

itate 'on the spot' screen or paper presentation for research, text entry is still orientated towards the HLF fields style previously described (Wilcock *et al* 1988), as it is ideally suited to wider data exchange, in particular to the IRDB minimum entry fields (Kra 1989; Walker & Kra 1988).

REFERENCES

- Kra, R 1989 International Radiocarbon Data Base: A Progress Report. *In* Long, A and Kra, RS, eds, Internatl ^{14}C conf, 13th, *Proc. Radiocarbon* 31(3):1067–1076.
- Walker, AJ and Kra, R 1988 Report on the International Radiocarbon Data Base (IRDB) Workshop, Archaeology and ^{14}C Conference, Groningen, The Netherlands. *Radiocarbon* 30(2): 255–258.
- Walker, AJ, Otlet, RL, Housley, RA and van der Plicht, J 1990 Operation of the Harwell UK ^{14}C Data Base and its expansion through data exchange with other laboratories. *Radiocarbon* 32(1): 31–36.
- Walker, AJ, Charlesworth, SA, Otlet, RL and Lavell, C, in press, Setting up the CBA Index of UK radiocarbon dates as a micro-computer data base. *In* Internatl symposium, Archaeology and ^{14}C , 2nd, *Proc. PACT*.
- Wilcock, JD, Otlet, RL, Walker, AJ, Charlesworth, SA and Drodge, J 1986 Establishment of a working data base for the international exchange of ^{14}C data using universal transfer formats. *In* Stuiver, M and Kra, RS, eds, Internatl ^{14}C conf, 12th, *Proc. Radiocarbon* 28(2A): 781–787.

^{14}C DATING AND MEASUREMENTS OF CLIMATIC PROXY INDICES OF LOESS SEQUENCE TO RECORD PALEOMONSOON VARIATION ON THE LOESS PLATEAU OF CHINA DURING THE LAST 16,000 YEARS

ZHOU WEIJIAN¹, AN ZHISHENG¹, JOHN HEAD², D J DONAHUE³, REN JIANZHANG¹
LIN BENHAI¹, ZHOU MINGFU¹, YAN YUANSHEG¹ and ZHANG JINGZHAO¹

A loess profile, 15 m thick, which has developed in the Baxie River Valley, west of the Loess Plateau, can be considered to be representative of loess-paleosol sequences formed over the last 16,000 years. The ^{14}C determinations of various organic fractions and thermoluminescence (TL) dates of quartz from the profile indicate that the paleosol complex, 8–4.9 m deep below the top of the profile, which can be interpreted as recording the Holocene Optimum, and reflects the prevalence of Asian summer monsoon circulation, developed between 10,000 and 6000 BP. A loess layer, 1.25 m thick, at a depth of 9.25–8 m, is characterized by low organic content, low magnetic susceptibility and more positive organic $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values. These data indicate that the loess layer records an abrupt change in Asian monsoon climate spanning 10,870–10,230 BP. A weakly pedogenic paleosol at 9.25–9.75 m depth marks the termination of the Last Glacial period and the reactivation of the summer monsoons. This paleosol spans the range from 12,500 to 11,000 BP. Two ^{14}C determinations on the humin fraction of the organic component of the base of the higher paleosol complex and the top of the lower paleosol gave ages of $10,230 \pm 230$ cal BP and $10,870 \pm 270$ cal BP, respectively. These ages mark the beginning and termination of an abrupt event involving increased dust influx under the domination of winter-monsoon conditions. This abrupt change seems to have lagged behind the equivalent Younger Dryas event found in the North Atlantic region. Further work is needed to provide an explanation for this time lag.

The organic $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values from the profile range from -21‰ to -24‰ . The more positive $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value suggested that the proportion of C3-type plants in the river valley of the loess plateau increased when summer monsoon influence strengthened, and C4-type vegetation increased when the summer monsoon influence weakened. Magnetic susceptibility and organic content were low during loess deposition, also reflecting domination of winter monsoons over summer monsoons.

¹Xi'an Laboratory of Loess and Quaternary Geology, Academia Sinica, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province 710061 People's Republic of China

²Radiocarbon Dating Research Unit, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 2601 Australia

³NSF Accelerator Facility for Radioisotope Analysis, The University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721 USA