provided for the installation of SEAFRAME monitoring stations across the South Pacific Forum region.

SEAFRAME gauges not only measure sea level by two independent means, but also observe a number of "ancillary" variables - air and water temperatures, wind speed, wind direction and atmospheric pressure. There is an associated programme of levelling to first order, to determine shifts in the vertical of the sea level sensors due to local land movement. Continuous Global Positioning System (CGPS) measurements are now also being made to determine the vertical movement of the land with respect to the International Terrestrial Reference Frame.

The AusAID funded project has, as its principal objective **'*the provision of an accurate long term record of sea level in the South Pacific for partner countries and the international scientific community, that enables them to respond to and manage related impacts*'**.

The project's monitoring network consists of 12 SEAFRAME stations, providing a wide coverage across the Southwest Pacific basin. All of these stations (see Figure A), with the exception of the Pohnpei (FSM) gauge, which was established in December 2001, have been operational since October 1994.

The monthly data report, one of a range of information products produced by the project, is the primary form of SPSLCMP data dissemination. Its content is designed to provide up-to-date access to the project's data products.

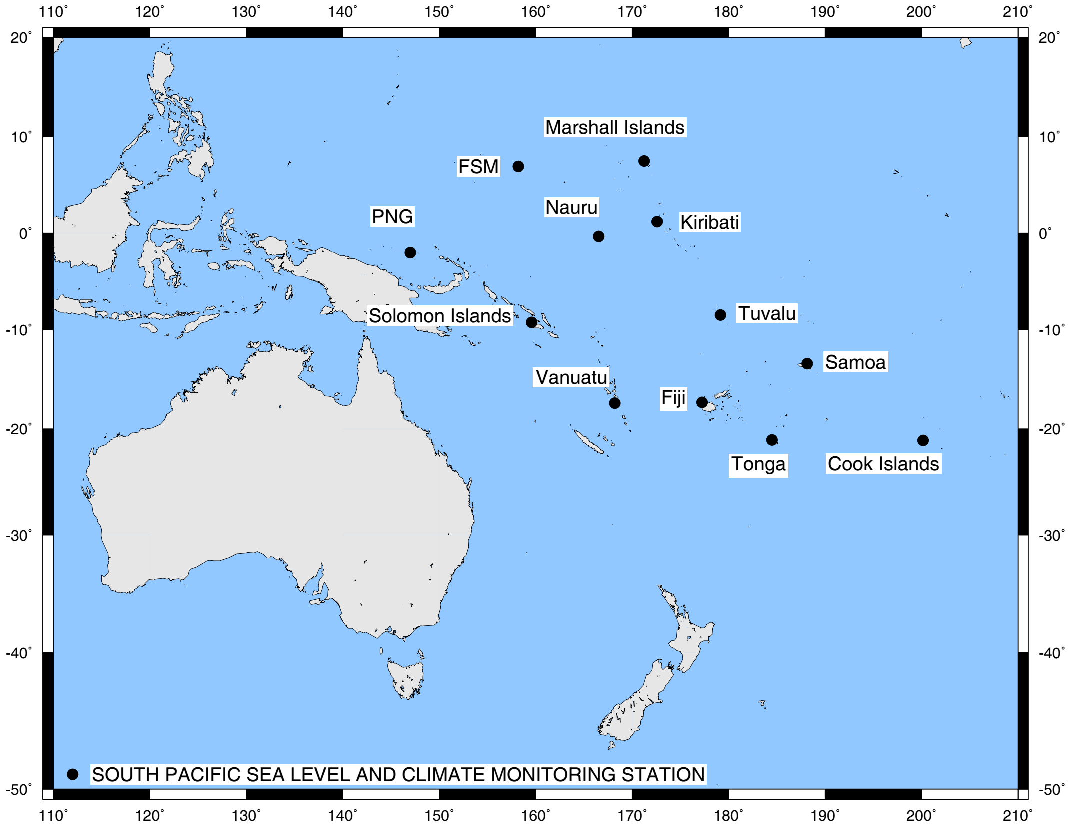


Figure A: *South Pacific Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Stations*

MAY CLIMATOLOGY

Climate conditions consistent with the early stages of an El Niño developed across the equatorial Pacific during May. Ocean heat content continued to warm, equatorial Trade Winds were weaker than normal and equatorial cloudiness in the vicinity of the dateline increased slightly. The majority of climate models now indicate there is a distinct possibility of an El Niño developing this year.

The Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) fell during May in accordance with developing El Niño conditions. The monthly average value of –5 for May was a distinct drop from the April value of +9 (**Figure B**).

Sea surface temperatures continued to warm significantly across the equatorial Pacific during May, and weak warm anomalies are now being observed across much of the equatorial Pacific (**Figure C**). Over the past two months, surface temperatures across the equatorial Pacific have risen by around 0.8 ºC and are now around 0.5 ºC warmer than normal.

Subsurface temperatures also continued to warm during May. Warmer than normal subsurface temperatures now extend across the entire equatorial Pacific (**Figure D**), replacing anomalous cool subsurface temperatures that only recently prevailed across the central and eastern equatorial Pacific.

During El Niño (warm-episode) conditions there is a sustained weakening of the Trade Winds across much of the equatorial Pacific and an increase in cloudiness in the central Pacific particularly near the dateline. During La Niña (cold-episode) conditions there is a reversal of this situation, with stronger Trade Winds and a decrease in cloudiness in the central Pacific. Periods of weaker than normal Trade Winds were observed across the equatorial Pacific until late May, although they were of near average strength over the entire month (**Figure E**). Cloudiness over the equatorial Pacific near the dateline continued to increase during May but remains at near-normal levels. Cloud patterns across the equatorial Pacific are yet to show a clear trend toward El Niño.

The consensus among six international computer models is that an El Niño is a distinct possibility during 2009. Current forecasts are of continued equatorial Pacific warming over the coming months leading to the development of El Niño later in the year.

The preceding description of the climatology of the Pacific region, and Figures B, C and D are based on information sourced from the National Climate Centre of the Australian Bureau of Meteorology at http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/. Figure E was generated from the Tropical Atmosphere Ocean project website courtesy of PMEL, NOAA at http://www.pmel.noaa.gov/tao/.

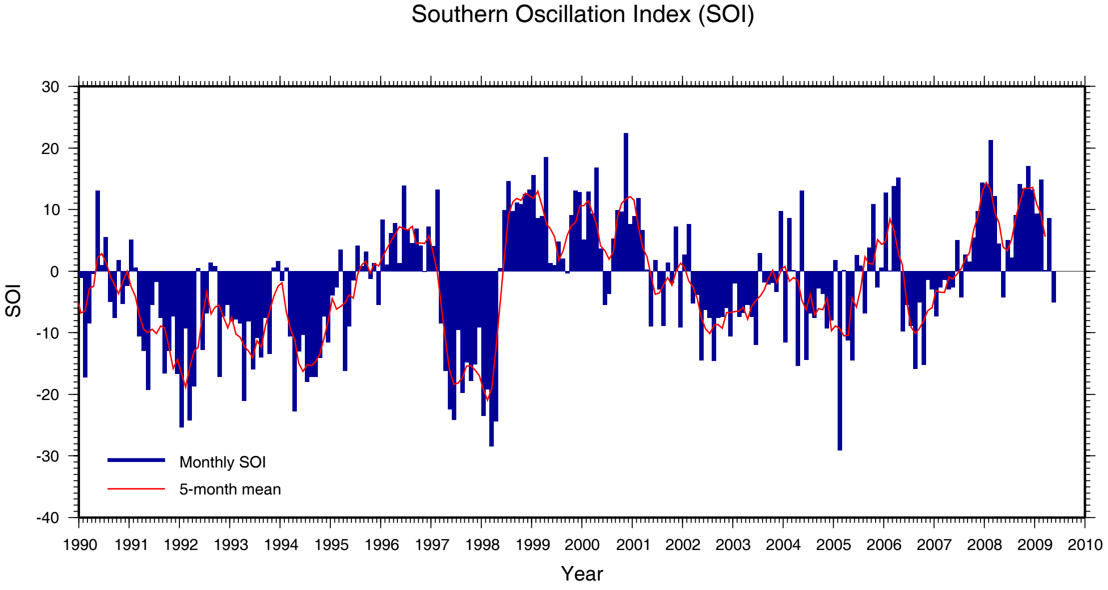


Figure B: *The five-month weighted mean and individual monthly means of the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI). The SOI is ten times the monthly anomaly of the difference in mean sea level pressure between Tahiti and Darwin, divided by the long-term standard deviation of that difference for the relevant month.*

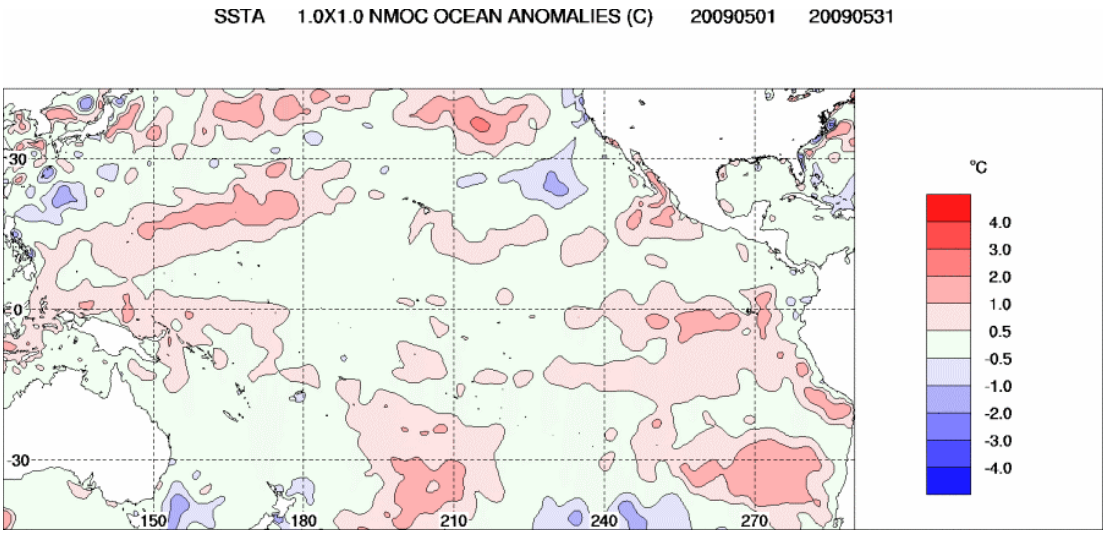


Figure C: *Sea surface temperature anomaly (°C) for May 2009.*

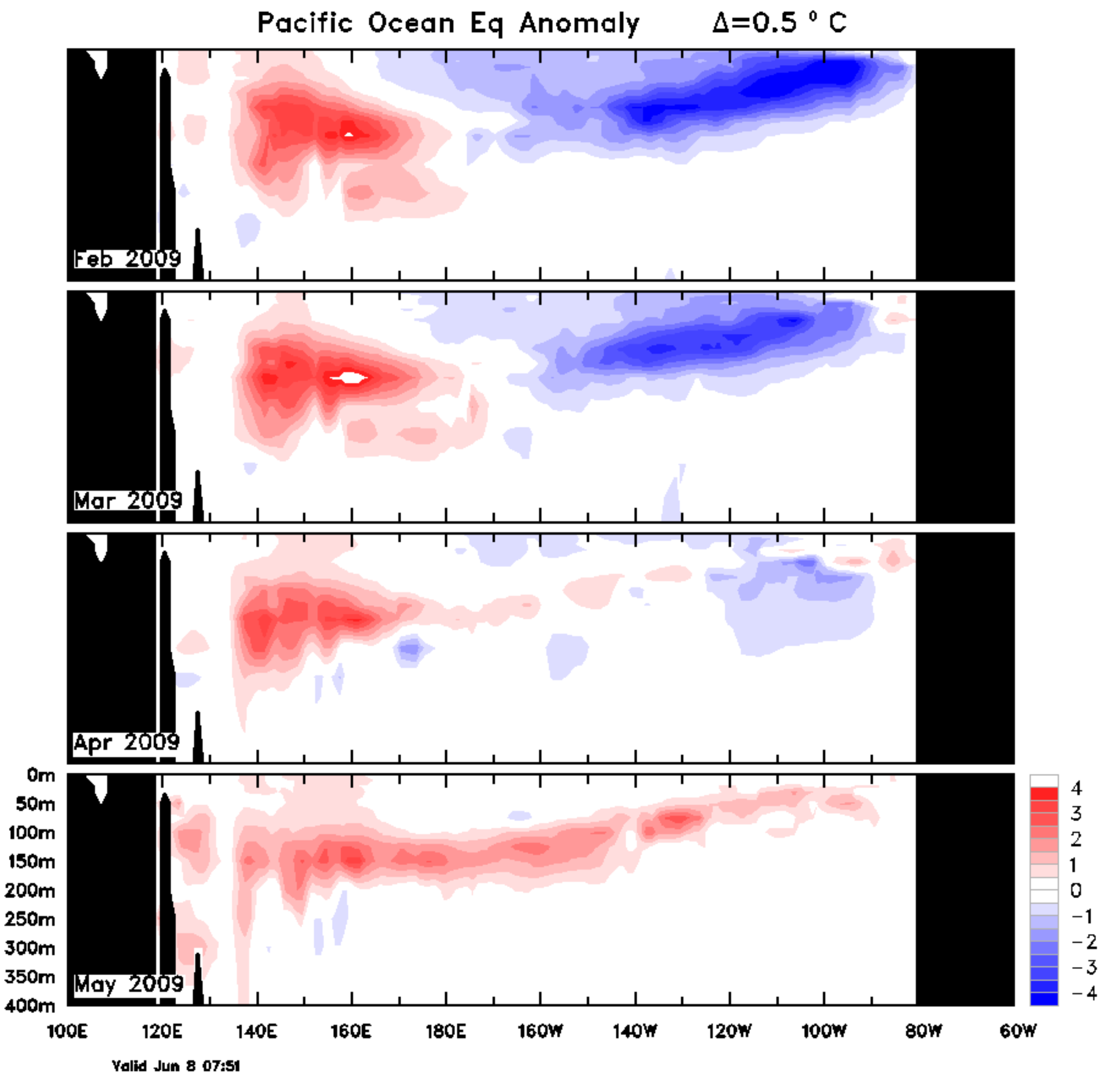


Figure D: *Equatorial depth-longitude section of ocean temperature anomalies for February 2009 through to May 2009. Contour interval is 0.5°C.*

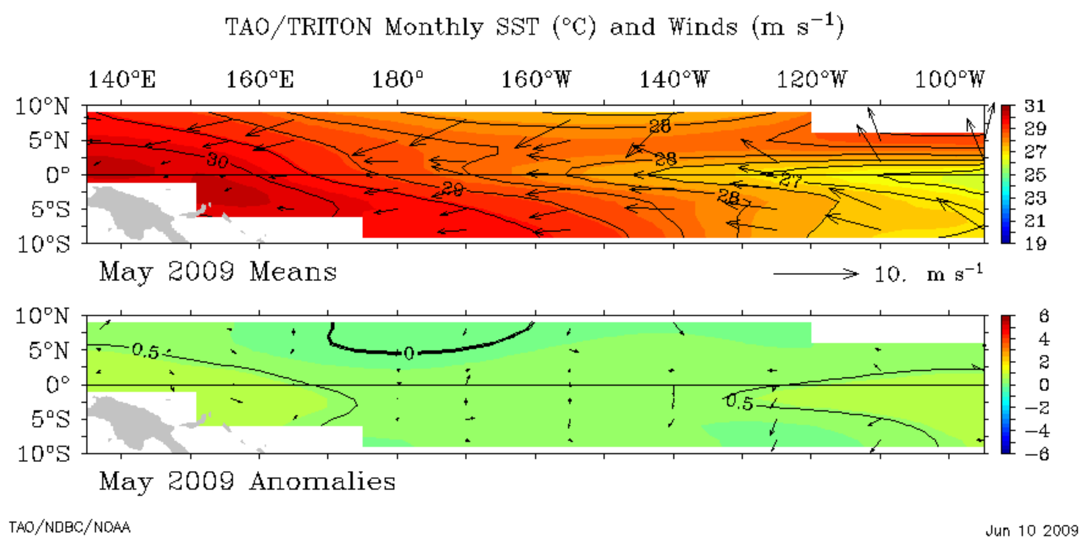


Figure E: *Monthly mean wind vectors (top) and anomalies (bottom) for May 2009. The colour-shaded contours represent the monthly mean sea surface temperatures (top) and anomalies (bottom).*

MAY SEAFRAME DATA

Monthly Sea Level and Environmental Data (Figures 1-10)

The **observed sea levels (Figure 1)** are dominated by the daily oscillations of the tide. In most cases, the tide rises and falls twice per day (semi-diurnal), but at PNG and the Solomon Islands the tide tends to have a single high and low per day (diurnal). The greatest variations are called spring tides and tend to occur close to the full and new moon. There was a full moon on the 9th of May and a new moon on the 24th of May UTC.

Gaps in the data are the result of instrumental errors or data retrieval problems and are discussed under **Instrument Performance**.

The **residuals (Figure 2)** are the differences between the observed sea levels and the tidal predictions. They highlight the non-tidal sea level fluctuations such as those due to the short-term effects of weather or tsunamis. Residual sea level fluctuations may also be amplified or sustained by the shape of the harbour in which the gauge is located. Persistent sloshing of water within a bay or harbour, for example, is known as a seiche. Seiches are often recorded at PNG when the wind suddenly changes strength or direction.

The sea level residuals at all stations, to some degree, exhibit semi-diurnal or diurnal fluctuations, which last a few days or weeks and then disappear. If these peaks were to persist, rather than appear as occasional ‘transients’, then the tidal analysis would be able to account for them, and the end result would be virtual eradication from the residuals.

The **barometrically corrected residuals (Figure 3)** have had the effect of atmospheric pressure fluctuations removed from the sea level residuals of Figure 2. The rule of thumb for the ‘inverse barometer effect’ is that a 1-hPa fall in the barometer, if sustained over a day or more, produces a 1 cm rise in the local sea level (within the area beneath the low pressure system). For example a small storm surge at Tonga on the 18th May 2009 as shown in Figure 2 is considerable smaller in Figure 3 after correction for the low barometric pressure. Barometric-pressure corrected residuals are not available for Marshall Islands due to problems with the barometric pressure sensor.

The **winds**, **temperatures** and **barometric pressures** are plotted in **Figures 4** to **9**. The short lines in **Figure 5** follow the meteorological convention, that is, they point in the direction the wind is coming *from*. For example, the winds at Marshall Islands prevailed from the northeast for most of the month. Wind gusts at Tonga reached 22 m/s (79 km/hr or 43 knots) on 18th May 2009 in conjunction with the low barometric pressure.

Air and water temperatures **(Figures 7** and **8)** are plotted using the same vertical scale for the purpose of comparison. The air temperatures are seen to fluctuate over a much wider range than the water temperatures. At some sites (e.g. FSM) the water temperature shows almost no variation, although the air temperature varies by several degrees between night and day. At Nauru a twice-daily fluctuation in water temperature is related to the tide, as it is usually more pronounced during the larger spring tides.

Barometric pressures **(Figure 9)** tend to fluctuate by around 3 hPa twice-daily at all stations as a result of atmospheric tides, which are largest in the tropical regions and reduce to near zero toward the poles. The longer-term barometric pressure fluctuations that occur over periods of days to weeks are due to passing weather systems. These fluctuations tend to be larger at sites further away from the equator such as Cook Islands and Tonga.

The **meteorological data** are put into perspective by **Figure 10**. In this figure, if an open circle falls above (below) a solid dot, a new maximum (minimum) for the particular month has been set. *The data sets only include South Pacific Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Project data, which have been collected since October 1992 when the first station was installed (Fiji). The data from FSM has only been collected since December 2001.* New minimum May air temperatures were recorded at PNG (23.1°C) and Vanuatu (18.3°C). A new maximum May water temperature of 33.1°C was recorded at PNG and a new minimum May water temperature of 28.4°C was recorded at Tuvalu. At Tonga a new May minimum barometric pressure of 1000.0hPa was recorded on the 18th May.

Mean Sea Level and Anomalies (Figures 11-13)

Figure 11 shows the **monthly mean sea levels**, which are simple arithmetic averages of the sea levels, relative to an arbitrary zero. The figure shows that Tuvalu, for example, normally experiences an annual cycle of about 0.2 metres, reaching a peak around February or March. One effect of the El Niño of 1997/1998 was to disrupt the annual sea level cycle at many of the SEAFRAME stations.

Figure 12 shows the monthly mean **sea level anomalies,** or departures from normal conditions after tides, annual and semi-annual seasonal cycles and the sea level trend have been removed. The annual cycle at Tuvalu (which has the largest consistent annual cycle) is quite notable in **Figure 11** but less apparent in **Figure 12**. By removing the seasonal cycles, the anomalies help to bring out irregular features, such as lower than normal sea levels across the region during the 1997/98 El Niño.

In May 2009 lower than normal sea levels were observed at Marshall Islands, FSM, PNG, Tuvalu, Samoa and Cook Islands. At Tuvalu in particular, sea levels were around 12cm lower than normal. Higher than normal sea levels continued to be observed at Vanuatu, Fiji and Nauru, while at Solomon Islands, Kiribati and Tonga sea levels were near to what is normally observed at this time of the year. Sea level anomalies are generally decreasing across the region and further decreases may occur in the coming months with predictions of developing El Niño conditions across the equatorial Pacific.

Sea Level Trends

The **short-term sea level trends** at individual stations as at May 2009 are shown in the following table. Sea level trends are updated every month by allowing for a linear trend term in the tidal analysis of all the data available at individual stations. *Please exercise caution in interpreting the trends* – they will continue to change over the coming years as the data sets increase in length. The evolution of the monthly trend values (in mm per year) at each station from one year after installation to present is

depicted in **Figure 13**. This figure illustrates that as the sea level record becomes longer, the relative sea level trend estimates become more stable and reliable. The reason for this is that the trends from short sea level records are affected by the natural sea level variability occurring on inter-annual, El Niño and decadal timescales due to atmospheric, oceanographic and geological processes. Longer-term data sets for all stations are required in order for the underlying trend to emerge from these short-term variations. Further details are available from the *National Tidal Centre (NTC), Australian Bureau of Meteorology*.

Recent short-term sea level trends in the project area based upon SEAFRAME data through May, 2009

Location	Lat / Long	Installation Date	Trend (mm/yr)	Change from previous month
Cook Is	21°12'17.1"S / 159°47'5.2"W	Feb 1993	+5.3	-0.1
Tonga	21°8'12.5"S / 175°10'50.5"W	Jan 1993	+9.5	0.0
Fiji	17°36'17.7"S / 177°26'17.7"E	Oct 1992	+5.3	+0.1
Vanuatu	17°45'19.2"S / 168°18'27.7"E	Jan 1993	+5.6	+0.1
Samoa	13°49'36.4"S / 171°45'40.7"W	Feb 1993	+6.1	-0.1
Tuvalu	8°30'8.9"S / 179°11'42.6"E	Mar 1993	+5.3	-0.3
Kiribati	1°21'54.2"N / 172°55'58.8"E	Dec 1992	+3.3	0.0
Nauru	0°31'45.9"S / 166°54'36.2"E	Jul 1993	+4.3	+0.1
Solomon Is.	9°25'44.1"S / 159°57'19.3"E	Jul 1994	+8.8	0.0
PNG	2°2'31.5"S / 147°22'25.6"E	Sep 1994	+8.1	-0.1
FSM	6°58'49.9"N / 158°12'0.8"E	Dec 2001	+20.8	-0.8
Marshall Is.	7°6'21.7"N / 171°22'22.1"E	May 1993	+4.2	-0.1

Barometric Pressure, Water Temperature and Air Temperature Anomalies

The anomalies of barometric pressure, water and air temperature (**Figures 14** to **16**) are determined in the same manner as the sea level anomalies (**Figure 12**), except the trend is not calculated.

The **barometric pressure anomalies (Figure 14)** show substantially higher than normal barometric pressures were observed at SEAFRAME stations during the 1997-1998 El Niño. In May 2009 barometric pressures were near to slightly lower than normal across the region. A decreasing trend in barometric pressure anomalies is evident in the region south of the South Pacific Convergence Zone including Samoa, Vanuatu, Fiji, Tonga and Cook Islands.

The **water temperature anomalies (Figure 15)** show higher than normal water temperatures were observed at PNG during May 2009, with an anomaly of 0.8°C. Elsewhere water temperatures were near normal, with anomalies generally within 0.5°C of what is normally observed at this time of the year.

The **air temperature anomalies (Figure 16)** during May 2009 reveal air temperatures were close to what is normally observed at this time of the year at all sites. Over the duration of the record the air temperature anomalies generally (although not always) follow the water temperature anomalies, which is an indication of the large influence the ocean has upon the climate of the Pacific Islands.

Instrument Performance

In **Figure 17,** which shows **sea level data return,** colour is used to distinguish five-year project phases. The number of missing days is noted in gaps in the bars.

Sea level data return was very high during May 2009, with only small losses of data from PNG due to communication problems. At Nauru, Tuvalu and Vanuatu problems with the primary sea level sensors were encountered and data from the secondary sea level sensors were used.

The air temperature sensor at Nauru continued to experience problems and data were removed from the record. At Tuvalu the water temperature sensor failed and data from the backup water temperature sensor was used. At Marshall Islands problems with the air temperature, water temperature and barometric pressure data were encountered and have subsequently been removed from the record. Intermittent problems were also experienced with the water temperature sensor at Tonga.

Communication problems were experienced at PNG, Tuvalu and Fiji but aside from PNG most of the data were recovered.

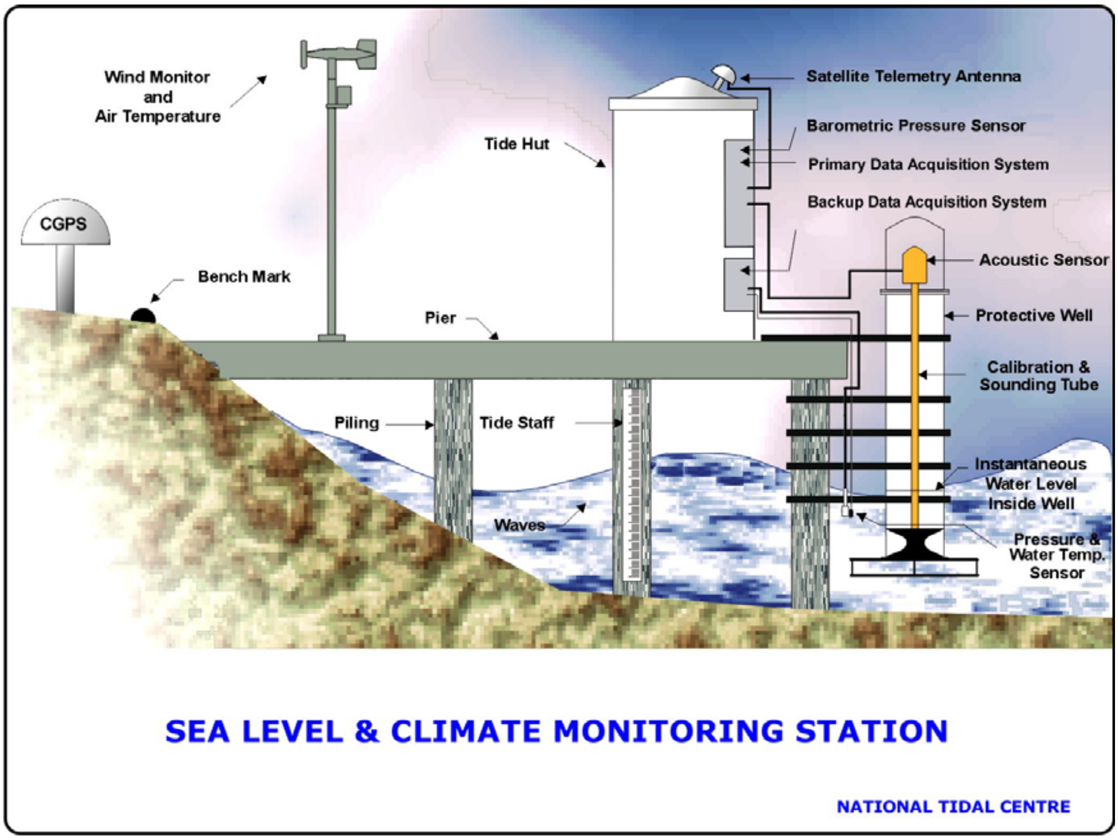
SEAFRAME STATIONS

SEAFRAME stations employ a SUTRON programmable data logger, water level gauges and other sensors. The data logger and associated electronics are normally housed in fibreglass huts. A sketch of a typical station is shown in the following figure. Water level sensors include:

(1) Primary water level using a Bartex 'AQUATRAK' acoustic-in-air sensor, and

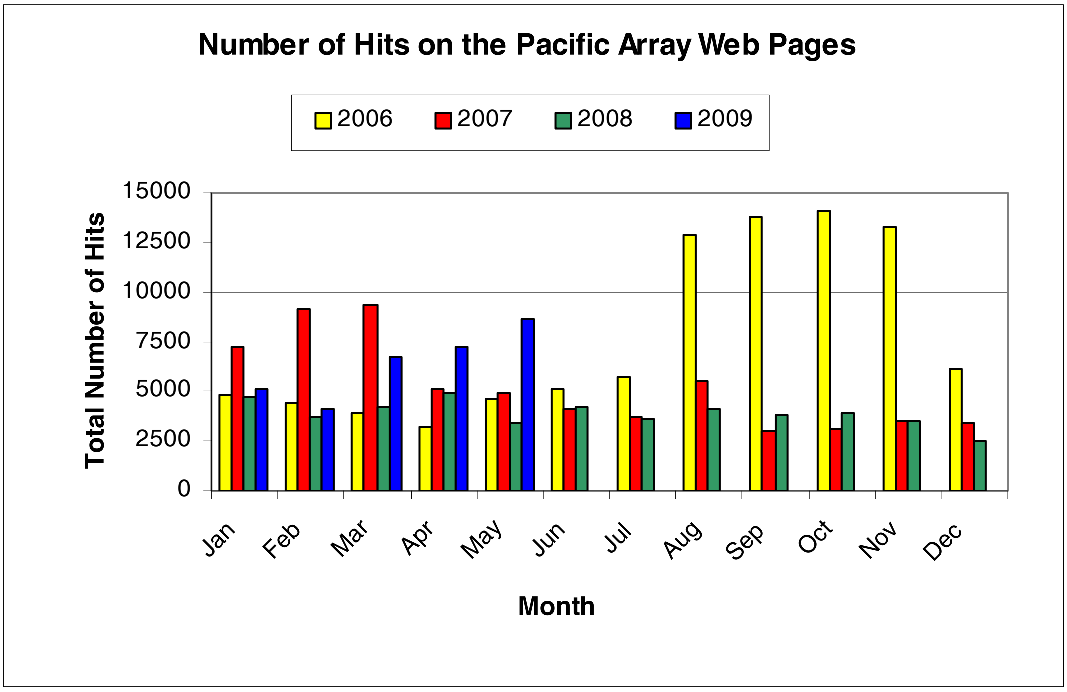
(2) Secondary water level (or backup) using a Druck pressure transducer mounted close to the seabed.

The primary and backup water level sensors provide water level values, which are averaged over three minutes and are logged every six minutes. The data logger has the memory capacity to store approximately one month of data. The meteorological sensors are logged to the SUTRON data logger on an hourly basis.



Web Hits

The following chart shows the number of times the Pacific pages on the *NTC* web site have been visited, by month since January 2006.



The *Monthly Data Report* is prepared by *NTC* for *AusAID*.

NTC would appreciate feedback from readers on the content and presentation of the *Monthly Data Report*.

Please spare a few moments to let us know your constructive opinion.

Further communication on the *Monthly Data Report* may be made to *NTC*. Anyone interested in a more detailed account of the project should contact:

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Bureau of Meteorology
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Kent Town SA 5067
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Fax: (+618) (08) 8366 2693
Website: http://www.bom.gov.au/oceanography/tides.shtml

Or visit the project website at http://www.bom.gov.au/pacificsealevel

Please refer to: http://www.bom.gov.au/oceanography/projects/spslcmp/spslcmp.shtml for details.

Please also note the following:

Individuals and organisations are advised that quality controlled six-minute or hourly data from these stations are available on request from *NTC*. Some handling fees may be charged. For commercial agencies requesting data, some additional costs may be levied.

Figure 1

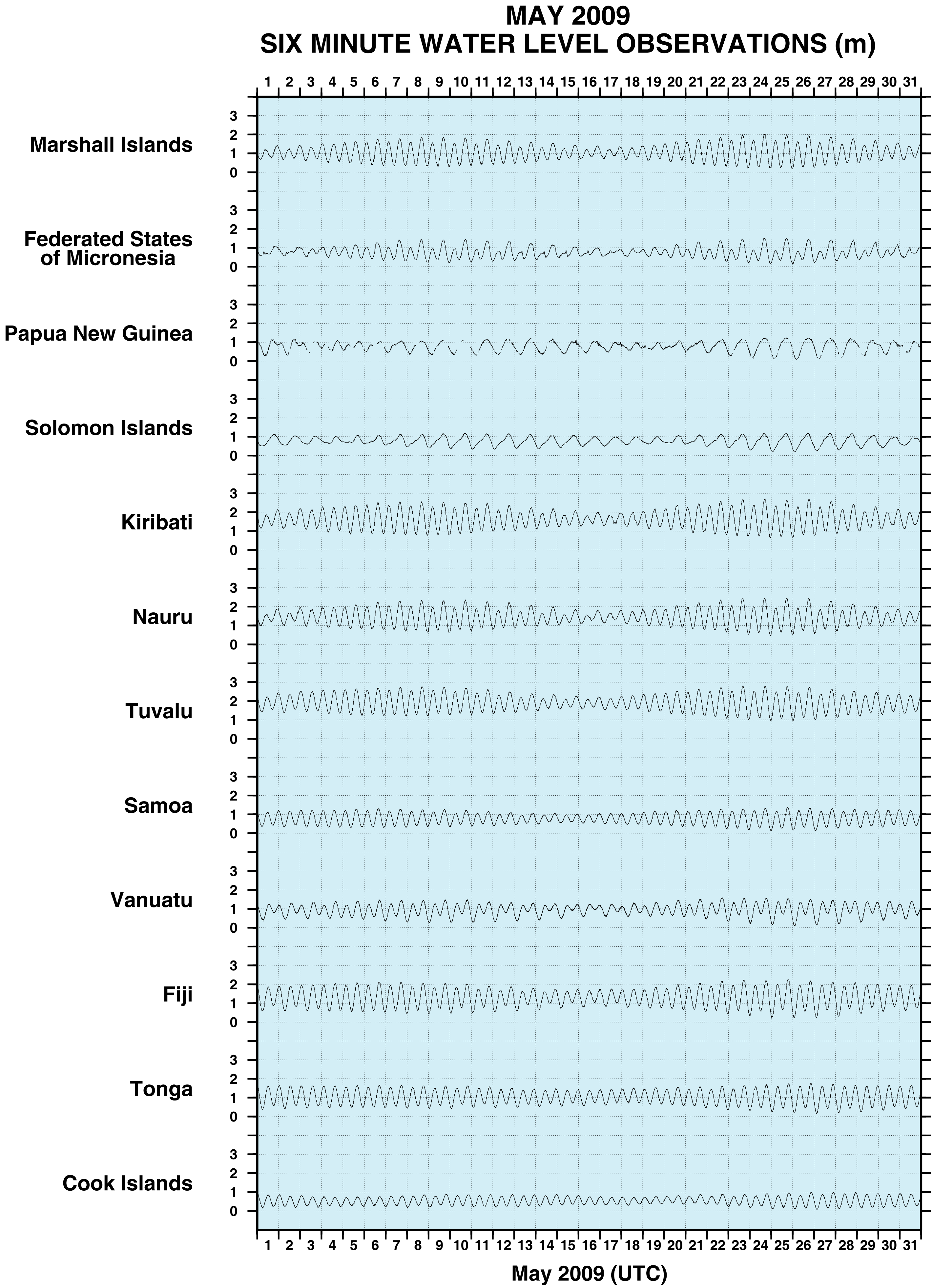
MAY 2009
SIX MINUTE WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS (m)
Marshall Islands
Federated States of Micronesia
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands
Kiribati
Nauru
Tuvalu
Samoa
Vanuatu
Fiji
Tonga
Cook Islands
0
1
2
3
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
May 2009 (UTC)

Figure 2

MAY 2009
SIX MINUTE RESIDUAL WATER LEVELS (m)

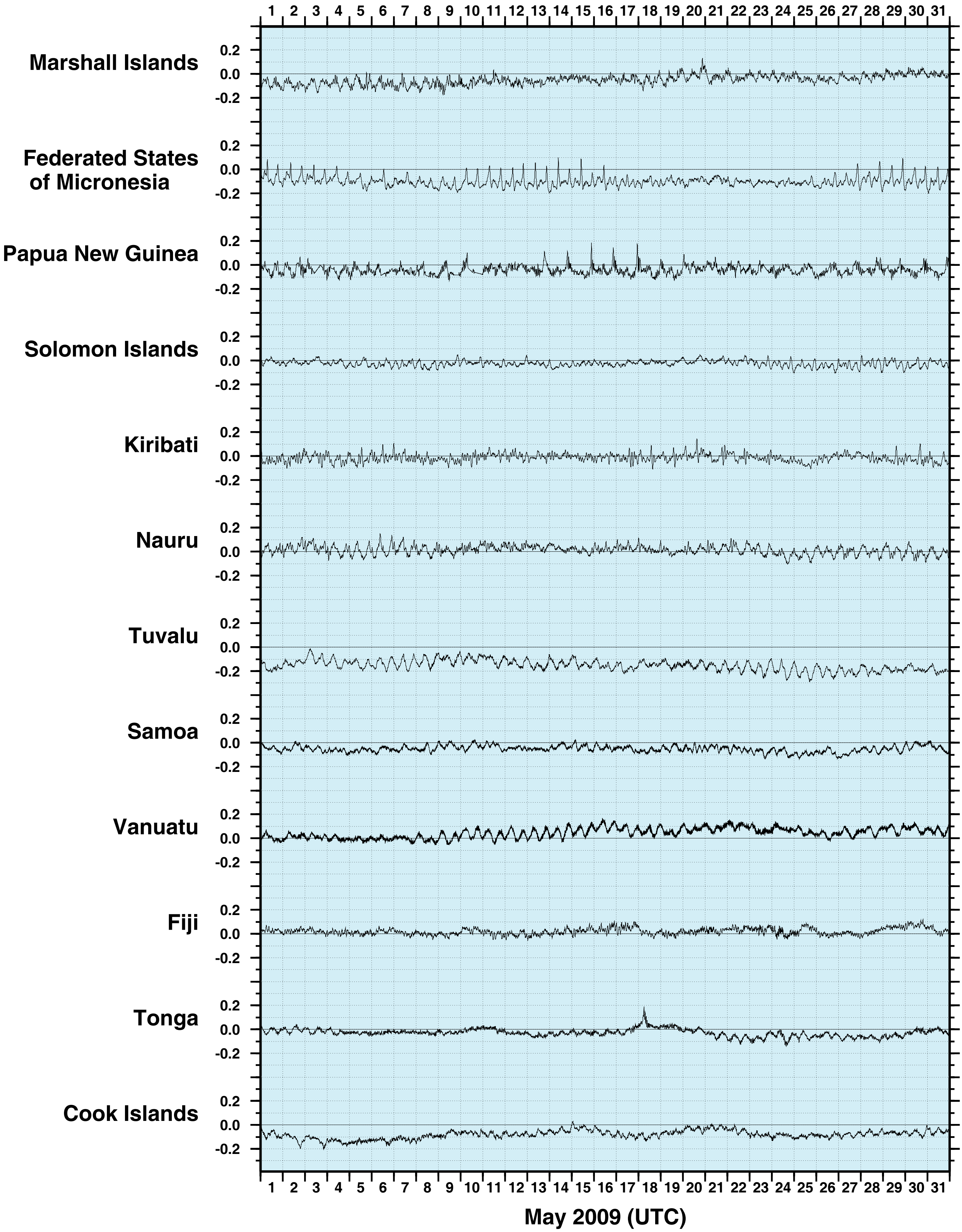

Figure 3

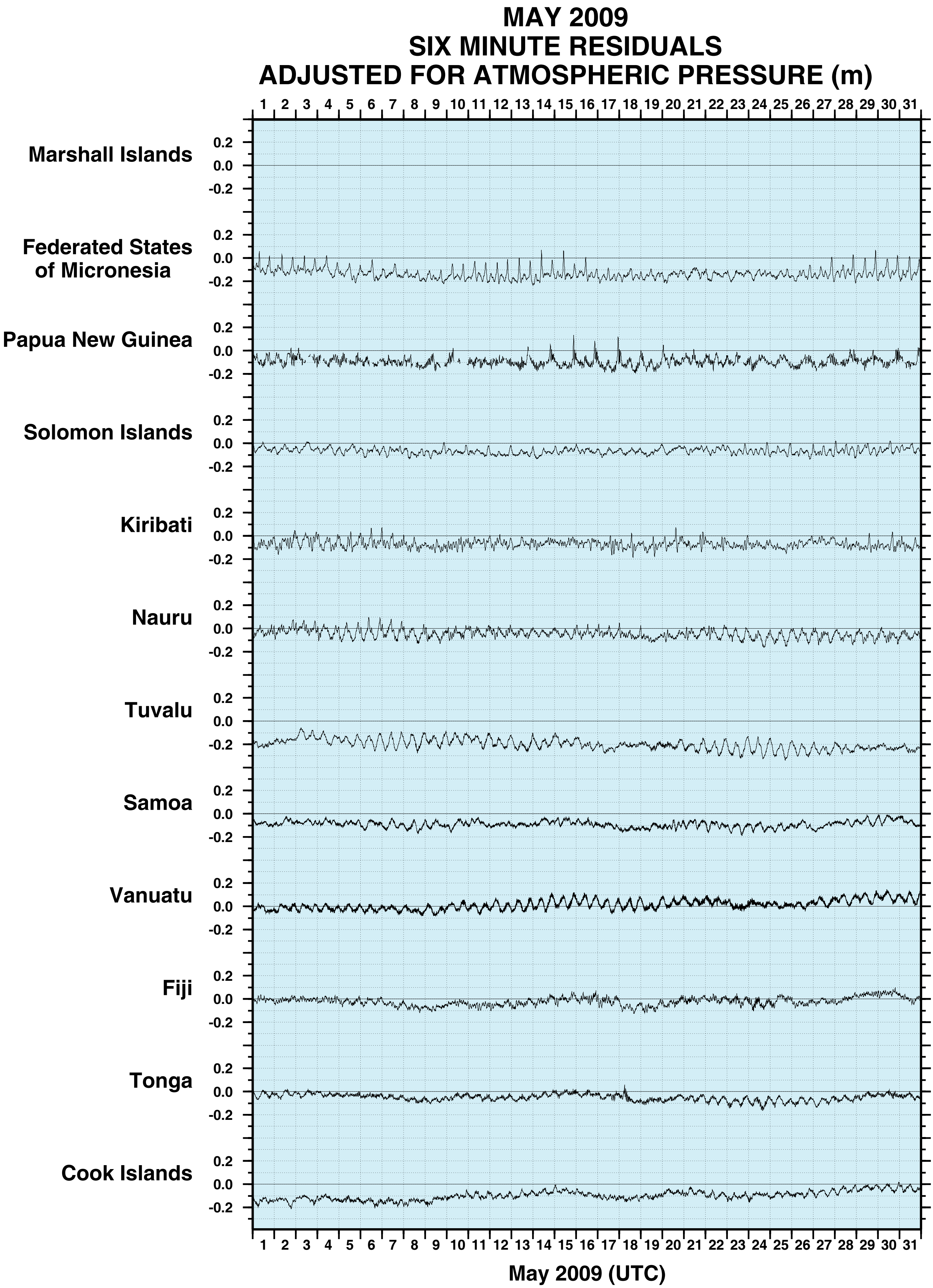
MAY 2009
SIX MINUTE RESIDUALS
ADJUSTED FOR ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE (m)
Marshall Islands
Federated States of Micronesia
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands
Kiribati
Nauru
Tuvalu
Samoa
Vanuatu
Fiji
Tonga
Cook Islands
0.2
0.0
-0.2
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
May 2009 (UTC)

Figure 4

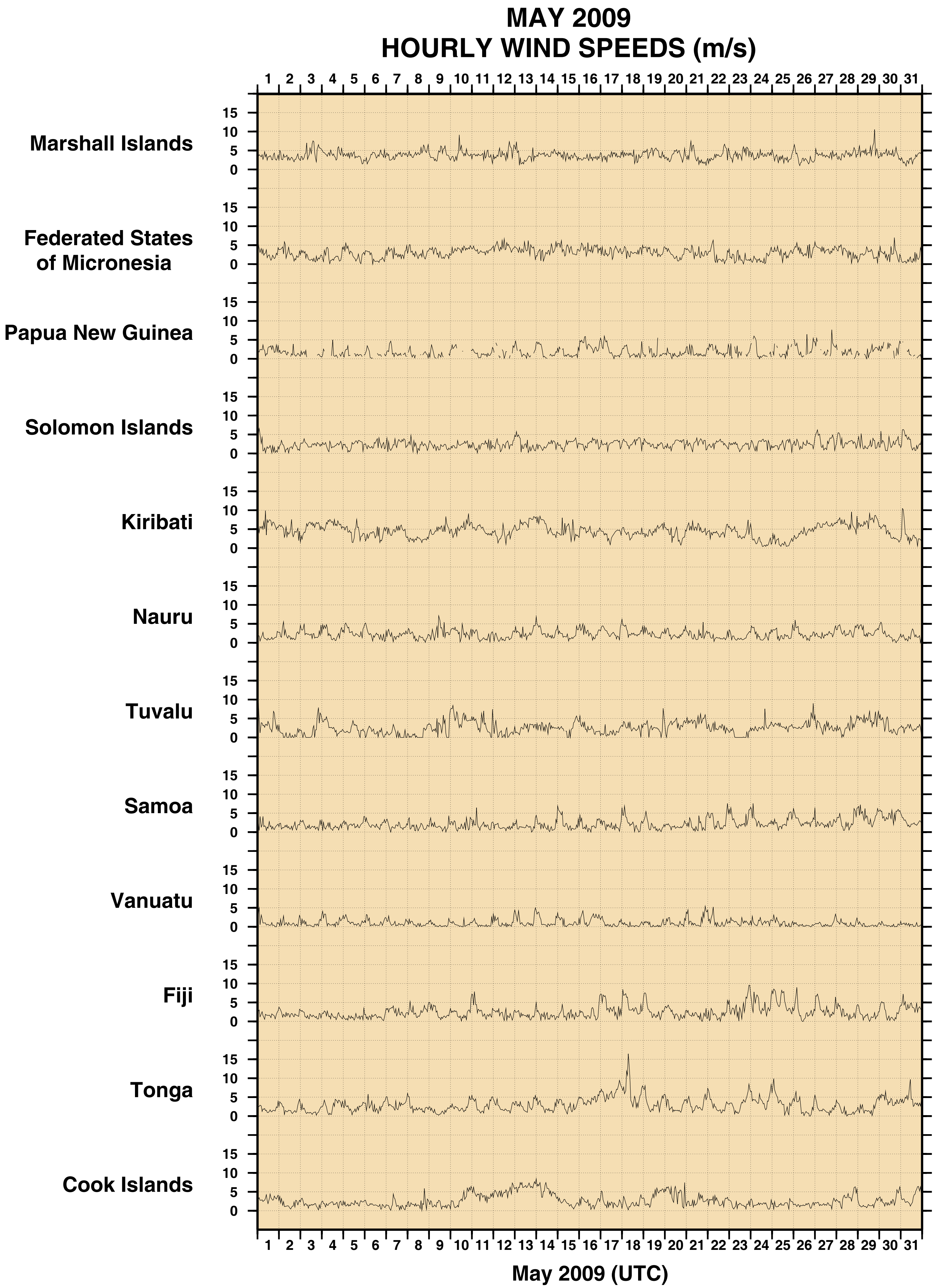
MAY 2009
HOURLY WIND SPEEDS (m/s)
Marshall Islands
Federated States of Micronesia
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands
Kiribati
Nauru
Tuvalu
Samoa
Vanuatu
Fiji
Tonga
Cook Islands
0
5
10
15
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
May 2009 (UTC)

Figure 5

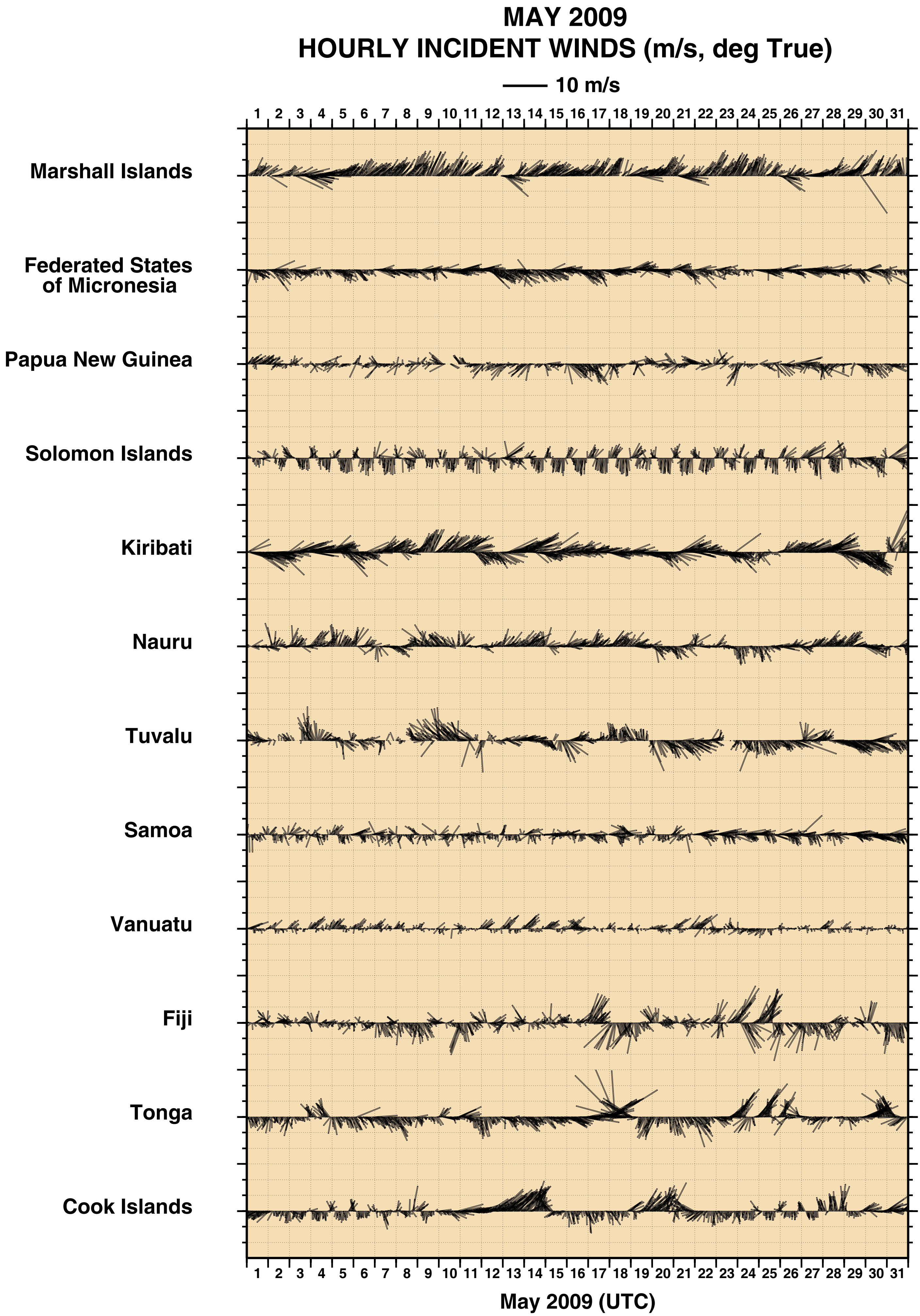
MAY 2009
HOURLY INCIDENT WINDS (m/s, deg True)
10 m/s
Marshall Islands
Federated States of Micronesia
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands
Kiribati
Nauru
Tuvalu
Samoa
Vanuatu
Fiji
Tonga
Cook Islands
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
May 2009 (UTC)

Figure 6

MAY 2009
HOURLY MAXIMUM WIND GUSTS (m/s)

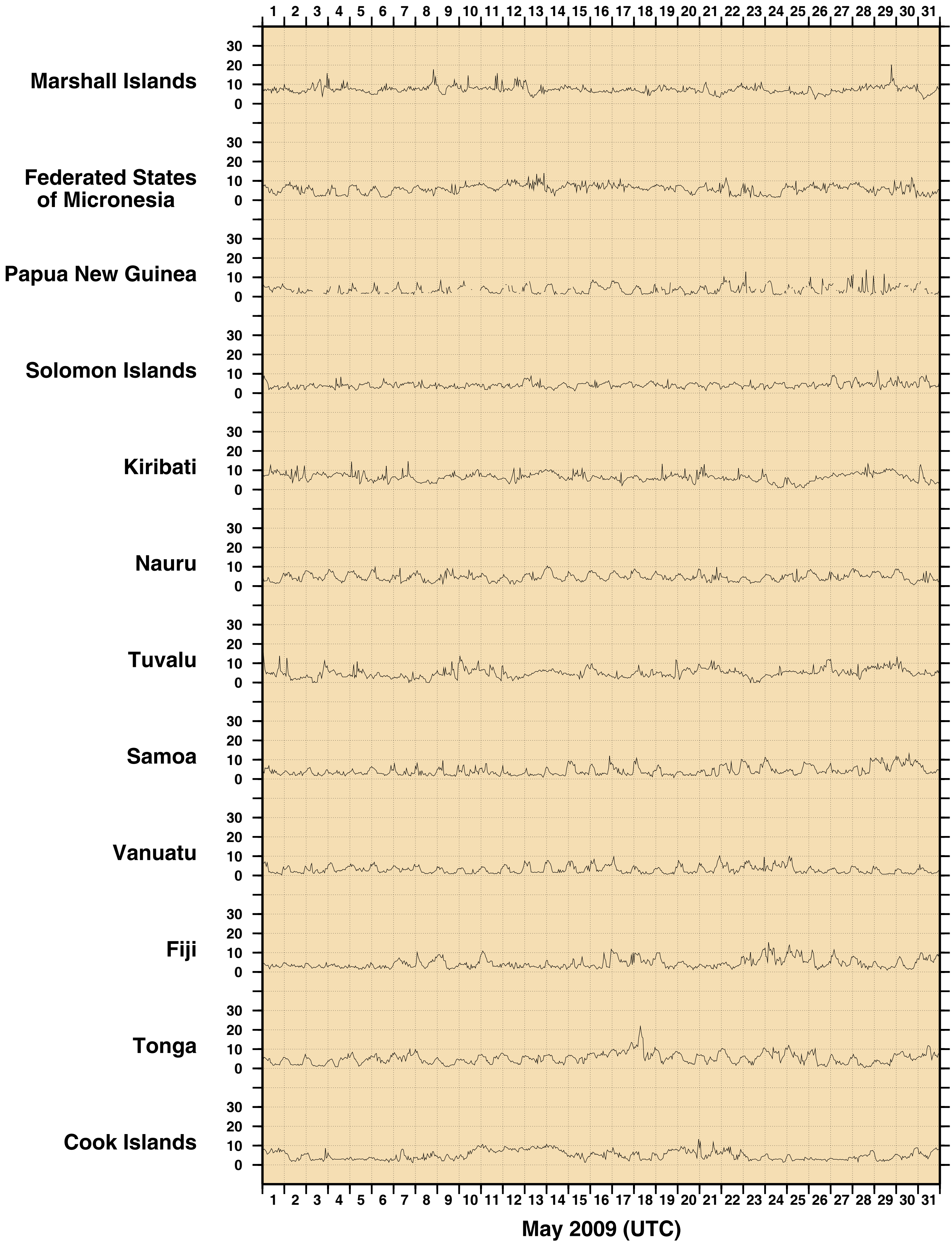

Figure 7

MAY 2009
HOURLY AIR TEMPERATURES (˚C)

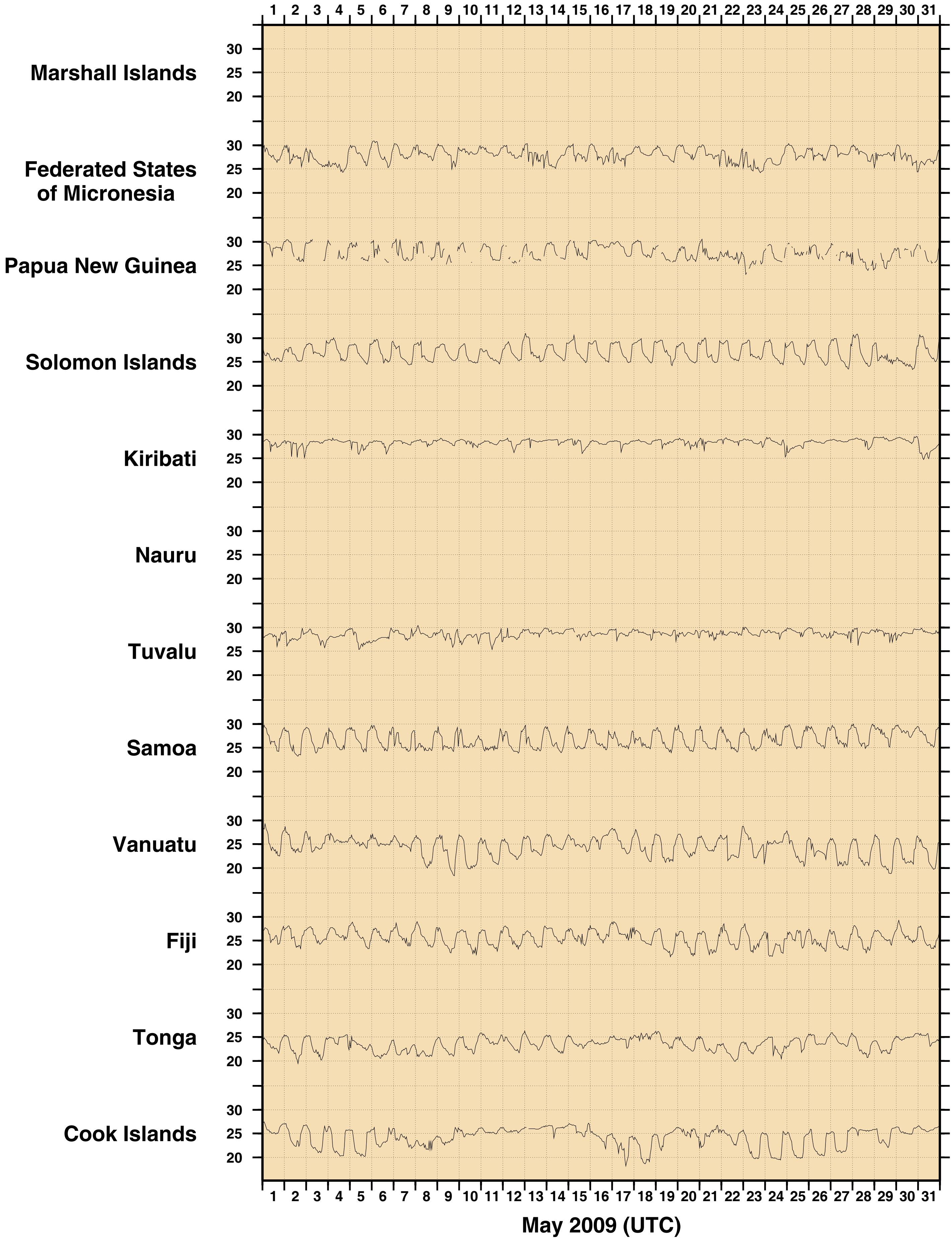

Figure 8

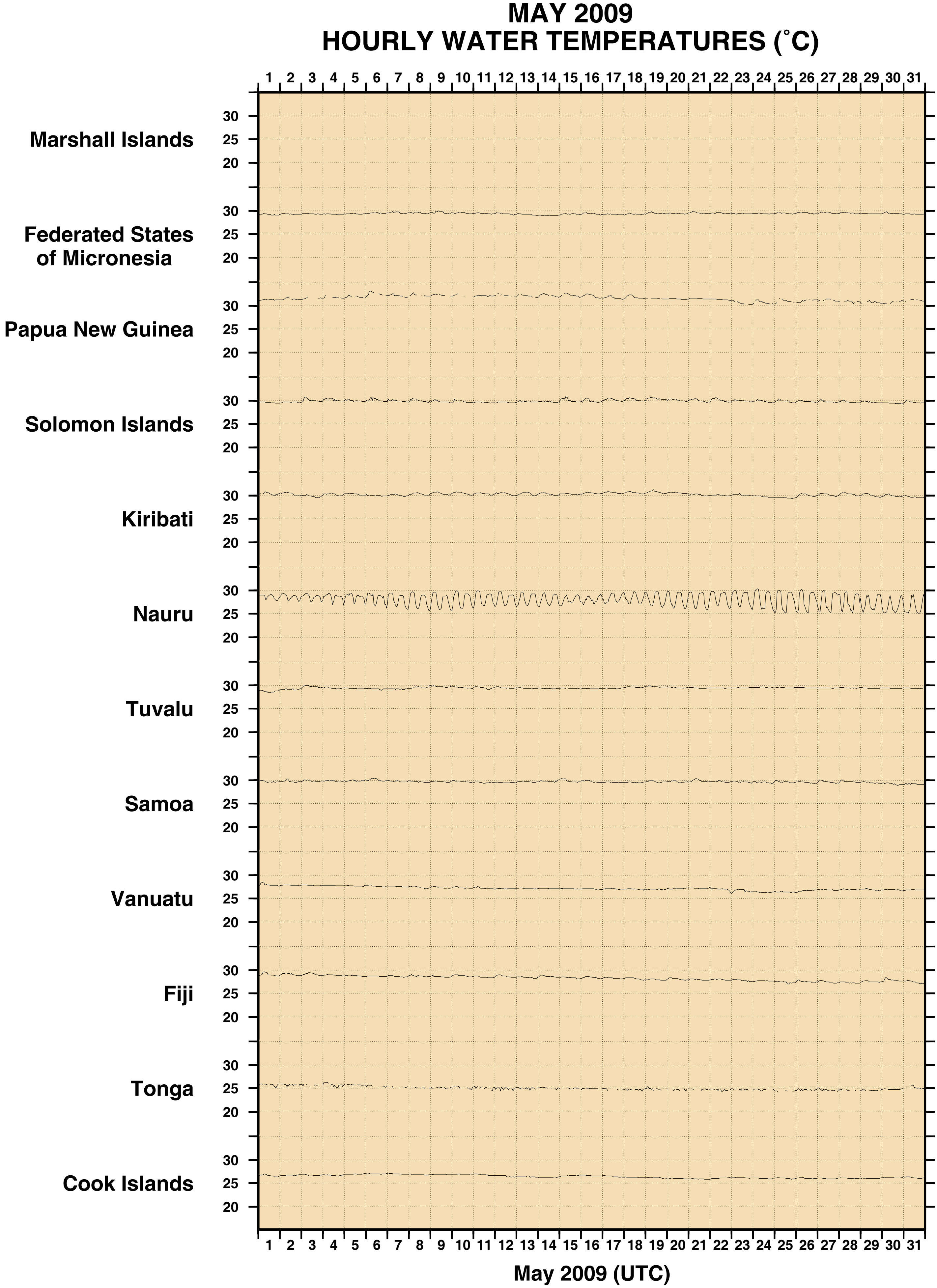
MAY 2009
HOURLY WATER TEMPERATURES (˚C)
Marshall Islands
Federated States of Micronesia
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands
Kiribati
Nauru
Tuvalu
Samoa
Vanuatu
Fiji
Tonga
Cook Islands
30
25
20
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
May 2009 (UTC)

Figure 9

MAY 2009
HOURLY ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE (hPa)

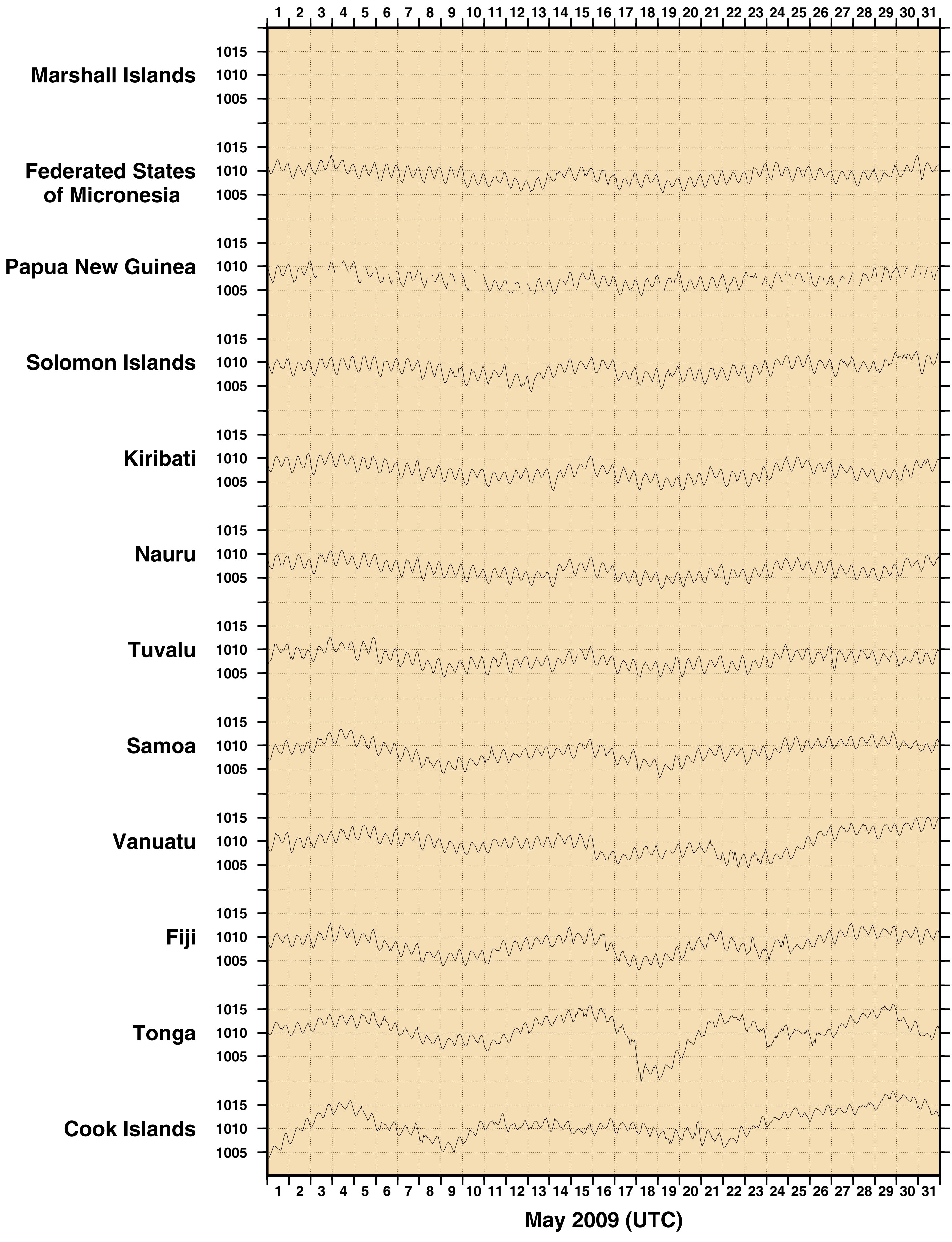

Figure 10

Comparison of May 2009 Max, Min & Mean with Long Term May Values

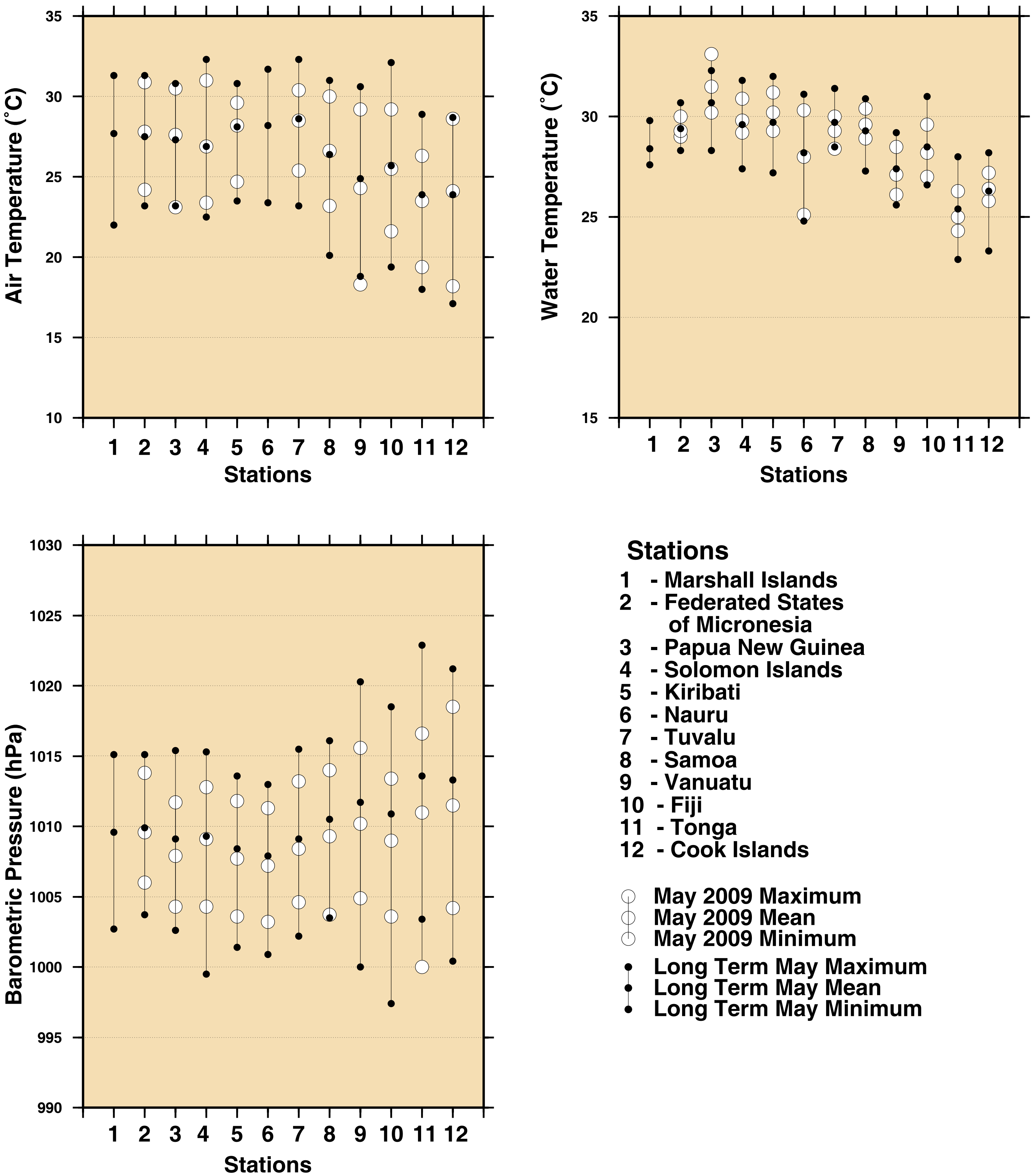

Figure 11

MONTHLY MEAN SEA LEVELS TO MAY 2009 (m)

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

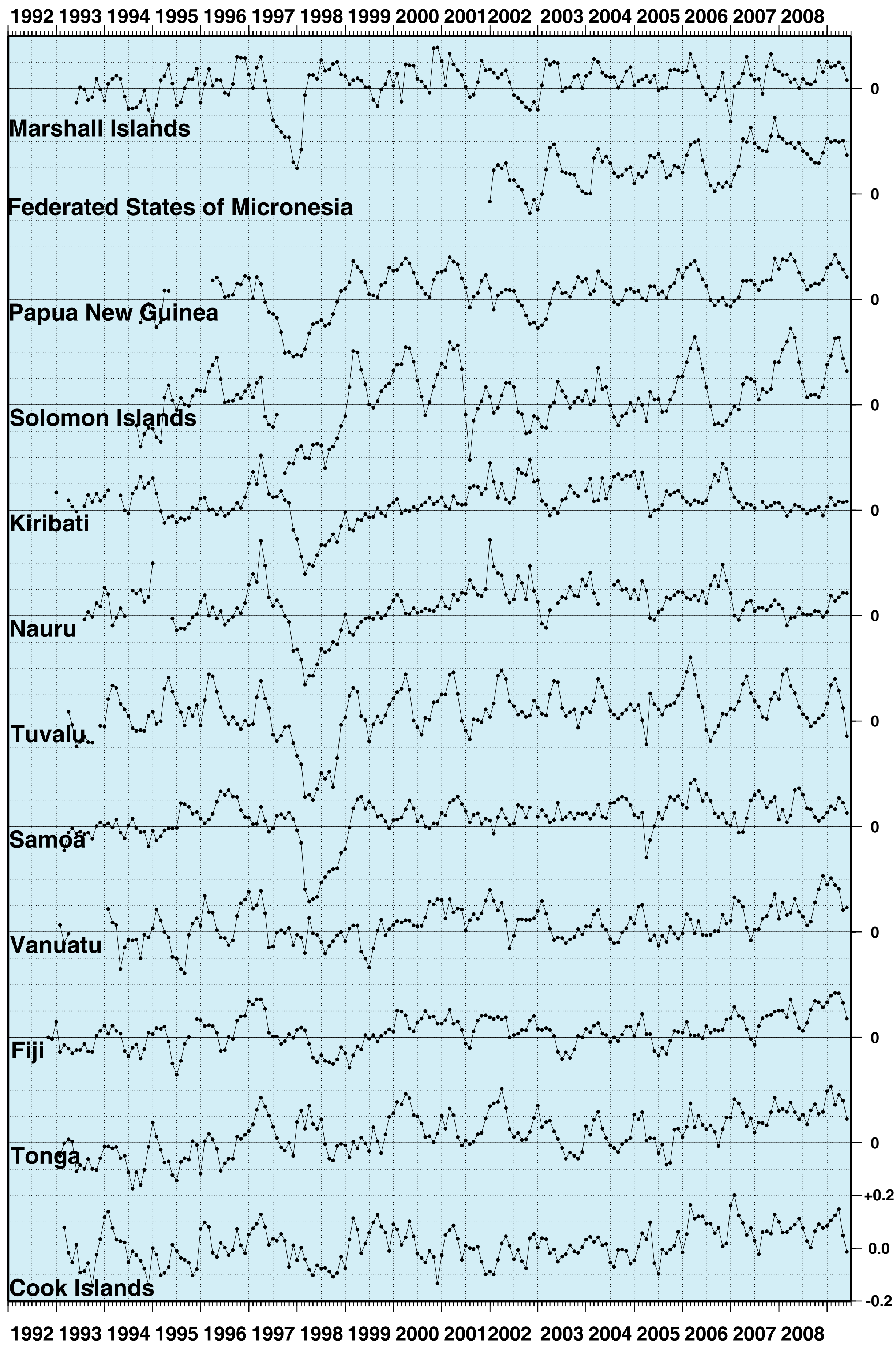

Figure 12

SEA LEVEL ANOMALIES THROUGH MAY 2009 (m)

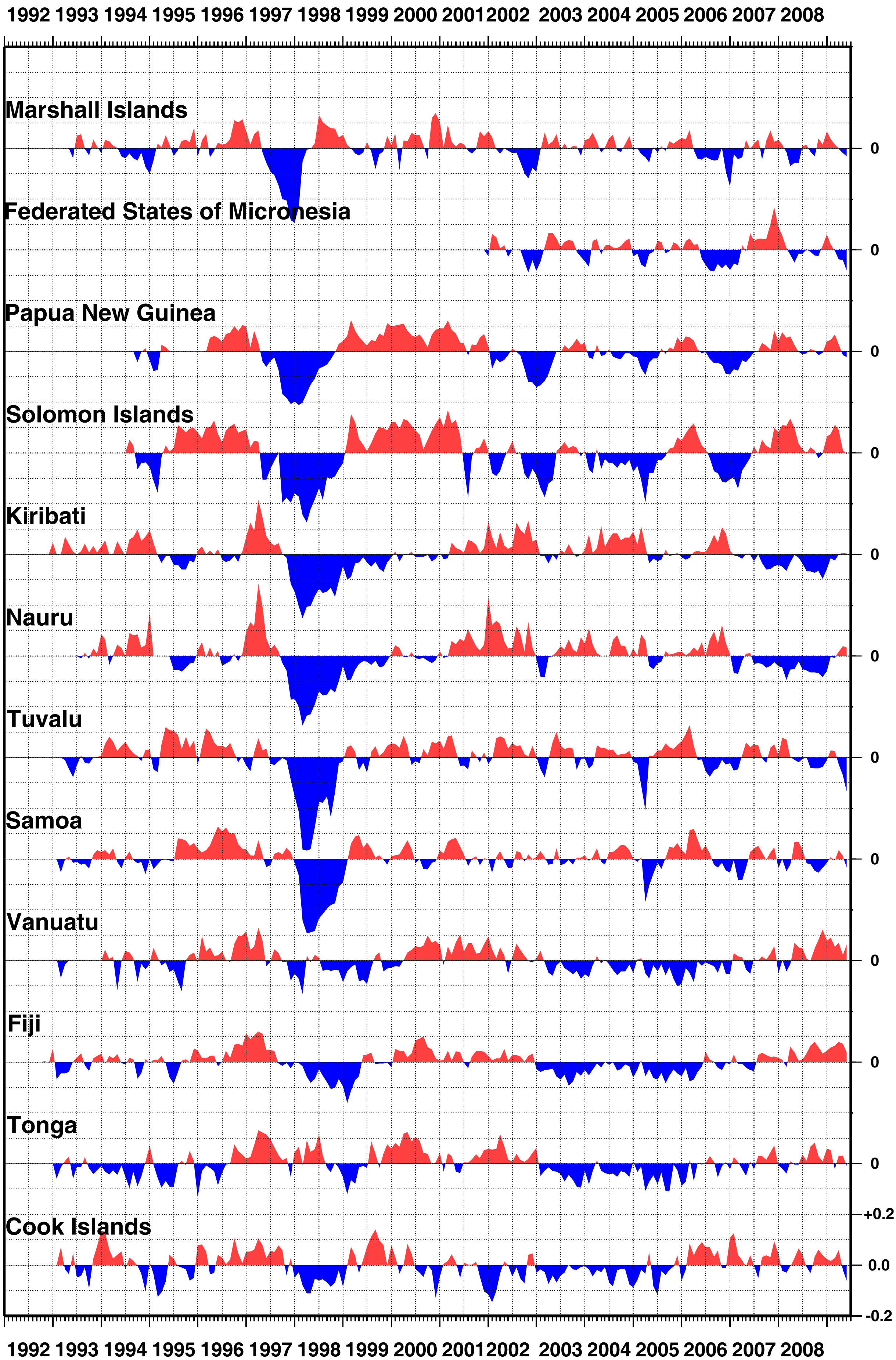

Figure 13

SEA LEVEL TRENDS THROUGH MAY 2009 (mm/year)

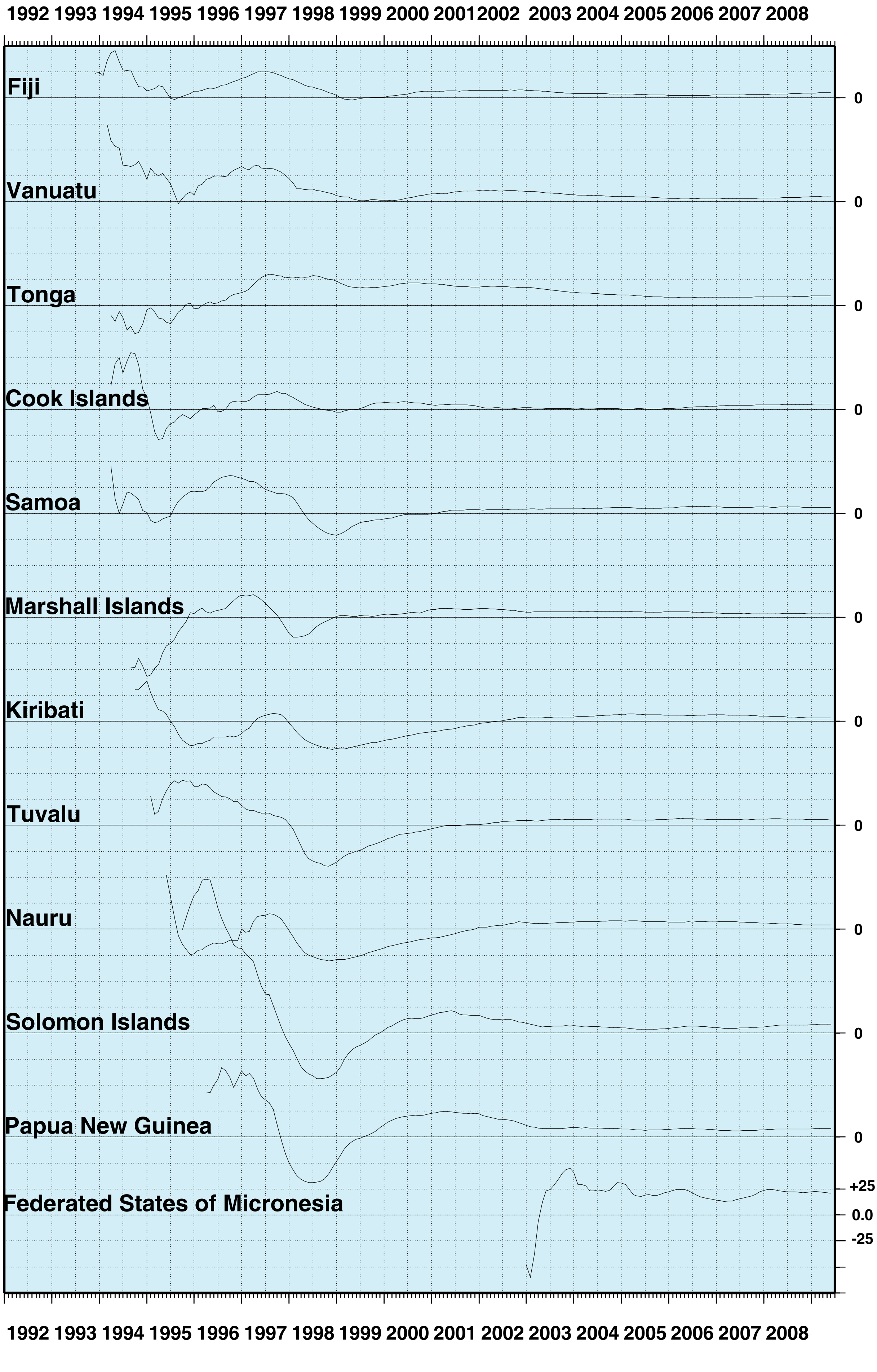

Figure 14

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE ANOMALIES THROUGH MAY 2009 (hPa)

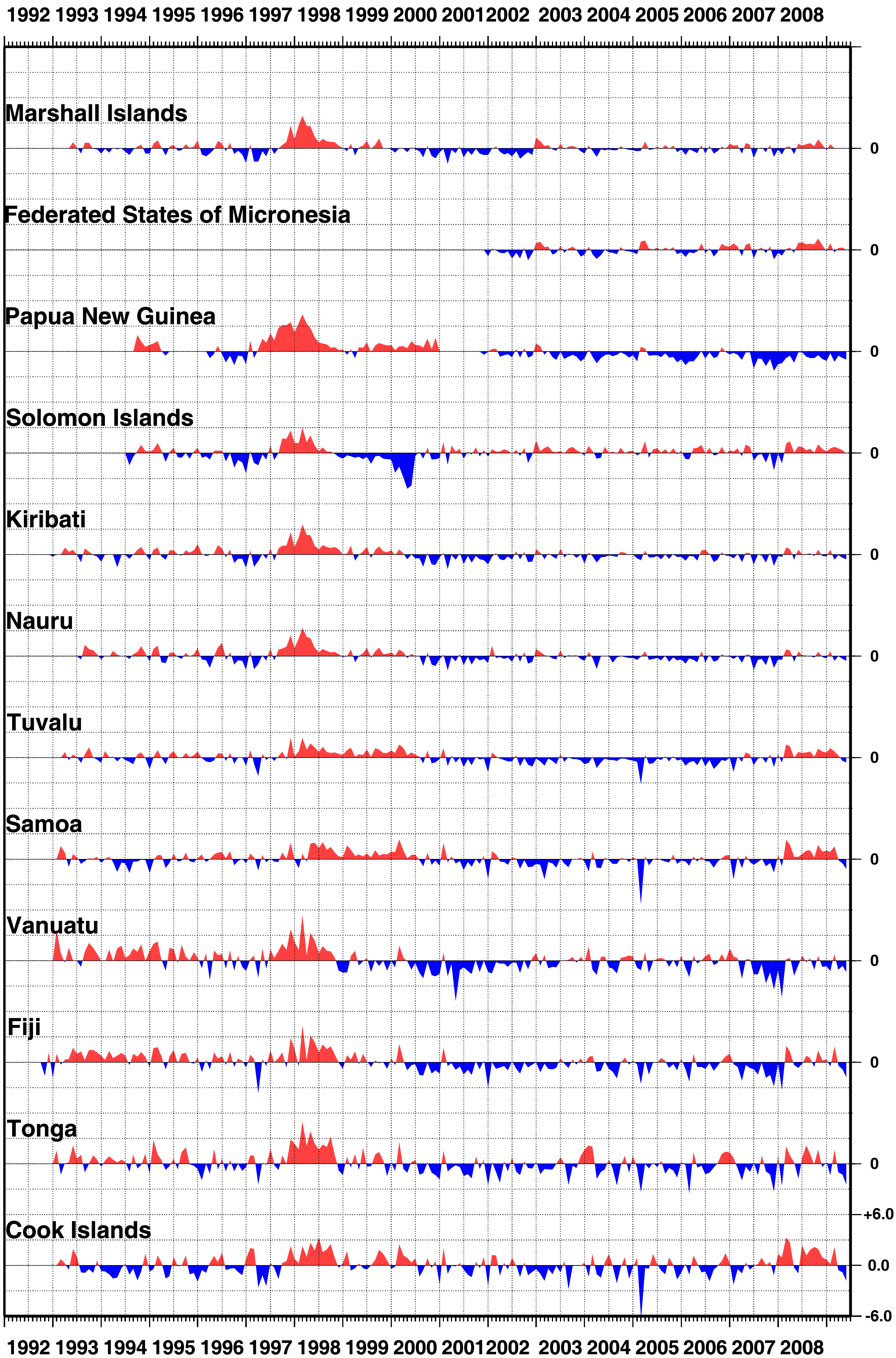

Figure 15

WATER TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES THROUGH MAY 2009 (˚C)

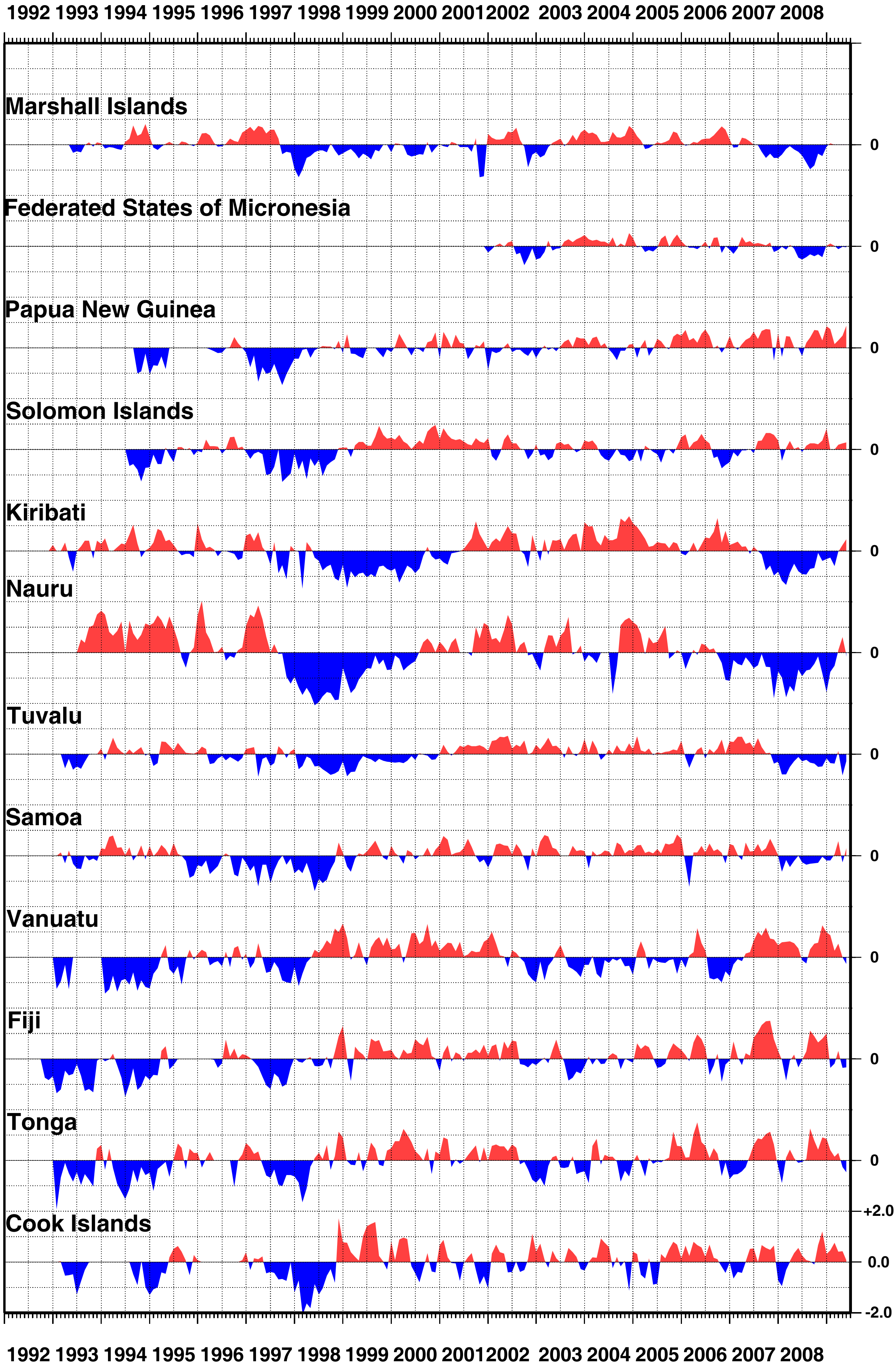

Figure 16

AIR TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES THROUGH MAY 2009 (˚C)

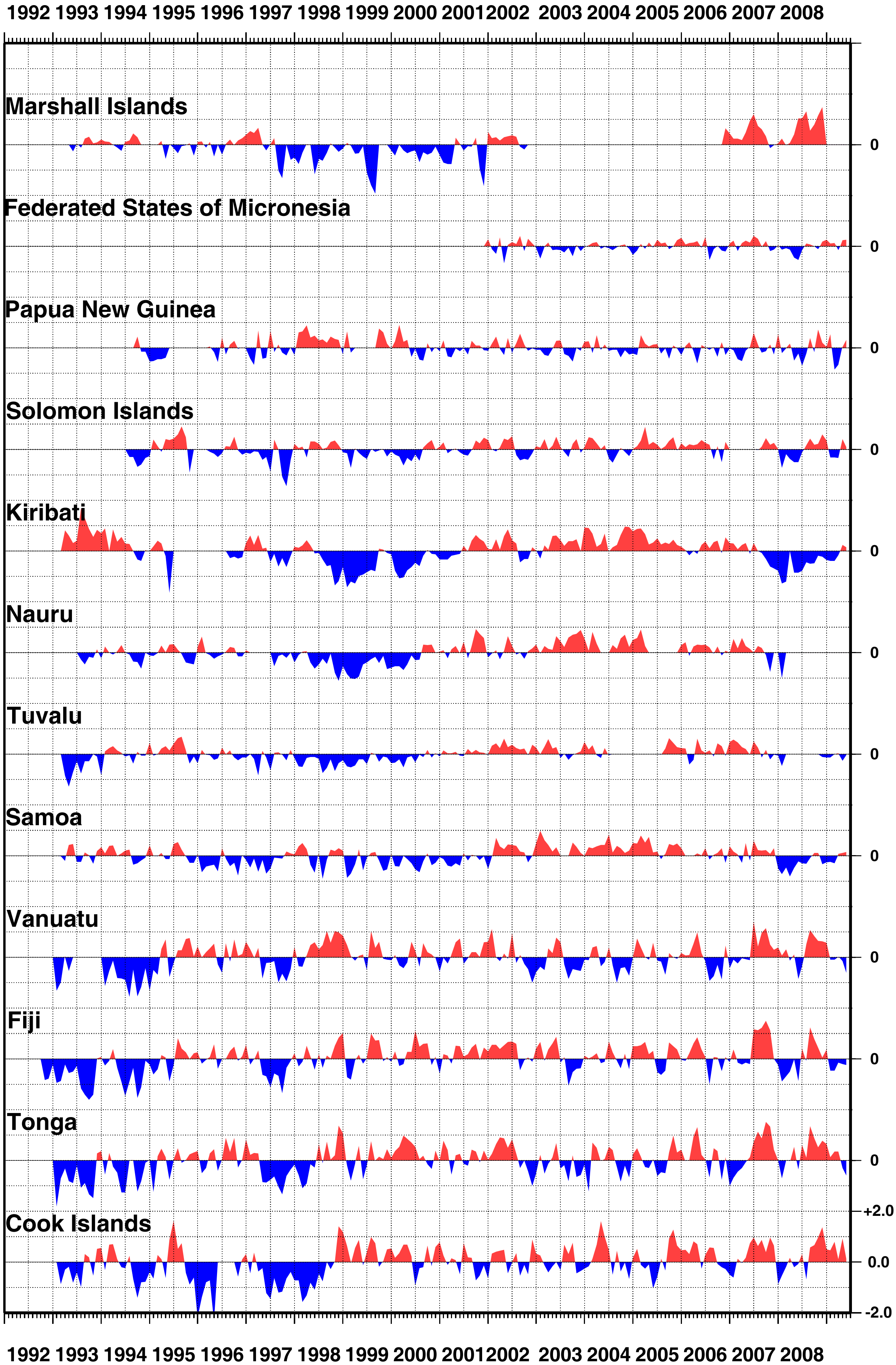

Figure 17

SEA LEVEL DATA RETURN

THE NUMBER OF DAYS OF GAP ARE INDICATED
GAPS INCLUDE TRANSMISSION, POWER AND LOGGER FAILURE
* Patchy record