



The influence of lateral Earth structure on predictions of Fennoscandian glacial isostatic adjustment

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We investigate the effect of 3D Earth structure on the isostatic adjustment of the solid Earth in response to loading during the last glacial cycle. Previous studies reveal an east-west trending residual across Fennoscandia when present day uplift rates estimated from the BIFROST GPS network are subtracted from numerical predictions [Milne *et al.*, *Science*, 291, 2001]. We postulate that this misfit may be accounted for by considering lateral variations in lithospheric thickness and mantle viscosity in the GIA models.

We use a 3D numerical finite element code to calculate rates of solid earth deformation throughout Fennoscandia and compare these to GPS and relative sea level data. A global ice model is used to constrain surface loading throughout the last glacial cycle, and the redistribution of water is treated in a self-consistent manner [Mitrovica and Milne, *Geophys. J. Int.*, 154, 2003]. Within the loading model, the Fennoscandian ice sheet is tuned to fit relative sea level data and local geological observations [Lambeck *et al.*, *Geophys. J. Int.*, 134, 1998]. Lateral variations in lithospheric thickness are derived from estimates of elastic thickness determined using gravity and topography data [Perez-Gussinye *et al.*, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 109, 2004], and mantle viscosities are determined from the global seismic shear wave heterogeneity model S20RTS [Ritsema *et al.*, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 109, 2004].

Our results show that both lithospheric and sub-lithospheric variations in Earth structure have a significant effect upon predictions of solid earth deformation in Fennoscandia.