HAWAIIAN CANOE PARTS

('Ohana Engagement)

This lesson plan includes fun and developmentally appropriate activities for your keiki and 'ohana. We've put together a wide variety of activities that will help you learn about wayfinding.

'OHANA GOAL - FAMILY GOAL (Why do the activity?)

As a family you will learn to:

- Identify the different parts of a canoe in 'Ōlelo Hawai'i and English.
- Identify the names and functions of the various parts of a canoe.
- Identify the types of materials used to construct a canoe.

.... 'ŌLELO NO'EAU

'A'ohe 'ulu e loa'a I ka pōkole o ka lou.

There is no success without preparation.

W LEARNING OBJECTIVES

To learn and identify parts of the wa'a (canoe) and their functions.



Begin by introducing the different parts of the canoe and their functions. Here are some ideas and resources to get started as well as discussion questions to deepen your understanding.

- 1 Introduce the canoe by showing pictures and/or videos of canoes.
- 2 Discuss the following questions:
- a. Did you see a canoe before? If so, where?
- **b.** What did our kupuna use the canoe for? What do we use the canoe for?
- **c.** Have anyone been on a canoe? If so, what did you do on the canoe?
- (3) Introduce parts of the canoe by reading sections from the "Hawaiian Canoe-Building Traditions" book.
- a. Discuss the different parts of a canoe and it's purpose.

Check it out!

The following resource was taken from Hawaiian Canoe-Building Traditions (revised edition) by Naomi N. Y. Chun, Honolulu: Kamehameha Schools Press, 1995



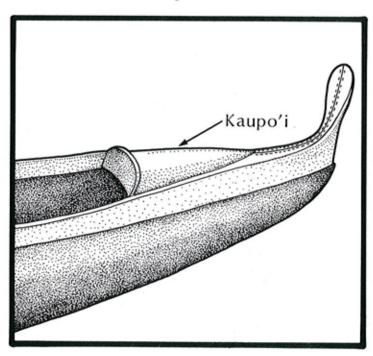


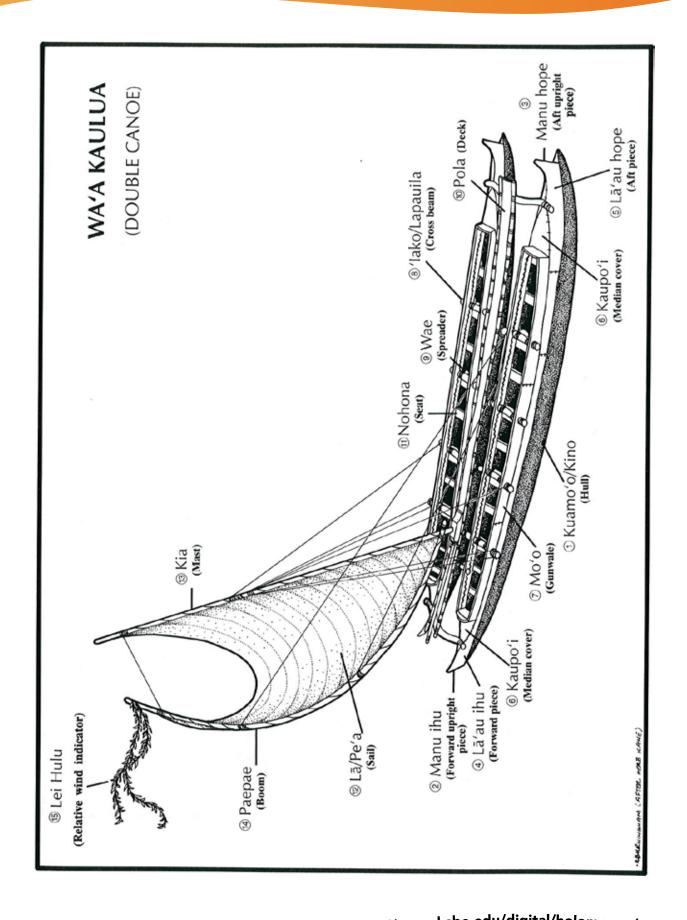
Naomi N.Y. Chin Robin Y. Burningham

Parts of a Canoe

- 1. The hull (kuamo'o or kino) is the main feature of a canoe. It is the foundation of the canoe, and provides storage space and shelter for the paddlers. Koa is the primary wood used for the hull. Other woods utilized are kukui, 'ulu, wiliwili, 'ohi'a ha, and on occasion, niu.
- 2 and 3. Kupe is the proper term for the upright pieces. Today, however, the kupe are more commonly known as manu. The forward upright piece is called the manu ihu. The aft upright piece is called the manu hope. The term ihu refers to the front, or the bow, of the canoe. The term hope refers to the back, or the stern, of the canoe.
- 4 and 5. The forward piece is called the *la'au ihu* and the aft piece is called the *la'au hope*. The fore and aft pieces (2, 3, 4, and 5) help to break, shed, and keep seawater out of the hull. They also provide buoyancy for the canoe. That is, they enable the bow to be lifted up during rough seas. Wood from the 'ahakea and 'ulu trees are used for the fore and aft pieces.
- 6. The median covers are called kaupo'i (also known as kuapo'i). They provide extra protection against incoming waves that may enter from the bow or the stern. The kaupo'i are detachable, as well as optional, parts of the canoe.

The woods used to make the kaupo'i are the koa, kukui, 'ulu, and 'ahakea.





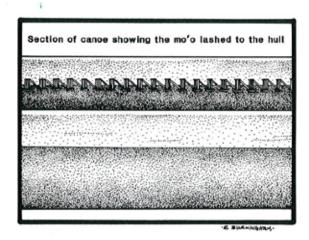
7. The gunnels (mo'o) are "extra," rim-like pieces which add height to the hull. They prevent water from entering the hull, which may lead to the canoe being swamped.

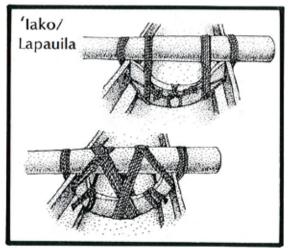
Many types of woods are used for the moʻo, namely: ʻahakea, ʻulu, koa, kawaʻu, ʻohiʻa ha, manono, naio, kolea, holei, kukui, hoʻawa, and ʻalaʻa.

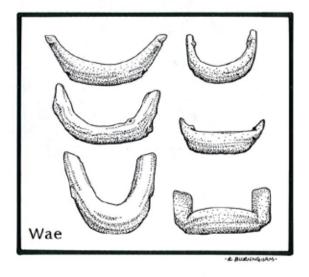
8. The cross beams, or cross booms, that join the hulls of a double canoe are called 'iako or lapauila. A large double canoe will usually require four to five cross beams. The 'iako also help to raise the deck above the water, which eliminates wave resistance.

'Ohi'a lehua, a strong wood with a natural arch, is the preferred wood for the cross beams.

9. Canoe "spreaders" (wae) serve as points of attachment for the cross beams and the hull. The wae also act as braces so that the hull does not twist. The wae are essential to the canoe because they absorb and distribute heavy weight





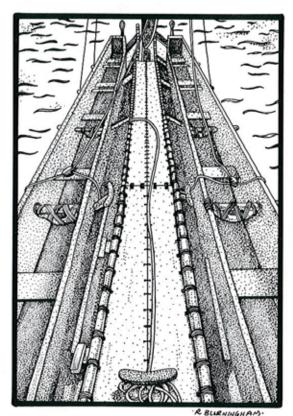


loads that the gunnels and the immediate hull area cannot withstand.

The wae are generally U-shaped or V-shaped. They are usually made with the root of the 'ohi'a lehua tree because the root is strong and has a natural curve.

10. The deck (pola) is a platform that lies between the two hulls. It provides space for passengers, their gear, and the hale lanalana (a house that is sometimes built for a double canoe).

The four primary woods used to fashion the pola are 'iliahi, 'ohi'a lehua, lama, and 'ahakea.



Pola
Section of cance showing the pola lying between the two hulls.

The nohona are located within the hulls.

11. The general term for the canoe seats is noho 'ana wa'a, or simply, nohona. The seats have different names according to where they are located within the hull(s). For example, papaki'i is the name of the steersman's seat. The seat directly in front of it is called pani, which means steersman's substitute.

Canoe seats also function as cross braces. They help keep the structure of the hull rigid, thus preventing possible warping damage to the canoe.

The nohona are usually made with koa, kukui, or 'ulu woods.

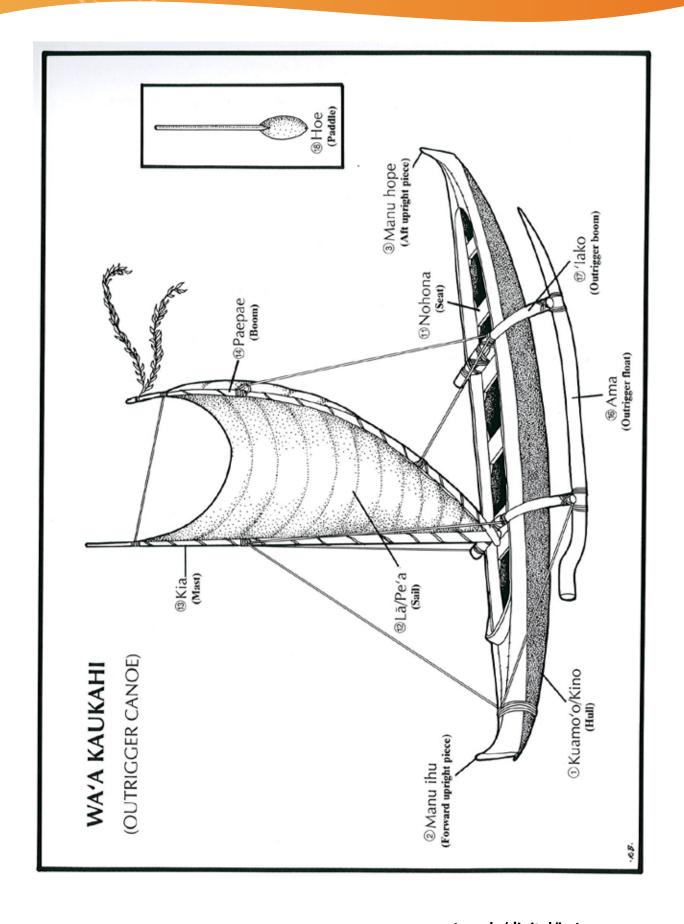
- 12. In early Hawai'i, canoe sails (la or pe'a) were made of finely-woven, pandanus leaf (lau hala) matting. A distinctive feature of Hawaiian sails is that they resemble the shape of a crab's claw.
- 13. The mast (kia or pou) is a long, straight pole to which the sail, the boom, and rigging lines are attached. Young koa trees or 'ohi'a lehua wood were used to fashion the mast.
- 14. The boom (paepae) is a long, curved pole. Tied to it are the sail and rigging lines. The boom helps to support the sail. Physically, it has to be flexible enough to adjust to the movements of the sail. Hau, a soft and pliable wood, is often used to make the boom.
- 15. The relative wind and speed indicator (*lei hulu*) is usually made with feathers (*hulu*) from a chicken (*moa*). It is attached to the top of the boom or the mast. The lei hulu indicates to the crew which direction the wind is blowing and how fast the canoe is traveling.

Single-hulled canoes (wa'a kaukahi) differ from double-hulled canoes in that they feature an outrigger float and an outrigger boom.

16. The outrigger float (ama) is connected to the hull by the boom(s). The ama is needed to provide "balance" for the hull. It prevents the canoe from continually tipping over. Because the ama should be light in weight, it is usually made from wiliwili, a light wood.

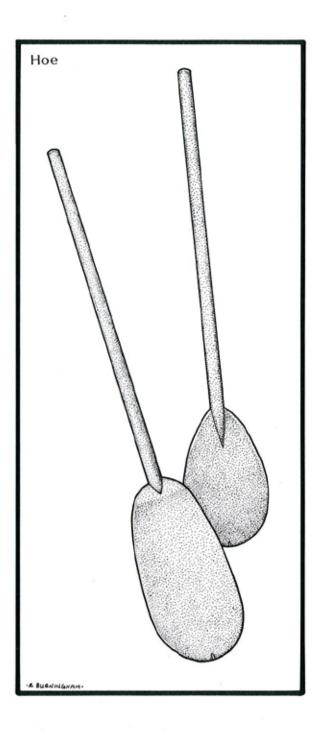
Double-hulled canoes do not need an ama because the second hull acts as the "float."

17. The 'iako is the outrigger boom for a single-hulled canoe. Its main function is to support the float. By doing so, the 'iako provides stability for the canoe. Hau is the primary tree used for the 'iako. Sometimes the boom is made from the 'ahakea tree.



18. An important accessory for the canoe is the paddle (hoe). The Hawaiian paddle is characterized by its long, thick shaft and short, wide blade. It is designed to propel a light or heavy canoe through rough water. Hawaiian paddles show distinct and wide variations.

The favorite wood for making a paddle is koa, particularly the yellow-colored koa la'au mai'a. The curly koa, or koai'e, is also highly valued. Other woods, such as 'ahakea, hau, kawa'u, naio, and 'ulu, are occasionally used for making paddles. But they are not as popular a wood as koa.

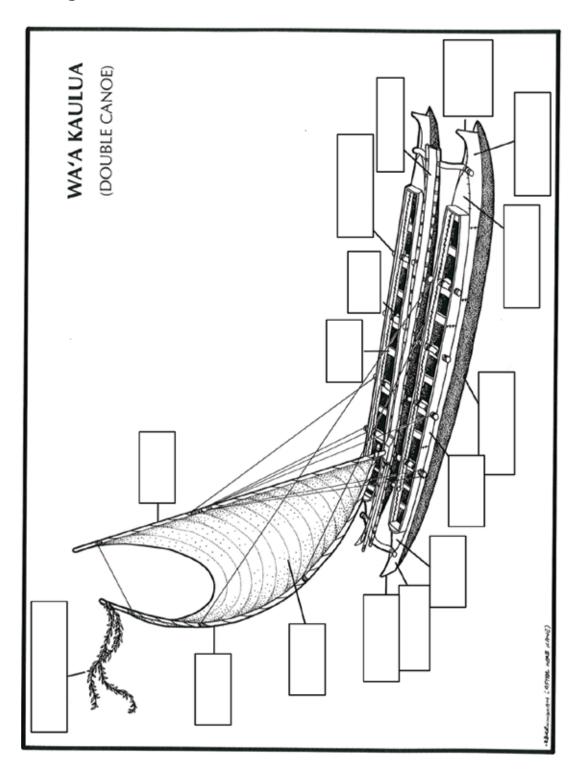


IDENTIFY THE PARTS!

Wa'a Kaulua

ACTIVITY IDEA

Work to identify as many different parts of the canoe that you can in 'Ōlelo Hawaii and English. When finished, review the answers.

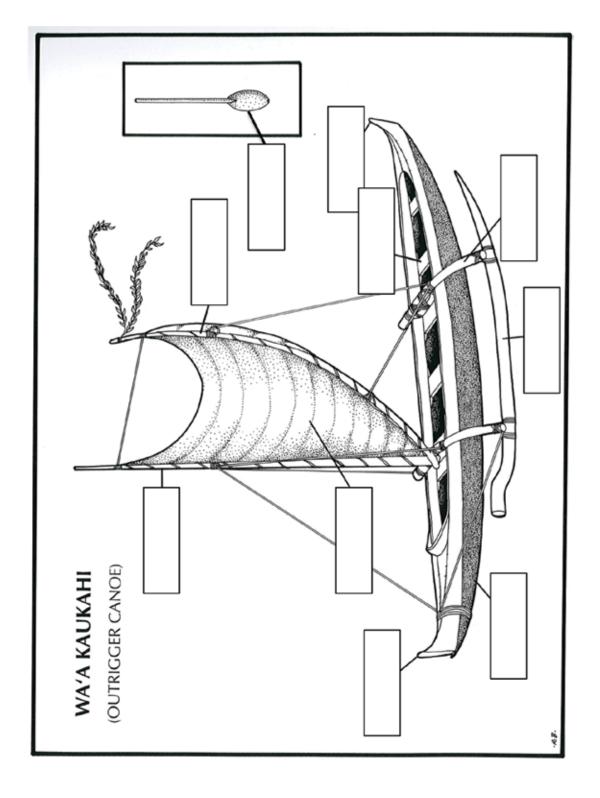


IDENTIFY THE PARTS!

Wa'a Kaukahi

MACTIVITY IDEA

Work to identify as many different parts of the canoe that you can in 'Ōlelo Hawaii and English. When finished, review the answers.



"WHAT AM 1?" RIDDLES

ACTIVITY IDEA

Read the section "Parts of the Canoe." Then, identify the eight different canoe parts that are described int he paragrphas below. Answer each "What am I?" riddle with the correct term from the Word Bank.

WORD BANK			
la/pe'a	ama	kia/pou	pola
kino/kuamoʻo	ʻiako	lei hulu	moʻo
1. I am the major part am I?		I prefer to be made	with koa wood. What
	canoe. Amon	_	sed in my construction are
3. I am located near the direction of the way		t of the canoe. I indest the canoe is trave	
4. I am usually made of to the canoe when		_	am especially helpful
5. I am built for a dou and their gear. I a		rovide space and she le from <i>ʻiliahi</i> wood.	

Choose a term from the **Word Bank** that you have not already used. Make up a riddle for that particular canoe part. Write your riddle below.

LETS ASSEMBLE OUR OWN PAPER WA'A

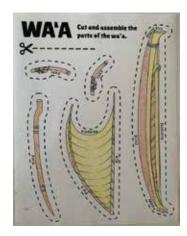
ACTIVITY IDEA

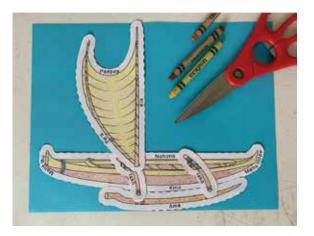
Let's assemble all the different parts of the wa'a together.

Materials

- Scissors
- Glue

- Crayons or color markers
- A sheet of construction paper
- Color each piece of the wa'a with your crayons or color markers.
- **Z**. Carefully cut out each of the pieces with your scissors.
- 3. Assemble the pieces to form a wa'a on top of the construction paper.
- Glue the pieces to the construction paper.



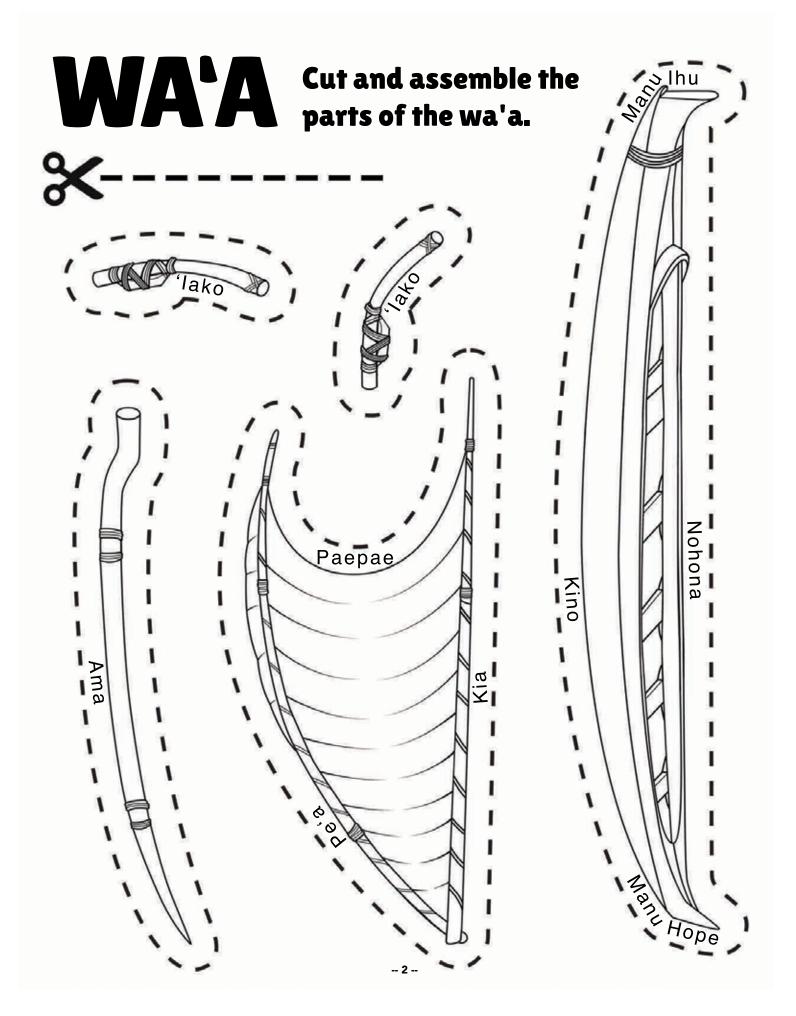


Be sure to check out other resources at: https://www.ksbe.edu/digital/holomoana/



Send us a photo of your wa'a for a chance be featured on the Holomoana website!

Email it to ittraining@ksbe.edu.





BUILD YOUR OWN CANOE

ACTIVITY IDEA

Design and build your own canoe using items located in your community.

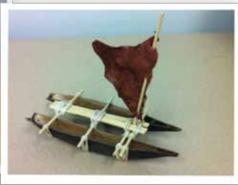
- a. Canoe ideas
 - i. Natural materials
 - 1. African tulip pods or coconut husk for hulls, leaves for sails, etc.
 - ii. Recycled materials
 - 1. Water bottles for hulls, plastic bags for sails, etc.
- **b.** Name the parts of their canoe.



Test canoes to see:

- Does the canoe float?
- How much weight does your canoe support?
- How straight do they sail?







🗁 ALAKA'I - TO LEAD, GUIDE, DIRECT

(What did you learn? What can you teach?)

Once you've finished the lesson and activities, reflect and discuss what you've learned. How can you use what you learned in your everyday life? Who can you share this information with?

Be sure to check out other resources at: https://www.ksbe.edu/digital/holomoana/



Send us a photo of your wa'a for a chance be featured on the Holomoana website!

Email it to ittraining@ksbe.edu.