

Tide of the Time: Global tidal characteristics

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Introduction

- Tide gauges have been critical sources for sea level research, enabling the development of tidal theory and an understanding of local variations that occur across the global oceans.
- In this presentation, **we analyse coastal characteristics of ocean tides** based on 3,591 high-frequency tide gauge observations from the recently updated GESLA-4 database.
- We use these tide gauges **to inform global tide modelling efforts** by evaluating **the importance of tidal constituents** and whether they should be included in ocean tidal corrections.
- Finally, we **provide novel insights into global tidal characteristics**, particularly the duration of high-water stands during spring tides and the changes observed in tidal constituents, allowing us to better understand the impact tides can have on coastal flooding.

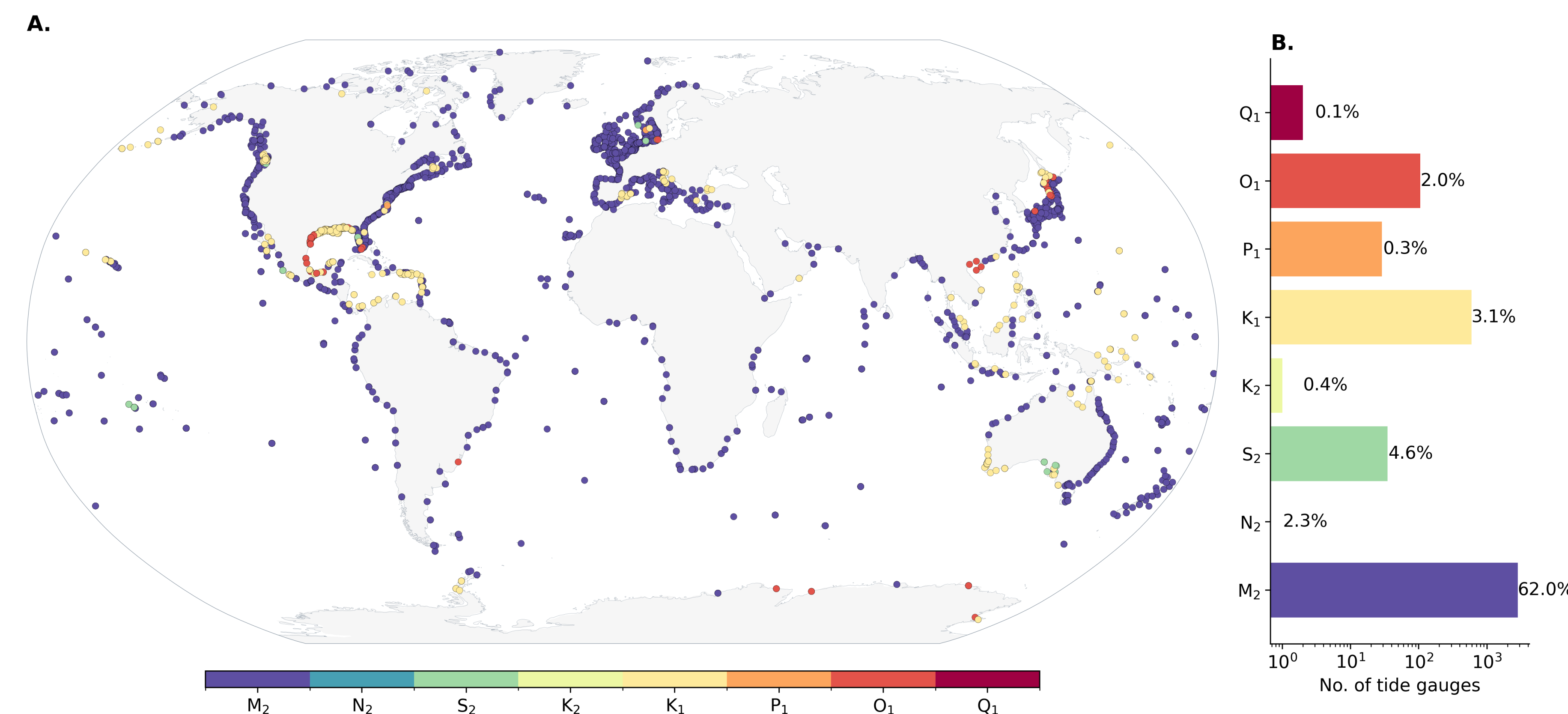


Figure 1. Largest Tidal Constituent

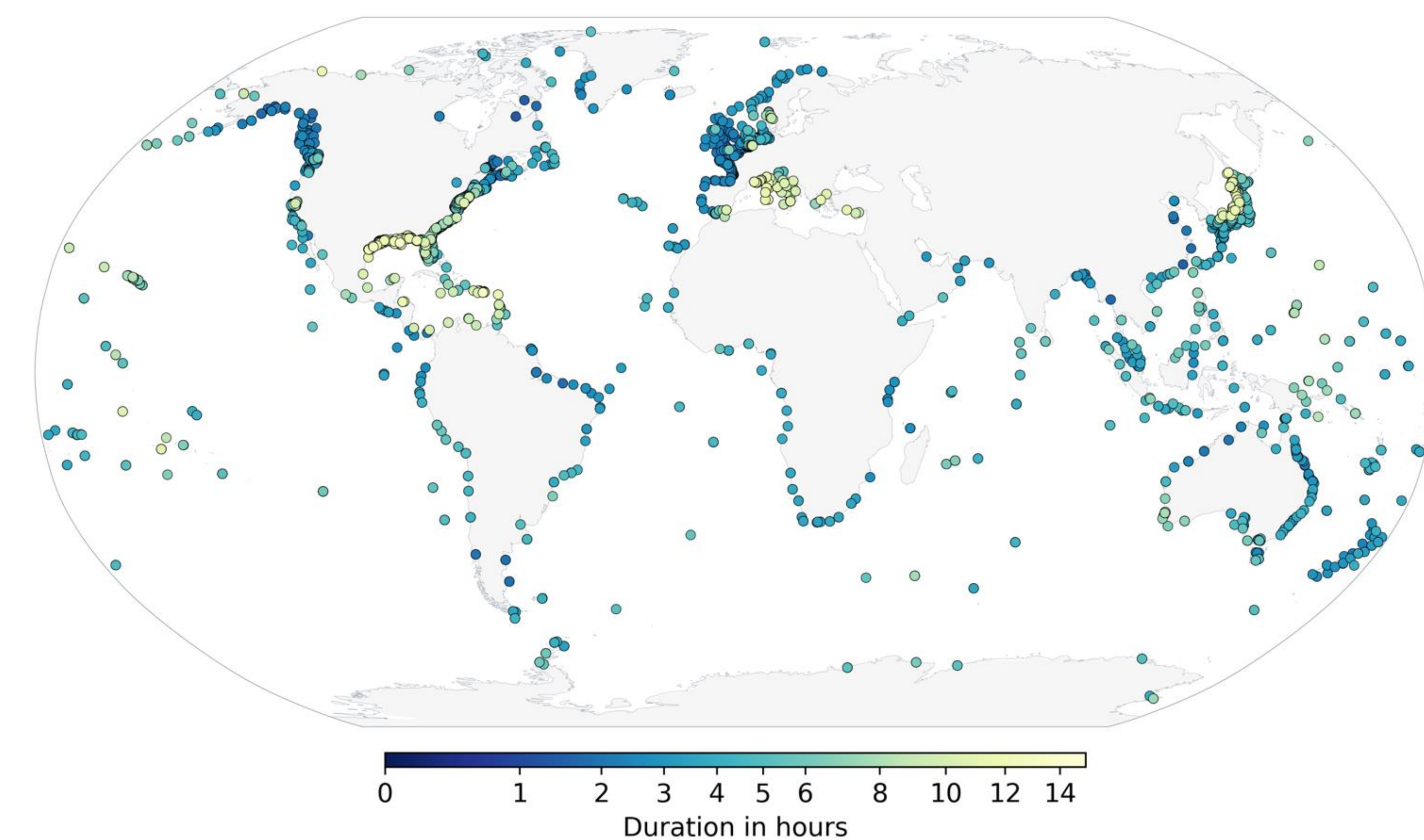


Figure 2. Duration of High Tide

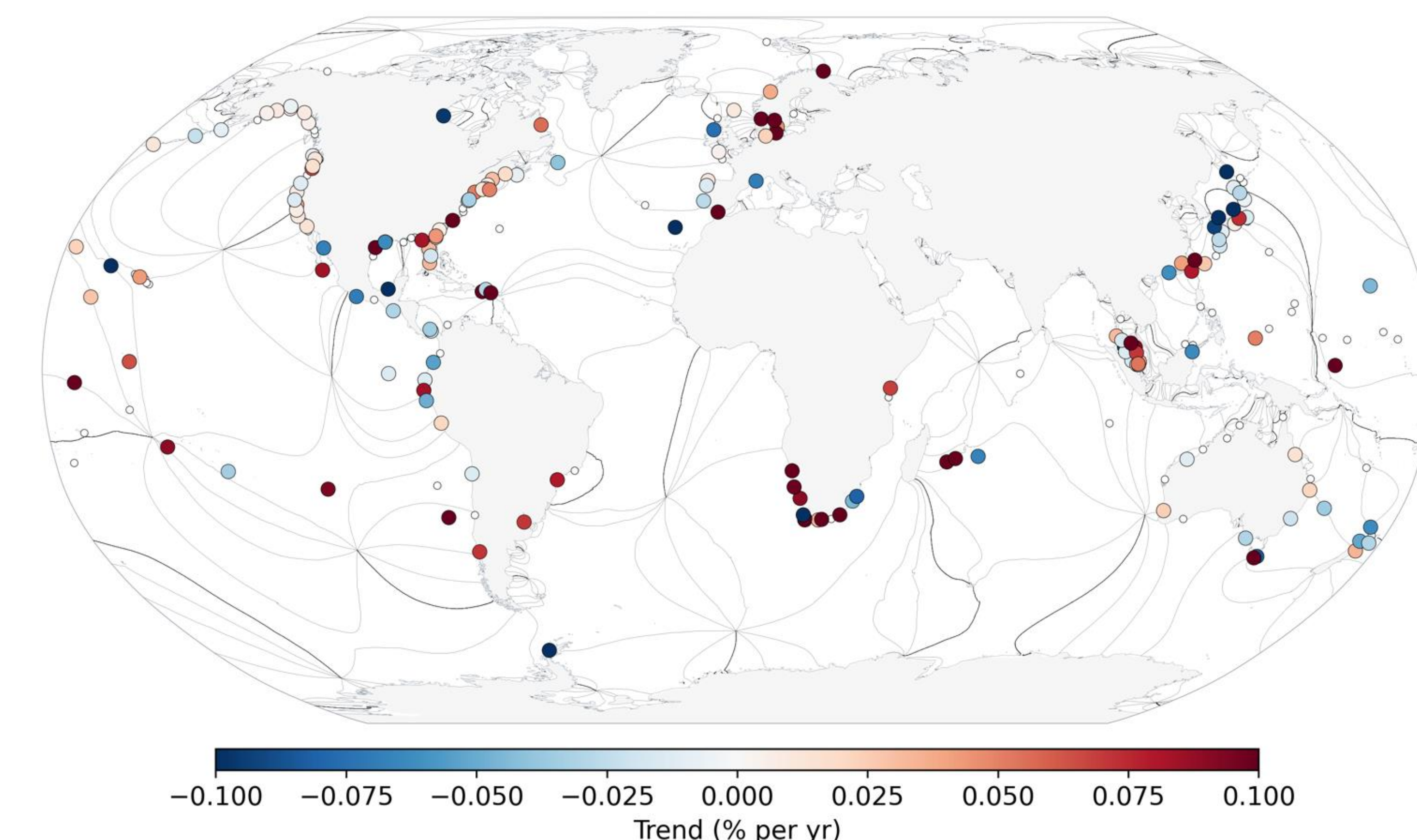


Figure 3. Amplitude trend of M₂ tide

In situ tide gauge data

- The updated GESLA dataset, **GESLA-4, provides 6474 tide gauges spanning 119 countries globally**.
- Using these data, TICON-4 was derived using a harmonic analysis, which provides tidal constituents from all these observations based on several processing criteria, **resulting in only 3,591 gauges being used in our analysis**.
- Gauges in rivers, lakes, the Baltic Sea, the Black Sea, and swamplands excluded to isolate meaningful coastal tidal signals
- Records span from the 19th century to the present; the majority cover the last 20–50 years

Tidal characteristics

- (Figure 1) M₂ (principal lunar semidiurnal) dominates globally**, explaining 62% of tidal variance; the eight major constituents together explain 74.8%.
- Minor tidal constituents are locally significant: at 15% of coastal gauges, at least one minor tide exceeds all major tides in amplitude.
- (Figure 2) High-tide duration (within 20 cm of peak) varies globally from 1 to 14 hours** — diurnal regions (e.g. Gulf of Mexico) exhibit the longest high-water stands; semidiurnal regions with large ranges (e.g. North Sea) the shortest
- (Figure 3) Of 237 long-record gauges analysed for trends**, 52–53% show statistically significant changes in M₂ or S₂ amplitude, ranging from –1.47 to +1.80 mm yr⁻¹.

Summary

- This study a most comprehensive global synthesis of coastal tidal characteristics to date, spanning datums, regime classification, nonlinear effects, trends, and flood duration.
- TICON-4 is available: <https://doi.org/10.17882/109129>, with an interactive map of the tidal datums available at: <https://openadb.dgfi.tum.de/en/ocean-tides/map-tidal-datum/>
- Hart-Davis, M. G., Sulzbach, R., Talke, S. A., Haigh, I. D., Marcos, M., Woodworth, P., Ray, R., Andersen, O. B., Lyard, F., Fouchet, E., Dettmering, D., Thomas, M., and Seitz, F.: Tide of the Time: Global tidal characteristics observed from in-situ measurements, Ocean Sci., 22, 1681–1709, <https://doi.org/10.5194/os-22-1681-2026>, 2026.