

Cambridge University Press & Assessment  
978-1-009-27892-8 — Isostasy and Flexure of the Lithosphere  
A. B. Watts  
Copyright information  
[More Information](#)



Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 8EA, United Kingdom  
One Liberty Plaza, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10006, USA  
477 Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne, VIC 3207, Australia  
314–321, 3rd Floor, Plot 3, Splendor Forum, Jasola District Centre,  
New Delhi – 110025, India  
103 Penang Road, #05–06/07, Visioncrest Commercial, Singapore 238467

Cambridge University Press is part of Cambridge University Press & Assessment,  
a department of the University of Cambridge.

We share the University's mission to contribute to society through the pursuit of  
education, learning and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

[www.cambridge.org](http://www.cambridge.org)  
Information on this title: [www.cambridge.org/9780521518017](http://www.cambridge.org/9780521518017)

DOI: 10.1017/9781139027748

© A. B. Watts 2023

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions  
of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take  
place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press & Assessment.

First published 2023

*A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library.*

ISBN 978-0-521-51801-7 Hardback  
ISBN 978-1-009-27892-8 Paperback

Additional resources for this publication at [www.cambridge.org/isostasyandflexure2e](http://www.cambridge.org/isostasyandflexure2e).

Cambridge University Press & Assessment has no responsibility for the persistence  
or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in this  
publication and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will  
remain, accurate or appropriate.

The flexure of the lithosphere caused by the load of Miocene-Recent sediments in the Amazon deep-sea fan system, northeast Brazil. The sediment load has flexed the oceanic crust downwards by more than 2 km in offshore regions, and the continental crust upwards and downwards by up to 40 m in onshore regions. The flexures have had a significant impact on margin structure and stratigraphy offshore, and on landscape evolution and ecosystems onshore.