



Indio profile of Fuis et al. (2012)

Figure 4. (interactive). Maps of the Salton Seismic Imaging Project (SSIP) line 5 profile. Solid and dashed brown lines denote accurately located and concealed faults, respectively, from Lancaster et al. (2012). Queried red dotted lines show the approximate location of inferred extensions of the Garnet Hill strand by Jänecke et al. (2018). Red arrows point to the location of steep northeast-dipping reflectors (Persaud, 2016). Red star marks the location of the Texaco Edom Stone NCT-1 well. Magenta line shows the location of the Indio profile from Fuis et al. (2012). PH—Point Happy. (A) Simplified geologic map draped on a shaded-relief topographic base (U.S. Geological Survey, 2015). Geology modified from Jennings et al. (2010) and Erskine and Wenk (1985). Units: Czs—Cenozoic sedimentary deposits; Isb—Little San Bernardino (Mojave-type) basement; prbl, prbu—Peninsular Ranges basement beneath and above the Eastern Peninsular Ranges mylonite zone; prb\_ms—porphyroclastic metasedimentary rocks and gneisses; prb\_mz—porphyroclastic granitic rocks (mylonite zone). Marble is locally present in units prb\_ms and prb\_mz. (B) Isostatic gravity map. (C) Aeromagnetic map. White filled circles in B and C are the location of maximum horizontal gradients derived from gravity and magnetic potential, using the method of Blakely and Simpson (1986). Larger filled circles denote gradients larger than the mean horizontal gradient value; smaller circles, gradients less than the mean horizontal gradient value. 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 4 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>.