Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis Working Group I contribution to the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report

Sea level rise

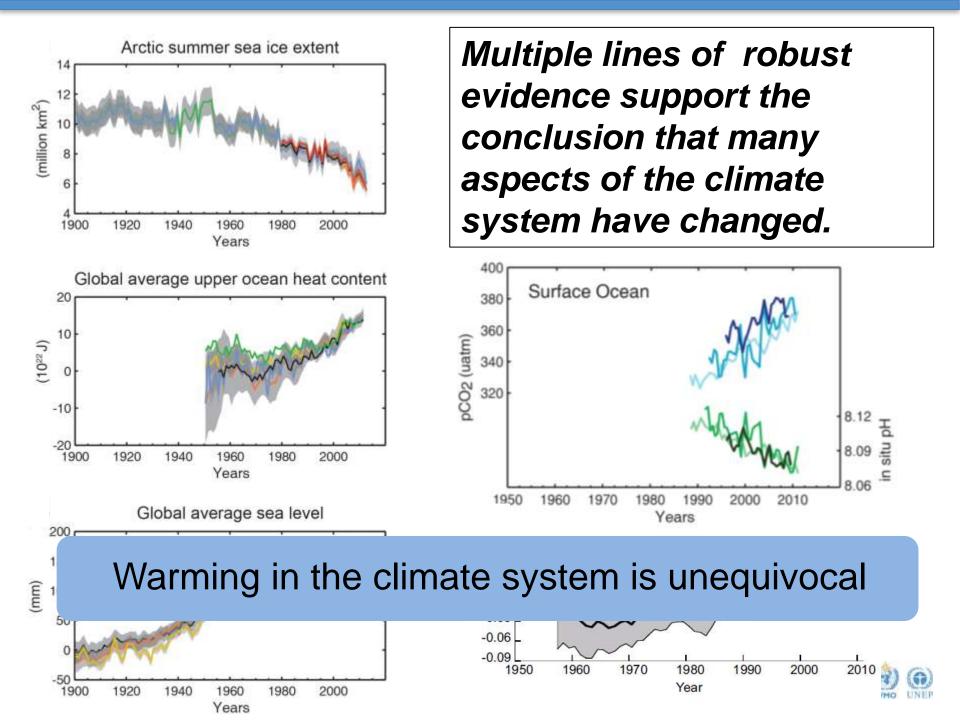
Nathaniel Bindoff

6 October 2017, Lautoka, Fiji

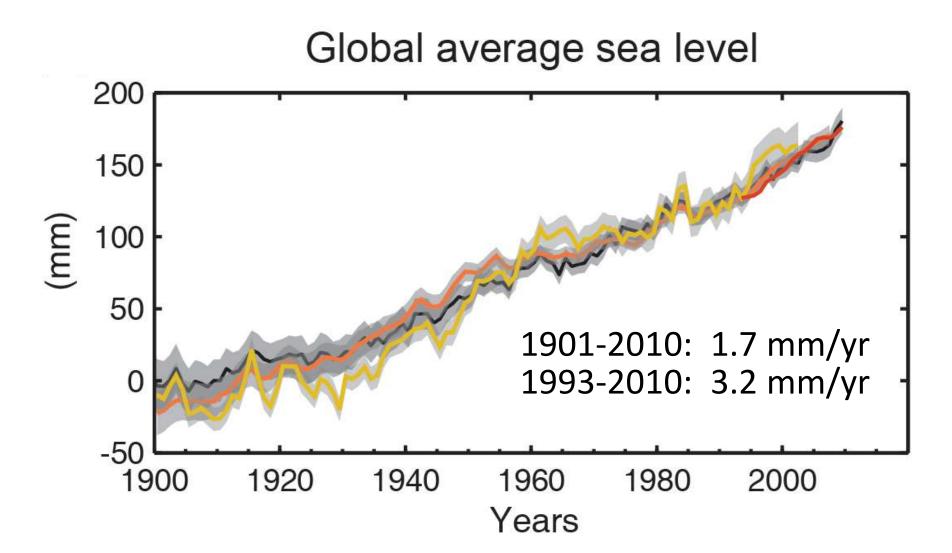
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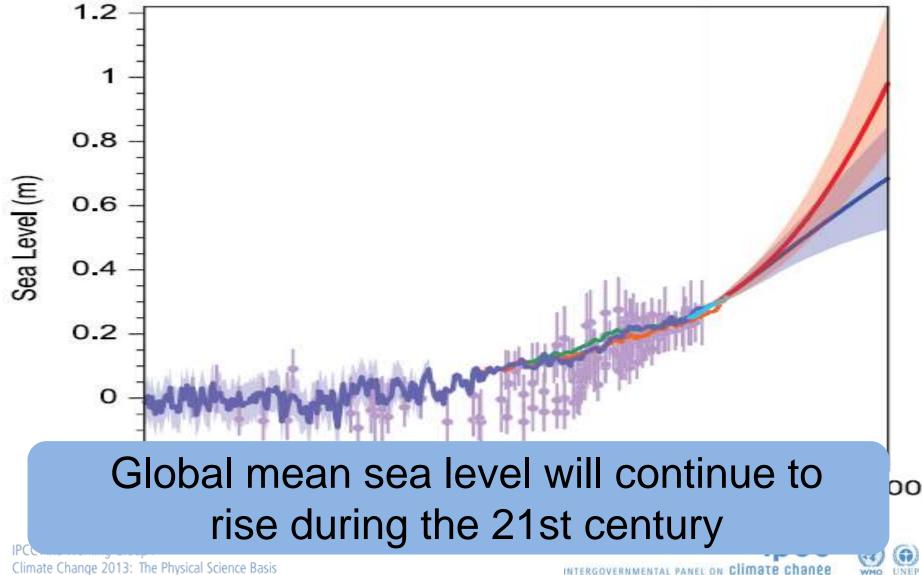




Global mean sea level increased by 0.19 [0.17 to 0.21] m between 1901 and 2010



Sea level rise of 0.52 to 0.98 m by 2100, under the high emissions scenario.



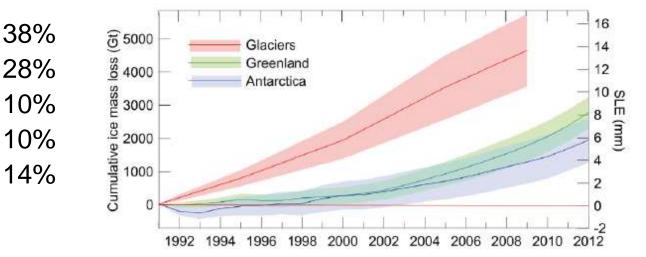
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INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON Climate chance

In the well measured time period 1993-2010, global mean sea level is consistent with the sum of observed contributions (*high confidence*).

Contribution to sea level rise in 1993-2010

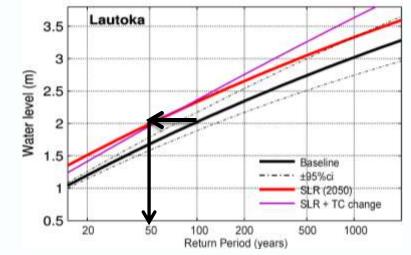
Ocean warming: Changes in glaciers: Greenland ice sheet: Antarctic ice sheet: Land water storage

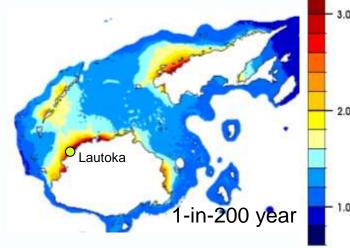




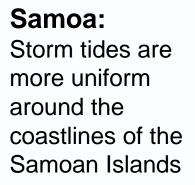
Storm tides evaluated from stochastic cyclones

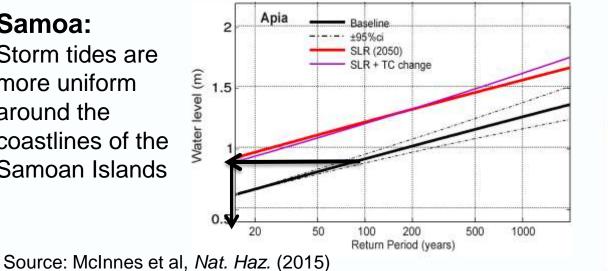
Fiji: Storm tides are largest on northwest coastlines of the Fiji Islands





Source: McInnes et al, Glob. Planet. Change. (2014)







CSIRC

Sealevel

- Extraordinary that we can measure global sea-level
- Sea-level is different to warming oceans
 - it will continue to rise long after the earth's temperature has stabilised
- The Antarctic and Greenland ice sheets are a big contributors global sea-level.
 - Key risk going into the future
 - Have we already made a decisions about the ice sheets?



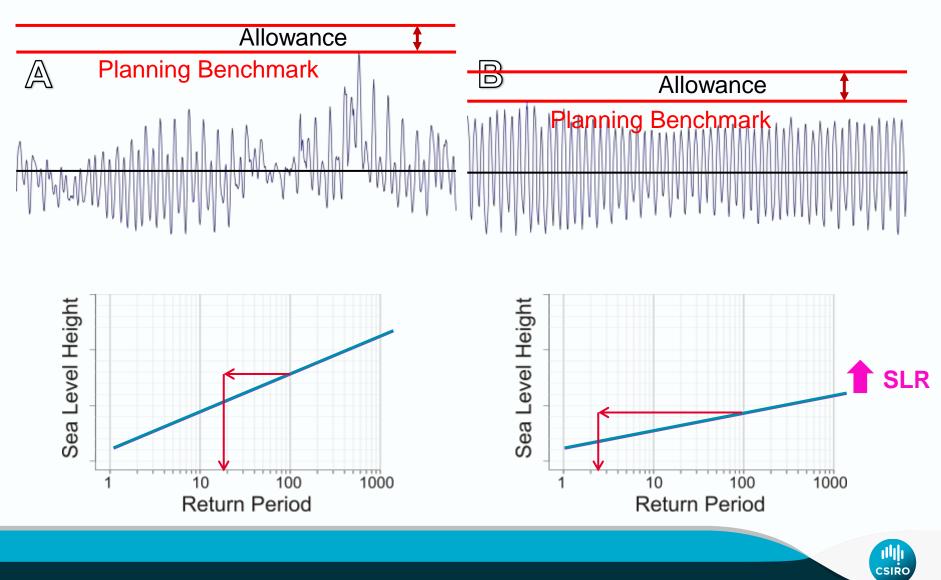
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Further Information www.climatechange2013.org

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Sea level rise will increase the frequency of extreme sea levels



Source: McInnes et al, AMOJ (2015)