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## **PSMSL and GLOSS: The delayed-mode data centre**

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The Permanent Service for Mean Sea Level (PSMSL) data bank contains over 56000 station-years of monthly and annual mean values of sea level from almost 2000 tide gauge stations around the world.

In 2007 the PSMSL combined its monthly Mean Sea Level (MSL) ‘delayed-mode’ (DM) activities with the higher-frequency (HF, typically hourly) DM data collection from Global Sea Level Observing System (GLOSS) stations sites conducted by the British Oceanographic Data Centre.

GLOSS was originally founded in order to improve the quantity and quality of MSL data supplied to the PSMSL, and GLOSS continues to perform that function as well as providing training and practical advice on the operation of tide gauges. While MSL research is most closely related to climate change (global warming, melting of glaciers etc.), it is the changes in extremes which are of most interest to people at the coast due to the possibility of changing frequency and magnitude of flooding.

The combining of the datasets will enable a more efficient collection of data and meta-data (related information such as technical details, photographs and maps) from the two DM activities and will extend the range of possible global sea level studies.