

Special Issue

East European Craton—From Crustal Growth to Sedimentary Cover

Message from the Guest Editors

The East European Craton (EEC) is a large coherent segment of the Precambrian continental crust occupying most of Eastern and Northern Europe. A significant portion of the EEC was formed during the Proterozoic orogenesis and ultimate collision of the major components of the EEC, i.e., the Volgo-Uralia, the Sarmatia, and the Fennoscandia. Within it, an unmetamorphosed sedimentary cover has developed from the late Mesoproterozoic to recent times. Moreover, the EEC is an attractive natural laboratory for studies on the origin of various mineral deposit types, such as banded iron formation (BIF), Fe-Ti-V deposits within AMCG formations, and different types of polymetallic mineralization related to granite, granodiorite and tonalite intrusions, and others. To considerably understand the EEC geological setting and evolution, the current volume offers researchers a possibility to present their studies in a wide range of disciplines: petrology, mineralogy, geochronology, geochemistry, tectonics, basin analysis, sediment provenance, etc.

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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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