



Figure 1 is interactive. Please open the PDF with Adobe Reader or Acrobat. Use the radio buttons to toggle between different maps. Layers may be viewed separately or in combination using the Acrobat (PDF) Layers panel in the Acrobat navigation pane (vertical bar on left side of window). Click the “Layers” icon to display available layers; turn layers on or off by clicking the box to the left of the layer name. If the interactivity does not work in the version of the paper you are reading, please visit <https://doi.org/10.1130/GEOS.S.19287812>.

A) Simplified Geologic Map B) Gravity Map C) Aeromagnetic Map

Figure 1. (interactive). Geology, gravity, and aeromagnetic maps of the southern San Andreas Fault System (southern California, USA) and northern Gulf of California. Blue lines are profiles of the Salton Seismic Imaging Project (number identifies which line), green lines are potential-field model profiles (dh—Desert Hot Springs; in—Indio; sb—San Bernardino; Fuis et al., 2012), and dashed black lines are shear-wave velocity profiles (e–f; Barak et al., 2015). Topography source is U.S. Geological Survey (2015). L.A.—Los Angeles. (A) Simplified geology (Jennings et al., 2010), modified to highlight southern California basement terranes offset by the San Andreas Fault System (Matti and Morton, 1993). Faults are simplified from U.S. Geological Survey and California Geological Survey (2012) and Dorsey and Lazear (2013) to highlight major faults of interest. (B) Isostatic gravity map. Data north of the thick white line were processed assuming sea-level crustal thickness of 25 km and crust-mantle density contrast of 400 kg/m³ (Pan-American Center for Earth and Environmental Studies, 2010); data south of the thick white line are from a 6 km grid (Simpson and Jachens, 1995) assuming sea-level crustal thickness of 30 km and crust-mantle density contrast of 350 kg/m³. (C) Aeromagnetic map (from North American Magnetic Anomaly Group, 2002). Features A1–A4 (black dots) denote the offset southern edge of magnetic Mojave basement across the San Andreas (A1–A2) and San Gabriel faults (A3–A4) from Griscom and Jachens (1990). If the interactivity does not work in the version of the paper you are reading, please visit <https://doi.org/10.1130/GEOS.S.19287812>.