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One hundred years ago, the Croatian seismologist Andrija Mohorovičić analysed the Kupa Valley earthquake, and concluded that a sharp boundary must exist within the Earth at the depth of about 50 km. This discontinuity was later named after him, and is colloquially known as the Moho. Today, we use not only signals generated by natural earthquakes (seismic tomography, receiver functions, surface wave dispersion, shear wave splitting, and seismic noise studies) but also active geophysical methods to reveal the character and structure of the crust and upper mantle - several large-scale projects in Europe (e.g. POLONAISE'97, CELEBRATION 2000, EUROPROBE, ALP2002, SUDETES 2003, TRANSALP, EUROBRIDGE, ...) were recently dedicated to determination of crustal complex structure in the European area. Despite these efforts a number of areas in Europe still exist with little information about lithospheric structure.

All contributions related to the Mohorovičić discontinuity, crustal and/or lithospheric structure and their properties, as well as tectonic processes, are welcome to this session.