

# Evidence coastal sea level changes along the east coast of United States associated with the Florida Current transport and heat content using satellite altimetry and hydrographic observations

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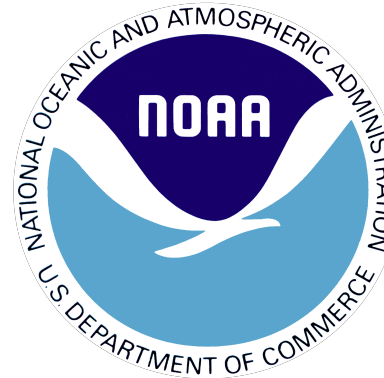
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# High-tide Flooding Events in Miami



# High-tide Flooding Events in Miami: September-October 2015



Credit: Miami New Times



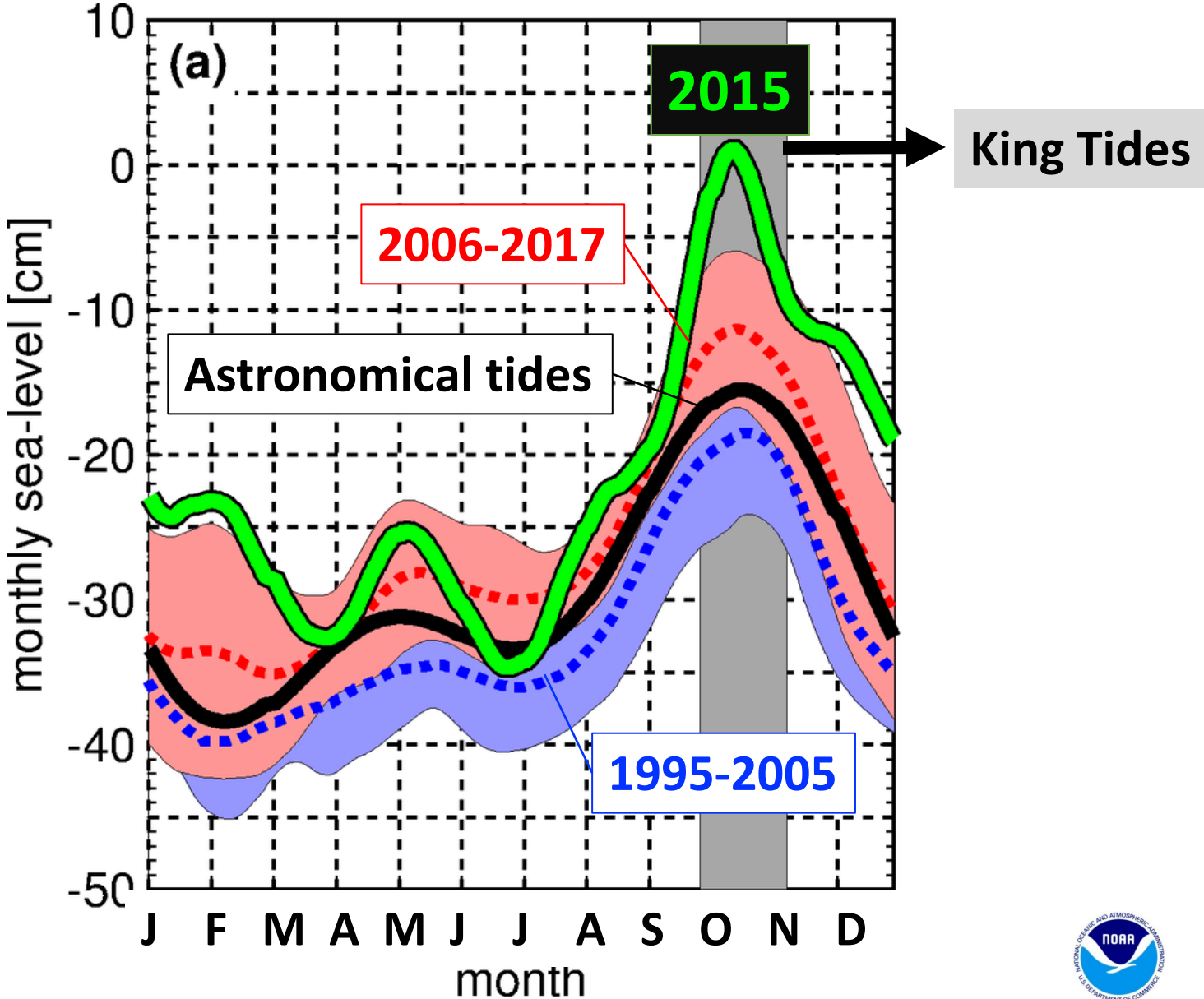
Credit: New York Times

**Estimated return period of 6 years (Sweet et al., 2016)**



# High-tide Flooding Events in Miami: September-October 2015

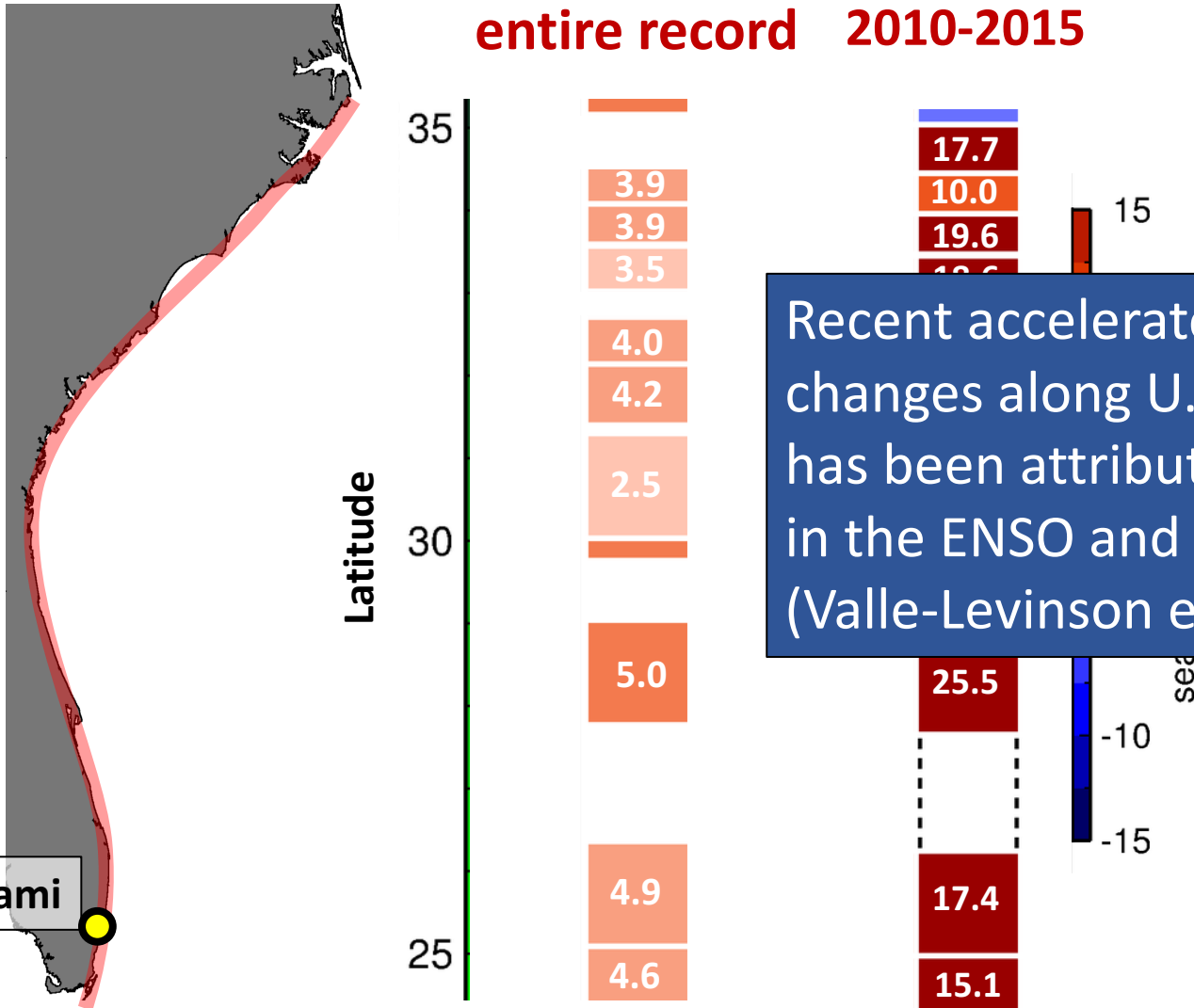
Monthly sea-level observed in Miami  
(NOAA/NOS Virginia Key Tide Gauge)



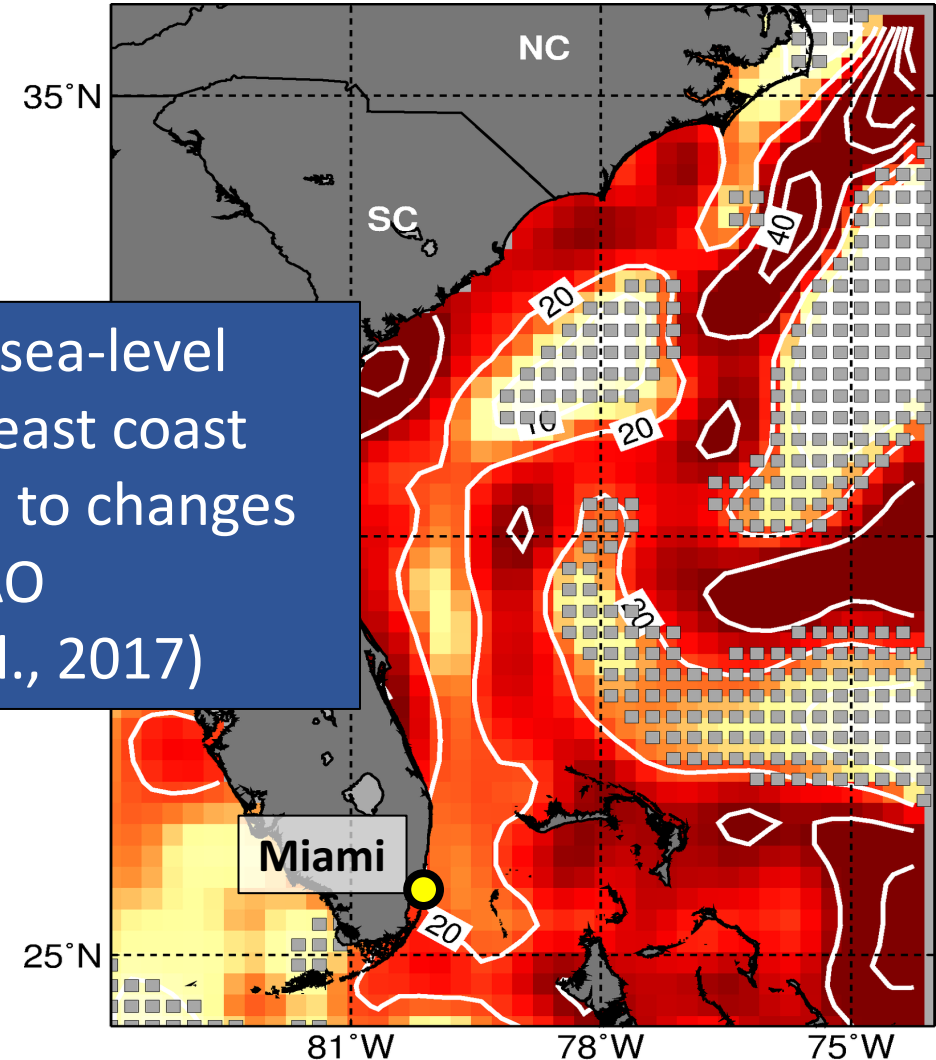
# Sea Level Changes Along U.S. East Coast

## Tide Gauges

entire record 2010-2015



## Satellite-Altimetry: 2010-2015



Recent accelerated sea-level changes along U.S. east coast has been attributed to changes in the ENSO and NAO (Valle-Levinson et al., 2017)

Altimetry-derived SSH changes [mm/year]



# Sources of Sea Level Changes

$$\text{Obs. SL} = \overline{\text{SL}} + \Delta\text{SL}_{\text{tides}} + \Delta\text{SL}_{\text{waves}} + \Delta\text{SL}_{\text{weather}} + \Delta\text{SL}_{\text{land}} + \Delta\text{SL}_{\text{GL}} + \Delta\text{SL}_{\text{Ocean Currents}}$$

$\overline{\text{SL}}$  mean sea level

$\Delta\text{SL}_{\text{tides}}$  effect of astronomical tides

$\Delta\text{SL}_{\text{waves}}$  local effect of waves

$\Delta\text{SL}_{\text{weather}}$  effect of local winds and atm. pressure changes

$\Delta\text{SL}_{\text{land}}$  effect of land subsidence

$\Delta\text{SL}_{\text{GL}}$  effect of global changes in ocean mass and density

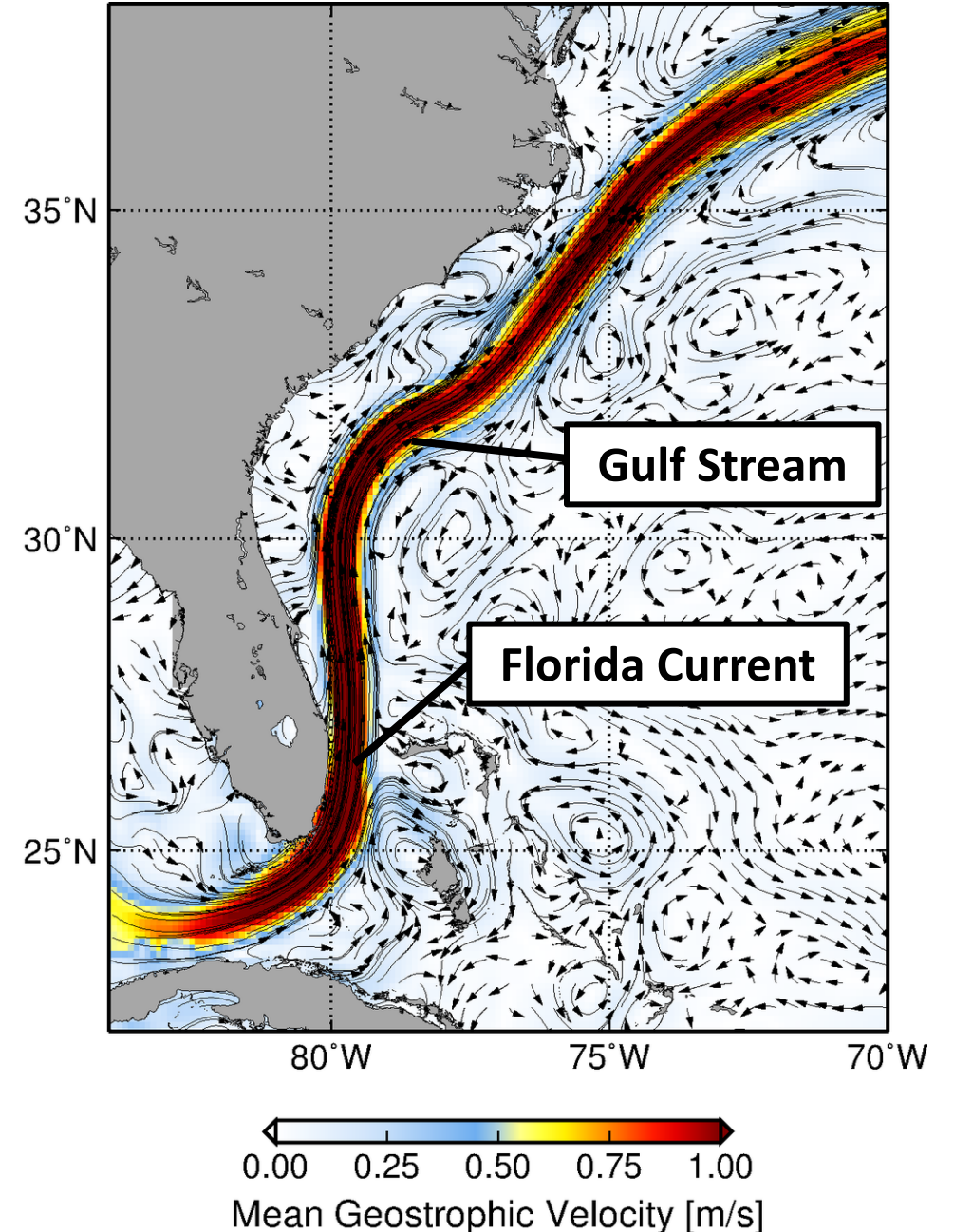
$\Delta\text{SL}_{\text{Ocean Currents}}$  effect of Ocean Currents in sea level changes



# Florida Current and Gulf Stream Effect on Sea Level Along East U.S. coast

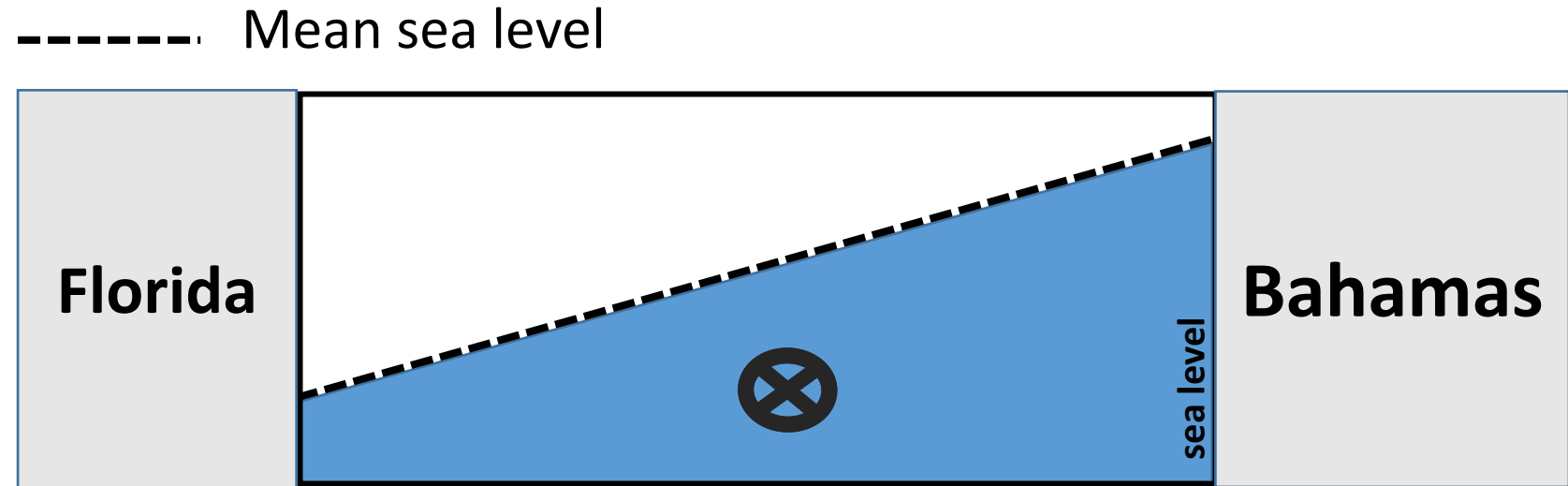
## $\Delta SL_{\text{Ocean Currents}}$

The Florida Current sustain a sea level difference between south Florida and the Bahamas of almost **1m**



# Florida Current and Gulf Stream Effect on Sea Level Along East U.S. coast

$\Delta SL_{\text{Ocean Currents}}$



Changes in the intensity of the Florida Current and Gulf Stream are, therefore, associated with sea level changes along the east coast of U.S.



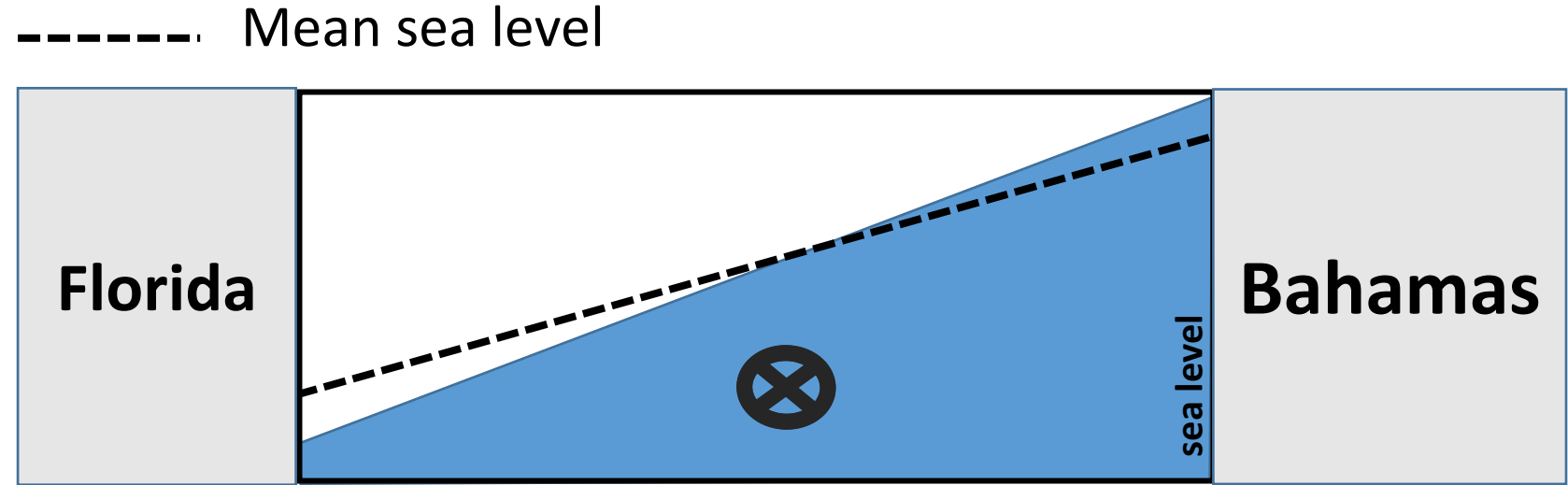
**Mean Florida Current flow**





# Florida Current and Gulf Stream Effect on Sea Level Along East U.S. coast

$\Delta SL_{\text{Ocean Currents}}$

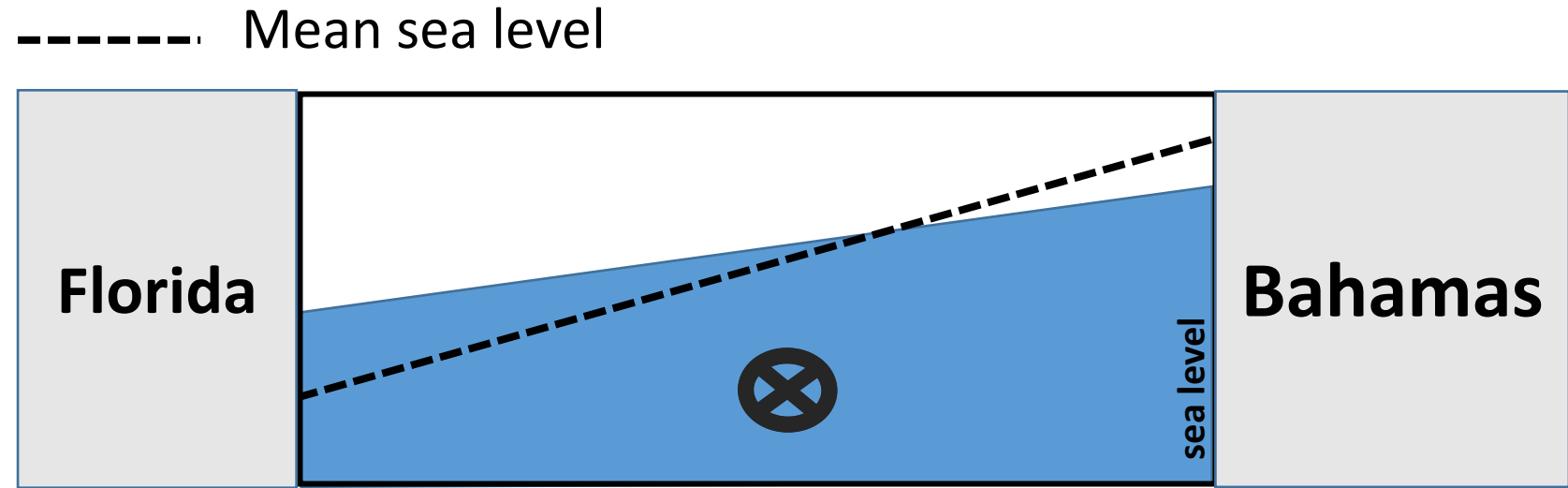


Decrease in sea level at Florida  
Increase sea level at the Bahamas

**Intense** Florida Current flow

# Florida Current and Gulf Stream Effect on Sea Level Along East U.S. coast

$\Delta SL_{\text{Ocean Currents}}$



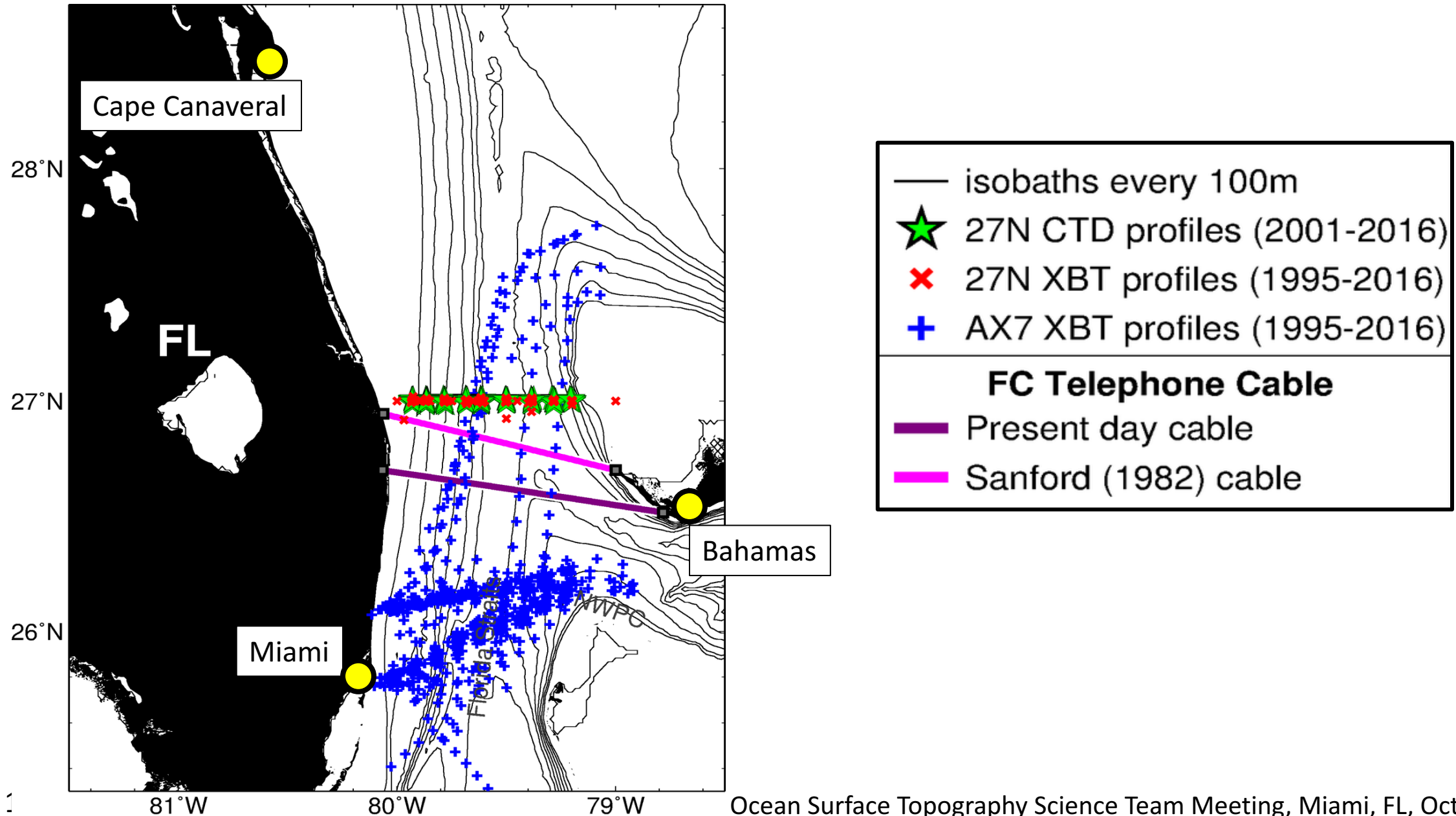
**Increase** in sea level at Florida  
**Decrease** sea level at the Bahamas

**Ratio:** 1-3 cm change in FL coastal sea-level per 1 Sv change in the Florida Current transport

**Weak Florida Current flow**

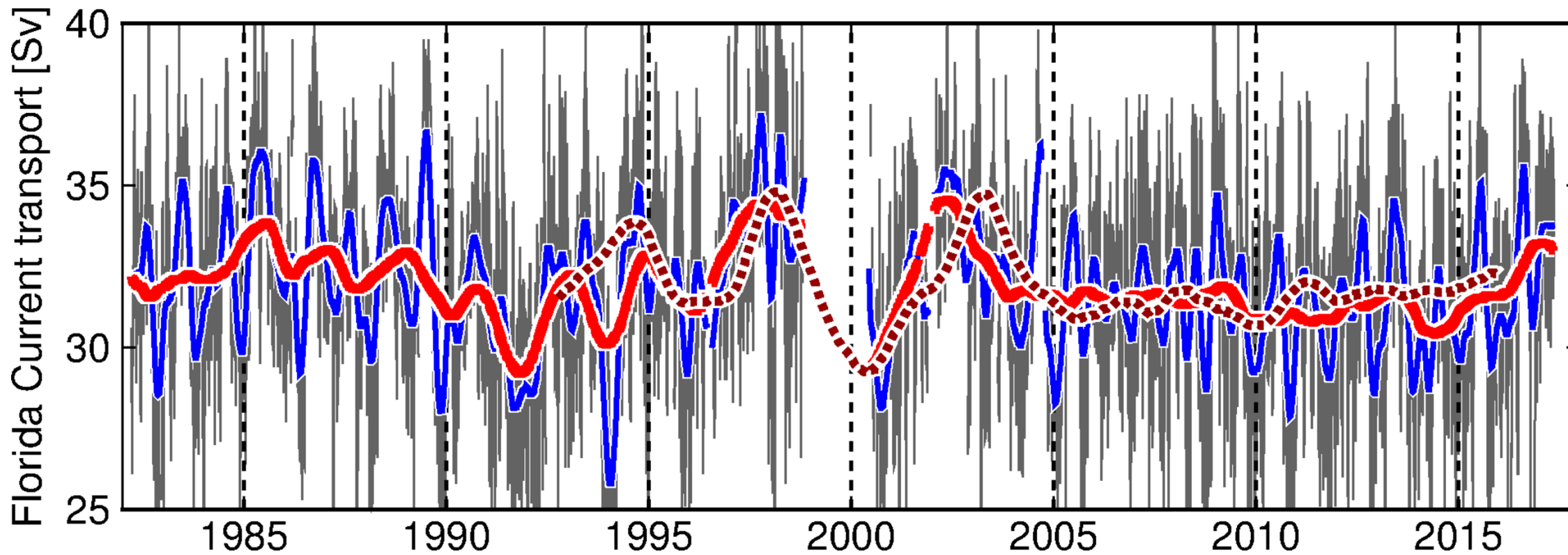


# Current efforts by NOAA/AOML to monitor the Florida Current



# The Florida Current Cable Transport Time-series

## Daily record of the Florida Current flow since 1982



- Daily FC transport (cable)
- 90 days low-pass (cable)
- 1 year low-pass (cable)
- - - 1 year low-pass (altimetry)



# Seasonal Changes in the Florida Current Flow

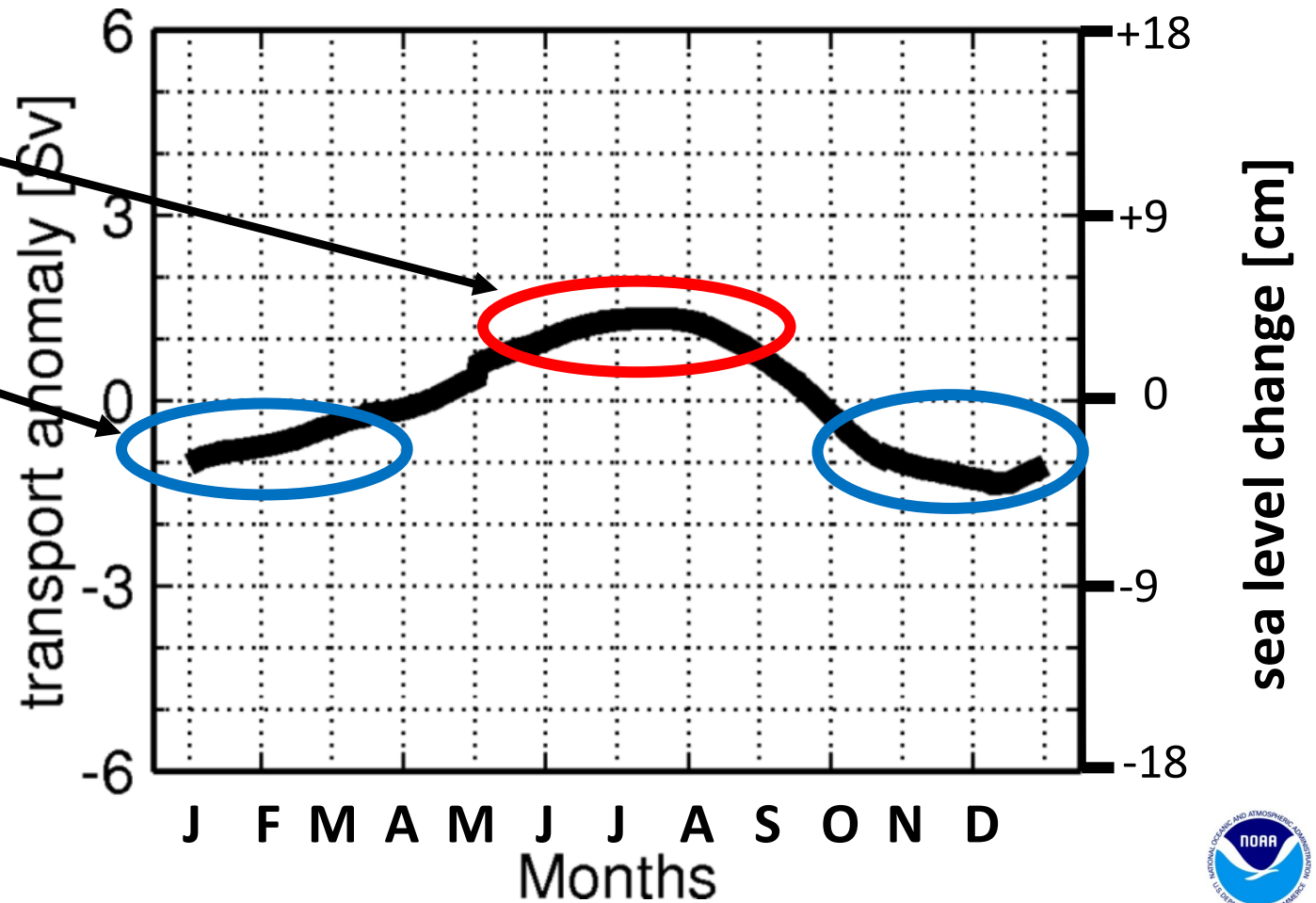
## The FC annual variability

High during late spring to summer

Low during fall to winter

Niiler and Richardson (1973);  
Leaman et al. (1987)  
Schott et al., (1988)  
Baringer and Larsen (2001);  
Meinen et al., (2010)

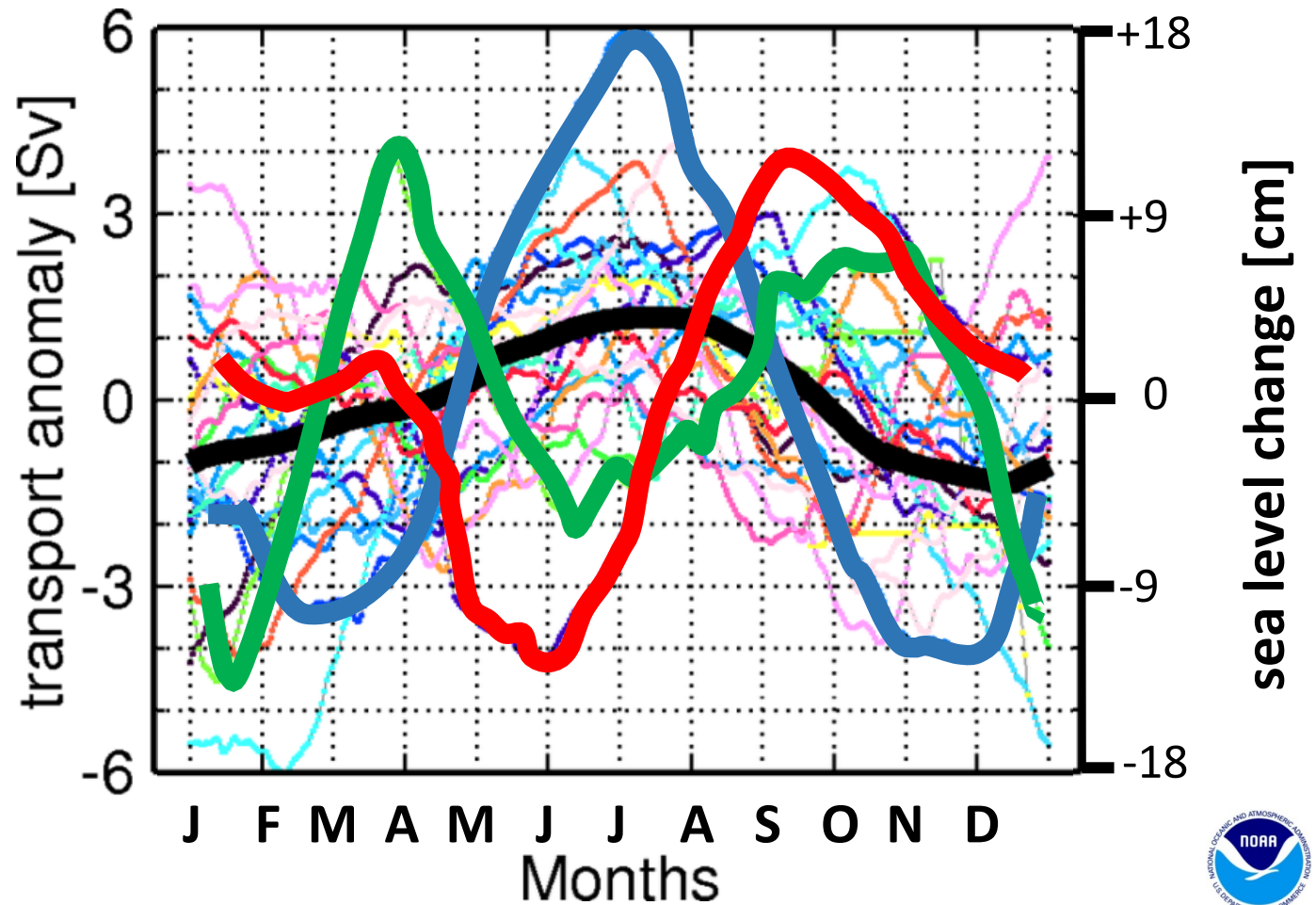
**± 3 cm** expected sea level change associated with the mean FC annual cycle



# Seasonal Changes in the Florida Current Flow

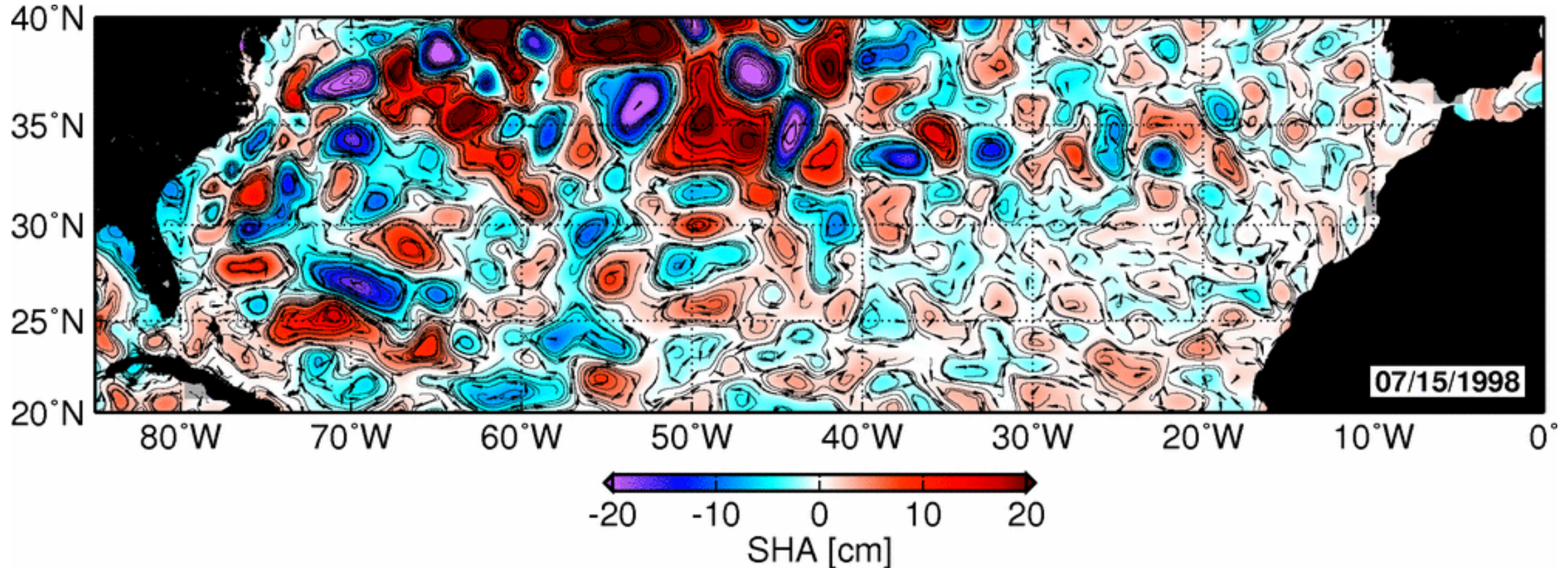
Significant changes in the Florida Current annual variability from one year to the next

## The FC annual variability



# Sources of Seasonal Changes in the Florida Current Flow

## Filtered Satellite Altimetry Sea Height Anomaly



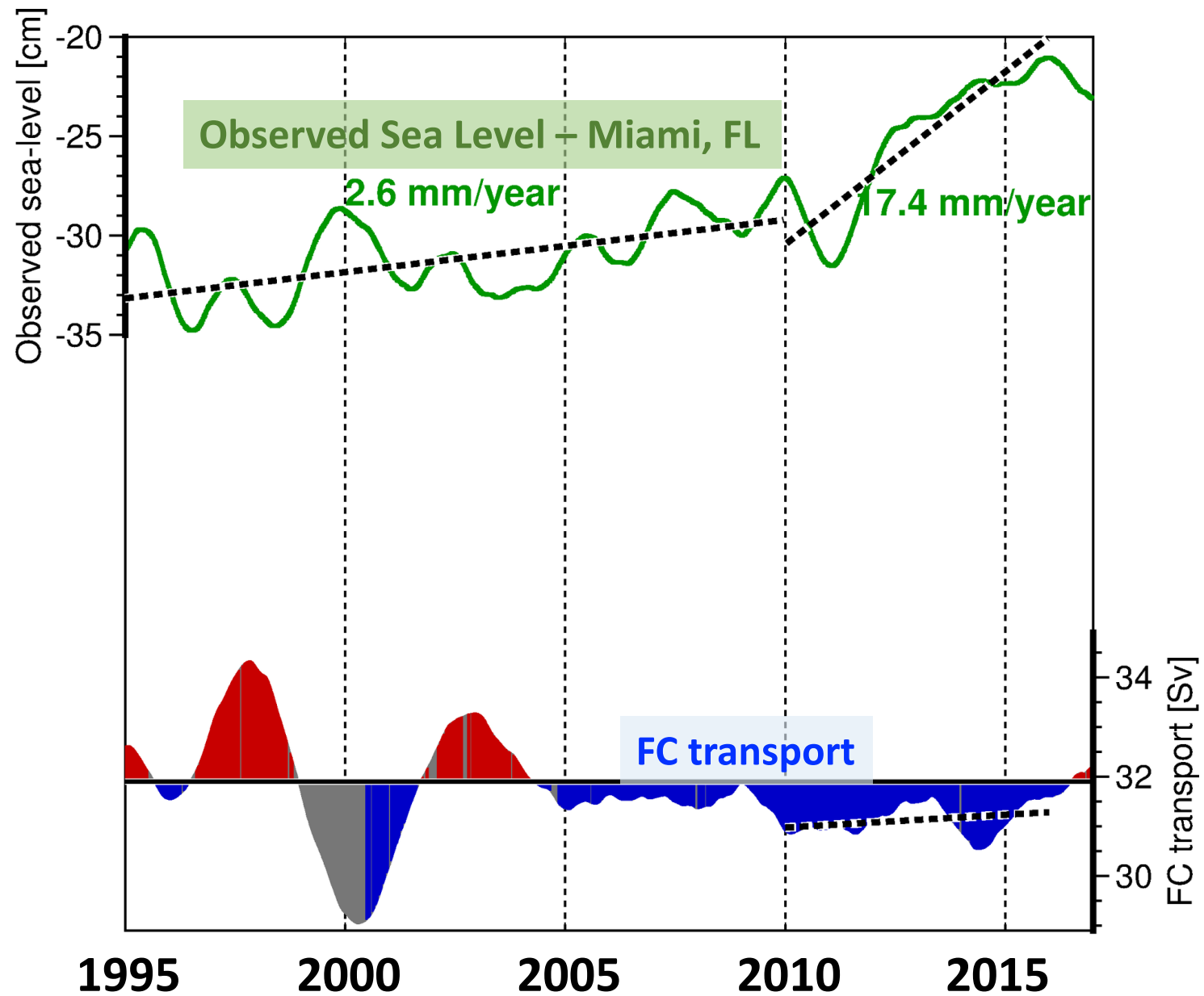
**~ ±10 cm coastal sea level changes usually associated with the seasonal FC flow**

SHA – sea height anomaly measured by satellite altimetry

\*displayed data is filtered for the 73-525 days band, after removal of average annual cycle

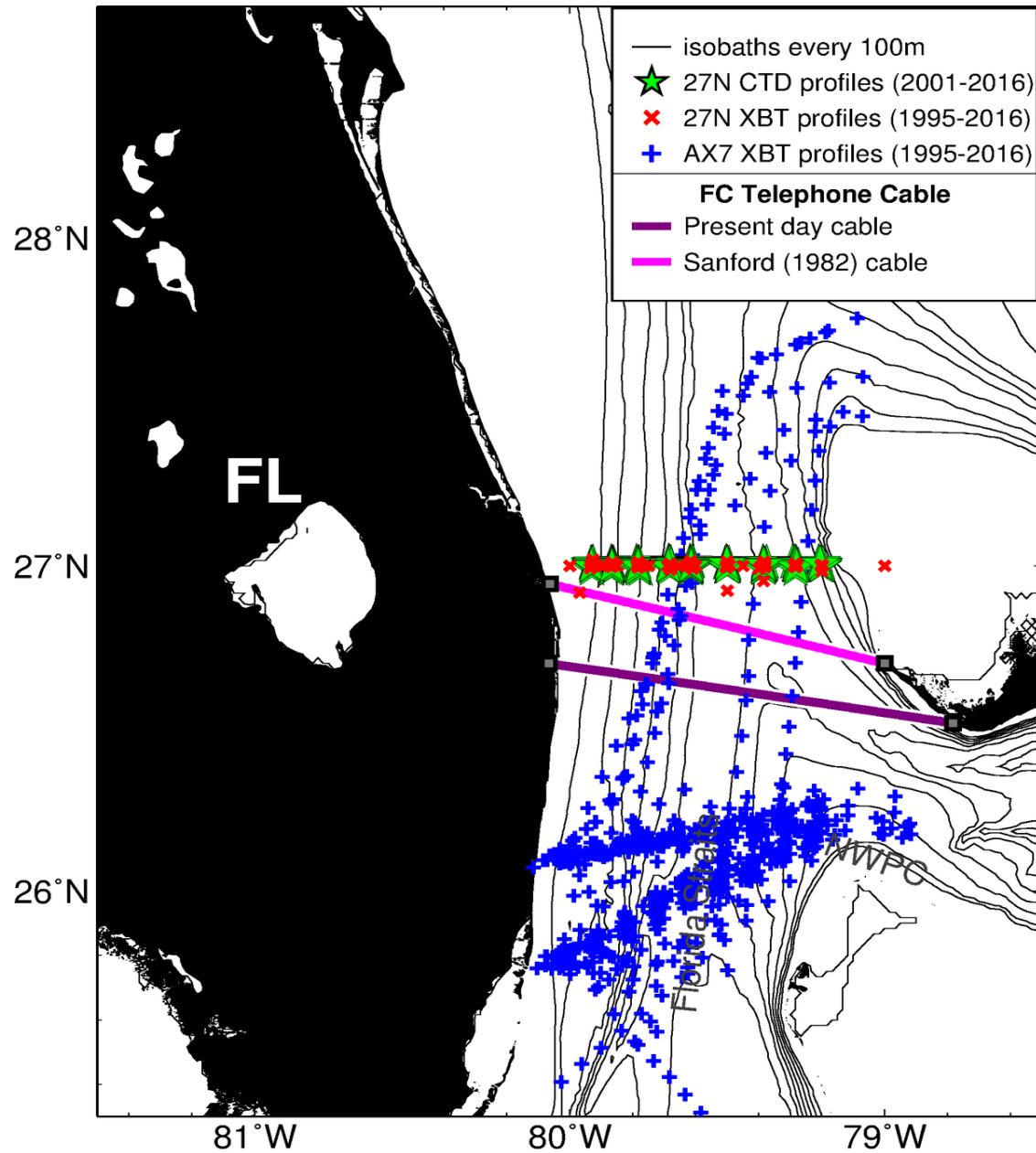


# The Florida Current Flow and Sea Level Changes During 2010-2015

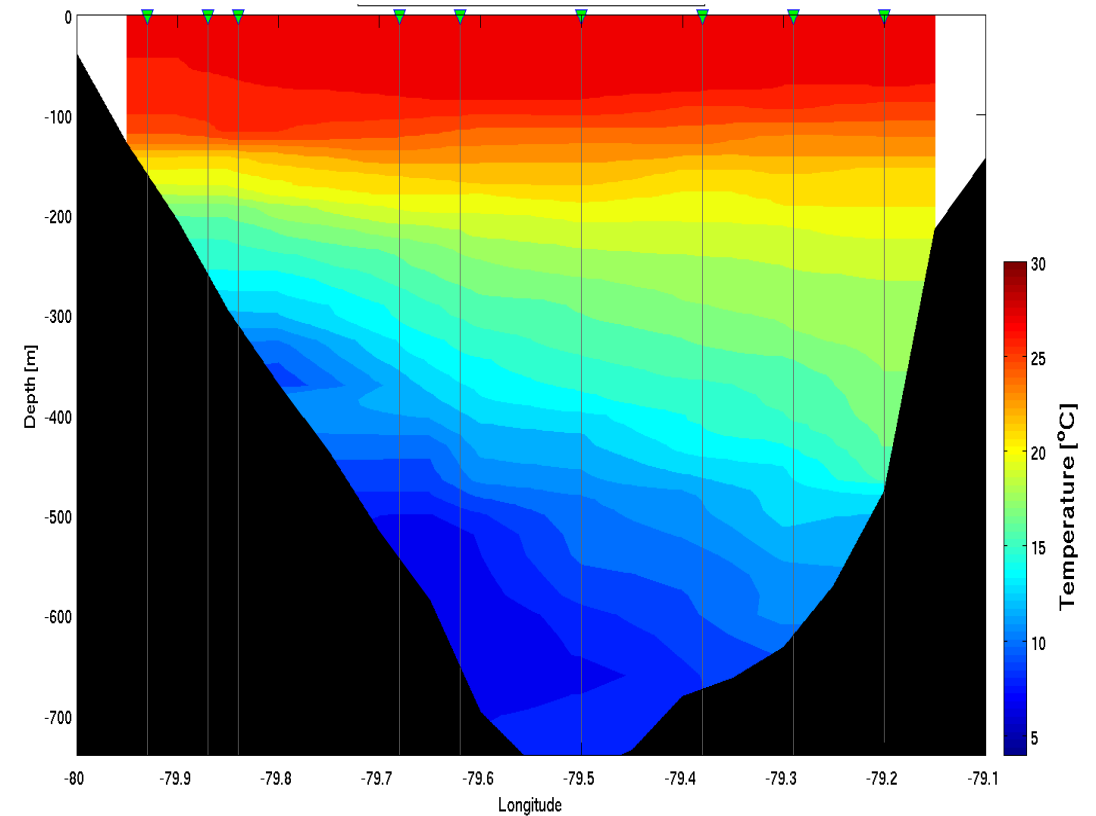




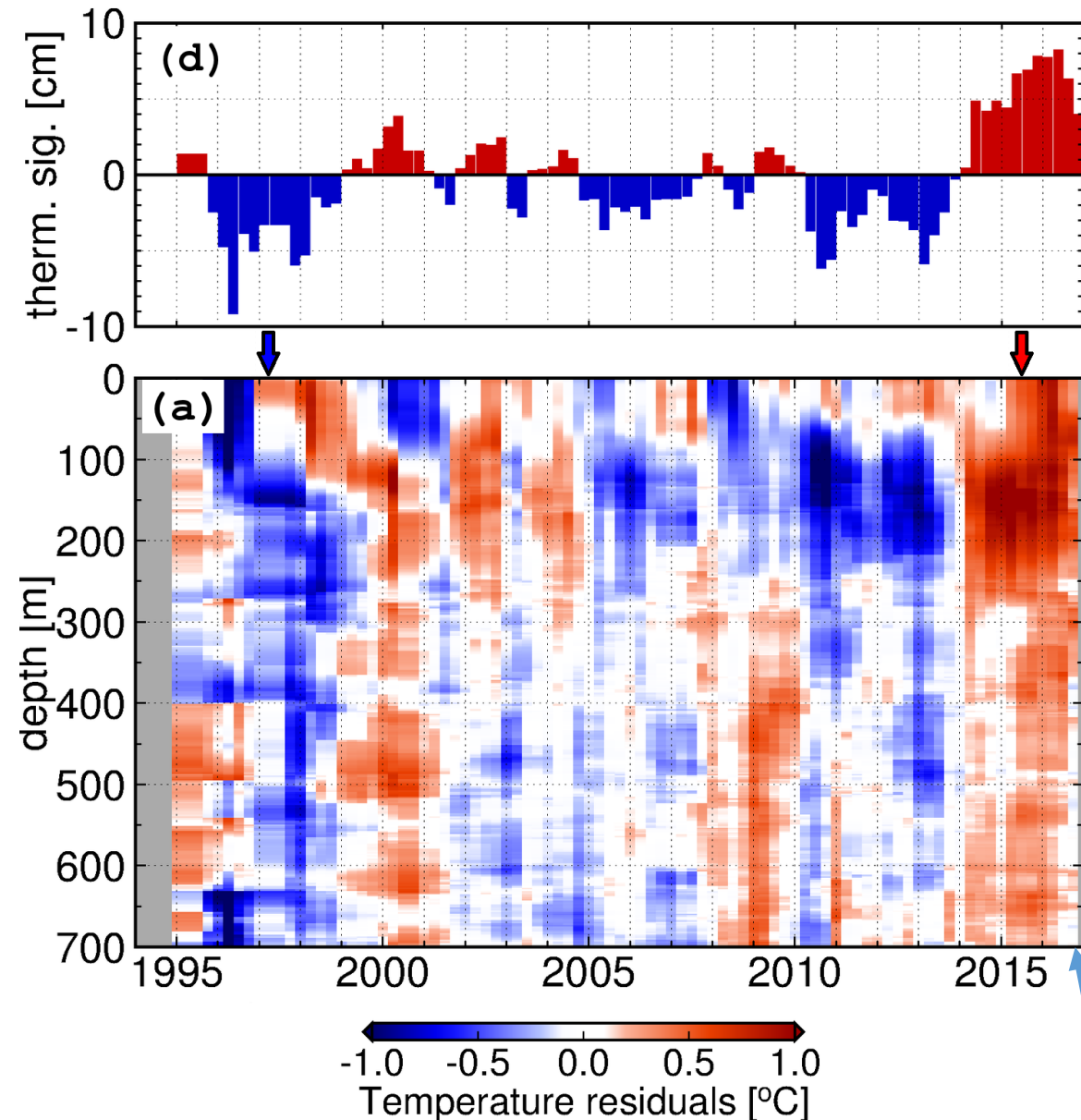
# Year-to-year Changes in the Florida Current Temperature



**Over 250 in situ surveys since 1995**



# Year-to-year Changes in the Florida Current Temperature



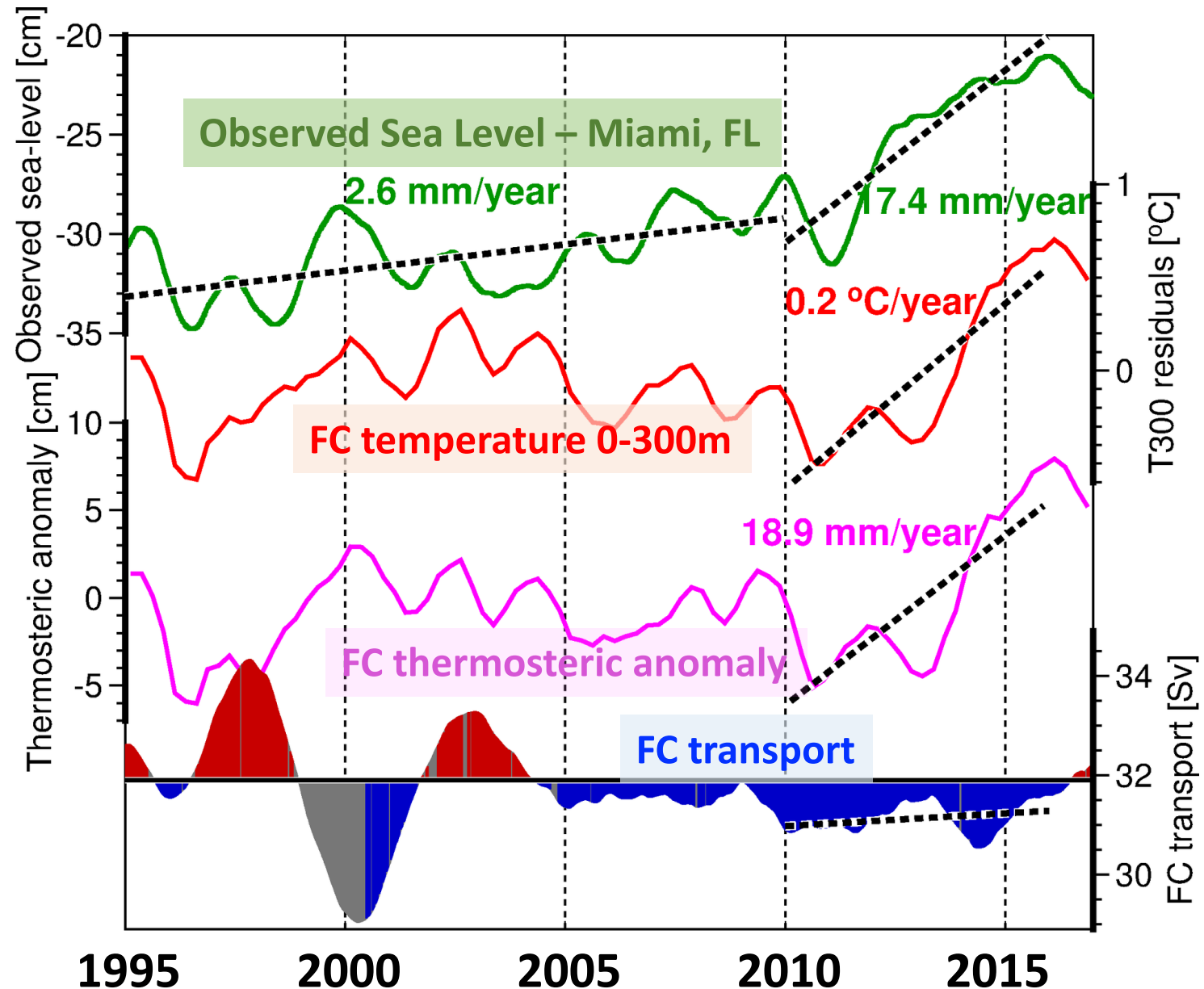
Temperature anomalies associated with:

- Thermosteric height anomalies ranging between:
  - -10 and 10 cm
  - Trend of 2 cm / decade
- The 2010-2015 event:
  - Florida Current temperature shifted from a cold regime during 2010-2013 to a warm regime during 2014-2015
  - The observed peak in late 2015 coincided with observed flooding events

Temperature anomalies with respect to the annual cycle, and averaged for the Florida Straits

# The Florida Current Temperature and Sea Level Changes During 2010-2015

FC temperature and transport changes likely contribute independently to coastal sea-level variability



# Conclusions

- Changes in the Florida Current transport and temperature cause sea-level variability along the east coast of U.S.
- On seasonal time-scales, changes in the Florida Current flow are largely associated with westward propagating signals originated in the open ocean, which cause sea level changes of  $\pm 10$  cm
- On year-to-year time-scales, changes in the Florida Current temperature can also account for  $\pm 10$ cm in coastal sea-level due to thermal expansion of the water column
- Accelerated sea-level changes observed during 2010-2015 along the U.S. east coast is consistent with the warming of the Florida Current for the period
- Flooding events in Miami during the very large King Tide from September-October 2015 coincided with:
  - Lower than average Florida Current transport ->  $\sim 5$ cm increase in sea-level
  - Warmer than average Florida Current - >  $\sim 10$  cm increase in sea-level

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Ocean Surface Topography Science Team Meeting, Miami, FL, October 2017

