

Preliminary uranium series dates on speleothem in the Kinta Valley and its significance in the karst landscape evolution

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Uranium series dating technique has been used in dating cave materials and give estimation of up to 500 ka. The $^{230}\text{Th}/^{234}\text{U}$ method has been proven to be the most versatile and useful of all the uranium series methods and has been applied to a wide range of materials including speleothems in which the optimal range being around 350 ka using the alpha spectrometer and 500 ka for mass spectrometer. This technique has been used in dating speleothem samples from Kinta Valley caves. The preliminary ages obtained show some indications that it can be correlated to the rate of denudation in this area. These ages when combined with the rate of denudation and studies of slope processes will help in better understanding the evolution of karst landscape.
