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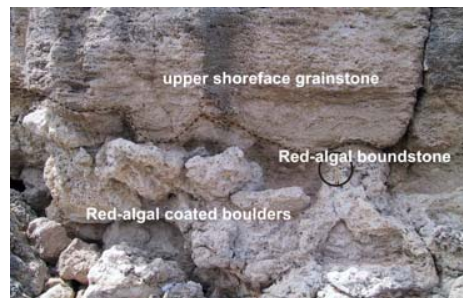
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Education: PhD. (Carbonate sedimentology) 2002, University of Copenhagen.

Research areas:

My PhD focused on the sedimentology of cool-water carbonates. Exceptionally well-preserved Pleistocene temperate-water carbonate platforms are found in narrow coastal basins on the east coast of Rhodes, Greece. The basins developed along the mountainous and highly dissected modern coast on a 'basement' consisting of metamorphosed Cretaceous and Jurassic limestones of the Hellenic Nappes. During the Pliocene this basement became faulted and karstified and a series of steep-sided highs and deep bays were formed, limiting siliciclastic input. In the Late Pliocene - early Pleistocene a transgression drowned the area, followed by later uplift and relative sea-level fall in the Pleistocene. Narrow temperate-water carbonate platforms formed, dominated by grainstones and bindstones deposited in the nearshore environment of the embayed coast.

All aspects of sedimentary environments can be found ranging from aeolian dunes, coastal reefs and to deep-water *Lophelia*-coral mounds. The uplifted Pleistocene carbonate platforms on Rhodes thus form an exceptionally well-preserved and complete system of temperate-water carbonate deposition. During the Pleistocene, the carbonate platforms responded by downstepping and re-organization in a repeated self-healing process forming spectacular terraces corresponding to previous sea-level stands. The study area contains a natural laboratory for the study of palaeoecology, sequence stratigraphy and sedimentology in temperate-water carbonates and their response to relative changes in sea level on both the long term glacio-eustatic and shorter period tectonic scales.



1) Alternating stormbeds and offshore beds in a transgressive setting. 2) Carbonate deposition on top of a sequence boundary
