

The Earth's crust thickness and isostasy disturbances: Scotia sea (West Antarctica).

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The depths of Mohorovicic (M) were obtained by correlation "seismic depth M – Buge gravity anomaly". Glenny gravity anomalies were calculated. In this calculation the depths M, obtained in present work, were used, and sediments gravitational effect and was taken in account. To estimate isostatic condition of the considering region, coefficients of overcompensation ($p_{Gl} = \frac{\Delta g_{Gl}}{-\delta g_{nz}} - 1$, where Δg_{Gl} - Glenny gravity anomalies, δg_{nz} - near zone correction) was produced. So, if coefficient of overcompensation is close to zero, isostatic condition is close to non-disturbed.

The most important results are following.

- 1. The considering region is close to isostasy, except for Atlantic shelf of South America, including Faulkland islands and tectonic system "Chile trench and Andes Scotia island arc Antarctic peninsula and its western and northern shelves".
- 2. Faulkland plateau and Scotia island arc have the thickening crust (the depths M greater than 15 km).
- 3. The Atlantic shelf of South America, including Faulkland islands, has continental crust (the depths M are greater than 20 km).
- 4. The transient type of crust, is, practically, absent in considering region (zone, which separates area with continental crust from those with oceanic crust is very narrow).

The thickening of crust in the region of Scotia island arc and Faulkland plateau is, obviously, concerned with subduction, which existed or, maybe, exists there. It ought to note, that the least disturbances of isostasy have a place in the southern part of Scotia island arc and on Faulkland plateau. It indicates the less activity of this part of subduction zone.

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