

## Point-by-point reply to Referee #1

**C1:** Review of “Reconstruction of Mediterranean coastal sea level at different time scales based on tide gauge records” by Alcantara et al., under discussion in Ocean Science.

In this manuscript the authors combine sea level observations from tide gauges and satellite altimetry with output of an ocean model in order to produce a coastal sea level reconstruction with high spatial and temporal resolution along the western Mediterranean coast.

The paper will read very well, the methodology is clearly explained and the results quite relevant for a broad range of scientists and policymakers. In particular, the analysis of sea level variability over four different frequency bands is rather interesting and useful to understand the physical processes behind the observed changes.

I recommend the manuscript for publication in Ocean Science after a few minor issues have been addressed. My comments follow their chronological order and they are not sorted by relevance.

**R1:** We would like to thank the referee for the effort of revising our work and we are grateful for the appreciation of the usefulness and interest of our results. We have taken careful note of his/her comments, which are answered below; they have undoubtedly helped to improve the new version of the manuscript.

**C2:** Line 44: “without some further data processing” is a quite vague statement that could be followed by a short explanation of what this data processing generally includes.

**R2:** The reviewer is right. A brief explanation of the data processing that is commonly applied to study regional coastal sea level forcings has been included in the new version of the manuscript. We have rewritten the sentence and now it reads (lines 44 – 47): “*These have a spatio-temporal variability that is not always captured by the current observational networks and some additional information is required (i.e., running ocean barotropic models forced with the available atmospheric pressure and wind reanalyses, in order to resolve the small scales not captured by the sea-level network; Carrère and Lyard, 2003).*”

**C3:** Line 75: please add a reference for the optimal interpolation method.

**R3:** We have added two references, one for a pioneering application of OI to oceanographic data and another one more focused on the method itself:

- Bretherton, F. P., Davis, R. E., and Fandry, C. B.: A technique for objective analysis and design of oceanographic experiments applied to MODE-73\*, *Deep Sea Research and Oceanographic Abstracts*, 23, 559–582, [https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/0011-7471\(76\)90001-2](https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/0011-7471(76)90001-2), 1976.

- Pedder, M. A.: Interpolation and Filtering of Spatial Observations Using Successive Corrections and Gaussian Filters, *Mon Weather Rev*, 121, 2889–2902, [https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0493\(1993\)121<2889:IAFOSO>2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0493(1993)121<2889:IAFOSO>2.0.CO;2), 1993.

**C4:** Table 1: it would be nice to show the location of all stations in a figure; alternatively, the authors could at least add a few labels to Figure 1, with the names of those stations that are explicitly discussed later in paper.

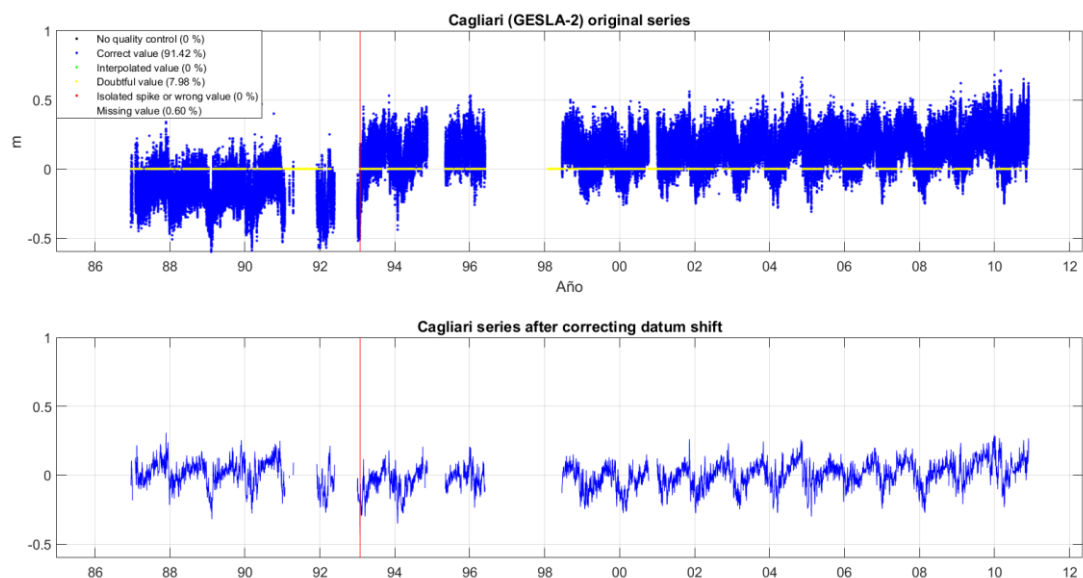
**R4:** We have updated Figure 1 by adding labels with the names of the stations discussed throughout the manuscript.

**C5:** Line 98: please add a few more details about how datum shifts are correct for, the current sentence is quite concise.

**R5:** In fact, this correction was only applied to the Cagliari tide gauge of GESLA-2; below we show a plot of this series before and after the applied correction. PSMSL series belong to the group of "Revised Local Reference" tide gauges and therefore they are not expected to have datum changes. Conversely, the tide gauges of GESLA-2 do not provide specific documentation on their vertical local reference, and although they have been submitted to some quality control, many have obvious datum changes (this is often the case for eastern Mediterranean tide gauges, for instance).

For Cagliari we identified two different datums, before and after 28 January 1993 (marked with a red line in the plots). Each of the two periods is subtracted from its mean value, thus converting them into sea level anomalies. We are aware that this procedure is rather simple, but it is effective in most cases, as shown by other authors (see e.g., Church et al 2004: [https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0442\(2004\)017<2609:EOTRDO>2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0442(2004)017<2609:EOTRDO>2.0.CO;2)) and preferable to discard part of the series.

In the new version of the manuscript, lines 100- 102 now it reads: *“Only Cagliari tide gauge series showed an obvious datum shift; this made necessary to visually identify the intervals with different datums and subtract their means separately, in order to convert the original data into zero-mean anomalies.”*



**C6:** Line 185: change “series” into time series or stations.

**R6:** The word "series" has been replaced by "stations" in the new version of the manuscript.

**C7:** Line 189: how is it possible to use the frequency bands from the previous point when different stations are used? Are the frequency bands determined on the ensemble of stations, hence valid for the whole domain? This issue could be made more explicit.

**R7:** For each frequency band, the reconstruction is obtained over the entire reconstruction grid (the coastal points of the SOCIB model). The ‘previous’ frequency band subtracted from each tide gauge in order to reconstruct the next is that obtained from the lower frequency reconstruction at the nearest grid point. The separations between tide gauges and their nearest grid point are rather small; for example, for the tide gauges used to obtain the frequency band

$1m < T < 1y$ , the average separation is 1.4 km, and the maximum is 4.1 km. It must also be clarified that prior to each subtraction, both the original series and the reconstructed series from the previous band are converted into anomalies with respect to their mean for the common period. This detail is important in order to keep consistency in the long term evolution.

In the revised version of the manuscript, we have added (lines 192 - 201):

- *“For the band  $1y < T < 10y$ , tide gauges with at least 10 years of consecutive data were considered (see Fig. 1). First, the reconstruction obtained in the previous step in the nearest grid point to the tide gauge was subtracted from the original series and then the frequencies corresponding to periods  $T < 1y$  were removed, also by means of a Butterworth filter of order 10.*
- *For the band  $1m < T < 1y$ , all available PSMSL tide gauges were considered (see Fig. 1), and the two frequency bands reconstructed in the previous steps were removed from the original series. As these consisted of monthly data, there was no need to remove the periods  $T < 1m$ .*
- *For the  $1d < T < 1m$  band, the three previous reconstructions (obtained from PSMSL data) were subtracted from each of the GESLA-2 series (this required a prior conversion of the three bands to daily values by means of linear interpolation).”*

**C8:** Line 217: please add reference for equation 5.

**R8:** The reference for this equation has been included three lines below (lines 228 - 230) and now it reads as *“The second part of the expression corresponds to a temporal correlation between observations (it is based on the exponential functions typically used to define the weights of correlation matrices, see e.g., Pozzi et al 2012) and is not always used in Optimal Interpolation”*. By the way, we have taken advantage to correct two typos in this formula: the spatial distance between stations  $d_{ij}$  must be squared and the temporal distance must be always a positive value  $|dt|$ . Equation 5 now reads:

$$\theta_{ij} = e^{-\frac{d_{ij}^2}{2L_s^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{|dt|}{L_t}}$$

**C9:** Line 223: I understand the need to combine observations from different times, but it rests on the assumption that sea level variability is constant over time, which might not be the case. This issue warrants a more explicit discussion.

**R9:** We appreciate the warning, however we do not strictly assume that sea level is constant over time. First it must be noted that this adjustment is only applied for the lower frequency band ( $T > 10$  years), and the assumption is that at these timescales sea level variability is slow enough to consider that what happened within the two years forward and backward provides relevant information on what is happening at the current time. Please note moreover that backward and forward observations are weighted: their influence on the reconstruction decreases with their temporal separation from the instant under consideration.

**C10:** Line 272: since some stations are not reproduced very well by the reconstruction, it might be worth removing them from the final product. I wonder whether the authors have tried this. If not, they might want to discuss why they choose to keep all stations.

**R10:** In absence of clear errors in the series, the disagreement between some stations and the reconstruction must be attributed to the presence of local forcings which are not shared with

the neighbouring stations. This is probably the case of the stations near the Strait of Gibraltar, for instance. Discarding ‘anomalous’ stations from the reconstruction would hide this feature, as the dominant forcings would be projected also at the location of these stations. We sincerely think that it is more honest keeping them and accepting that the reconstruction cannot cope with all the variability, particularly if it is of very local scale.

**C11:** Line 305: please explain what do you mean by interpolation errors.

**R11:** The optimal interpolation method not only provides interpolated values, but also a statistical estimate of the errors involved in the process. These errors (due to errors in the observations and to the discrete sampling of the field) are quantified by formula (4) of section 3.1. Note that the reference *Gomis and Pedder (2005)* has been included before equation (4), in line 173. More specifically, the referred errors in this line are those calculated at each point and for each band, averaged over the period 1884-2019 for the monthly case and for the period 1980-2015 for the daily case, and unified as explained in in the second paragraph of Section 3.3.

In the new version of the manuscript, lines 312 - 315 now read: *“Figure 8 shows the average interpolation errors of the merged series for the monthly case. Although it has been shown that in some stations actual errors can be higher than the theoretical error estimate, the latter can be useful to reflect the spatial distribution of the interpolation accuracy. The quoted values are an average of the interpolation errors over the period from 1884 to 2019, since errors depend on the number of available stations, and this varies with time.”*

And the title of Fig. 8 will read: *“Figure 8: a) Average interpolation error for the monthly merging of the reconstructions. b) Average interpolation error for the daily merging of the reconstructions.”*

**C12:** Line 332: This advantage of the reconstruction could be highlighted better in the abstract.

**R12:** In the new version of the manuscript, lines 18 - 21, which belong to the abstract, now read: *“The obtained reconstructions allow to characterize the coastal sea level variability and to estimate coastal sea level trends along the entire coastline and to examine the correlation between Western Mediterranean coastal sea level and the main North Atlantic climate indices.”*

**C13:** Line 345: most recent global reconstructions since Hay et al. (2015), especially those by Dangendorf and colleagues, actually estimate trends smaller than 1.5 mm/yr (more precisely, about 1.2 mm/yr until 1990 and about 1.6 mm/yr until the mid 2010s). The reference to Marcos and Tsimplis (2007a) is outdated.

**R13:** In the new version of the manuscript, lines 348-349 read: *“...as well as with the global rate of sea level rise for the 20th century, estimated through various reconstructions between 1.3 and 2 mm/year (Dangendorf, 2017).”*

**C14:** Figure 12: I wonder whether the fact that the reconstruction is better correlated to tide gauges than satellite altimetry is not simply a direct consequence of the applied methodology. The author should be cautious in arguing that such a correlation is a proof that their construction is superior to satellite altimetry. I'm not saying that I disagree, but such a claim requires a more detailed discussion.

**R14:** While tide gauge observations are obviously not error-free, they are currently the most reliable source of sea level data. For this reason, it seems reasonable that the reliability of coastal sea level products is cross-checked against tide gauge series. On the other hand, tide gauges are limited by being point-wise measurements; filling this gap is precisely a major objective of our work.

We honestly believe that the fact that tide gauges are better correlated with our reconstruction than with satellite altimetry, is not a direct consequence of the applied methodology. We recall how cross-validation tests work: the reconstructions used to correlate with a given tide gauge are obtained from all available observations **except** the tide gauge under consideration (i.e., we assume a data void at the tide gauge location). If this correlation is significantly higher for all frequency bands than the correlation between the tide gauge and altimetry, it seems reasonable to assume that this can also be the case where no observations are available. The advantage of the reconstruction over altimetry is probably not only a consequence of the goodness of the method, but also of the significant limitations of altimetry at the coast.