

Fig. S1

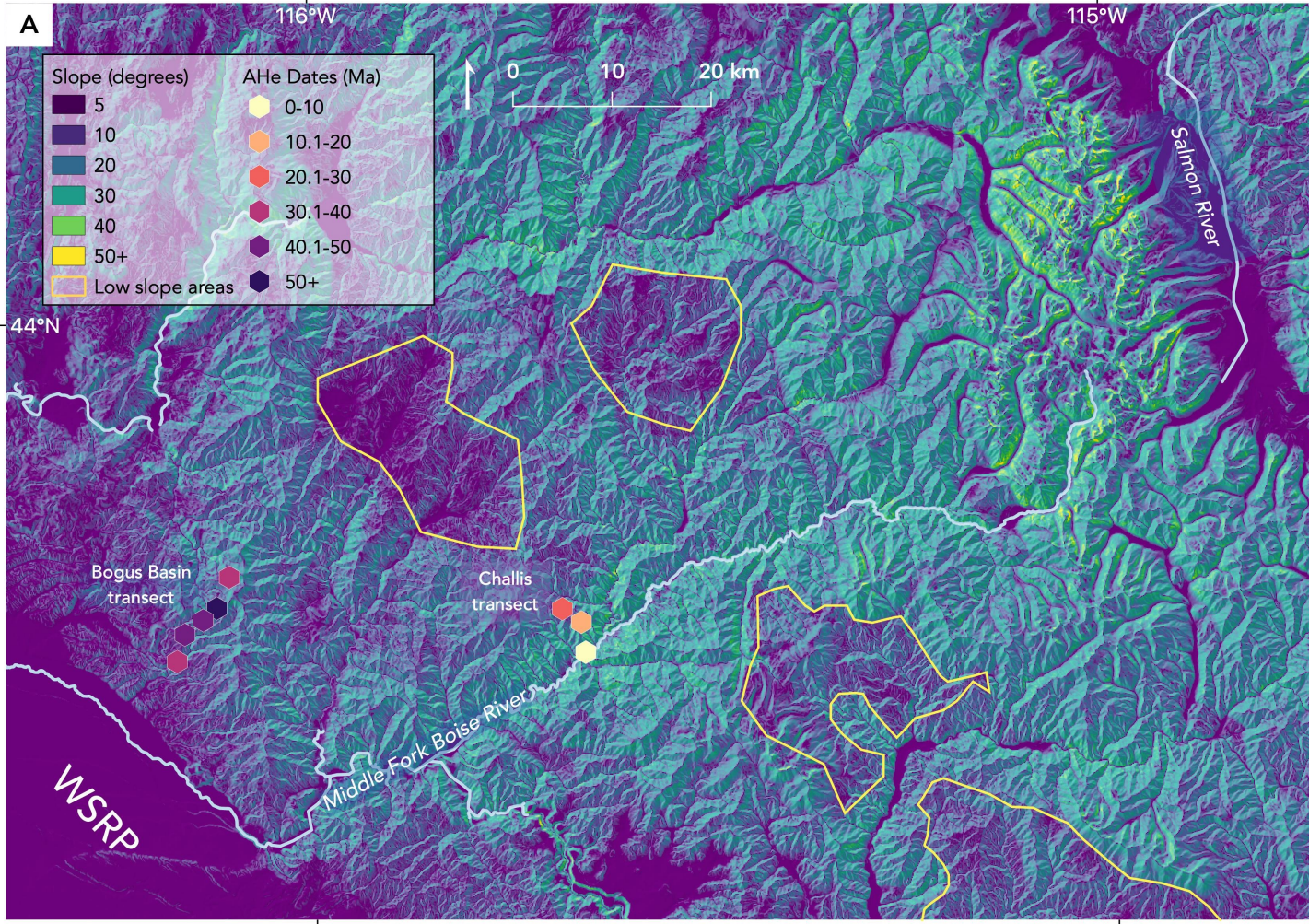




Figure S1. Early workers in the Idaho batholith (e.g., Lindgren, 1904; Umpleby, 1912; Blackwelder, 1912) recognized central Idaho as an incised high plateau, characterized by deep canyons separated by even-crested divides. The Middle Fork Boise River canyon is one example, with higher slopes along the river separating patches of high elevation, low-slope landscape. (A) Slope map of Boise Mountains, southern Idaho batholith. Low slope (low relief), high elevation areas outlined in yellow. (B) Photo looking eastward toward Middle Fork Boise River canyon from middle-high in Challis transect, within high elevation low relief topography (photo: Jessica Stanley).

**Wetzel, K.F., and Stanley, J.R., 2021, Linking exhumation, paleo-relief, and rift formation to magmatic processes in the western Snake River Plain, Idaho, using apatite (U-Th)/He thermochronology: Geosphere, <https://doi.org/10.1130/GES02453.1>**