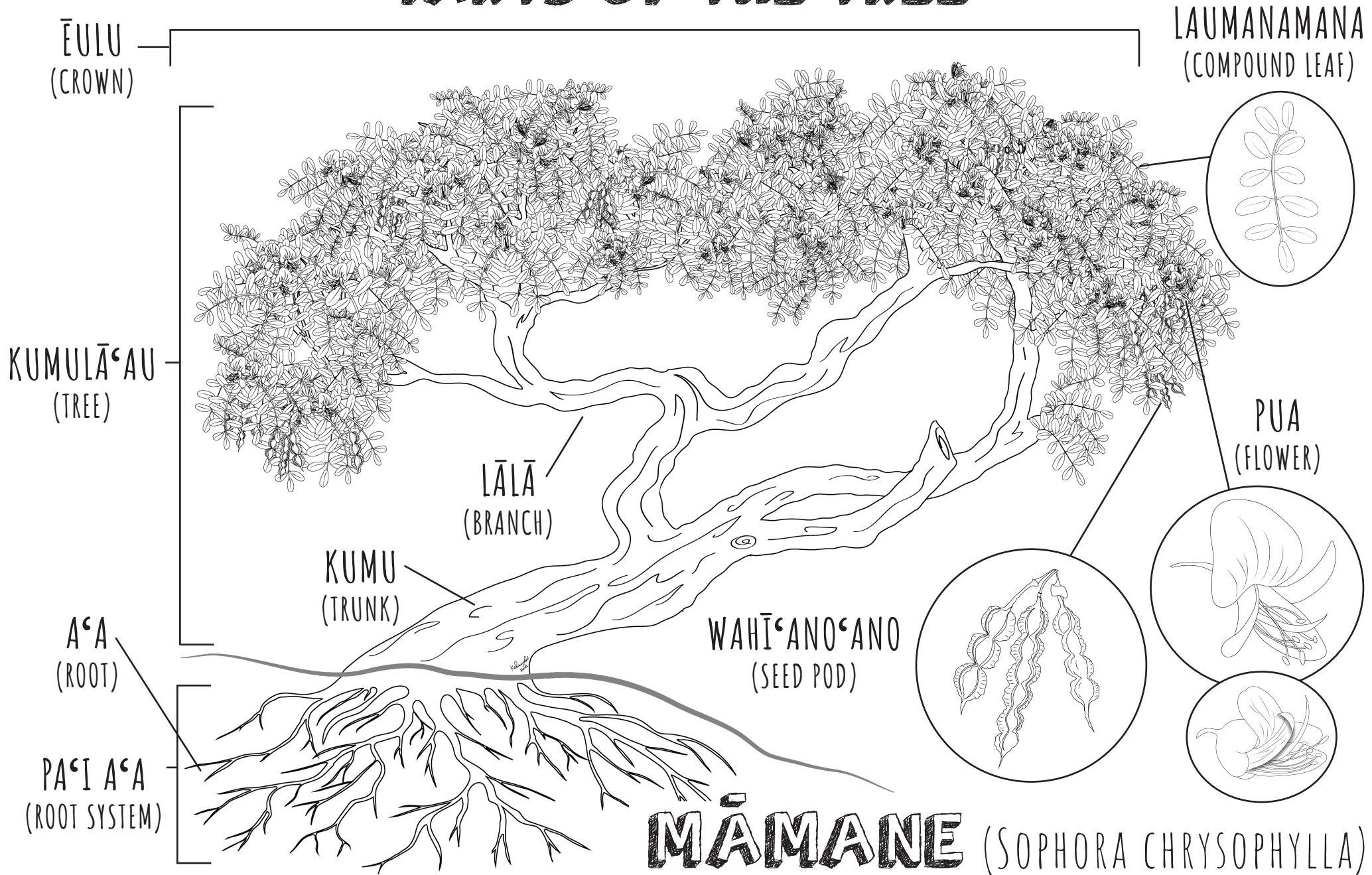


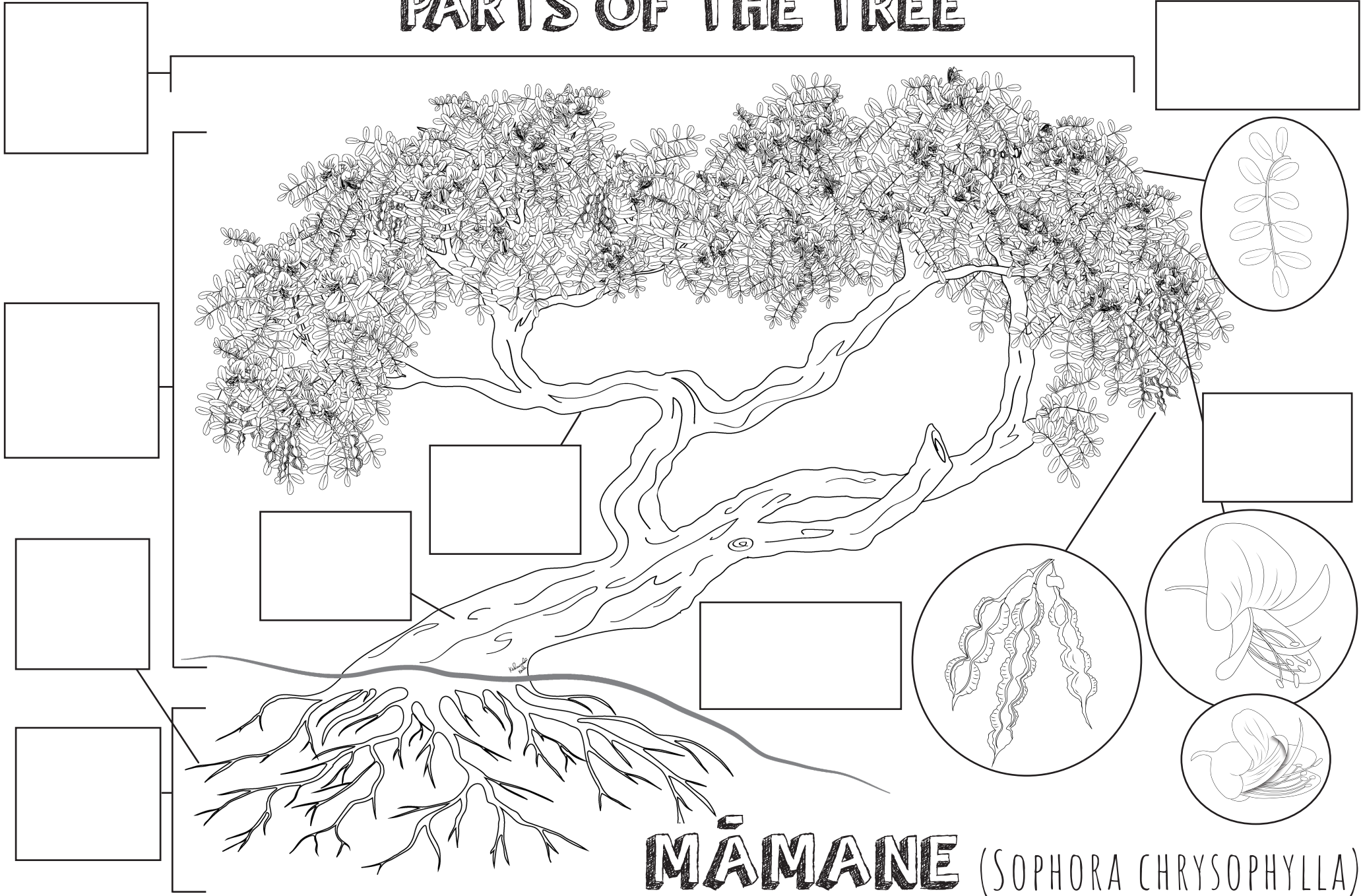
# NĀ MĀHELE O KE KUMULĀ'AU

## 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 māmane tree diagram.
2. Color in the māmane 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.

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

**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). The green seed pods of the māmane (along with the leaf buds and flowers) are a main source of food for the palila, an endangered honeycreeper found only on Hawai‘i Island. Palila have evolved the ability to deal with the toxic chemicals called alkaloids that are found in māmane seeds.

## MĀMANE

(SOPHORA CHRYSOPHYLLA)



THREE  
MOUNTAIN  
ALLIANCE

