Aia i hea ka wai a Kāne?

He Mole no Kāne:
(No Kaua’i mai kea mele)

Hei, he nīnau:
Aia i Kaulana a ka lā
Ma ka mole mai
E ui aku ana au iā

I ke Kualau, i ke ānuenue
Aia i kai, i ka moana,
Aia i hea ka Wai a Kāne?
I ke kahawai;
I ke awāwa,
I ke kualono,
Aia i ke kuahiwi,
E ui aku ana au iā
Aia i laila ka Wai a Kāne.

He wai e mana, he wai e ola,
Aia i lalo, i ka honua, i ka wai hū,
Aia i hea ka Wai a Kāne?
E ui aku ana au iā
I ke ao pōpolo hua mea a Kāne la, e!
Aia i luna ka Wai a Kāne.
Aia i hea ka Wai a Kāne?
E ui aku ana au iā
ālewalewa;

Where the Sun comes in at Ha
At the Eastern Gate
Where is the water of Kāne?

One question I ask of you:
There is the water of Kāne.
In the heavenly blue, in the black piled cloud,
Up on high is the water of Kāne,
Where, where is the water of Kāne?

One question I put to you:
There is the water of Kāne.

One question put to you:
Where is the water of Kāne?

One question I ask of you:
Where flows the water of Kāne?

About the artist:
Haley Kailiehu is from Makamakaole on the island of O‘ahu. She is a BA in art and an MEdT in secondary education. She currently works as a teacher at an elementary school and is an MEd student at the University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa. Her passion is to include painting, drawing, sculpture, and printmaking in her classes for K–8 students.

For information on the Welina Mānoa Initiative, or to find out more about Hawai‘i’s painting, see the QR code on our website.
Welinamānoa

Welinamānoa is a growing affection, similar to aloha. Used alongside aloha, the indigenous greeting of the place, this phrase can be understood literally meaning “greeting to you, Mānoa,” or more poetically the place the people come to introduce themselves to another place or group of people from outside Mānoa. The Mānoa Waikīkī watershed extends from the slopes of the Koolau to the shores and swales of Waikīkī. Traditionally, this watershed was home to the large Waikīkī ahupua’a, a Hawaiian division of land that contains enough resources from both the land and stream to sustain the community that lives within its boundaries. While some ahupua’a like Waikīkī, carved from mountain to sea and contain one or more waterhails, others do not. Each ahupua’a is very much its own unique, determined by the flow of the landscape and the available resources of that particular place.

The University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa’s three-place-based science centers within the Mānoa Waikīkī watershed: Lyon Arboretum, Kāne‘ohe’s Kūkā‘ilani Kāne‘ohe Cultural Garden, and Waikīkī Aquarium. With our partner the Mānoa Heritage Center we developed a Hawaiian and English science centers within the Mānoa to Waikīkī watershed

1. **Lyon Arboretum**

Lyon Arboretum is a tropical rainforest botanical garden that serves as a biological fieldwork site for tropical botany, ecology and community learning. The arboretum’s mission is to increase the understanding and appreciation of tropical systems, traditional knowledge and to celebrate the intersection of biological and cultural diversity.

**Wai** – This is the site of the kumu wai, the source of water, in Mānoa Valley. High in the sky you see the clouds forming, in the mountains you can hear the waterfalls, and feel the sun, which all feed Mānoa Stream.

**Kulana** – Here we learn that what we do affects the ‘āina, our, and kai below.

**Moʻiolo** – This place tells the moʻiolo of water and water-related plants life. The moʻiolo also tell of the many changes to the land and of the people now working together to bring back Hawaiian culture and plants.

**Ana** – Many types of plants are able to grow because of the fertile ‘āina and abundant water of Mānoa Valley. The ‘āina produces plants used for food, medicine and other parts of daily life.

2. **Mānoa Heritage Center**

Mānoa Heritage Center promotes the understanding of Hawai‘i’s natural and cultural heritage through preserving, interpreting and celebrating a unique historic property. The Center includes a garden of Hawaiian native plants, an historic home, and an ancient Hawaiian heiau. Kāne‘ohe’s Hawaiian culture and history, and on Kāne‘ohe is thought to be an agricultural site and is one of the few traditional Hawaiian structures that still stands in our urban Honolulu landscape.

**Wai** – From the hilltop took up to see in the distance; on rainbow, and took across the valley at the many forms of wai that create a lush green landscape.

**Kulana** – Here we practice taking care of our land because she is our ancestor and keeps us healthy.

**Moʻiolo** – We know lessons by listening to moʻiolo of events that took place here on Mānoa, and of the place names; relationships of the land.

**Ana** – From this Ana we are able to see the mountain ridges and valley floor of Mānoa Valley. We see the clouds and feel the rain and wind.

3. **Ka Papa Lo‘i ʻo Kānewai**

Ka Papa Lo‘i ʻo Kānewai is an experiential learning center. Its purpose is to engage visitors in traditional Hawaiian farming methods and preservation of Hawaiian varieties of kalo. Kαnewai is a pu‘uhonua (safe place) that maintains and perpetuates Hawaiian language, practices and values such as laulau and midina ‘āina.

**Wai** – This is where we walk to create the kai and creates a place of nutrient rich brackish water. This area where the water from the uplands pours into the ocean is known as the mauka or near mouth.

**Kulana** – Here we meet many living things which need us to keep both the fresh wai from the mountains and springs as well as the ocean water both flowing and clean.

**Moʻiolo** – We talk about the mixing of plants, fish, and animals native to Hawai‘i. This moʻiolo also tells us how the mixing of fresh and salt water creates a place abundant with life.

**Ana** – Here at Kαnewai we can see how the ‘āina and the wai work together to cultivate the various types of kalo that are grown here.

4. **Waikīkī Aquarium**

The Waikīkī Aquarium is a scientific, educational, research and conservation of Pacific marine life. Internationally renowned for its research and conservation work, the Waikīkī Aquarium houses endangered Hawaiian monk seals, unique marine species, endemic fishes and diverse coastal native plants.

**Ana** – This is where we see we meet the kai and creates a place of nutrient rich brackish water. The water where the water from the uplands pours into the ocean is known as the mauka or near mouth.

**Kulana** – Here we meet many living things which need us to keep both the fresh wai from the mountains and springs as well as the ocean water both flowing and clean.

**Moʻiolo** – We talk about the mixing of plants, fish, and animals native to Hawai‘i. This moʻiolo also tells us how the mixing of fresh and salt water creates a place abundant with life.

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*This expression of greeting and aloha comes from the chant of the same name by Keawe Lopes and his wife Tracie Lopes.

Mahalo for picking up this learning map! We hope you enjoy your learning journey! Please let us know how you experienced it by adding to our blog at welinamanoa.org.