

A Multi-methods Analysis of Vertical Land Movement in Coastal Washington

Tyler Newton
University of Oregon

Motivation

- Provide an estimate of vertical land motion from diverse datasets to assist sea level rise assessments

Method

- 3D linear interpolation which incorporates regional data, their uncertainties, and a tectonic uplift model

Inputs



Geodetic Leveling



GPS



Tide Gauges

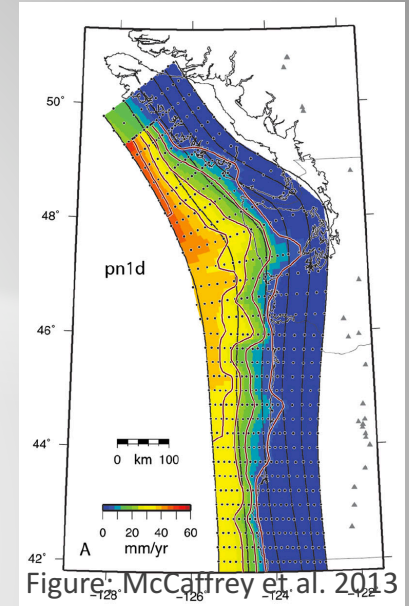


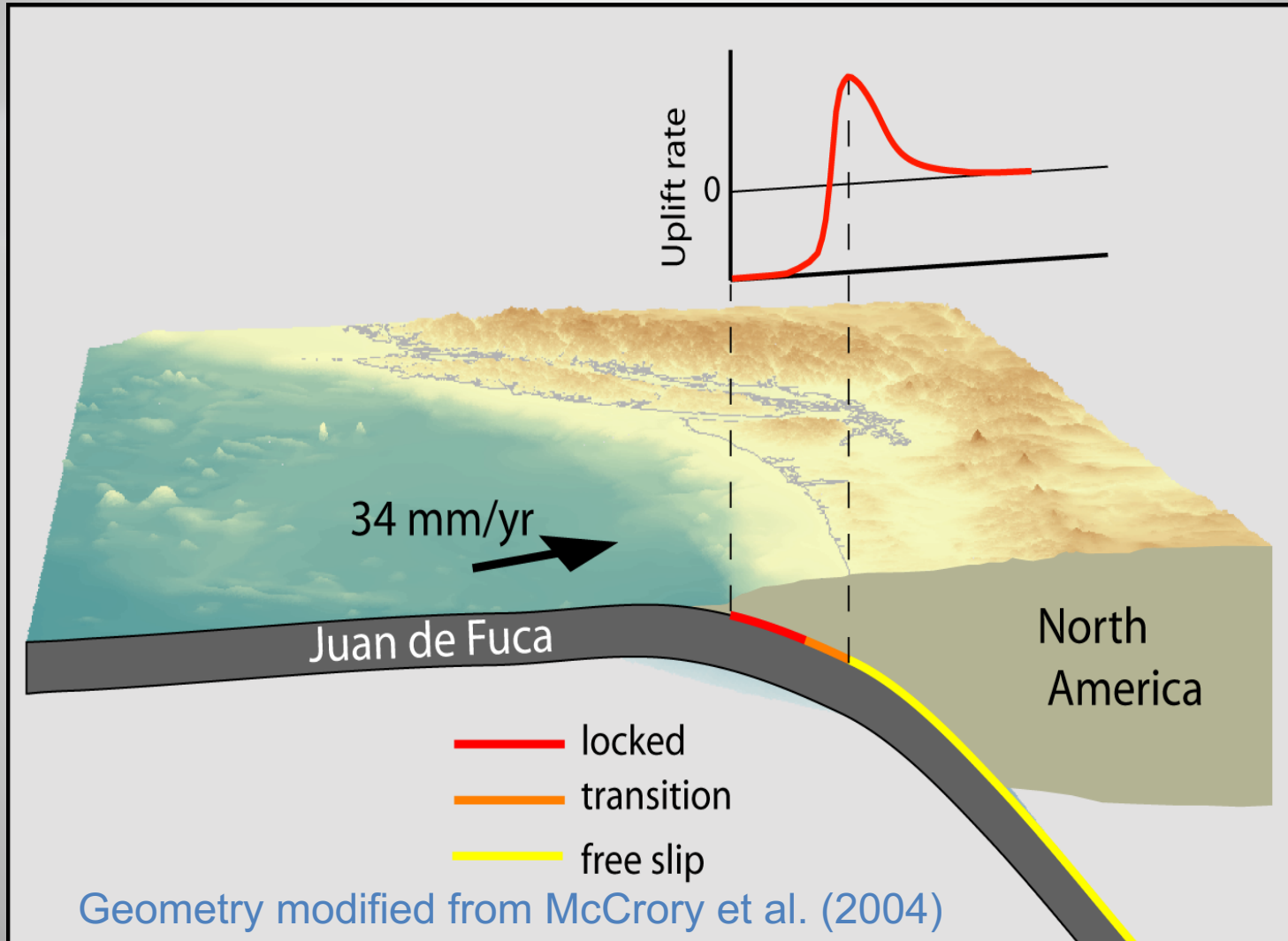
Figure 1. McCaffrey et al. 2013

Locking Model

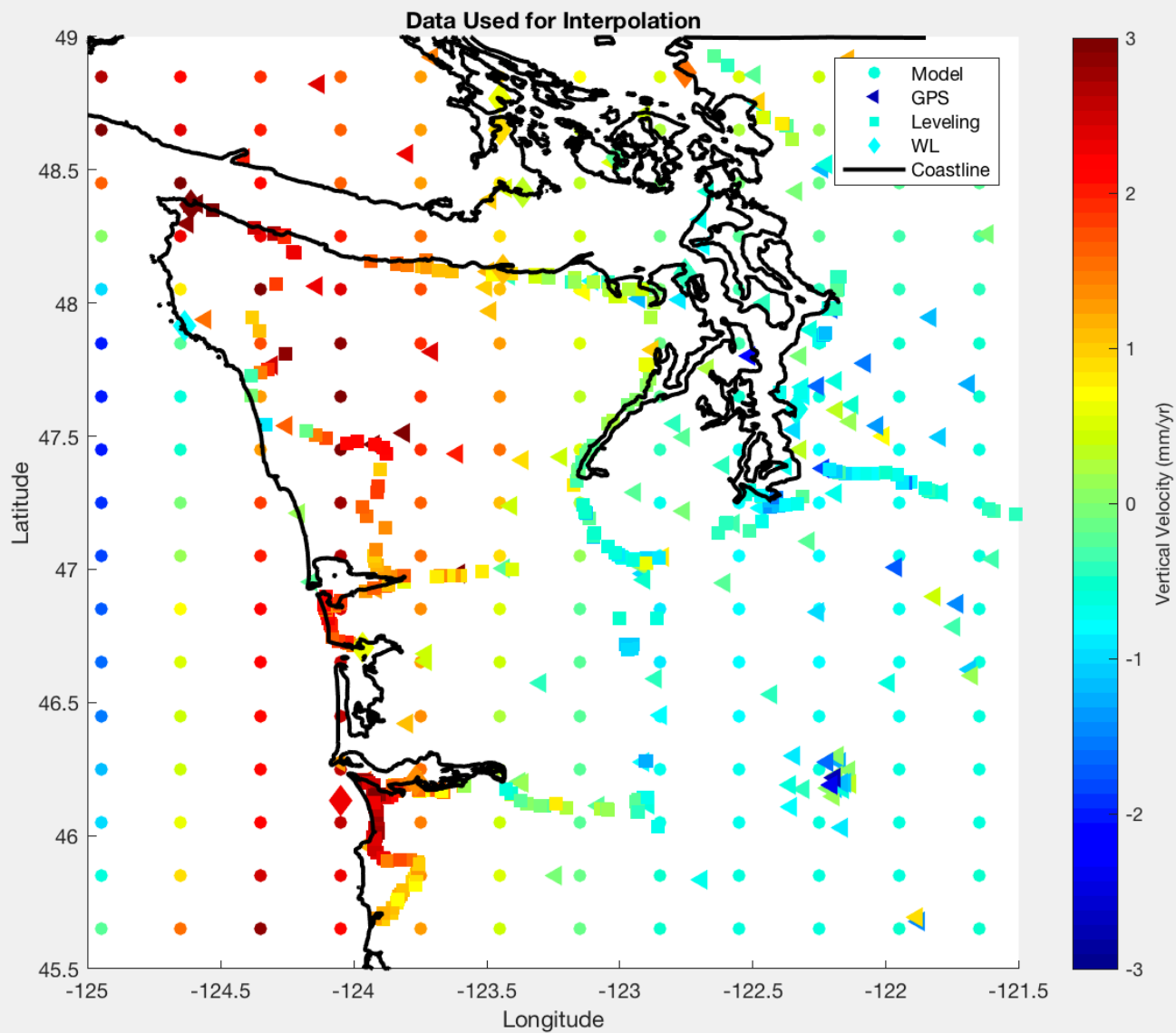
Data Coupling

- Data is adjusted to a common reference frame with propagated uncertainties.

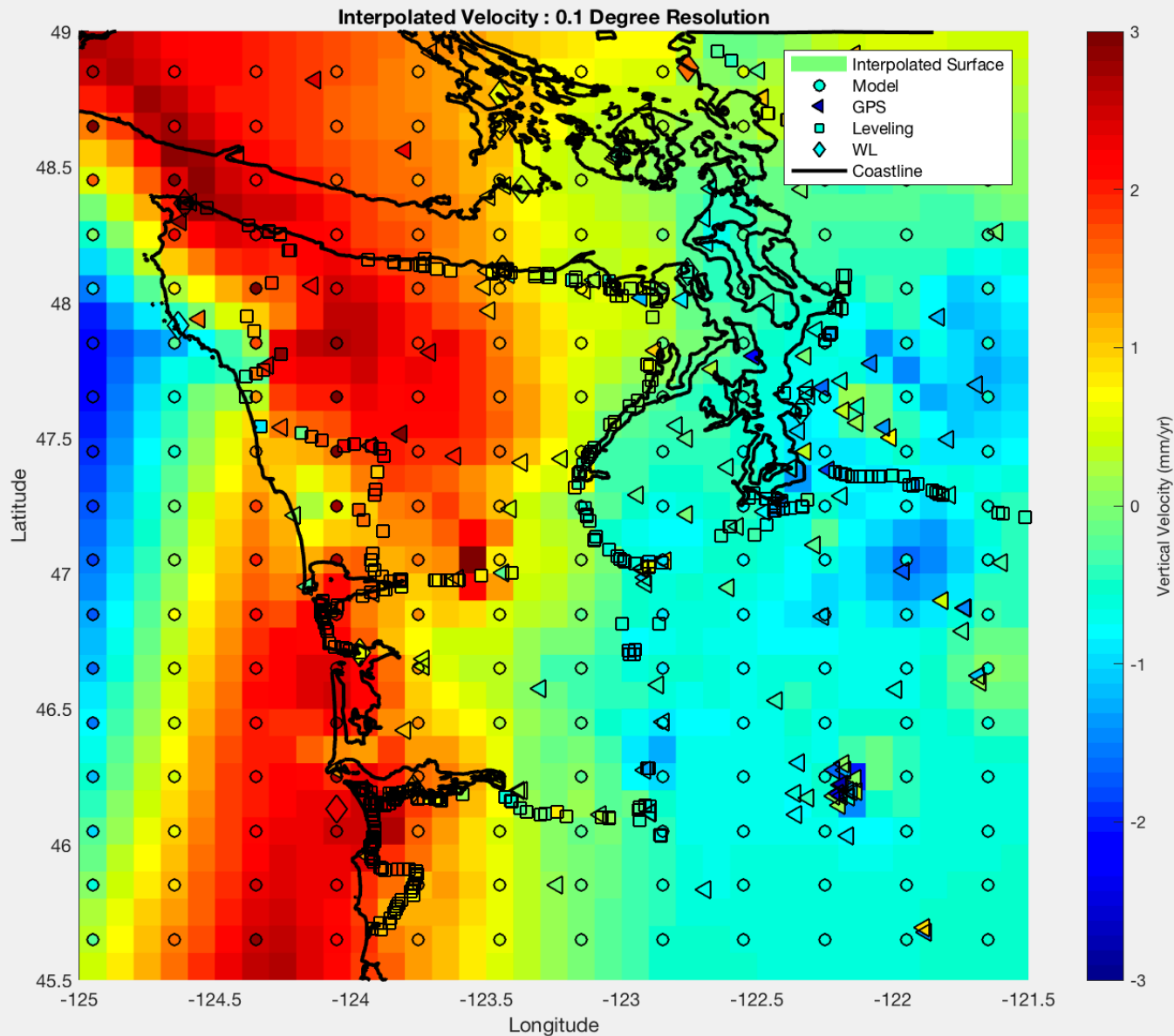
Locking Model



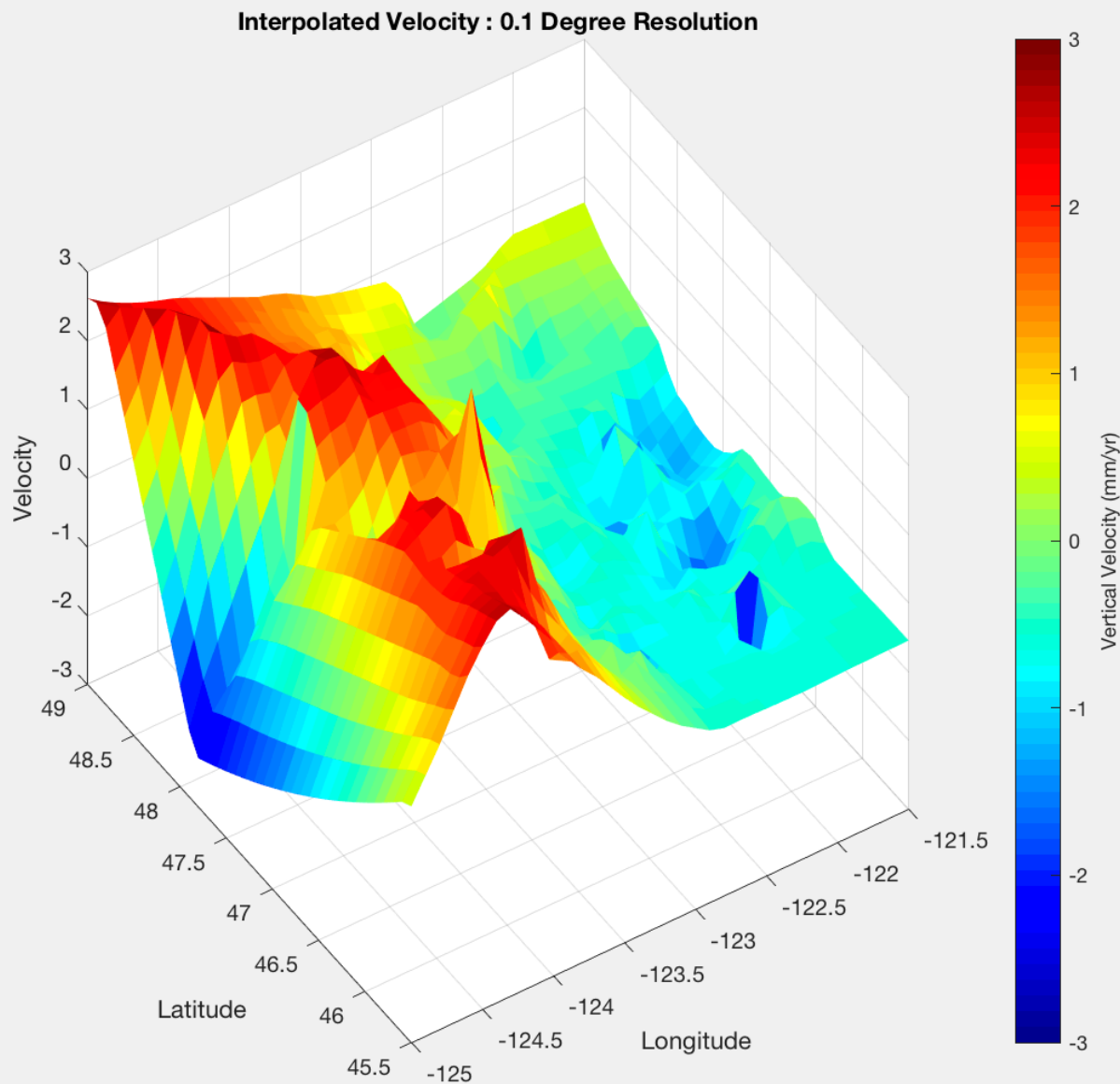
Inputs



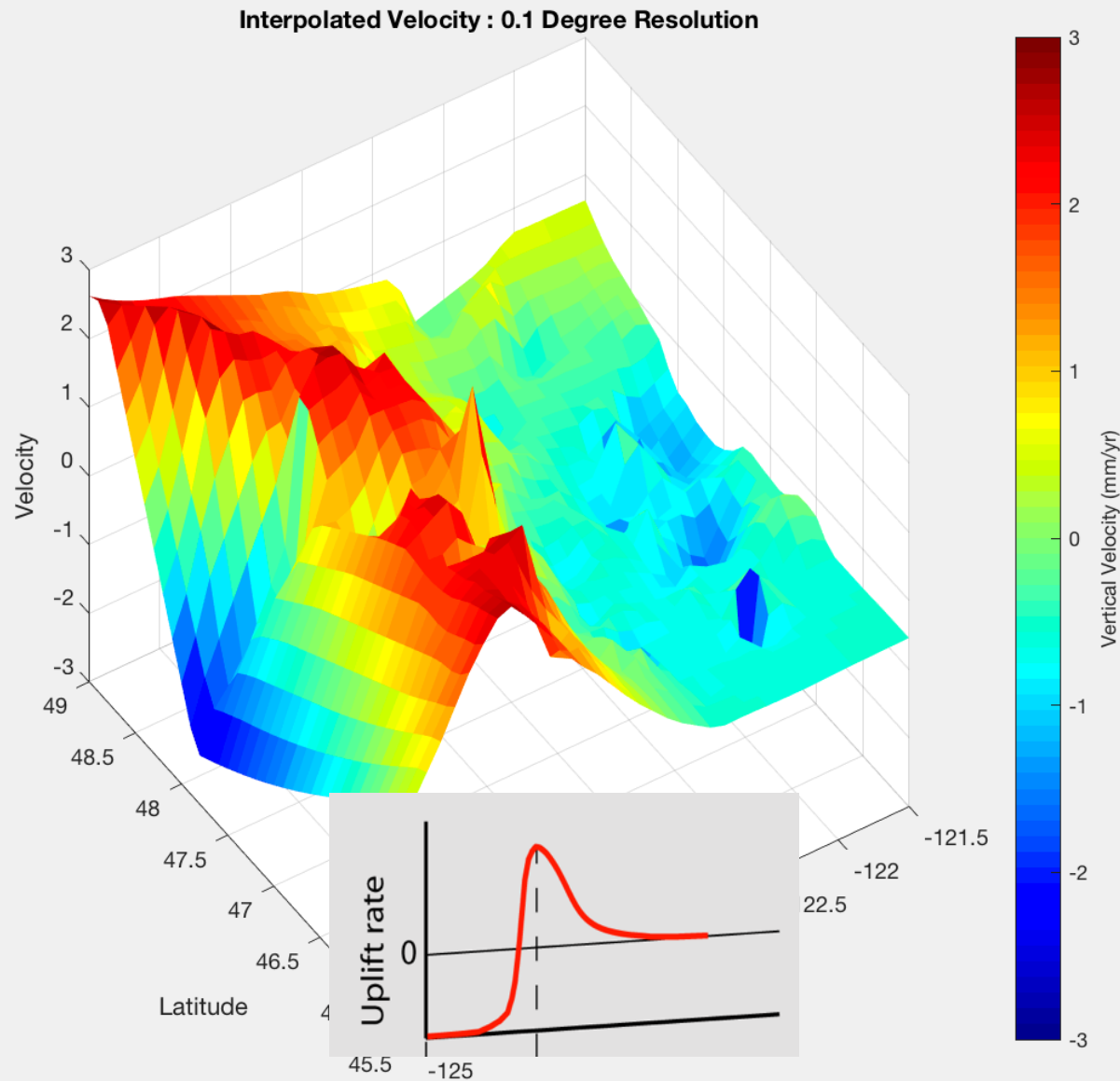
Interpolated Surface



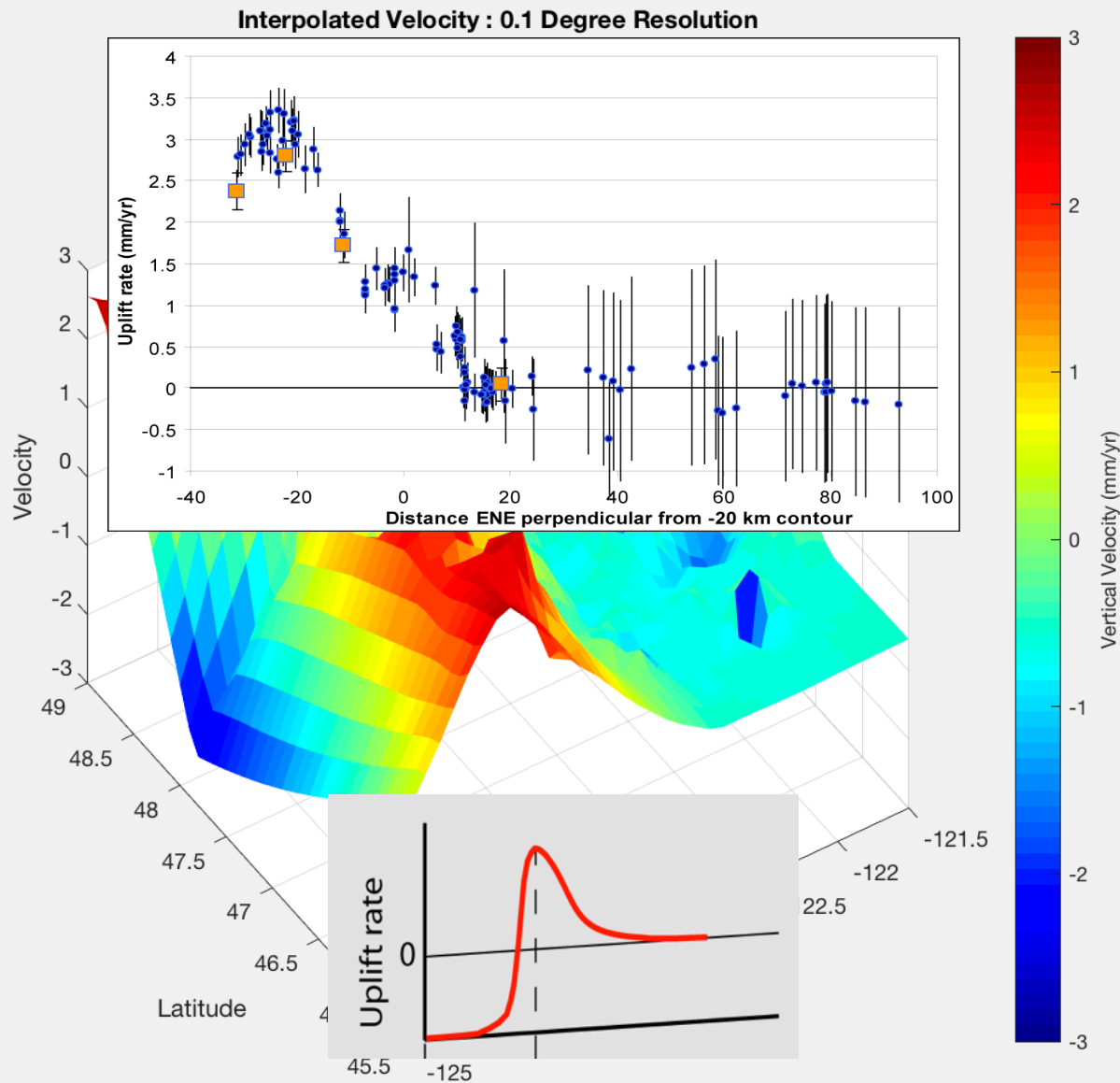
Interpolated Surface



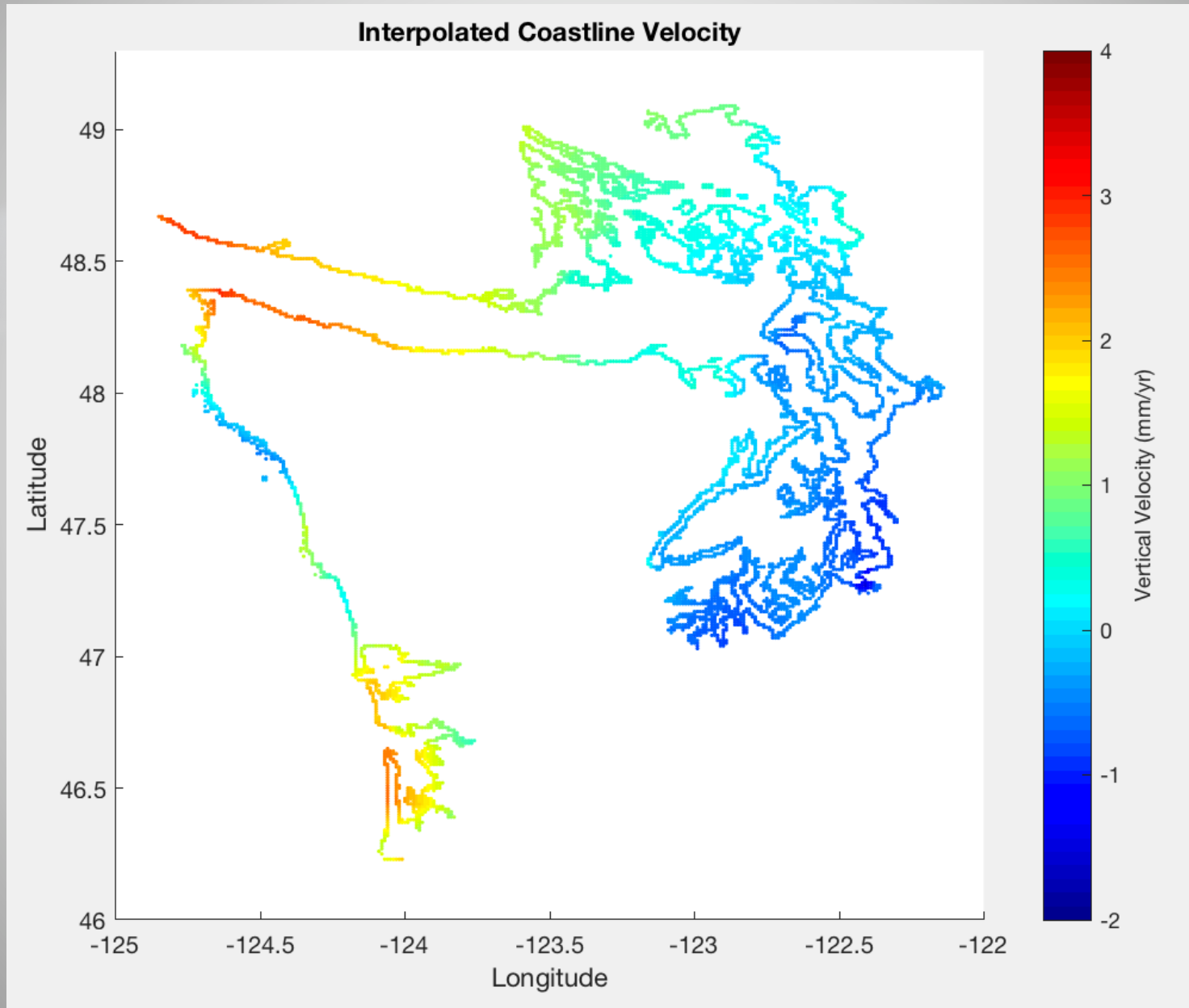
Interpolated Surface



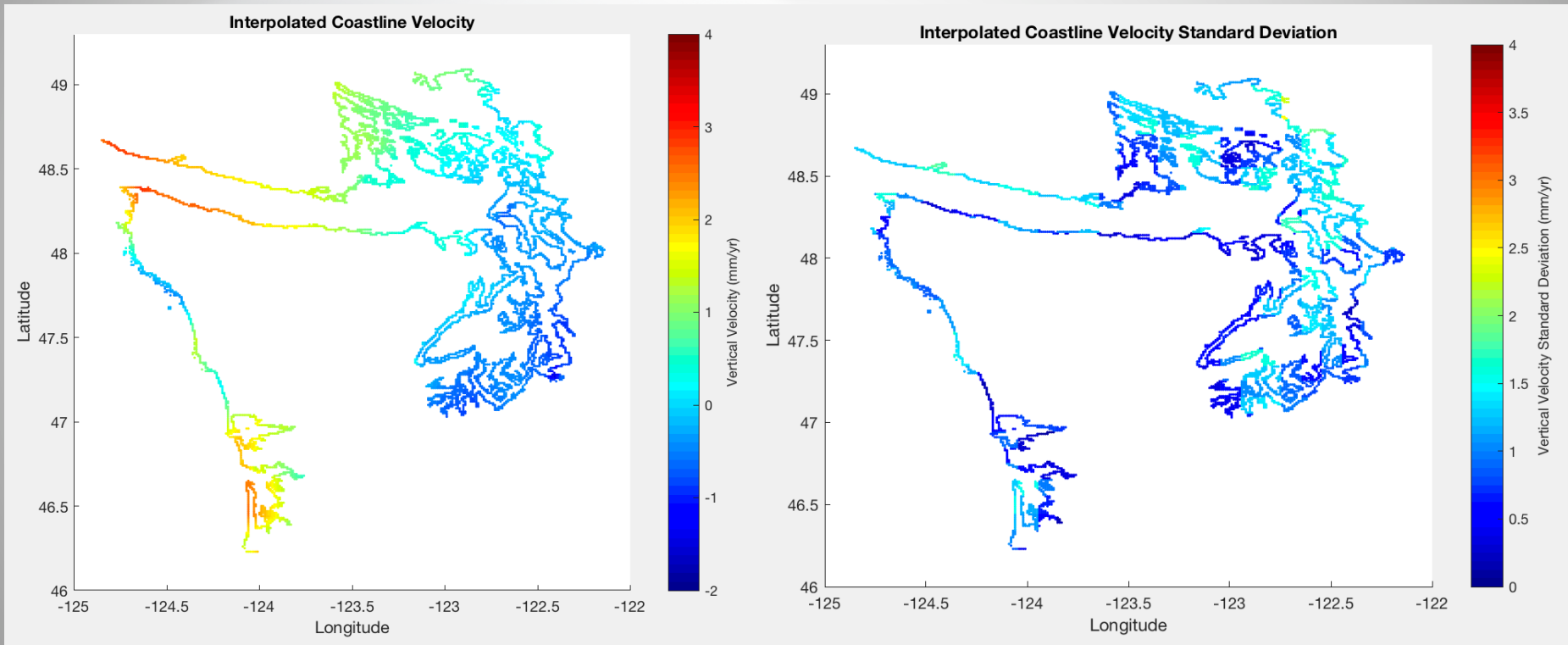
Interpolated Surface



Interpolated Coastline Vertical Velocity



Interpolated Coastline Vertical Velocity Uncertainty



Inputs



Geodetic Leveling



GPS



Tide Gauges

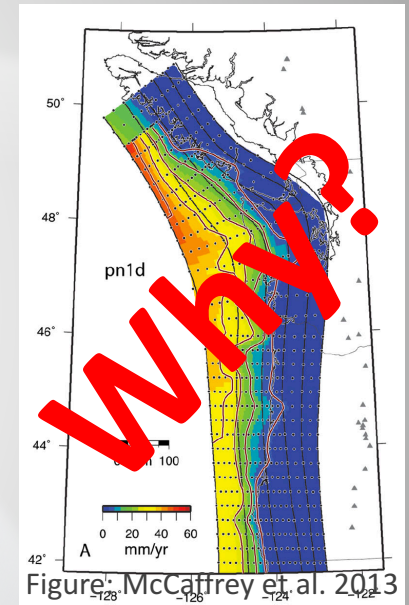
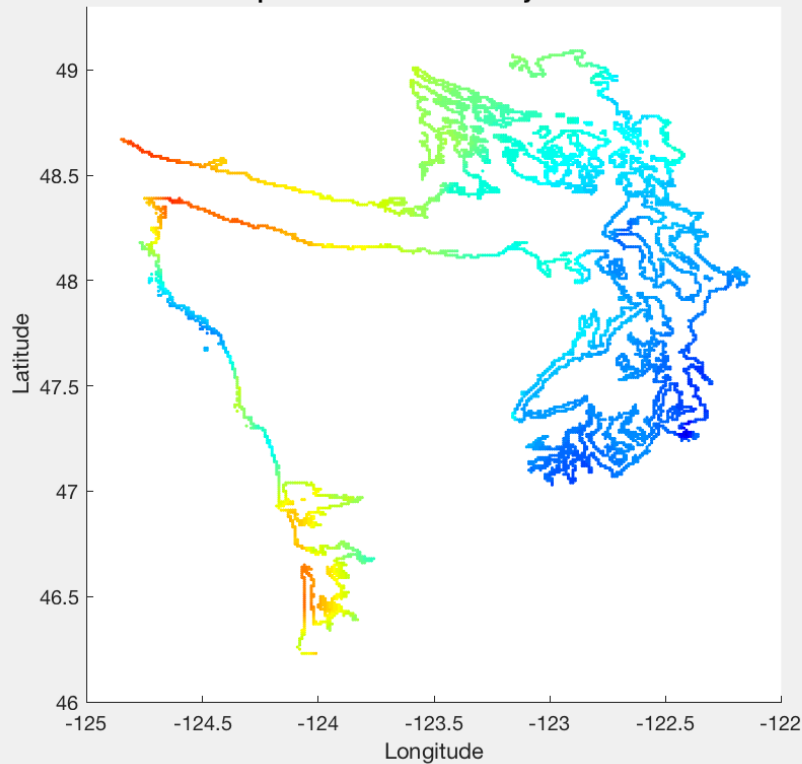


Figure 1. McCaffrey et al. 2013

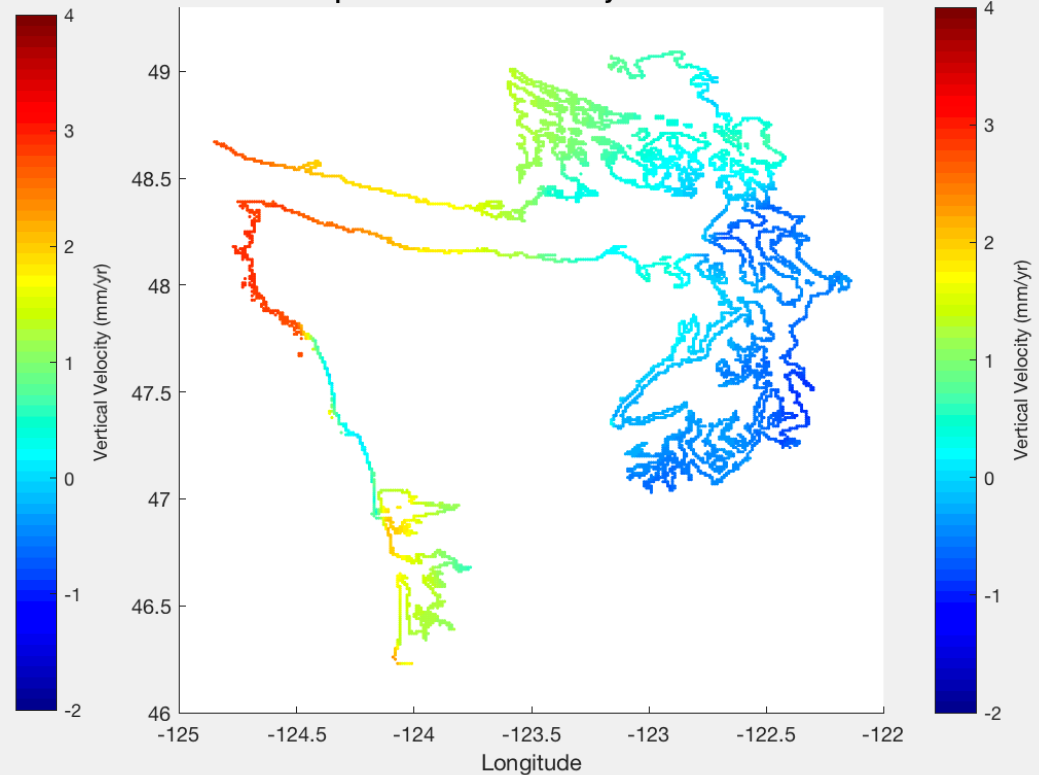
Locking Model

Interpolation with and without Locking Model

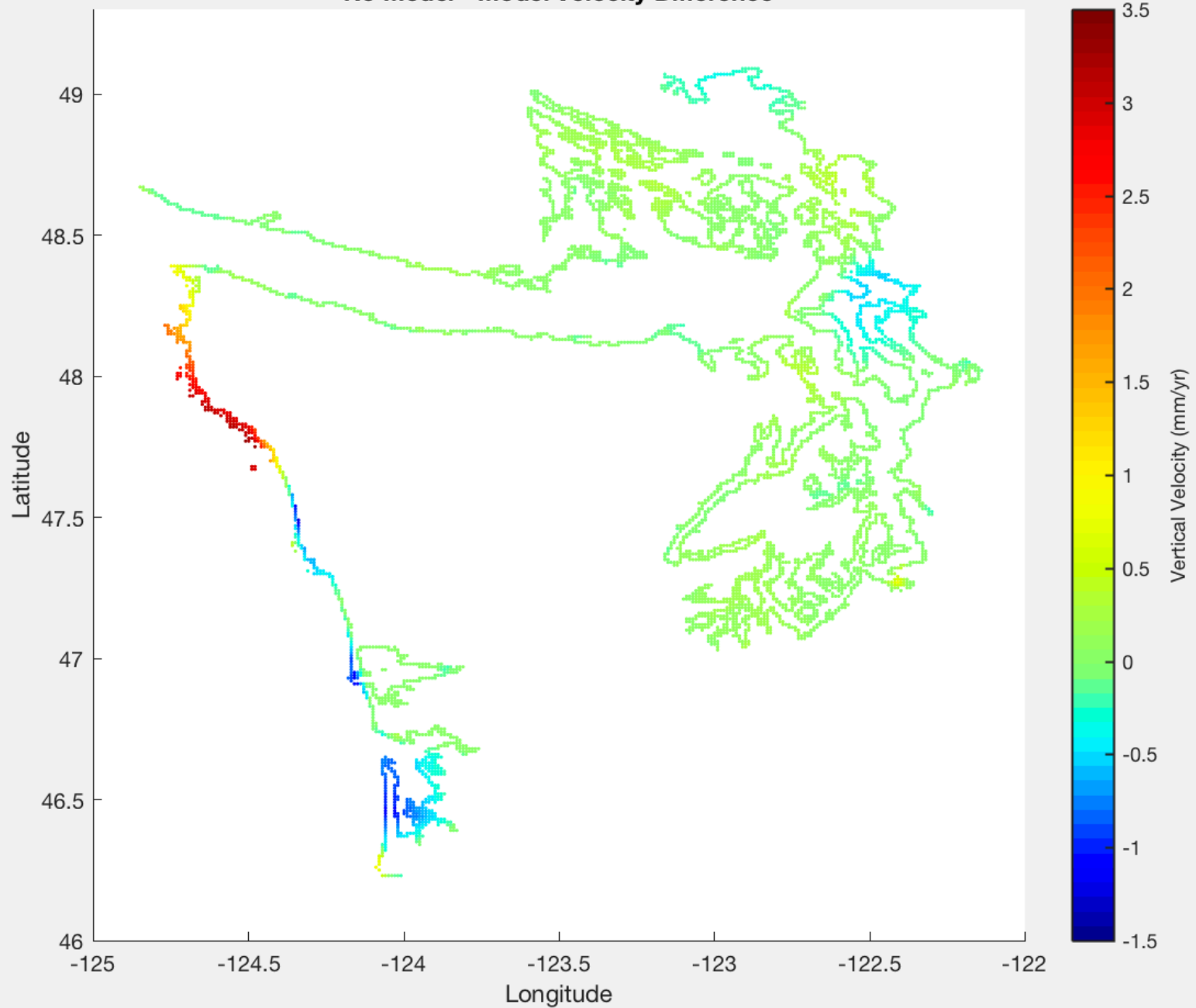
Interpolated Coastline Velocity with Model



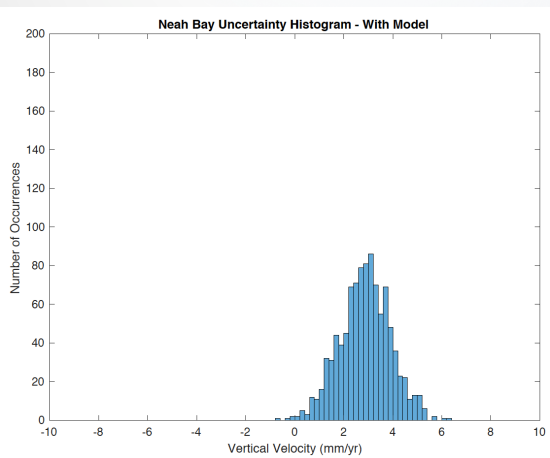
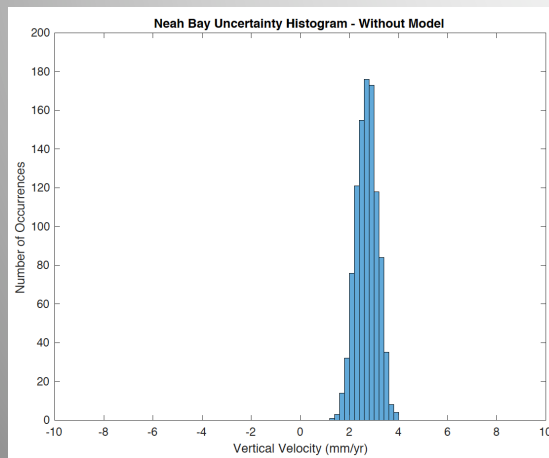
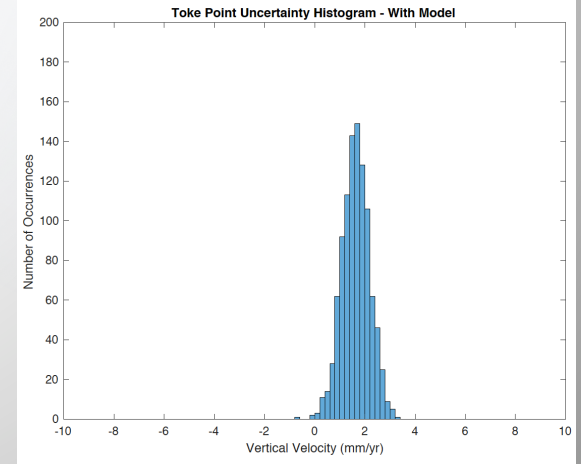
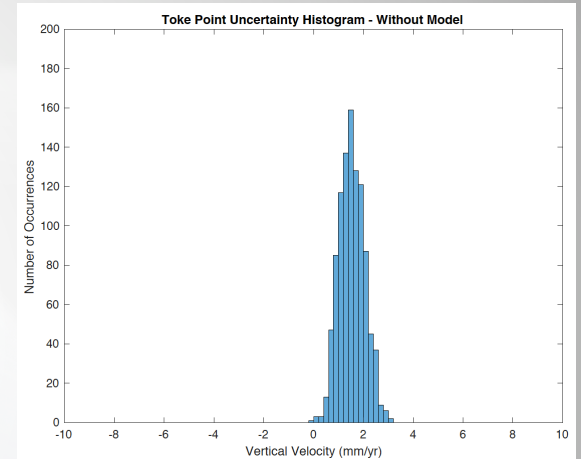
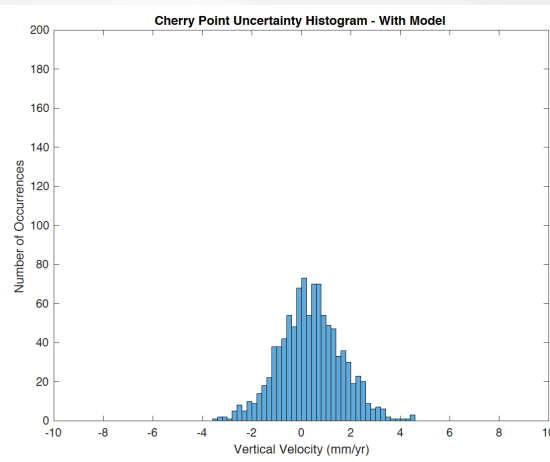
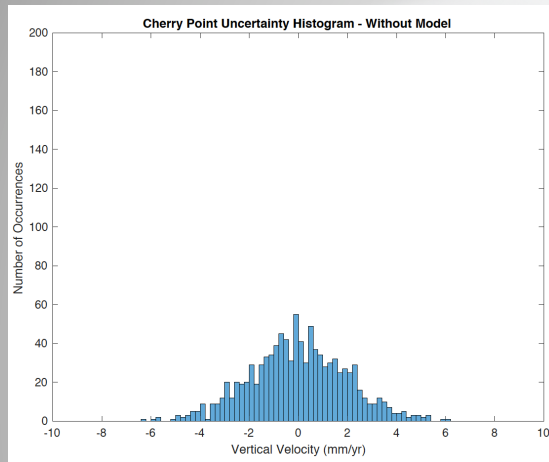
Interpolated Coastline Velocity without Model



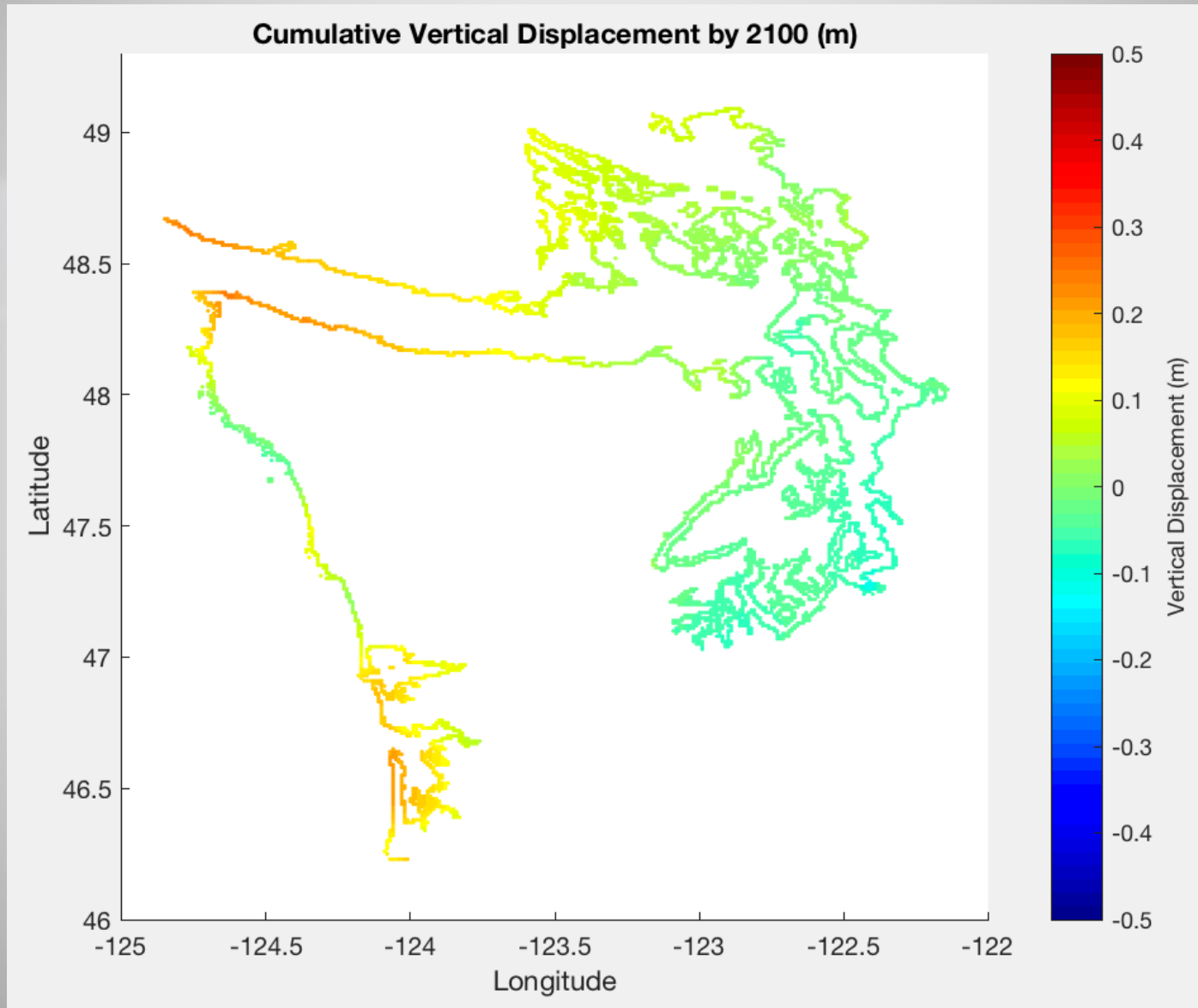
No Model - Model Velocity Difference



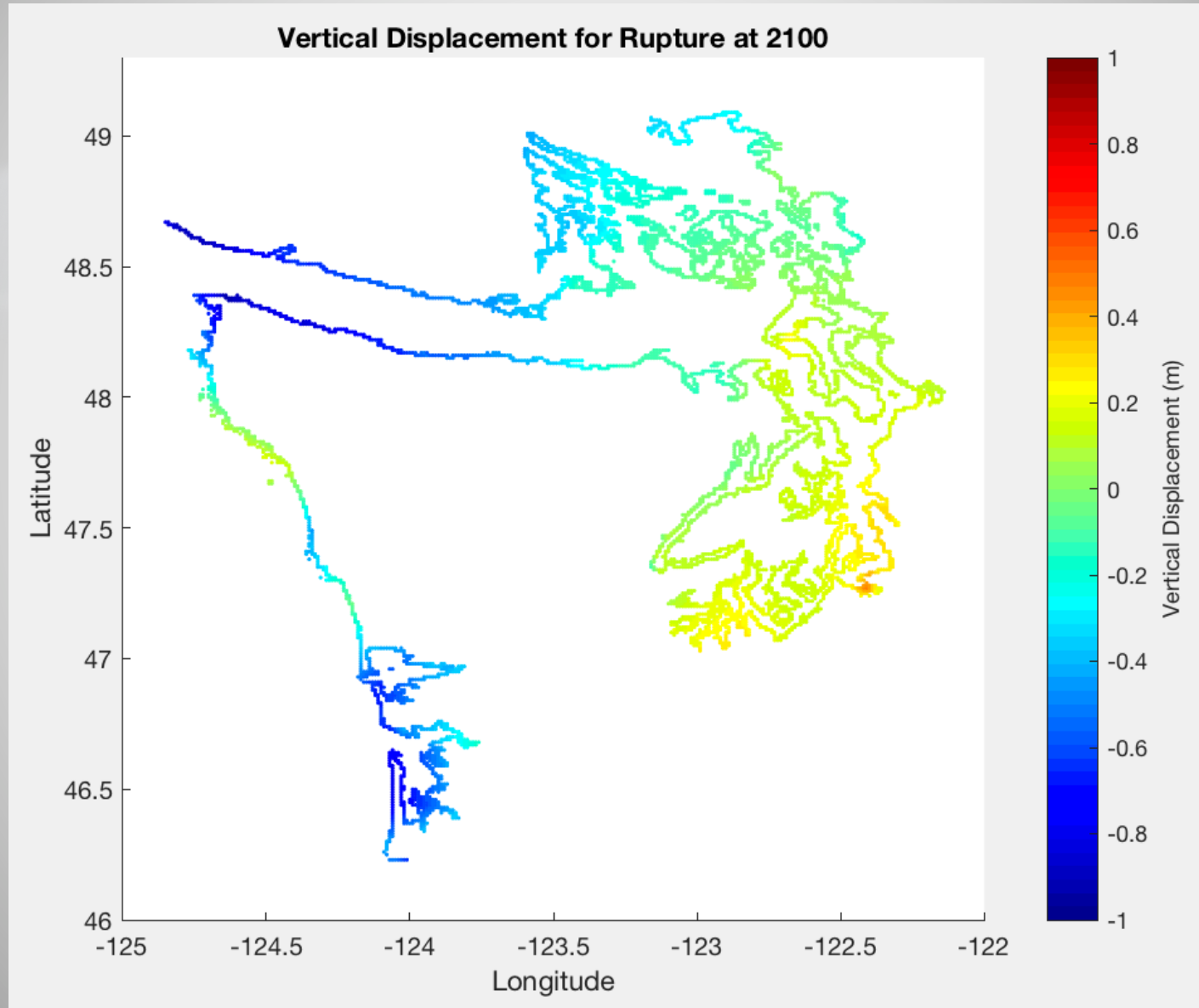
Interpolated Coastline Vertical Velocity Uncertainty



Extrapolation to 2100



Hypothetical Rupture in 2100



Future Work

- More complex interpolation methods, incorporating data weighting
- Comprehensive incorporation of GIA into analysis

Future Work

- More complex interpolation methods, incorporating data weighting
- Comprehensive incorporation of GIA into analysis

Special thanks to:

Ray Weldon, Ian Miller, David Schmidt,
and our numerous collaborators.