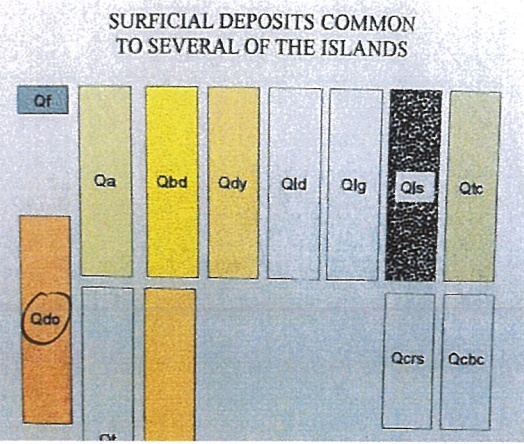


Referencing the US Department of the Interior US Geological Survey map (2007), Qdo sand is present in the Central Maui sand dunes extending from Waihe'e to Kealia Pond.



Key:

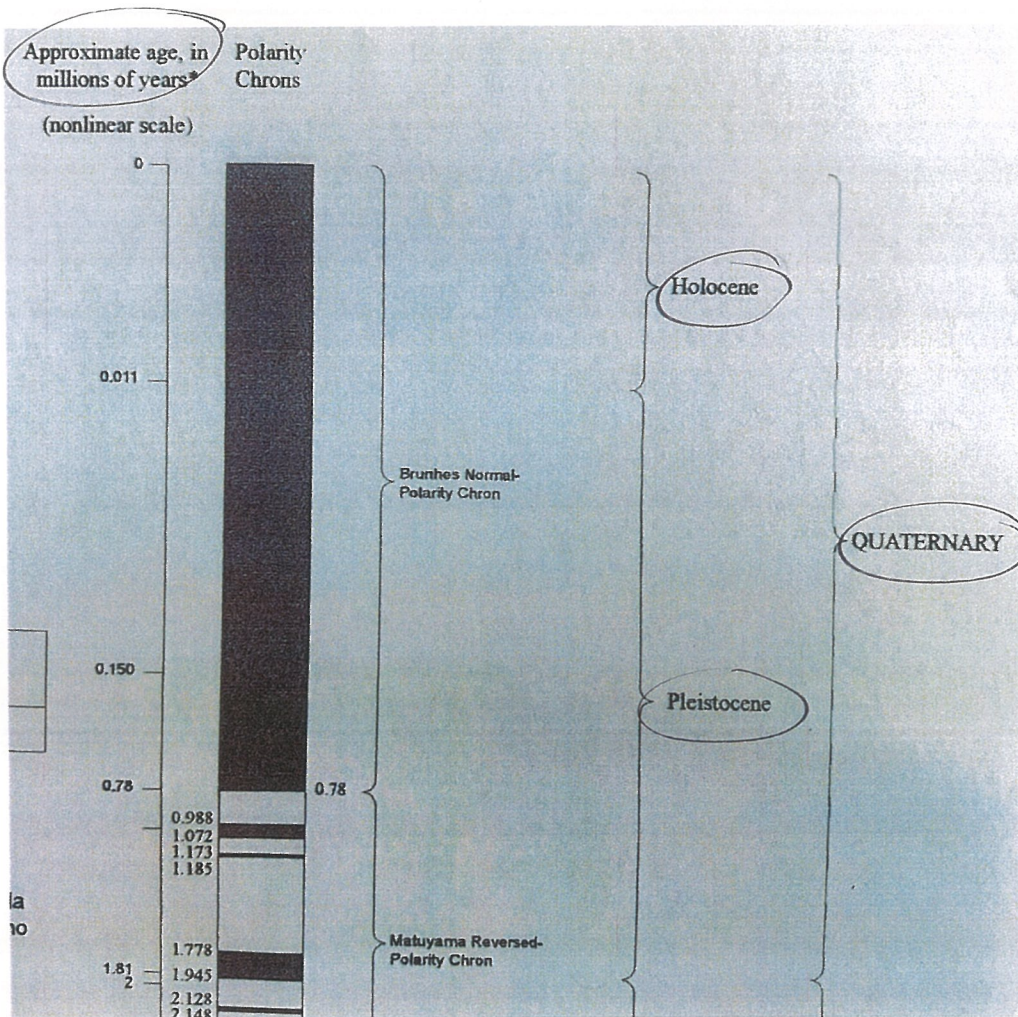


The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Geologic Map of the State of Hawai'i, Sheet 7, Island of Maui identifies "Qdo" soils within the Island of Maui.

Qdo is defined as: older dune deposits (**Holocene and Pleistocene**) and are only found in areas within Central Maui.

RECEIVED AT PLU MEETING ON 2/19/20
(Committee Chair)

- The **Pleistocene** (often colloquially referred to as the **Ice Age**) is the geological epoch that lasted from about **2,580,000 to 11,700 years ago**, spanning the world's most recent period of repeated glaciations. The end of the Pleistocene corresponds with the end of the last glacial period and also with the end of the Paleolithic age used in archaeology.
- The **Holocene** is the current geological epoch. It began approximately **11,650 cal years before present**, after the last glacial period, which concluded with the Holocene glacial retreat.



The Holocene and the preceding Pleistocene together form the **Quaternary period**.

The Holocene corresponds with rapid proliferation, growth and *impacts of the human species* worldwide, including all of its written history, technological revolutions, development of major civilizations, and overall significant transition towards urban living in the present.

Human impacts on modern-era Earth and its ecosystems may be considered of global significance for future evolution of living species, including approximately synchronous lithospheric evidence, or more recently hydrospheric and atmospheric evidence of human impacts.