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Bi-annual to decadal ¹⁰**Be variability in firn cores from Dronning Maud Land (DML) and Berkner Island (BI), Antarctica**

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Cosmogenic Beryllium-10 (¹⁰Be) changes archived in ice cores may constitute a proxy record of solar activity beyond the era of known sunspot numbers, thus complementing concurrent radiocarbon records. The ¹⁰Be-variability at a given drill site reflects however not only the (spatially varying) production rate changes, but also atmospheric transport and local depositional patterns. This fact basically complicates straightforward interpretations of ¹⁰Be ice core records in terms of net solar activity changes. Aimed at assessing the properties of the ¹⁰Be variability at two EPICA drill sites over the last 6 centuries (covering known production rate indices including the 11-years cycle and the prominent Maunder & Spörer sunspot minima) we investigated seasonally dated firn cores at the central DML site and supplemented these ¹⁰Be -observations with a concurrent core from the more maritime BI position. Major glacio-meteorological differences of the sites concerns the ca. 2000m higher elevation of DML associated with a mean annual snow accumulation, which is lower by a factor of 2-3 compared to BI. At DML, ¹⁰Be concentrations were empirically corrected for snow accumulation changes and showed clear increases of about 30% and 40% during the Maunder and Spörer solar activity minima. Comparable enhancements are already seen at South Pole and South Greenland, whereas a surprisingly high 50% increase was observed at BI during the Maunder minimum. A significant ¹⁰Be decline during late 20th century as expected from production rate indices and clearly demonstrated for Greenland firn cores could not be found in Antarctica, however. Also the last three 11 years Schwabe-cycles investigated at DML showed significantly higher amplitudes, than what would be expected from production rate changes or from atmospheric long term observations of ⁷Be or ¹⁰Be at the coastal Neumayer Station.