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Studies of the underwater mountains of the Mediterranean have allowed scientists to compare the presence of phosphatides in the Mediterranean Sea floor with the degree of weathering of the mountains. The more the mountains weather, the higher the content of phosphatides in the sea floor. After the tsunami on 11 January 2010, which destroyed a lot of the underwater mountains of the Mediterranean, phosphatide content has been measured. What is phosphatide? Phosphatides are the phosphorus-bearing components of some rocks. They are called minerals because they are inorganic. Phosphatides are not alive and can be distinguished from living organisms, for example, by comparing their ratios of isotopes. In the rocks they form, isotopes of the same chemical element occur in the same proportion. How is the underwater mountain investigated? The study of the Mediterranean underwater mountains has been performed since the 1960s. It began with the study of the submarine Silska Fjord in Norway. It is composed of crystalline rock, and the phosphatide content of its basement and overlying strata have been studied for a long time. In the 1970s, in the subduction zone between the Indian and Pacific Oceans, the contribution of phosphatides was also measured. Phosphatides from the ocean and their contribution to the weathering in the Mediterranean Sea, the phosphatide content is the highest in the deep sea floor (more than 800 meters below the sea surface), in the water-rock interface between the roof of the Mediterranean Sea and the underlying continental crust (the mid-crust), in the sedimentary rocks of the submarine mountains in the continental shelf, and in the basalts of the submarine mountains. The phosphatide content increases during the weathering of the rocks, causing the release of phosphatides. This release has a great influence on the sea floor, on the sea surface, and on the atmosphere. The contribution of phosphatides is greatest in the southern Mediterranean, where, due to the weathering of the Alps and Apennines, the lower part of the sea floor is covered with anaerobic sediments rich in organic material. The Cretaceous sea floor in the northern Mediterranean is very old, and is rich in phosphatides. How can phosphatides be used for determining the age of the sea floor? Phosphatides are found in different kinds of rocks: crystalline rocks, metamorphic rocks, and sedimentary rocks. The presence of phosphatides in the sea floor is a reliable indicator of the age of the sea floor.

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