



## **First results from Be-7 soil erosion tracer application on cultivated field plots in the Andalusian Marl landscape**

Philipp Baumgart

Dresden University of Technology, Institute of Geography, Dresden, Germany (philipp.baumgart@tu-dresden.de)

Within the last 25 years the cosmogenic nuclide Beryllium-7 was successfully established as a suitable tracer element to detect fine scaled surface changes in a very precise way. Particularly soil erosion rates from single precipitation events were in the focus of different studies due to the short radioactive half-life of the Be-7 isotope. High sorption at topmost soil particles and immobility at given pH-values enable fine-scaled erosion modelling down to 2 mm increments. But coming up to the scale of reality, which loss of material (due to single precipitation events) can we expect in the interill sector on cultivated field plots? Further in such a highly sensitive landscape like the Andalusian Marl? First Be-7 results from two differently cultivated slope plots (1.000 m<sup>2</sup> each) with different geological background were presented due to a single precipitation event in march 2013. Moreover, challenging limitations of the fine increment, site-dependent soil collection were discussed.