Special Issue

Origin of High- to Low-Temperature Seafloor Deposits: News from Mineralogy and Geochemistry

Message from the Guest Editors

The study of seafloor massive sulfide deposits counts more than 40 years since the discovery of the first hydrothermal vent site. This type of marine mineral deposit is still highly attractive for scientists. Every seafloor massive sulfide deposit exhibits unique features, which supplement a better understanding of the formation conditions of hydrothermal sulfide systems worldwide. This Special Issue intends to provide a new reference on mineralogical and geochemical features of shallow-to-deep seafloor massive sulfide deposits, which are the major carriers of base (Cu, Zn, Pb) and precious (Au, Ag) metals. One of the key issues, especially for the possible mining of seafloor massive sulfides, concerns the mode of occurrence of trace (including valuable or deleterious) elements. Since gangue minerals are important constituents of seafloor massive sulfide deposits, their studies are also warmly 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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