**Images assembled by Ren Junjie, China Earthquake Administration, Beijing.**

Altyn1. Altyn Tagh fault at Qimubalake Village (37.57N, 86.09E). Note left-lateral offsets at large fault and more subdued fault at edge of uplifted plateau.

Altyn2. Near Tula Meadow (37.67N, 86.51E). Left-lateral offsets at range front. Some large fans are cut by fault, but youngest fan at right edge of image is cut by only a very small scarp that may represent the most recent earthquake.

Altyn3. Near Tula Meadow (37.69N, 86.59E). Left-lateral offsets except where range front is cut by fans. Note smaller fault intersecting main fault at low angle in left third of image.

Altyn4. Near Kuiyakeaigele Village (37.78N, 86.97E). Low-angle oblique image, view E. Two right stepovers in foreground. Note linear fault valley.

Awancang fault. Near Ranggoer Village (38.82N, 101.53E). Strike-slip fault trace is more subdued but appears to cut across a broad fan. From Ren Junjie, CEA, unpublished.

Haiyuan1. At Hongzuizi Village (39.18N, 97.71E). Fault cuts across all topography, including broad fans, reflecting its great earthquake in 1920. Note left-lateral offset of streams, and a second strand near lower right.

Haiyuan2. At Laoyazuizi Village (39.16N, 97.74E). In most places, two strands of fault. Where the strands are farthest apart, probably a pull-apart basin. Fault has expression across all topographic features, including alluvial fans.

Karakoram 1. At Dianjiao Village (32.7N, 79.46E). Fault cuts alluvial fan. Note the effect of fault on groundwater flow.

Karakoram 2. NW of Woluo Village (32.64N, 79.53E). Fault affects groundwater flow (springs marked by dark patches) and is apparent across all topography, suggesting it is relatively young. Note strands stepped to right.

Karakoram 3. At Woluo Village (32.55N, 79.62E). Youngest fan in left center is not cut by fault. Fault to the left of this fan shows evidence of right slip.

Kunlun1. East of Taiyang Lake (36.00N, 91.39E). Fault trace expressed as a series of right-stepping Riedel shears.

Kunlun2. West of Kusai Lake (35.89N, 92.40E). Fault trace is just above river channel. Evidence of left offset of drainage at right side of image. Fault has a major right step to left of center of image. This part of fault was ruptured in 2001 Kokoxili earthquake.

Kunlun3. West of Kusai Lake (35.85N, 92.40E). Expression of left slip on minor drainages; major drainages do not show offset. Stream at far right has water only on lower side of fault, indicating fault controls drainage. This part of fault was ruptured in 2001 Kokoxili earthquake.

Kunlun4. At the 62nd maintenance squad on Qingzang highway (35.66N, 94.09E). The fault crosses a low ridge that might be a pressure ridge. Note left-lateral offsets.

Maoergai fault. East of Maoergai Village (32.48N, 102.88E). Fault is located on hillside to the left of the major drainage. View NE. From Ren Junjie, CEA, unpublished.

Wutaishan fault. Xinding Basin, Shanxi Province, west of Nanyukou Village (39.21N, 113.56E). Fault extends across lower part of image, south of broad valley lacking a major river. Fault extends along the mountain front, forming typical normal fault scarp. The fault bounds the southern margin of graben, and a major river (Hutuo River) is south of this location. From Ren Junjie, CEA, unpublished.

Xianshuihe fault. At Lari Village (31.34N, 100.70E). Linear features mark pull-apart basin related to left-lateral faulting.