Supplement of

A European map of groundwater pH and calcium

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Supplementary Figure 1: The relationship between water electrical conductivity of water (EC; in µS.cm\(^{-1}\)) and concentration of Ca\(^{2+}\) in water (mg.l\(^{-1}\)) concentration in the three public data sets. The upper scatters represent the entire data sets, while lower scatters represent the subsets restricted by the upper EC limit of 1,000 µS.cm\(^{-1}\).
Supplementary Figure 2: Relationship between electrical conductivity (EC) and measured Ca\textsuperscript{2+} concentration when the upper limit of EC (1,000 µS.cm\textsuperscript{-1}) was adopted (n = 2,319).
Supplementary Figure 3: Box-and-whisker plots showing the distribution of measured and imputed Ca\(^{2+}\) values (log-scale). Graph shows the lower and upper quartiles, non-outlier maxima and minima, and outliers.
Supplementary Figure 4: Box-and-whisker plots showing the distribution of pH and Ca^{2+} (log-scale, including imputed values) across Europe. European continent was arbitrarily divided into the five regions based on longitude and latitude: Atlantic ( < 5° E, > 45° N; n = 621 for pH and 345 for Ca^{2+}, respectively); Iberian (< 5° E, < 45° N; n = 642, 640); Boreal ( > 5° E, > 55° N; n = 1128, 925); Central ( > 5° E, = 44–55° N; n = 2796, 2762) and Southern ( > 5° E, < 45° N; n = 1272, 1255). Graph shows the lower and upper quartiles, non-outlier maxima and minima, and outliers.
Supplementary Figure 5. Spatial distribution of the calibration data, presented separately for groundwater pH (left) and Ca\textsuperscript{2+} (right).