

Special Issue

Biom mineralization in Fossil Record

Message from the Guest Editor

Mechanical and chemical properties of mineral skeletons form bases of evolutionary success in many organisms. Microstructures and ultrastructures of mineral skeletons play an important role in the evolution of organisms. These micro- and ultrastructures are very diverse and have an evolutionary history of over half a billion years. In many groups, the micro- and ultrastructures of mineral skeletons are poorly known. The SEM study of fossils is essential for understanding the micro- and ultrastructural evolution of mineral skeletons. The crystallography (EBSD) of fossil skeletons is an emerging field of biomineralization studies. The mineral composition of the skeleton often determines its preservation potential as fossil. The mineralogical evolution of many organisms has not been investigated at all or is poorly understood. The best way to study the mineralogical evolution of organisms is to study their fossils throughout the geological time.

Guest Editor

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About the Journal

Message from the Editor-in-Chief

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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