

“Active triclinic transtension in a volcanic arc. The case of El Salvador Fault Zone in Central America”

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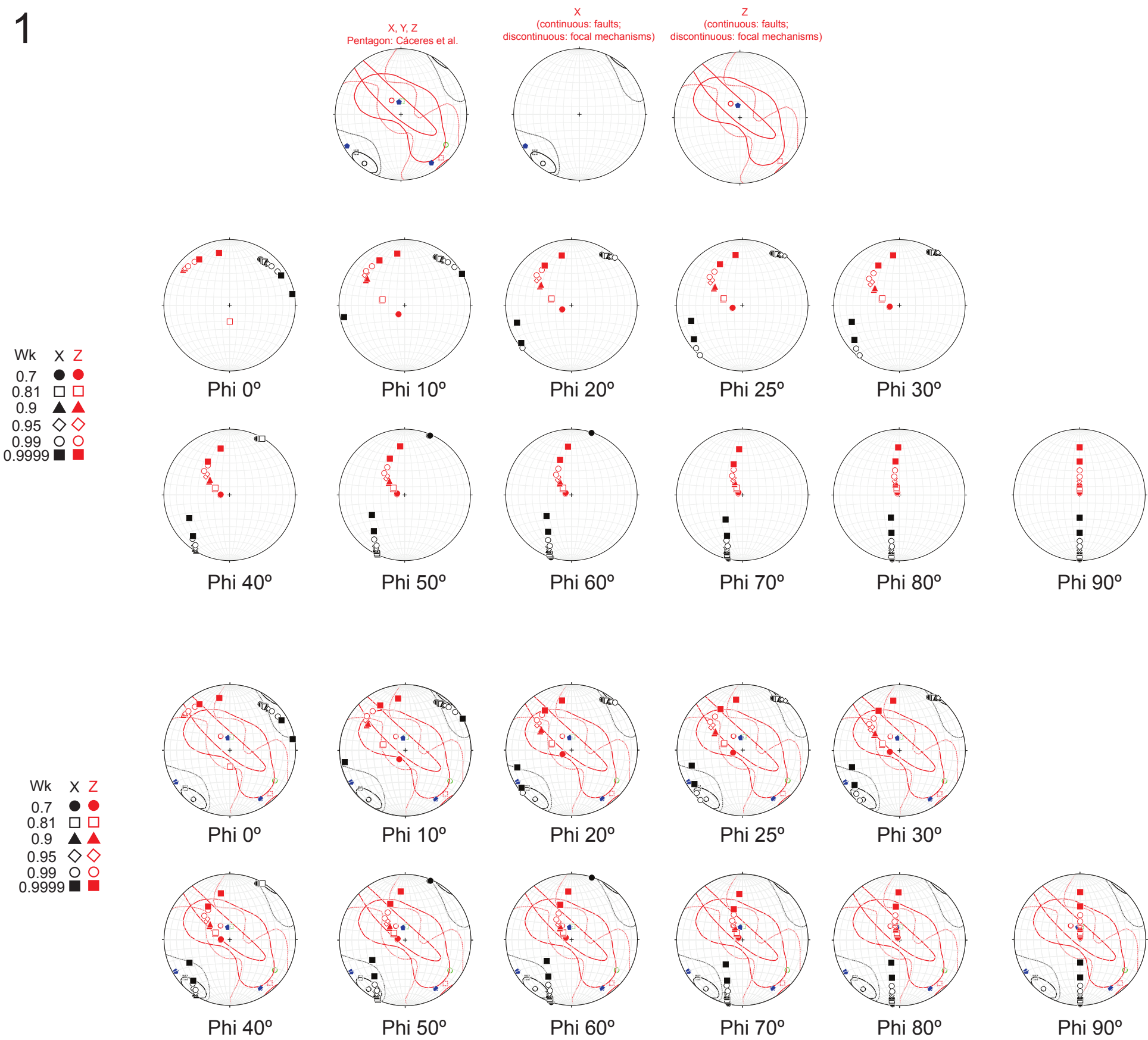
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In this document we show the all data plots comparing model and nature when applied the triclinic transtension model to the El Salvador Fault Zone. Here we expose all the steps of the followed protocol based on Fernández et al. (2013) and adapted for this case. For every value of the strike of the Shear Zone Boundary (N90°E; N100°E and N110°E), we have investigated a wide spectrum of kinematic features of the model (such as the kinematic vorticity number and the rake of the simple shearing ϕ). All the satisfactory results are summarized in main text and in the Table 2 and the following table. The Step 2', used as a substitute of the Step 2, is exposed at the end of this document. All details are explained in the main text.

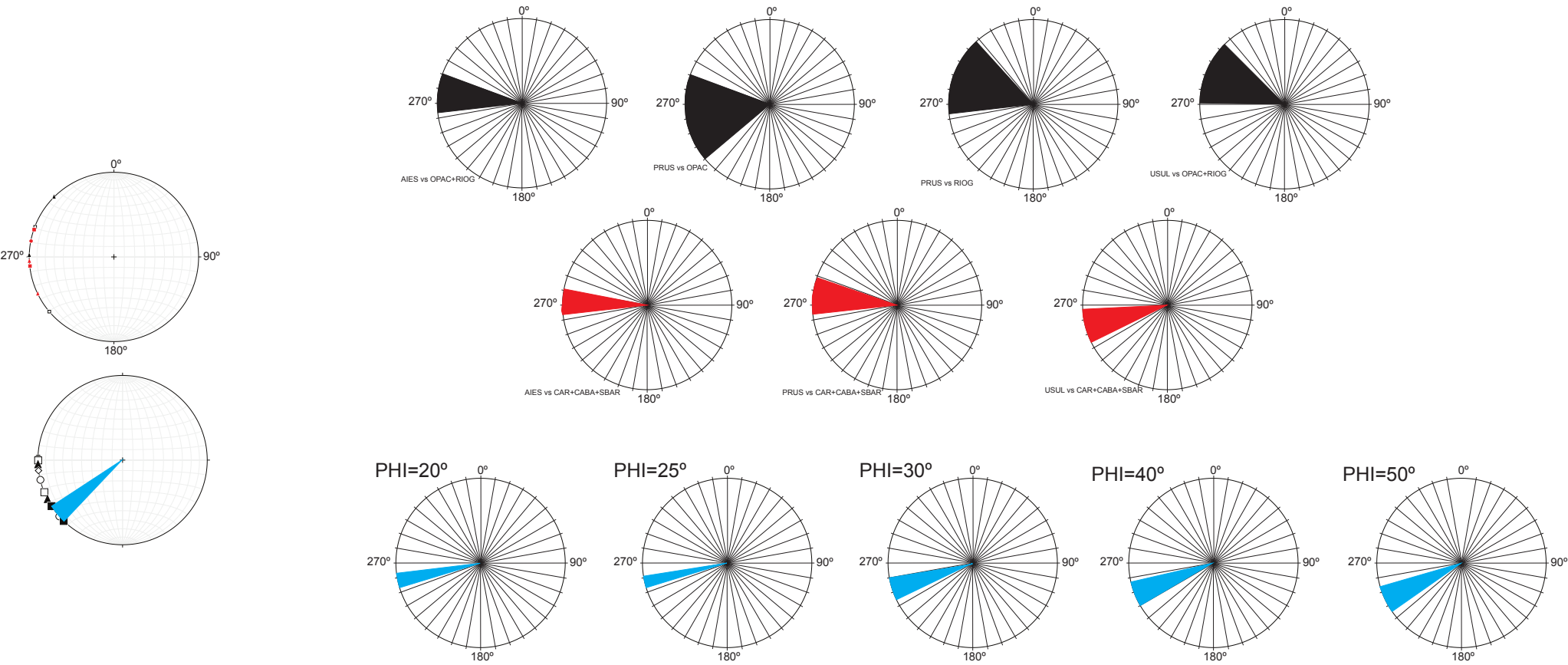
Orientation	ϕ (s)	Wk	Reliability
N90°E; 70°S	20	0.99	Poor
	25	0.99	
		0.99	
N100°E; 70°S	25	0.99	Fair
	30	0.81	
		0.9	
		0.95	
	40	0.99	Fair
		0.9	
		0.95	
	50	0.9	Fair
		0.95	
		0.99	
	30	0.7	Poor
	60	0.95	
		0.99	
N110°E; 70°S	50	0.7	Good
		0.81	
		0.9*	
		0.95*	
	40	0.99	Fair
		0.7	
		0.81	
		0.9	
	60	0.95	Fair
		0.9	
	60	0.7	Poor
		0.81	

ESFZ N90°E

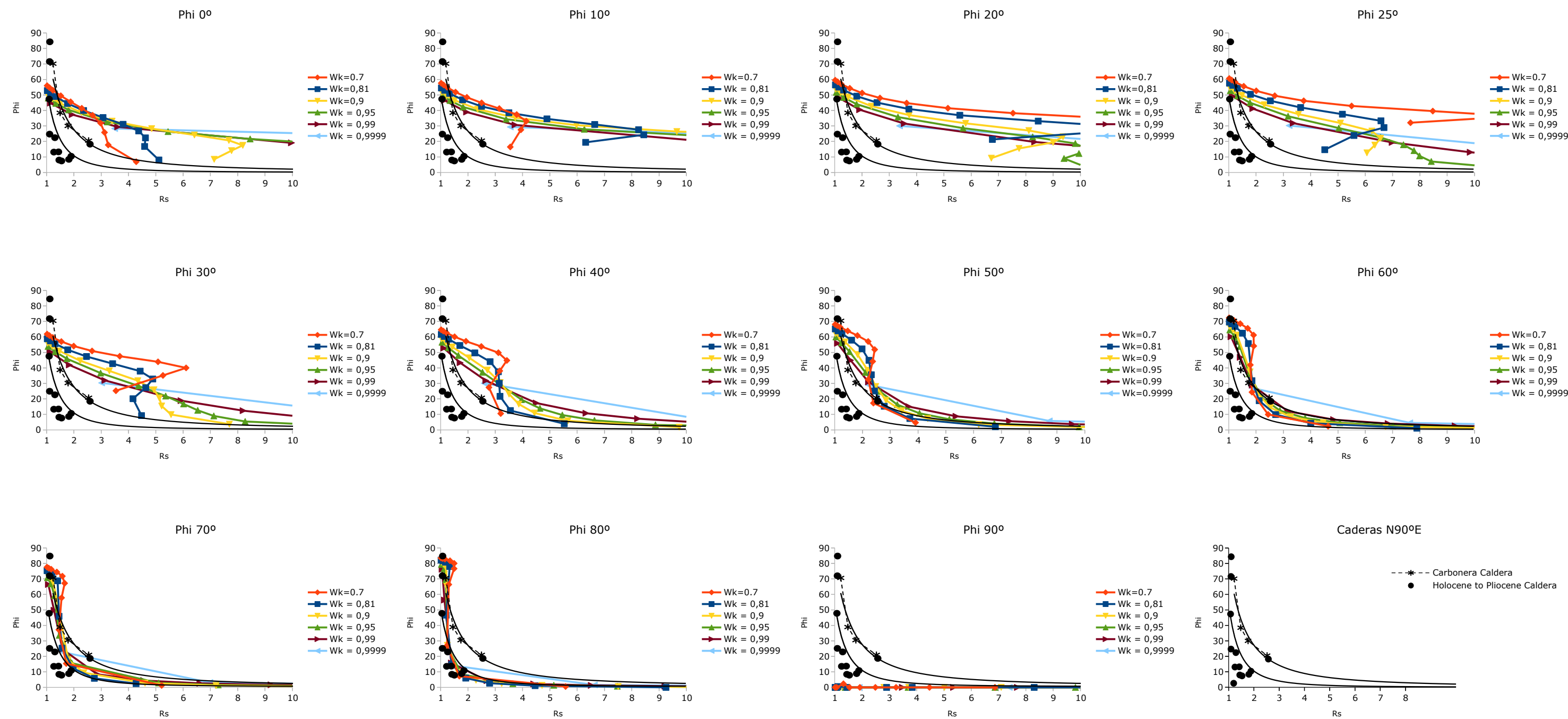
STEP 1



STEP 3

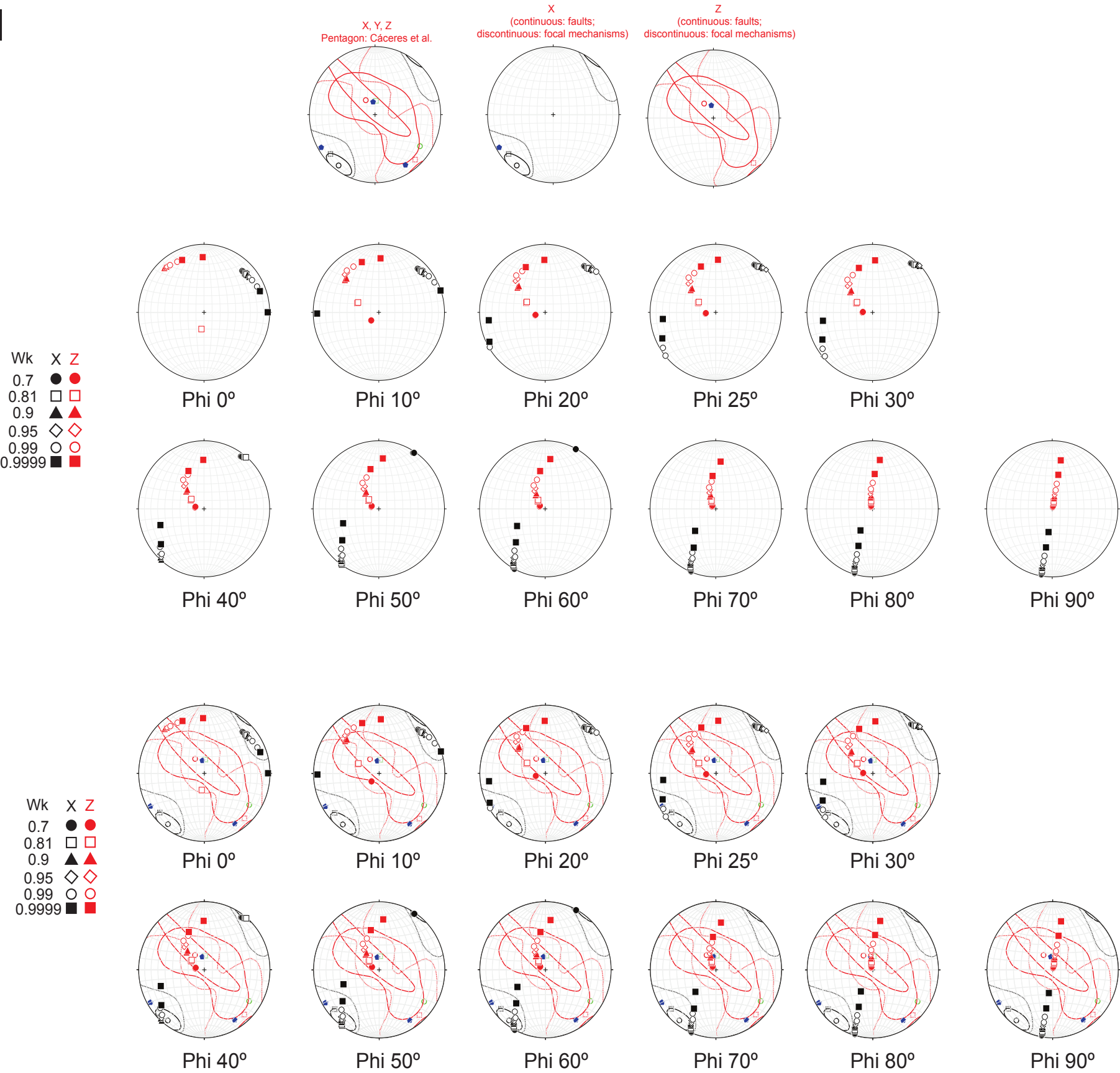


Step 2: SZB oriented N90°E; 70°S

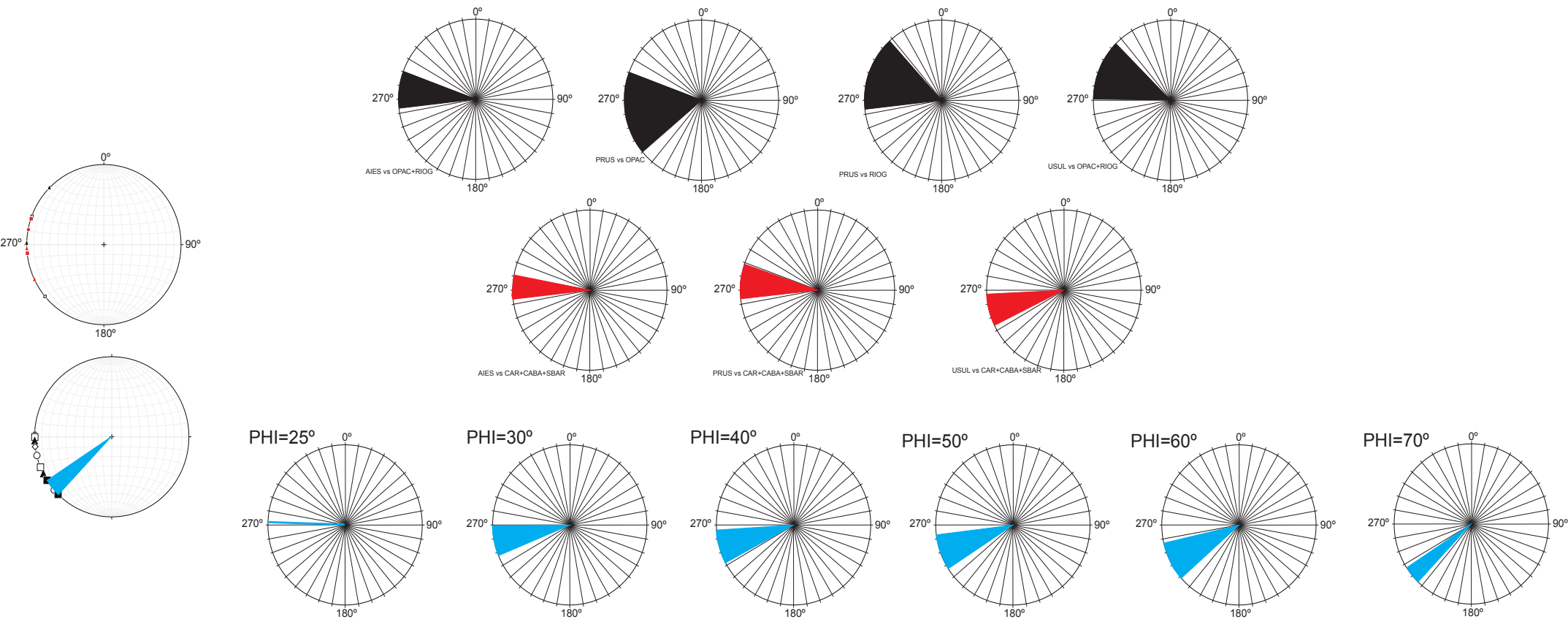


ESFZ N100°E

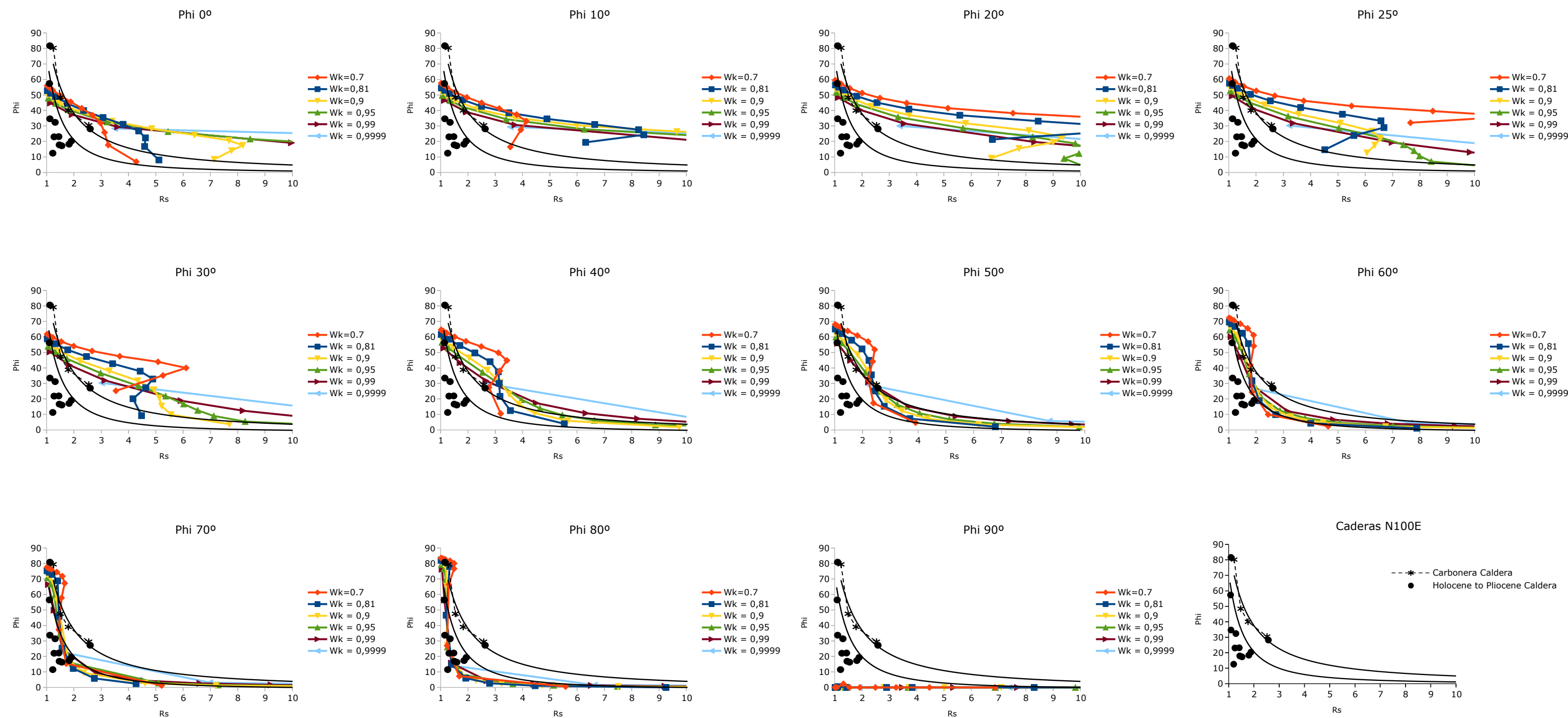
STEP 1



STEP 3

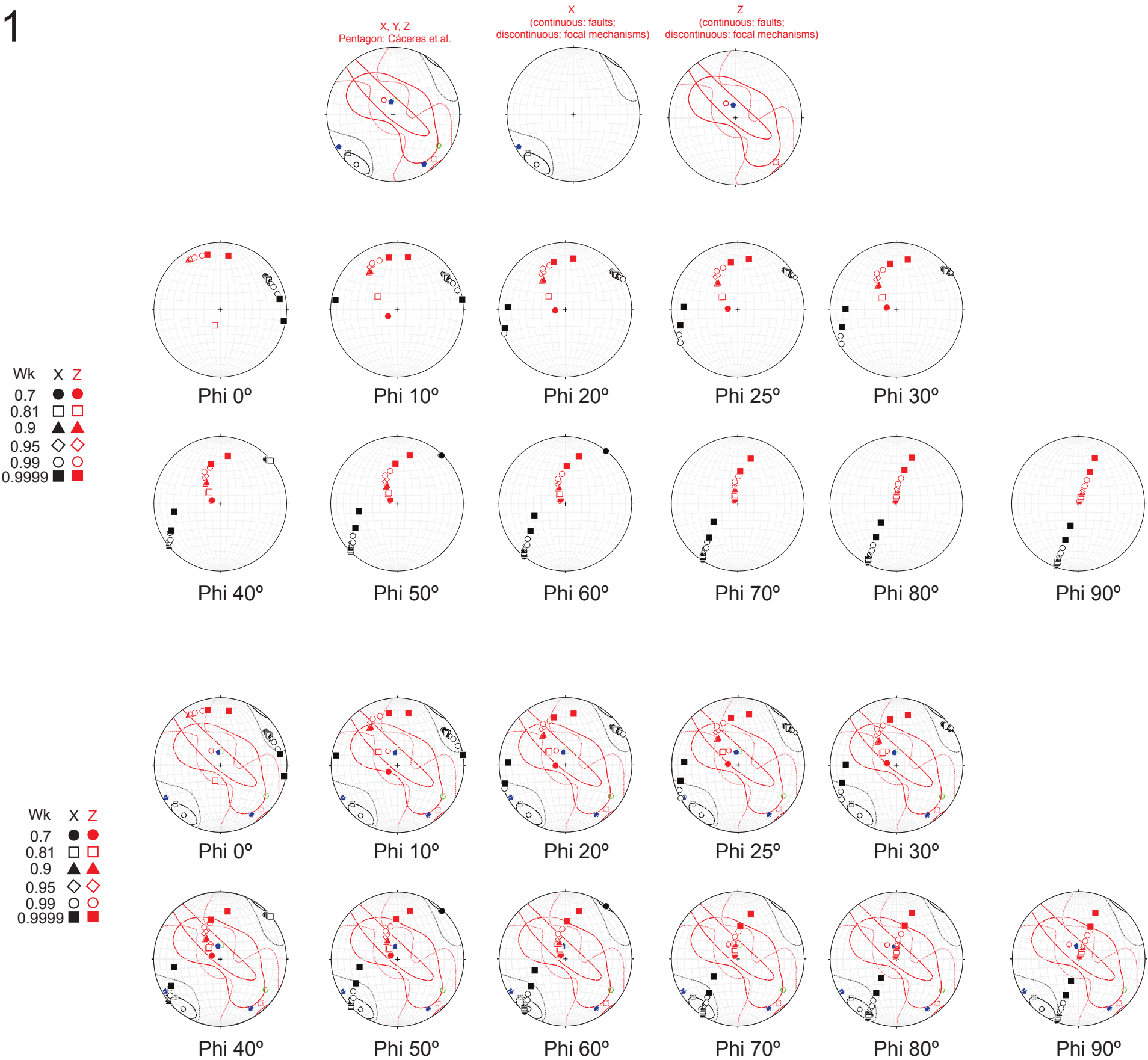


Step 2: SZB oriented N100°E; 70°S

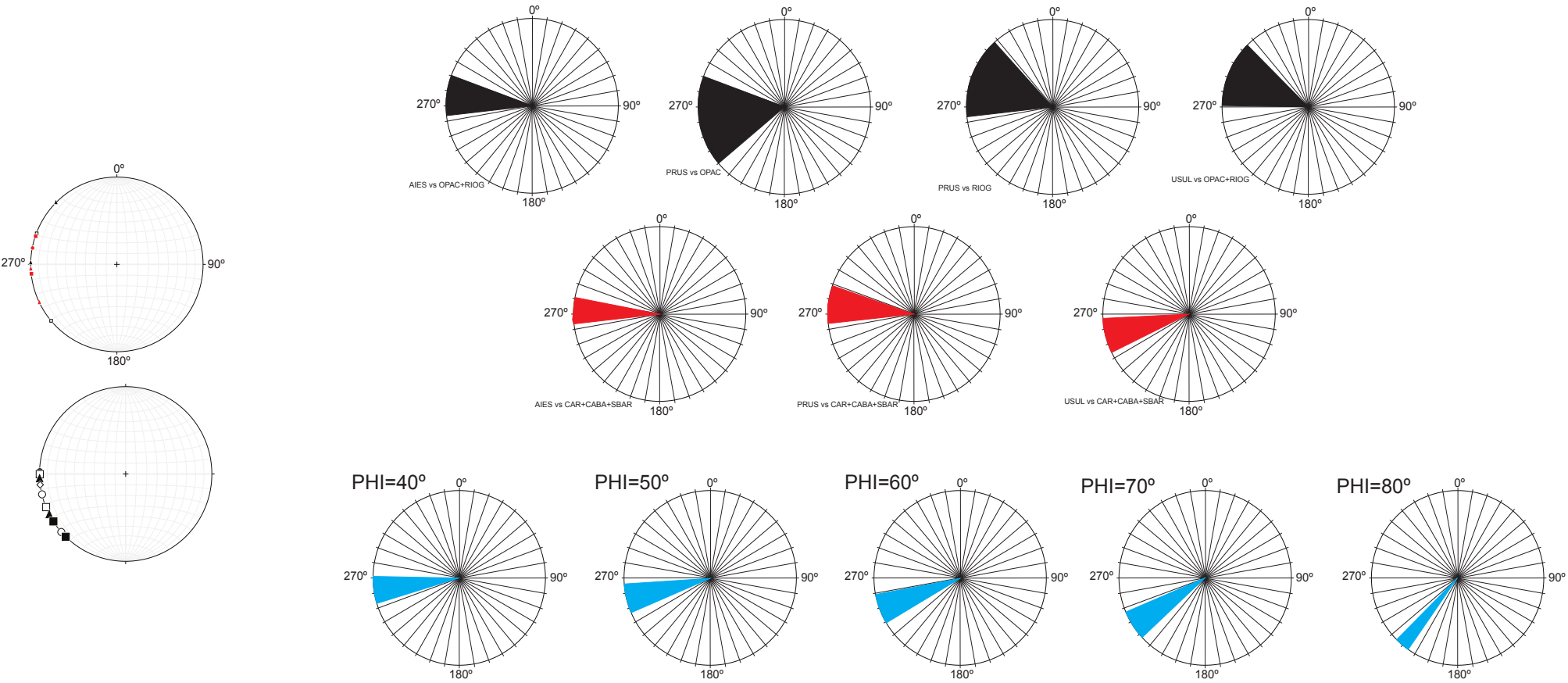


ESFZ 110°E

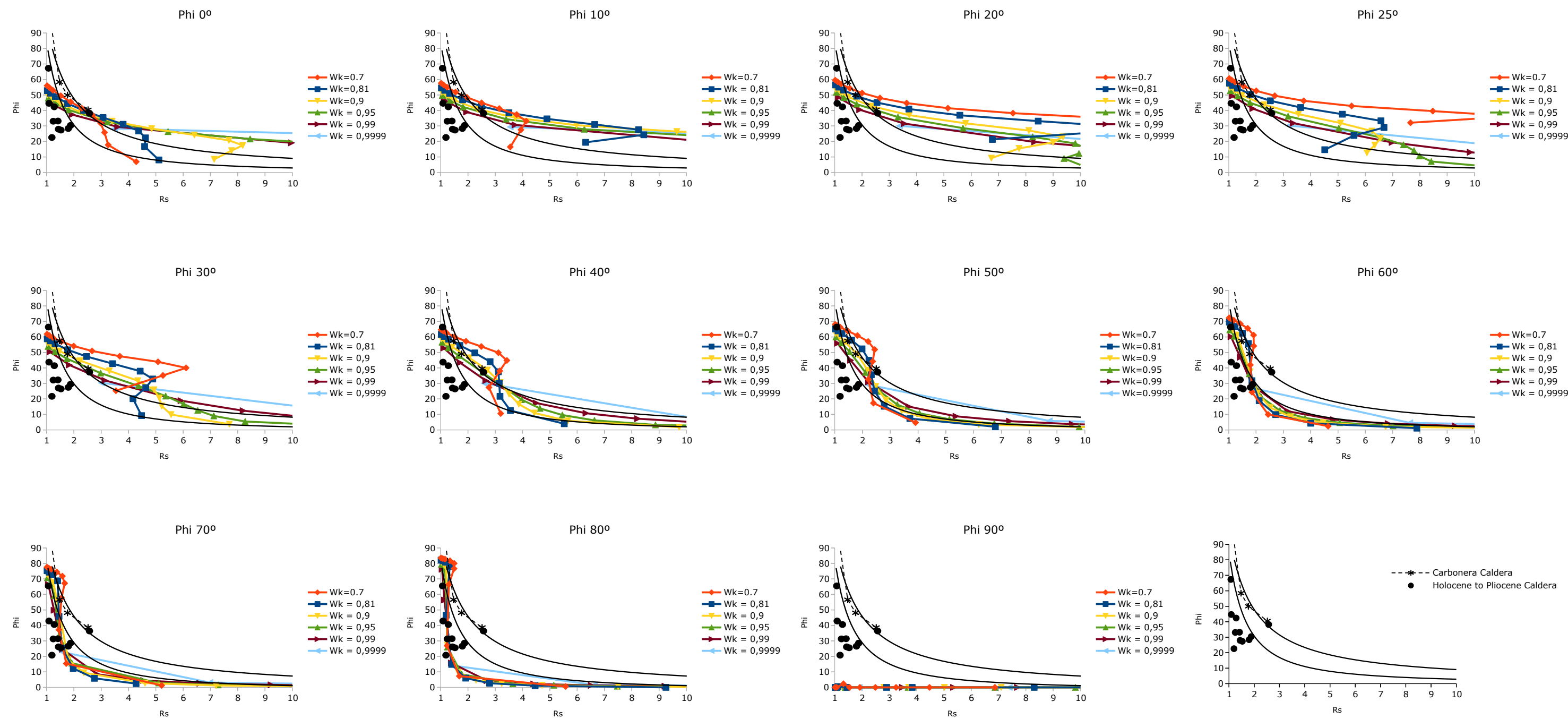
STEP 1



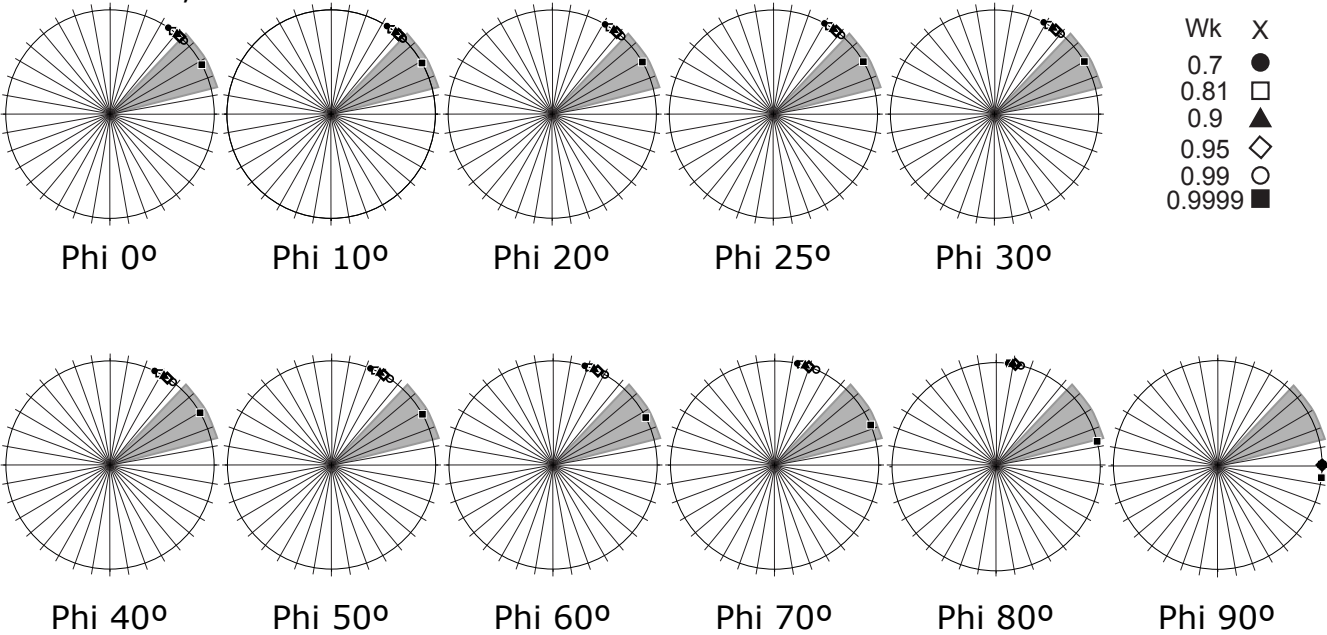
STEP 3



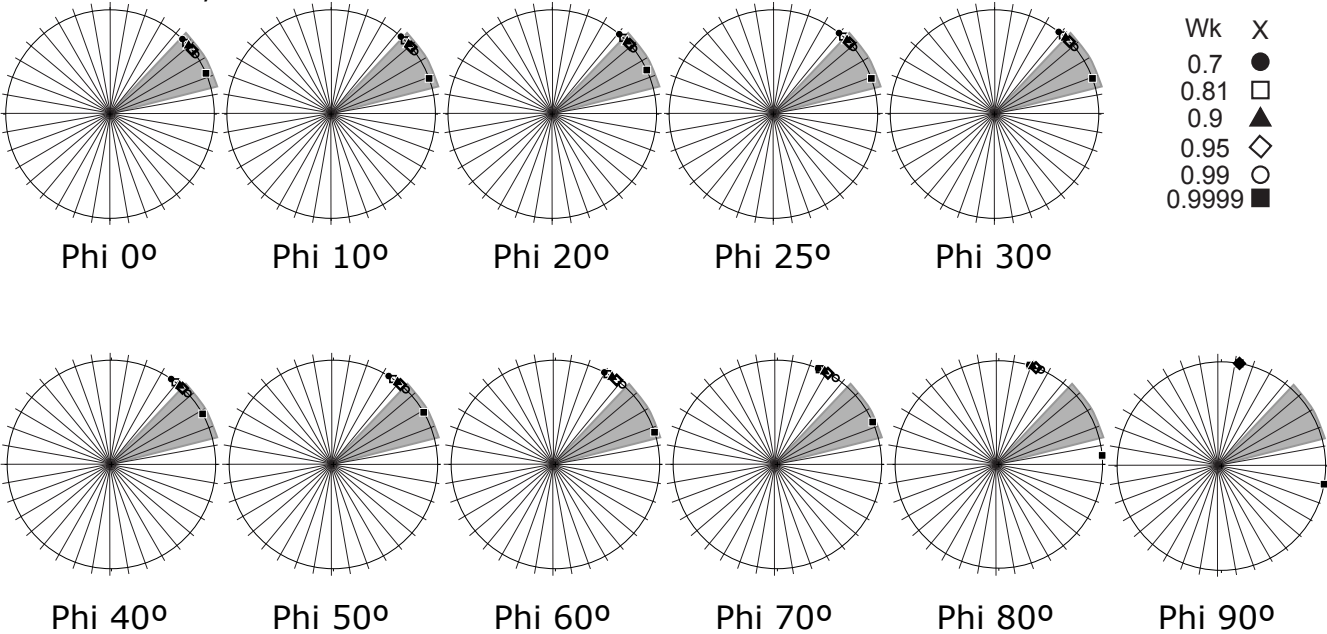
Step 2: SZB oriented N110°E; 70°S



ESFZ N90°E; 70°S°



ESFZ N100°E; 70°S°



ESFZ N110°E; 70°S°

