THE MAP OF MOHO SURFACE - Serbia and adjoining territories

This map is constructed on the basis of Deep Seismic Sounding together with calculations of the thickness of crust by formulas which depend on three parameters: the depth of Moho surface, the Bouguer anomaly and the altitude above sea level. The differences between those parameters are calculated by various methods (e.g. by method of R.M. Dencker). The study of the Moho was done dynamically, obtained by means of P-wave tomography and in the Pannonian Basin amounts to only about 20 km.

THE MAP OF MOHO SURFACE - Southeastern Europe

The greatest depth to the Moho surface (about 60 km) is obtained in Alps and Dinarides. This is in accordance with the idea on the Alpine-Mediterranean compressive region. The Pannonian Basin is occupied by small depth to the Moho boundary (about 25 km), while the smallest depths are obtained in the Tersanite Sea (less than 10 km). The depth of the crust is less than 20 km, according to the theory of isostasy, correlates with the presence of large areas covered with low Bouguer anomalies and continental crust. On the negative values the crust is thinner than normal, while they are positive, the crust is thicker than usual.