



# European Mineralogical Union

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## EMU SCHOOLS AND NOTES IN MINERALOGY

The European Mineralogical Union helps to organize the EMU Schools, i.e., various workshops in the field of geosciences, where experts give review lectures starting on the traditional university level but providing the participants at the end with the skill of understanding even the latest trends of the given field.

The EMU contributes €2,000 to each School and arranges the publication of workshop outputs in the form of a volume in the *EMU Notes in Mineralogy* book series. Proposals for the future EMU Schools are highly welcomed (contact person – Michael Plötze, michael.ploetze@igt.baug.ethz.ch). The traditional model of one week of lectures can be adjusted (e.g., shorter courses in conjunction with national or international meetings).



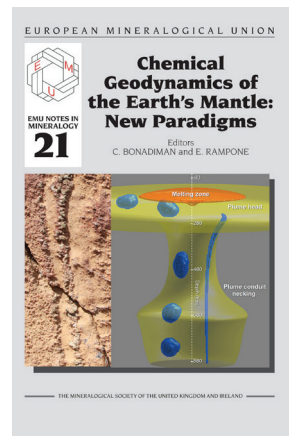
Participants of the 2021 MEREMA School – Chemical evolution and dynamics of Earth's mantle (Sestri Levante, Italy).

## During the past term, two EMU Schools were organized:

- 2<sup>nd</sup> MEREMA School – Chemical evolution and dynamics of Earth's mantle (24–28 October, 2021 in Sestri Levante, Italy) – see *Elements v18n1*
- MINEWA 2022 (Minerals and waste, an Anthropocene tale) – Role of minerals in waste composition and treatment (20–24 June, 2022 in Bardonecchia, Italy)

Volume 21 of the *EMU Notes in Mineralogy* dedicated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> MEREMA School – Chemical Geodynamics of the Earth's Mantle: New Paradigms edited by Costanza Bonadiman and Elisabetta Rampone (for more information, see *Elements v18n3*) was recently published and is available online at [www.eurominunion.org/?page\\_id=1943](http://www.eurominunion.org/?page_id=1943).

Output from the MINEWA 2022 – Minerals and Waste (edited by Mario Tribaudino, Daniel Vollprecht, and Alessandro Pavese) was published by Springer in 2023.



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Using the SHRIMP IIe/MC ion microprobe for poly-metallic deposit prospecting – Mo-Cu-W mineralization in Myszków”). Methodology of dating zircon from loess was presented by Magdalena Pańczyk (“Carpathian sources of detrital zircons in loess”).

An important aspect of the SHRIMP laboratory's research is also the dating of zircons from rocks in the Arctic and West Antarctic regions, which was well illustrated by presentations by Jarosław Majka (“Geochronological record of early Paleozoic subduction in the Arctic,” and Jerzy Nawrocki (“Did volcanism impact the Antarctic climate? A review of the age of volcanogenic formations on King George Island, West Antarctica”).

Stable isotope analysis also constitute an important research in the laboratory as was shown by Hubert Wierzbowski (“Oxygen isotope profiles in Upper Jurassic marine vertebrate teeth: Environmental changes and animal habits”), while Ewa Krzemińska shared also multi-disciplinary talked about identifying a multi-year drought in the 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC in Mesopotamia using the ion microprobe.

During the session, nearly 90 guests were treated to a jubilee cake. After the oral presentations, a poster session followed, along with a brief social gathering. Those interested had the opportunity to visit the SHRIMP ion microprobe laboratory before or during the breaks of the conference.

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and **Anna Pietranik**

## COMING SOON

**Numerical Modelling of Geological Processes** with emphasis on geochemistry, petrology, and geochronology: a workshop by Prof. Evangelos Moulas (Mainz University, Germany) will be organized at the University of Wrocław (Poland) on 6–9 October 2025.

Workshop description: In recent years, advances in analytical instrumentation and computing capabilities have enabled the quantification of geological processes using physics-based models of material behavior. In particular, the distribution of major and trace elements in geomaterials (e.g., minerals and fluids) can now be accurately predicted under a wide range of conditions. Similar models are available for the distribution of radiogenic elements in minerals. Understanding the physical processes that govern element distributions in minerals allows us to quantitatively constrain the exhumation history of rocks.

Examples of such processes include the diffusion of trace and major elements in minerals and melts, as well as the diffusion of radiogenic elements in dated minerals. Forward modelling of these processes enables the formulation of testable hypotheses about the geological history of rocks.

In this workshop, participants will learn to use existing models for diffusion in minerals through practical exercises focused on modelling the distribution of major and radiogenic elements. The workshop will be conducted in English and will use MATLAB/OCTAVE as the programming environment. No prior programming experience is required.

**The 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Meeting of the Petrology Group** of the Mineralogical Society of Poland in 2025 will be held under the theme “How Can Mineralogical Sciences Support the Mineral Resources Industry?”. The conference will be held in Lubliniec on 16–19 October 2025. The main goal of the conference is to create a platform for dialogue between academia and the mineral resources industry to present new trends in mineral exploration and raw materials recovery from secondary sources. Website of the conference: <https://ptmin2025.uwr.edu.pl>, mail: [ptmin2025@uwr.edu.pl](mailto:ptmin2025@uwr.edu.pl).