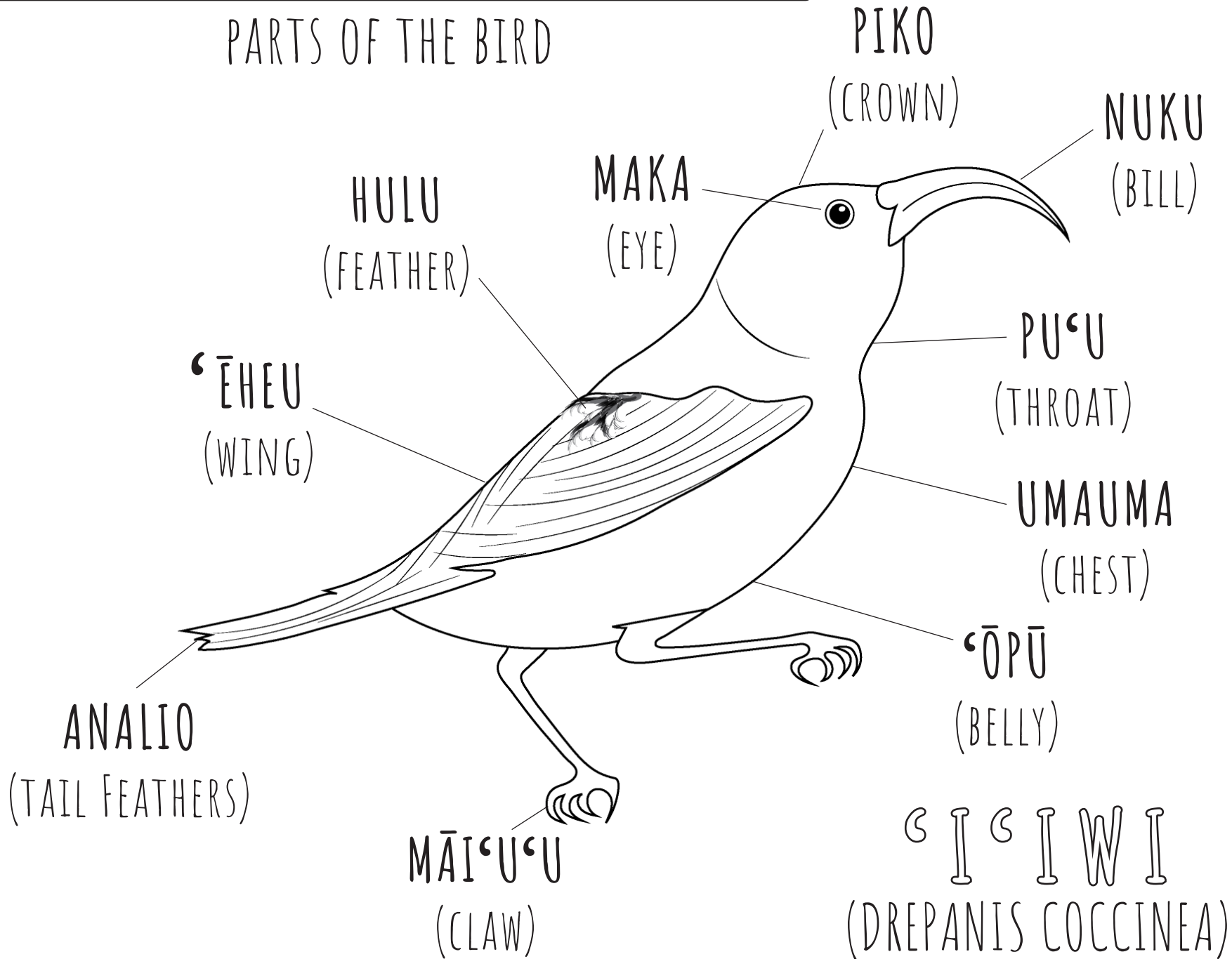


NĀ MĀHELE O KA MANU



PARTS OF THE BIRD



NĀ MĀHELE O KA MANU

PARTS OF THE BIRD

1. Fill in the boxes with the parts of the bird terms listed below.
2. Color in the 'i'iwi!

TERMS

ANALIO (TAIL FEATHERS)

‘ĒHEU (WING)

HULU (FEATHER)

MĀI‘U‘U (CLAW)

MAKA (EYE)

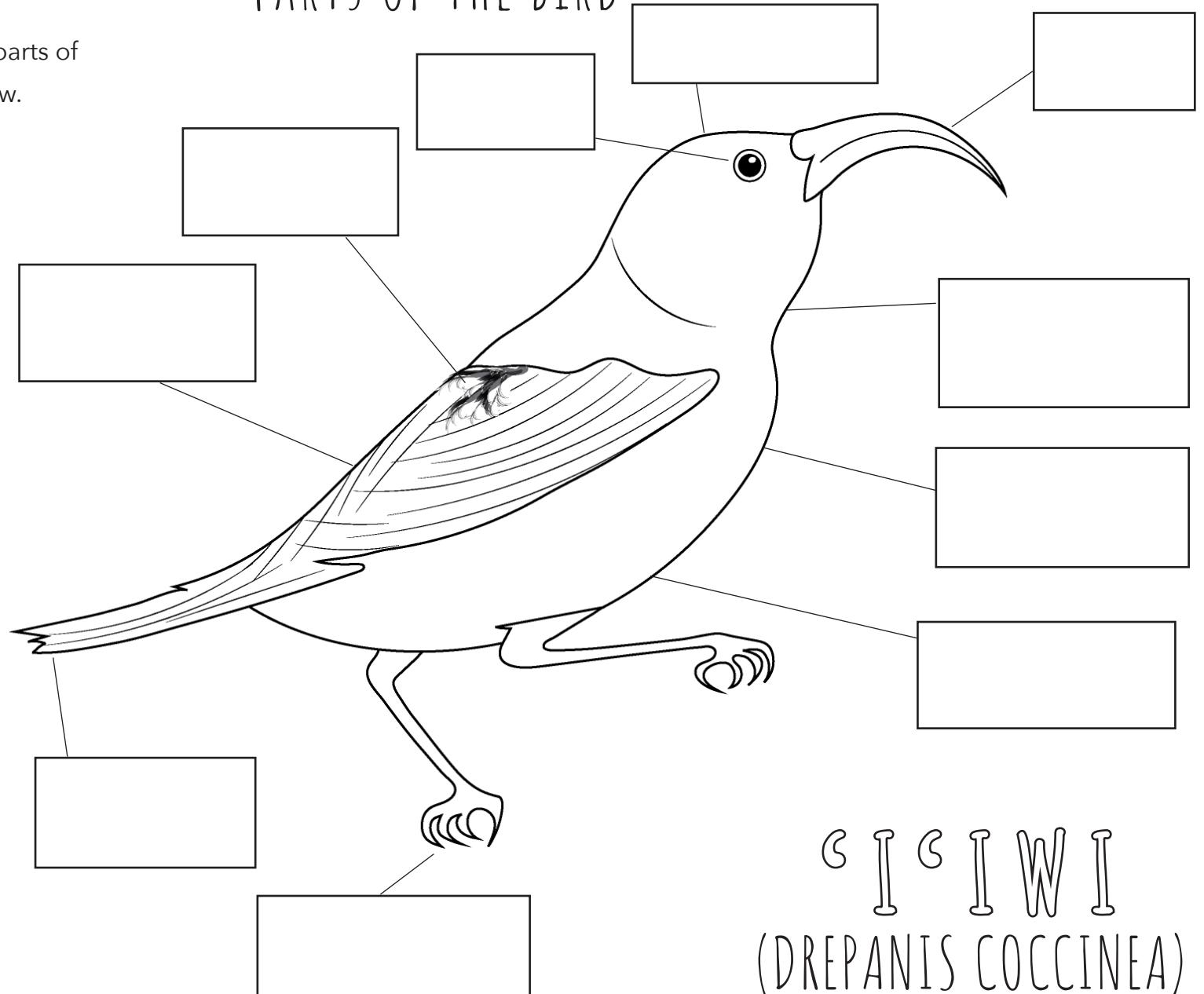
NUKU (BILL)

‘ŌPŪ (BELLY)

PIKO (CROWN)

PU‘U (THROAT)

UMAUMA (CHEST)



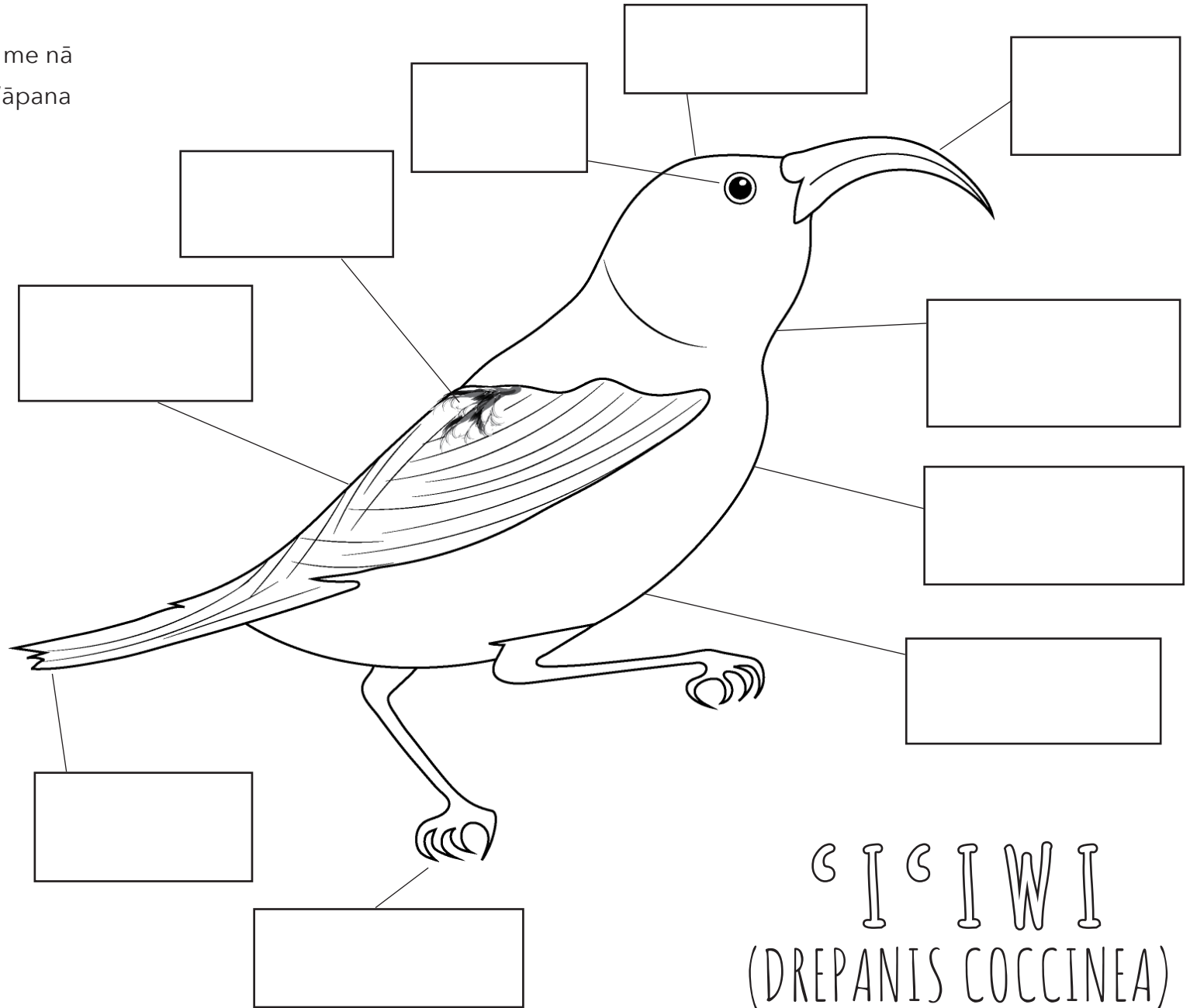
NĀ MĀHELE O KA MANU



1. E ho'opihapiha i nā pahu me nā hua 'ōlelo kūpono no nā 'āpana manu.
2. E kala i ka manu!

HUA 'ŌLELO

ANALIO
 'ĒHEU
 HULU
 MĀI'U'U
 MAKA
 NUKU
 'ŌPŪ
 PIKO
 PU'U
 UMAUMA



Ġ Ġ Ġ Ġ Ġ
 (DREPANIS COCCINEA)

NĀ MĀHELE O KA MANU

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

ANALIO (TAIL FEATHERS): A set of stiff feathers at the rear of the bird arranged in symmetrical pairs. Most birds have six pairs of tail feathers, all of which help them steer while flying.

‘ĒHEU (WING): The bird’s forelimbs that are the key to their flying abilities.

HULU (FEATHER): Any of the flat appendages growing from a bird’s skin and forming its plumage. Feathers are unique to birds and they aid in flight, thermal insulation (keeping them warm), and waterproofing. Color patterns can serve as camouflage against predators and play an important role in communication and mate selection.

MĀI‘U‘U (CLAW): A curved, pointed nail on each digit of the foot, which are used for gripping and protection for the tip of the digits.

MAKA (EYE): A pair of organs in the head through which animals see. Vision is the most important sense for birds because they need good eyesight for safe flight. Since bird eyes are so large compared to their head, they have limited movement within the eye sockets. As a result, they must move their head in order to look around.

NUKU (BILL): Interchangeable with the word “beak”, a bony structure extending above and below a bird’s mouth. The bill is covered in a layer of keratin and has evolved into a variety of shapes and sizes depending on the species’ feeding and courtship habits.

‘ŌPŪ (BELLY): The patch along the middle of the bird right above the legs. The belly is usually covered with feathers from the surrounding areas but in most species a brood patch (a bare patch of skin) develops during the nesting season to help keep the eggs warm during incubation.

PIKO (CROWN): The area on the very top of the head; it can be a crest when feathers are detailed or exaggerated.

PU‘U (THROAT): An area just below the bill on the front of the bird, which can be brightly colored in some bird species.

UMAUMA (CHEST): A broad area on the front between the wings.