Table A: MICROPOLAR INVERSIONS FOR BRITTLE STRAIN

Domain	d_1 (trend, plunge)	d_3 (trend, plunge)	D	W	Cos-1(Mean Cos) Error	Number of data
East Bay domain						
Concord fault	103, 0	13, 32	0.6	-0.2	10.124	37
Mt. Diablo region	113, 19	28, -16	0.5	0.3	5.708	31
Alamo swarm	110, -15	21, 7	0.6	0.2	10.526	143
Danville swarm	110, 2	20, -20	0.5	0.1	9.432	59
Livermore Valley	116, 15	23, 10	0.5	0.1	10.343	60
East Bay Hills	106, 15	18, -8	0.5	0.0	6.573	32
Northern Calaveras fault	104, 34	12, 3	0.4	-0.3	3.266	13
Coast Ranges, north of East Bay						
Sacramento-San Joaquin delta region	109, 15	17, 5	0.5	0.3	6.309	14
Green Valley fault	136, -11	49, 14	0.4	-0.2	9.771	23
Diablo Range, south of East Bay						
Corral Hollow region	98, 0	8, 0	0.5	0.1	8.295	24
Altamont anticline	95, 0	5, 0	0.5	0.0	8.340	29
Mt. Lewis seismicity	128, -24	29, -19	0.5	0.6	6.695	123
Tesla-Ortigalita fault, near San Luis Reservoir	119, -11	24, -23	0.5	0.0	9.250	57
Central Diablo Range between Livermore Valley and San Luis Reservoir	129, -11	41, 12	0.6	0.0	10.555	18
Major strike-slip faults west of the East Bay region						
Hayward fault	90, -5	0, 0	0.6	0.1	10.151	108
Central Calaveras fault	105, 0	15, 0	0.5	-0.2	7.110	165
San Andreas fault, Hollister to Priest Valley	86, 9	358, -10	0.5	0.0	8.453	204

Note: D is a scalar parameter that describes the shape of the incremental strain ellipsoid, W is a scalar parameter that describes the relative incremental rotation of fault blocks, d_1 and d_3 are the maximum lengthening and maximum shortening principal axes, respectively, of the incremental strain tensor, and the [Cos^{-1} (Mean Cos)] error is a measure of the average misfit between the data and predictions of the model parameters.