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The European Journal of Mineralogy publishes original papers, review articles and letters dealing with the mineralogical sciences *s.l.* These primarily include mineralogy, petrology, geochemistry, crystallography and ore deposits, as well as environmental, applied and technical mineralogy. Nevertheless, papers in any related field, including cultural heritage, will be considered.

Authors are reminded that English is the preferred language of scientific communication in an international journal. Although the European Journal of Mineralogy employs an English-language style editor and offers editorial help, authors are urged to have their manuscripts read, before submission, by a colleague whose native tongue is English in order to expedite the review process.

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Please indicate the chief editor of your choice:

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Manuscripts should be prepared in the following way:

Title – running title – Name (s) of author (s) and address (es) of institution (s) – Text statistics – Abstract and Key-words – Text – Reference list – Table captions and Figure captions– Tables – Figures.

Manuscripts presenting the results of crystal-structure refinements must be accompanied by a validated Crystallographic Information File (CIF), in the standard format defined by the International Union of Crystallography (IUCr). CIF files that fail the validation process may be considered if accompanied by a comment on the points that did not pass the validation process. Information about the CIF file and validation tools is available at the following address: <http://www.iucr.org/resources/cif>

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Manuscript length

The *European Journal of Mineralogy* aims to publish as much high-quality work of as many authors as possible with the financial means at its disposal. Authors are requested to help by submitting concise manuscripts and compact, well-designed figures and tables. Authors should provide in the cover letter an estimate of the expected length of the printed article, on the basis of 6000 characters (including spaces) per printed text page plus relevant space for figures and tables. Typical article length varies from 4 to 14 printed pages. Authors anticipating greater length should show in their cover letter to the chief editor that the subject matter justifies the extra length.

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Please structure your submission in the following way: cover page, title page, abstract, key-words, text, acknowledgements, references, titles of tables, tables, figure captions, figures and, where appropriate, an appendix or supplementary material. Large data sets should be placed into the supplementary material.

1. Cover page

The cover page contains the title, the running title (less than 60 characters including spaces, to be printed at the top of each right-hand page), the detailed plan of the article (*i.e.* hierarchy of headings **and** subheadings), the mailing address, e-mail address, phone and fax numbers of the corresponding author.

The corresponding author should notify the editorial office of any address change.

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The title page contains:

- title (no full stop at the end),
- name of authors (with first name given in full for each author),
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The abstract should summarize the main results giving quantitative data and be as concise and informative as possible. References to published work should be avoided. The abstract is followed by up to ten standard **key-words** (separated by semicolon), which characterize the subjects, the techniques and the results.

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The text should be clear and concise. Data presentation (*i.e.* **Results**) must be clearly distinguished from data interpretation and discussion (*i.e.* **Discussion**). Note that a section labelled “**Conclusions**” should not be a summary that repeats information already included in the abstract, but rather an assessment of the implications of the paper.

Use the line-numbering option of the word-processor for easier reference by the referees. Each page should be numbered and indicate the name of the first author. There are four levels of headings in published papers; note the lower-case characters for *all* headings. Indent all paragraphs. Avoid word-breaks; carry the whole word down to the next line. Indications should be given to avoid possible confusion, *e.g.* between letter O and zero, number 1 and letter l, letter x, chi and kappa, *etc.* For clarity, avoid long adjectival sentences; use hyphens to join words that make adjectives (*e.g.*, high-temperature metamorphism, four-circle diffractometer), but do not join adverbs that end in -ly (*e.g.* rapidly cooled melt). British spelling is preferred, but internal consistency within each manuscript is the rule.

Consider the following points when preparing the word-processed text

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- Do not right-justify your text, flush it left only.
- Indent each paragraph.
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- **Never split words** at the end of a line nor use the word-splitting option of the processor.
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- Typescripts prepared with LaTeX are welcome. In this case an accompanying PDF file is required.

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Indicate the approximate **position of figures and tables** in the manuscript.

References in the text should appear as follows:

(Guinier, 1956; Halbach & Chatterjee, 1982; Conticelli *et al.*, 1992) [note the chronological order]

or according to Guinier (1956), Halbach & Chatterjee (1982) and Conticelli *et al.* (1992);

using *et al.* if more than two authors are involved.

If there are several references to the same author(s) with the same publication year, they must be distinguished by a letter as follows:

(Brindley & Robinson, 1947a and b).

5. Reference list

These should be presented as follows in the alphabetic list.

For journal articles:

Brindley, G.W. & Robinson, K. (1947a): Note on the occurrence of anatase in some fire clays deposits. *Mineral. Mag.*, **28**, 244–247.

—, — (1947b): An X-ray study of some kaolinitic fire clays. *Trans. Brit. Ceram. Soc.*, **46**, 49–62.

Conticelli, S., Manetti, P., Menichetti, S. (1992): Mineralogy, geochemistry and Sr-isotopes in orendites from South Tuscany, Italy: constraints on their genesis and evolution. *Eur. J. Mineral.*, **4**, 1359–1375.

For books:

Guinier, A. (1956): *Théorie et technique de la radiocristallographie*. Dunod éd., Paris, 736 p.

For chapters in a book:

Halbach, H. & Chatterjee, N.D. (1982): The use of linear parametric programming for determining internally consistent thermodynamic data for minerals. *in* “High-Pressure Researches in Geoscience”, W. Schreyer, ed., E. Schweizerbart’sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Stuttgart, 475–491.

Note the lower-case characters for authors’ names and the comma after each author and journal name. Note also that the symbol & is used only for two-author papers and that long dashes are used only if *all* authors are identical in successive references.

References are ordered alphabetically by first author, then two-author papers are ordered alphabetically by second author and followed by papers with three or more authors ordered chronologically (if published the same year, these must be distinguished by a, b, c according to their order of occurrence in the text).

Authors must check the names and dates in the list and cross-check the references in the list against those in the text *before* submission. Errors may delay the publication.

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These are typeset using the author's file in order to fit single-column (8.6 cm, preferred), double-column (17.6 cm) or landscape (23.6 cm) formats. Tables should be prepared in the simplest format using just the TAB key to separate columns and not by use of the space bar. If you use a table editor function, never use carriage returns within cells. Insert tables preferably at the end of the text file (*i.e.* in .rtf or .doc format); the .xls format is also accepted, but not encapsulated formats as .eps or .pdf.

Compose tables to be as compact as possible, with either single or one-and-half spacing, and no more than two to three spaces between columns of data at their widest. Begin with a single horizontal rule, followed by the column headings (units in parentheses) and another single rule. End the data set with another single rule. No other rules are generally necessary. **Use decimal points, not commas. Align the decimal points** within each column and **ensure that the number of significant digits quoted is realistic** with respect to the uncertainty or standard deviation, if given.

Crystallographic data tables must be submitted as electronic files, to be included after publication in the crystal-structure data base maintained (and freely accessible) at University of Arizona, Tucson. Tables of structure factors may be deposited and made freely available online as supplementary material linked to the article.

7. Figures

These must be prepared to allow reduction by a factor 0.5 to 0.7, preferably to one column width (8.6 cm). Make sure that the figures are homogeneous in style (font type, line weight) throughout the paper and that the lettering, line width, etc., are large enough to still be readable after reduction. Use decimal points, not commas, and **only sans-serif fonts** (like Arial or Helvetica). Parts of a composite figure should be labelled a, b, c, *etc.*, in lower-case letters and referred consistently in the figure caption.

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Photographs: these should have good contrast; the **scale must be indicated on each photograph**. Assemble combined photographs into one plate.

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8. Captions

These should remain factual and make figures and tables self-explanatory. Figure captions and table titles should accompany the relevant material, but *also* be typed on a separate sheet. **Titles of tables must be kept short, explanatory material appearing as a footnote.**

9. Supplementary material, data repository

The *European Journal of Mineralogy* maintains a data repository at its editorial office in Paris, where important data too voluminous to be published have been filed by authors and copies may be requested by readers. From 2007 onward, any supplementary material (to be supplied in electronic form) is made freely available on the GeoScienceWorld website of the journal, linked to the relevant article at

<https://pubs.geoscienceworld.org/eurjmin/>. Authors are welcome to make use of this facility and should refer in the text to supplementary data by using the specific numbering S1, S2, *etc.*; for instance Fig. S1 to Sx, Tables S1 and S2, Appendix S1. At first mention of supplementary material in text, authors should insert a sentence like, *e.g.*, "... in Table S1, freely available online as Supplementary Material linked to this article on the GSW website of the journal, <https://pubs.geoscienceworld.org/eurjmin/>".

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Clearly identify the file names. Submit figures as separate files.

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International standards

- The nomenclature of polytypes must follow the guidelines of Nickel (*Eur. J. Mineral.*, 1993, **5**, 799-900).
- Powder diffraction data should follow the procedures approved by the International Union of Crystallography (see *Acta Cryst.*, 1983, A39, 174-186, or *Powder Diffraction*, 1987, 1(1), 58-65).

Recommendation

Authors who obtain X-ray powder diffraction data on their samples are encouraged to submit their data to the Data Acquisition Manager at the International Center for Diffraction Data (Newtown Square Corporate Campus, 12 Campus Boulevard, Newtown Square, Pennsylvania, 19073-3273, USA), <http://www.icdd.com/resources/submit/pdfdata.htm>.

- Nomenclatures, new data on minerals and descriptions of new minerals must be approved by the Commission on New Minerals, Nomenclature and Classification of the I.M.A. (International Mineralogical Association) before publication. The letter of approval must accompany submission.

This journal follows the rules of the Commission on New Minerals, Nomenclature and Classification of the I.M.A. in all matters concerning mineral names and nomenclature.
