

Hawaiian Language Glossary

‘au ko‘i -	Axe or adze handle
‘ea -	A general term for infection and infectious disease; coated tongue, sometimes accompanied by sore throat, the thrush disease of children.
haku -	Style of lei making using a braiding technique to secure flowers or ferns to a base. .
hāpai -	Pregnant, to conceive.
hi‘ohi‘ona -	Features and characteristics of the plant
i‘e kuku -	Kapa beater
ka ho‘ohana ‘ana -	Usage
kāhili -	Feather standard, symbol of royalty
kapa -	Bark cloth most often made from wauke or māmaki bark.
kino lau -	Multiple body forms. For example the god Kāne could take the form of a human as well as a variety of plants, such as wauke, ‘uala and kō.
kua kuku kapa -	Wooden anvil used for beating kapa.
limu -	A general name for seaweed and other plants living under water and for moss or algae.
moa nahele -	A game played by children using the moa plant. Twigs of the Moa were interlocked and the players pulled on the ends. The losers twig broke and the winner crowed like a rooster. (<i>Hawaiian Dictionary</i> , p. 248)
nā inoa ‘ē a‘ē -	Lists other names the plant is known by, includes both Hawaiian and English names.

'ō'ō -	A digging stick
papa he'e nalu -	A surfboard
papa ku'i 'ai -	A board upon which poi was pounded on
pulu -	The soft, wooly hairs on the base of tree-fern leaf stalks.
'ūkēkē -	A musical bow that had two or three string stretched across it and was played by placing one end in the mouth an strummed.
wili -	Style of lei making using cordage in a winding technique to secure flowers or ferns to a base.

English Glossary

achenes -	Small, dry one-seed (that doesn't open at maturity) fruit with a thin wall, as in the sunflower.
analgesic -	A remedy or medicine that relieves, reduces, or eliminates pain.
apex -	The top or tip of a plant.
araliad -	Any of various plants related to genus <i>Aralia</i> , several of which have been cultivated as houseplants or have been used medicinally.
bipinnate -	Twice-pinnate. Resembling a feather; having parts or branches arranged on each side of a common axis and arranged on each side of the stem. (see pinnate)
calyx -	The outer part of the flower, usually green and formed of several divisions called sepals, that protects the bud.
cathartic -	A purging medicine; stimulates evacuation of the bowels; laxative.
chlorophyll -	The green coloring matter of leaves and plants essential to the production of carbohydrates by photosynthesis.
cleft -	Having divisions formed by incision or narrow sinuses that extend more than halfway to midrib or base.
compound leaves -	A leaf whose blade is divided into two or more distinct leaflets.
corolla (flower) -	The petals of a flower considered as a group or unit.
cortex (of trunk) -	The portion of a stem between the epidermis (the outermost layer) and the vascular tissue in the roots and stems of the plant.
culm -	Stem or stalk especially the jointed and usually hollow stem of grasses.
defoliated -	Deprived of leaves; having lost its leaves.
elliptical -	Oval-shaped.
endangered -	At risk of becoming extinct or lost forever.
endemic -	Native plant found only in a specific region and not naturally occurring anywhere else in the world.

epiphyte -	A plant that grows above the ground, supported nonparasitically by another plant or object, and deriving its nutrients and water from rain, the air, dust, etc.; air plant.
fronds -	The leaf of a fern.
germinate -	To put forth shoots; sprout; develop into a plant.
glabrous -	A leaf surface that has no hairs, projections, or pubescence (down or fine short hair) ; smooth.
indigenous -	Native to a particular region but can also occur naturally in other places.
inflorescence -	The flowering part of the plant; flowering cluster.
keel -	A ridge extending in the direction of the length, as on a leaf or a bone
leaf axis -	The stem; the central line of the leaf.
liana -	Woody vines that climb as high as a tree canopy in a tropical forest.
lobe(d) -	A rounded projection, as on a leaf or petal.
margin (of leaves) -	The border or edge of the leaf.
mesic forest -	A forest that is a moderately moist habitat; an environment having a balanced supply of moisture.
midrib -	The central, middle rib; primary vein of a leaf.
mottled -	Spotted or blotched in coloring.
narcotic -	A soothing, numbing agent to control pain.
native -	Species that have come to live and grow in Hawai'i naturally either by wind, wave, wings and without the influence of man.
naturalize -	To establish a nonnative species in a region where it is able to reproduce successfully and live alongside native species in the wild; introduced from another region and persisting without cultivation.
node(s) -	The point on the stem where the leaf is connected or attached.

palmate -	A leaf having three or more veins, leaflets, or lobes radiating from one point.
panicle -	Loose, diversely branching cluster of flowers.
perennial -	A plant lasting three or more seasons.
petioles -	The stalk that attaches the leaf blade to the stem.
phyllodes -	A flattened leaf stalk that functions like a leaf.
pinnate -	Resembling a feather; having parts or branches arranged on each side of a common axis.
pith -	The soft, spongy tissue in the center of the stems of most flowering plants and ferns.
poultice -	A soft, moist mass of herbs applied to the body.
prostrate -	Lying flat on the ground.
pubescent -	Down or fine short hair.
pulp -	The soft, moist part of a fruit, or the soft pith forming the contents of the stem of the plant.
purgative -	A strong laxative; stimulates evacuation of the bowels.
radial -	Arranged like rays coming from a common center like flower petals.
sedge -	A grass-like plant growing in wet areas.
sheath -	The leaf base when it forms a vertical coating surround the stem.
specimen -	An individual, item or part representative of a class, genus, or whole to which it belongs.
spikelets -	A small spike that is a characteristic of the flower of grasses and sedges.
staminal column -	The column in the flower that holds the male reproductive organ.
stolon -	A prostrate stem, at or just below the surface of the ground, that produces new plants from buds at its tips or nodes.

subalpine -	Growing on mountains below the limit of tree growth, and above the foothill, or montane zone.
succulent -	Having thick, fleshy, water-storing leaves or stems.
tannin -	Any of various compounds that occur naturally in the bark and fruit of various plants. Tannins are polyphenols, and form yellowish to light-brown amorphous masses that can be powdery, flaky, or spongy. Used in photography, dyeing, tanning leather and as an astringent in medicine.
thickets -	A dense growth of shrubs or underbrush.
thrush -	A disease especially in children characterized by whitish spots and ulcers on the membranes of the mouth caused by a parasitic fungus.
tomentose -	Covered with short, dense, matted hairs.
trifoliate -	Having three leaves or leaf-like parts.
tuft -	A short cluster of elongated strands of grass attached at the base or growing close together.
veination -	The pattern in which leaf veins are situated on the underside of the leaf.
vein -	The rib-like or bundles of vascular tissue that form the framework of the leaf.
whorl -	An arrangement of three or more leaves, petals, or other organs radiating from a single node.

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