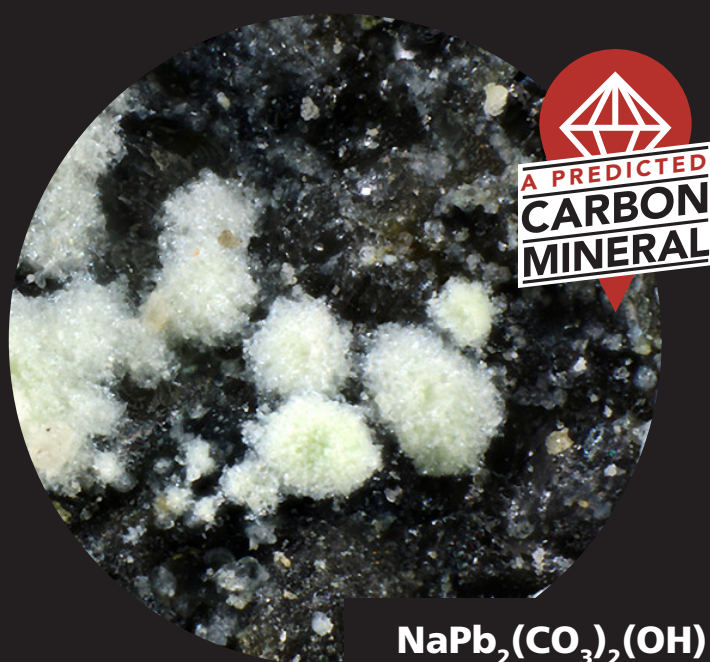


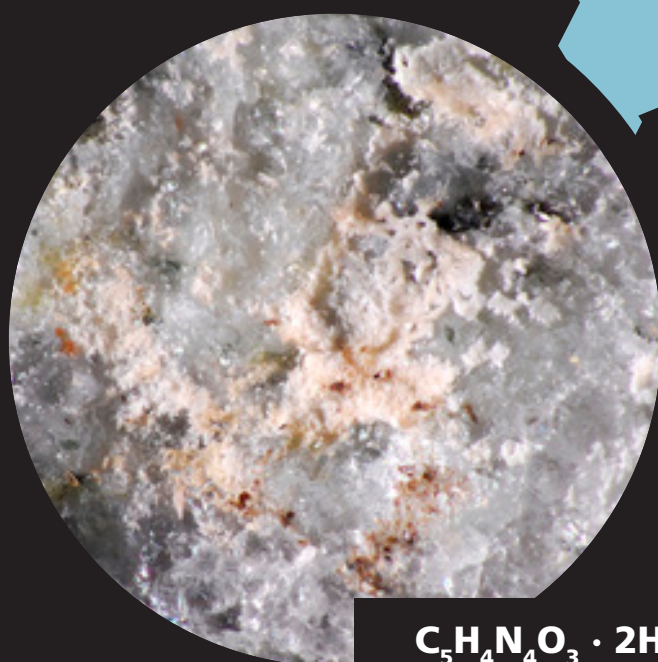
# New Carbon Minerals

Verified since December 2015



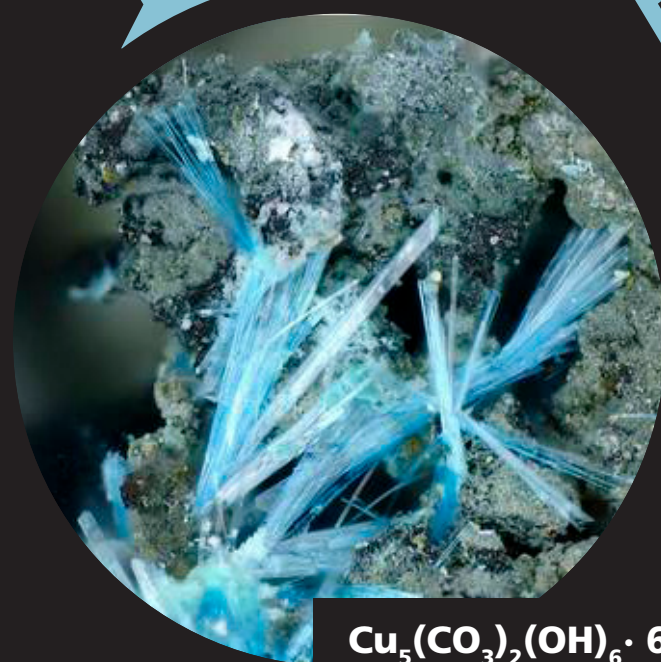
## Abellaite (Spain)

A hydrous carbonate named in honor of Catalan gemmologist Joan Abella i Creus. *Photographer Matteo Chinellato.*



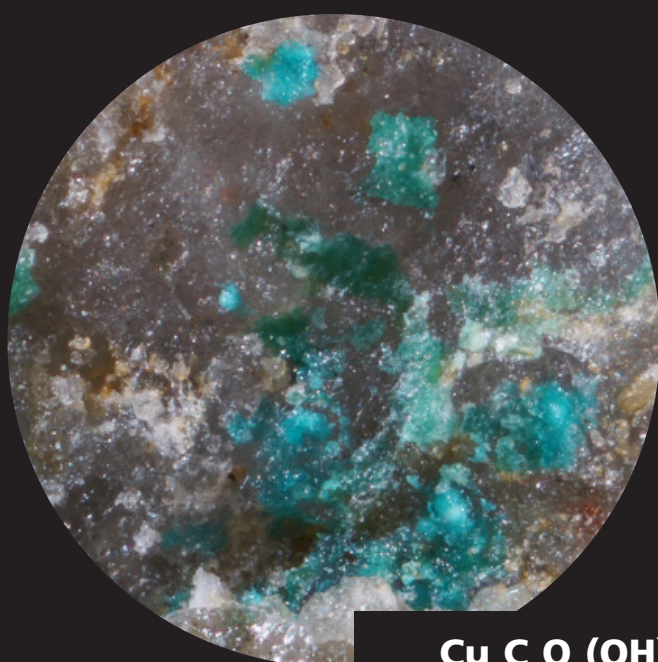
## Tinnunculite (Russia)

Forms when the droppings of a European kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*) react with the burning dumps of coal mines and quarries. *Photographer Uwe Kolitsch.*



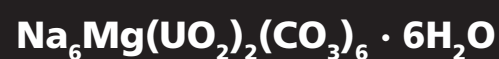
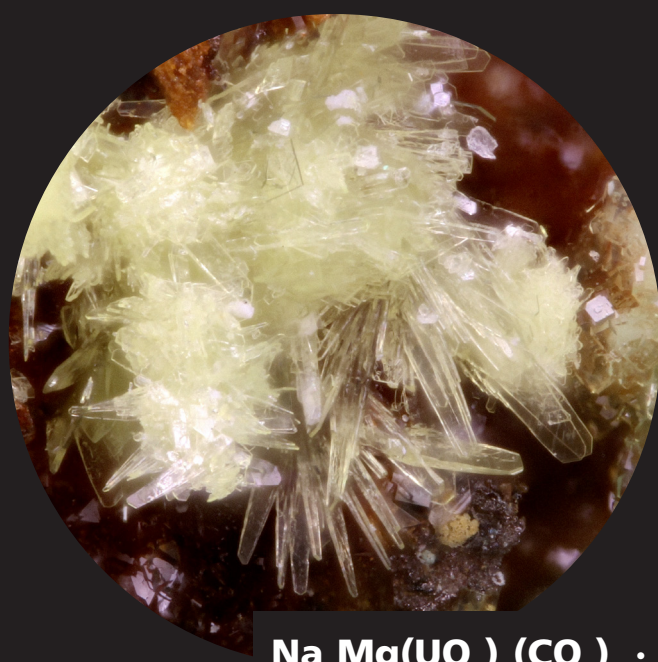
## Marklite (Germany)

This mineral is very similar in composition to malachite and azurite. It's named after Dr. Gregor Markl who found the specimen. *Photographer Gregor Markl.*



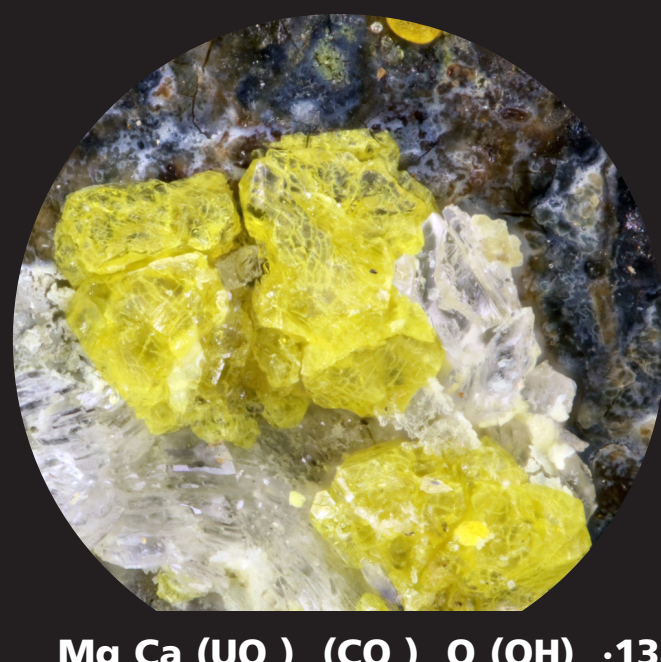
## Middlebackite (Australia)

An organic mineral discovered in the Iron Monarch quarry, in the Middleback Ridge, Australia. *Photographer Peter Elliott.*



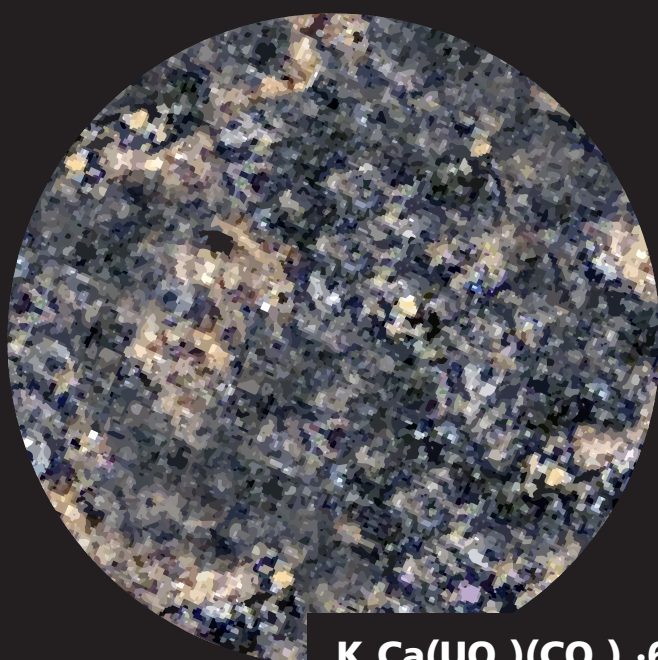
## Leószilárdite (USA)

Discovered in an old uranium mine in Utah and named in honor of Leó Szilárd, this is the first natural sodium, magnesium-containing uranyl carbonate. *Photographer Travis Olds.*



## Ewingite (Czech Republic)

Ewingite is the most structurally complex mineral known. Its rarity appears to be due to a very narrow pH and compositional range during formation that is only found in the Plavno mine. *Photographer Travis Olds.*



## Braunerite (Czech Republic)

Another uranium mineral, braunerite is structurally similar to the carbon mineral línekite. *Artist's conception.*



## Pariseite-(La) (Brazil)

This is the second discovery with chemistry predicted by the research behind the Carbon Mineral Challenge. *Photographer unknown. Photograph from Ruff.info.*



[mineralchallenge.net](http://mineralchallenge.net)