



The production rate of cosmogenic ^{10}Be at the Koefels rockslide site, Austria

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The Koefels rockslide, with a volume of 2-3 km³, involved sliding of predominantly orthogneiss (granitic and augen gneiss) from the Schartle ridge on the west side of Ötztal eastward into the mouth of Horlachtal. The dating of compressed wood fragments found in a tunnel built for a later abandoned waterworks project in the 1960s indicated an early Holocene age. In the 1990s we initiated a study to use the Koefels rockslide as a calibration site for cosmogenic ^{10}Be and ^{26}Al production rates. As the Koefels production rates were markedly higher than those from other sites, the Koefels site was not included in the final CRONUS-Earth calibration data set (Borchers et al. 2016). We discuss a re-assessment of the geomorphological interpretation of the 27 boulder and bedrock ^{10}Be exposure dates, nine of which were previously published. In light of recent dating of further buried wood pieces to 9527–9498 yr ago (Nicolussi et al. 2015), we present the ^{10}Be production rate calculated based on the Koefels data.

Borchers B. et al. 2016. Geological calibration of spallation production rates in the CRONUS-Earth project. *Quaternary Geochronology* 31: 188-198.

Nicolussi K. et al. 2015. Precise radiocarbon dating of the giant Köfels landslide (Eastern Alps, Austria). *Geomorphology* 243: 87-91.