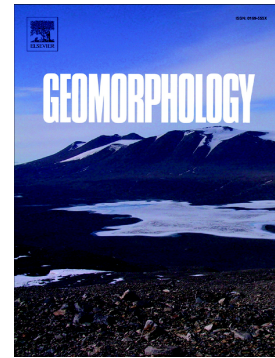


## Accepted Manuscript

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PII: S0169-555X(18)30203-4  
DOI: doi:[10.1016/j.geomorph.2018.05.010](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geomorph.2018.05.010)  
Reference: GEOMOR 6397  
To appear in: *Geomorphology*  
Received date: 11 October 2017  
Revised date: 7 May 2018  
Accepted date: 12 May 2018

Please cite this article as: Marjan Temovski, István Futó, Marianna Túri, László Palcsu, Sulfur and oxygen isotopes in the gypsum deposits of the Provalata sulfuric acid cave (Macedonia). The address for the corresponding author was captured as affiliation for all authors. Please check if appropriate. *Geomorphology* (2017), doi:[10.1016/j.geomorph.2018.05.010](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geomorph.2018.05.010)

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**Sulfur and oxygen isotopes in the gypsum deposits of the Provalata sulfuric acid cave  
(Macedonia)**

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**Highlights**

- Use of both  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  and  $\delta^{34}\text{S}$  in the study of gypsum deposits from a sulfuric acid cave
- Positive correlation between  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  and  $\delta^{34}\text{S}$  due to both oxygen and sulfur isotopes being concurrently affected during  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  oxidation
- Evolution of the sulfur stable isotopes in the  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  of the sulfuric acid speleogenesis

**Abstract**

Sulfur stable isotopes from cave sulfates (mainly gypsum) have been used in a number of studies to trace the source of sulfur in caves formed by sulfuric acid, but only few studies apply combined use of sulfur and oxygen stable isotopes to further understand the processes operating in sulfuric acid speleogenesis (SAS). Here we present results of a detailed study of

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