

Combining implicit geological modeling, field surveys, and hydrogeological modeling to describe groundwater flow in a karst aquifer

Fernando M. D’Affonseca^{1,2}, Michael Finkel¹, Olaf A. Cirpka¹

1. Center for Applied Geoscience, University of Tübingen, Hölderlinstr. 12, 72074 Tübingen. email: olaf.cirpka@uni-tuebingen.de
2. TIMGEO GmbH, Hölderlinstr. 29. 72074 Tübingen

Electronic supplementary material – Hydrogeology Journal

This supplementary material includes a total of four figures (Figure S1 to Figure S4) that are referred to in the article.

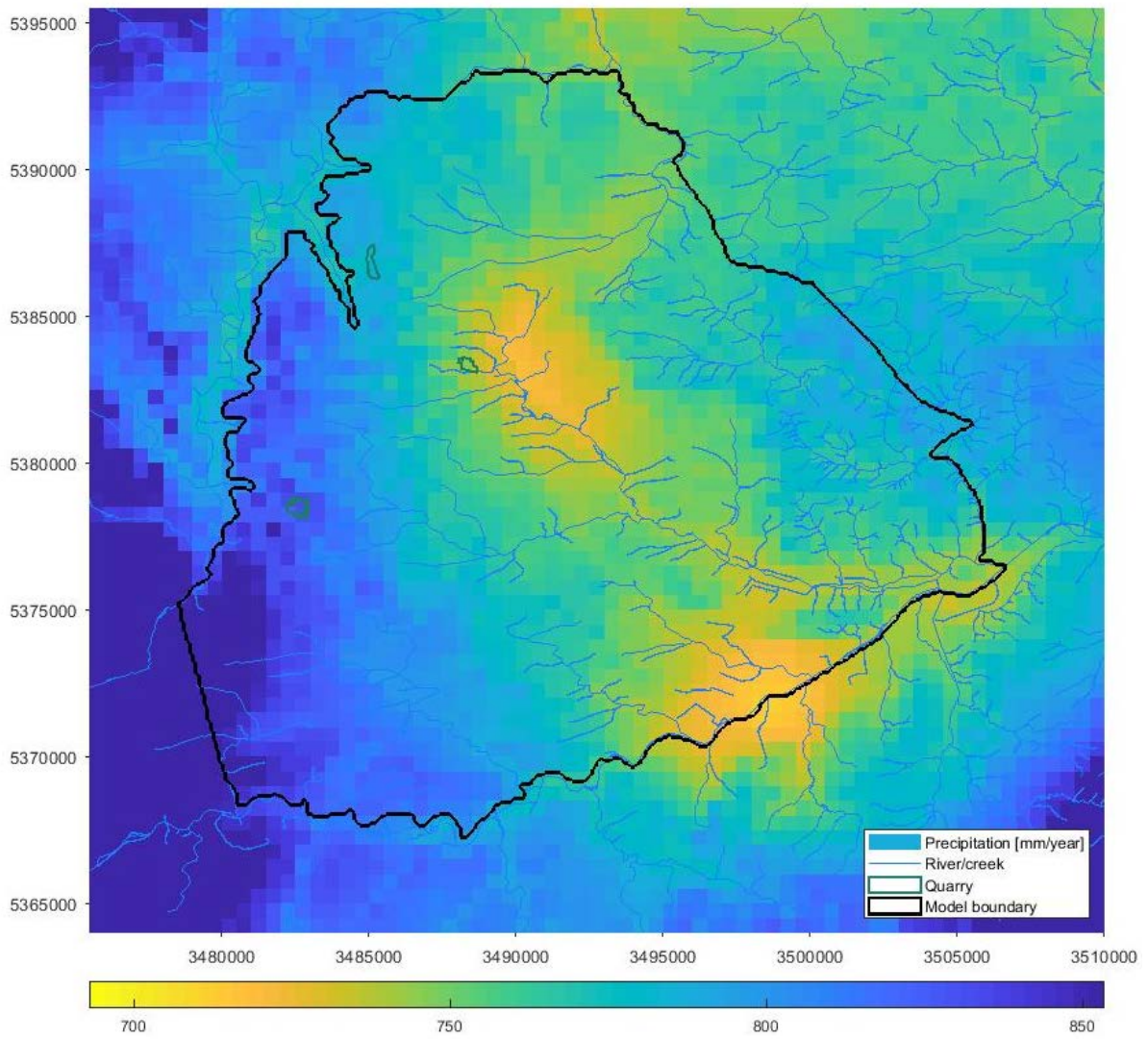


Figure S1 Average annual precipitation (mm/year) within period 2001 to 2015 in the study area (LUBW 2018).

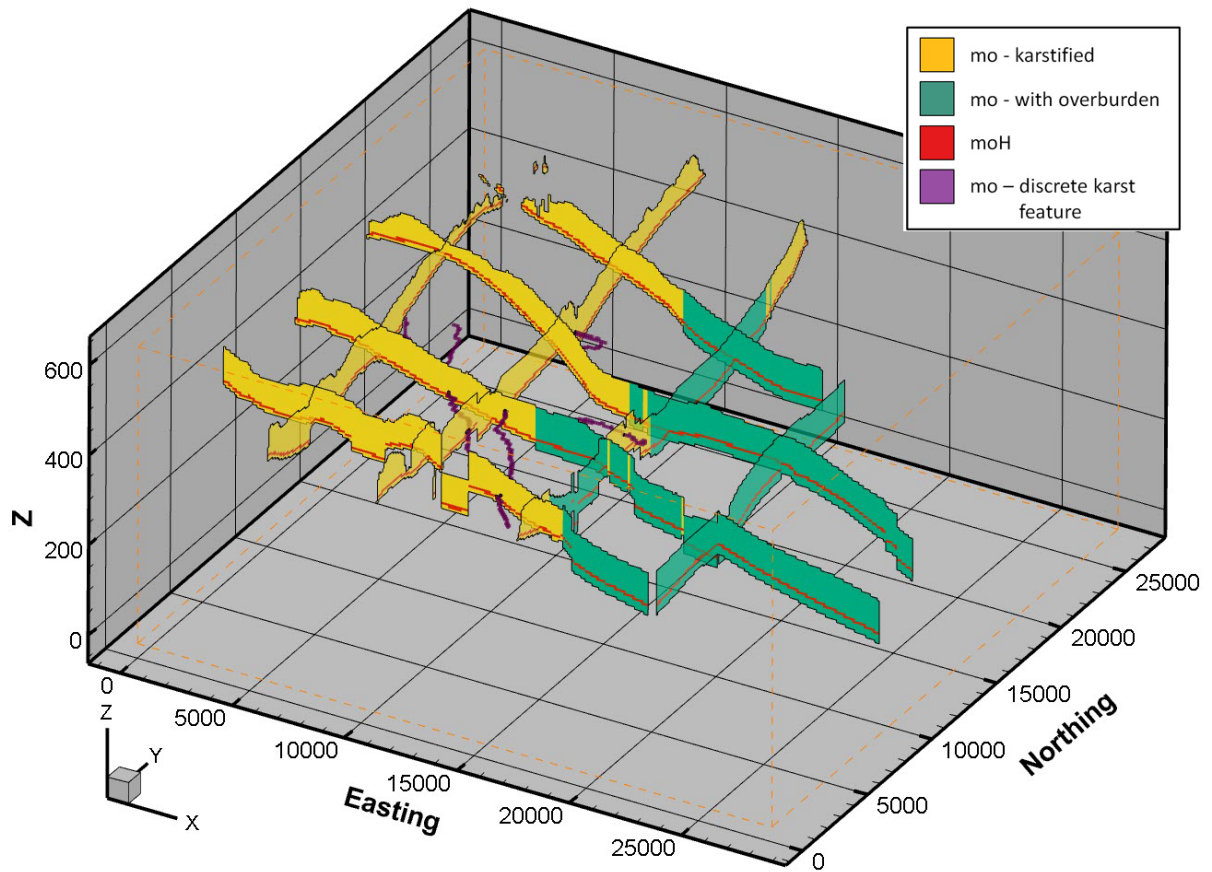


Figure S2 Zonation of conductivity within the Upper Muschelkalk. Various cross-sectional planes, view from southeast, local coordinates in meters.

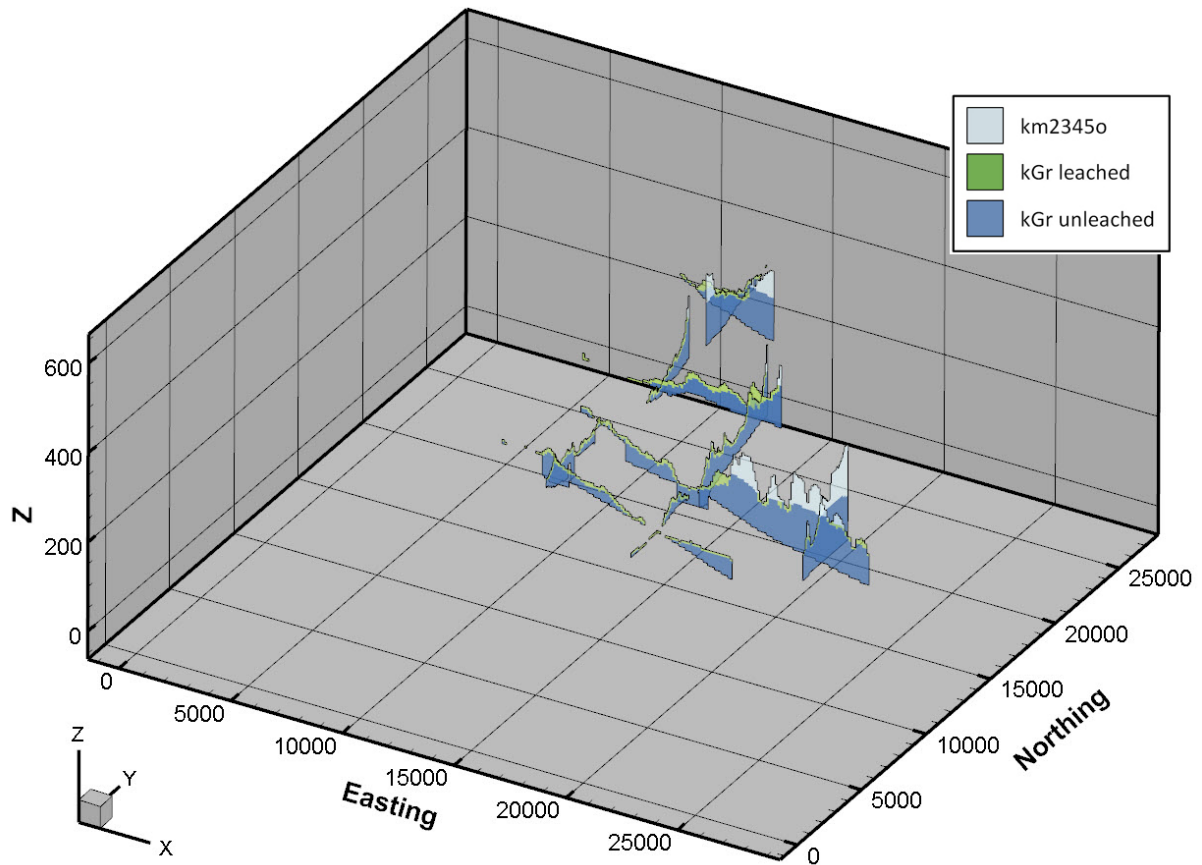


Figure S3 Zonation of conductivity within the Grabfeld formation (Middle Keuper). Various cross-sectional planes, view from southeast, local coordinates in meters.

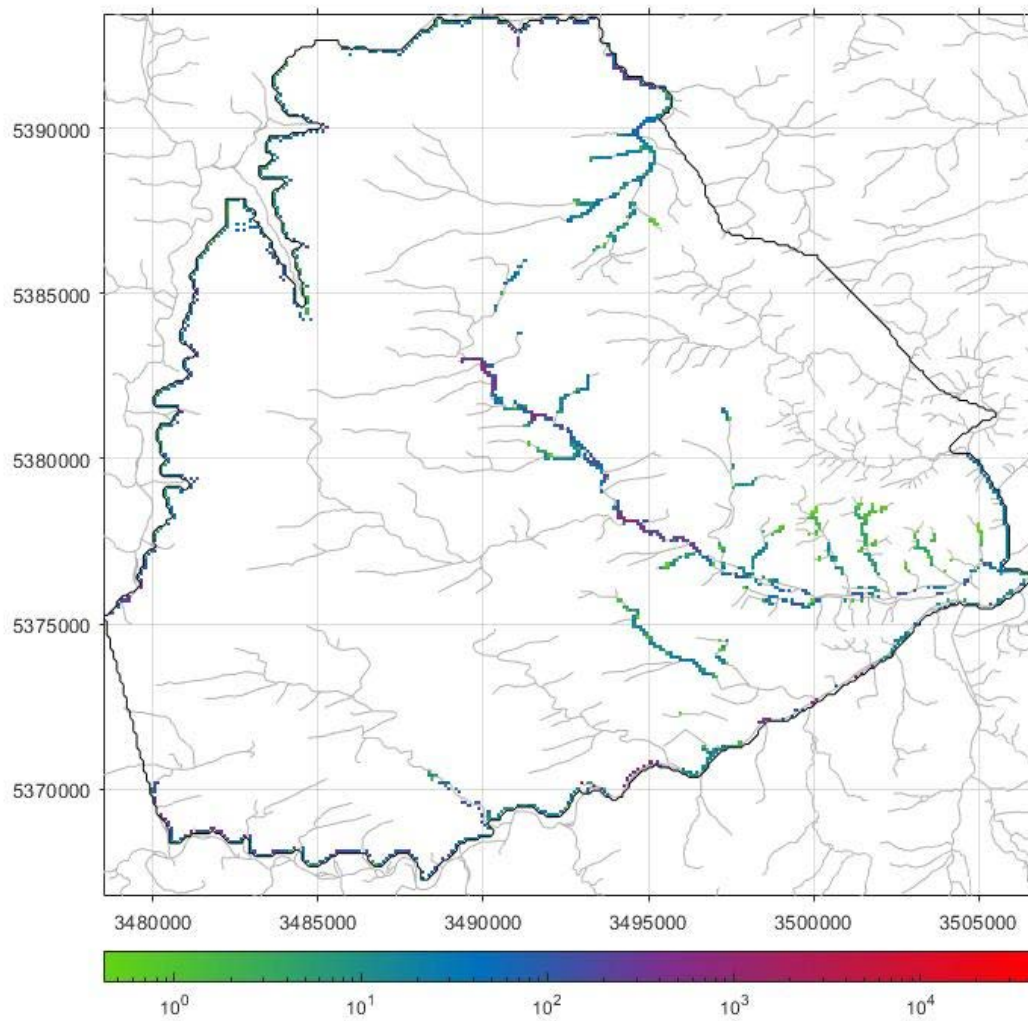


Figure S4 Discharge rate (m^3/day) at active drains representing both springs and river stretches that gain groundwater under averaged hydrologic conditions.

ESM Reference

LUBW (2018) Niederschlag und Temperatur im Untersuchungsgebiet (Precipitation and air temperature within the area of interest). Landesanstalt für Umwelt, Messungen und Naturschutz Baden-Württemberg. Data provided on 02 February 2018