To create the bedrock topography map, the authors used a method called focal-mean process explained in the text. This method involves smoothing the land-surface elevation data to remove the high-frequency (fine) topographic detail, thereby minimizing artifacts caused by incomplete smoothing. The resultant smoothed land-surface regions (areas where sediment is 0–25, 26–50, 51–100, and >100 ft thick) were clipped based on original land-surface elevation data. In areas of thick sediment, subsurface information is available, whereas in areas with thin or no sediment, the bedrock topography can be observed directly. This approach is particularly useful in areas where glacial sediments cover the bedrock, as it allows for the mapping of bedrock topography beneath these deposits.