



Clay Minerals: From Paleoclimatic and Paleoenvironmental Indicators to Industrial Raw Materials

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Deadline for manuscript
submissions:

30 May 2025

Message from the Guest Editors

Clays and clay minerals constitute important mineral resources from scientific and industrial perspectives. The genesis of clay minerals take place when low-temperature aqueous solutions interact with rocks on the Earth's surface. Certain factors such as the environment, the temperature, the amount of water available, or the type of weathered rock determine the clay minerals formed. Therefore, clay minerals can provide information about the paleoclimate or paleoenvironment under which they were formed. Besides, clays are also materials of great industrial and economic interest. Currently, clays are used in many types of industries since they constitute important components used in the manufacturing of many products, such as plastics, paper, cement, absorbent materials, ceramic and refractory materials, among others. The physical and chemical characterization of different clays (e.g., kaolin, smectites, fibrous clays) is interesting since their industrial applications are closely related to their structure and composition. We invite you to contribute to Special Issue "Clay Minerals: From Paleoclimatic and Paleoenvironmental Indicators to Industrial Raw Materials".





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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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Journal Rank: JCR - Q2 (*Geochemistry and Geophysics*) / CiteScore - Q2 (*Geology*)

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