Figure 2 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 <a href="https://doi.org/10.1130/GEOS.S.19287812">https://doi.org/10.1130/GEOS.S.19287812</a>.

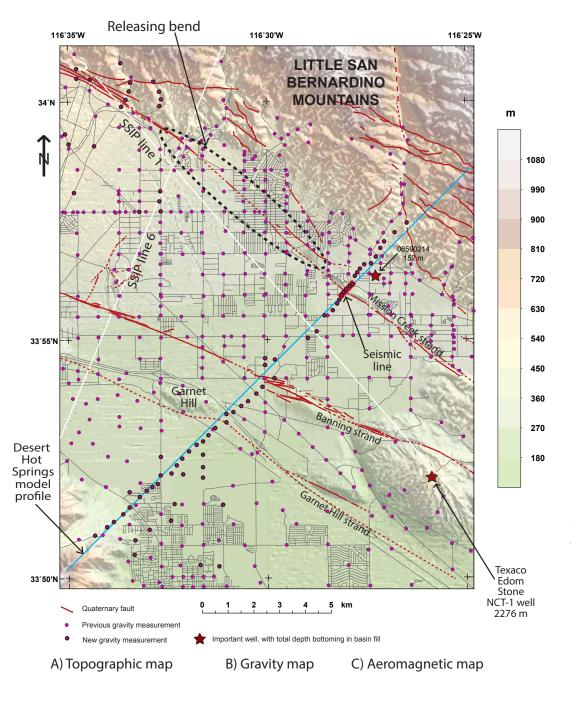


Figure 2. (interactive). Maps of the Desert Hot Springs model profile. Solid and dashed brown lines denote accurately located and concealed faults, respectively, from Lancaster et al. (2012) and U.S. Geological Survey and California Geological Survey (2012). Thick red line indicates the seismic profile of Catchings et al. (2009); blue line indicates the model profile of this study shown in Figure 3; white lines show Salton Seismic Imaging Project (SSIP) lines 1 and 6. Black dashed line indicates slight releasing bend in the Mission Creek strand. Red star labeled 06590214 near the model profile depicts a noncommercial well. Operator/lease of drilled well 06590214 is Ted Eichelberger (Eichelberger No. 1 well). (A) Topographic map (U.S. Geological Survey, 2015) showing the location of gravity measurements. (B) Isostatic gravity map (Pan-American Center for Earth and Environmental Studies, 2010; this study). (C) Aeromagnetic map (North American Magnetic Anomaly Group, 2002; Sweeney, 2002). 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 filled 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.