



Figure 7. Vertical slip distribution along strike of the Teton normal fault. (A) Location map of scarp profiles (color-filled circles) and swath profile shown in C (in green). (B) (interactive) Diagram showing vertical fault slip S_z versus distance along the Teton normal fault. Note that we placed the zero distance value at Jenny Lake at the mouth of Cascade Canyon. Color-filled circles with error bars are related to category I and II profiles, for which the vertical displacement was derived as a mean value. Color-filled circles with error bars are related to category I and II profiles, for which the vertical slip was derived as a mean value, with the uncertainty reflecting the upper and lower bounds of possible S_z values derived from the respective scarp profile. Colored vertical bars represent category III and IV profiles, from which the vertical displacement was derived as a range between $S_{z_{min}}$ and $S_{z_{max}}$ indicated by the bar height. Please use the radio buttons in the legend to view the S_z values from all profiles (gray curve through data points with highest vertical slip) or separately from the different groups (blue, yellow, and red curves, respectively). To interact with Figure 7B if reading the full-text version of this paper, please visit <https://doi.org/10.1130/GEOS.S.14998629>. (C) Swath profile (width: 2 km) along the crest of the Teton Range. Vertical exaggeration (VE) is 6x. The dark green lines represent the mean (thick line) and the maximum and minimum elevation values (thin lines above and below the thick line, respectively) along the swath profile. Thick green line indicates an envelope along the peaks of the Teton Range; dashed green line shows a symmetric parabolic curve for comparison.

Figure 7B is interactive. Use the radio buttons in the legend to view the S_z values from all profiles (gray curve through data points with highest vertical slip) or separately from the different groups (blue, yellow, and red curves, respectively). To interact with Figure 7B if reading the full-text version of this paper, please visit <https://doi.org/10.1130/GEOS.S.14998629>.