Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Environmental Science: Water Research & Technology. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2021



Ouaternary deposits 1:25 000-1:100 000 FBERÖD SIÖBO Sveriges geologiska undersöknin Geological Survey of Sweden The map Quaternary deposits 1:25.000-1:50.000 shows the coverage of the soil types in or near the ground surface and the occurrence of boulders in the ground surface. Surface soil layers with a thickness of less than between 0.5 and 1 metre are in some cases shown. Underlying quaternary deposits, such as glaciofluvial deposits under clay, are also shown in some cases, but no systematic survey of underlying quaternary deposits has been carried out. Some landforms are also displayed, such as, hummocky moraine, moraine ridges and sand dunes. The soil types are divided by method of formation and grain size composition. Quaternary deposits 1:25,000-1:50,000 shows information from the SGU database product "Quaternary deposits 1:25,000–1:100,000". This product includes quaternary deposit maps produced through various methods and adapted for various presentation scales. Brief information concerning the mapping method for the map section in question and the appropriate presentation scale in view of the accuracy of the map is given on page two of this document. Note that the appropriate scale may deviate from the scale of the chosen map section. For further information concerning quaternary deposits, stratigraphy, soil depth etc., refer to www.sgu.se or SGU's customer service. .2 Spring Sandy till Thin or discontinuous cover of peat Artificial fill Underlying bed of glaciofluvial sediment Fen peat Gyttja Young fluvial sediment, clay to silt Young fluvial sediment, sand Aeolian sand Postglacial silt Postglacial sand Glacial clay, clay content >25% Glacial clay, clay content 15--25% Glaciofluvial sediment Glaciofluvial sand Clay till, clay content 15--25%

e and longitude tem SWEREF99.

Till, clay content 5--15%





The mapping has been carried out with different methods and varying geographical base materials and for presentation scales from 1:25,000 to 1:100,000. This means that there are significant differences in quality within the map, both when it comes to positional accuracy and the division of quaternary deposits. The difference in mapping methods used when surveying are presented by the information being divided into different map types (2–5) in the coverage map. In all map types the field observations of the quaternary deposits are primarily conducted at a depth of approximately half a metre, i.e., beneath topsoil and soil.

The information is based on surveys started in the 1960s and that are still going on today. The early information has been digitalised from printed mapping bases. The result of many surveys has been published as printed maps in SGU's series Ae, Ak and K, and for these map sheet descriptions containing supplementary information about work methods and geological conditions are often available. Information about these descriptions is available at www.sgu.se.



Field survey based on a detailed digital altitude model. Appropriate presentation scale: 1:25,000 (map type 2).

Interpretation of aerial photography based on a detailed altitude model and field controls conducted mainly along the road network. Appropriate presentation scale: 1:50,000 (map type 3).

Field survey based on varying map information. Appropriate presentation scale: 1:50,000 (map type 4).

Interpretation of aerial photography and field controls conducted mainly along the road network. Appropriate presentation scale: 1:100,000 (map type 5).