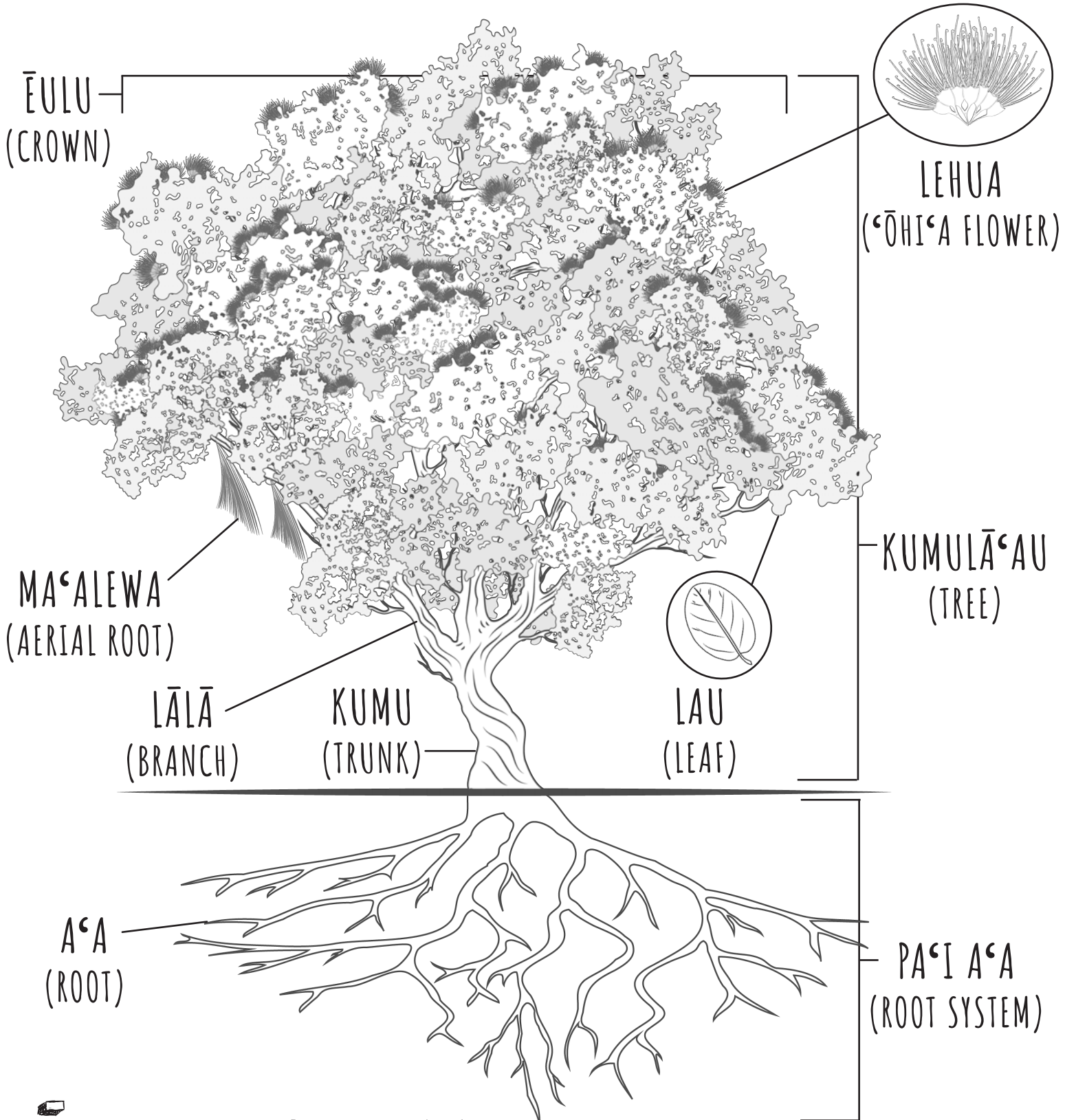


# NĀ MĀHELE O KE KUMULĀ'AU



## Parts of the Tree

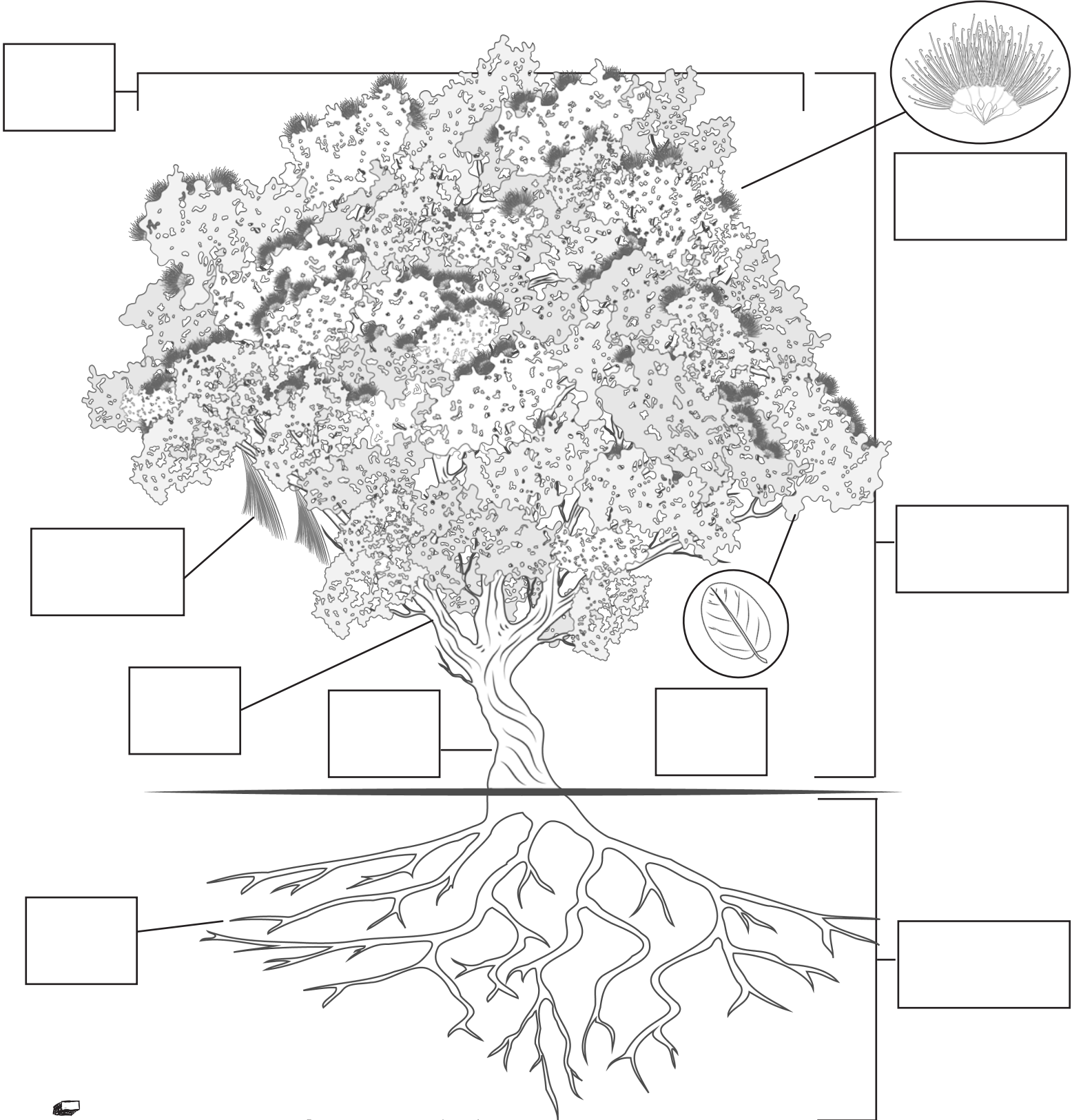


'ŌHI' A LEHUA (METROSIDEROS POLYMORPHA)

# NĀ MĀHELE O KE KUMULĀ 'AU



## Parts of the Tree



‘ŌHI‘A LEHUA (METROSIDEROS POLYMORPHA)

# NĀ MĀHELE O KE KUMULĀ‘AU

## Parts of the Tree

1. Use the terms below to fill in the boxes on the ‘ōhi‘a lehua tree diagram.
2. Color in the ‘ōhi‘a lehua 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).

**LAU (LEAF):** a flattened structure of a plant, typically green and blade-like, that is attached to a stem directly or via a stalk. Leaves are the main organs of photosynthesis and transpiration.

**LEHUA (‘ŌHI‘A FLOWER):** the seed-bearing part of the plant. Lehua are often light or dark red but can also range in color from salmon, to orange, to yellow.

**MA‘ALEWA (AERIAL ROOT):** roots that grow on the above-ground parts of a plant. Many aerial roots are used to receive water and nutrient intake directly from fog, dew, or humidity in the air.

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