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PII: S0278-4343(16)30392-2
DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.csr.2016.11.002
Reference: CSR3501

To appear in: *Continental Shelf Research*

Received date: 19 July 2016
Revised date: 17 October 2016
Accepted date: 3 November 2016

Cite this article as: Aaron Micallef, Aggeliki Georgiopoulou, Joshu Mountjoy, Veerle A.I. Huvenne, Claudio Lo Iacono, Timothy Le Bas, Paola Del Carlo and Daniel Cunarro Otero, Outer shelf seafloor geomorphology along a carbonate escarpment: The eastern Malta Plateau, Mediterranean Sea, *Continental Shelf Research,* http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.csr.2016.11.002

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Aaron Micallef[a]*, Aggeliki Georgiopoulou[b,c], Joshu Mountjoy[d], Veerle A.I. Huvenne[e], Claudio Lo Iacono[e], Timothy Le Bas[e], Paola Del Carlo[f], Daniel Cunarro Otero[a]

[a] Marine Geology and Seafloor Surveying, Department of Geosciences, University of Malta, Msida, MSD 2080, Malta.

[b] UCD School of Earth Sciences, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland.

[c] UCD Earth Institute, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland.

[d] National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research, Wellington, New Zealand.

[e] Marine Geoscience, National Oceanography Centre, University of Southampton Waterfront Campus, European Way, Southampton, UK.

[f] Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia, Sezione di Pisa, via della Faggiola 32, 56126, Pisa Italy.

*Corresponding author. Tel.: +356 23403613. aaron.micallef@um.edu.mt;

ABSTRACT

Submarine carbonate escarpments, documented in numerous sites around the world, consist of thick exposures of Mesozoic shallow water carbonate sequences - primarily limestones and dolomites - with reliefs of >1 km and slope gradients of >70°. Whilst most research efforts have focused on the processes that shaped carbonate escarpments into complex and extreme terrains, little attention has been paid to the geomorphology of shelves upslope of carbonate escarpments. In this study we investigate high resolution geophysical, sedimentological and visual data