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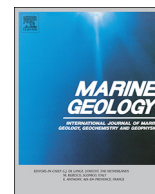
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Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “Carbonate delta drift: A new sediment drift type” [Mar. Geol. 401 (2018) 98–111]

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The authors regret the mistake in the drawing of the delta drift architecture in figure 11.

The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.

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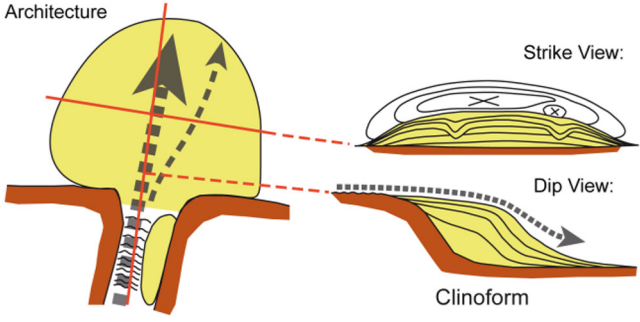
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Characteristics of a delta drift			
Fabrics/Textures	Dominant Grain Size Range	Sedimentary Features	Bedding Style
generally sand size-dominated; proximal part: coarsening upward; bioclastic pkstn-gnstn to gnstn-rdstn; distal part: bioclastic wkstn-pkstn	proximal part: coarsening upward; medium to fine to granular-coarse; distal part: very fine to fine	medium to pervasive bioturbation; well-sorted; normal- to inverse grading; hardgrounds; chalk	no-lamination or bedding; tabular sheets; intervals of varying textures; strike and dip lengths up to kms
<p>Architecture</p>  <p>The diagram illustrates the architecture of a delta drift. On the left, a 3D view shows a delta lobe (yellow) extending from a platform (brown) into a gateway (red). A red line indicates the strike view, and a dashed line indicates the dip view. The strike view shows horizontal bedding (yellow and white layers) with a red 'X' marking a specific location. The dip view shows a cliniform slope (yellow) with a dashed arrow indicating the direction of flow. The word 'Cliniform' is written below the dip view.</p>			
Geometry	Transport Processes	Source Factory	Resedimentation Process
width: 16-17 km length: ca. 25 km volume: 142-185 km ³ slope angles: 1°-3° (upper) 3°-5° (middle)	quasi-steady concentrated flow; predominantly downslope, subordinate along-slope	skeletal grains, bioclast, from platform-top and gateway; surface water primary production	wind-driven bottom current transport and erosion; offbank sweeping from waves and tidal or wind currents; water column fallout (pelagic)