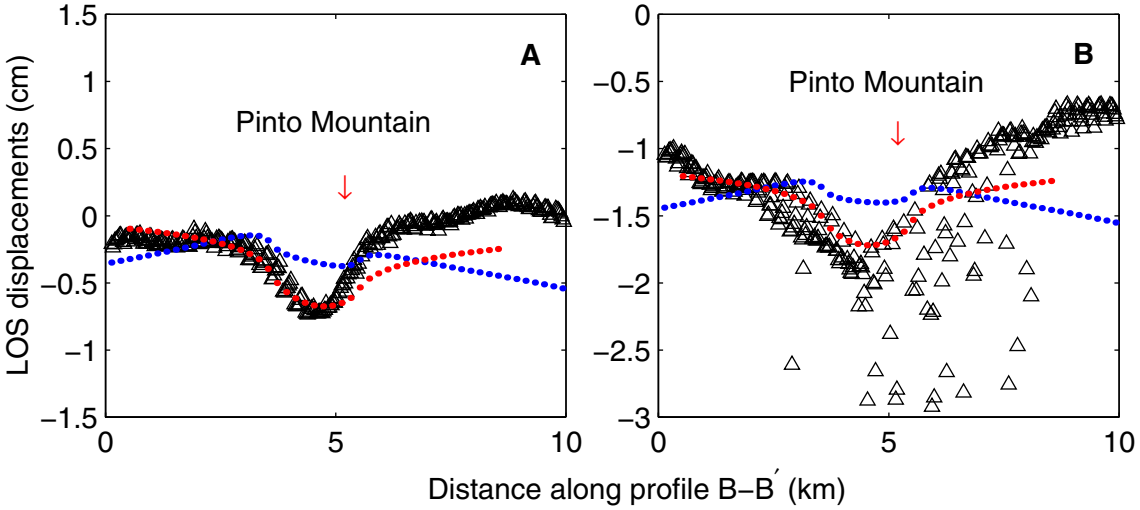
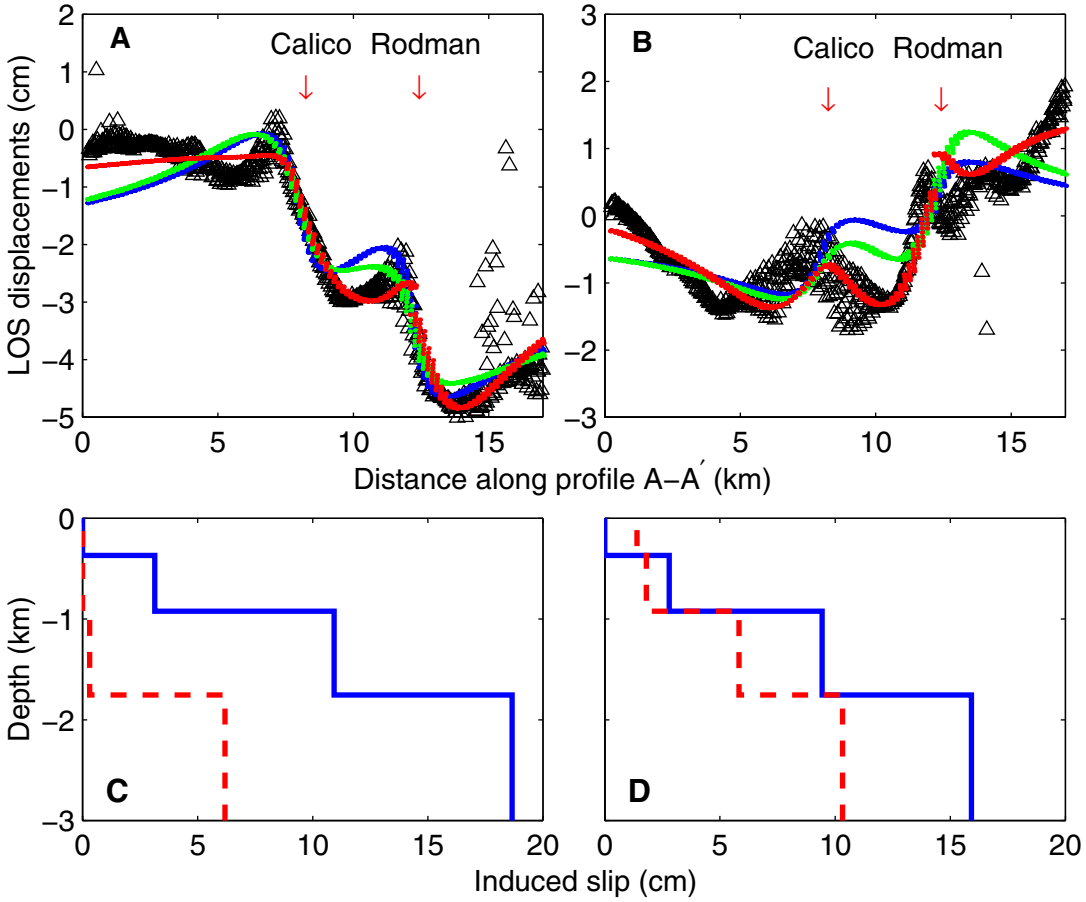
Fig. S1. Observed and modeled LOS displacements from (A) descending orbit, and (B) ascending orbit across the Pinto Mountain fault (profile BB′). Models assume fault-normal extension of 0.6 MPa, and a factor of 2 reduction in the shear modulus within the fault zone (G' = 16.5 GPa) compared to the host rocks (G = 33 GPa). Red dots correspond to a model of a fault zone that is unlimited with depth, and blue dots correspond to a model of a fault zone that terminates at depth of 2 km. Data from the ascending orbit are noisy due to temporal decorrelation of the radar images.

Fig. S2. Dislocation modeling of the hypothesized induced slip on the Calico and Rodman faults. The data (black triangles) represent the average residual from three interferometric pairs (Table 1) from (A) the descending orbit, and (B) the ascending orbit. Color dots show the model predictions for pure strike slip (blue), and combinations of strike slip and dip slip (green), as well as strike slip and fault-normal displacements (red). (C)-(D) Distribution of slip induced on Calico (C) and Rodman (D) faults by the Hector Mine earthquake, as inferred from inversions of the residual InSAR data. Blue solid lines denote the strike-slip displacements, and red dashed lines denote fault-perpendicular displacements. Left-lateral slip and closure are taken to be positive.


A
Pinto Mountain
B
Pinto Mountain
LOS displacements (cm)
Distance along profile B–B´ (km)
1.5
1
0.5
0
−0.5
−1
−1.5
0
−0.5
−1
−1.5
−2
−2.5
−3
0
5
10


A
Calico
Rodman
B
Calico
Rodman
LOS displacements (cm)
Distance along profile A–A´ (km)
C
D
Depth (km)
Induced slip (cm)