Figure 3's maps, labels, and data sets are organized in a series of layers that may be viewed separately or in combination using the capabilities of the Acrobat (PDF) layering function (click "Layers" icon along vertical bar on left side of window for display of available layers; turn layers on or off by clicking the box to the left of the layer name). To access the PDF of the figure, please visit <https://doi.org/10.1130/GES01636.f3> or access the full-text article on www.gsapubs.org.

Figure 3. Layer A: Shaded relief map showing major Quaternary faults across the western Basin and Range Province, central Walker Lane, Mina deflection, and northern eastern California shear zone, California-Nevada, USA. Heavy black arrow in the northwest corner of the map shows the present-day azimuth of motion of the Sierra Nevada block with respect to the central Great Basin (SN-CGB) (Bennett et al., 2003); red star marks the epicenter of the 1986 Ms 6.2 Chalfant Valley earthquake (Lienkaemper et al., 1987; Smith and Priestley, 2000). APHF—Agai Pai Hills fault; CSF—Coyote Springs fault; CW—Coyote Warp; EF—Excelsior fault; FCDV—Furnace Creek-Death Valley fault zone; FLVFC—Fish Lake Valley-Furnace Creek fault zone; FS—Fish Slough; IHF—Indian Head fault; SP—Silver Peak-Lone Mountain detachment fault (squares on the upper plate). Remaining abbreviations and fault symbols defined in Figure 2B. Base map modified from Faults and Henry (2008). Layer B: Geographic names for major mountain ranges and valleys. Layer C: Structural domains of Basin and Range Province, central Walker Lane, Mina deflection, and northern eastern California shear zone. Layer D: Field study areas. Blue dashed polygons show field study areas where Pliocene to Quaternary geologic fault slip rates have been published or are field study areas referenced in the text; yellow dashed polygons show the locations of the Black Mountain and River Spring geologic maps (see Figs. 6A and 7A). Layer E: GPS velocities across the Basin and Range Province, central Walker Lane, Mina deflection, and northern eastern California shear zone. Thin blue arrows show GPS velocities relative to stable North America (ITRFNA2005 reference frame) from Lifton et al. (2013) and heavy multi-colored arrows show GPS velocities relative to stable North America (NA12 North America reference frame) from Bormann et al. (2016). GPS velocity scales are in the upper left corner of the map. Yellow line A-A', which extends ~57 km southwest beyond the figure, marks the transect along which the modeled geodetic strain rate parallel to SN-CGB motion is 10.6 ± 0.5 mm/yr (Lifton et al., 2013). Maps, labels, and data sets are organized in a series of layers that may be viewed separately or in combination using the capabilities of the Acrobat (PDF) layering function (click "Layers" icon along vertical bar on left side of window for display of available layers; turn layers on or off by clicking the box to the left of the layer name). To access the PDF of the figure, please visit <https://doi.org/10.1130/GES01636.f3> or access the full-text article on www.gsapubs.org.