Calcareous nannofossils in tsunamigenic deposits: A Cape Verde case-study

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Calcareous nannofossils have been used with a variable degree of success in the study of tsunamigenic deposits (e.g. 1755 historical Lisbon; 2004 Lhok Nga, Sumatra, Indonesia; 2011 Sendai Plain, Japan; Andrade et al., 2003; Paris et al., 2010; Szczucinski et al., 2012). Under the project UNTIeD (unlock the megatsunami deadlock), which focuses on the study of tsunamigenic deposits in the context of the Macaronesia region of the Cape Verde Archipelago, field samples were collected from several potential tsunamigenic sedimentary units on Santiago Island (northern and southwestern sectors) and processed according to a new sample preparation method (under development) in order to study and interpret the nannofossil content in coastal settings. Preliminary results, including a new, biogenic micron-sized nannolith description, will be presented.

References

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