

Special Issue

Fake News in Paleoenvironmental and Paleophysiological Interpretations: Diagenetic Changes of Biominerals

Message from the Guest Editors

Our knowledge of biodiversity of the past comes from the remains of living organisms: fossils. Unfortunately, most often, only originally mineralized parts of the organisms, such as bones, teeth, and "shells", are preserved in the fossil record. In contrast to synthetically or geologically formed minerals, those formed by organisms (biominerals) exhibit taxa-specific composite organic–mineral structures and heterogeneous biogeochemical compositions, making biominerals prone to selective diagenetic alteration and/or dissolution. Consequently, at a given fossil locality, different preservation behaviors of biominerals can be a source of significant biases in paleoenvironmental and paleobiological interpretations, including past biodiversity. This Special Issue is dedicated to papers dealing with fossilization mechanisms of biominerals, based on analyses of modern and fossil samples, and experimental data. New data on alterations of samples in collections 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).