
My NASA Data - Lesson Plans

Graphing Sea-Level Trends

Grade Band

- 3-5
- 6-8
- 9-12

Time

- 90 minutes

Overview

In this activity, students will use sea-level rise data to create models and compare short-term trends to long-term trends. They will then determine whether sea-level rise is occurring based on the data.

Materials Required

- Student Record Sheet - [download PDF](#)
- Data Files - download [text files](#), [CSV files](#)
- Spreadsheet software (e.g., Microsoft Excel or Google Sheets)

Preparation:

- For this activity, 130 years of sea-level measurements have been divided into 20 data sets for examination. Depending on class size, the steps in “Procedures” can be done by individuals or groups of students. Students will examine all 20 data sets to learn how scientists study data over short and long periods of time. Some groups or individuals may need to examine multiple data sets in order to model all 20 sets.
- If you plan to have students transfer data into spreadsheet software, have them use the text files to do so. Otherwise, if students don’t have the skills to transfer the data into a spreadsheet, create graphs using the CSV (comma separated values) files.
- Depending on students’ familiarity with spreadsheets, the activity may need to be split into two days: one day for entering the data into spreadsheets and one day for analyzing the data.

Procedure

For procedures, see full lesson plan at NASA's JPL Education: [Graphing Sea-Level Trends](#)

CLASSROOM ACTIVITY

Graphing Sea-Level Trends



This graph shows the rise in global sea level from 1880 to 2013. Data for short

This activity is related to a Teachable Moment from April 12, 2017. See "[Celebrate Earth Day with NASA Science Data](#)"

[Explore more on the Teachable Moments Blog](#)

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Activity Details

Subjects: [SCIENCE](#), [MATHEMATICS](#)

Types: [CLASSROOM ACTIVITY](#), [GRAPHING](#), [TEACHABLE MOMENTS](#), [MODEL](#)

Grade Levels: [5 - 12](#)

Primary Topic: [EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCE](#)

Additional Topics:
[DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY](#)
[EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCE](#)
[EARTH PROCESSES](#)
[EARTH SCIENCE](#)
[MEASUREMENT](#)
[SCIENCE AND SOCIETY](#)
[THE SCIENTIFIC PROCESS](#)

Time Required: 1hr - 2hrs

Next Generation Science Standards ([Website](#))

[5-ESS2-1](#)
[HS-ESS2-2](#)
[HS-ESS3-5](#)

Common Core State Standards for Mathematics ([Website](#))
[5.G.A.2](#)
[5.MD.B.2](#)



NGSS Three Dimensional Learning

NGSS Disciplinary Core Ideas

- ESS2A: Earth Materials and Systems

NGSS Crosscutting Concepts

- Scale, Proportion, and Quantity
- Systems and System Models

NGSS Science and Engineering Practices

- Asking Questions and Defining Problems
- Developing and Using Models
- Analyzing and Interpreting Data
- Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking

Supported Common Core Math

- CCSS.Math.Content.5.G.A.2
- CCSS.Math.Content.5.MD.B.2
- CCSS.Math.Content.8.SP.A.1
- CCSS.Math.Content.8.SP.A.2
- CCSS.Math.Content.HSS.ID.A.1
- CCSS.Math.Content.HSS.ID.A.2
- CCSS.Math.Content.HSS.ID.A.3
- CCSS.Math.Content.HSS.ID.A.4

Learning Objectives

The student will:

- Graph sea-level rise data to create models
- Compare short-term trends to long-term trends
- Analyze whether sea-level rise is occurring based on the data

Essential Questions

- How is sea level changing?
- What evidence do we have about sea level change?

Why Does NASA Study This Phenomenon?

[Video: Sea level rise accelerates over time](#)

Sea level rise accelerates over time | <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CW0D9XTgiGs> | Source: NASA Climate Change

Global sea level rise is accelerating incrementally over time rather than increasing at a steady rate, as previously thought, according to a new study based on 25 years of NASA and European satellite data.

If the rate of ocean rise continues to change at this pace, sea level will rise 26 inches (65 centimeters) by 2100—enough to cause significant problems for coastal cities.

Full story: [Link](#)

Credit

[NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center](#)

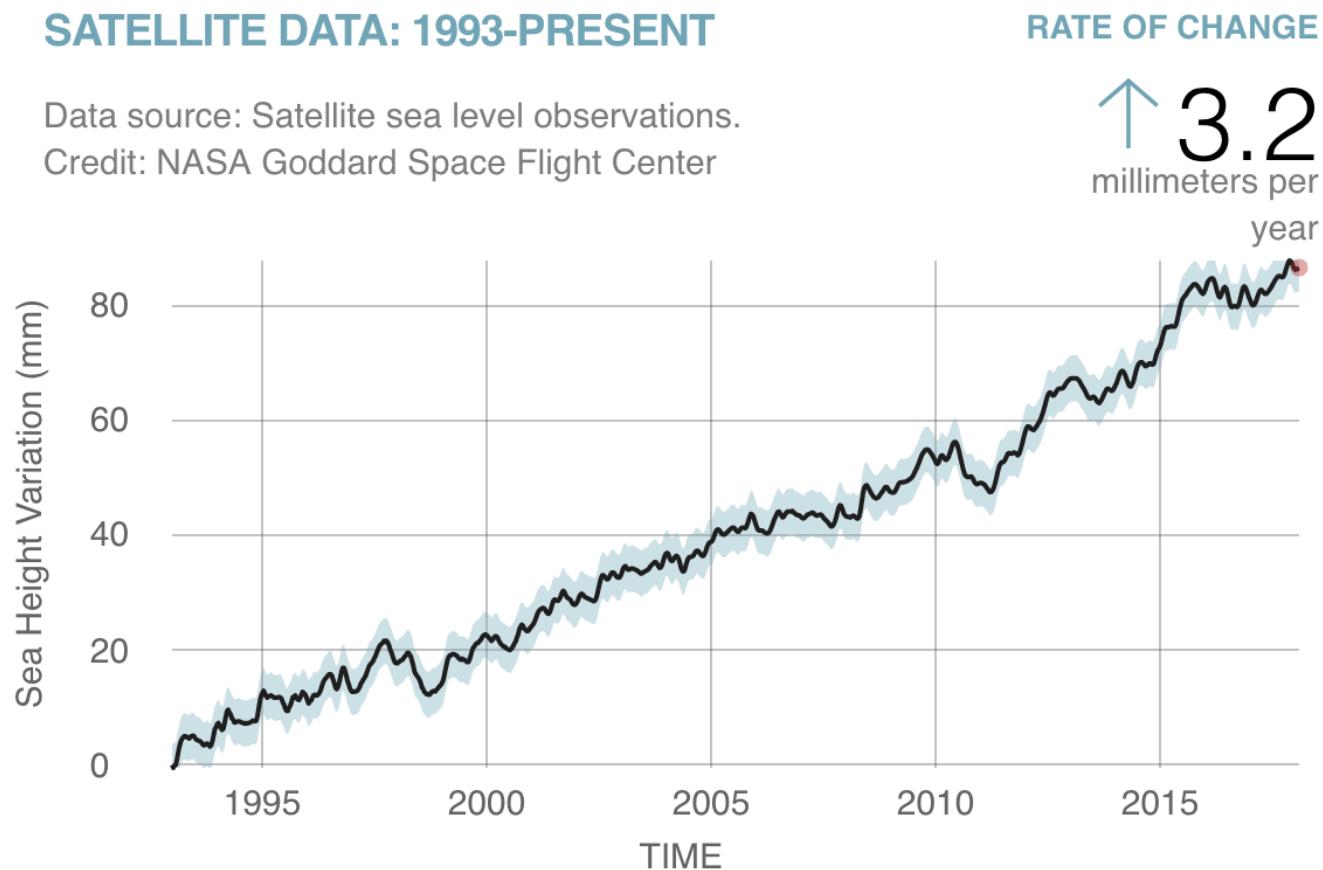
Teacher Background Information

Using a variety of methods, scientists have concluded that global sea level – the average height of the sea surface across the planet – has varied substantially throughout history, especially in response to the ice ages. In recent history, starting around 7,000 years ago, sea level became quite steady, but over the last century, it's been rising. Global tide measurements from tide gauges suggest the global sea level rose approximately 3.4 millimeters (0.13 inches) per year over the past century. The New York City area, alone, has experienced roughly a foot of sea-level rise in the past century. (That's measured at a tide gauge near Battery Park just off the southern tip of Manhattan. While tide gauges are one way we measure sea level, changes in global sea level should not be confused with tides. Tides are the regular rise and fall of the sea surface and make it appear as if the water level of the ocean is always changing. But tides represent normal changes in the sea level that we expect to see daily and monthly.)

How do we know sea level is rising? Sea level is measured by monitoring stations on the shoreline

and at sea. Satellites also collect data on the height of the sea level. There are more than 120 sea-level monitoring stations in the US and 240 additional stations worldwide. By looking at data from these stations over periods of 30 years or more, trends can be identified at individual stations and compared with other stations. This gives scientists useful information about local conditions. Those data can also be used to calculate the global average sea level and study it over time, giving scientists a picture of what's happening to the ocean on a planet-wide scale. Sea level has been measured at some stations for more than a century, providing data about sea level going back to 1880.

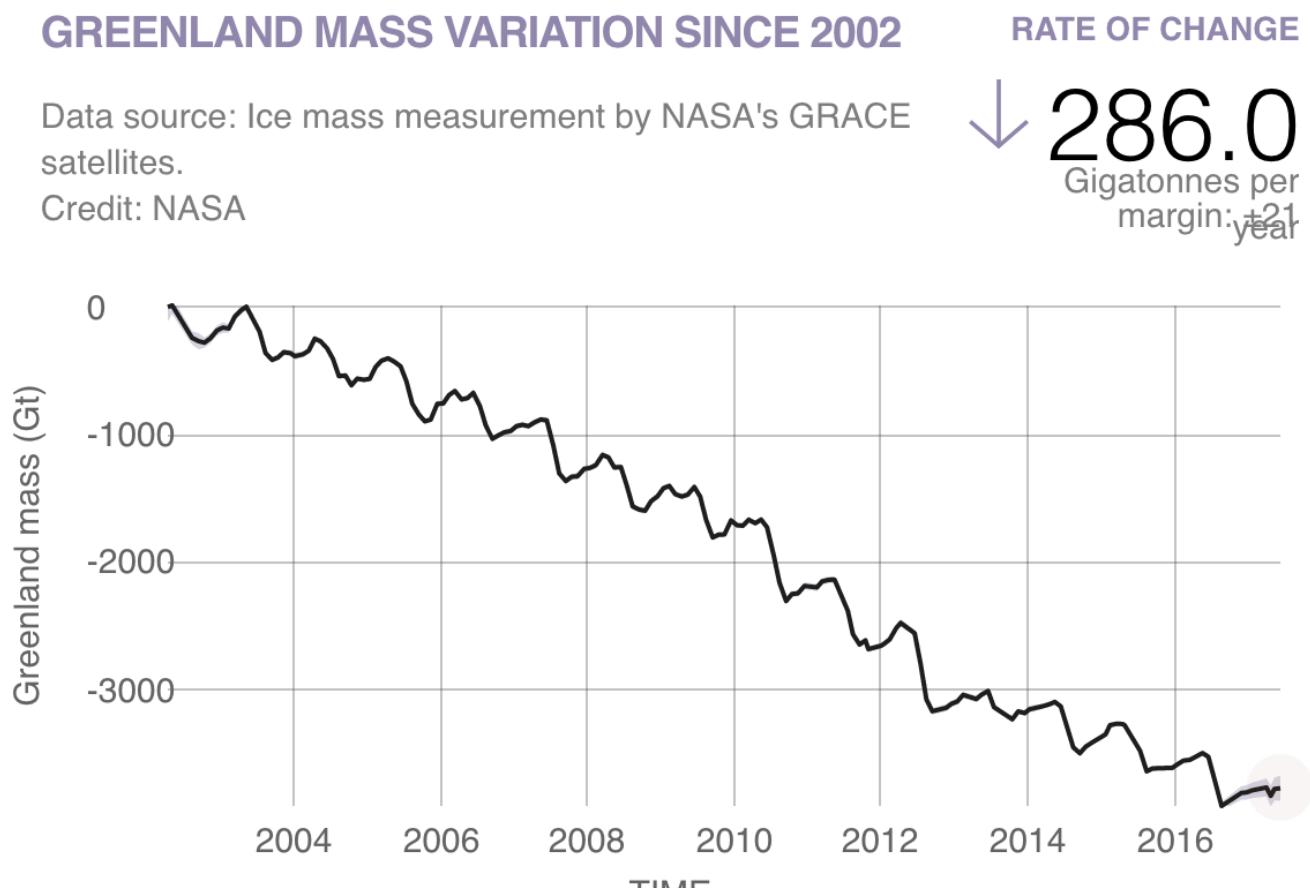
Sea Level



It's important to note that when sea level rises, the total amount of water on Earth isn't increasing. Instead, the volume of liquid that fills the ocean basins is growing, raising the elevation of the sea's

surface and spilling ocean water onto low-lying land. The extra volume of seawater comes from two places:

1. Melting ice sheets and glaciers on land add water to the sea. (See the “[What's Causing Sea-Level Rise: Land Ice Vs. Sea Ice](#)” activity for more information about how melting ice contributes to sea level rise.) Of the total contributed by glaciers to rising sea levels, the Antarctic ice sheet may contribute about 10 percent, Greenland’s ice sheet adds about 30 percent¹, and the lower latitude small glaciers and ice caps, which make up only about four percent of the total land-ice area, have added as much as 60 percent since the 1990s ([Meier, et al., 2007](#)).



1. The second, and less obvious, cause for rising sea level is thermal expansion. Water expands

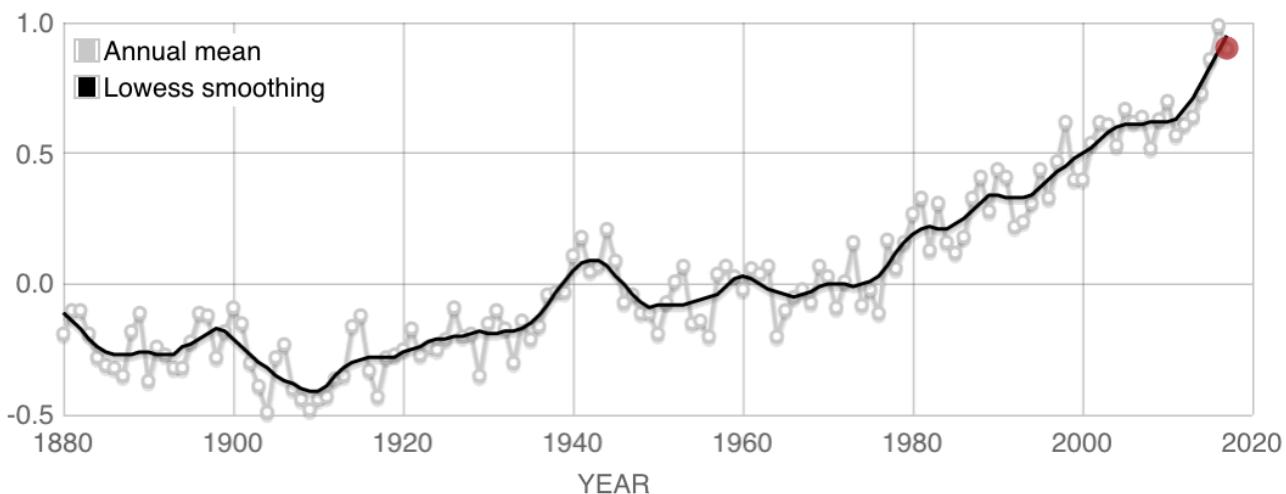
as it warms, so the more heat energy the ocean absorbs, the more space its water requires. [It turns out the ocean can absorb a lot of heat](#), so as the atmospheric temperature rises, so does the ocean temperature.

Atmospheric temperature is rising on land, near the ocean's surface and in the lowest layer of the atmosphere as a result of increased levels of CO₂. Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has increased by 39 percent. The majority of CO₂ from human activity is created by burning fossil fuels that we use for heating, electricity and transportation. Much of this CO₂ will stay in the atmosphere for thousands of years, trapping heat in the atmosphere as a result of the greenhouse effect.

Global Temperature

GLOBAL LAND-OCEAN TEMPERATURE INDEX

Data source: NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies (GISS). Credit: NASA/GISS



So global sea level is currently rising as a result of both ocean thermal expansion and glacier melt, with each accounting for about half of the observed sea-level rise, and each caused by recent increases in global mean temperature. From 1961 to 2003, sea level rose due to thermal expansion and glacier melt (small glaciers, ice caps, ice sheets) at a rate of 1.11 millimeters (0.04 inches) per year². Between 1993 and 2003, the contribution to sea-level rise increased for both sources to 2.79 millimeters (0.11 inches) per year ([IPCC AR4 WG1, 2007](#)). So, not only is sea level rising, but also it is rising at a faster rate than in the past. Currently, it is rising at a rate of over three millimeters per year.

