



Geological Evolution of The Cretaceous and Associated Mineralization

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Message from the Guest Editors

Dear Colleagues,

The Cretaceous is a special period of Earth's history including great evolutionary changes that have been rather well described but incompletely summarized in the literature. The most significant of them was anomalously high igneous activity that was associated with a specific geomagnetic field, the increased crustal production, global plate reorganization, huge emission of green-house gases, thermal climatic maximum, and significant biological transformations such as the appearance of angiosperms. They also resulted in giant energetic (mostly petroleum) and mineral resources. The latter include but are not limited to different hydrothermal deposits like granite- and adakite-related related examples, precious gemstones, rare metal ores, rare metal carbonatites, and diamondiferous kimberlites.

All these changes and events may be summarized under the concept "Cretaceous turn of geological evolution" connecting them with the critical point of Earth's history when the Solar System passed through the most distant point of its galactic orbit. This concept is probably not the only possible explanation of the data on the matter. Many researchers may prefer focusing on evolution of the Earth as itself, independently from its cosmic circumstances. The main goal of this issue is gathering of information on the mineralization that may help our understanding of the great Cretaceous evolutionary changes in their global context, based on both galactic and inner-Earth points of view.





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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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