## The Hulu Cave <sup>14</sup>C record

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Of a plethora of research directions, one of Wally's first involved <sup>14</sup>C [1]. Indeed, even in the focused field of <sup>14</sup>C as applied to cave deposits, he started the field [2]. He also led the development of U/Th dating [3]. He then pursued and nurtured these research threads (among many others) for 6 decades plus. Thus, it was not a surprise to the senior author when, 3 weeks before his passing, the topic of discussion turned to <sup>14</sup>C and U/Th dating at Hulu Cave, an effort that Wally supported whole-heartedly and helped to fund. Results of this work had been published only weeks earlier [4].

3 stalagmites from Hulu Cave are particularly suitable for <sup>14</sup>C calibration as they have unusually low and apparently stable dead carbon fractions, equivalent to 470 y. 520 pairs of <sup>14</sup>C and U/Th analyses yield a record of atmospheric <sup>14</sup>C/<sup>12</sup>C from 11 to 54 ky B.P. The older portion completes a precise calibration back to the limits of the <sup>14</sup>C timescale.

Considering the full record, past atmospheric  $\Delta^{14}$ C levels are generally higher than pre-industrial values, with glacial  $\Delta^{14}$ C values up to +700 per mil (equivalent to <sup>14</sup>C ages 5200 younger than U/Th ages) correlated with the Laschamp excursion and with Heinrich Stadial 4. Millennial-scale variability can generally be attributed to geomagnetic field changes, but some millennial-scale variations as well as a long dimunition of  $\Delta^{14}$ C broadly associated with Termination I, can be attributed in part to marine carbon cycle changes associated with climate shifts.

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