



A Short Communication of Oceanic Lithosphere

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Oceanic lithosphere is produced at ocean ridges and cools, thickens, and increases in age as it moves away from ridges. Between the oceanic lithosphere and asthenosphere may be a thermal physical phenomenon. Oceanic lithosphere is often about 50-100 km thick (but beneath the mid-ocean ridges is not any thicker than the crust).

The continental lithosphere is thicker (about 150 km). New oceanic lithosphere is created by frequent volcanic eruptions along the length of mid-ocean ridges and is pushed outward from them gradually. It is bounded by the atmosphere above and also the asthenosphere (another part of the upper mantle) below. Oceanic lithosphere consists mainly of mafic crust and ultramafic mantle (peridotite) and is denser than continental lithosphere. Young oceanic lithosphere, found at mid-ocean ridges, is not any thicker than the crust, but oceanic lithosphere thickens because it ages and moves far from the mid-ocean ridge. The identical crop over and over strips vital nutrients within the lithosphere [1].

Overgrazing is a process that removes excessive amounts of plants by using animals to strip and erode the topsoil so no plants should be ready to grow. Oceanic plates are formed by divergent plate boundaries.

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