**Meteoric 10Be analysis of a deeply weathered dolomite soil profile in the central Guizhou Plateau, SW China**

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The Guizhou Plateau is a typical subtropical mountainous karst area where carbonate rocks contain very few insoluble residues causing the slow soil production rate. Moreover, serious soil erosion leads to karst rocky desertification and land degradation in this area. Quantification of soil formation age and rate thus is vital for understanding carbonate weathering and scientifically evaluating the sustainability of soil resources. Meteoric 10Be and element geochemical analysis were applied in a regolith profile with a thickness of 2.7 meters on the early Triassic dolomite bedrock at Pingba, Guizhou, SW China. Unlike the regular “bulge” or “decline” type, the concentrations of meteoric 10Be increase with soil depth and enrich at the soil-rock interface. We suggest that this trend is controlled by soil pH value that averages with value of 5 in soil and it abruptly increases to more than 8 at the soil-rock interface. This geochemical barrier results in Be isotopes and some other elements precipitating in the alkaline region. Correcting for potential losses of meteoric 10Be based on 9Be mass losses in the regolith profile, the minimum soil residence age was estimated to be 0.46 Ma. The related maximum soil production rate of 5.89 m/Ma was evaluated for the Pingba profile, which is faster than the previous estimation of 1.27 m/Ma from acid-insoluble residue content and bedrock dissolution rate. This work is the first attempt of meteoric 10Be employed on the carbonate regolith, not only providing a choice for the soil study in the karst area but also expanding the knowledge of meteoric 10Be geochemical behaviors in different soil types.