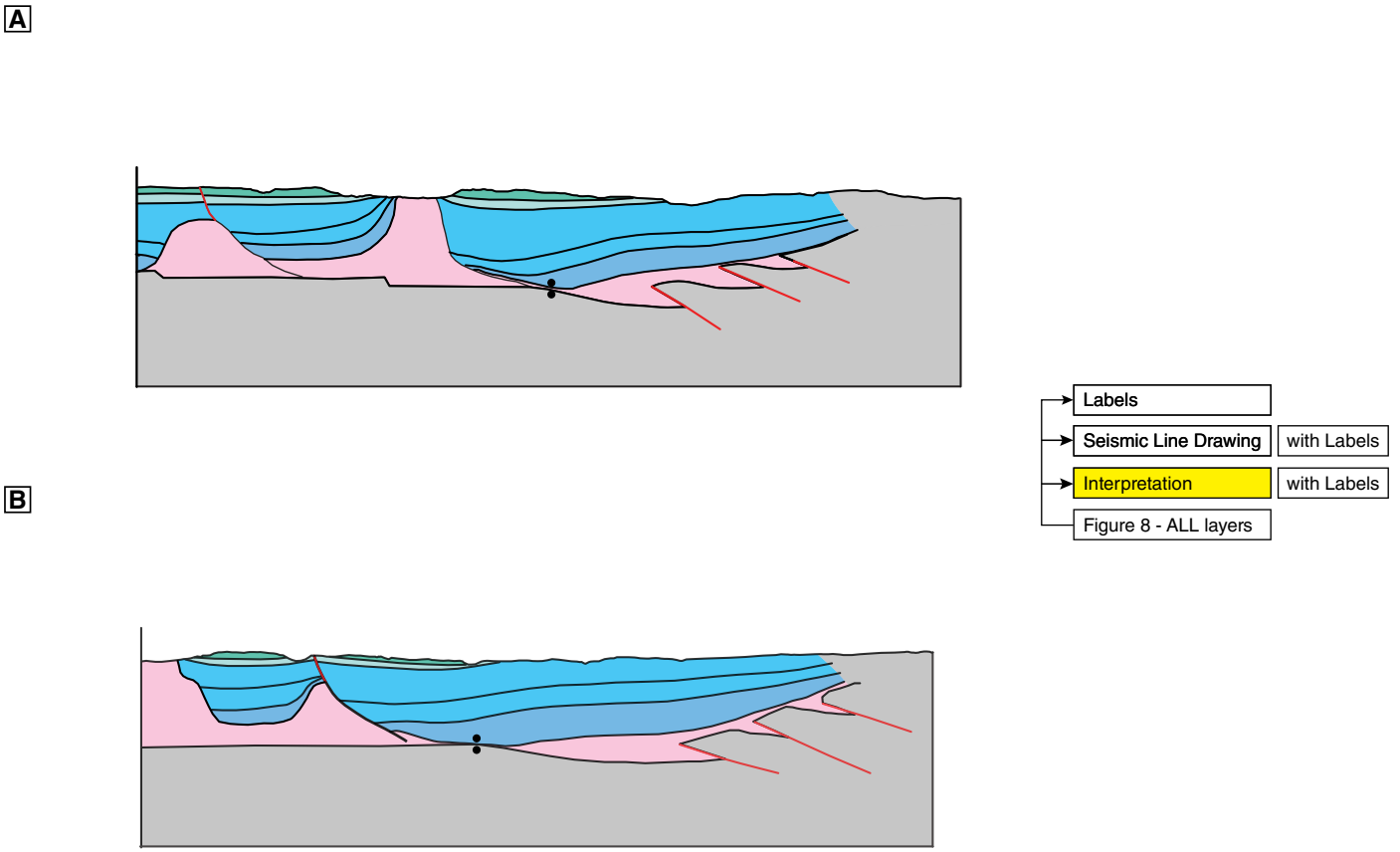

To view the seismic line drawing and interpretation layers of Figure 8's A and B sections in the PDF version of this paper, open the PDF in Adobe Acrobat or Adobe Reader. To view the layers while reading the full-text version of the paper, click http://doi.org/10.1130/GES02089.f8 to download a PDF of the figure.

Figure 8. Line drawings across Sinbad Valley—Roc Creek diapirs, southwest USA, based on vintage 2-D seismic reflection data, interpreted in time and converted to depth. Locations of seismic lines are shown in Figure 1B. (A) Uninterpreted (top) and interpreted (bottom) regional line W-W′ across northwestern part of Sinbad Valley. Line drawing corresponds to cross-section A-A′ from field mapping. This line is part of the regional line shown in Figure S1 (see text footnote 1). Arrows represent southward migrating depocenters in response to sediment progradation driven by slip on the counter-regional fault. (B) Uninterpreted (top) and interpreted (bottom) regional line Y-Y′ across Roc Creek diapir southeast of Sinbad Valley. This line is part of the regional line shown in Figure S2. The counterregional (CR) fault interpreted on the seismic line is the same as fault F3 mapped at the surface. To view the seismic line drawing and interpretation layers of Figure 8's A and B sections in the PDF version of this paper, open the PDF in Adobe Acrobat or Adobe Reader. To view the layers while reading the full-text version of the paper, click http://doi.org/10.1130/GES02089.f8 to download a PDF of the figure.