

Antarctica (Australia)	Casey, Davi and Mawson Stations	Pressure	600-kg concrete moorings containing gauges in areas relatively free of icebergs have operated for eight years at Mawson and Davis and at Casey for five. A new shore gauge at Mawson will use an inclined borehole to the sea, heated to stop the water from freezing. Access to the sea was gained via an inclined bore hole, with the gauge and electronics in a sealed fibre glass dome at the top of the hole
	Macquarie Island	Acoustic and Pressure	
Australia	Long Term (National Network) State Operated-	SEAFRAME Electromagnetic Tide Pole, Acoustic, Float, Pressure, Bubbler, Radar (in most cases Vegapuls), Gas purge, Radar with Shaft encoder	Operated by Bureau of Meteorology, Australia. Please see www.icsm.gov.au publication “Australian Tides Manual” For details of which type deployed where. As most of the permanent gauges are installed by other Agencies details can be sought.
	Short Term (AHS)	InterOcean S4 Pressure gauge Or RBR TGR-1050	Bottom mounted and usually installed with a tide staff
Brazil	Long-term stations and one year ports stations	Kalesto OTT – radar sensor RLS OTT Impulse radar sensor	Sensor without pipe well
		SE 200 OTT – float-operated shaft encoder	Well pipe with 200 mm diameter and 4 orifices of 2mm
	Short-term (hydrography)	Thalimedes stand alone - float shaft Encoder - OTT	Well pipe with 200 mm diameter and 4 orifices of 2mm
		Analogic float gauge	Well pipe with 200 mm/300mm diameter and 2/4 orifices of 2mm

Chile	Long-term (National Network)	<p>17 stations with satellite transmission data capabilities. Vaisala 555C DCP Differential Pressure Transducer (vented) DRUCK PTX 1830</p> <p>3 self-contained platform Aanderaa Instruments -water level sensor 3190 (vented pressure transducer) - datalogger 3634</p>	<p>Usually sea level sensor housed inside PVC Hydraulic 50 mm and installed with tide staff. Deploy depending of the pier characteristics.</p> <p>Please see Chile National presentation at TWLWG1 http://www.iho-ohi.net/mtg_docs/com_wg/IHOTC/TWLWG1/Chile.pdf</p>
	Short-term (hydrography)	<p>Aanderaa Instruments -water level sensor 3190 (vented pressure transducer) - datalogger 3634</p>	

Denmark	Long Term National Network operated by Danish Maritime Safety Authority (DaMSA) 9 stations in inner Danish waters	Acoustic	In a well. Data are transmitted every 10 minutes and made available at web page. See web page for DaMSA): http://ifm.frv.dk/index.asp?LANG=ENG
	Short term (for hydrography in Greenlandic waters)	Pressure	
	Long Term National Network operated by Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI) 15 stations in Danish Waters	Pressure sensor supplemented with temperature or temperature plus conductivity	In a well Data are transmitted every 10 minutes and made available at web page. Map: http://www.dmi.dk/dmi/index/danmark/vandstand.htm and station list: http://www.dmi.dk/dmi/index/hav/maledata/stationsliste.htm Map and station list also includes gauges operated by DaMSA and DCA.
	Long Term National Network operated by Danish Coastal Authority (DCA) 41 stations in Danish Waters	24 pressure gauges	Typically in plastic, iron or steel pipe
		17 float gauges	Typically in a well or steel pipe
	Long Term National Network operated by Danish National Space Center 3 stations in Greenlandic waters	Sensor: Aanderaa WLR7 pressure, salinity, temperature sensor, air pressure sensor: Vaisala PTU-200 Class A	Configuration: metal pipe attached to pier
	Short term for geodetic field work	Sensor: Global Water WL16 pressure sensor (auto air pressure and temperature compensation)	Configuration: weight-down sensor deployed by cable from coast
France	Long-term RONIM network (National Network)	Krohne radars – ELTA dataloggers – OTT HDR DCP – ADSL/GPRS modems	Operated by SHOM Stilling well or open air
	Short-term (hydrography)	Sea-Bird SBE 26plus	Moored
Japan	Long-term (National Network)	Japan Coast Guard (JCG) • Digital Float Type Tide Gauge - DFT - Sonic Corporation	Tide stations in Japan are operated several national and local governmental organizations including JCG, JMA, and GSI. Sea level data observed at tide stations of three organizations are transmitted to the headquarters of each organization on real-time base. And then, JCG and GSI send the data to JMA in real-time for the purpose of the disaster prevention.

		Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) • Digital Float Type Tide Gauge • Acoustic Tide Gauge • Acoustic Tide Gauge with Sounding Tube Geographical Survey Institute (GSI) • Digital Float Type Tide Gauge	Real-time sea level information of tide stations around Japan is available on the following site: http://bosaidata.kishou.go.jp/marine/choui_map.html
	Antarctica Syowa Station	Pressure Gauge – Meisei Electric Co., Ltd.	Operated by Japan Coast Guard. 30-second interval data are transmitted to Japan once an hour.
	Short-term (hydrography)	Pressure Gauge – Rigo Co., Ltd.	Bottom mounted and usually installed with a tide staff.
Korea Republic of	Long-term (National Network)	Mechanical Float Type Tide Gauge with digital output A-OTT(28 stations) - 28 stations	A digital observation began while starting telemetering system in an after 1997. Currently our country is operating 39 Tidal stations. the Tidal station of a past analogue became a digital method in incense on expansion to national ocean observation network, and it is expanded with a monitoring system to let ocean physics investigation system. Data collected in 39 Tidal stations are servicing real time through the CDMA(Code division multiple access) The goal is determine coastal marine boundaries by basic tidal datums and support for tsunami and storm surge warning systems, climate monitoring, coastal processes and tectonic research.
		Micro Wave(MIROS, SM-094) - 11 stations	The Microwave equipment therefore provides accurate range measurements and high long term stability. Due to the low frequency of operation, fog, rain and water spray will not cause measurement problems. It is the equipment which is very suitable by a watch of a storm surge. Also, compare it to other equipment, and installation of observation equipment is easy.
	Short-term (hydrography and shoreline mapping)	RBR TGR-2050	Bottom mounted and usually installed with a tide staff
		Aanderaa WLR7	High precision quartz pressure transducer housed in a pressure case. Measurement cycle is triggered by a high precision clock. Integration time of the pressure measurements eliminates pressure fluctuations due to waves.

New Zealand	Long-term National Network	Gas bubbler with Paroscientific PS2 pressure sensor, downward ultrasonic, downward radar	Network of 18 sites at open coast locations around New Zealand and Chatham Island operated by the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research Ltd. See http://www.niwa.co.nz/our-services/online-services/sea-levels .
	Long-term National Network	Druck PTX 1830 vented pressure sensors	Network of 17 sites around New Zealand and on off-shore islands established to monitor sea level for tsunamis. Other equipment at sites includes Quanterra digitiser and datalogger, GPS for timing, backup battery power supply. Data transmission at 1Hz using DSL router, CDMA or VSAT. Network established and maintained by Land Information NZ in partnership with GNS Science. See http://www.linz.govt.nz/hydro/tidal-info/gauges/sea-level-data-downloads/index.aspx .
	Long-term port installations	Various sub-surface pressure transducers, float and stilling well, down-looking radar and ultrasonic systems	Sites operated independently by either the local port company or regional council.
	Antarctica	Gas bubbler with Paroscientific PS2 pressure sensor	Site at Scott Base operated by the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research Ltd and Antarctica NZ.
		Geokon 4500ALV vented vibrating wire pressure sensor	Site at Cape Roberts operated by Land Information NZ.
	Short-term (hydrographic surveys)	Valeport 740, Troll 700 vented	Deployed by private hydro survey companies
Portugal	Long-term (National Network)	Analog and Digital Float Tide Gauges (OTT), Pressure (Valeport 740, Druck PDCR 1830), Acoustic (Aquatrak), Radar (Krohne, Vegapuls)	Operated by the Portuguese Hydrographic Institute (Instituto Hidrográfico). Radars: installed in open air. Acoustic sensor: installed in stilling well. Pressure sensors (vented): bottom mounted and usually installed with a tide staff.
		Float, Acoustic (Aquatrak)	Operated by the Portuguese Geographic Institute (Instituto Geográfico Português). Installed in stilling wells.
		Radar (Vegapuls), Pressure	Operated by the University of the Azores, Department of Oceanography and Fisheries (Universidade dos Açores, Departamento de Oceanografia e Pescas). Radars: installed in stilling wells or open air.
	Short-term (hydrography)	Pressure (Valeport 740, LevelTROLL 700)	Operated by the Portuguese Hydrographic Institute (Instituto Hidrográfico). Vented pressure gauges.

South Africa and Namibia	Long-term (National Network)-12 gauges	OTT Radar tide gauge- Connected via modem 4x fitted with OTT DCP satellite transmitters	Fitted on davit extending 1.4m from quay wall, 1.2m in height. Surveyed into National benchmark network.
South Pacific Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Project Nations (12 Pacific Island countries participating in the project are the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu)	Long Term	SEAFRAME	Operated by Bureau of Meteorology, Australia funded by Australian Agency for International Development More details at http://www.bom.gov.au/pacificsealevel/index.shtml

Spain	Long-term National Network	Pressure Gauge – Aanderaa WLTS 3791 Acoustic Tide Gauge Radar MIROS	<p>Operated by Puertos del Estado. Real-time sea level information of tide stations around Spain is available on the following site.</p> <p>http://www.puertos.es/en/oceanografia_y_meteorologia/redes_de_medida/index.html</p> <p>The REDMAR tide gauge network is in operation since 1992. The goal is the real time monitoring of sea level and the generation of historical series for their further study. At this moment the network is composed of 6 SONAR acoustic sensors, 3 Aanderaa pressure sensors and 33 MIROS radar sensors. The latter ones also measure agitation.</p>
	Long-term National Network	Mechanical Float Type Tide Gauge with digital output AOTT Radar tide gauge	<p>Operated by Instituto Español de Oceanografía</p> <p>The Spanish Institute of Oceanography Network: established in 1943, most of the longer time series of sea level belong to this network of 12 stations based on mechanical float gauges with digital output. The measurement system is composed of two different instruments: the classical mechanical float tide gauge (AOTT) and an optical or electromagnetic codifier for converting the lineal movement of the wire float to a digital value with a precision of millimetres or centimetres. The acquisition system can be a datalogger or a PC computer both with a modem connexion to transmit the data from the tide gauge station to the data centre in Madrid. In Algeciras, Santander y Tarifa there is also a radar sensor with a datalogger and modem connection. The actual configuration of the stations provides data every 5 or 10 minutes. Only the station of Palma de Mallorca provides data every minute in order to monitor the seiches.</p>
	Long-term National Network	Mechanical float gauges with digital output OTT models OWK16 / OTT 20.030 /SEBA R20 - radar sensors VEGA model VEGAPULS62	<p>Operated by Instituto Geográfico Nacional</p>

	Short-term (hydrography)	Valeport 740 Pressure Gauge	Operated by Spanish Hydrographic Office Vented strain gauge
United Kingdom	Long-term (National Network) [see http://www.pol.ac.uk/ntslf/tgi/]	Full Tide Bubbler	Low flow of dry air fed down air tube to the top of the pressure point. Bubbles released when air pressure and water pressure are equal; air line is proportional to the weight of the water column
		Mid Tide Bubbler	Similar to above –single measuring nozzle mounted at mid-tide height allowing it to be accurately levelled into geodetic network.
		Direct Pressure Transducer	Differential transducers contained in a watertight housing. The copper nozzle, transducer measuring port and connecting tube are filled with oil so the pressure is transmitted to the crystal element via the oil, thus keeping the transducer components free from the effects of the saltwater.
		Rosemount WaveRadar Rex wave/tide gauges (see http://www.channelcoast.org)	Downward-looking microwave radar technique to measure distance to the sea surface
	Short-term (hydrography and shoreline mapping)	Valeport offshore 730 (now known as Valeport Midas WLR)	Precision Resonant Quartz transducer. Optional strain gauge transducer. The interior of the sensor is exposed directly to the water via a captive oil-filled tube.
		Valeport 740 (1 & 2 bar)	Vented strain gauge (no stilling well), with stainless steel mounting bracket.
		InterOcean Systems S4A with P sensor for tides	Silicon semi-conductor strain gauge. Solid state, no moving parts, temperature compensated. Housed in a spherical, glass-filled cycloaliphatic epoxy mooring rod, titanium 6 AL-4V
		Valeport miniTIDE	Temperature compensated piezo-resistive pressure transducer.
		Aanderaa WLR7	High precision quartz pressure transducer housed in a pressure case. Measurement cycle is triggered by a high precision clock. Integration time of the pressure measurements eliminates pressure fluctuations due to waves.
United States	Long-term (National Network)	Aquatrak downward sound pulse – Sutron Xpert DCP	Sounding tube within 6-inch diameter protective well with parallel plates and 2-inch orifice
		Paroscientific pressure (vented) – Sutron Xpert DCP	Dual- air driven pressure bubbler orifices separated by 1 m vertically
	Short-term (hydrography and shoreline mapping)	Aquatrak downward sound pulse – Sutron 8210 DCP	Sounding tube within 6-inch diameter protective well with parallel plates and 2-inch orifice
		Paroscientific pressure (vented) – Sutron 8210 DCP	Single orifice air-driven bubbler – usually installed with tide staff