Preliminary geodetic results from a sparse Central Asian network

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A sparse network of geodetic sites in Pakistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, northern Afghanistan, and NW India establish bounds on the modern strain rate across several large fault systems, including the Chaman, Darvaz-Karakul and Herat faults, as well as the Karakorum and Pamir thrust systems. Prior estimates of slip rate on these faults from a variety of field and remote techniques range over more than an order of magnitude. Thus, even preliminary estimates of Central Asian velocities from GPS provide useful constraints on the western boundary conditions on Tibetan deformation.