



## Multi-Proxy Isotope Signature of Dolomites

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### Message from the Guest Editors

Dolomite (mineral or rock) is of great importance in carbonate research due to its predominance in the Earth's history and its occurrence in a variety of sedimentological, diagenetic, hydrothermal, and metamorphic settings. Petrographic and crystallographic characteristics (e.g., thin section analysis, CL, SEM, XRD), as well as chemical (e.g., major, minor and trace element concentrations) and isotopic signals ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ,  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ,  $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ ,  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ), of dolomites have been extensively studied in the past. The advances of new and improved analytical approaches have led to a significant increase in proxies applied to dolomite research (e.g.,  $\delta^{44}/^{40}\text{Ca}/\delta^{44}/^{42}\text{Ca}$ ,  $\delta^{26}\text{Mg}$ ,  $\delta^{11}\text{B}$ ,  $\delta^{88}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ , clumped isotopes). In recent decades, a growing number of studies have applied multi-proxy isotope approaches by combining traditional and non-traditional stable isotope systems in dolomite research. This approach has significantly improved our understanding of formation processes and environmental conditions during dolomite nucleation and precipitation.





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## Message from the Editor-in-Chief

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