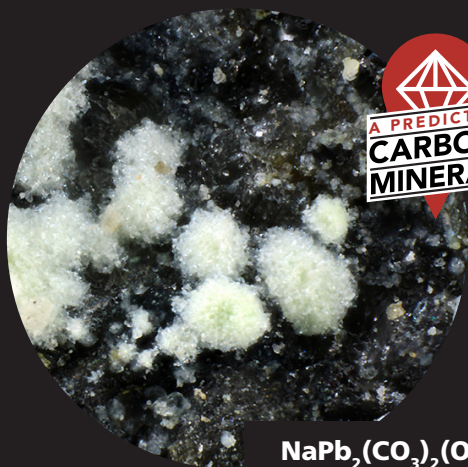


New Carbon Minerals

Verified since December 2015

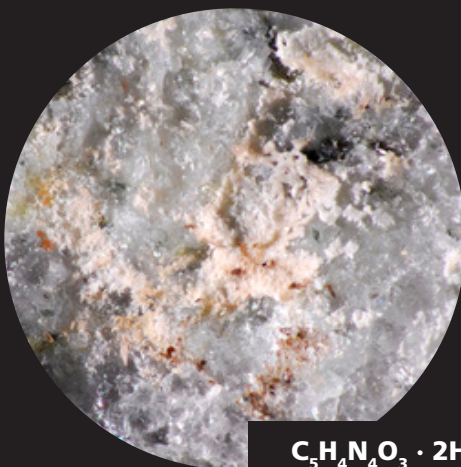


1



Abellaite (Spain)

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



2



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.*

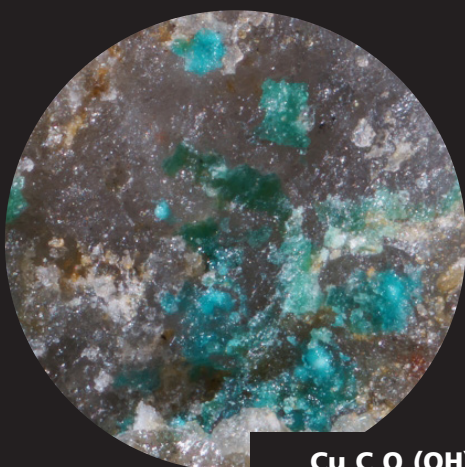


3



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.*

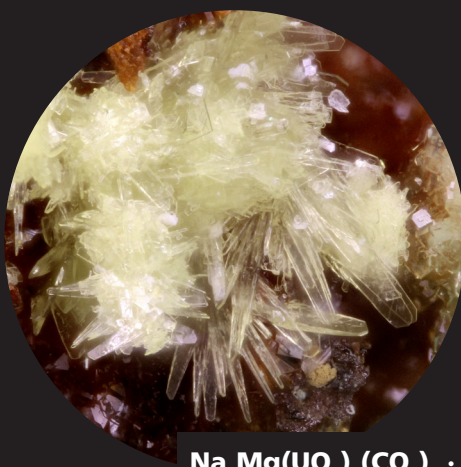


4

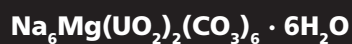


Middlebackite (Australia)

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



5

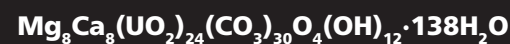


Leószilárdite (USA)

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.*

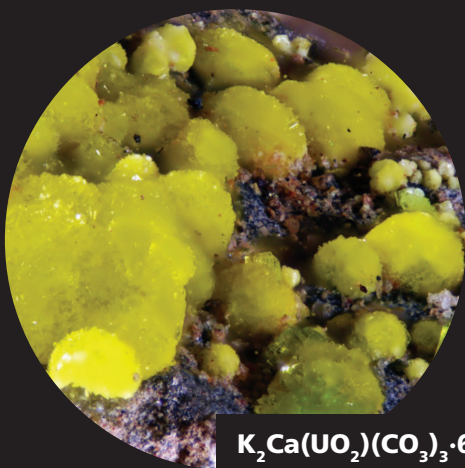


6



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.*



7



Braunerite (Czech Republic)

Another uranium mineral, braunerite is structurally similar to the carbon mineral línekite. *From Mindat.*



8



Parisite-(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