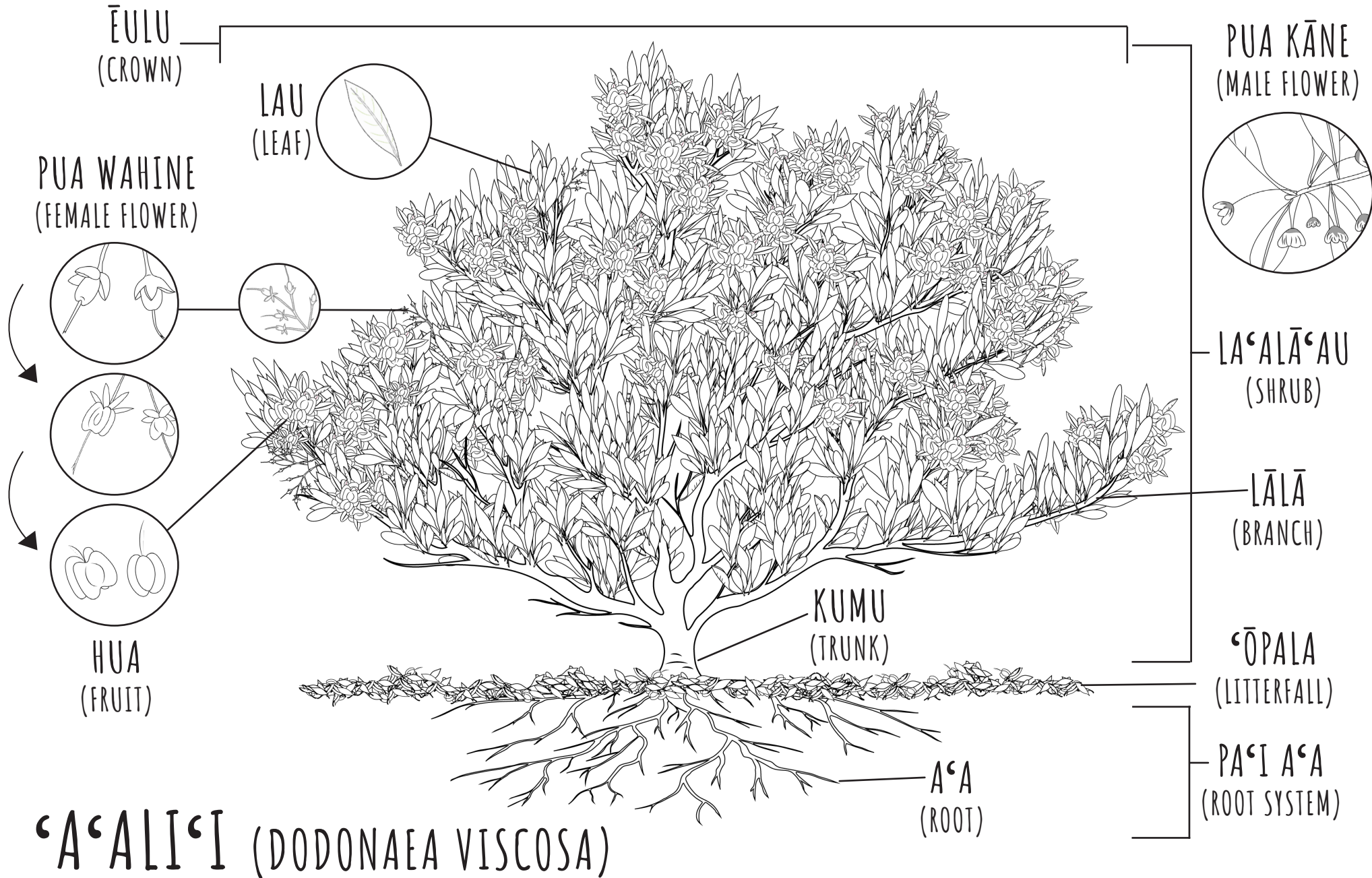


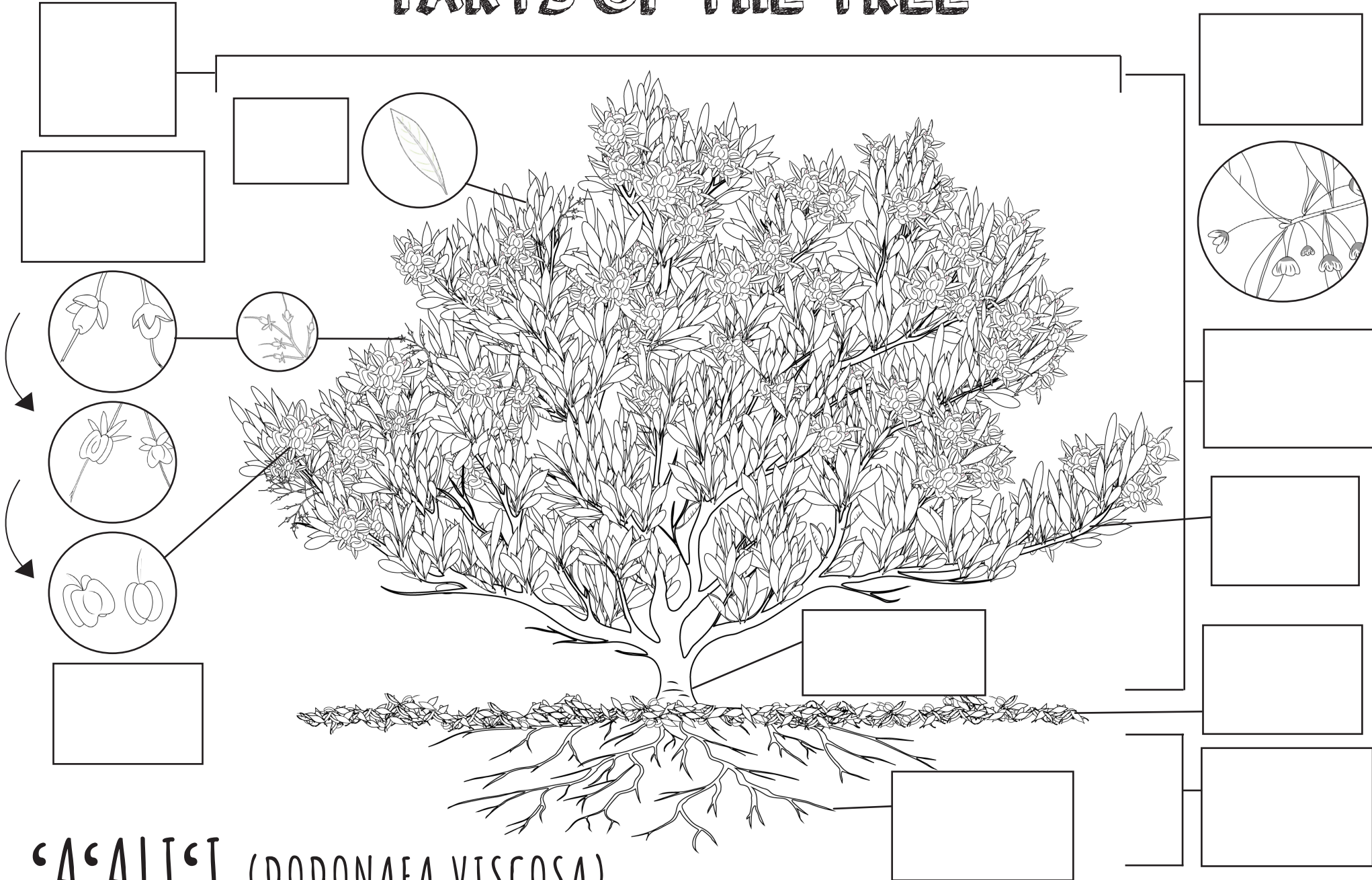
# NĀ MĀHELE O KE KUMULĀ‘AU

## PARTS OF THE TREE



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‘A‘ALI‘I (DODONAEA VISCOSA)



# NĀ MĀHELE O KE KUMULĀ‘AU

## Parts of the Tree

1. Use the terms below to fill in the boxes on the ‘a’ali’i shrub diagram.
2. Color in the ‘a’ali’i shrub!

### TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

**A‘A (ROOT):** the part of a plant that typically lies below the surface of the soil, which transports water and nutrients to the rest of the plant through numerous branches and fibers.

**ĒULU (CROWN):** the upper branching or spreading part of a tree or other plant.

**HUA (FRUIT):** the seed-bearing structure that develops from the mature ovary (female reproductive structure) after flowering. ‘A’ali’i fruit (seed capsules), which are colorful with paper-like wings and have small black seeds inside, are only produced from female flowers. These seed capsules are used to make beautiful lei.

**KUMU (TRUNK):** the main woody stem of a tree as distinct from its branches and roots.

**LA‘ALĀ‘AU (SHRUB):** a woody perennial (long-living) plant which is smaller than a tree and has several main stems arising at or near the ground.

**LĀLĀ (BRANCH):** a part of a tree which grows out from the trunk or from a bough (large or main branch).

**LAU (LEAF):** leaves are flattened structures of a plant that are the main organs of photosynthesis and transpiration.

**‘ŌPALA (LITTERFALL):** the dead plant material (such as leaves, flowers, and twigs) that has fallen to the ground forming a layer on the soil.

**PUA WAHINE / PUA KĀNE (FEMALE/ MALE FLOWER):** the reproductive structures of angiosperms (seed-bearing plants), which are often brightly colored. ‘A’ali’i can have male or female flowers on separate plants (dioecious) or both male and female flowers on the same plant (monoecious). Both the male and female flowers of ‘a’ali’i are small and inconspicuous.

**PA‘I A‘A (ROOT SYSTEM):** the network of all the roots of a plant.

