

Supplement of

Relict Landscape Evolution and Fault Reactivation in the Eastern Tianshan: Insights from the Harlik Mountains

Zihao Zhao et al.

Correspondence to: Tianyi Shen (shenty@cug.edu.cn) and Guocan Wang (wgcan@cug.edu.cn)

The copyright of individual parts of the supplement might differ from the article licence.

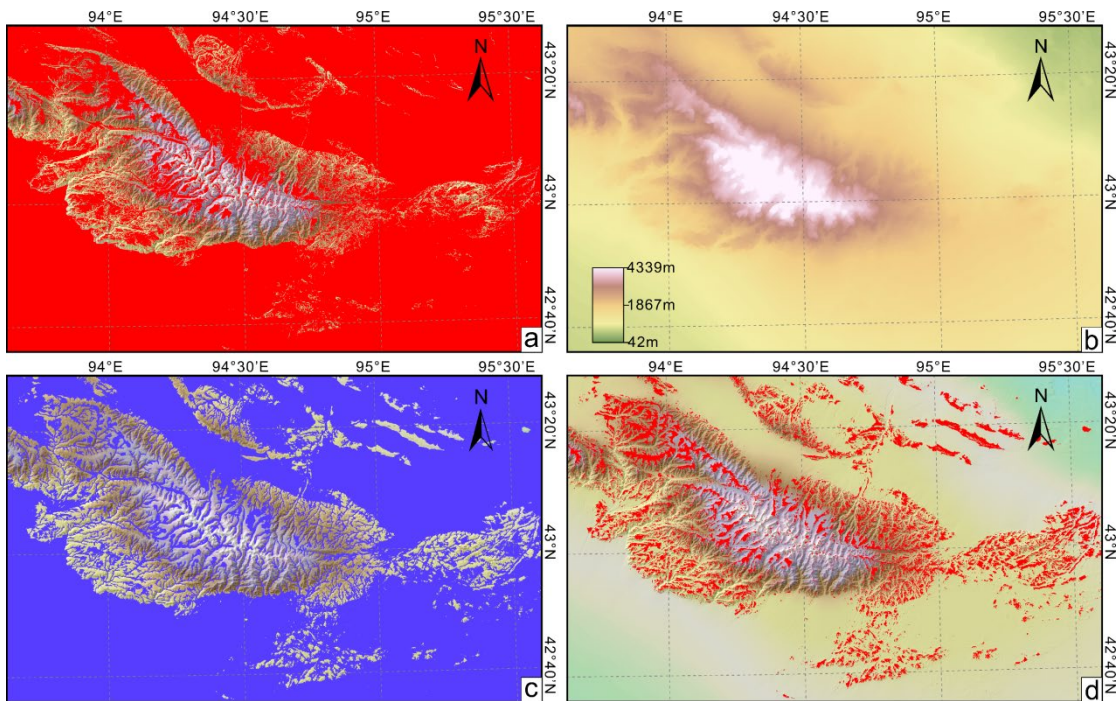


Figure S1 Extraction of relict surfaces: a. areas in and around the Harlik Mountains with slopes less than 14° (in red); b. the erosional base level resulting from interpolation between rivers (defined using a contributing-area threshold of 100 cells); c. areas in and around the Harlik mountain with a relative height (topography – erosional base level) of less than 40 m (in blue); d. resulting relict surfaces identified within the Harlik Mountains (in red).

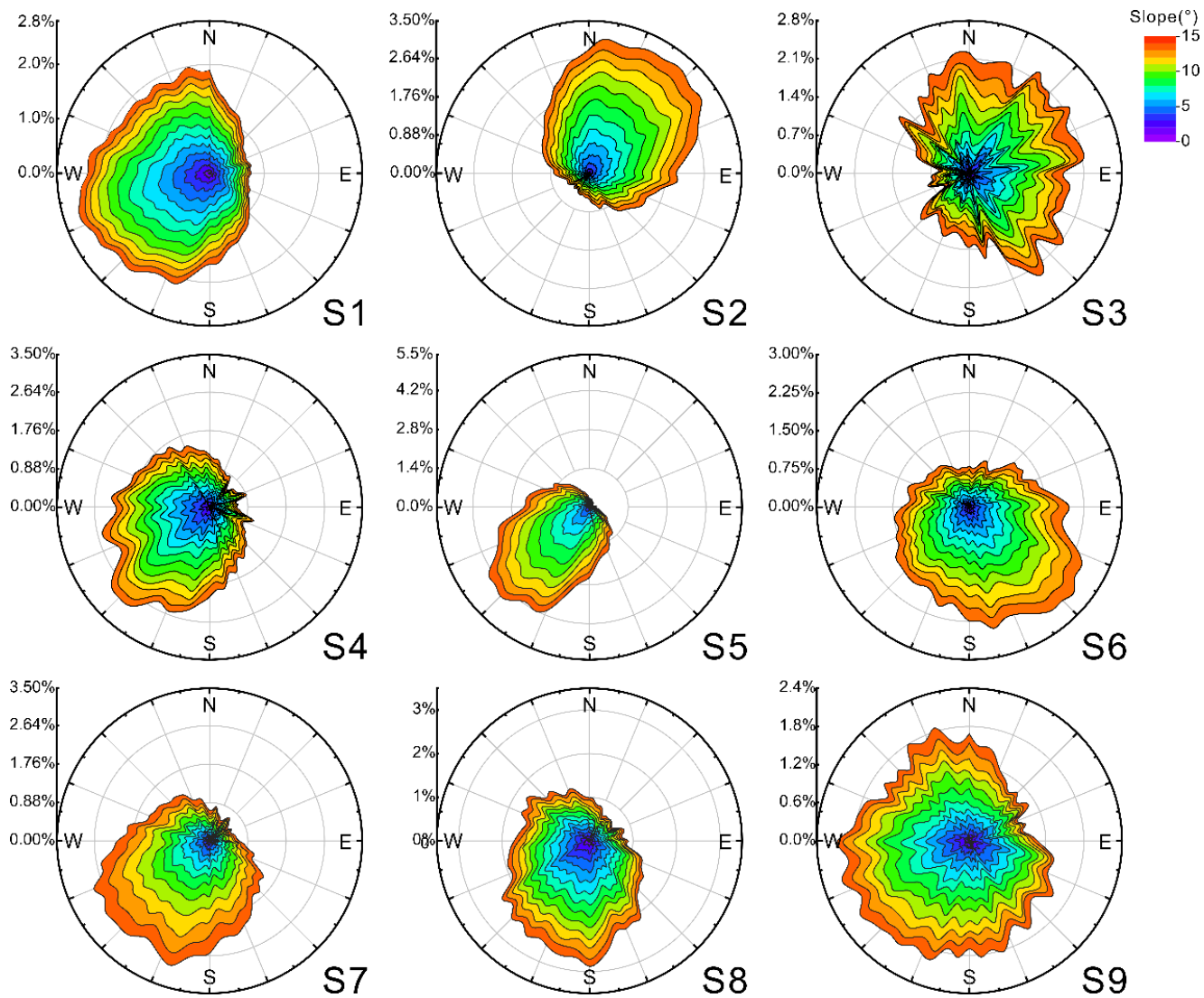


Figure S2 Slope-aspect rose diagrams of the identified relict surfaces in the Harlik Mountains.

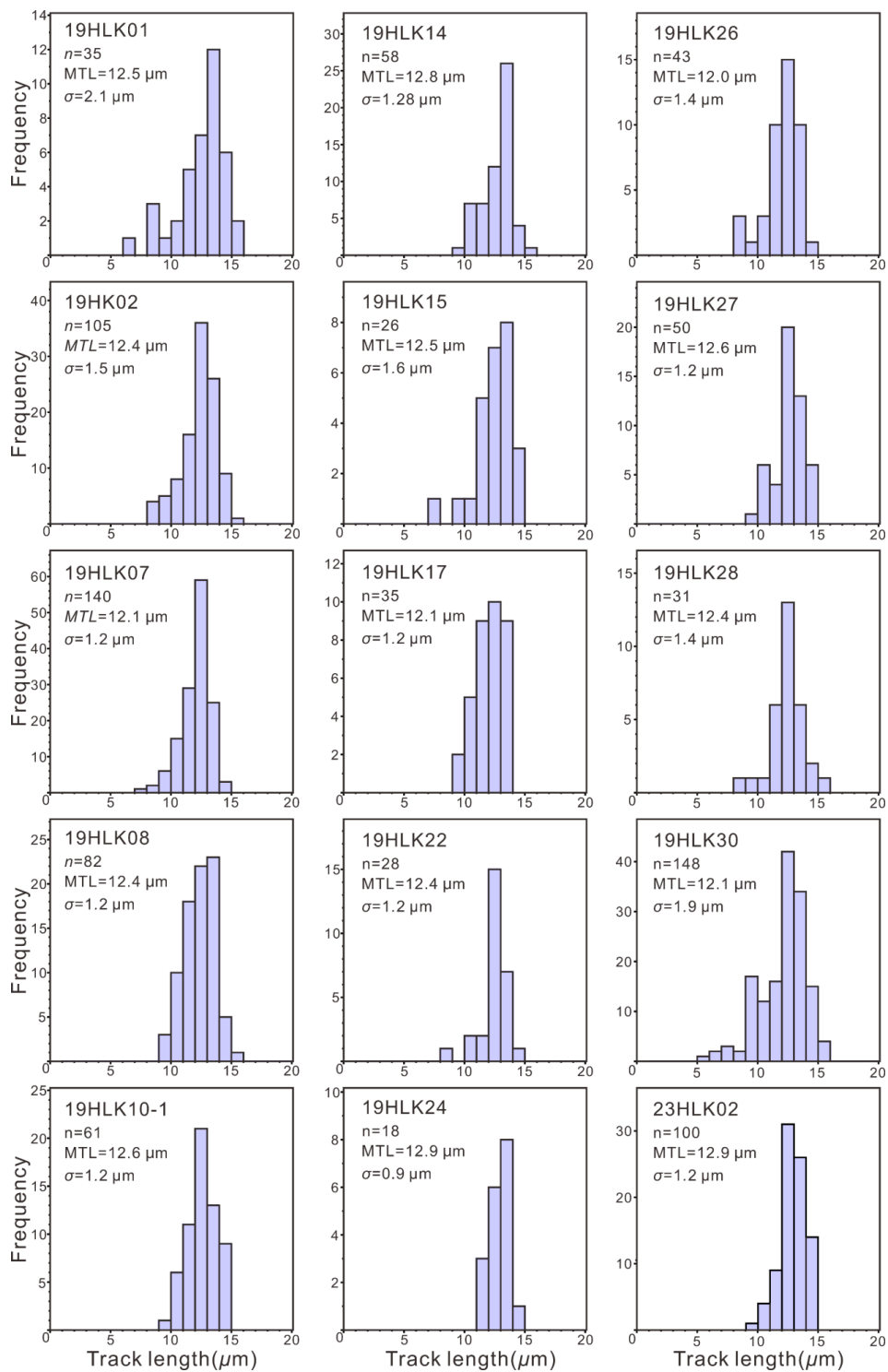


Figure S3 Confined AFT length distributions for each sample.

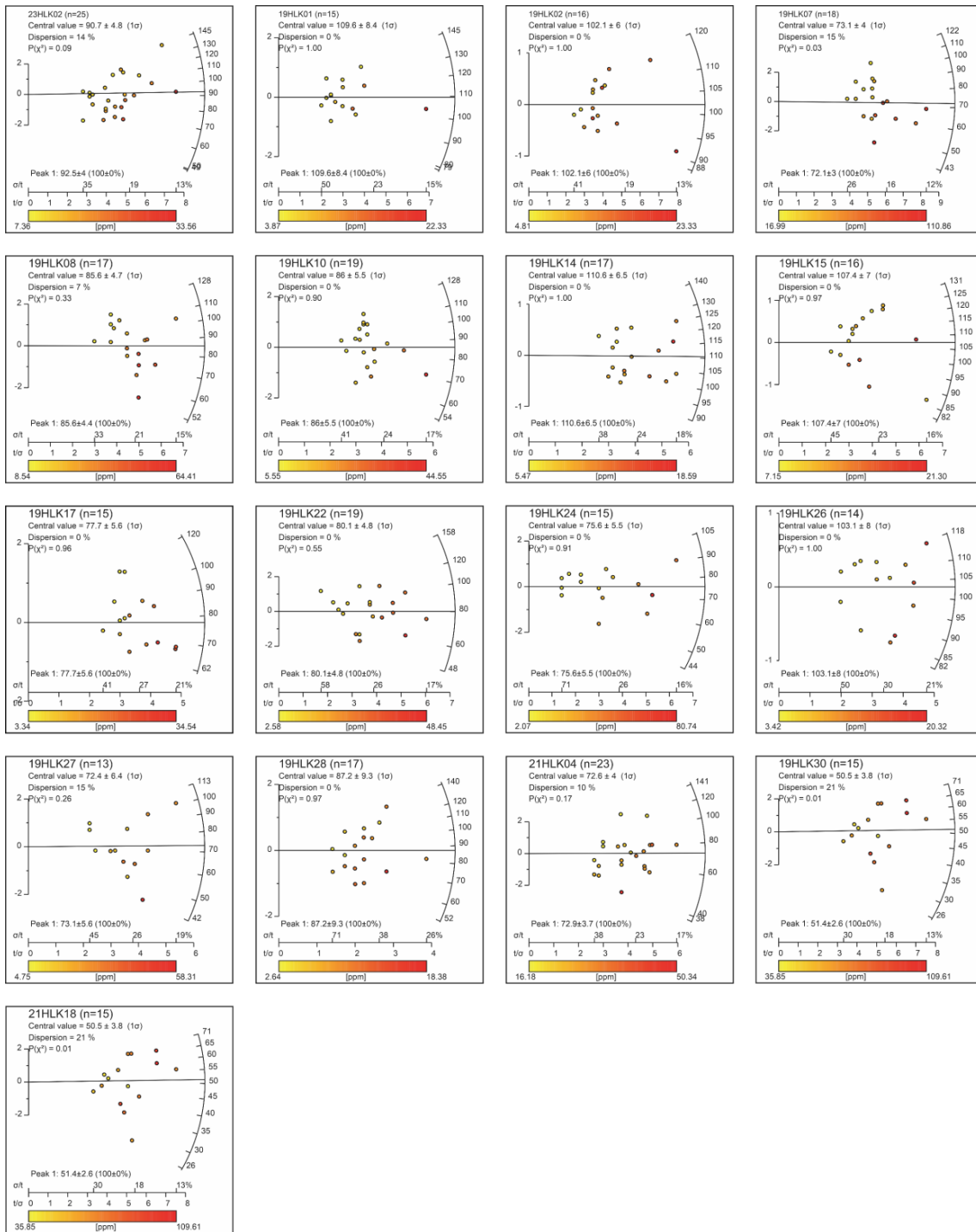


Figure S4 Radial plots of AFT single-grain age data of bedrock samples from the Harlik Mountains.