Special Issue

Deformation Characteristics, Kinematic Analysis, and Formation Ages of Mylonites in the Ductile Shear Zone

Message from the Guest Editors

Ductile shear zones are narrow, planar and where the strain is locally concentrated relative to their surrounding regions and their structural styles have important implications for the regional tectonic evolution worldwide. Most of ductile structures are characterized by mylonite or high-strain (straight) gneiss which are the products of ductile deformation in the middle to lower crust, with elongation lineations, dynamic recrystallization, augen structures and S-C fabrics that strongly and necessarily have causal relationships with deformation, temperatures, shear strain, rheological parameters and various meso- and micro-structures. The shear sense, formation ages, composition of the rocks deformed, kinematic characteristics, and evolutionary history remain to be confirmed by detailed meso- and macro investigations. This Special Issue aims to contribute to the existing knowledge of the links between ductile shear zones and different types of gneiss or mylonite, and to decipher their fabric evolution or tectonic evolution which is related to strain intensities, shear type, the dynamic recrystallization process, meso- and micro-structures.

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

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Minerals welcomes submissions that report basic and applied research in mineralogy. Research areas of traditional interest are mineral deposits, mining, mineral processing and environmental mineralogy. The journal footprint also includes novel uses of elemental and isotopic analyses of minerals for petrology, geochronology and thermochronology, thermobarometry, ore genesis and sedimentary provenance. Contributions are encouraged in emerging research areas such as applications of quantitative mineralogy to the oil and gas, manufacturing, forensic science, climate change, geohazard and health sectors.

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