



Number of extreme wave events exceeding 8m in oceanic regions, 2008–15

Metadata

File Identifier

4d7190aa-1033-93a3-19bd-94f52c4102bc

Language

eng

Character Set

Character Set Code

utf8

Hierarchy Level

Scope Code

dataset

Hierarchy Level Name

dataset

Contact

Responsible Party

Organisation Name

Environmental Reporting, Ministry for the Environment and Statistics New Zealand

Position Name

Analyst

Contact Info

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Role

Role Code

distributor

Date Stamp

Date

2016-10-23

Metadata Standard Name

ANZLIC Metadata Profile: An Australian/New Zealand Profile of AS/NZS ISO 19115:2005, Geographic information - Metadata

Metadata Standard Version

1.1

Reference System Info**Reference System****Reference System Identifier****Identifier****Code**

2193

Identification Info**Data Identification****Citation****Citation****Title**

Number of extreme wave events exceeding 8m in oceanic regions, 2008-15

Date**Abstract**

Extreme wave indexes estimate the occurrence of extreme wave events in coastal and oceanic waters. Extreme wave indexes estimate the number of times a significant wave height exceeds one of three threshold values for at least 12 hours in 24 marine regions. The three wave-height thresholds are four metres, six metres, and eight metres. This indicator estimates the exceedances of a wave-height threshold for each year from 2008 to 2015 in oceanic regions. Significant wave height is a measure of the 'typical' wave height in a place over a time period. It is four times the standard deviation of the water surface if, for example, you were to measure water moving up and down a jetty piling for an hour. The largest individual wave will typically have a height around twice the significant wave height. We use three wave-height thresholds because of the regional variation in extreme wave events. In general, the north experiences less exposure to consistently strong winds, and the waves generated by them, than the south. Four-metre tall waves are considered extreme in the northern-most parts of New Zealand but are more common in the south. For the southern-most parts of New Zealand, eight-metre waves better represent extreme wave events. This dataset relates to the number of extreme wave events exceeding the eight metre threshold in oceanic regions.

Status**Progress Code**

completed

Point Of Contact**Responsible Party****Organisation Name**

Environmental Reporting, Ministry for the Environment and Statistics New Zealand

Position Name

Analyst

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distributor

Resource Maintenance

Maintenance Information

Maintenance And Update Frequency

Maintenance Frequency Code

irregular

Resource Format

Format

Name

*.xml

Version

Unknown

Descriptive Keywords

Keywords

Keyword

New Zealand

Type

Keyword Type Code

theme

Thesaurus Name

Citation

Title

ANZLIC Jurisdictions

Date

Edition

Version 2.1

Edition Date

Date

2008-10-29

Identifier

Identifier

Code

<http://asdd.ga.gov.au/asdd/profileinfo/anzlic-jurisdic.xml#anzlic-jurisdic>

Cited Responsible Party

Responsible Party

Organisation Name

ANZLIC the Spatial Information Council

Role

Role Code

custodian

Descriptive Keywords

Keywords

Keyword

MARINE

Keyword

MARINE-Biology

Keyword

FAUNA-Vertebrates

Keyword

ECOLOGY-Habitat

Keyword

BOUNDARIES

Type

Keyword Type Code

theme

Thesaurus Name

Citation

Title

ANZLIC Search Words

Date

Edition

Version 2.1

Edition Date

Date

2008-05-16

Identifier

Identifier

Code

<http://asdd.ga.gov.au/asdd/profileinfo/anzlic-theme.xml#anzlic-theme>

Cited Responsible Party

Responsible Party

Organisation Name

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custodian

Resource Constraints

Legal Constraints

Use Limitation

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Language

eng

Character Set

Character Set Code

utf8

Topic Category Code

environment

Extent

EX _ Extent

Geographic Element

EX _ Geographic Description

Identifier

Authority

Citation

Title

ANZMet Lite Country codelist

Date

Edition

Version 1.0

Edition Date

Date

2009-03-31

Identifier

Identifier

Code

<http://asdd.ga.gov.au/asdd/profileinfo/anzlic-country.xml#Country>

Cited Responsible Party
Responsible Party
Organisation Name
ANZLIC the Spatial Information Council

Role
Role Code
custodian

Code
nzl

Extent
EX_ Extent
Geographic Element
EX_ Geographic Bounding Box
160.609831-171.200739-55.949296-25.888259

Distribution Info

Distribution
Transfer Options
Digital Transfer Options
On Line
Online Resource
Linkage
URL
<https://data.mfe.govt.nz/layer/53505-number-of-extreme-wave-events-exceeding-8m-in-oceanic-regions-200815/>

Data Quality Info

DQ_ Data Quality
Scope
DQ_ Scope
Level
Scope Code
dataset
Level Description
Scope Description
Other
dataset

Lineage

LI_ Lineage
Statement

Source: NIWA Method: We only include wave events where the relevant height threshold was exceeded for a minimum of 12 hours. This means that there was both a high tide (when overtopping and damage to coastal infrastructure, for example, is most likely) and a low tide during an event. We estimate extreme wave indexes for 24 regions around New Zealand, comprising 18 coastal and six oceanic regions. The 18 coastal regions cover the area from the shoreline to 100km from the coast and correspond to those used by the MetService for marine weather forecasts. The six oceanic regions cover New Zealand's Exclusive Economic Zone. The indexes were generated using NIWA's operational wave forecasting model (NZWAVE-12). This model has a 12km resolution and models wave heights using: - wind from NIWA's NZLAM-12 weather forecast model - swell from NIWA's global wave forecast model For more information on methodology, including limitations, please refer to Gorman (2016).

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