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CORRECTION
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Corrigendum: Recency of Faulting and Subsurface Architecture of the San Diego Bay Pull-Apart Basin, California, USA

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A Corrigendum on

Recency of Faulting and Subsurface Architecture of the San Diego Bay Pull-Apart Basin, California, USA

by Singleton D. M., Maloney J. M., Brothers D. S., Klotsko S., Driscoll N. W., and Rockwell T. K. (2021). Front. Earth Sci. 9:641346. doi: 10.3389/feart.2021.641346

In the published article, there was an error that appears in **Figures 13**, **14**, **15B**. In these figures, the arrow used to depict the North American-Pacific plate motion vector had an incorrect orientation, which was inconsistent with descriptions in the text. The corrected **Figures 13–15** appear below.

The authors apologize for these errors and state that they do not change the scientific conclusions of the article in anyway. The original article has been updated.

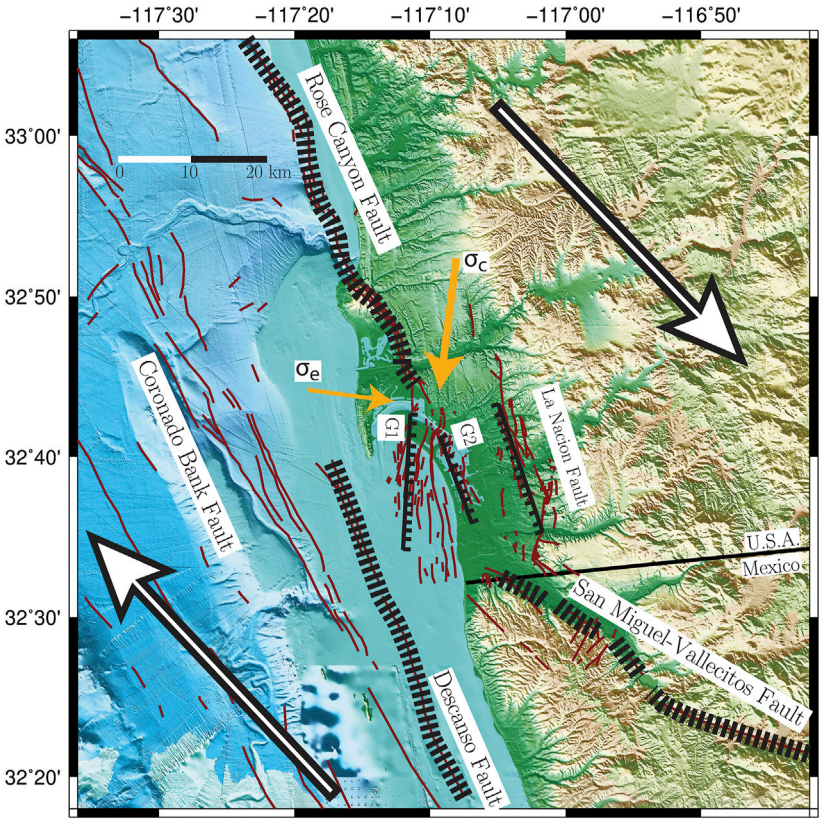

FIGURE 13 | Regional fault orientations and plate boundary parameters used for kinematic analysis and interpretation. Solid orange arrows are maximum and minimum horizontal stress orientations, σ_c and σ_e, respectively (**Hardebeck and Hauksson, 2001**), large black and white outlined arrows are plate motion vectors, and the average orientations for Group-1, Group-2, and La Nacion fault zones are solid black, toothed lines. Large black hatched lines are regional faults. G1, Group 1; G2, Group 2. Background fault traces (thin red lines) are from USGS Quaternary fault database (**USGS, 2019**). Background topography and bathymetry are from the National Centers for Environmental Information Southern California Coastal Relief Model (v2) (**Calsbeek et al., 2013**). Figure created using Generic Mapping Tools (**Wessel et al., 2019**).

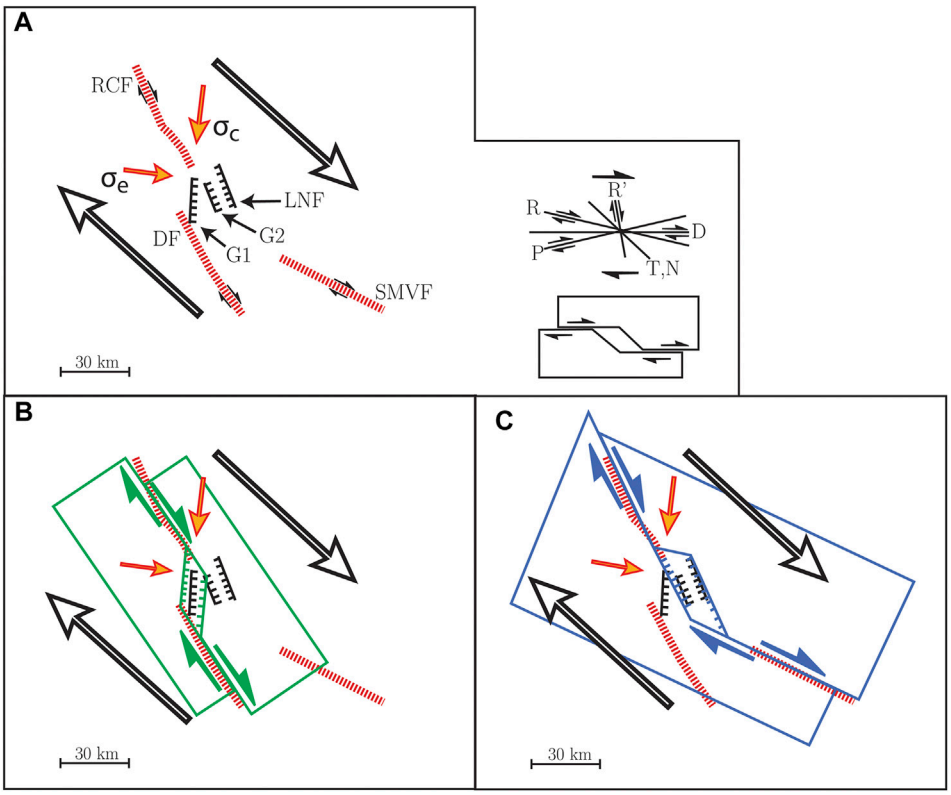

FIGURE 14 | Conceptual model for San Diego Bay pull-apart basin. **(A)** Model parameters, see **Figure 13** for explanation. **(B)** Conceptual model for Group-1 faults in a Rose Canyon-Descanso fault stepover. **(C)** Conceptual Model for Group-2 and La Nacion faults in a Rose Canyon-San Miguel-Vallecitos fault stepover. RCF, Rose Canyon fault; DF, Descanso fault; SMV, San Miguel-Vallecitos fault; G1, Group 1; G2, Group 2; LNF, La Nacion fault zone.

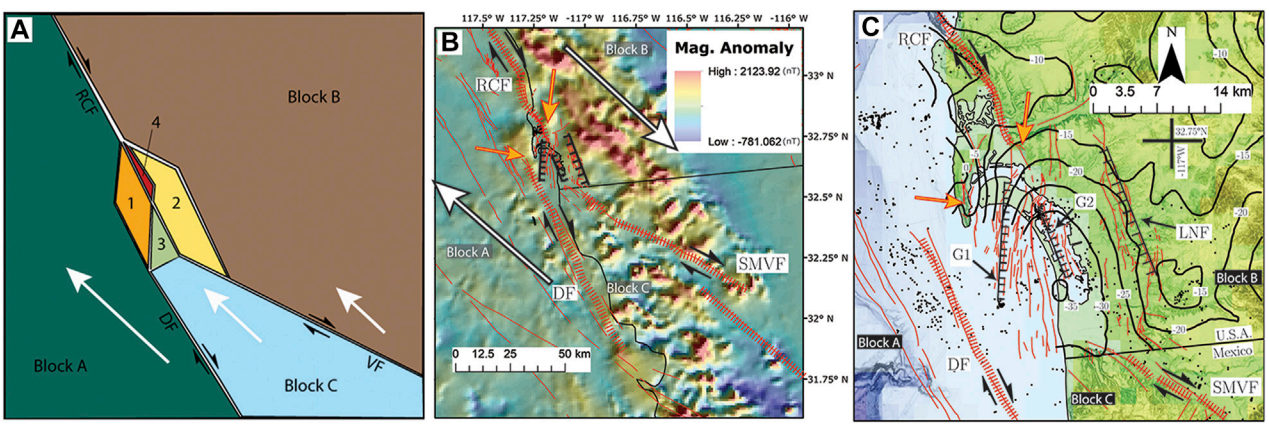

FIGURE 15 | (A) Conceptual kinematic block model for the San Diego region. See section "DISCUSSION" for full model explanation. Block A, B, and C are separated by master strike-slip segments (RCF, DF, and VF) with a region of complex faulting located at their intersection beneath San Diego Bay. **(B)** Magnetic anomaly data of North America (**Bankey et al., 2002**). Master strike-slip faults in conceptual block model, particularly the San Miguel-Vallecitos fault, appear to correlate with regional low magnetic anomalies in the otherwise continuous magnetic high associated with the Peninsular Range Batholith. This may be an indication that these faults follow pre-existing weaknesses or delineate terrane boundaries that are responding to the regional strain field. **(C)** Map of San Diego Bay showing gravity contours from **Marshall (1989)**. Gravity contours (solid black lines) are in mGal and show a potential gravity low in south San Diego Bay. Fault traces (thin red lines) are from **USGS (2019)** north of the United States-Mexico border and **Fletcher et al. (2014)** south of the border. Master strike-slip segments are RCF, Rose Canyon fault, DF, Descanso fault, VF, Vallecitos fault, SMVF, San Miguel-Vallecitos fault. Background topography and bathymeter are from ESRI topography and the National Centers for Environmental Information Southern California Coastal Relief Model (v2) (**Calsbeek et al., 2013**).