

Appendix 3: Acronyms and Glossary

Acronyms

CWRM: Commission on Water Resource Management

GDE(s): Groundwater dependent ecosystem(s)

GMA: Groundwater management area

SGD: Submarine groundwater discharge

‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i, Hawaiian Language Terms

The following translations are from Pukui and Elbert (1986) via wehewehe.org, unless otherwise specified. Please note that while many ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i terms have multiple meanings, we have only included the translations used in the context of this publication here.

Āholehole: *Kuhlia sandvicensis* and *Kuhlia xenura*, flagtail²

‘Ahupua‘a: land division from mountain peak to reef crest, often associated with watersheds

‘Ahi: yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares*

‘Āina: land

Aku: skipjack tuna, *Katsuwonus pelamis*

Akua: god or gods and/or goddesses

Aloha: love, affection, compassion

Aloalo: most prawns¹

Ali‘i: ruling class, royalty

‘Ama‘ama: *Mugil cephalus*, grey mullet³

Awa‘aua: *Elops hawaiiensis*, Hawaiian ladyfish²

Ana wai: water cave

¹ Titcomb et al. 1978

² Keala 2007

Awa: *Chanos chanos*, milkfish³

Awa'aua: *Elops hawaiiensis*, Hawaiian ladyfish⁴

Hāpuna: source water, spring, or pool

Hoā'aina: tenant, caretaker

Holoholo: to journey

Ho'omana: creating, spirituality⁵

Huna: hidden, sacred

'Ike: Knowledge from diverse sources⁶

Iwi: literally bones, cherished remains

Kāheka: tide pool with groundwater influence

Kānaka 'Ōiwi/Kanaka 'Ōiwi: native Hawaiian (plural/singular)

Kāne: leading of the four major Hawaiian gods, the masculine

Kanaloa: A major god

Kapu: Taboo, prohibition; special privilege or exemption from ordinary taboo; sacredness; prohibited, forbidden; sacred, holy, consecrated; no trespassing, keep out

Keiki: child, children

Kuleana: Honored responsibility, privilege

Kupuna/Kūpuna: elder or elders, ancestors

Kilo: observation, study, examine

Ki'o wai: pool of water

Ko'a: on shore and in ocean fishing shrines and station markers where fish were fed and cultivated⁷

Konohiki: resource stewards under direction of the ali'i (chiefs), to invite ability (kono-ability, hiki-invite)⁸

³ Jokiel et al. 2011

⁴ Keala 2007

⁵ Gould et. al 2019

⁶ Pascua et al. 2017

⁷ Maly and Maly 2003

⁸ Andrade 2008

Konohiki management system: Under this system, *konohiki* were stewards of fisheries and *ahupua'a* resources under the direction of the *ali'i* (ruling class)

Kulāiwi: burial sites

Kuleana: privileged responsibility

Kumu wai: source or spring water

Kupuna/Kūpuna: elder (singular)/elders, ancestors (plural)

Kū'ula: fishing altar associated with the man turned god of the same name⁹

Lā'au lapa'au: Hawaiian herbal and/or Indigenous medicine

Limu: macroalgae and some algae-like organisms (mosses, invertebrates)

Limu 'ele'ele: *Ulva prolifera*, a fine green hair-like seaweed⁸

Limu manaua: *Gracilaria coronopifolia*⁹

Limu pālahalaha: *Ulva lactuca*, sea lettuce⁸

Loko i'a: Indigenous Hawaiian aquaculture systems¹⁰, literally “fish pond”

Loko i'a kuapā: walled aquaculture systems

Loko wai: freshwater pond or pool

Loko wai kai: anchialine pools where fresh and salt water mix¹¹

Luawai: well

Makai: towards the ocean

Mālama: to care for

Mauka: inland, towards the mountains

Mana: Spirituality, spiritual strength

Mele: song

Momona: fat, fertile, juicy

Mo'o: water spirits

⁹ Abbott 1984

¹⁰ Maly and Maly 2003

¹¹A term used by John Ka'ele Makule Sr., a lineal descendant of the Kekaha Wai 'Ole region, in nūpepa publications between 1928-1930, as translated by Maly (1998).

Mo'olelo: story, tale, myth, legend

Muliwai: estuarine

Nūpepa: Hawaiian language newspaper

Ogo: Not a Hawaiian language term, but the Japanese term that is used locally to refer to *Gracilaria parvispora*, for which no current Hawaiian language term is widespread¹²

'*Ō'io*: Bone fish, *Albula virgata* and *Albula glossodonta*¹³

Ola mau: physical and mental well being

Oli: chant

One hānau: birth sites

'*Ōpae*: shrimp

"*ōpae 'ula*: *Halocardinia rubra*, Hawaiian anchialine pool shrimp

'*Ōpae huna*: *Palaemon debilis*, anchialine pool shrimp

'*Opelu*: *Decapturus spp.*, four species of this inshore and pelagic schooling fish species exist in Hawaiian waters. A historically important food species, caught and maintained with palu (chum) that in some cases contained "*ōpae 'ula* (*Halocardinia rubra*). Used as bait for pelagic fishing of Ahi (tuna), ono, mahimahi, rainbow runners, and marlin.¹⁴

Pāpio: Young *Caranx ignobilis* and *Caranx melampygus*¹³

Pele: volcano goddess

Pilina kānaka: Social systems and networks¹⁵

Pono: righteous, correct, moral

Mākāhā: Sluice gates of a loko i'a.

Māpuna: spring water

Moi; *polydactylus sexfilis*, king's fish¹³

Muliwai: estuarine water, can occur as a result of SGD outflow in nearshore systems

Wahi pana: legendary place

Wai: water

¹² Abbott 1984

¹³ Jokiel et al. 2011

¹⁴ Maly and Maly 2003

¹⁵ Pascua 2017

Wai kai: mixing fresh and salt water

Wai 'ōpae: waters containing 'ōpae (shrimp)

Wai puna: spring water

Wana: sea urchin

Weke: goat fish, *Mulloidichthys spp.*

APPENDIX 3 LITERATURE CITED

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