

Sea Level Changes in the Indian Ocean: Observational facts

Nils-Axel Mörner

Paleogeophysics & Geodynamics, Stockholm, Sweden, morner@pog.nu

Introductorily, we may ask: *Why would sea level change?* The ocean level may change for three main reasons:

- If the ocean volume would increase due to glacial melting.
- If the water column would expand due to heating.
- If the water masses would move laterally (currents, rotation)

All these factors can be handled as to rates and amplitudes (1, 2).

- During the deglacial period with maximum climate stress and enormous masses of ice to melt, sea level rose at rates of about 10 mm/year (1 m/cy). This value can be held as an ultimate frame for any possible ice melting effect (2), rather would a realistic value for the present to near-future be well below this value.
- The thermal expansion in the open oceans can hardly exceed 10 cm (2). Towards the coasts, the effect rapidly decreases with depth and becomes zero at the shore (because there is no water to expand and there will be no flush inlands).
- The lateral water mass movements seem to have dominated the local-to-regional sea level changes over the last 6000 or so (1, 3, 4), and are well expressed in satellite altimetry maps (e.g. 5).

The group of sea level experts within the INQUA commission on *Sea Level Changes and Coastal Evolution*, therefore, estimated the probable sea level change by year 2100 at $+10 \text{ cm} \pm 10 \text{ cm}$ (6), later updated at $+5 \text{ cm} \pm 15 \text{ cm}$ (7), which is significantly less than proposed by IPCC (8), but rather in harmony with the mean of 159 global tide-gauge records (9).

1. Wild exaggerations

President Mohamed Nasheed of the Maldives repeatedly claims: *"we are drowning, our nation will disappear, we have to relocate the people"*. In "open letters to the President" (10) have pointed out that this violates observational facts in his own country. Munch-Petersen (11) termed the President's claims "marketing atoll dynamics as sea level rise".

In 2005, the United Nations Environmental program predicted that climate change would create *"50 million climate refugees by 2010"*. We have now passed 2010, and can hence firmly conclude that it was all a matter of disinformation.

Recently, it has been claimed that *"millions of people will become refugees because of a rising sea level flooding the low-lying coasts of Bangladesh"*. All this talk is totally unfounded in observational reality, however.

2. Back to reality

In order to assess the reality, we need investigations carried out by real sea level specialists in firm field studies in areas under discussion themselves. Computer modelling by persons not even having visited the sites in question is simply not good enough.

Global maps of sea level changes according to satellite altimetry are constantly being presented (e.g. 5). They change far too much from year to year. More seriously, however, is that they seem not to fit with observational facts at any single point of the globe.

The situation is absurd especially in the Pacific where the maps present a very strong sea level rise on the SW side and a sea level lowering on the East-central side. Still, the tide-gauges in Tuvalu, Kiribati and Vanuatu show straight trends lacking any sign of sea level rise (12). Similarly, the tide-gauge of the Galapagos gives a straight-line trend. So, if the maps do not agree with nature (Fig. 1), why should we pay any attention to the erroneous maps? Obviously, there are serious problems hidden in the satellite map constructions (9).

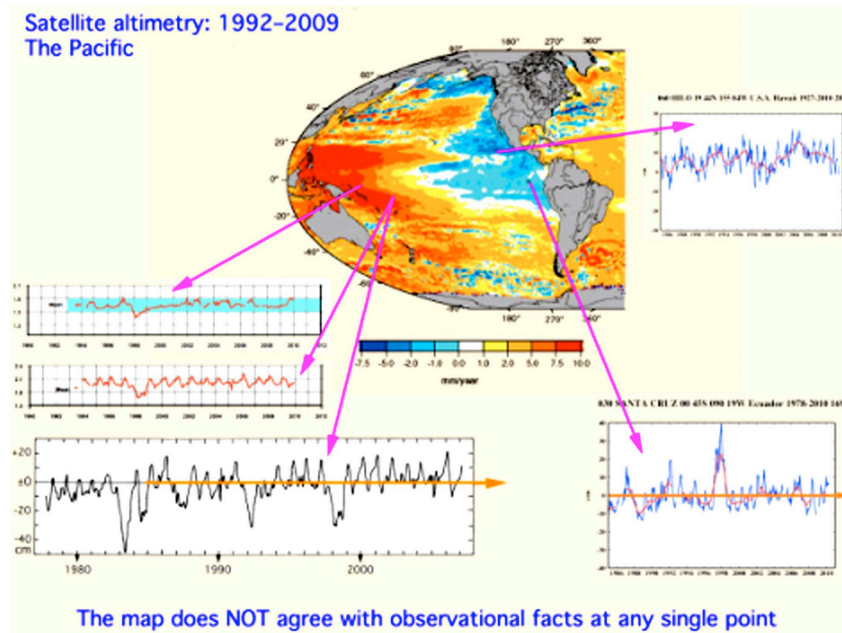


Fig. 1. Satellite altimetry map (5) and actual observational records of Kiribati, Tuvalu, Galapagos and Hawaii. The map does not agree with observations.

2a. The Maldives

In year 2000, we started an international sea level project in the Maldives, where several distinguished sea level specialists took part. Personally, I have been there six times, out of which three were as leader of major research expeditions.

What is to be seen in nature itself, from island to island, is clear and straightforward: there is no ongoing rise in sea level at all. At about 1970, sea level fell by about 20 cm, and has remained quite stable there after (i.e. for the last 30-40 years). We have investigated several different shore environments (open coasts, rock-cut platforms as in Fig. 2, sandy shores in erosion as well as in progradation, lagoons, lakes, fens, etc.) with respect to stratigraphy, morphology, biology and chronology (with 55 new C14-dates). Such an overwhelming mass and quality of observational facts (Fig. 3C) must, of course, outdo idle talk (like what is being claimed by IPCC and exaggerated by President Nasheed). Several scientific reports have been published (13, 14, 15).



Fig. 2. Double rock-cut platform in the Maldives. The upper level (A) was cut at a 20 cm higher sea level 1790–1970 (and recorded on a map from 1922). At around 1970, sea level fell (arrow). The lower level (B) is cut during the last 40 years, a process still in operation, when sea level has remained stable. There is no sign of any rise (the notch is unaffected).

2b. Bangladesh

In 2009, I visited the Sunderban delta area in Bangladesh and was able to observe clear evidence of strong coastal erosion but no rise in sea level. The stratigraphy, morphology, vegetational evolution and habitation record a minor sea level lowering at around 1960, followed by 40-50 years of stable sea level (Fig. 3B). Those sources of information are superior to local tide-gauges in the Sunderban delta, which seem quite unstable. The results are presented in a scientific report (16).

It seems significant that both the tide-gauge of Mumbai and Visaakhapatam in India record a significant sea level drop in 1955-1962 (Fig. 3A) followed by 50 years of stable sea level (15,16).

2c. Minicoy in the Lakshadweep

In the Lakshadweep (Laccadives), the locals are quite aware of the fact that sea level is not at all in a rising mode today, rather that new land has been added, leaving previous shore to become overgrown and invaded by terrestrial plant climbers (just as in the Maldives). They also say that they are amused over what the president in Male claims and understand that it is “*all a matter of money*” (15).

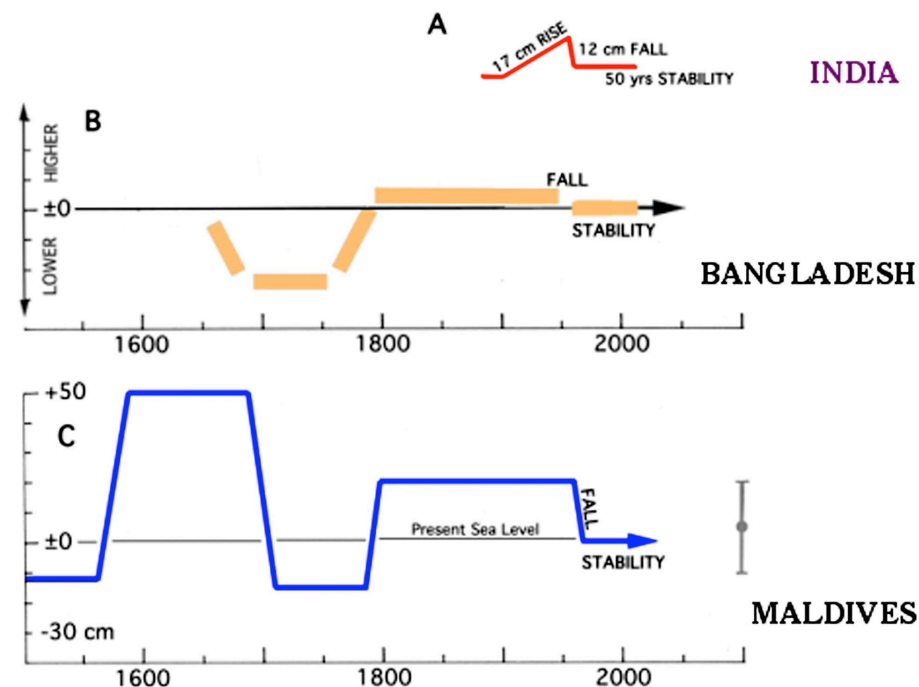
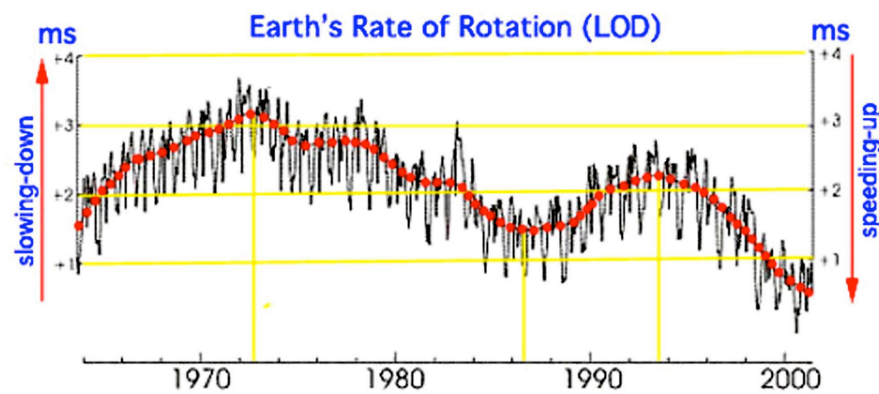


Fig. 3. Sea level changes as recorded in India (16), Bangladesh (16) and the Maldives (14, 15). The Minicoy record (15) is consistent with a fall followed by a sea level stability. New data from Goa for the last 400-500 years (Mörner & Gaur, in prep.) is fully consistent with the other curves, especially the one of the Maldives (C).

2d. The coasts of Goa

In October 2011, I undertook a sea level investigation along parts of the coasts of Goa, and combined the observations with archaeological information by Gaur. Our findings are clear and straight forward (Mörner & Gaur, in prep.); there is no ongoing sea level rise, sea level has been stable for the last 50 years or so, sea level fell some 20 cm at around 1960 (with age inferred from the Mumbai tide gauge record; Fig. 3), sea remained at a +20 cm level for quite some time (back to 1790 judging from the Maldives records), sea level was well below the present level in the 18th century and some 50-60 cm above the present in the 17th century (just as recorded in the Maldives).



If sea level would be rapidly rising – following the law of angular momentum – the Earth should experience a deceleration.
 This is NOT the case – Why is this?
 because **Sea is Not Rising** – of course

Fig. 4. Earth's rate of rotation (here as LOD) contradicts a global sea level rise after 1972.

2e. Global trend

I have previously tried to assess the global trend (7, 9). Another way is to consider the Earth's rate of rotation (1, 4). In case of a global sea level rise, the Earth must slow down (following the law of conservation of angular momentum). After 1972, the Earth rotation has speeded up, however (Fig. 4). This is a strong argument against a global sea level rise.

3. Conclusions

In conclusion, there is no sea level rise going on in the Indian Ocean (Fig. 2). All talk about an alarming ongoing rise in sea level is nothing but an illusion to be abandoned the sooner the better, because *it steals the limelight from real problems in the real world* (17).

References

- 1 Mörner, N.-A., 1996. Sea level variability. *Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie N.F.*, 102, p. 223-232.
- 2 Mörner, N.-A., 2011. Setting the frames of expected future sea level changes by exploring past geological sea level records. In *"Evidence-based Climate Science"*, D.J. Easterbrook, Ed., Chapter 6, p. 185-196, Elsevier.
- 3 Mörner, N.-A., 1995. Earth rotation, ocean circulation and paleoclimate. *GeoJournal*, 37.4, p. 419-430.
- 4 Mörner, N.-A., 1990. The Earth's differential rotation; Hydrospheric changes. In: *Variations in Earth Rotation*, D.D McCarthy & W.E. Carter, Ed, AGU, Geophysical Monograph 59, p. 27-32.
- 5 Nicholls, R.J. & Casenave, A., 2010. Sea-level rise and its impact on coastal zones. *Science*, 328, p. 1517-1520.
- 6 INQUA, 2000. The Commission on "Sea Level Changes and Coastal Evolution", www.pog.se/sea (2000), www.pog.nu (2005).
- 7 Mörner, N.-A., 2004. Estimating future sea level changes. *Global Planetary Change*, 40, p. 49-54.
- 8 IPCC, 2001 & 2007. *Climate Change*. Cambridge Univ. Press, Oxford.
- 9 Mörner, N.-A., 2010. No alarming sea level rise. A great sea level humbug revealed. *21st Century Science & Technology*, Winter 2010/2011 issue, p. 7-17.
- 10 Mörner, N.-A., 2009. Open letter to President Mohamed Nasheed of the Maldives. *New Concepts in Global Tectonics Newsletter*, 53, 80-83.

- 11 Munch-Petersen, N.F., 2001. Marketing atoll dynamics as sea level rise in the Maldives. Conference on Climate Change: Shifting science and changing policy, University of Mumbai, Abstracts, p. 9.
- 12 Mörner, N.-A., 2010. Some problems in the reconstruction of mean sea level and its changes with time. *Quaternary International*, 221, p. 3-8.
- 13 Mörner, N.-A., Tooley, M. & Possnert, G., 2004. New perspectives for the future of the Maldives. *Global and Planetary Change*, 40, p.177-182.
- 14 Mörner, N.-A., 2007. Sea level changes and tsunamis, environmental stress and migration overseas. *Internationales Asienforum*, 38, p.353-374.
- 15 Mörner, N.-A., 2011. The Maldives: a measure of sea level changes and sea level ethics. In "*Evidence-based Climate Science*", D.J. Easterbrook, Ed., Chapter 7, p. 197-209, Elsevier.
- 16 Mörner, N.-A., 2010. Sea level changes in Bangladesh. New observational facts. *Energy & Environment*, 213, p. 249-263.
- 17 Mörner, N.-A., 2011. Sea level changes in the Indian Ocean: Observational facts. 7th ICAMG, NIO, Goa, Abstracts, p. 53, and Conference on Climate Change: Shifting science and changing policy, University of Mumbai, Abstracts, p. 8-9.

Additional Concluding Remarks

Session 3 on "*The Illusive Sea Level Threat in the Indian Ocean*" of ICAMG7 in Goa (October 11) and the conference on "*Climate Change: Shifting science and changing policy*" at the University of Mumbai (October 14) both included papers on sea level changes in the Indian Ocean (N.-A. Mörner, N.F. Munch-Petersen and A.S. Gaur) and papers on solar-terrestrial interaction and monsoonal variability (W. Soon, R. Agnihorti, K. Selvaraj, M. Khandekar, plus others in Mumbai). Taken together those contributions allow the following final conclusions, which ended Session 3 in Goa.

“Back to Reality”

**Climate Change is a Natural Process
Sea Level is not in an Alarmingly Rising Mode
Carbon Dioxide possesses No Special Threat**

**Far too long has all the talk about AGW
(Anthropogenic Global Warming)**

**Stolen the Limelight
from Real Problems
in the Real World**

It is time for a change – Back to Reality