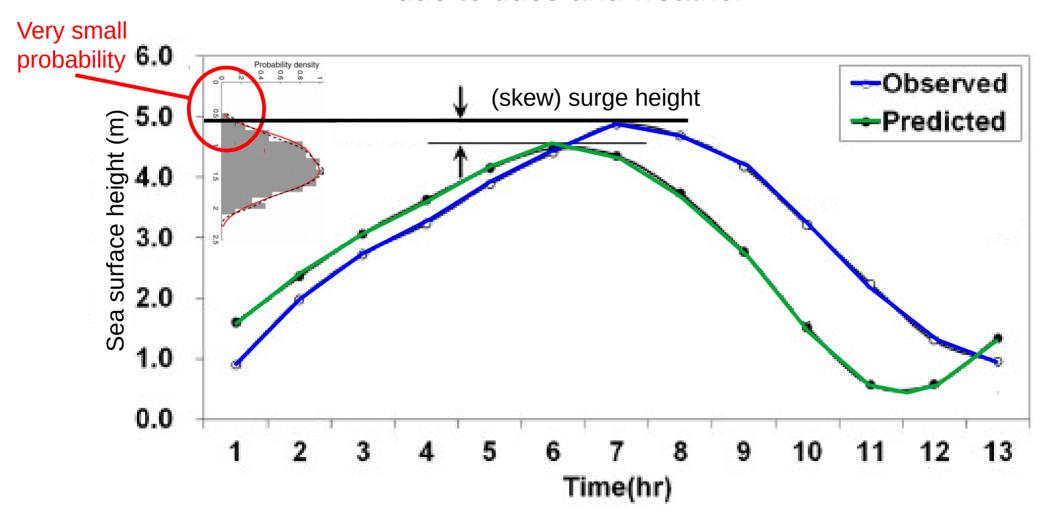
Introduction to sea level projection science

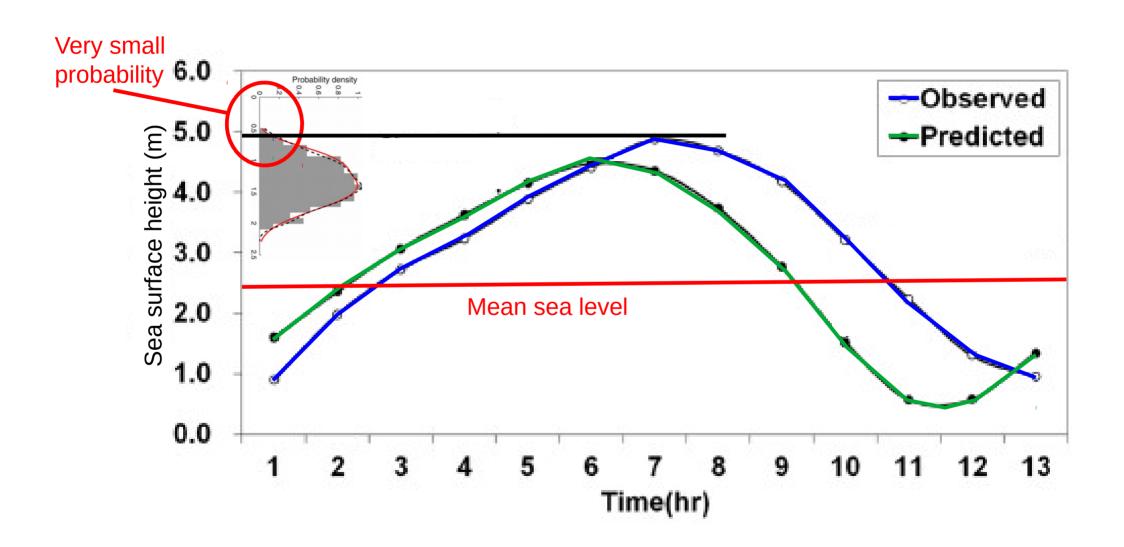
Jonathan Gregory^{1,2} and Matt Palmer² 1 NCAS, University of Reading 2 Met Office Hadley Centre, Exeter

Extreme sea level (or extreme coastal water level)

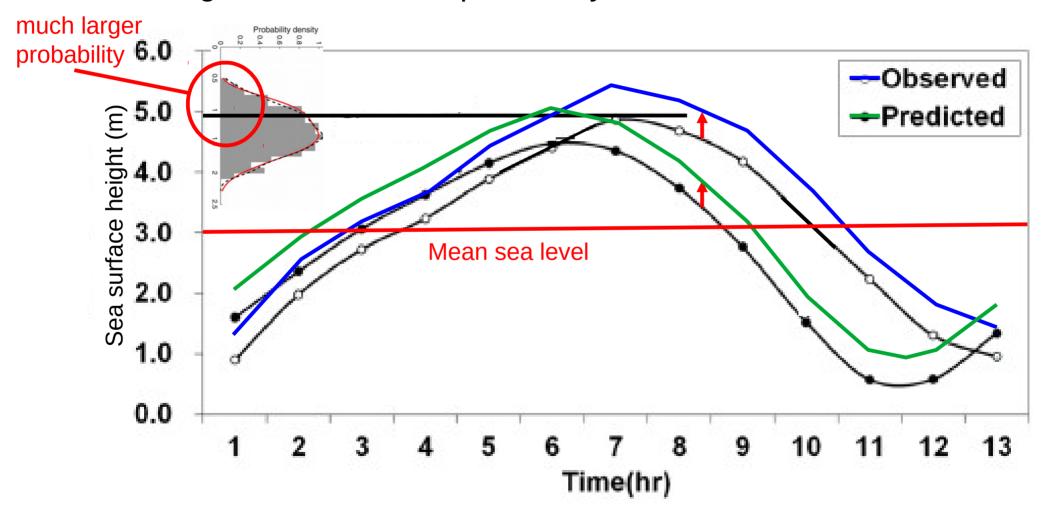


Sea surface height varies on short timescales due to tides and weather

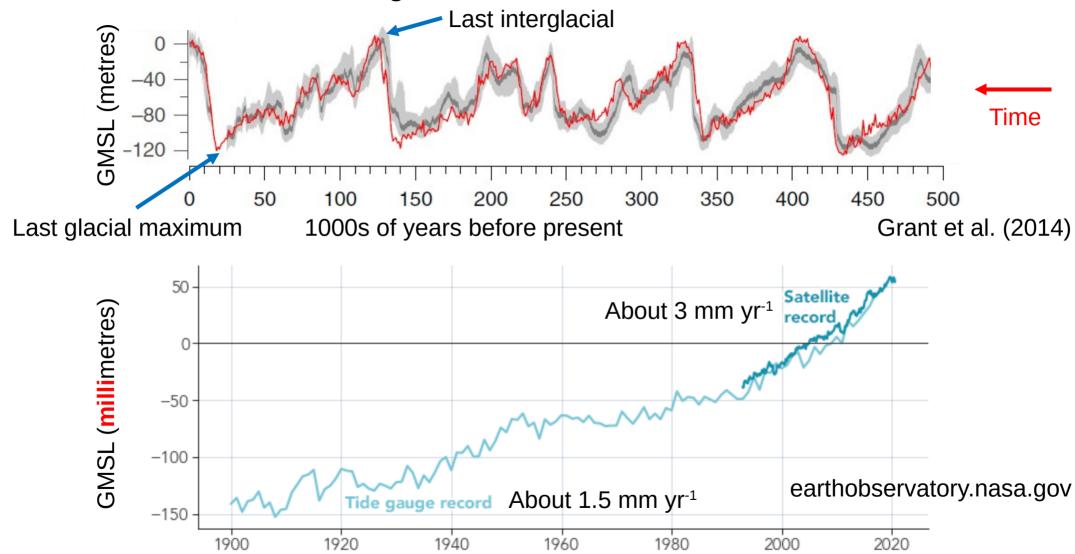




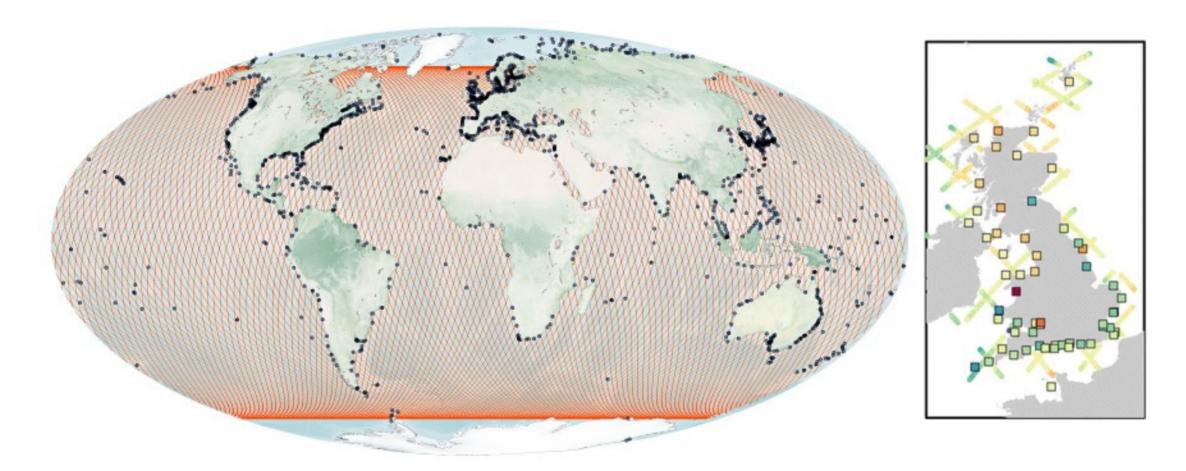
A fairly small rise in local **mean sea level** can cause a very large increase in the probability of local extreme sea level



Variation of global-mean sea level over time



Geographical coverage by tide gauges and altimetry

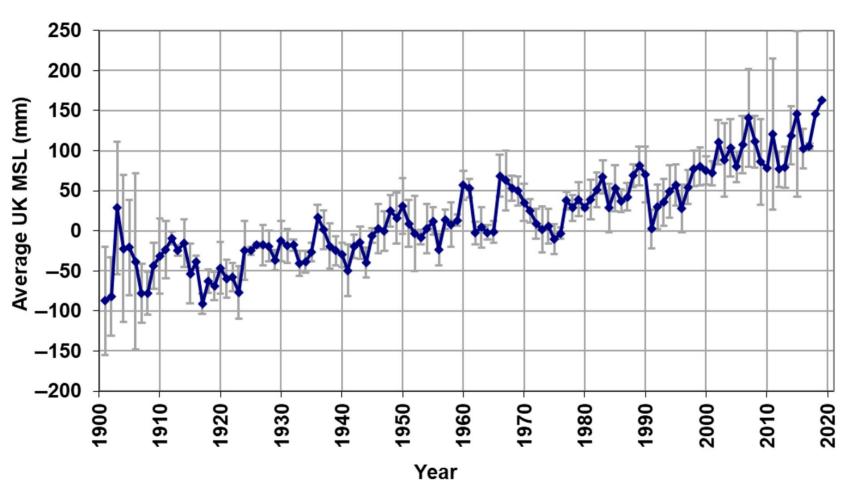


PSMSL Tide Gauges



Cipollini et al. (2016)

Variation of UK mean sea level over time



Not updated to 2020 because too few tide gauge remain in operation

Kendon et al. (2021)

Global-mean sea-level change or rise (GMSLR)

ΔV :

 $=\Delta V/A$

Global-mean *thermosteric* SLC (thermal expansion)

Land water storage (lakes, reservoirs, groundwater)

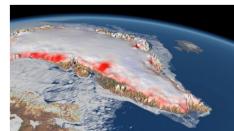
Glaciers

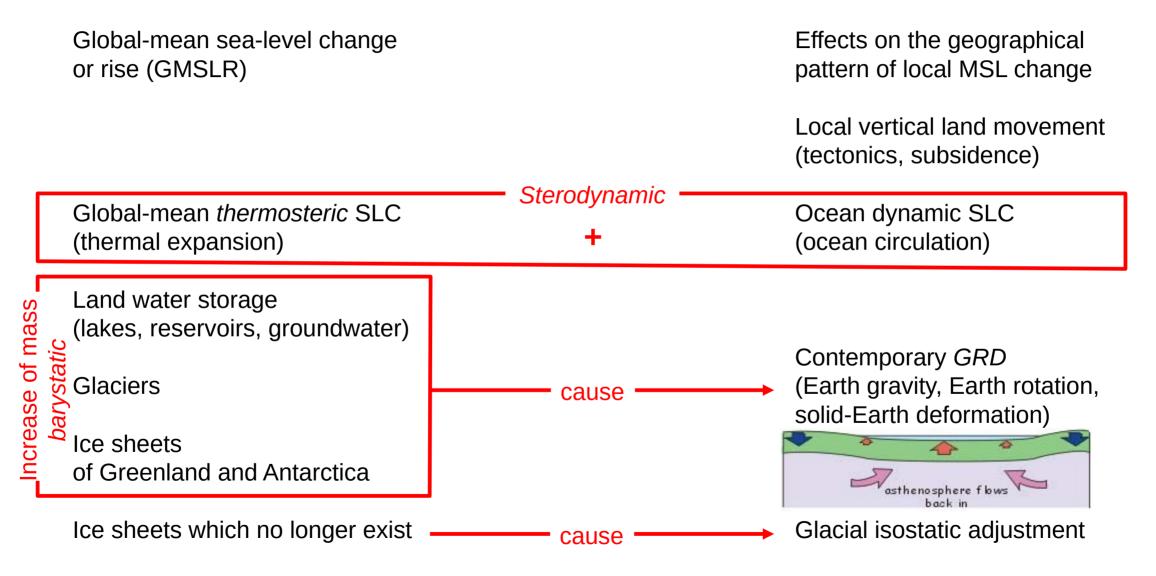
ncrease of mass

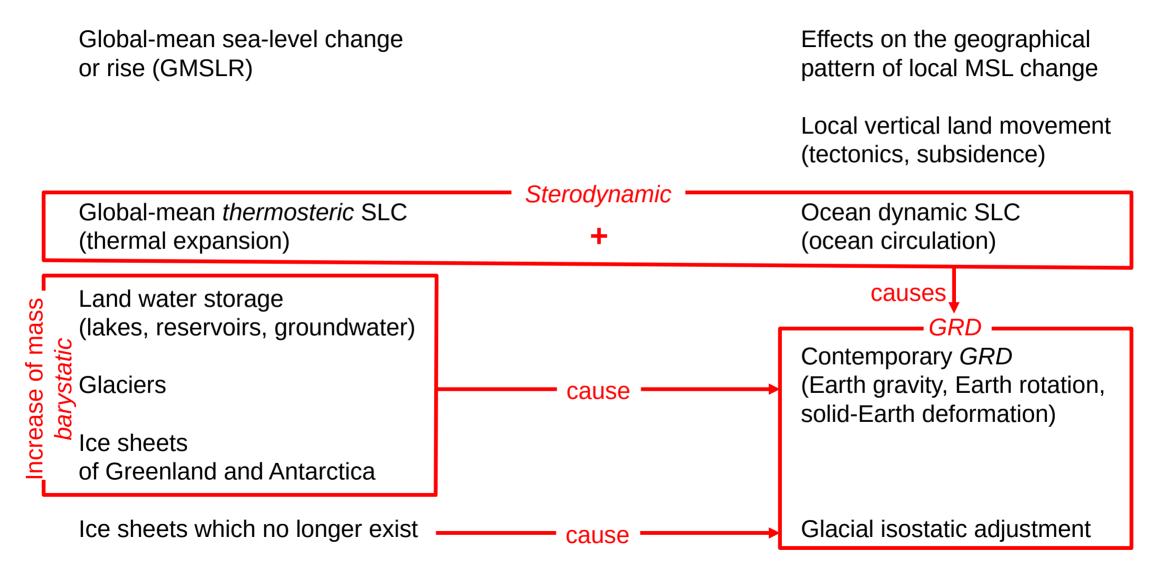
Ice sheets of Greenland and Antarctica











Global-mean sea-level change or rise (GMSLR)

Global-mean *thermosteric* SLC (thermal expansion)

Land water storage (lakes, reservoirs, groundwater)

Glaciers

Ice sheets of Greenland and Antarctica

Ice sheets which no longer exist

Effects on the geographical pattern of local MSL change

Local vertical land movement (tectonics, subsidence)

Ocean dynamic SLC (ocean circulation)

Contemporary GRD (Earth gravity, Earth rotation, solid-Earth deformation)

Glacial isostatic adjustment

Global-mean sea-level change or rise (GMSLR)

Global-mean *thermosteric* SLC (thermal expansion)

Land water storage (lakes, reservoirs, groundwater)

Glaciers

Ice sheets of Greenland and Antarctica

Ice sheets which no longer exist



Relative sea-level change or rise (RSLR)

Effects on the geographical pattern of local MSL change

Local vertical land movement (tectonics, subsidence)

Ocean dynamic SLC (ocean circulation)

Contemporary GRD (Earth gravity, Earth rotation, solid-Earth deformation)

Glacial isostatic adjustment

Global-mean sea-level change or rise (GMSLR)

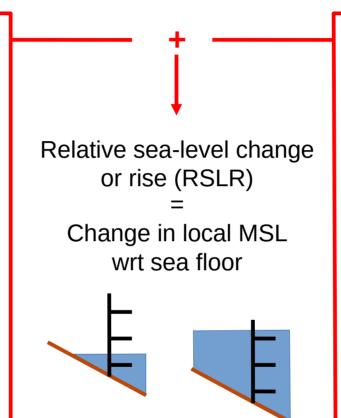
Global-mean *thermosteric* SLC (thermal expansion)

Land water storage (lakes, reservoirs, groundwater)

Glaciers

Ice sheets of Greenland and Antarctica

Ice sheets which no longer exist



Effects on the geographical pattern of local MSL change

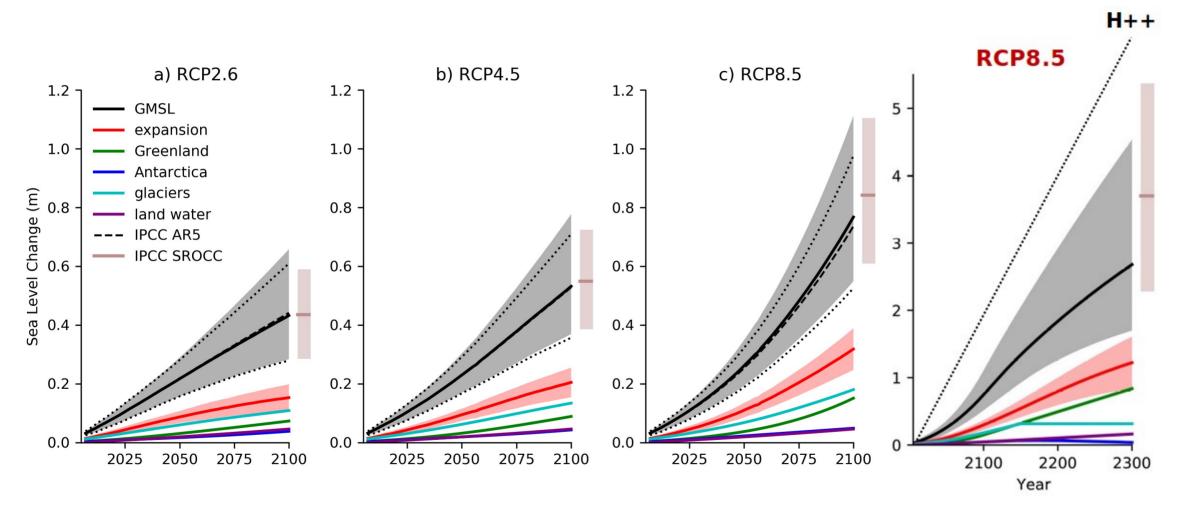
Local vertical land movement (tectonics, subsidence)

Ocean dynamic SLC (ocean circulation)

Contemporary GRD (Earth gravity, Earth rotation, solid-Earth deformation)

Glacial isostatic adjustment

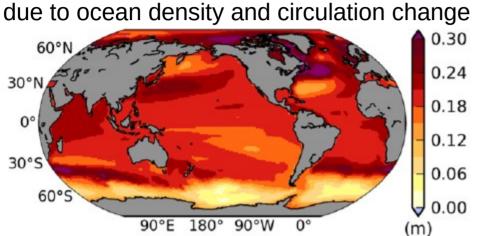
GMSLR projections from AR5 and UKCP18



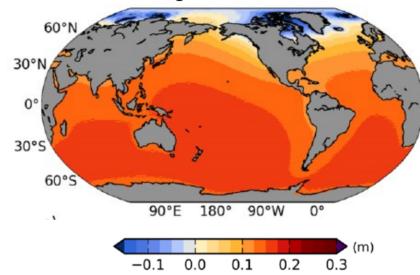
UKCP18 and Palmer et al. (2020)

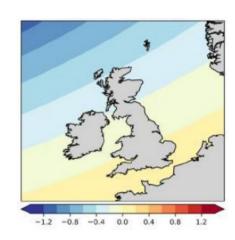
Contributions to the geographical variation of RSLR



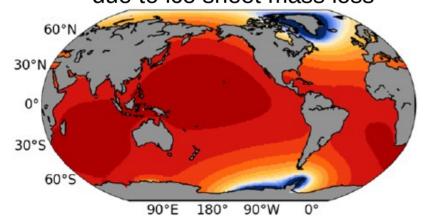


GRD-induced + **barystatic** SLC due to glacier mass loss

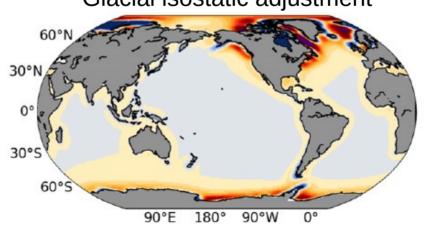


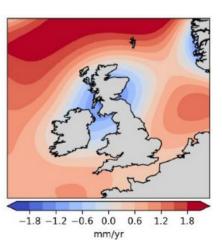


GRD-induced + **barystatic** SLC due to ice sheet mass loss

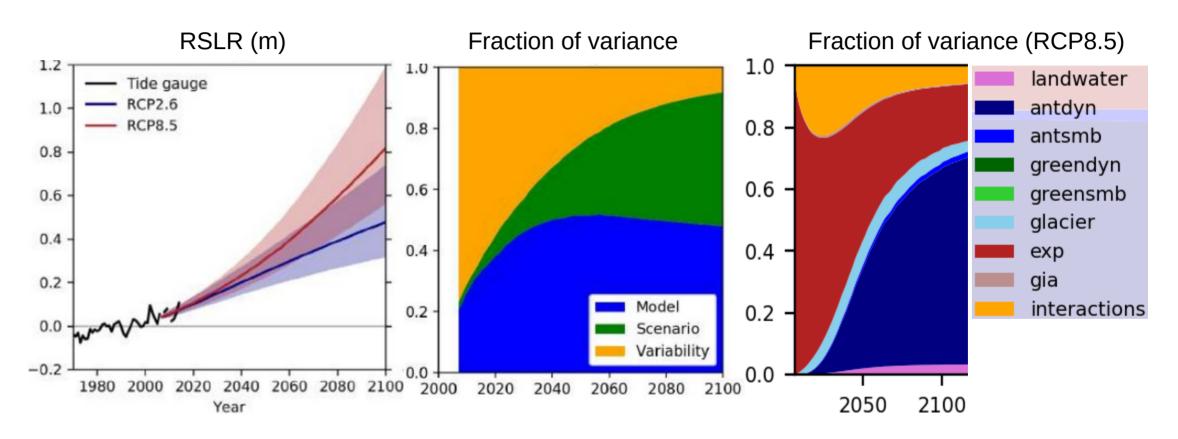


Glacial isostatic adjustment

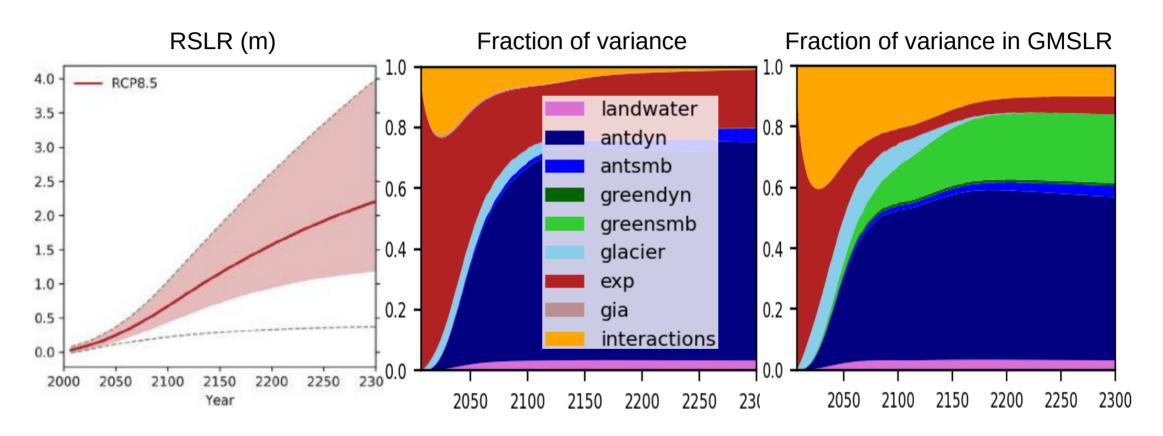




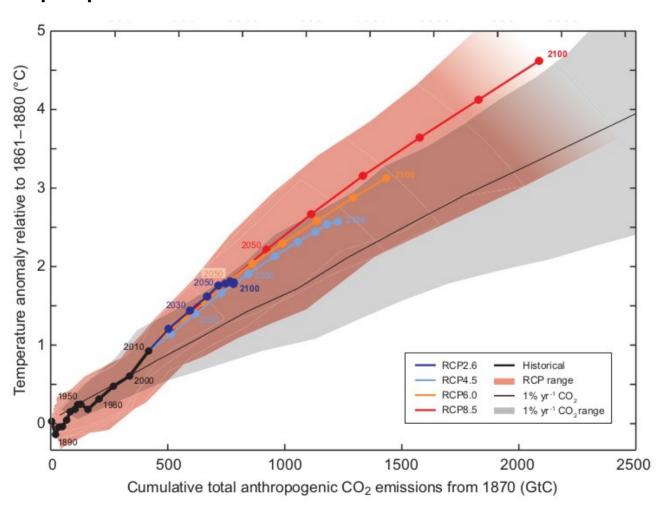
Projection of relative sea level rise and its uncertainties (for Newlyn as an example)



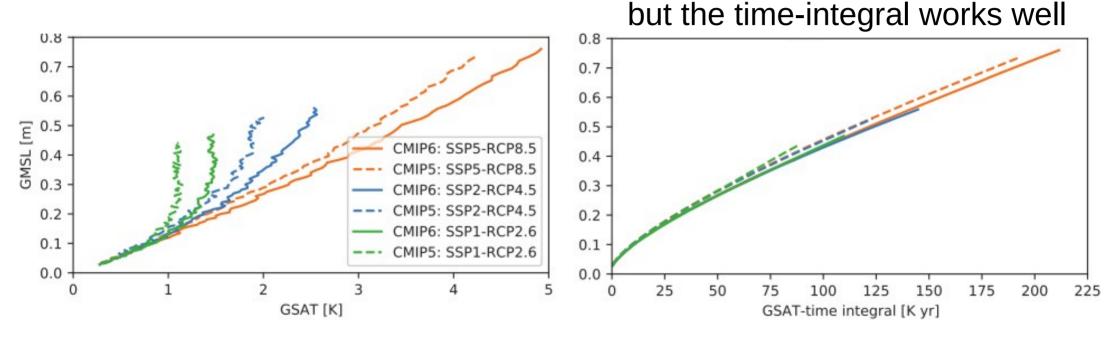
Projection of relative sea level rise and its uncertainties (for Newlyn as an example)



Global mean surface temperature change is proportional to cumulative carbon emissions



Global mean surface temperature change and cumulative carbon emissions are **not** good predictors of global mean sea level rise



This means early emissions cause more GMSLR

Very long-term GMSLR is dominated by the equilibrium response of ice-sheets to climate change

