



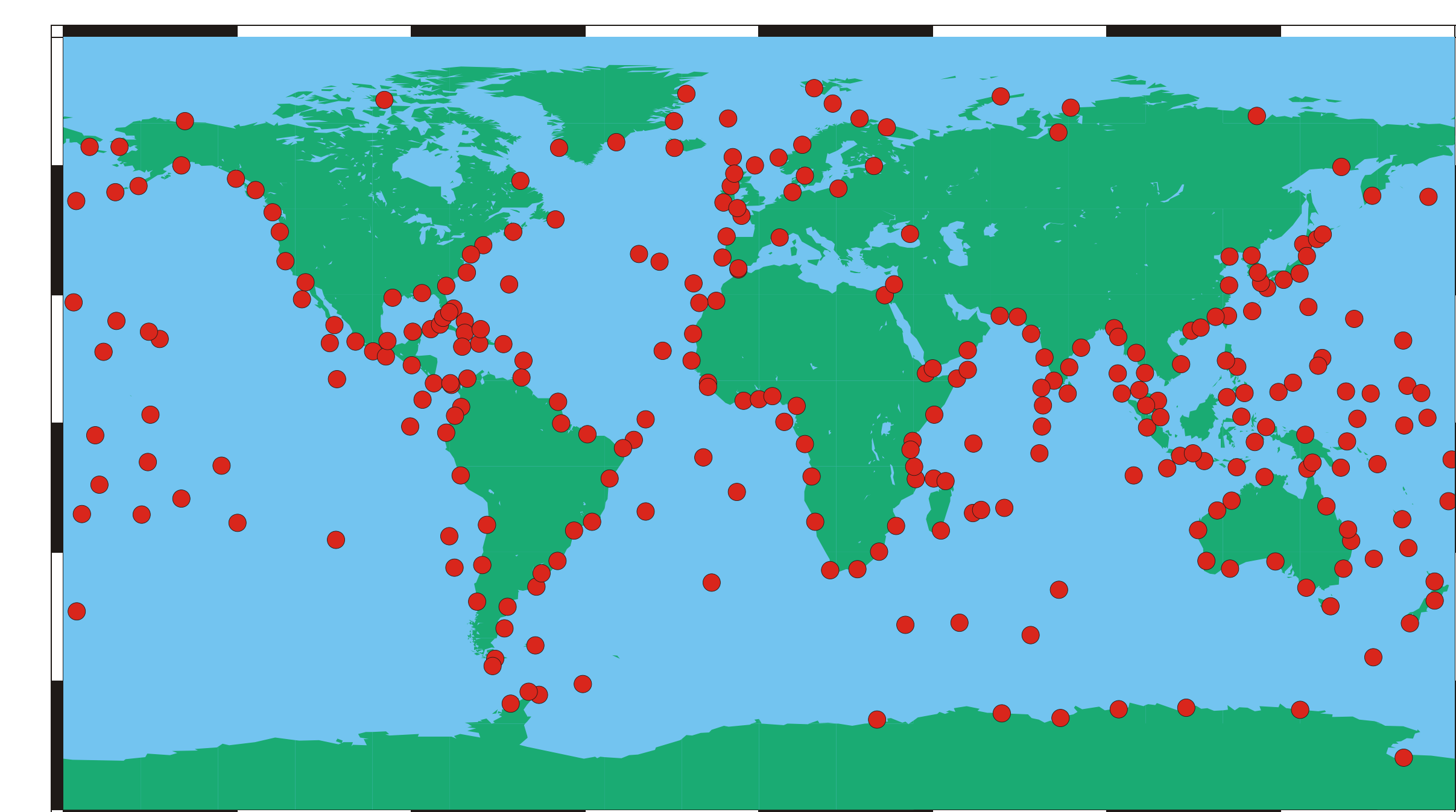
PSMSL and GLOSS: The delayed-mode data centre

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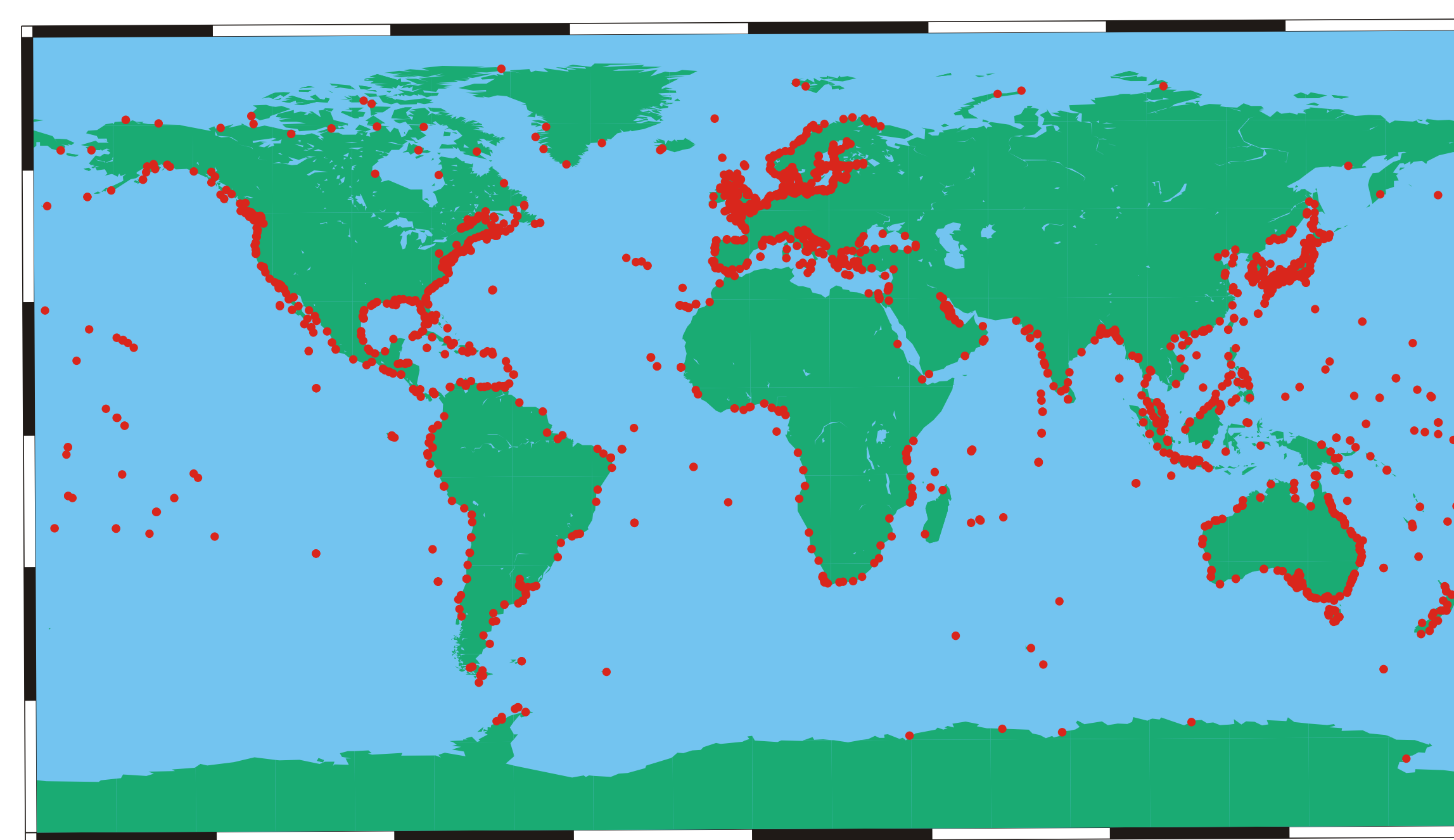


The Permanent Service for Mean Sea Level (PSMSL) data bank contains over 56000 station-years of monthly and annual mean values of sea level from almost 2000 tide gauge stations around the world.

In 2007 the PSMSL combined its monthly Mean Sea Level (MSL) 'delayed-mode' (DM) activities with the higher-frequency (HF, typically hourly) DM data collection from Global Sea Level Observing System (GLOSS) sites conducted by the British Oceanographic Data Centre.



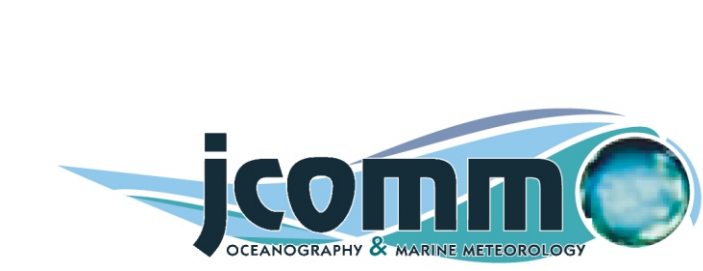
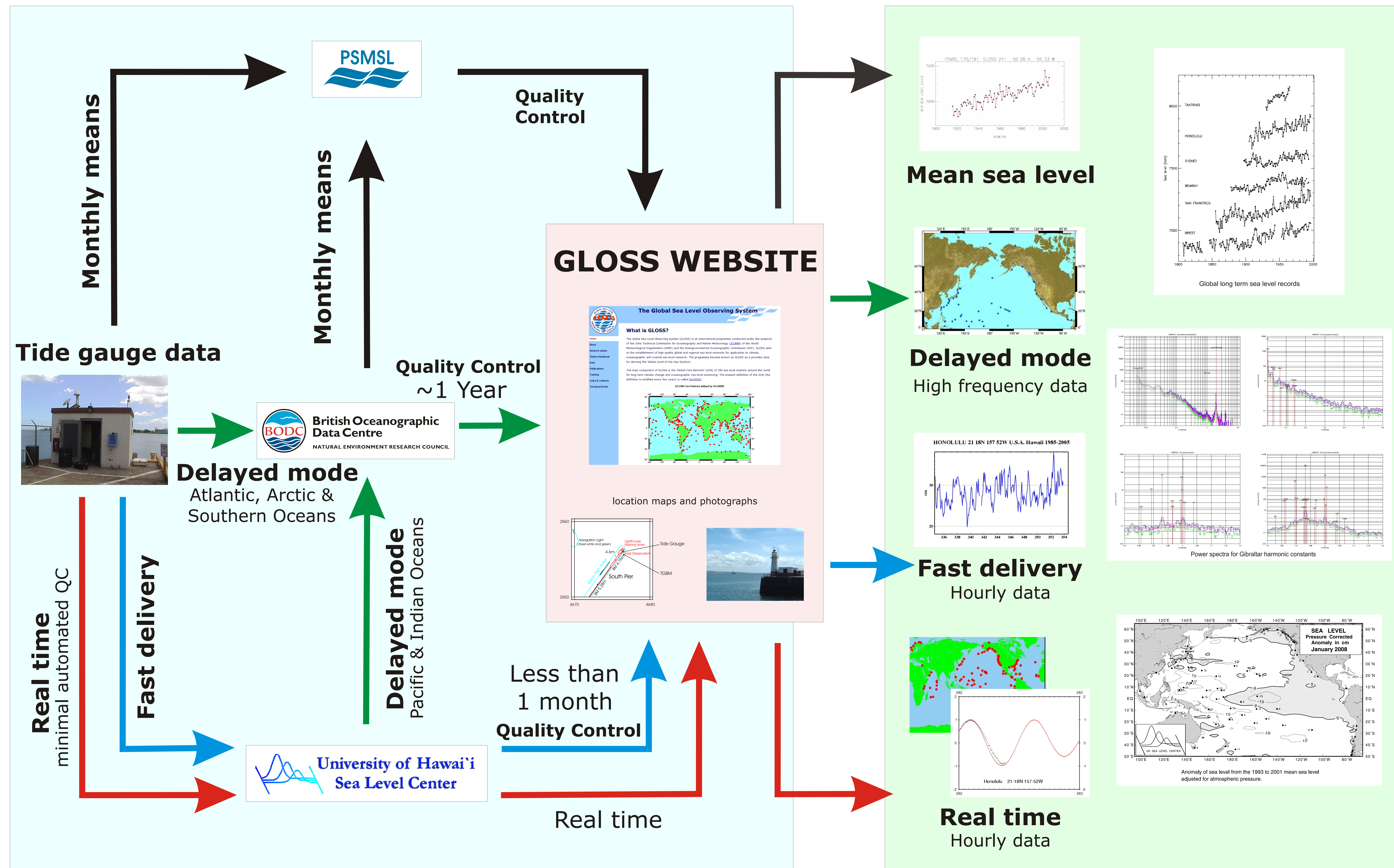
The GLOSS Core Network



PSMSL stations

GLOSS was originally founded in order to improve the quantity and quality of MSL data supplied to the PSMSL, and GLOSS continues to perform that function as well as providing training and practical advice on the operation of tide gauges. While MSL research is most closely related to climate change (global warming, melting of glaciers etc.), it is the changes in extremes that are of most interest to people at the coast, due to the possibility of changing frequency and magnitude of flooding.

The combining of the datasets will enable a more efficient collection of data and metadata (related information such as technical details, photographs and maps) from the two DM activities and will extend the range of possible global sea level studies.



GLOSS is now conducted under the auspices of the Joint WMO/IOC Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology (JCOMM) of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC).

DATA CENTRES

USERS