

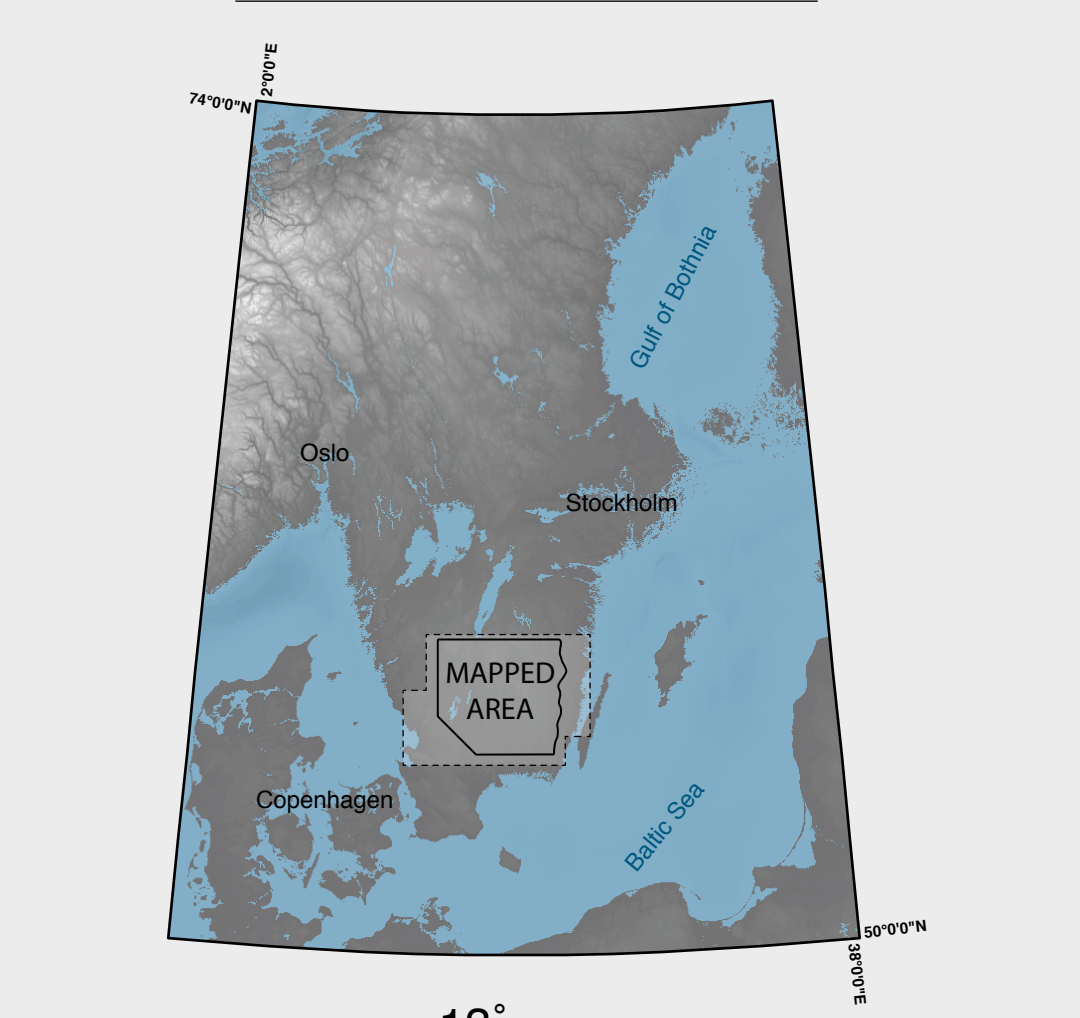
GLACIAL GEOMORPHOLOGY OF THE SOUTH SWEDISH UPLANDS

Focus on the Spatial Distribution of Hummock Tracts

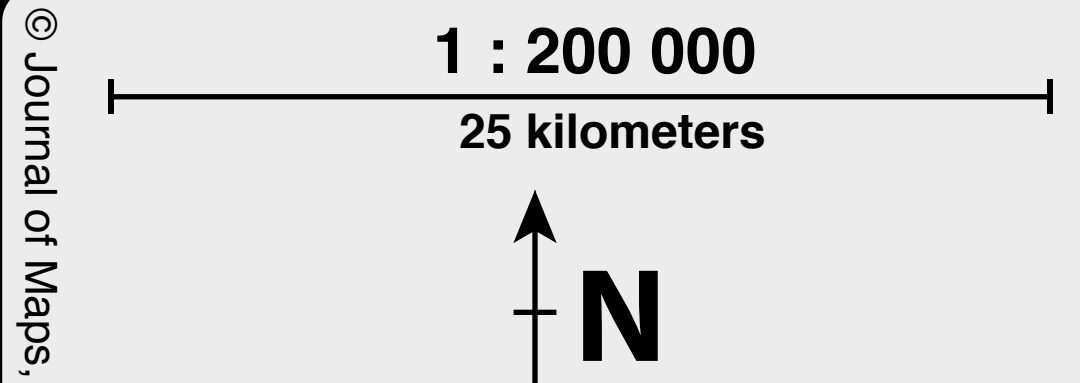
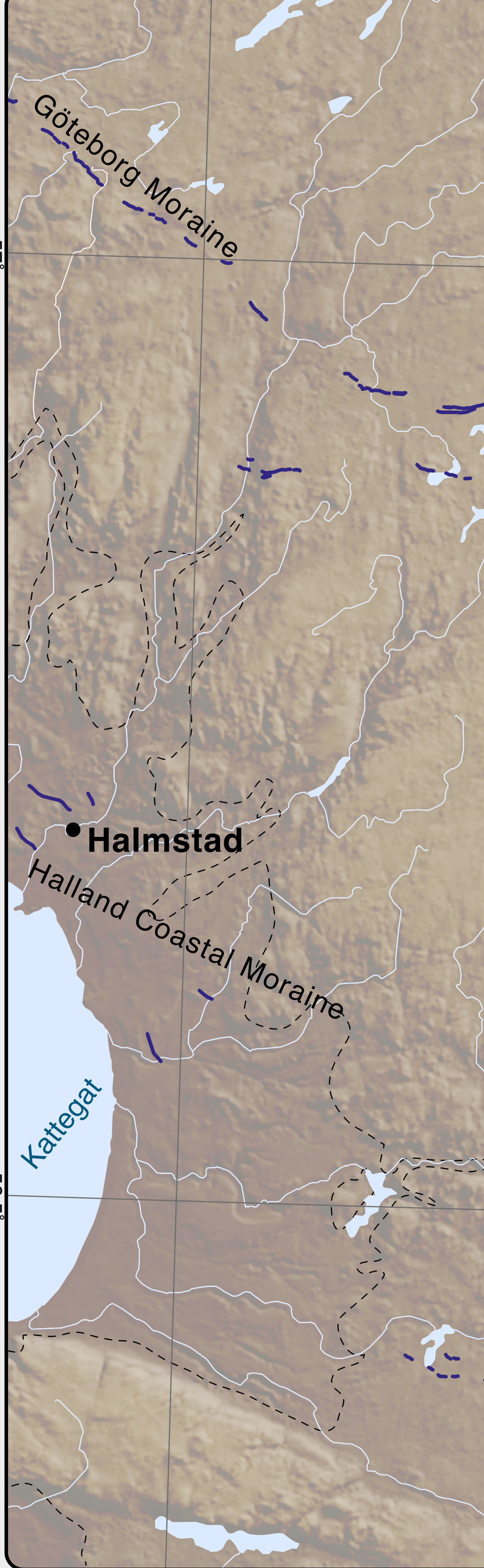
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- Proglacial & marginal meltwater channel
- End moraine
- Glacifluvial delta
- Esker
- Glaciofluvial canyon^a
- Hummock tract, *Undifferentiated*
- Hummock tract, *Ribbed moraine*
- Hummock tract, *V-type*
- Corridor margin
- Crag & tail
- Drumlinoid

- Mapped area
 - Highest postglacial coastline^b
 - Geological feature
- Place name
 Sea, Lakes, Towns
 Water



Elevation
 0 350 m a.s.l.



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Projection & Datum
 SWEREF99 TM (EPSG 3006), Transverse Mercator, SWEREF 99 (GRS 1960)

Grid
 Latitude & Longitude, decimal degrees, World Geodetic System 1984 (EPSG 4326)
 Geographic, WGS 84

Map Accuracy
 The positional and vertical accuracy associated with the mapped landforms are estimated to be <5 meters for individual landforms and <50 meters for hummock tracts.

Basemap
 The national elevation model of Sweden (NH) downsampled to 20 m resolution with a hillshade (45°) overlay, © Lantmäteriet [2014/00696].
 Topographic map from "Översiktskartan", © Lantmäteriet [2014/00696].
 Overview map derived from the GEBCO dataset, The GEBCO_2014 Grid, version 20150316, www.gebco.net

References
^a Ohmro, M. (1992). Glaciofluvial canyons and their relation to the Late Weichselian deglaciation in Fennoscandia. *Zeitschrift Für Geomorphologie*, 36(3), 343–363.
^b Geological survey of Sweden (2016). Highest coastline model [Data set]. Retrieved August 25, 2016, from www.sgu.se