

## U.S. Department of the Interior U.S. Geological Survey

Kaho'olawe is visible 20 kilometers south-southwest. Photograph by Farid Askerov, April 7, 2017.

#### Scientific Investigations Map 3143 Sheet 4 of 5

Pamphlet accompanies map



[See Description of Map Units (in pamphlet) for complete unit descriptions. Some unit exposures on the printed or plotted map are too small to distinguish the color for unit identification. These units are labeled where possible, and unlabeled units are attributed in the database]

### SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

Qf Fill (Holocene) Qa Alluvium (Holocene and Pleistocene)

Qbd Beach deposits (Holocene) Younger dune deposits (Holocene)

Qis Landslide deposits (Holocene) Qtc Talus and colluvium (Holocene)

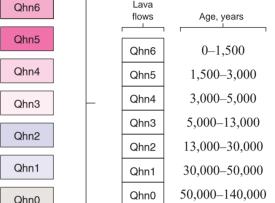
Qdo Older dune deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene) Qao Older alluvium (Pleistocene)

### VOLCANIC AND INTRUSIVE ROCKS ON THE ISLAND OF MAUI

HALEAKALĀ VOLCANO

Hāna Volcanics (Holocene and Pleistocene)—Divided into:

Lava flows (Holocene and Pleistocene)—Divided into:



Vent deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene) Tephra deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene)

**Intrusive rocks (Holocene and Pleistocene)** Explosion crater deposits (Pleistocene) Qkamd Kaupō Mud Flow (Pleistocene)—Unit is mapped separately as:

Kula Volcanics (Pleistocene)—Divided into: Qkul Lava flows—Unit is mapped separately as:

Conglomerate

Honomanū Basalt (Pleistocene) WEST MAUI VOLCANO

Lahaina Volcanics (Pleistocene)—Divided into: Lava flows

Vent deposits Honolua Volcanics (Pleistocene)—Divided into:

**Intrusive rocks** 

Wailuku Basalt (Pleistocene)—Divided into:

Phreatic explosion debris

Dike complex Caldera complex

**EXPLANATION OF MAP SYMBOLS** 

# ——— Contact—Approximately located. Internal contacts define separate lava

flows within the unit. Shown queried where abruptly terminated for lava flow sequences whose downslope extent is poorly known **Fault**—Long-dashed where approximately located; short-dashed where

inferred; dotted where concealed. Ball and bar on downthrown side — Dike—Showing trend of intrusions in units Qhni and Qkui (Haleakalā volcano) and Qui and Qwi (West Maui Volcano)



Aerial oblique view of 'lao Valley, a deep topographic cleft in the West Maui volcano, looking east toward Kahului, Maui, and north slope of Haleakalā. Photograph by Rich Hay, September 18, 2018.

ISSN 2329-132X (online)

Any use of trade, product, or firm names in this publication is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government This map or plate also is offered in an online, digital version. Users should be aware that, because of differences in rendering processes and pixel resolution, some slight distortion of scale may occur when viewing the online version on a computer screen or when printing it on an electronic plotter, even when it is viewed or printed at its intended publication scale For sale by U.S. Geological Survey, Information Services, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225, 1–888–ASK–USGS Digital files available at https://doi.org/10.3133/sim3143 and https://doi.org/10.5066/P9YWXT41 Suggested citation: Sherrod, D.R., Sinton, J.M., Watkins, S.E., and Brunt, K.M., 2021, Island of Maui, sheet 4 of Geologic map of the State of Hawai'i: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Map 3143, pamphlet 72 p., 5 sheets, scales 1:100,000 and 1:250,000, Associated data for this publication: Sherrod, D.R., Robinson, J.E., Sinton, J.M., Watkins, S.E., and Brunt, K.M., 2021, Geologic map database to accompany geologic map of the State of Hawaii: U.S. Geological Survey data release, https://doi.org/10.5066/P9YWXT41.

