

# On the Physical Sense of $^{13}\text{C}$ Values of Carbonate and Organic Matter of Sedimentary Rocks

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## Editorial

Carbon isotope composition ( $^{13}\text{C}$ ) of carbonates and organic matter in sedimentary rocks is the most commonly used parameter in geological, paleontological, paleoclimatic and other studies of the history of the Earth. The difference of them ( $^{13}\text{org.matter} - ^{13}\text{carb}$ ) has the meanin e c pam a e

fractionation. Because of different resistance of the fraction to oxidation their ratio changes what leads to the change in carbon isotope composition of organic matter:

Lipids is the most enriched in  $^{12}\text{C}$  fraction of biomass, while protein-carbohydrate fraction at 6%