Table S1.

Quality Rating of Offset Observations	
Confidence rating	Description
High (5)	• Landform characterized by highly distinct relief in lidar and in the field • Clear vertical scarp cuts across feature, • Rupture appears fresh, with preserved free face and distinct colluvial wedge • Piercing point at high angle to the fault • Excellent geomorphic preservation of landform • Offset confined to single fault strand across landform • Landform width < offset magnitude amount • Consistent, high-angle landform trend on either side of the fault • Exposure of landform unobscured by vegetation
High-moderate (4)	• Landform characterized by distinct relief in lidar and in the field • Offset is unequivocally tectonic • Clear scarp cuts across and uplifts landform • Rupture appears fresh, with preserved free face and distinct colluvial wedge • Consistent landform trend on either side of the fault • Good geomorphic preservation of landform • Some indication of deformation on subsidiary faults with little to no preserved vertical component • Changes in feature trend and width permissable across subparallel strands. • Landform unobscured by vegetation
Moderate (3)	• Landform characterized by moderately distinct relief in lidar and in the field • Moderate geomorphic preservation of landform • Clear vertical scarp cuts across feature, • Structural complexity, or uncertainty in the location of, the fault trace • Multiple down-fault features may correlate with up-fault portion • Feature trend may vary permissably across the fault. • Landform moderately unobscured by vegetation
Moderate-low (2)	• Feature may not be tectonic in origin. • Across-feature scarp not well preserved. • Observation could be explained by natural variability. • Landform appears modified. • Large vertical separation and/or tilting of blocks suggest deflection. • Underlying materials on footwall and hanging wall clearly contrast in age. • Younger geomorphology cross-cuts landform on footwall or hanging wall obscuring origin of feature. • Fault zone is 5+ meters wide leading to distributed deformation. • Correlation is somewhat equivocal. • Only one margin appears offset. • Incision/erosion/sedimentation/modification inhibits accurate measurement. • Scarp or offset is apparent in the field but not using lidar. • Slip appears partitioned at the meter-scale.

	• Feature trend breaks across the fault. • Exposure of landform is obscured by vegetation
Low (1)	• No evidence for tectonic offset. • Evidence for sustained recreation, grazing livestock, irrigation requires significant modification. • Rubbish or collapsed vegetation obscuring along-fault topography. • Feature is not existent—consisting of a hand-dug pit or topographic low bound by youthful spring or landslide deposits. • Landform is not continuous, but appears to involve recent incision proximal to the scarp. • Down-fault landform limited in extent within narrow structural graben or linear trough. • No vertical scarp is evident across landform or on bounding surfaces. • Landform follows subsidiary fault with thrust or normal sense of motion. • Exposure of landform obscured by vegetation.