



Inset Figure A: Results from the Cascadia subduction zone. Heterogeneous structure along strike complicates interpretation and resolution of discrepancies between the active source seismic and teleseismic studies. **(a)** Simplified tectonic map locating seismic profiles. Navy and turquoise lines—near-vertical incidence (NVI) seismic reflection profiles; green lines—refraction/wide-angle reflection (R/WAR) profile; pink line—teleseismic profile. CB—Coast belt; CR—Crescent; BR—Bridge; HA—Harrison; OL—Olympic; PR—Pacific Rim; WR—Wrangellia. **(b)** Schematic interpretation based on multidisciplinary studies. **(c)** P-wave velocity models based on R/WAR data (adapted from Drew and Clowes, 1990; Ramachandran et al., 2006; Zelt et al., 1993). Thick black lines—wide-angle reflections. **(d)** Offshore and onshore seismic reflection crossing central Vancouver Island (Clowes et al., 1987a). C and E—strongly reflective bands. Blue dotted line (F reflector)—interpreted top of oceanic crust; blue dashed line—Moho of subducting oceanic plate (OM_R). **(e)** Offshore seismic reflection projected onto a line crossing Vancouver Island (Calvert et al., 2006). Pink dashed line—low-velocity zone defined from an overlapping teleseismic profile (see f). The base of this zone is interpreted as representing the teleseismic Moho of the subducting oceanic plate (OM_T). **(f)** Migrated teleseismic image using the scattered P-p-s phase (Nicholson et al., 2005). Broad dipping red band—low-velocity zone interpreted as dehydrating oceanic crust (the base of which is the OM_T). Dotted black line—E-zone, defined by active source reflectivity; dashed blue line—Moho defined by seismic reflection.

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 The big picture: A lithospheric cross section of the North American continent
 by P.T.C. Hammer, R.M. Clowes, F.A. Cook, K. Vasudevan, and A.J. van der Velden