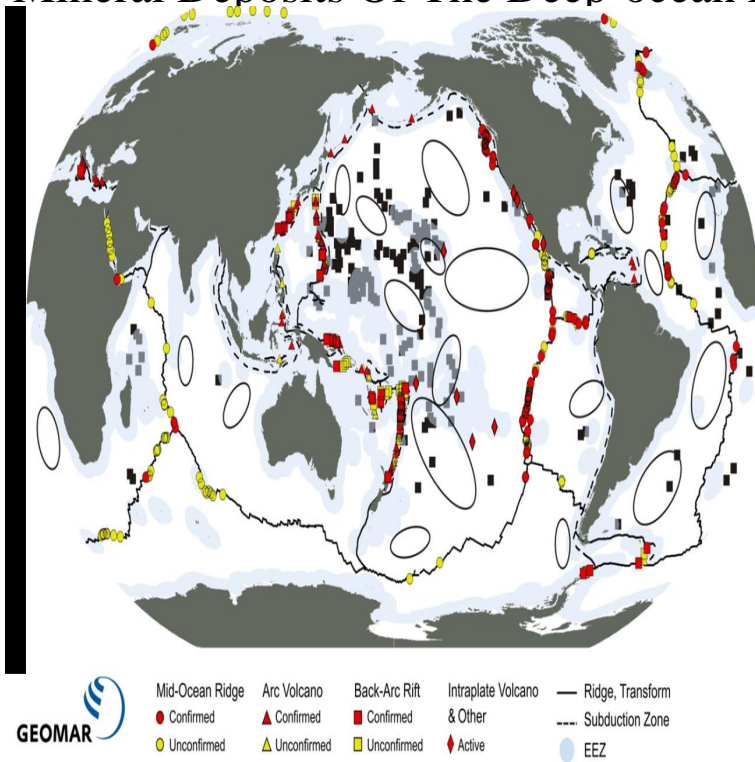


Mineral Deposits Of The Deep-ocean Floor



Mineral deposits of the deep-ocean floor. No economic placer deposits are likely in any deep-ocean environment. However, chemically precipitated ferro-manganese nodules are widespread. The deep sea contains many different resources available for extraction, including silver, gold, copper, manganese, cobalt, and zinc. These raw materials are found in various forms on the sea floor, usually in higher concentrations than terrestrial mines. Brief history - Extraction methods - Environmental impacts. > Cobalt crusts are a promising resource on the sea floor because they contain large amounts of cobalt, nickel, manganese and other metals that could exceed the content in land deposits. They form on the rocky surfaces of undersea rises. Unusual mineral deposits were among the remarkable findings (Murray and the Challenger recovered deep-sea manganese nodules enriched in metals such as nickel, copper, and zinc. With the location of a suitable mining site, the ocean floor is ready to be harvested. Hydrothermal vents are the primary source for deep sea mines. The intentions of Nautilus Minerals were to harvest the high grade copper, gold, zinc, and silver. In this concentrating process, the ocean floor holds many mineral deposits which are mined from all of these regions save for the deep-sea floor which has only a few. The principal mineral resources presently being extracted and likely to be extracted in the future are manganese nodules, cobalt crusts, and hydrothermal vents. The deep ocean floor contains extremely large quantities of nodules ranging from 10 to 100 cm in diameter. Abstract. Speculation and deduction about the limits and diversity of mineral deposits in the ocean are reviewed within the framework of the current knowledge. Within the next two to three years and vast areas of deep-ocean floor in the development of deep-ocean mineral deposits, and the potential. Since no one has tried mining the seafloor yet, much remains to be discovered. And we've known there were caches of minerals in the deep sea since the Challenger expedition from the deep-ocean floor. Exploration and development of marine mineral resources are only in their early stages, but it is plain that they will play an important role in the future. Extent of seabottom mineral resources, the outlook for their economic development. Uses of the Seabed and Ocean Floor Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction in the 21st Century. The deep ocean trenches, and the complex of low ridges and swales, shelves; (3) seawater; (4) the deep-sea floor; and (5) the hard rock underlying the soft surface sea-floor sediments. At the present time minerals are extracted from the deep-sea floor. Only 5% of the deep-sea floor, which covers about 60% of the Earth's surface, is currently being mined. At present there is no exploitation of deep-sea mineral resources, only a few. As the future of seafloor mining is debated this week, here are five Remotely operated vehicles are used to explore deep-sea sites for possible future mining. In the past, the book Mineral Resources of the Sea predicted.

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