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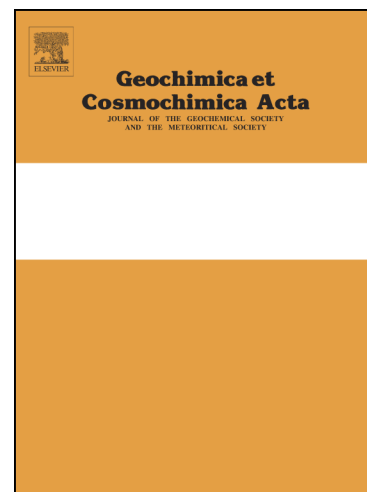
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**Clumped isotope constraints on equilibrium carbonate formation and kinetic isotope effects
in freezing soils**

Landon K. Burgener^{1,*}, Katharine W. Huntington^{1,*}, Ronald Sletten¹, James M. Watkins², Jay Quade³, Bernard Hallet¹

1 – Department of Earth and Space Sciences and Quaternary Research Center, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA

2 – Department of Earth Sciences, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, USA

3 – Department of Geosciences, The University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, USA

*Corresponding Authors: lkb57@uw.edu (L. Burgener); kate1@uw.edu (K.W. Huntington)

Abstract

The clumped and stable isotope (Δ_{47} , $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$) composition of pedogenic (soil) carbonates from cold, arid environments may be a valuable paleoclimate archive for climate change-sensitive areas at high latitudes or elevations. However, previous work suggests that the isotopic composition of cold-climate soil carbonates is susceptible to kinetic isotope effects (KIE). To evaluate the conditions under which KIE occur in cold-climate soil carbonates, we examine the Δ_{47} , $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ composition of soil carbonate pendants from Antarctica (Dry Valleys, 77°S), the High Arctic (Svalbard 79°N), the Chilean and Argentinian Andes, and the Tibetan plateau (3800-4800 m), and compare the results to local climate and water $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ records. At each site we calculate the expected equilibrium soil carbonate Δ_{47} and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values and estimate carbonate Δ_{47} and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ anomalies (observed Δ_{47} or $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ minus the expected equilibrium Δ_{47} or $\delta^{18}\text{O}$).

Additionally, we compare the measured carbonate $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ to the expected range of equilibrium soil carbonate $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values. To provide context for interpreting the Δ_{47} and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ anomalies, the soil carbonate results are compared to results for sub-glacial carbonates from two different sites, which exhibit large Δ_{47} anomalies (up to -0.29 ‰). The Antarctic and 4700 masl Chilean Andes

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