



Mineralogical Society of Great Britain and Ireland

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NAC+ 2016

The North Atlantic Craton and Surrounding Belts: A Craton-Specific Approach to Exploration Targeting'

Following on from the successful first North Atlantic Craton (NAC) meeting in St Andrews (Scotland) in March 2014, the organizing committee invites you to attend the second meeting in Edinburgh (Scotland) that will be held 21–23 March 2016.

The North Atlantic Craton (NAC) stretches from Canada, through Greenland, Scotland and into Norway. The 2016 meeting welcomes contributions that develop our understanding of the NAC, its surrounding mobile belts, and their mineral resource potential.

Science themes:

- Formation and cratonization of the NAC: from micro-continents to craton
- Proterozoic orogens: the mobile belts surrounding the NAC
- The NAC margin in Canada and its mineralization
- Metallogensis and links to geodynamic setting
- Mineral resources of the NAC and adjacent Palaeoproterozoic mobile belts



Visit bgs.ac.uk/NAC2016/home.html for information as plans develop.

As in 2014, there will be a post-conference fieldtrip which will run from 24–28 March 2016 and will visit the Outer Hebrides (Scotland). The focus will be on Archaean gneisses of the NAC, Palaeoproterozoic belts formed at the craton margins, and a range of younger intrusions including the Loch Roag dyke, a mantle and lower crustal xenolith locality. There will also be spectacular coastal scenery and the chance to visit some stunning heritage sites.

The cost of the field trip is to be confirmed, but likely to be ~£500 including all travel, hotel accommodation, meals and field guidebook. A maximum of 15 places will be available. Please email NACworkshop@gmail.com to express interest.



GEOMICROBIOLOGY NETWORK – FOCUSED MEETING

The Geomicrobiology Network, a joint group of the Mineralogical Society and the Society for General Microbiology, will be holding its third Focused Meeting 'The Industrial Applications of Metal–Microbe Applications' on 9–10 November 2015 at Charles Darwin House, London (UK). It is part of the 2015 Focused Meeting series.

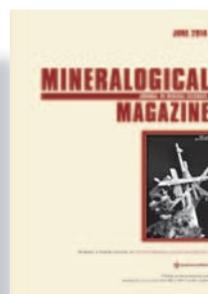
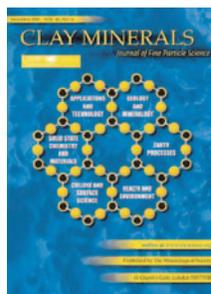
Metals are key components of life and play crucial roles in many areas of science and technology. Metal–microbe interactions, therefore, underpin many areas of industry: the mining sector that relies on 'biomining' for extracting valuable metals from low grade ores and 'biorecovery' for metal processing; and the water companies and contaminated-land stakeholders who rely on 'bioremediation' for the sustainable clean-up of contaminated land. Metal–microbe interactions are also key to many high-technology applications. These include the correct processing of metal cofactors, which are required for a large range of pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals; and novel biofabrication strategies, which are required for new nanotechnological applications, including the synthesis of quantum dots, catalysts, nanomagnets and other high-value products (often from wastes).



The meeting will have ~100 participants, with representatives from industry and academia. The Geomicrobiology Network/Mineralogical Society will support a session on bioprocessing of e-tech elements and will subsidize an evening social event; the Metals in Biology Networks of Industrial Biotechnology and Bioenergy will support the attendance of key industrialists. Participants will be drawn from a broad range of sources, including the Society for General Microbiology, the Geomicrobiology Network and those signed up to the Metals in Biology NIBB. Key European Union groups will also be targeted to enhance UK participation in future European Commission Horizon2020 (H2020) programmes. The organizers aim to have a 50:50 blend of industrial and academic invited speakers, with additional oral and poster presentations offered to younger researchers.

Register at tinyurl.com/pq6mf5e.

IMPACT FACTORS



The latest Thomson-Reuters impact factors (for 2014) were released in June 2015. *Mineralogical Magazine* has maintained its very good showing, having an impact factor (IF) for 2014 of 2.03, which is up 7% from 2013 and indicates that the increased rate of citation per article over

the past couple of years has continued. The IF for *Clay Minerals* has increased to 0.969, which is up since 2013, but still not quite as high as the editors would like. We are working on improving this rating.

The editors of both journals and the society's council have worked hard to secure good quality content, to have it reviewed thoroughly, fairly (and quickly) and to publish it as soon as possible after acceptance. They have also worked to secure content from authors new to the