Special Issue

Minerals of Kimberlites: An Insight into Petrogenesis and the Diamond Potential of Deep Mantle Magmas

Message from the Guest Editors

Kimberlites are igneous rocks that represent the deepest magmas originated from the mantle (> 150 km). Kimberlites are economically important, as they are a major source of diamonds. Kimberlites are hybrid rocks consisting of minerals of different origins: xenogenic minerals produced by the fragmentation of foreign mantle and crustal rocks, primary minerals crystallized from kimberlite melt, and later minerals formed during the post-magmatic alteration of kimberlites. The mineralogy of individual kimberlites may be extremely variable and complex. The interpretation of mineralogical data is essential for an understanding of both kimberlite petrogenesis and diamond potential.

This Special Issue aims to cover research topics related to different aspects of kimberlite mineralogy, including groundmass mineralogy, diamonds, diamond inclusions, mantle xenoliths, and kimberlite indicator minerals, etc. Papers on kimberlite-related rocks (lamproites, lamprophyres, etc.) are also welcome.

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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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manuscripts are peer-reviewed and a first decision is provided to authors approximately 18.2 days after submission; acceptance to publication is undertaken in 2.6 days (median values for papers published in this journal in the first half of 2025).

