



European Space Agency CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE (CCI)

« Monitoring Sea Level Rise from Space »

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A vibrant tropical beach scene. The foreground is filled with clear, turquoise water showing gentle ripples and reflections of light. The horizon line is straight and divides the image into two equal halves. Above the horizon, a bright blue sky is filled with large, fluffy white clouds. The overall atmosphere is bright and serene.

Why is this important?

Sea Level Rise.....

- Satellite and in situ tide gauge observations indicate that sea level is currently rising
- Sea level will continue to rise in the future decades/centuries
- But how much? We don't know.....
- Climate models are still unable to provide reliable sea level projections
- Sea level responds to change of **ALL** components of the climate system (ocean, atmosphere, cryosphere, hydrosphere) and to their interactions
- Coastal impacts of sea level rise are among the most threatened consequences of global warming

Coastal Impacts

Adverse effects of sea level rise in coastal regions

- Permanent inundation
- Recurrent flooding associated with storm surges
- Shoreline erosion
- Wetland loss
- Saltwater intrusion in aquifers
- Rising water tables

Amplify other natural & anthropogenic negative factors

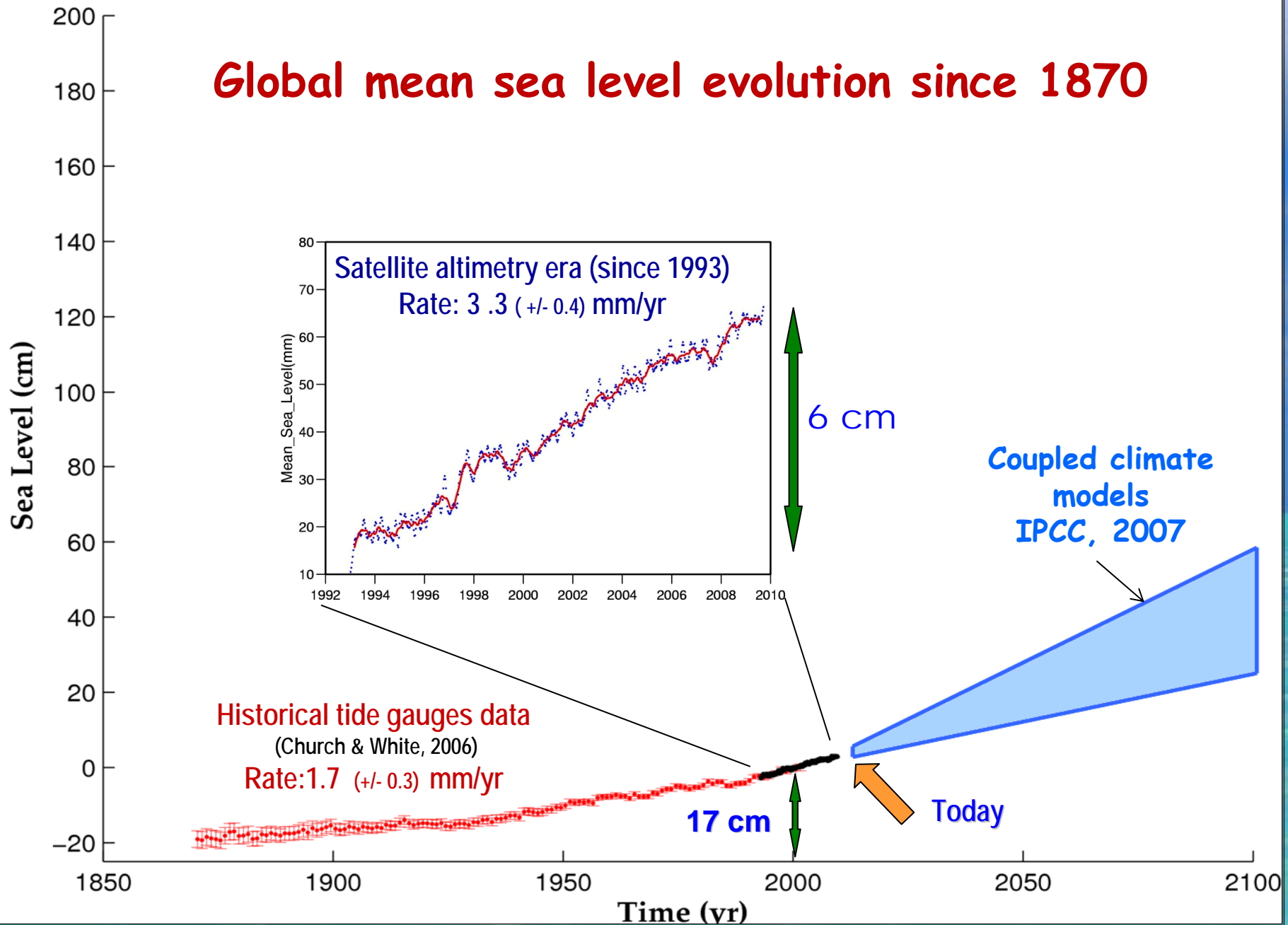
- Ground subsidence due to water withdrawal, hydrocarbon extraction, natural processes
- Decreased fluvial sediment deposition in river deltas (dam building)
- Change in coastal currents

....

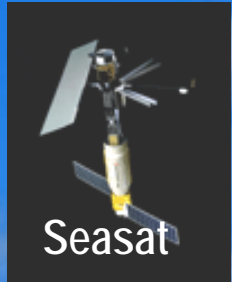
A wide-angle photograph of a tropical beach. The foreground is filled with shallow, turquoise water with gentle ripples. The horizon line is straight and divides the image into two halves. The sky above is a vibrant blue, filled with large, fluffy white clouds. The text "How much is sea level rising?" is superimposed in the center of the image.

How much is sea level rising?

Global mean sea level evolution since 1870

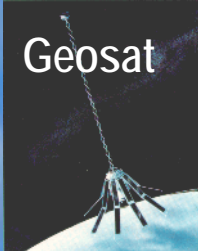


Monitoring sea level rise by satellite altimetry



Seasat

1978



Geosat

1985



ERS-1/2

1991; 1995



Topex

1992



Jason-1

2001



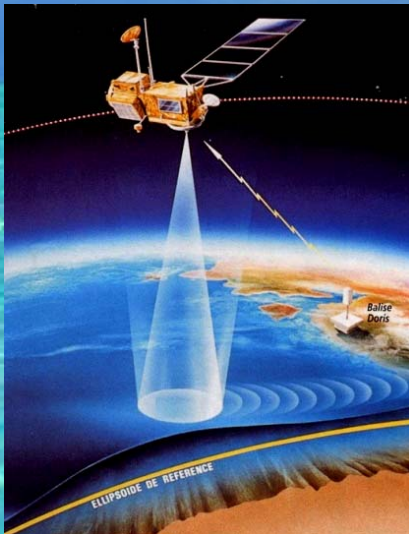
Envisat

2002



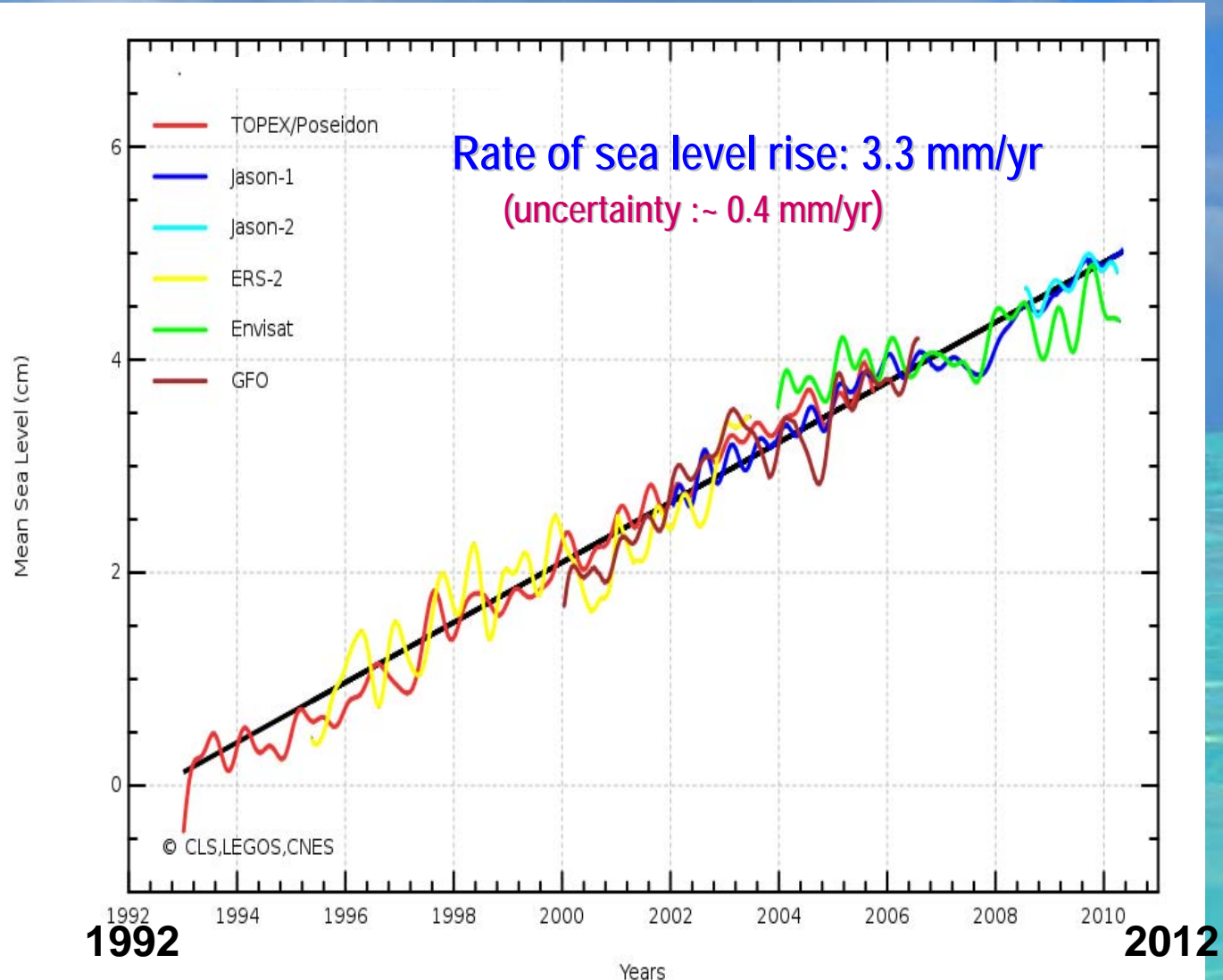
Jason-2

2008



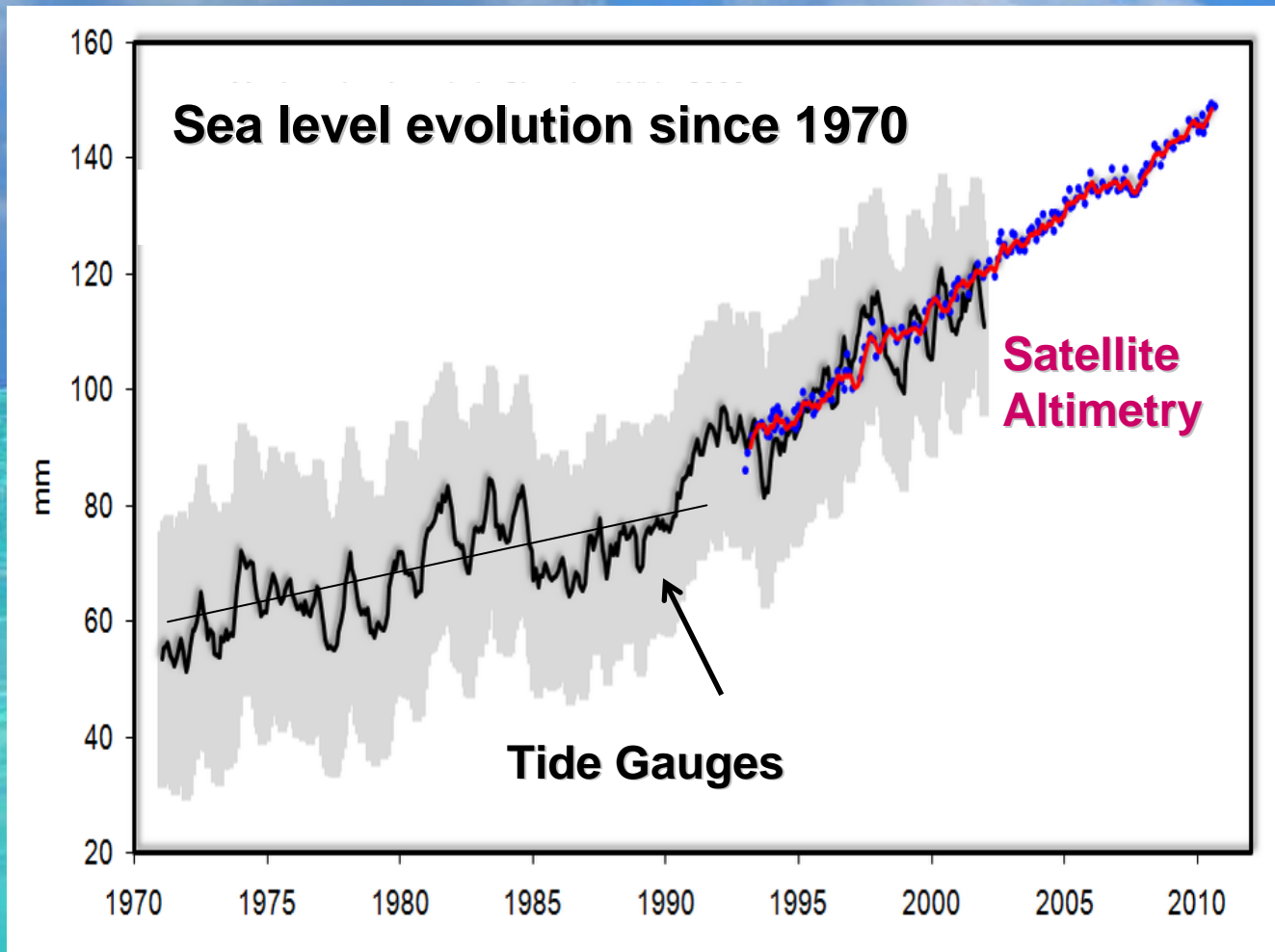
→ High-precision altimetry

Global mean sea level from satellite altimetry (1993-2010)

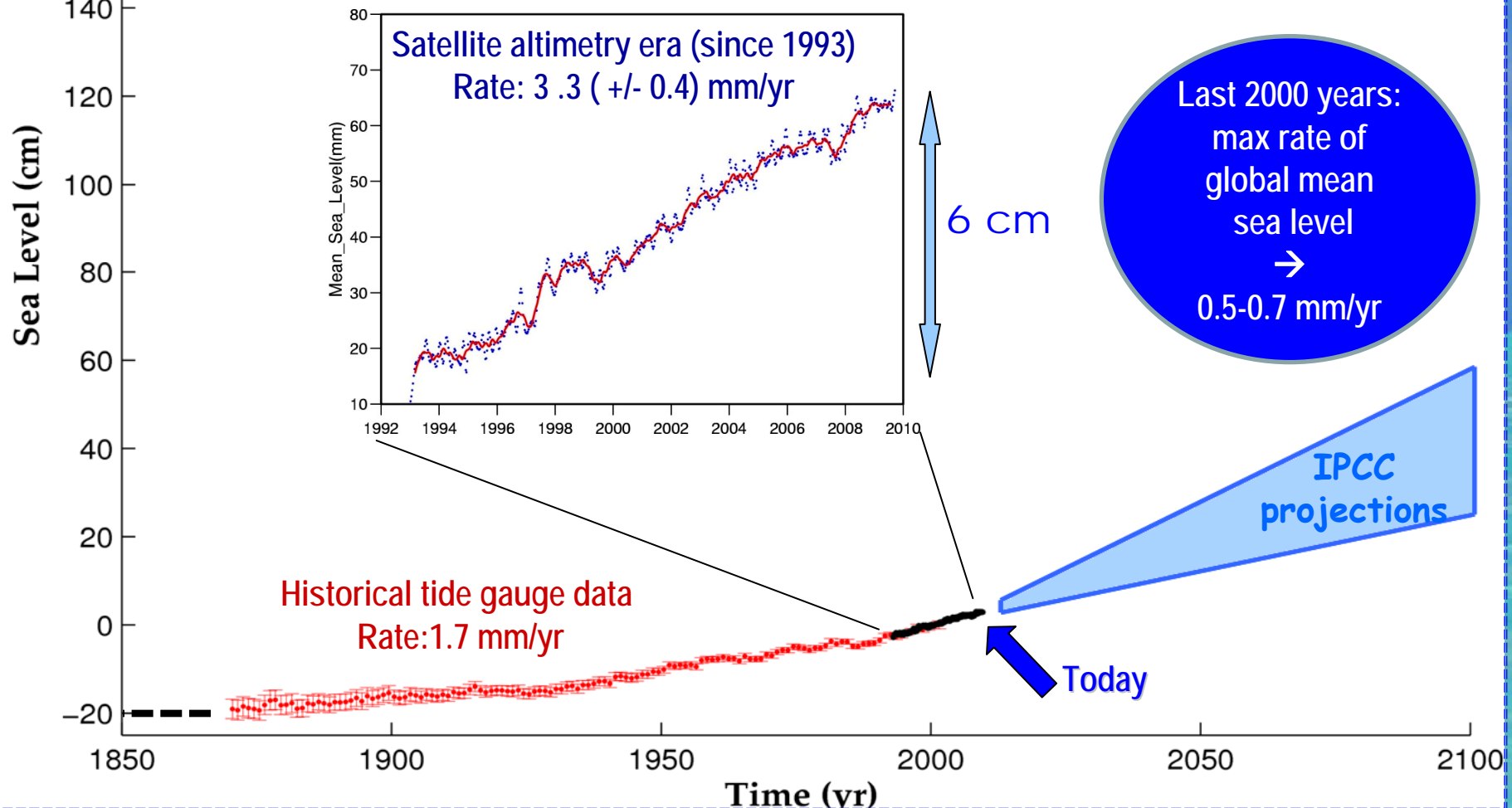


Is sea level rise accelerating?

YES!



Is present-day sea level rise unusual
compared to previous centuries/millenia?
YES!





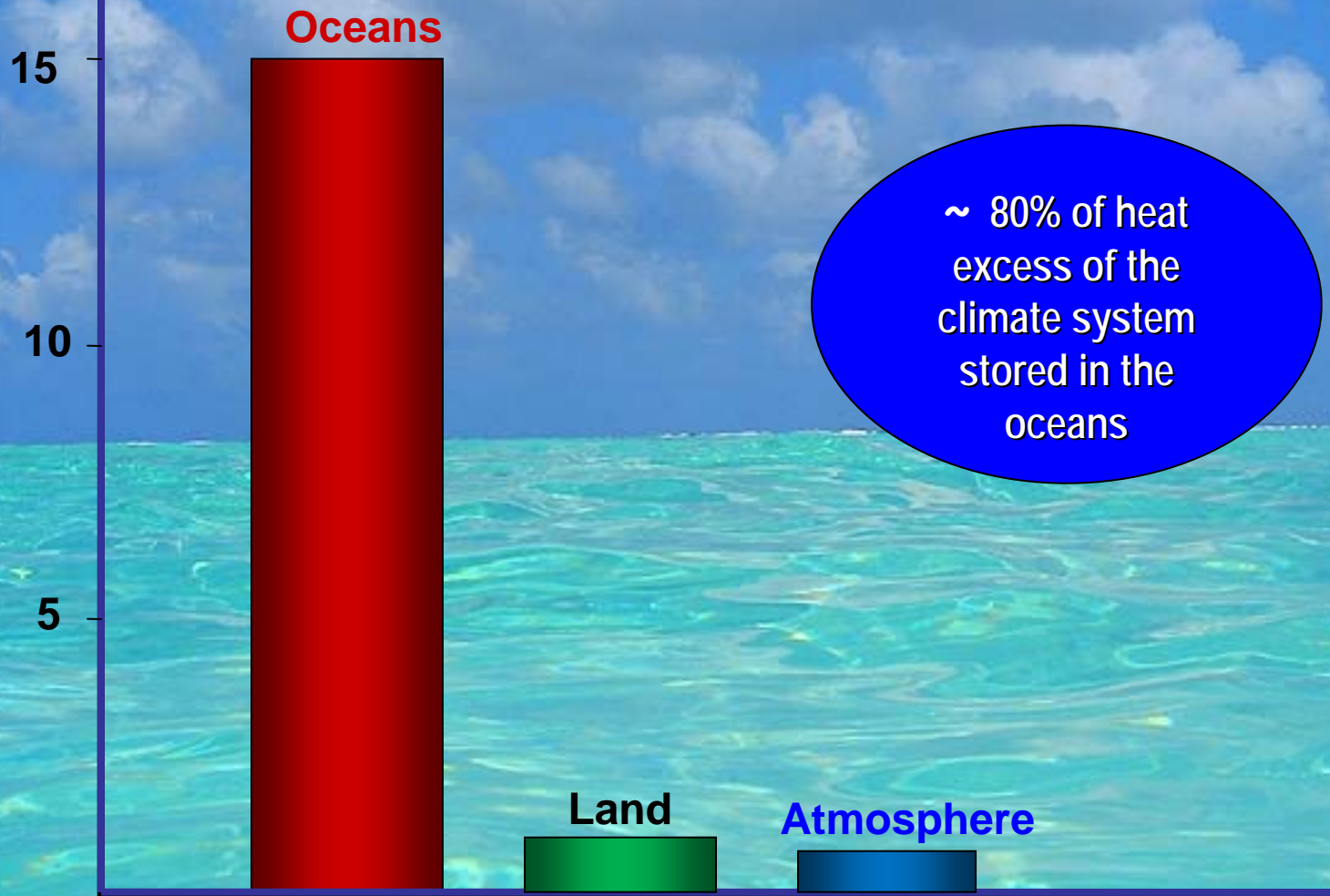
Can we explain present-day
sea level rise?

YES!

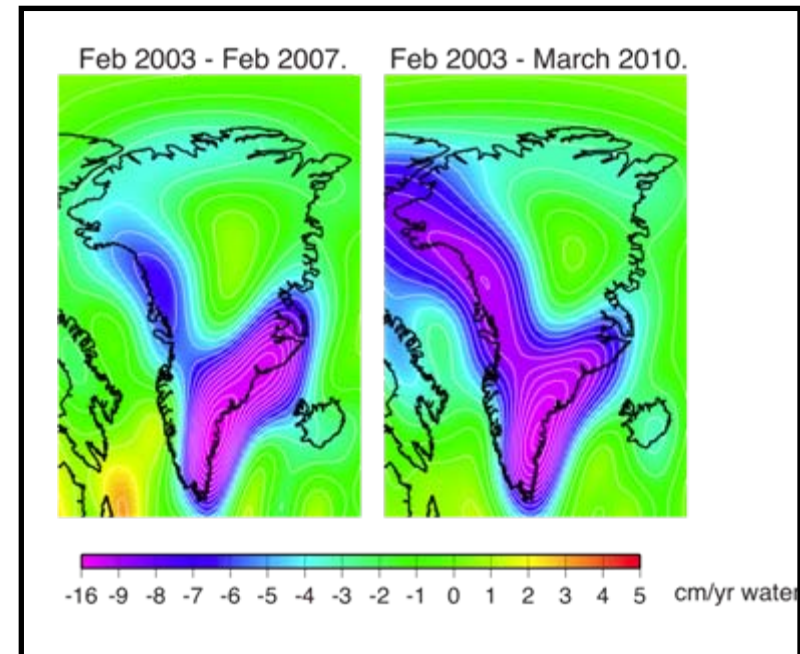
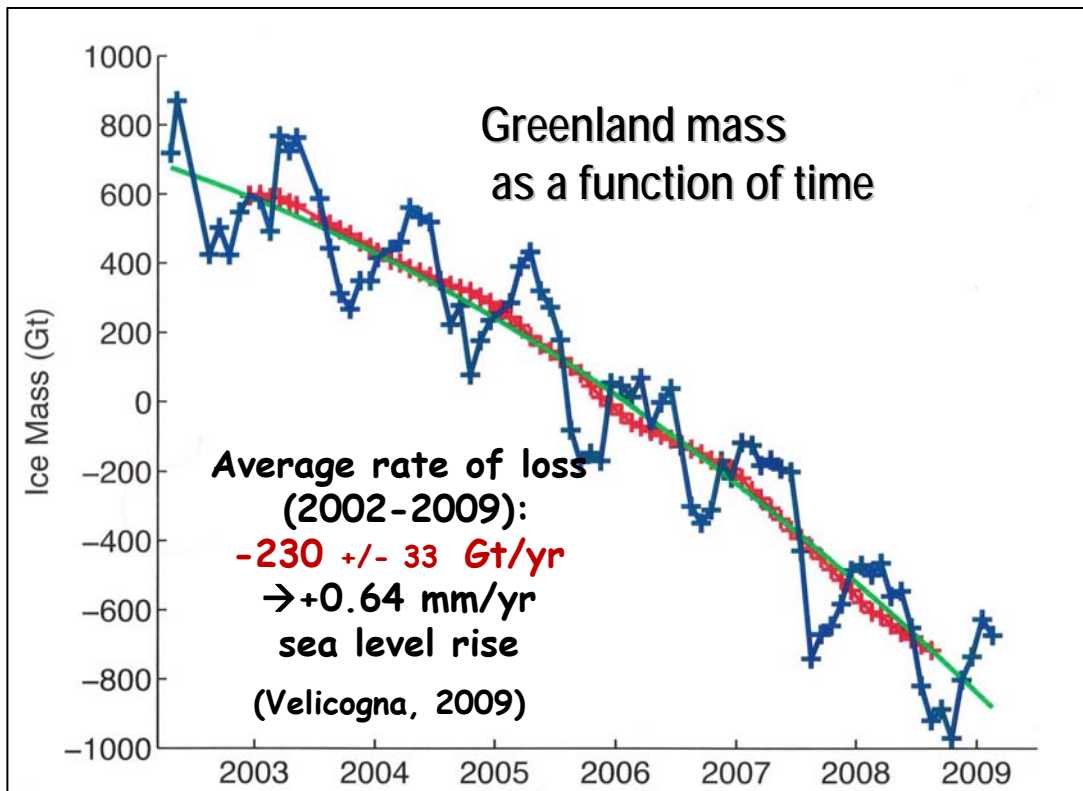
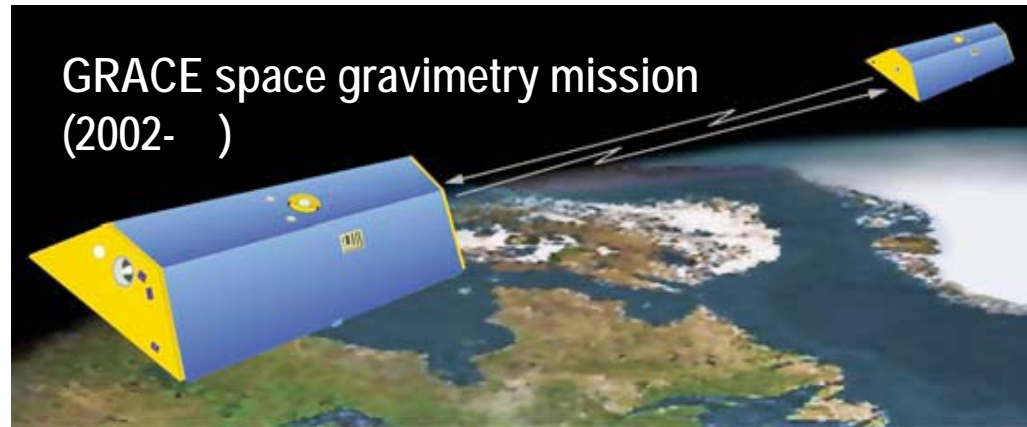
- Ocean is warming
- World glaciers are melting
- Greenland and Antarctica are losing ice

Thermal budget of the climate system *(last 50 years)*

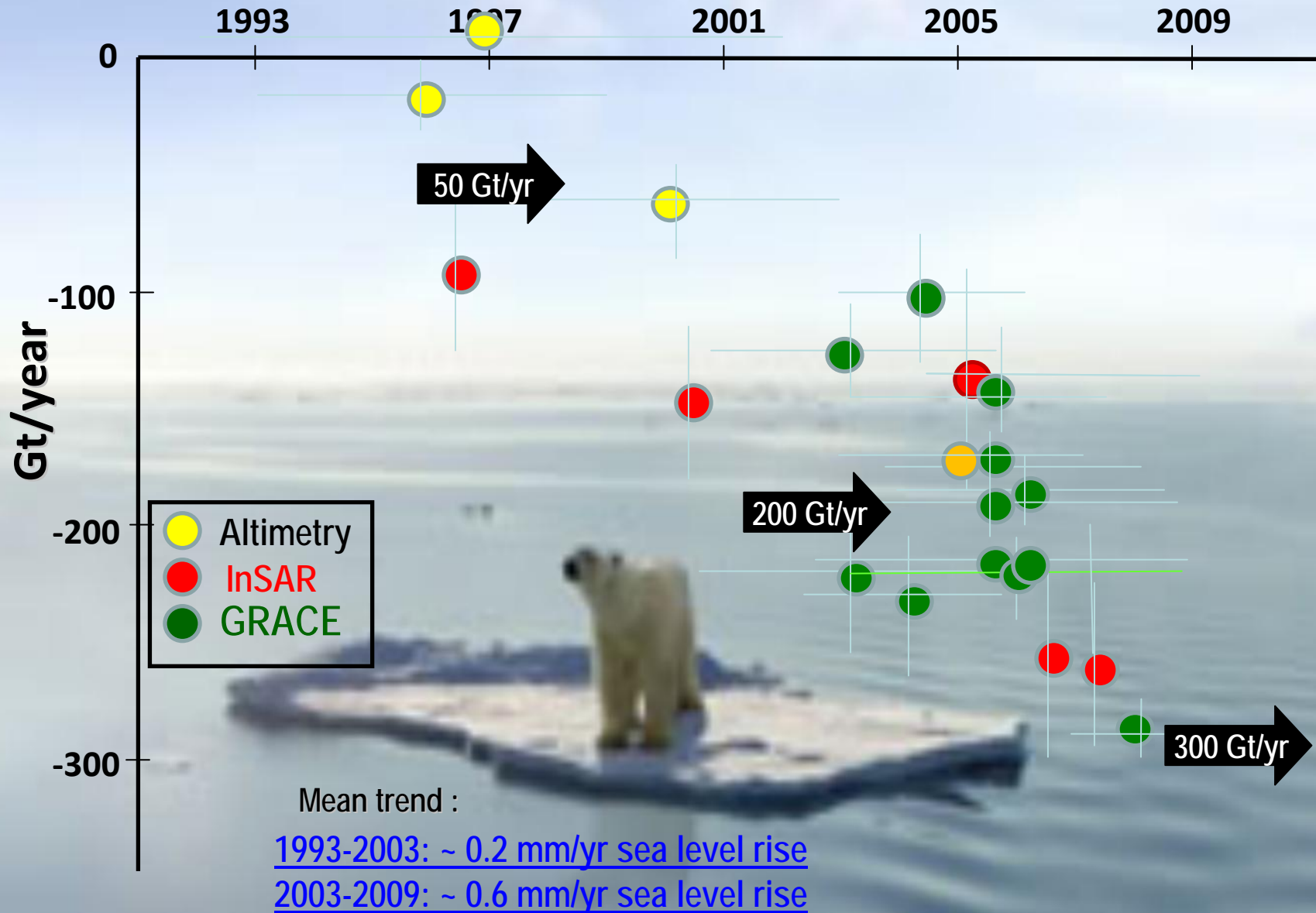
Heat content (10^{22} J)



Greenland ice mass loss from space gravimetry



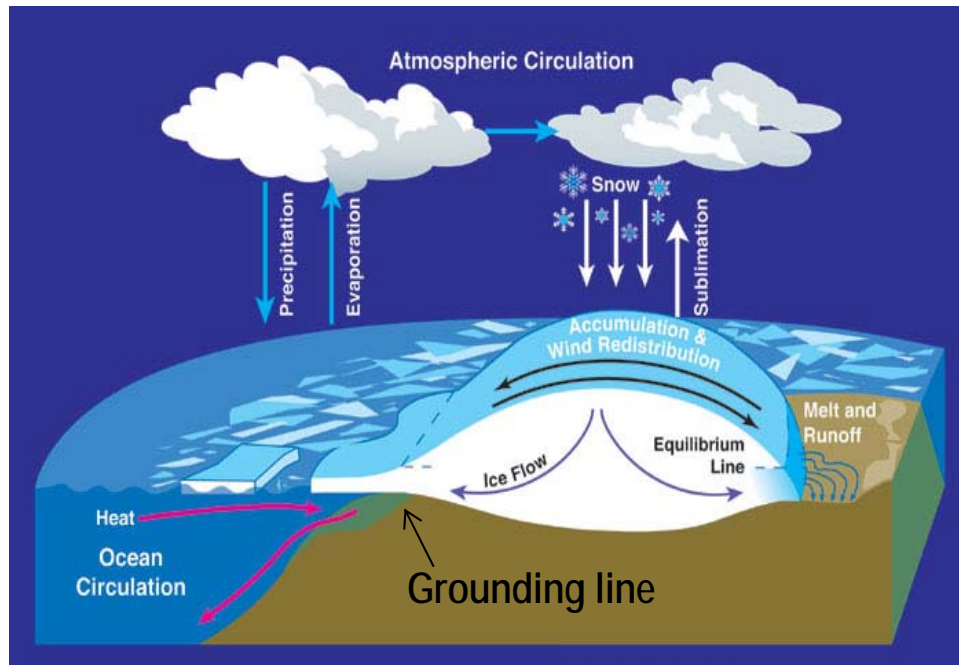
Observed rates of annual ice mass loss - Greenland-



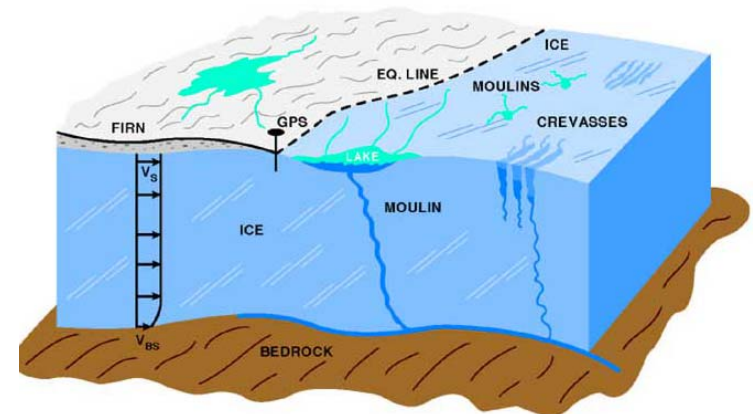
Ice sheets dynamical instabilities



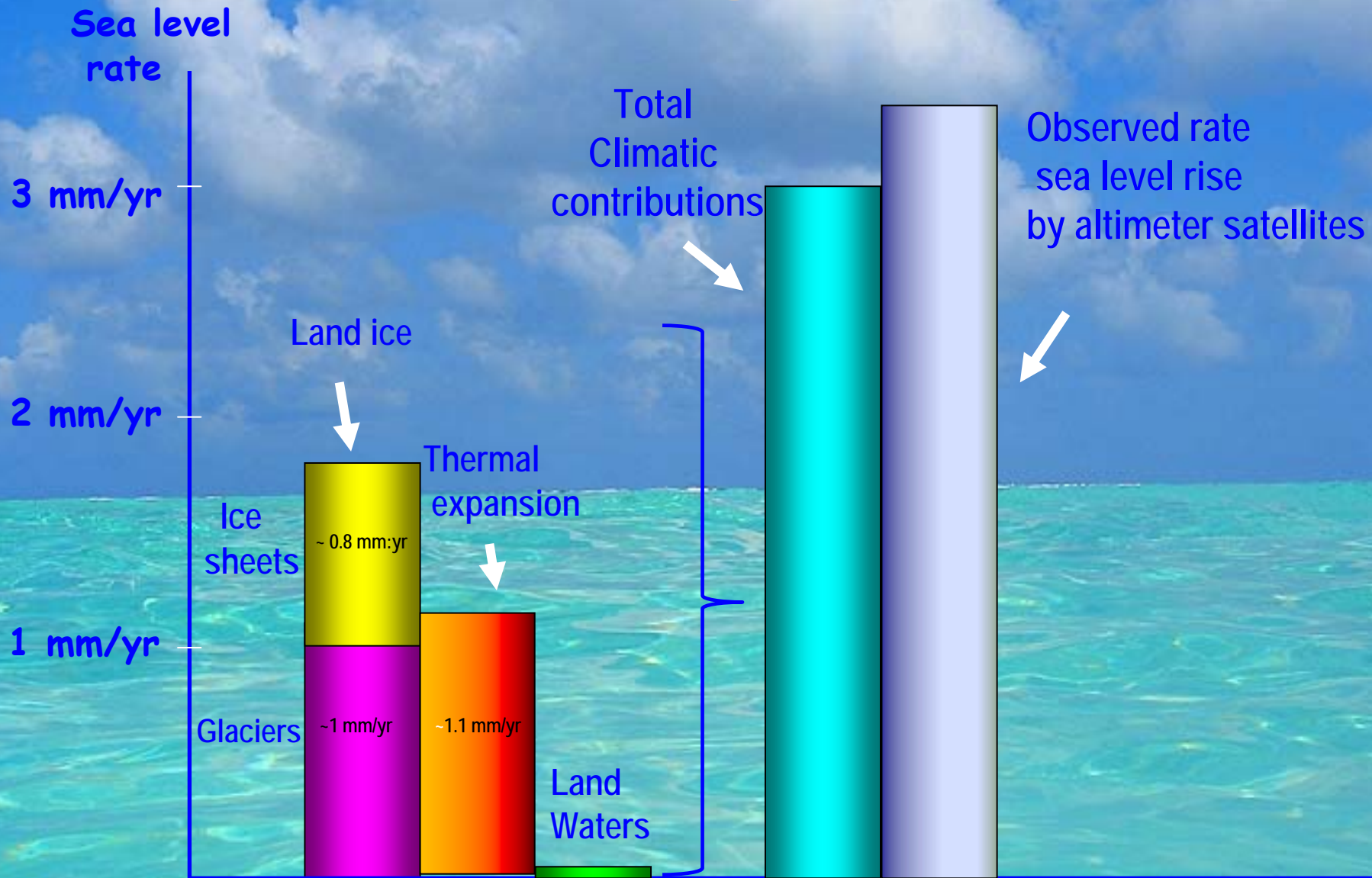
Different processes
at work



+

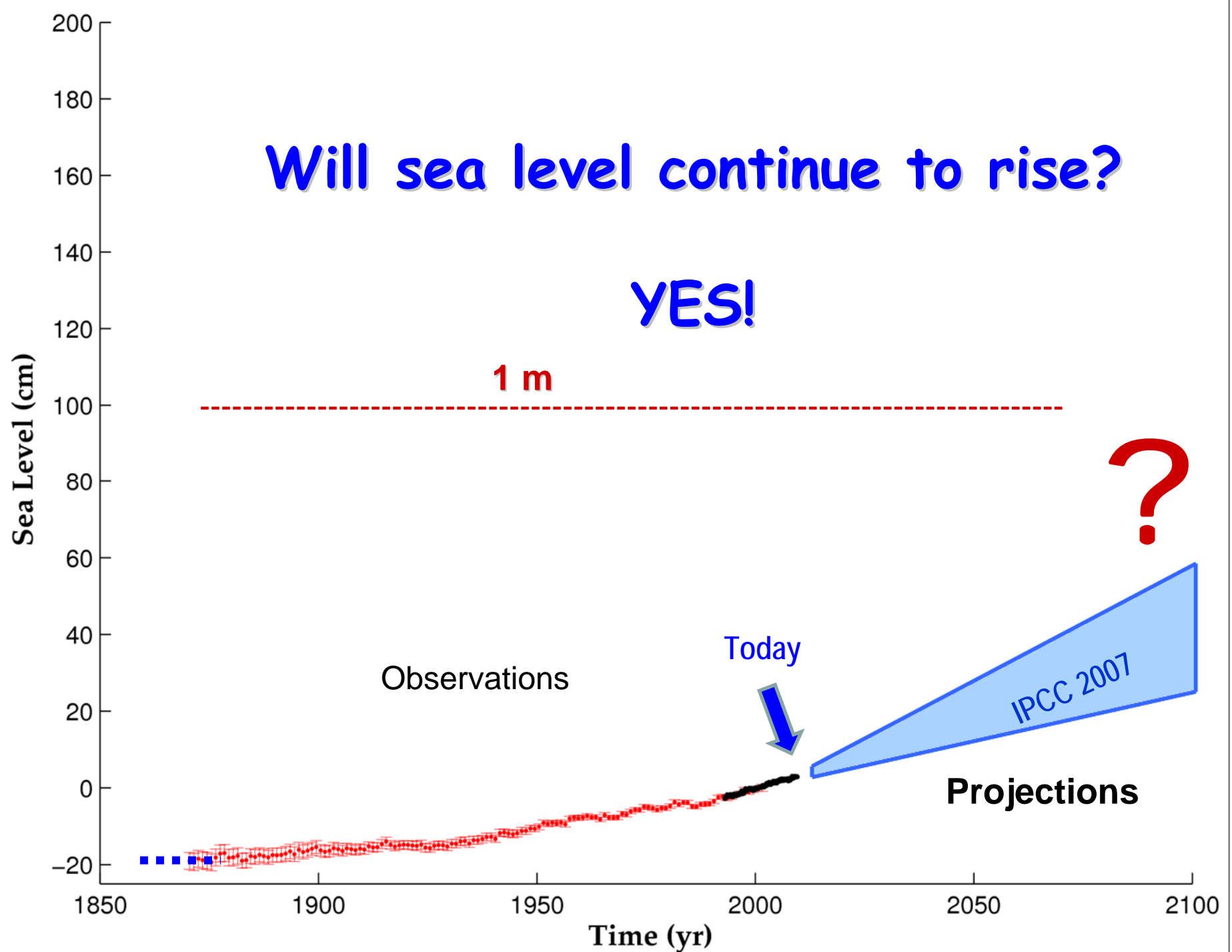


Sea Level Budget 1993-2010



Will sea level continue to rise?

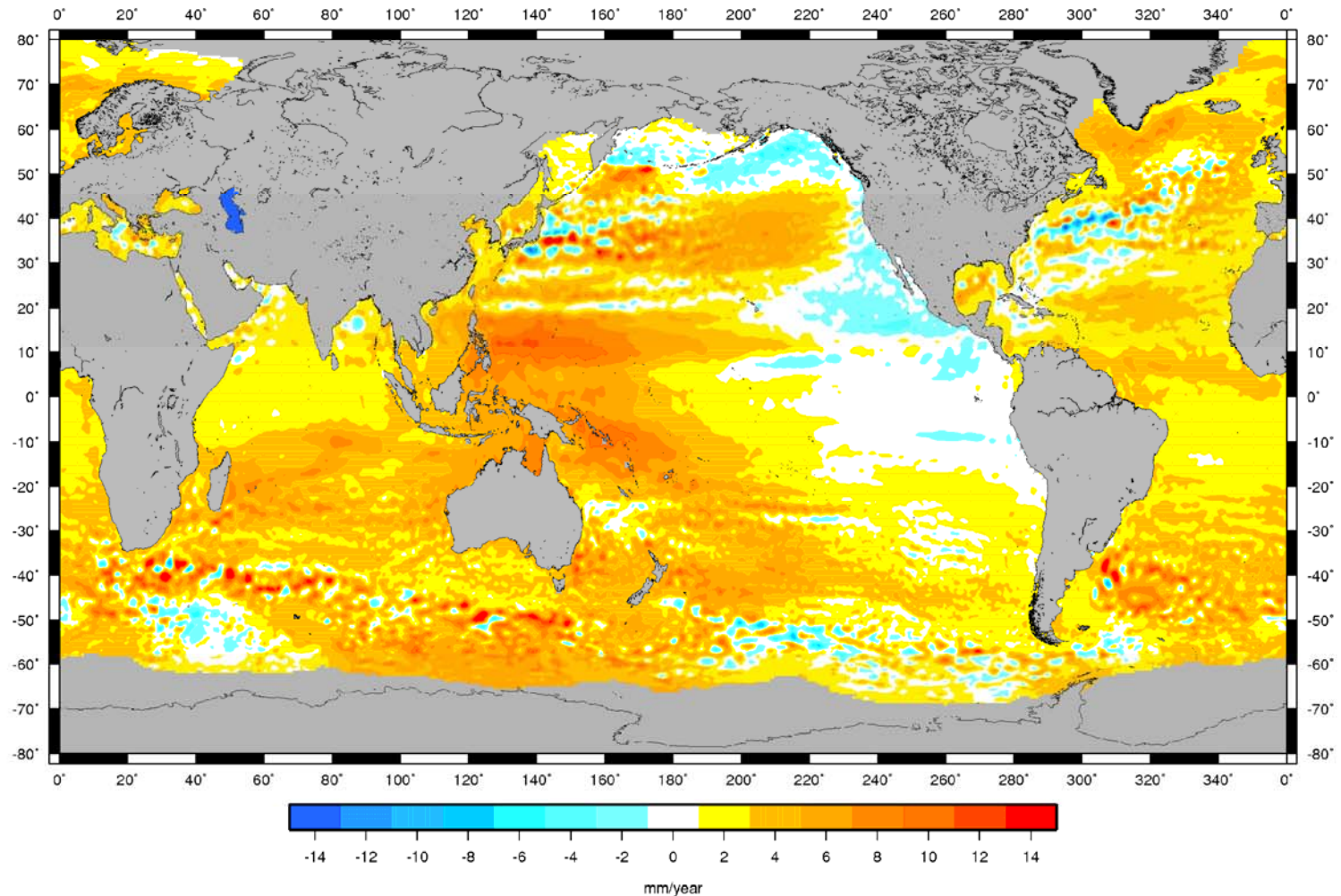
YES!



Sea level rise is not uniform!

(observations from satellite altimetry over 1993-2010)

Sea level Trends from Satellite Altimetry (LEGOS/CNES/CLS) over 1993_01 2010_03





Accurate monitoring of sea level change
(globally and regionally)
by (multi-missions) satellite altimetry
is a high-priority objective



- Acceleration?
- Detection of the anthropogenic warming signature?
- Constraints on climate models

« Sea Level » CCI Project : Objective

Provide accurate « Sea level » observations :

- Global mean time series
 - Gridded time series
 - Spatial trend pattern grids
-
- Multi mission satellite altimetry
 - Time span: 1991-2010 (+ regular updates)
 - Weekly interval

Important contribution to climate research



Thanks for attention