



3D modeling of a buried Valley using gravimetric and seismic Data

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Gravimetric and seismic data from an ongoing groundwater project on Lolland, Denmark, have been used to make models of a presumed buried valley. Observation of oblong positive gravity anomalies in the gravimetric data and down-cutting prequaternary structures in the seismic data, indicates the existence of the valley. 3D models have been constructed using the 3D program IGMAS. The regional/residual separation suggested by Boschetti and Strykowski has been applied to isolate the gravity signal from the presumed valley.