LIST OF MAP UNITS

[See Description of Map Units (in pamphlet) for detailed unit descriptions]

Puna Basalt (Holocene)—Predominantly tholeiitic basalt

Hilina Basalt (Pleistocene)—Tholeiitic basalt lava flows with thin tephra interbeds, all underlying Pahala Ash. Age greater than 23 ka

Kau Basalt (Holocene and Pleistocene)—Predominantly tholeiitic basalt

Kahului Basalt (Pleistocene)—Tholeiitic basalt flows underlying Pahala Ash. Age greater than 30 ka

Ninole Basalt (Pleistocene)—Tholeiitic basalt flows and some thin interbeds of basaltic tuff. Age probably 200 to 100 ka, possibly as old as 300 ka

KILAUEA VOLCANO

Hualalai Volcanics (Holocene and Pleistocene)—Basalt and trachyte. Consists of

Basalt (Holocene and Pleistocene)—Predominantly alkaline and transitional basalt

Waiawa Trachyte Member (Pleistocene)—Trachyte scoria cone and lava flow. Age approximately 105 to 100 ka

DAHUKA VOLCANO

Lahuehuehue Volcanics (Holocene and Pleistocene)—Hawaiitic volcanic rocks and associated glacial deposits. Age, approximately 65 to 4 ka. Consists of:

Puha Volcanics (Pleistocene)—Basaltic volcanic rocks and associated glacial deposits. Age approximately 250 to 200 ka to 70 to 65 ka. Consists of:

Basalt—Predominantly alkaline and transitional basalt. Includes unmapped till of the Pahukula Glacial Member. Age approximately 250 to 200 ka to 70 to 65 ka

Wailuku Glacial Member—Glacial drift. Age approximately 70 ka

KOHALA VOLCANO

Hawaii Volcanics (Pleistocene)—Hawaiite volcanic rocks. Age approximately 230 to 120 ka

Polulu Volcanics (Pleistocene)—Tholeiitic basalt in lower part, predominantly transitional and alkaline basalt in upper part. Upper part includes separately mapped local flows and scoria cone, all of mugearite. Age approximately 700 to 250 ka. Transition from tholeiitic to transitional and alkaline basalt had probably occurred by 400 ka

REGIONAL ASH DEPOSITS

Pahala Ash (Pleistocene)—Deeply weathered ash deposits exposed in kipukas on Mauna Loa and Kilauea and mapped as a continuous mantle on southeasternmost Mauna Kea. Unit overlies Hilina Basalt on Kilauea, Kahului Basalt on Mauna Loa, and Hamakua Volcanics where mapped on Mauna Kea; interlayered with and overlain by oldest lavas (unit 1) of Kau Basalt

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

Fill (Holocene)—Artificial fill forming the harbor breakwater at Kawaihae

Landslide deposits (Holocene)—Mantle of basalt blocks, cobbles, and soil transported abruptly downslope from steep southeast flank of Mauna Loa and from steep valley walls and scree of northeast flank of Kohala Volcano

Alluvium and colluvium (Holocene and Pleistocene)—Sand and gravel distributed locally by running water and downslope movement; also includes local eolian deposits and coastal beach sand

Eolian deposits (Pleistocene)—Dune sand on lower southeast flank of Mauna Kea

Slope deposits (Pleistocene)—Interlayered fluvial, eolian, debris-flow, and tephra-fall deposits on south flank of Mauna Kea

Kilauea Volcanic Field

Year of historic eruption

14C age—To years B.P. Number in parentheses indicates age of concorded unit