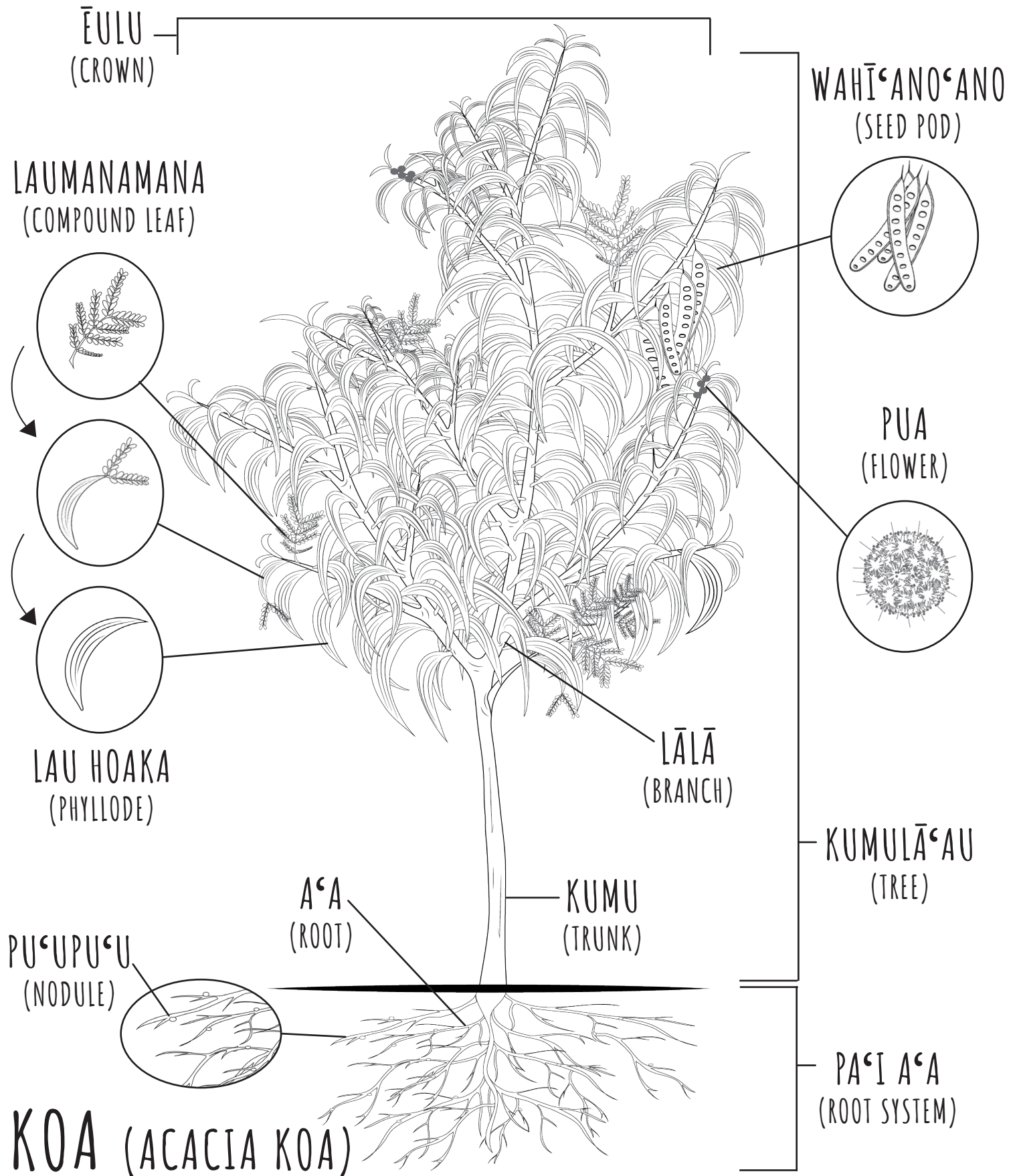


# NĀ MĀHELE O KE KUMULĀʻAU

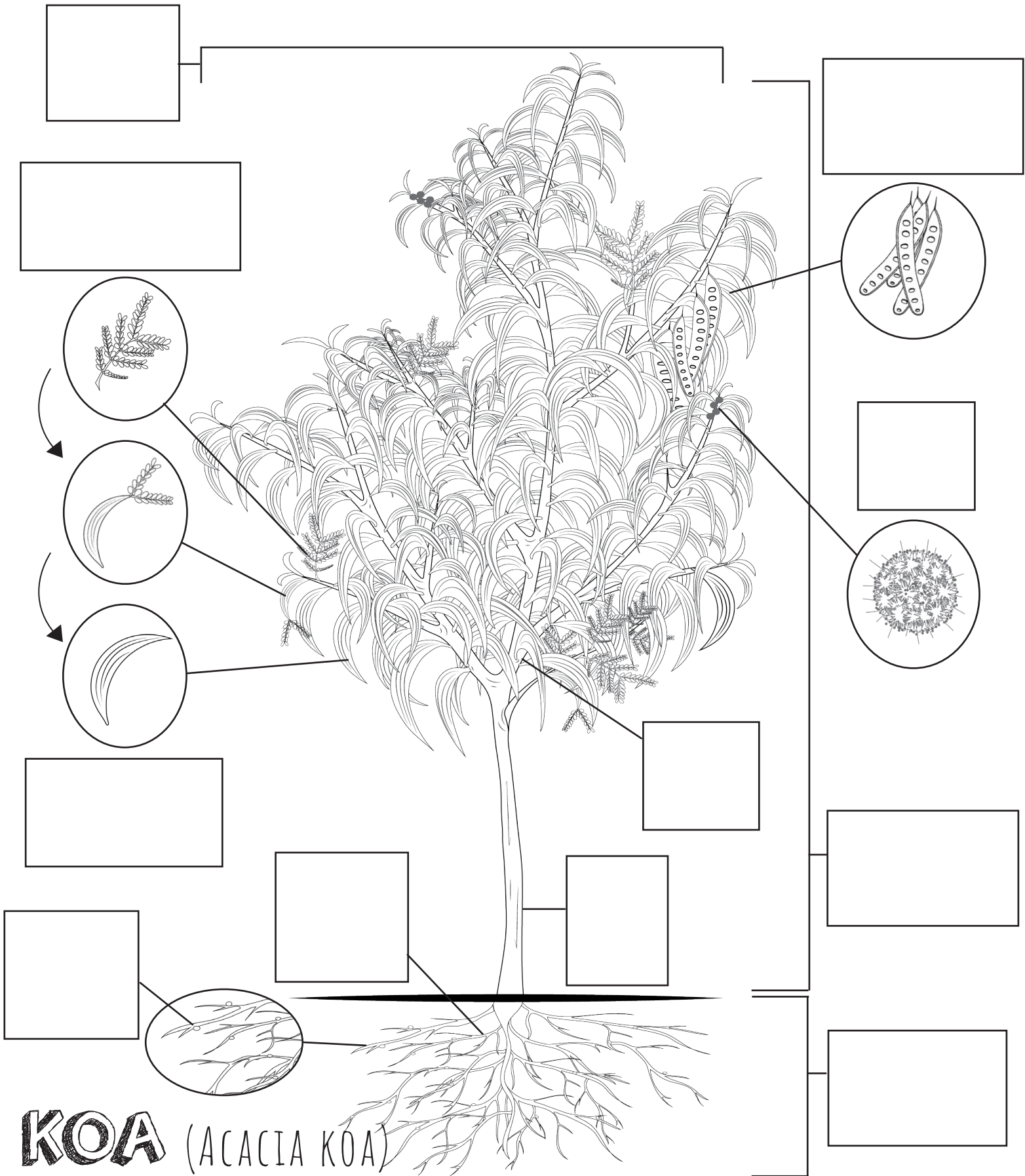
## PARTS OF THE TREE



# NĀ MĀHELE O KE KUMULĀ'AU



## PARTS OF THE TREE





# NĀ MĀHELE O KE KUMULĀ‘AU

## Parts of the Tree

1. Use the terms below to fill in the boxes on the koa tree diagram.
2. Color in the koa tree!

### 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.

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

**KUMULĀ‘AU (TREE):** a woody perennial (long-living) plant, typically having a single stem or trunk growing to a considerable height and bearing lateral (sideways) branches at some distance from the ground.

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

**LAUMANAMANA (COMPOUND LEAF):** leaves are flattened structures of a plant that are the main organs of photosynthesis and transpiration. A compound leaf is made up of many distinct parts (leaflets) joined to a single stem.

**LAU HOAKA (PHYLLODE):** a leaf stem (petiole) which has become flatter, longer, and wider to form a sickle- or hoaka moon-shaped “leaf”. The phyllode replaces the compound leaves and their functions (photosynthesis and transpiration).

**PUA (FLOWER):** the seed-bearing part of the plant that are often brightly colored.

**PU‘UPU‘U (NODULE):** a swelling on a root of a leguminous plant (a plant in the pea family) which contains rhizobia, a nitrogen-fixing bacteria that has a symbiotic (mutually beneficial) relationship with the plant.

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

**WAHĪ‘ANO‘ANO (SEED POD):** a seed vessel of a leguminous plant (a plant in the pea family) that splits open on both sides when ripe.