U.S. Department of the Interior

156°00'

Coastline generated from 2018 mapping

North American Datum 1983

Base from U.S. Geological Survey National Map

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection, UTM zone 5

THIS MAP IS NOT INTENDED FOR NAVIGATION

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 2021

SCALE 1:250 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FEET

U.S. Geological Survey CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS [Boxes without color show ages of correlative stratigraphic formations on adjacent islands not depicted on this sheet] VOLCANIC AND INTRUSIVE ROCKS ON THE ISLAND OF HAWAI'I Approximate age, in Polarity millions of years ** chrons KĪLAUEA AND SURFICIAL DEPOSITS KĪLAUEA VOLCANO MAUNA LOA VOLCANOES HUALĀLAI VOLCANO MAUNA KEA VOLCANO KOHALA VOLCANO MAUNA LOA VOLCANO (nonlinear scale) WEST MAUI HALEAKALĀ VOLCANO Brunhes Normal-Polarity Chron **ISLAND OF MAUI** ISLAND OF HAWAI'I * The one occurrence of unit Qpld5 is on Kīlauea's northeast flank and shown labeled The four occurrences of unit Qpld40 are scattered broadly along Kīlauea's south flank and shown labeled Two occurrences of unit Qpld3 are on Kīlauea's northeast flank and two are on the southwest †† All occurrences of Qkld units (5,4,3,2,1) are on Mauna Loa's west flank and labeled separately Normal polarity (shaded) and reversed polarity (white) shown for subchrons through end of Gilbert time ** Time scale from Gradstein and others (2004) LIST OF MAP UNITS Wa'awa'a Trachyte Member (Pleistocene)—Divided into: Aerial oblique photograph showing hot lava boil in [See Description of Map Units (in pamphlet) for complete unit descriptions. Some unit the ocean off the southern exposures on the printed or plotted map are too small to distinguish the color for unit shore, southeast of identification. These units are labeled where possible, and unlabeled units are attributed Kapoho on the Island of MAUNA KEA VOLCANO Hawai'i, producing acidic SURFICIAL DEPOSITS white steam laden with Laupāhoehoe Volcanics (Holocene and Pleistocene)—Divided into two volcanic glass shards. informally named volcanic members and an intervening formally named Qf Fill (Holocene) Most of the coast in the background was covered Qa Alluvium (Holocene and Pleistocene) Younger volcanic rocks member (Holocene and Pleistocene?)—Divided by new lava of the lower east rift zone eruption. Landslide deposits (Holocene) View is to the southwest. Tephra (Pleistocene) U.S. Geological Survey photograph by I.A. VOLCANIC AND INTRUSIVE ROCKS ON THE ISLAND OF HAWAI'I Johanson, June 20, 2018. KĪLAUEA VOLCANO Older volcanic rocks member (Holocene and Pleistocene)—Divided Puna Basalt (Holocene and Pleistocene)—Divided according to the Tephra-fall deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene) following matrix (y, younger; o, older) Aerial oblique photograph showing a view south-southwest to an active vent at fissure **Scoria cones (Pleistocene)**—Unit is mapped separately as: 8 during the 2018 lower east rift zone eruption, Kīlauea, Hawai'i. Lava of this date flowed Two cones with benmoreite composition 8 kilometers northeast and wrapped around Kapoho Crater and then southeast into the ocean. U.S. Geological Survey photograph by J.J. Major, June 19, 2018. Lava flows (Pleistocene)—Unit is mapped separately as: Benmoreite lava flows Mākanaka Glacial Member (Pleistocene)—Divided into: 5,000-16,000 Hāmākua Volcanics (Pleistocene)—Consists of Basalt—Divided into: MAUNA LOA VOLCANO Lava flows Ka'ū Basalt (Holocene and Pleistocene)—Divided according to the following matrix (y, younger; o, older) Waihū Glacial Member Pōhakuloa Glacial Member KOHALA VOLCANO Hāwī Volcanics (Pleistocene)—Divided according to the following matrix. (No implication for age relations among parts of the unit)

Geology from Wolfe and Morris (1996a), as derived from electronic GIS depiction

For Hualālai, modified to show revisions of youngest lava flows as mapped by

Pōhakuloa drift, from Wolfe and others (1997). For Kīlauea, modified to show

Kauahikaua and others (2002). For Mauna Kea, modified to show distribution of

distribution of Kīlauea eruption, as of December 2018, using data provided by U.S.

southwest rift zone from unpublished data of C.A. Neal, D.R. Sherrod, and D.A.

Swanson, which leads to slightly different interpretation of age for some units

Edited by Carolyn Donlin, Sarah Nagorsen, Claire Landowski, and Phil Frederick;

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digital cartographic production by Katie Sullivan, D.R. Sherrod, and J.E. Robinson

Geological Survey's Hawaiian Volcano Observatory. Some geology along Kīlauea's

by Trusdell and others (2006)

Aerial oblique photograph showing a view west across Halema'uma'u, the main crater in the caldera at the summit of Kīlauea. Prominent flat surface in center is Halema'uma'u Photograph of lava flows from fissure 6 across Pohoiki Road in the lower east rift zone of crater floor, which has subsided more than 100 m after the lower east rift zone eruption Kīlauea, Hawai'i. Downed utility lines are shown draped across the road in the foreground. of 2018. The deepest part of the pit is 300 m below Halema'uma'u's crater rim. Pale Large hose in grass on left was a temporary water-supply line installed when ground striping (horizontal features left of center) marks the approximate position of the former cracking broke the water main in the area, before inundation by lava rendered moot any visitor overlook, closed since 2008. U.S. Geological Survey photograph by K.R. Anderson, further habitation. U.S. Geological Survey photograph by C.E. Parcheta, May 23, 2018.



Photograph looking southeast to summits of Mauna Kea (left, altitude 4,205 m or 13,796 ft) and slightly lower Mauna Loa (right, altitude 4,169 m or 13,679 ft) on Island of Hawai'i, from the summit of Haleakalā, Maui. The many substantial scoria cones on Mauna Kea present a more irregular skyline than seen on Mauna Loa. Photograph by Raph Howald, October 9, 2018.

Geologic Map of the State of Hawai'i—Island of Hawai'i

sequences within the unit

and bar on downthrown side

KĪLAUEA AND MAUNA LOA VOLCANOES

HUALĀLAI VOLCANO

trachyte belongs to a separately named member

deposits flows deposits Age, years

Hualālai Volcanics (Holocene and Pleistocene)—Basaltic units divided on basis of lithology and age according to the following matrix; whereas the

> 1,500-3,000 3,000-5,000 5,000-11,000

> > >11,000

Qcw Steep walls of calderas and pit craters (Holocene)

Pololū Volcanics (Pleistocene)—Divided according to the following matrix

EXPLANATION OF MAP SYMBOLS

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

Fault—Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed. Ball

Paleoshoreline—Coastline before the 2018 Kīlauea eruption

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