

Figure 7 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>.

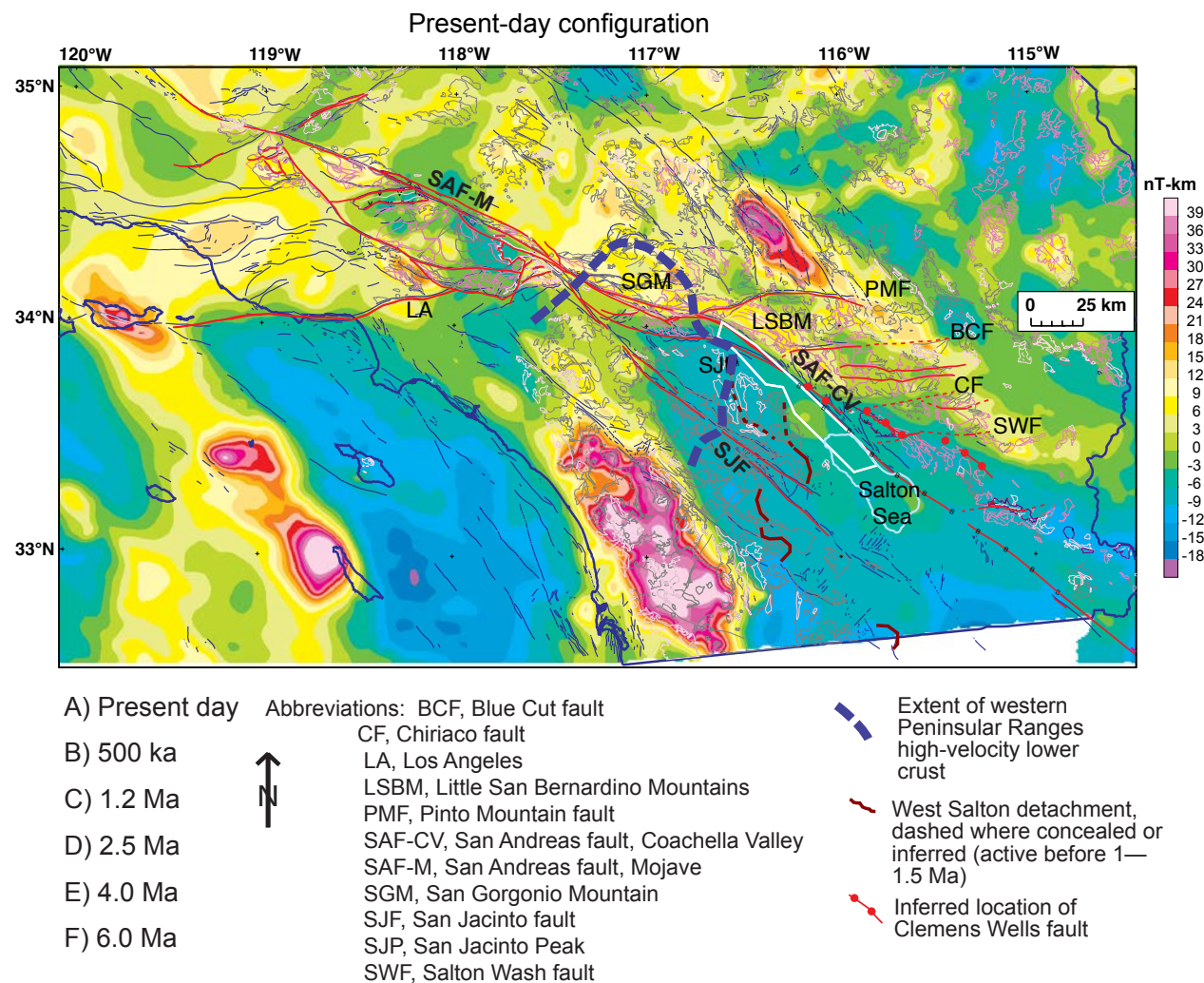


Figure 7. (interactive). Tectonic reconstruction of San Andreas Fault System slip according to Matti and Morton (1993) showing the filtered magnetic field (rainbow-colored base map) that highlights voluminous magnetic sources (magnetic potential), the Coachella Valley gravity low (outlined in white from Fig. 1B), and high-velocity lower crust (Barak et al., 2015; dashed blue line, shear-wave velocity >3.8 km/s at 25 to 30 km depth) through time. Thick red lines are major faults (Matti and Morton, 1993); thick blue lines are California state border and coastline. Thin white, gray, and pink lines denote metamorphic, granitic, and Precambrian outcrops, respectively, from Jennings et al. (2010). Thin blue lines are Quaternary faults (U.S. Geological Survey and California Geological Survey, 2012). Blocks are restored using the azimuth of the long-term San Andreas fault south of Coachella Valley. Gaps and overlaps represent areas of contraction and extension, respectively. V-patterned polygons denote Pelona and Orocopia Schists. 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>.