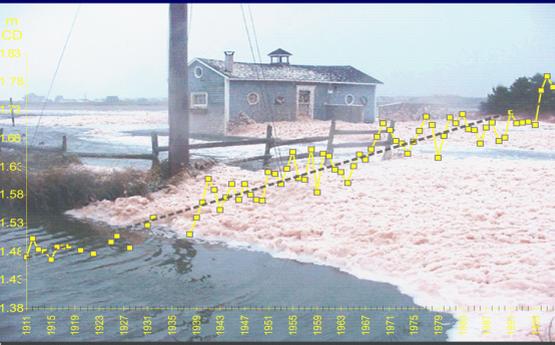


Annual and Seasonal Extreme Sea Levels in the Northwest Atlantic: Hindcasts Over the Last 40 Years and Projections for the Next Century

1. Why do we Care?

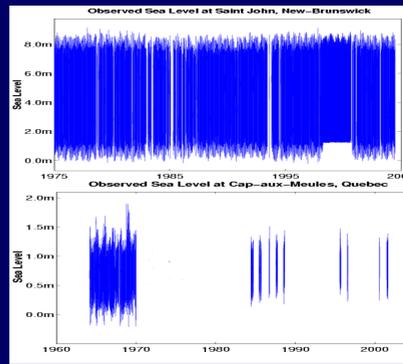


Sea Level is rising and climate is changing

Insufficient and poor quality data for standard extremal analyses

→ Difficult to calculate flooding risk for past, present, and future conditions

2. The Problem



3. Research Objectives

Can a storm surge model be used to estimate the return period of extreme sea levels?

How are return periods likely to change over the next century?

Can the results be presented in a form useful to communities?

4. Surge Model

2D, barotropic, nonlinear, based on POM
42-72W, 38-60N
1/12 degree horizontal resolution
Forced with AES40 surface winds and inferred air pressure (6 hourly, horizontal resolution is ~60 km, Swail et al., 2000)

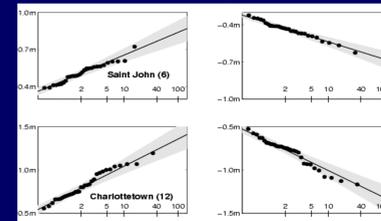
5. Surge Validation

Tides (η_T) calculated using t_tide (Pawlowicz et al., 2002)
 $\Delta\eta_R = \Delta(\eta - \eta_T)$, $\Delta \rightarrow$ Low pass filter designed to remove energy at frequencies below 12h (the Nyquist frequency)

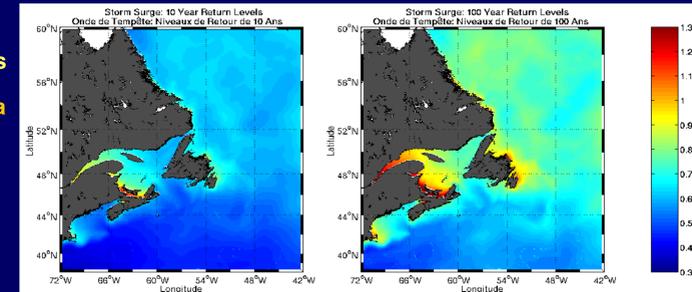
6. Type I Extremal Analysis

$\Pr(M_n > \eta_c) = 1 - \exp\{-\exp[-(\eta_c - a_n)/b_n]\}$
 M_n denotes Annual Maxima
 η_c denotes Critical Sea Levels
 a_n, b_n are the Location and Scale Parameters

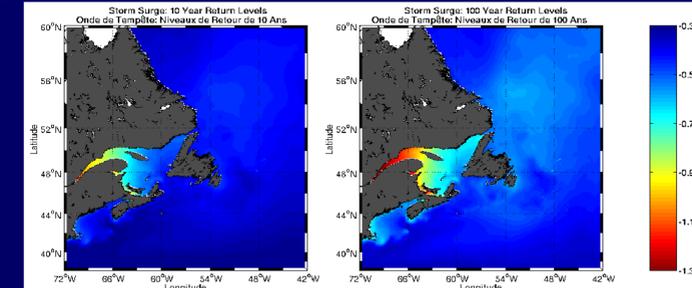
Type I Plot of Observed Surge Maxima and Minima



7. Return Level Maps Surge Maxima



Surge Minima

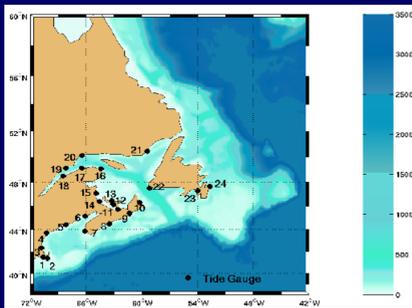


Hindcast Period and Output

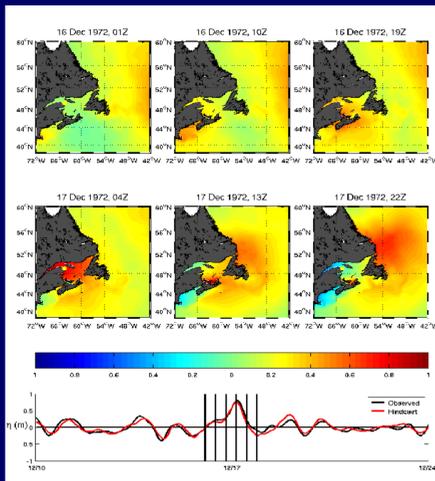
40 year hindcast, 1960-1999
Hourly maps of sea level (η_S) due to atmospheric forcing

Observations used for Validation

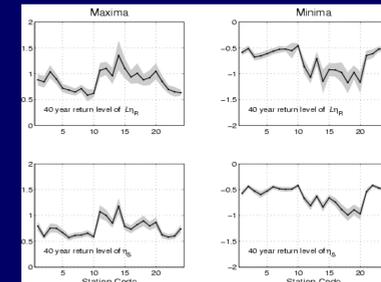
Hourly sea levels (η) from 24 tide gauge



Typical rms of $(\Delta\eta_R - \eta_S)$ is 8 cm



Observed and Hindcast 40 Year Return Levels



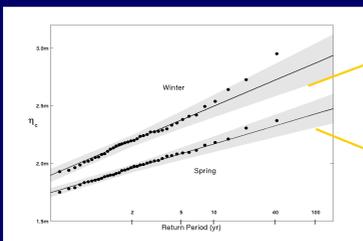
8. Reconstruction of Total Sea Level Records From Short Records

$$\eta = \eta_T + \eta_S + \eta_R$$

sea level = tide + surge hindcast + error

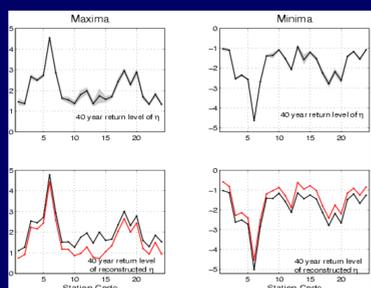
1. Calculate Tide and Error using short observation records
2. Use 1 year of observations to predict Tides
3. Use other years/seasons to calculate the Error
4. Randomly sample from short Error record to obtain 40 year error record
5. Combine Error, Surge Hindcast, and Tidal Prediction to get Total Sea Levels for 40 years or 40 seasons.

9. Shediac (14) Seasonal Return Periods based on Reconstructed Records



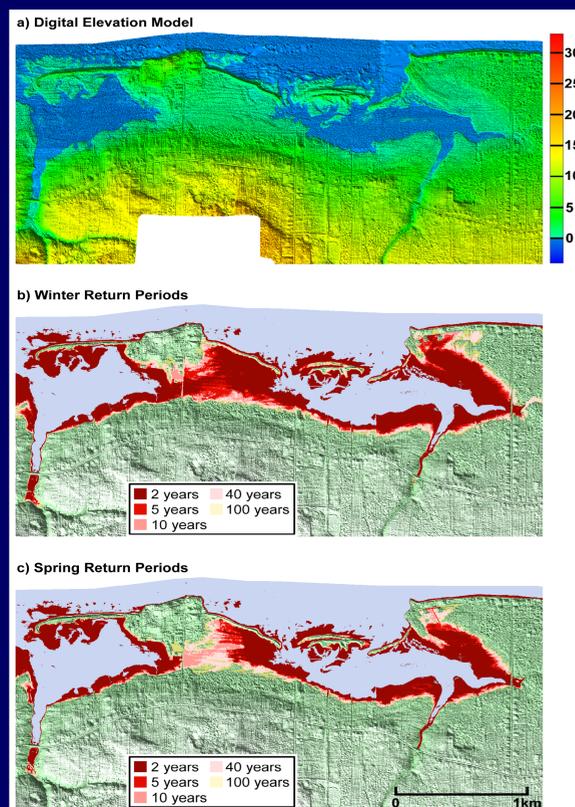
In 25 years, Spring Return Levels will resemble Winter Return Levels due to Sea Level Rise

10. Observed and Reconstructed 40 Year Return Levels



Red line is maximum tidal contribution
Observed and Reconstructed 40 year Levels (black lines) are within 10 cm

11. Downscaling Extremal Analyses to the Community Level



12. Evaluating the impact of Sea Level Rise and Changes in Storminess at Halifax

Including:

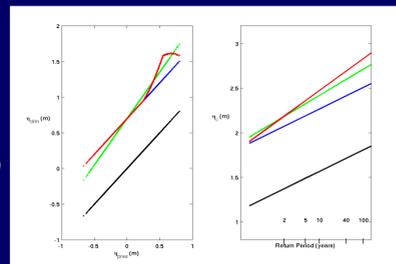
1) Sea Level Rise (SLR)

$$\rightarrow \eta_{clim} = SLR + \eta_{pres}$$

2) Changes in storminess (α)

$$\rightarrow \eta_{clim} = SLR + \alpha \eta_{pres}$$

$$\text{Then } \eta = \eta_T + \eta_{clim} + \eta_R$$



13. Trends in Surge Maxima and Pressure Minima?

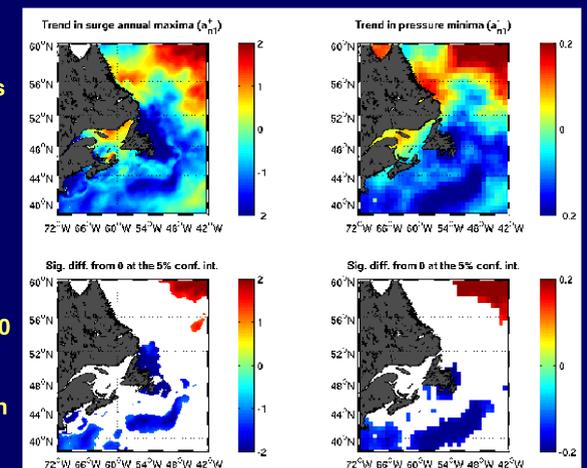
Allow for trends in $a_n \rightarrow$ let $a_n = a_{n0} + a_{n1}t$

$a_{n1}^+ \rightarrow$ trends in surge maxima (mm yr⁻¹)

$a_{n1}^- \rightarrow$ trends in pressure minima (mb yr⁻¹)

Negative values \rightarrow extremes are becoming less extreme

Majority of trends are not significantly different from 0 at the 5% significance level but taken together they indicate a slight decrease in extreme positive surges



14. Summary

- Return levels of 40 year extreme surges and extreme sea levels in the NW Atlantic have been reproduced to within 10 cm and mapped using a storm surge model
- Changes in the extremes, over the next century, are most sensitive to sea level rise and more frequent mid-range surges
- Digital Elevation Models are useful for downscaling the statistics of extreme sea levels (by the draping of return periods) and facilitating public outreach
- Baroclinicity (seasonal variations in density structure) and tide-surge interactions are important and affect sea levels by as much as 15 and 10 cm respectively (not shown)

References

Bernier N.B. and K.R. Thompson, 2006. Predicting the frequency of storm surges and extreme sea levels in the Northwest Atlantic, Journal of Geophysical Research-Oceans (accepted).

Bernier N.B., K.R. Thompson, J. Ou, and C.H. Ritchie, 2006. Mapping the return periods of extreme sea levels: allowing for short sea level records, seasonality, and climate change, Global and Planetary Change (accepted).

Swail C.R., E.A. Ceccafri, and A.T. Cox, 2000. The AES40 North Atlantic wave reanalysis: Validation and climate assessment, in 6th International Workshop on wave hindcasting and forecasting, Monterey, CA.

Pawlowicz, R. B. Beardsley, and S. Lentz., 2002. Classical tidal harmonic analysis including error estimates in MATLAB using T_Tide, Computers and Geosciences, 28(8), 929-937.