

# OBSERVATIONS AND PROJECTIONS OF SEA LEVEL RISE IN MIAMI

---

*Brian McNoldy*  
*Senior Research Associate*  
University of Miami

Rosenstiel School of Marine & Atmospheric Science

February 17, 2016

UNIVERSITY  
OF MIAMI  
ROSENSTIEL  
SCHOOL of MARINE &  
ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCE



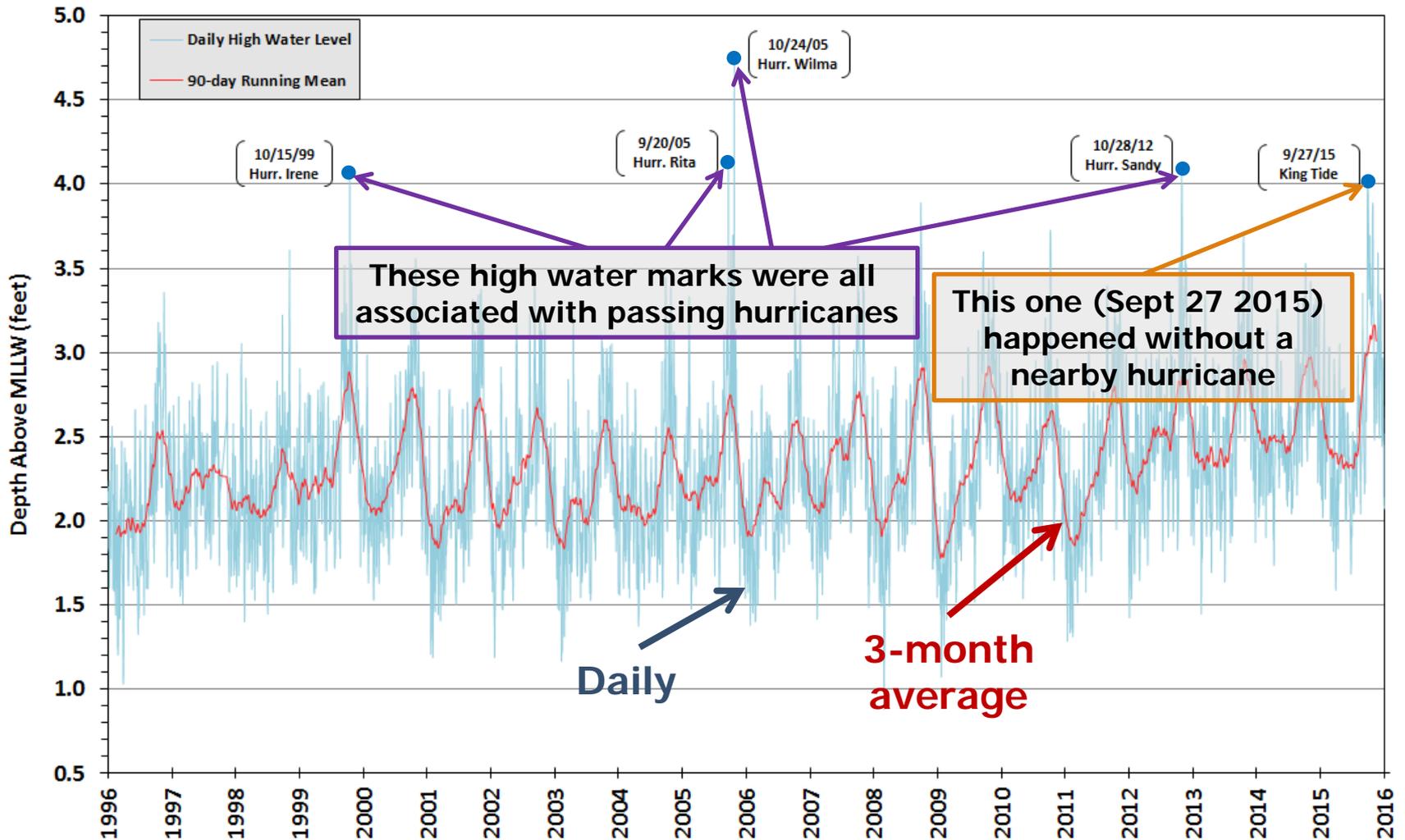
MDPL MIAMI DESIGN PRESERVATION LEAGUE

# BEFORE WE GET TO SEA LEVEL RISE ...

- Tides are complicated!
  - Large natural variations throughout the year and even across multiple years
  - What does the normal seasonal cycle look like here?
  - What factors influence the normal seasonal cycle of tide levels?
- Verified data from a tide gauge on Virginia Key available online from 1996-present
  - Only active long-term gauge in the area... Miami Beach (1932-1980) and Haulover Pier (1982-1992)
  - Not a very long record, but long enough to see recent trends

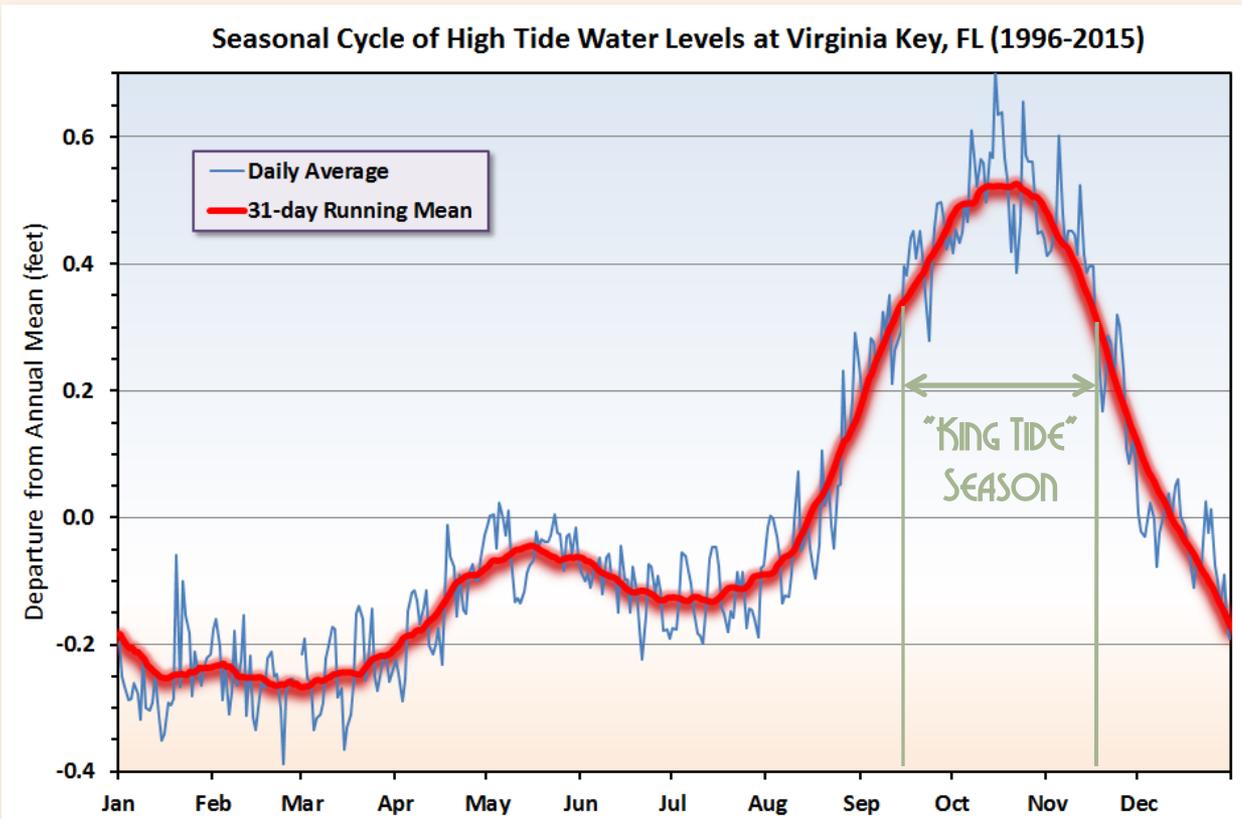
# 20 YEARS OF SEA LEVEL MEASUREMENTS

## Verified High Water Levels at Virginia Key, FL



# AVERAGE SEASONAL CYCLE OF SEA LEVEL IN SOUTHEAST FLORIDA

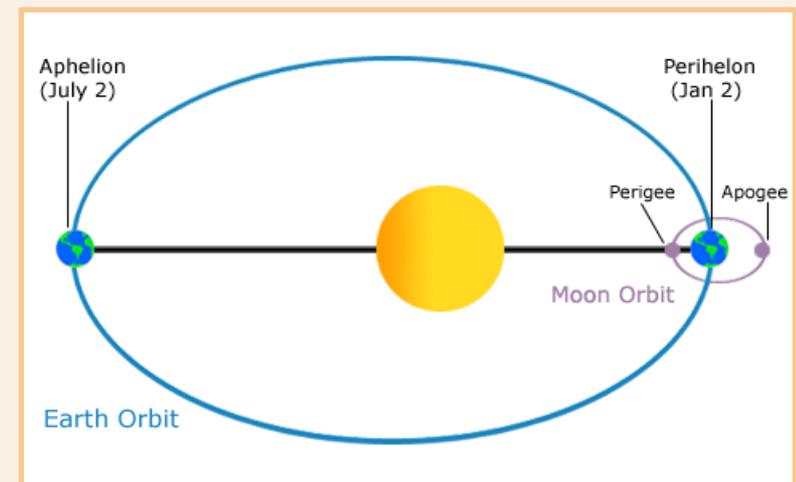
- Not all high/low tides are equal... water levels are naturally lowest in JFM and highest in SON. Why??



~10”

# WHAT FACTORS INFLUENCE SEA LEVEL?

- Phase of the moon
  - Full and new moons exert greater tidal pull on oceans
- Earth's proximity to the moon
  - Moon's elliptical orbit means once/month it's closer to Earth, producing greater tidal forces
- Earth's proximity to the sun
  - Earth's elliptical orbit means once/year (January) it's closer to the sun, producing greater tidal forces

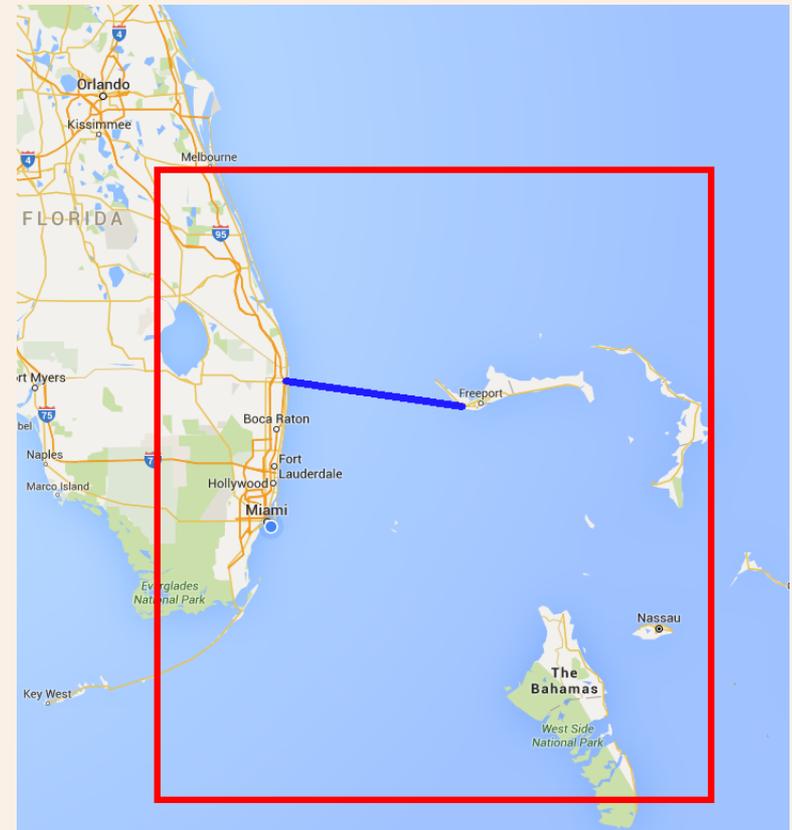


# WHAT FACTORS INFLUENCE SEA LEVEL?

- Persistent wind direction
  - Strong onshore winds push water onto land
- Ocean temperature
  - Warm water expands more than cooler water
- Atmospheric pressure
  - Low pressure allows sea level to bulge up (rise)
- Locally, the strength of the Gulf Stream (and Florida Current) plays a role
  - Reduced transport allows water to pile up along U.S. east coast
- Etc, etc, etc

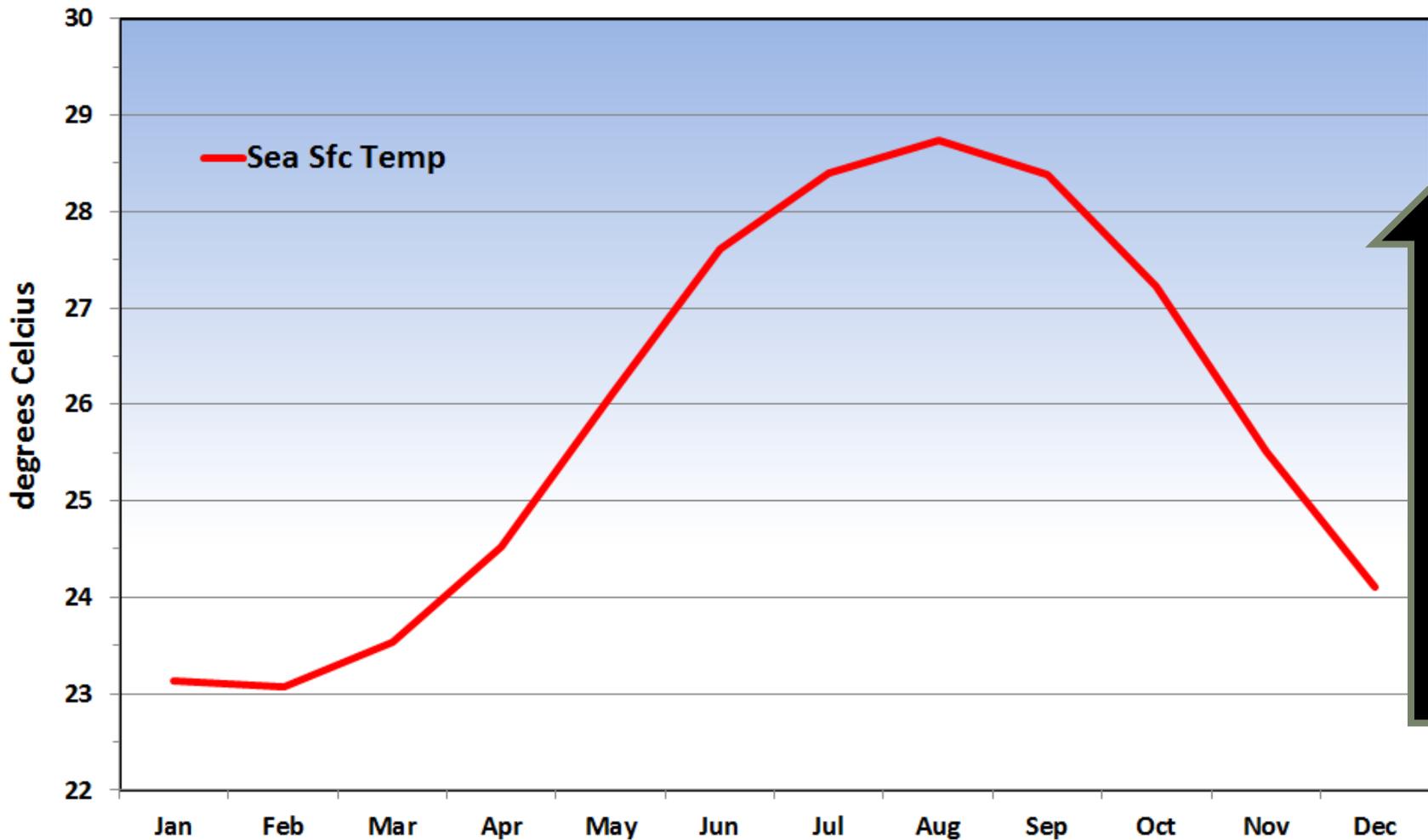
# CLIMATOLOGY OF VARIOUS FACTORS

- Monthly averages of sea surface temperature, surface pressure, and wind in regional area (red outline) from 1981-2010
- Monthly average of Florida Current transport derived from voltage induced in submarine cable (blue line) from 1982-2009



# SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE

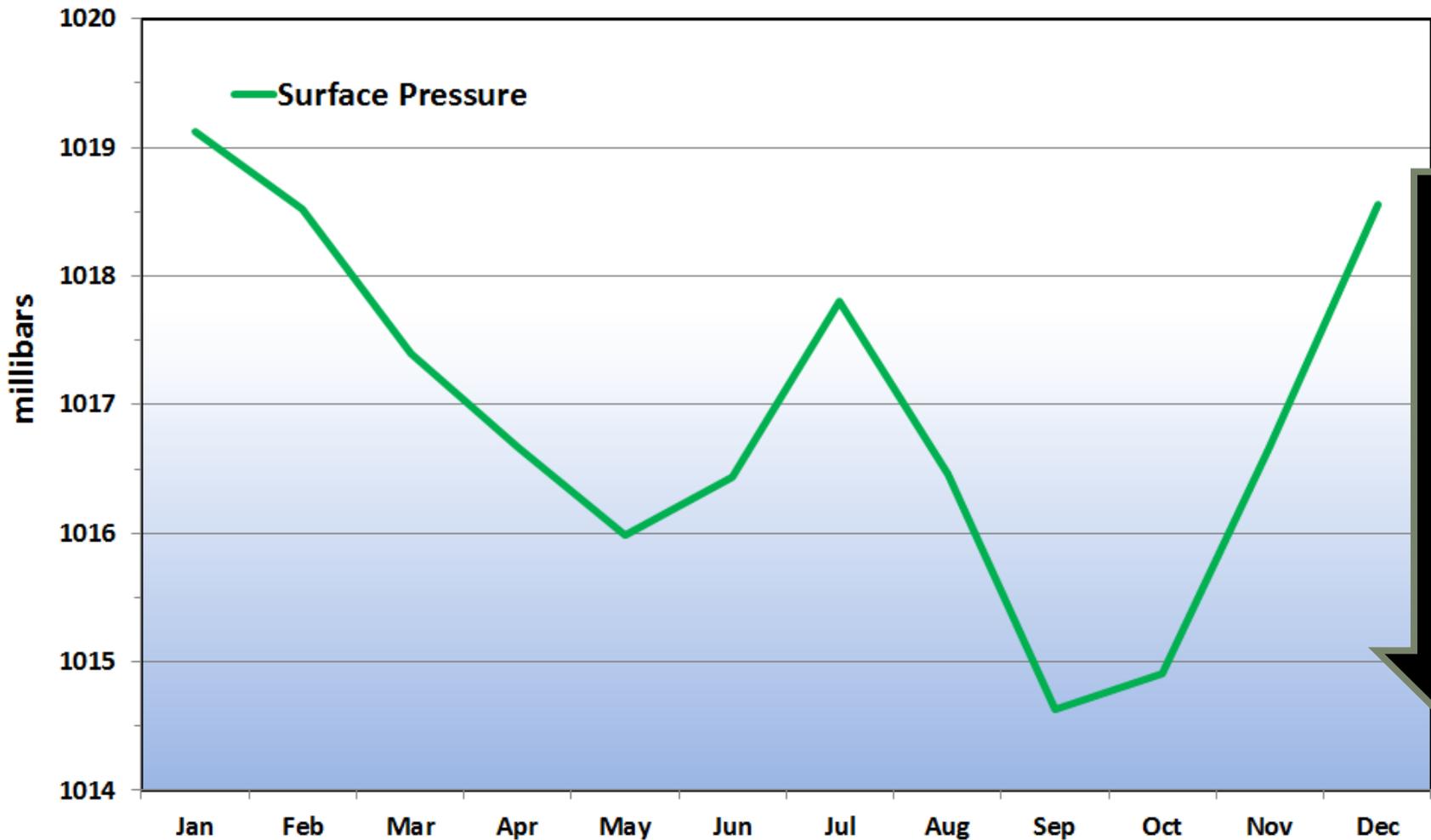
Average Seasonal Cycle of Sea Surface Temperature in SE FL (1981-2010)



INCREASED SEA LEVEL

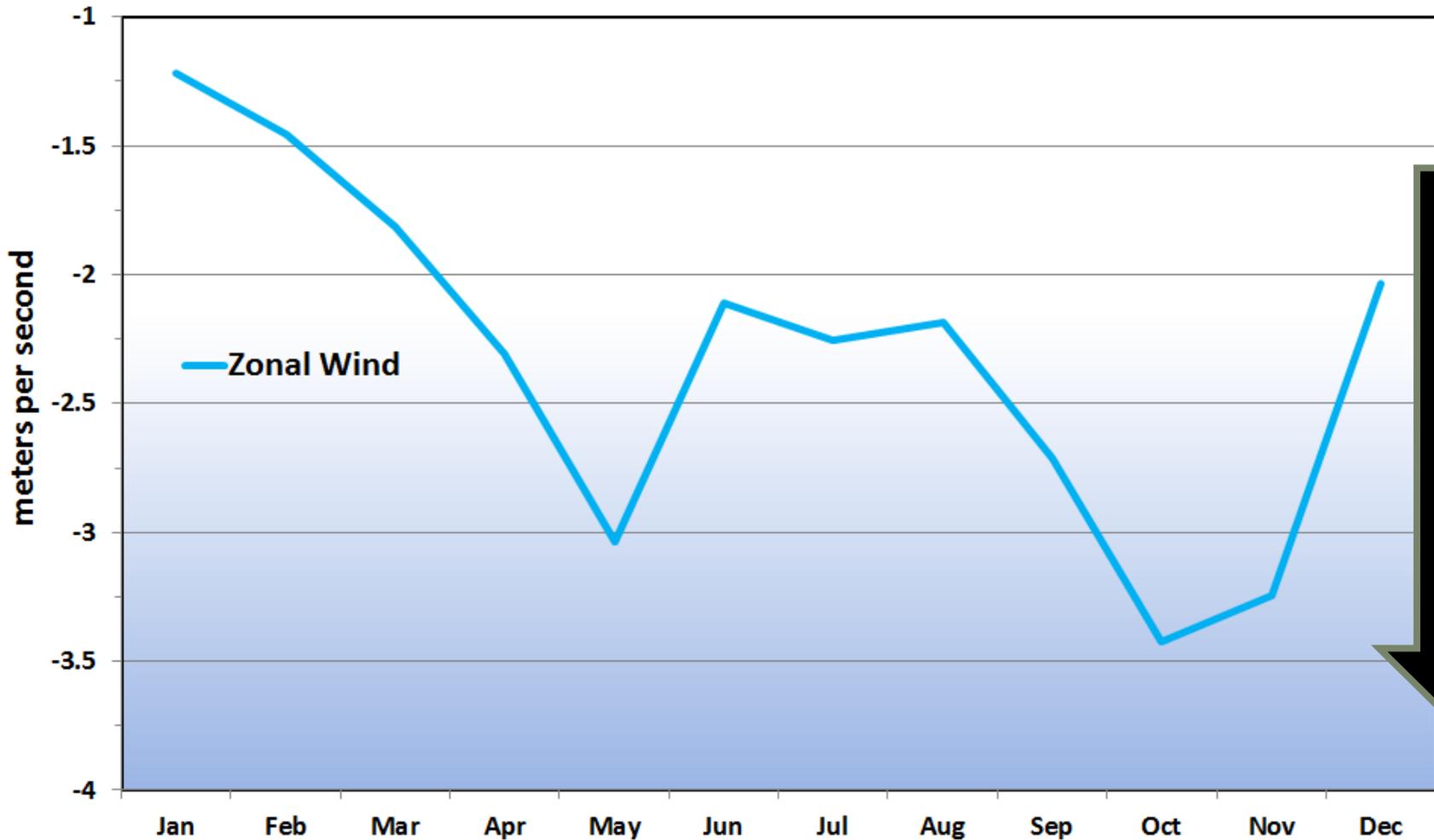
# SURFACE PRESSURE

Average Seasonal Cycle of Surface Pressure in SE FL (1981-2010)



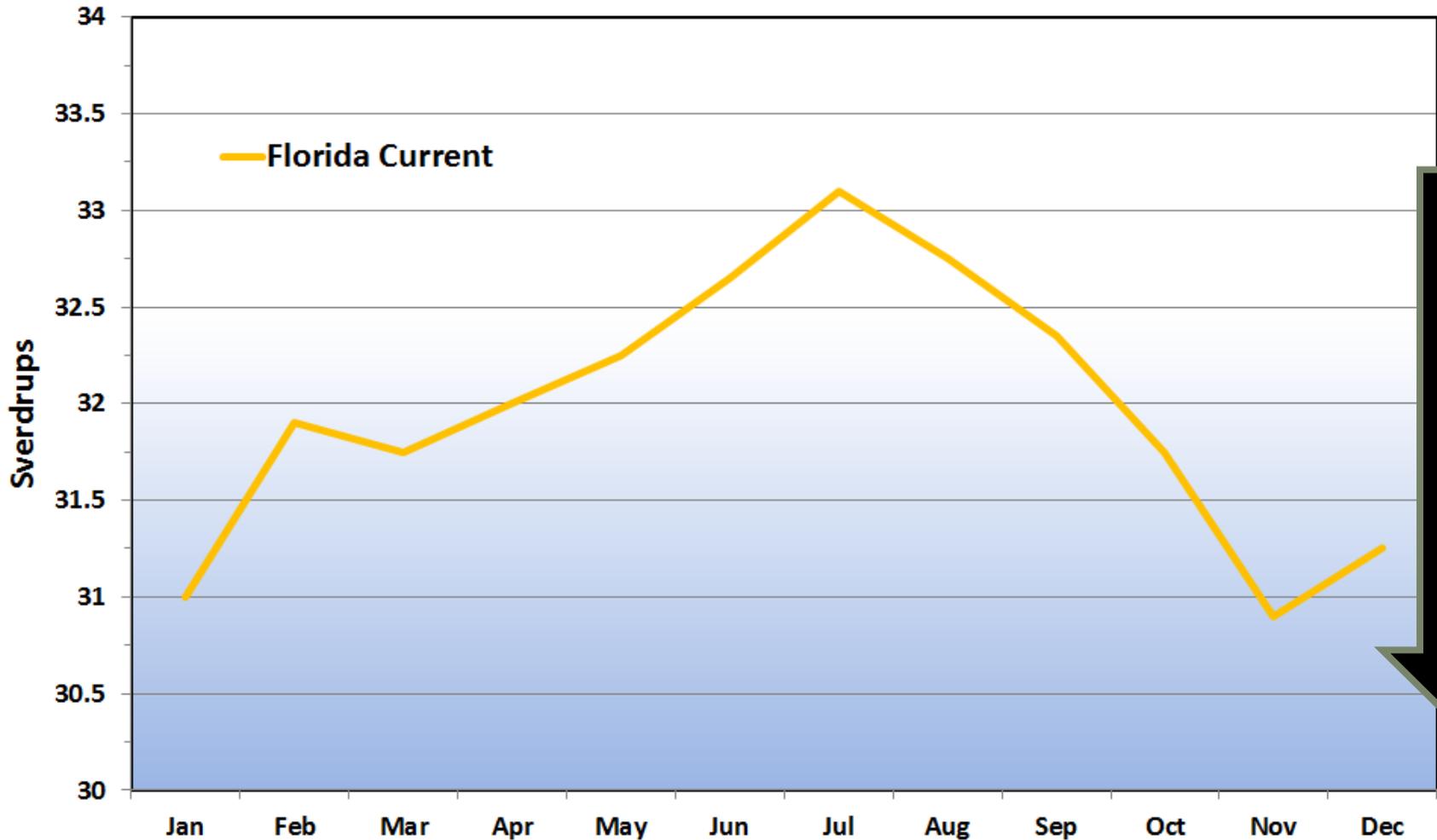
# ZONAL (ONSHORE) WIND

Average Seasonal Cycle of Zonal Wind in SE FL (1981-2010)

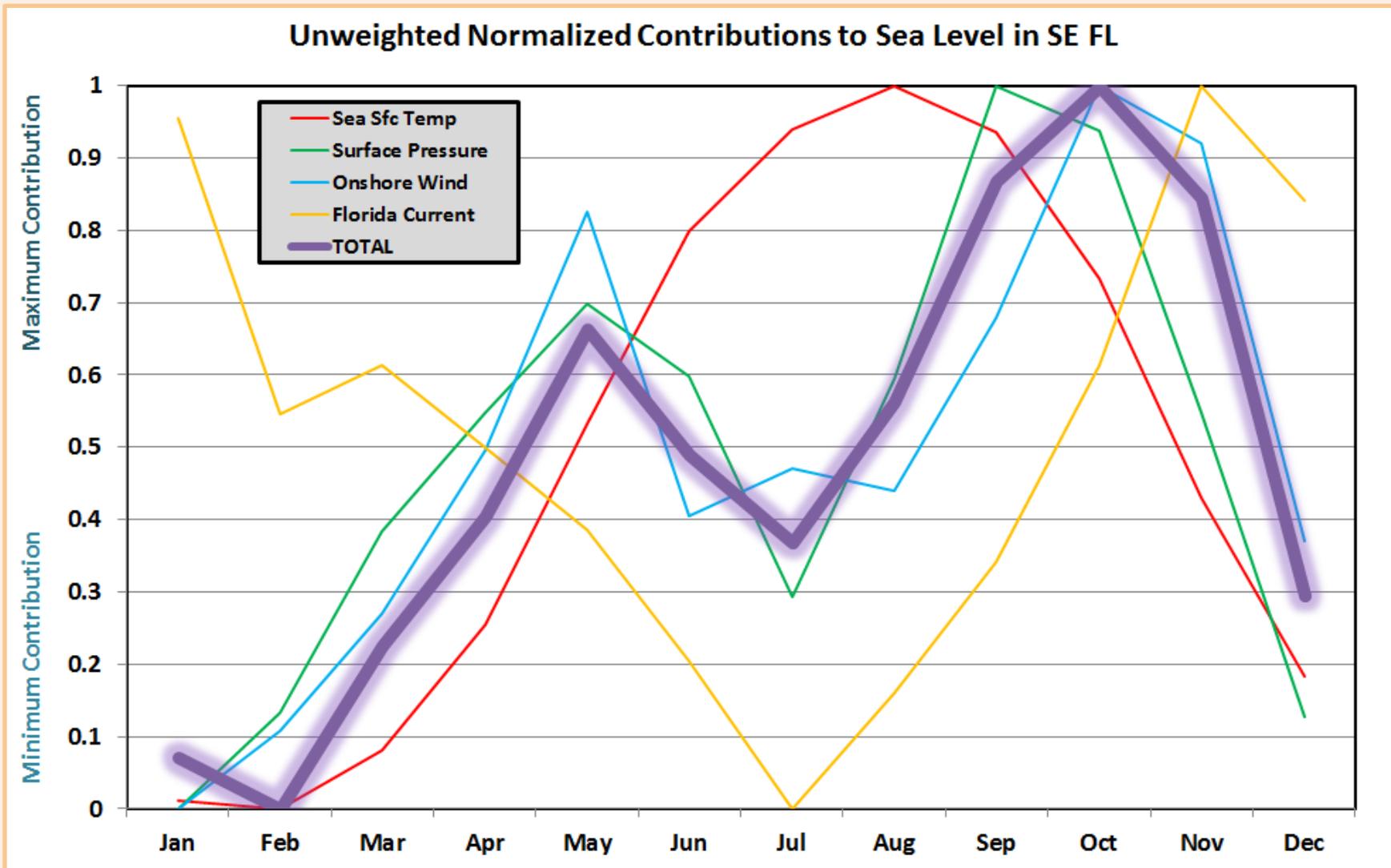


# FLORIDA CURRENT TRANSPORT

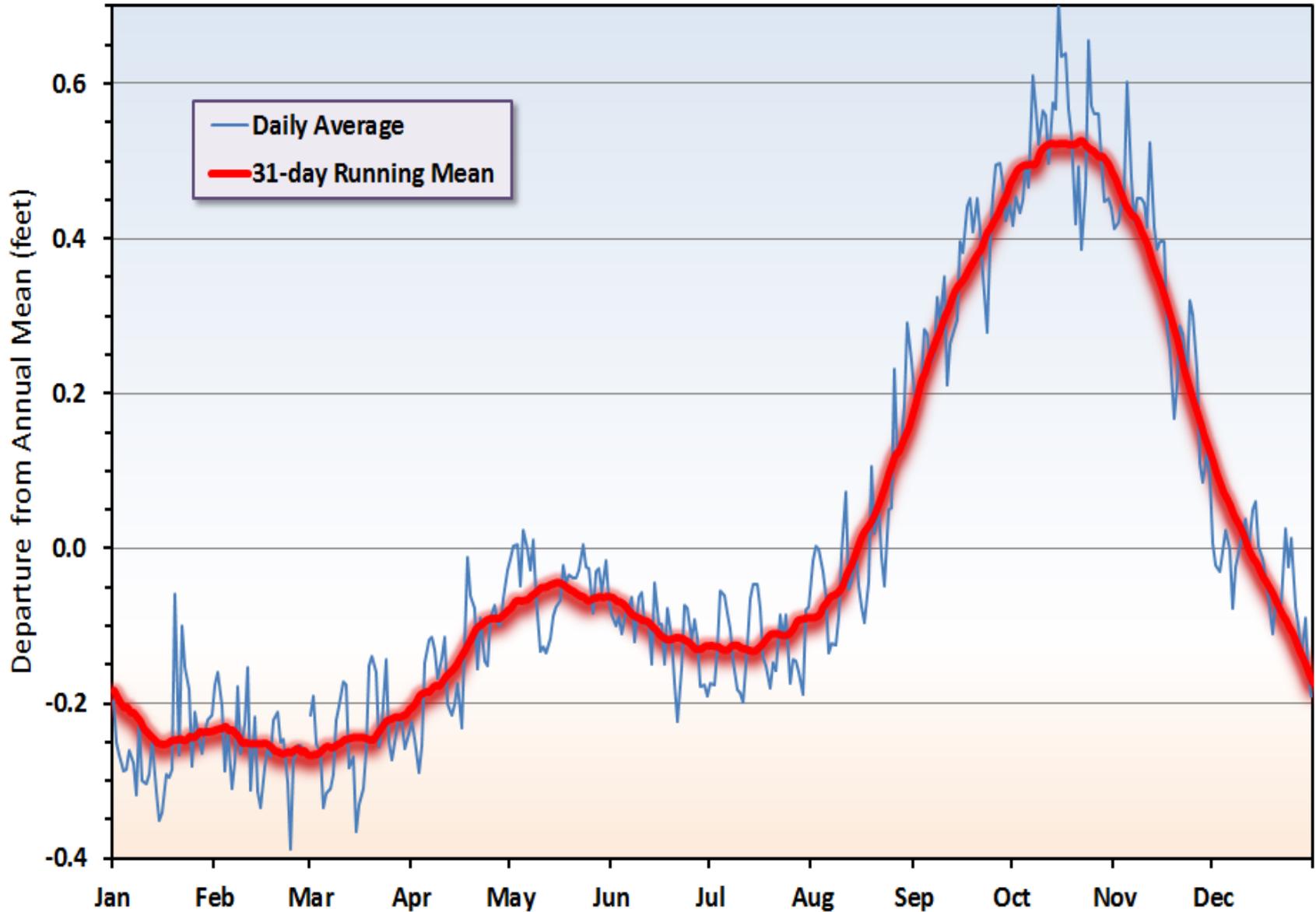
Average Seasonal Cycle of Florida Current Transport (1982-2009)



# UNWEIGHTED NORMALIZED SUM OF ALL FOUR COMPONENTS

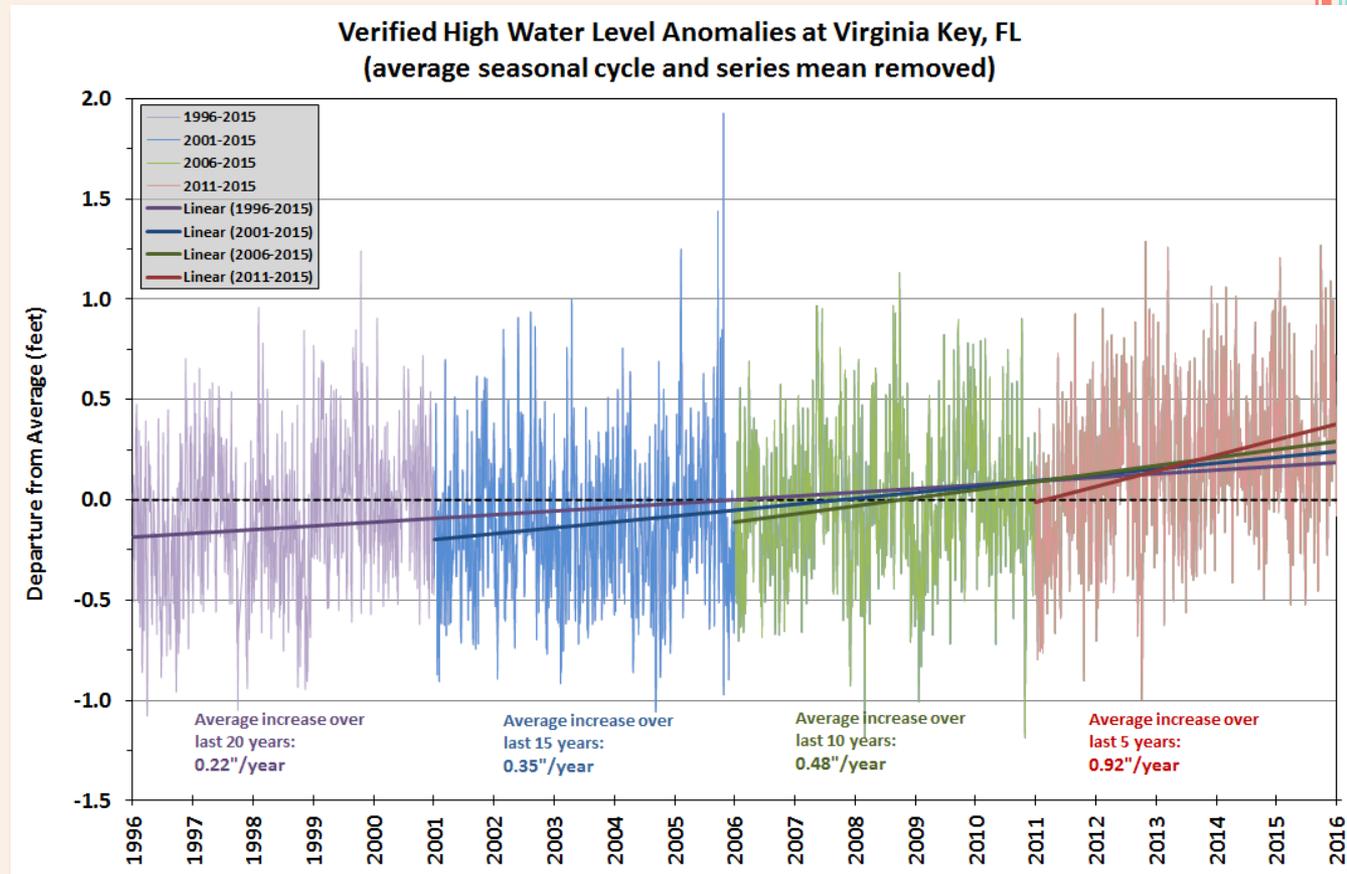


## Seasonal Cycle of High Tide Water Levels at Virginia Key, FL (1996-2015)



# MOVING ON TO SEA LEVEL RISE

- Now that we understand some of the natural variations, we can remove the average seasonal cycle from the daily data and look at remaining trends
- Linear trends through past 20, 15, 10, and 5 years show increasing rates of sea level rise
- Data are still very noisy... not fit well by linear trends, should not rely too heavily on exact rates from these trend lines

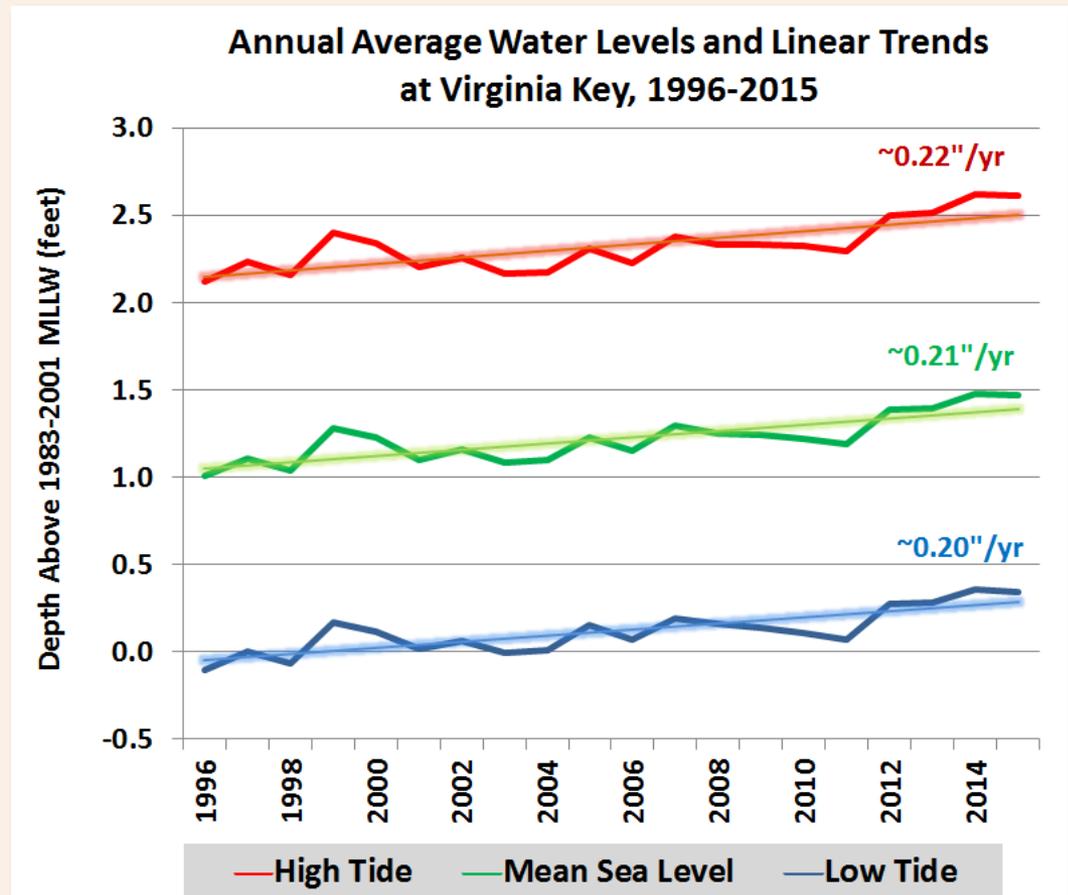


# RATES OF SEA LEVEL RISE ARE INCREASING, BUT...

- Linear trends of noisy time series have to be used with caution!!!
  - ESPECIALLY with relatively short periods
  - 20-year trend (0.22"/yr): probably pretty reliable, but more years would be better
  - 5-year trend (0.92"/yr): likely not accurate
  - (if sea level rose 4" in past 20 years, it didn't rise 5" in past 5 years!)
- *Longer time series allows for higher confidence in linear trend line, but cannot account for accelerating rates*

# A BETTER ESTIMATE OF TRENDS?

- Use the same data, but calculate *annual averages* rather than daily values to remove noise
- 20-year trend still  $\sim 0.21$ "/year!
- Confidence of  $\sim 4.2$ " of SLR in past 20 years increases

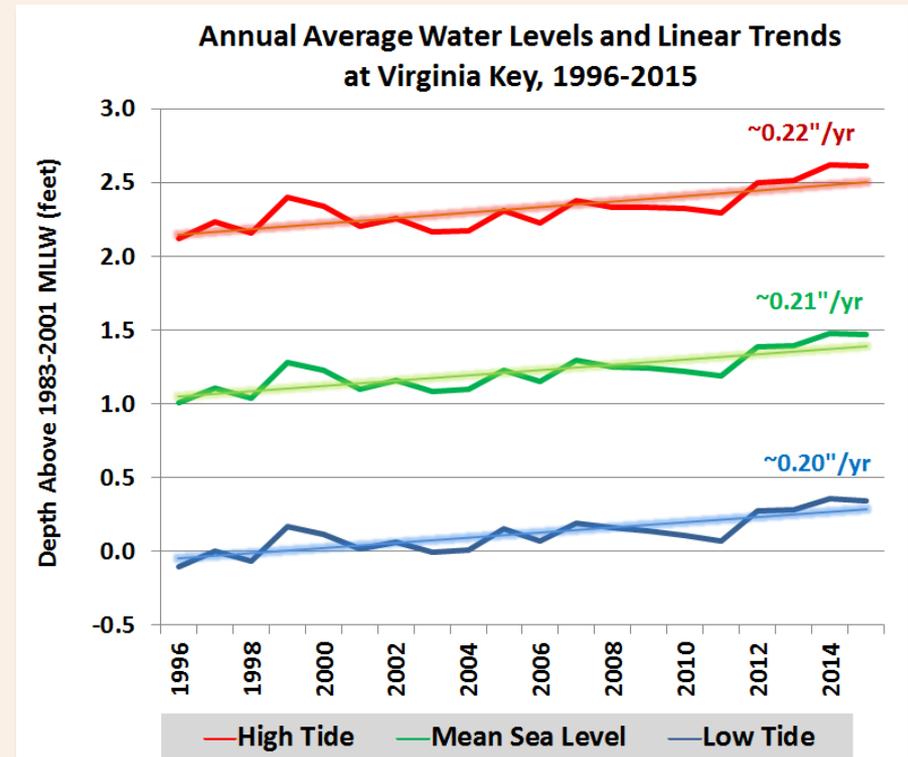


# WHAT ABOUT THE SHORT-TERM TREND?

- To eliminate year-to-year variability, and dependence on specific endpoints, average past five 5-year trends of each time series (total of 15 linear trends of recent data)

	Average Trend
2011-2015	+0.64 "/yr
2010-2014	+0.71 "/yr
2009-2013	+0.47 "/yr
2008-2012	+0.21 "/yr
2007-2011	-0.22 "/yr
<b>Average Recent Trend</b>	<b>0.36 "/yr</b>

- It appears that the recent trend is nearly twice that of the 20-year trend*



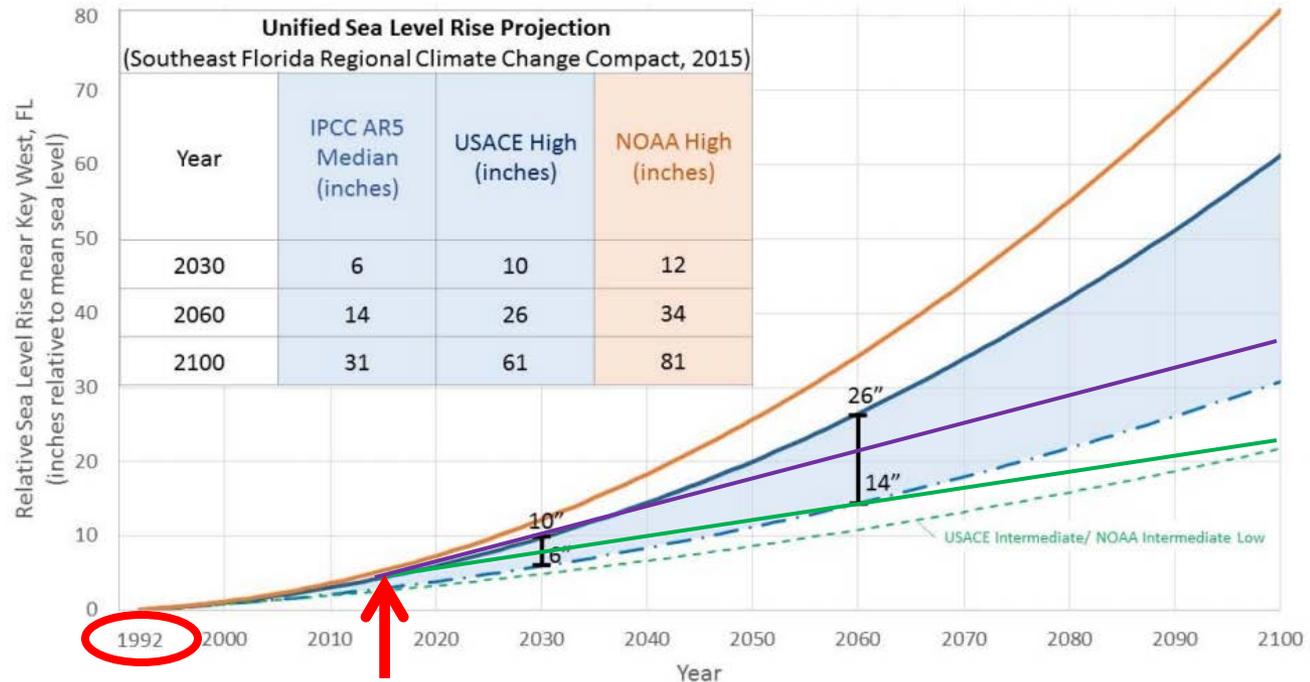
# OTHER HISTORICAL LOCAL ESTIMATES

- Archaeologist Bob Carr & Team (2015)
  - At least 12" of SLR in past ~150 years
  - Digging downtown near Miami River
    - "But when Carr started to piece together where the 1860s-era bricks were found — about a foot below the water table — and what he knew about construction, he came to a surprising conclusion: the artifacts provided proof that sea level in the area had risen more than a foot in the last century. Neither the bricks nor coconut palms would have existed on submerged land." ([Miami Herald](#))
- Maul & Martin paper in *Marine Geodesy* (2015)
  - ~7.5" in past 82 years
  - Combined the adjusted data records from Miami Beach, Haulover Pier, and Virginia Key to create 82-year time series of annual mean sea level... linear trend is  $0.092 \pm 0.005$  "/yr

# SEA LEVEL RISE PROJECTIONS FROM 2015 LEVELS

	2030	2050	2070	2100
Linear 0.21"/yr	3.2"	7.4"	11.6"	17.9"
Linear 0.36"/yr	5.4"	12.6"	19.8"	30.6"
IPCC AR5 Median	1"	6"	13"	26"
USACE High	5"	15"	29"	56"
NOAA High	7"	20"	39"	76"

\* Using a 0.21"/yr trend, sea level has risen ~5" since 1992 in this region, which is the baseline year for values in this chart (from the 2015 SFRCC Report)



# UNCERTAINTY INCREASES WITH TIME

- Natural variability is not known perfectly
- Effects of existing greenhouse gases on global climate and sea level are not known perfectly
- Future global greenhouse gas emission scenarios to be determined
- Catastrophic ice loss is unpredictable
- Climate models have inherent errors that grow with time
- *Projections are based on expert interpretation of many of the most trusted models and most probable climate change scenarios*

# WHAT \*IS\* CERTAIN?

- *Sea levels are rising at increasing rates, and all of south Florida is extremely vulnerable to the effects*
- Tidal (“nuisance”, “clear-sky”) flooding will become more frequent and affect more areas
- A higher baseline sea level will exaggerate impacts from storm surge and heavy rain events
- Adaptation (or even relocation) is a long-term, complex, and costly process that cannot wait until infrastructure is underwater!
- ***Sea level rise is a slow-motion crisis... hard to get people motivated or even convinced***

# QUESTIONS?

- My RSMAS blog post on sea level rise:
  - <http://www.rsmas.miami.edu/blog/2014/10/03/sea-level-rise-in-miami/>
- My WaPo blog post on nuisance flooding:
  - <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/capital-weather-gang/wp/2015/10/20/during-autumn-king-tides-nuisance-flooding-becomes-chronic-flooding-in-miami-area/>
- Tide gauge data from Virginia Key:
  - <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/waterlevels.html?id=8723214>
- 2015 SFRCC Unified Sea Level Projection report:
  - <http://www.southeastfloridaclimatecompact.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/2015-Compact-Unified-Sea-Level-Rise-Projection.pdf>