Ocean Sci. Discuss., https://doi.org/10.5194/os-2020-56-EC1, 2020 © Author(s) 2020. This work is distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.



OSD

Interactive comment

Interactive comment on "Climate-scale changes of the semidiurnal tide over the North Atlantic coasts from 1846 to 2018" *by* Lucia Pineau-Guillou et al.

Philip Woodworth (Editor)

plw@noc.ac.uk

Received and published: 14 July 2020

14 July 2020

I have some detailed, most technical comments on this draft with an editor hat on. The two formal reviews should be inspected for more on the science. There are rather a lot of them but many are trivial.

Philip Woodworth

Title - what does 'climate-scale' mean? At line 9 you refer to 'large-scale' which seems a more sensible description. Or 'basin-scale' maybe.

6 - The trends in M2 amplitude

Printer-friendly version





- 7 from one station to another
- 7 0.7 mm/yr in the period since 1910
- 10 distribution of water level
- 14 Tides have been changing .. factors since the XIXth century ..
- 22 large-scale (cf. line 9)
- 31 scale -> scales
- 32 ditto
- 43-44 I would drop this sentence
- 45 thus only an accounted for change in ...
- 47 years of data
- 49 On the east side of the North Atlantic
- 50 due to too small an M2
- 52 On the west side of the North Atlantticc
- 52 due to too small a tidal
- 55 in Figure
- 60 synthesised -> summarised
- 61 in 1846 and 1896 respectively
- 64 performed in order to compute
- 65 similar to the
- 66 I would drop 'largely .. community'. It may be true but its wide use is not relevant.
- 67 of the yearly

Interactive comment

Printer-friendly version



69 - M2 correctly.

70 - seasonal variation of typically a few ...

A better reference for this would be:

Pugh, D. T. and Vassie, J. M. 1976. Tide and surge propagation off-shore in the Dowsing region of the North Sea. Deutsche Hydrographische Zeitschrift, 29, 163–213, doi:10.1007/BF02226659.

71 - instead of the 50% here

Table 1 caption line 1 - tide gauge records selected

Table 1 caption line 3 - modulation, estimated trends in M2 amplitude since

Table 1 - I don't see why you have column 5 (MSL average) which has no importance to this study, MSL being measured relative to an arbitray datum at each site.

73 - lead to the exclusion of more years.

This is obvious isn't it? So how did your results change with 75%?

74 - retrieved -> removed

(Simon, 2007,2013) as described briefly below.

Drop 'Here .. method'

75 - reword:

.. an 18.6 modulation, separated from a neighbouring line in the tidal potential (m2) whose Doodson number differs in its 5th frequency ... respectively) (cf. Doodson and Warburg, 1941; Pugh and Woodworth, 2014). This .., the negative of the ..

79 - but it is negligible, its amplitude in the tidal potential being ...

81 - .. and m2 cannot be separated by a yearly harmonic ..

Interactive comment

Printer-friendly version



- 83 expressed schematically
- 86 are the amplitude and phase lag [not phase shift]
- 88 shift -> lags astronomic -> astronomical is given by
- 93 The negative of the mean ... is expressed simply
- 99 from one station .. We added the default ..
- 103 to this detrended
- 110 drop the comma
- 113 please replace the hyphen with a colon. A hyphen looks like a minus sign.
- Fig 2 caption. This should better say:
- (a) Estimation of the modulation of M2 amplitude (mean removed) at Newlyn, (b) Impact of M2 amplitude ...
- 123 ... (NAM) (Hurrell reference). These climate ...
- 125 stations) over long periods
- 127 what does 'Variations in the NAO are essential' mean? You mean important?
- 132 The normalization involves ..
- drop 'long-term'
- 134 what do you mean by 'with yearly values' when you have said you are using wintertime values? I would drop these 3 words
- This section should mention the AMO also as you use it below.
- 143 the eastern
- 146 consistent with the temporal coverage of the tide gauge measurements.

Interactive comment

Printer-friendly version



- 153 Brest and Newlyn
- 154 drop the brackets
- 155 .. changes must be at least ..
- 159 flattened
- yet -> already
- 161 of the tidal
- Fig 3 nice plot
- Fig 3 caption line 3 The blue star in
- 164 allow to confirm at larger timescale (?)
- 174 in Figure
- 175 into two groups
- 177 ditto
- 179 drop 'globally' (twice). They are not global which means 'worldwide' to most people
- 181 ditto
- increases overall
- 182 decrease, and since 1990 only
- 183 one station
- 191 which provides some confirmation of the hypothesis
- 192 from the Brest
- 196 drop globally

Interactive comment

Printer-friendly version



decreases overall

202 - synthesised -> summarised

204 - one station

drop globally

positive overall

207 - found previously

214 - Lewes? You must mean Portland?

the latest -> recent

and (2)

226 - in the tide

227 - mean sea level rise can result in an increase in M2 of .. of the MSL rise ... the same sign as mean ..

238 - define SONEL

240 - falling slightly

241 - give reference to GoM land movements

fig 6 caption - remove (see Table 1 column 5) and remove that column - it has no importance.

249 - catch -> account for

when they are forced with a meteorological field. What does this mean?

250 - affect

254 - in long-term

OSD

Interactive comment

Printer-friendly version



256 - and the Atlantic ..

The AMO is not referred to as an index in section 2.2.1. Also it is an SST index and not an air pressure one

Fig 7 caption line 1- you said before you used wintertime values not annual ones

271 - .. could be due to differences in the spatial

heights -> level

273 - year -> winter

276 - usual

- 278 distributed differently ... south
- 281 height -> level
- 287 volume
- 288 -preciptation
- 289 on the scale
- Fig 8 caption line 1 .. pressure over the NE Atlantic
- 297 coldest -> lowest sea surface temperatures were ..

Fig 9 line 1 - Changes in mean sea level due to the difference ... (NAO-) assuming an IB response of sea level.

307 - differences

calls for -> indicates

- 311 explain the variations alone.
- 314 heights -> level

Interactive comment

Printer-friendly version



- 317 analysis of the phase lag
- 332 right! See above. How does that change the results?
- 333 deep -> fuller
- 336 tide gauges are obviously on the coast! Drop that. Harbours is relevant.
- 363 the e20... refers to Haigh et al. This reference needs correcting.

Also you have some names with initials before the surname e.g. Trimble.

Finally, you might want to refer to Talke and Jay (Annu. Rev. Mar. Sci. 2020. 12:121– 51) especially from the perspective of changing tides in estuaries such as Cuxhaven.

Interactive comment on Ocean Sci. Discuss., https://doi.org/10.5194/os-2020-56, 2020.

OSD

Interactive comment

Printer-friendly version

