



Petrogenesis, Geochronology, Mineralization and Geochemistry of Granite Rocks

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Message from the Guest Editors

Dear Colleagues,

Granite is an important component of continental crust, recording information about its formative time and mechanism in the evolution processes of mantle and crust. A number of studies on granites have taken place over the years, focusing on granite types, primary magma temperature and pressure, crystal differentiation, evolution of crust and mantle, tectonic setting, etc. Significant work have also been carried out on granite classification based on geochemistry and/or formation. The former, MISA-type classification (mantle-derived-type, infracrustal or igneous-type, supracrustal or sedimentary-type, and alkaline, anorogenic or anhydrous-type), based on primary magma sources, is widely accepted; the latter is classified as metaluminous, peraluminous, and peralkaline granitoids based on chemical components; or, based on the tectonic settings, as orogenic granite (on the ocean and continental arc, continent collisional belts), post-orogenic granite (on the areas of upwelling or collapse/delamination), and non-orogenic granite (on the continental rift valley, hotspot, mid-ocean ridge, island arc, etc.).





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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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