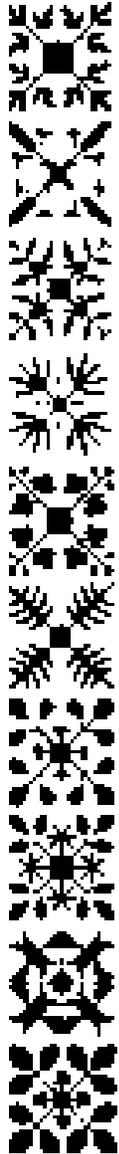


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To report shoreline strandings of dead, sick, or injured sea turtles call:

Oahu 725-5730
Maui (Kihei) 872-5190 - pager
Maui (other areas) 893-3172 - pager
Hawaii (Hilo side) 327-7780 - pager
Hawaii (Kona side) 987-0765
Kauai 274-3521
Lanai and Molokai 725-5730

Please visit: www.turtles.org

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Sea Turtles

No Nā Honu Kai

A coloring book in English and Hawaiian

Written by Francine Jacobs
Illustrated by Mary Beath
Revised for Hawai'i by Allen Tom
Hawaiian translation by Analu Okimoto

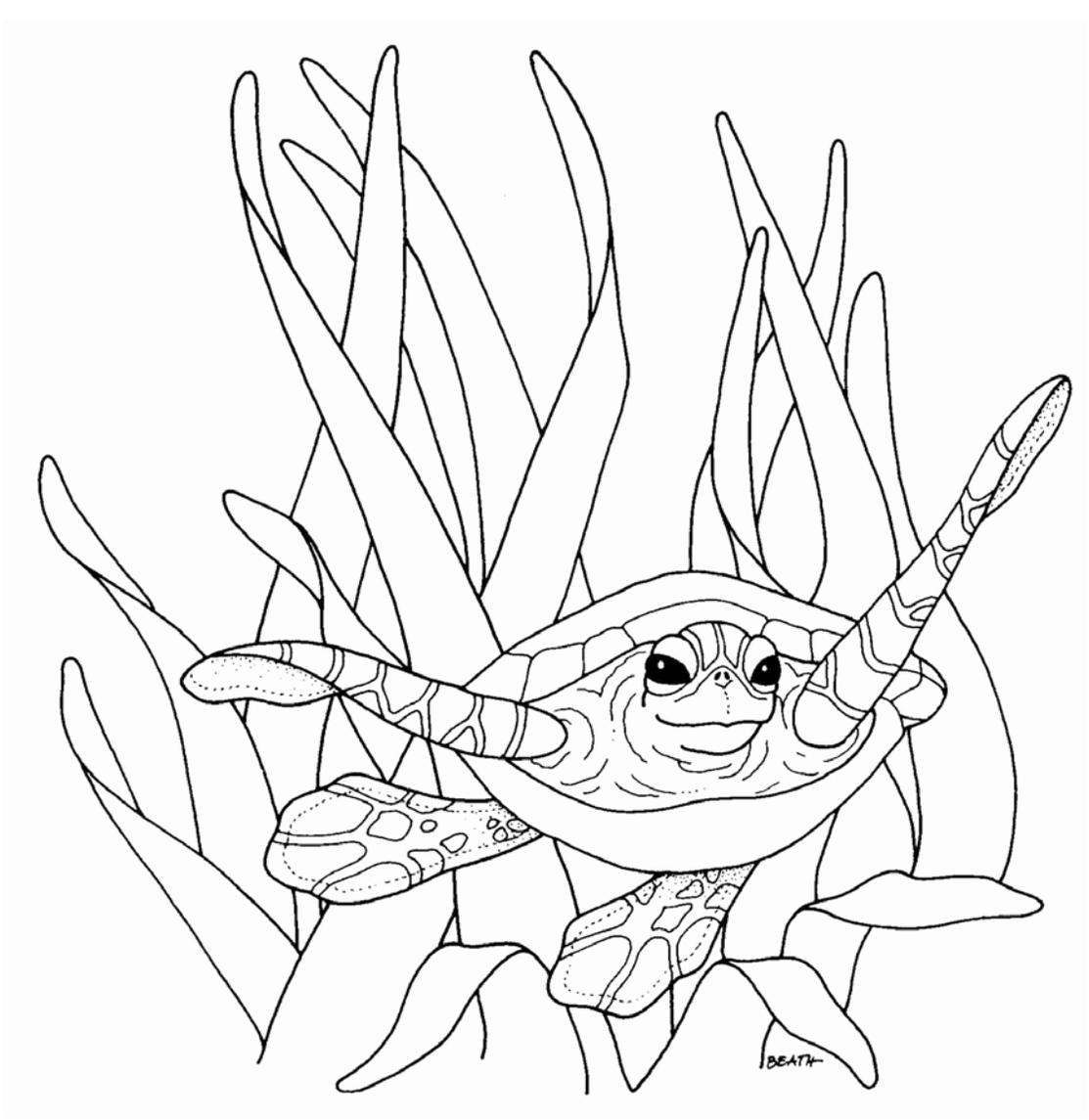
No Nā Honu Kai (Sea Turtles)

Sea turtles figure prominently in native Hawaiian life. They are featured in mythology, petroglyphs, and as aumakua (personal family gods and guardians). Turtles are reptiles, the same as lizards, geckos and snakes. Like all reptiles, turtles have scaly, dry skin but unlike their crocodile and snake relatives, turtles have no teeth. Turtles have a shell, called a carapace, that protects them from their enemies. Many turtles can pull their bodies into the shell making it impossible for predators to harm them. Most turtles spend their lives on or near the land or in fresh water. There is one group of turtles, however, that spends almost all of its life in the ocean: the sea turtle. The sea turtle, unlike most other turtles, cannot pull its head and flippers into its shell and its legs have changed to become more like a fish's fins. You can learn more about our Hawaiian sea turtles by reading this book and coloring the pictures. Have fun!

No Nā Honu Kai

Pili nā honu kai i ke ola o nā kānaka maoli o Hawai'i. Ke ola nei lākou ma loko o nā mo'olelo, nā ki'i pōhaku a ma ka 'ano he aumaakua. He mo'o nō ka honu e like me nā mo'o like 'ole a me nā heka. E like me nā mo'o like 'ole, he 'ili luehu ko ka honu akā, oko'a ka honu mai ka heka a me ke kekokile ma muli o nele 'ana o ka niho o ka honu. He pūpū ko ka honu, nona ka inoa una, e palekane pono i kona maua 'enemi. He nui nā 'ano honu ke komo iho i loko o ko lākou una, 'a'ole hiki i kona mau 'enemi ke hana'ino iā ia. He nui nā honu e ola ma ka 'āina a i'ole ma loko o ka wai. Akā, noho ho'okahi o nā 'ano honu ma loko o kai, 'o ia ho'i ka honu kai. No ka honu kai, 'a'ole hiki iā ia ke pe'e pono i kona pō'o a me kona mau hui i loko o kona una. Ua ho'ololi 'ia kona mau wāwae ma ke 'ano he mau hui. Hiki iā 'oe ke a'o aku e pili ana i nā honu kai ma ka heluhelu 'ana mai i kēia puke, a me mai ka ho'okala 'ana i nā ki'i. E ho'onānea mai!





BEATH

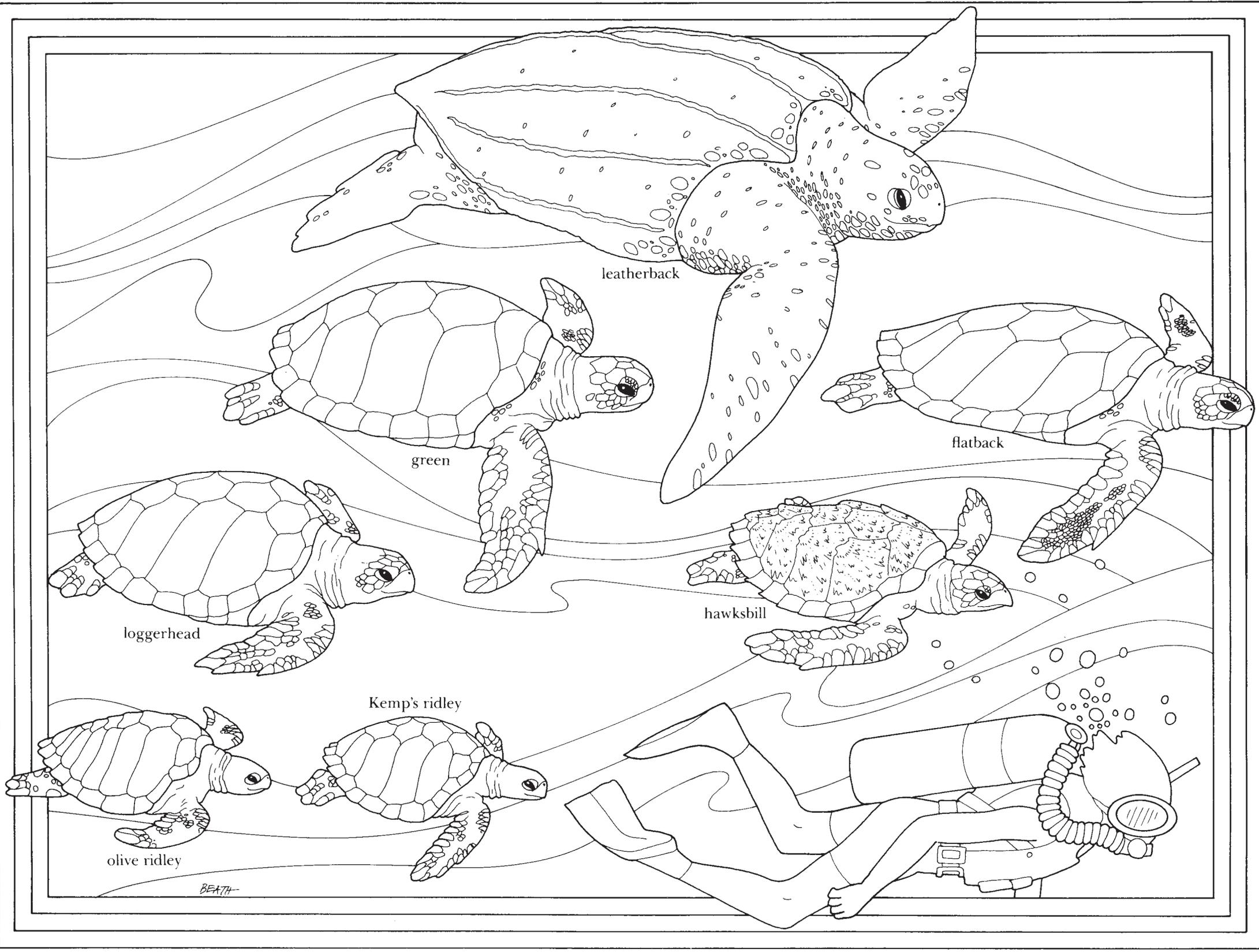
No Nā Honu Kai (Sea Turtles)

Sea turtles have been around for 150 million years. Their ancestors were giant land turtles that entered the sea ages ago when the first dinosaurs lived. The first sea turtles didn't look like those of today. It took millions of years for sea turtles to evolve, for legs to become flippers and for big bodies to flatten into streamlined shapes. The dinosaurs and the giant land turtles are gone forever; we can see only their fossil bones in museums. But somehow, sea turtles have lived on. Seven different kinds still swim in warm and temperate oceans around the world. They spend their lives in the water except for the short times the females come onto land to nest and lay their eggs. However, in Hawai'i, at certain undisturbed locations, sometimes sea turtles crawl up to sleep or "bask" along the shoreline. The sea turtle share the ocean with fish, whales, other sea creatures and with you and me.

No Nā Honu Kai

Noho nā honu ma ka honua no nā makahiki he ho'okahi haneli kanalima miliona. 'O ko lākou mau 'iēwe he mau honu noho ma ka 'āina i komo i ke kai i ka manawa e ola ai i nā nalala. 'O ka mua o nā honu, 'a'ole like ka helehelena me nā honu o kēia wā. Na ka miliona o nā makahiki i ho'ololi 'ia kona mau wāwae i nā hui a me ka ho'ololi 'ana o kona kino. Ua pau loa ke ola o nā honu 'āina nunui a me nā nalala, 'ike wale 'ia kona mau iwi ma nā hale hō'ikeike. Akā na'e, e ola mau nā honu. Mau nō ka 'au'au 'ana o 'ehiku 'ano honu kai i loko o ke kai i puni i ka honua. Noho lākou i kona ola holo'oko'a ma loko o ke kai, koe aku ka ho'opae 'ana o nā honu kai wahine no ka ho'opūnana a me ka ho'ohuahua i nā hua. Aka na'e, ma Hawai'i nei, hiki ke 'ike nā honu ma nā kahakai kānaka'ole ke hiamoe 'ana. Māhele nā honu kai i ke kai me nā i'a nā koholā me ka po'e.





leatherback

green

flatback

loggerhead

hawksbill

Kemp's ridley

olive ridley

BEATH

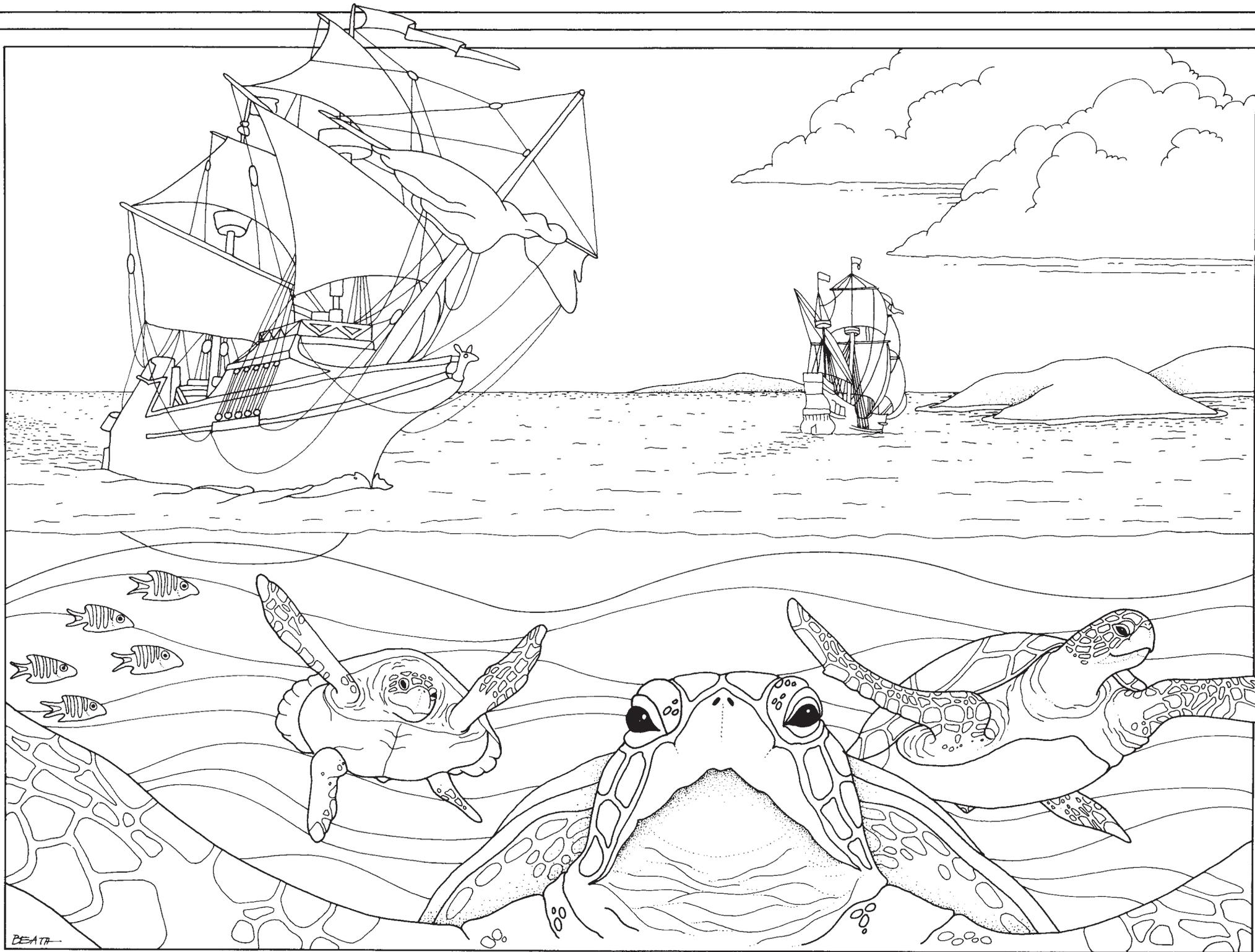
No Ka Honu (The Green Turtle) (*Chelonia mydas*)

Polynesians and other Pacific Islanders hunted turtles, but because there were strict traditional rules that helped protect these special animals, and fewer people in this part of the world, turtles remained plentiful. When western explorers began traveling to America and the Pacific, there were millions of sea turtles in the seas. Traders, settlers and pirates who followed the first European explorers found that one kind of sea turtle had especially tasty meat. This turtle is brown all over, grows to about three feet in length and often weighs some 400 pounds. The turtle or *honu* eats algae or *limu* near the shore. Sailors could easily capture the gentle animal. They could turn the turtle over onto its back so it was helpless, tie its flippers, and keep it aboard their ships to slaughter when they needed fresh meat. The fat inside this turtle's body was green from the vegetation it ate, so it was named the green turtle. It is the only sea turtle that lives only on plants. Today, hundreds of years later, green turtles are still hunted and taken in some areas of the Pacific. Fortunately, in Hawai'i, all sea turtles are now protected by state and federal laws.

No Ka Honu (*'Ōma'oma'o*)

Ua hāhai nā po'e Polinekia a me na kupa o nā mokupuni Pākīpika 'ē a'e, akā, ma muli o nā kapu i mālama i nā honu kai, a me ka nele o ka nui 'ino o ka po'e ma loko o kēia māhele o ka honua, he nui nā honu kai i koe. I ka manawa a nā po'e haole i huaka'i mua i 'Amelika a ma ka Pākīpika he mau miliona honu kai i loko o ke kai. Ua loa'a ho'okahi honu me ka i'o ono loa i nā mea kālepa, nā mea noho, a me nā mea pōwā o ke kai i hahai i ka mua o nā po'e 'imi loa o 'Eulopa. He maku'e ka waiho'olu'u o kēia honu, a ulu ia a hiki i nā kapua'i 'ekolu, a he 'ehā haneli kona kaumaha. 'Ai ka honu i ka limu ma kahi kokoke i ke krapkai. He mea hikiwale ka hopu 'ia 'ana o ka honu wale e nā po'e kelamoku. Hiki lākou ke huli ka honu ma kona kua, a nāki'i i kona mau hui a mālama ia ma ka moku a hiki i ka nele o ka i'o. He 'ōma'oma'o ka momona i loko o ko ka honu kino ma muli o ka limu i 'ai ai, no laila kapa 'ia 'o honu 'ōma'oma'o. 'O ia ka honu kai wale nō i 'ai i ka limu. I kēia lā, he mau haneli makahiki i hala aku, mau nō ka hahai 'ana o ka honu 'ōma'oma'o ma kekāhi mau māhele o ka Pākīpika. He pōmaika'i ia, ma Hawai'i nei ke palekana 'ia nei nā honu kai e nā kānāwai o ka moku'āina a me nā kānāwai o ke aupuni pekelala.





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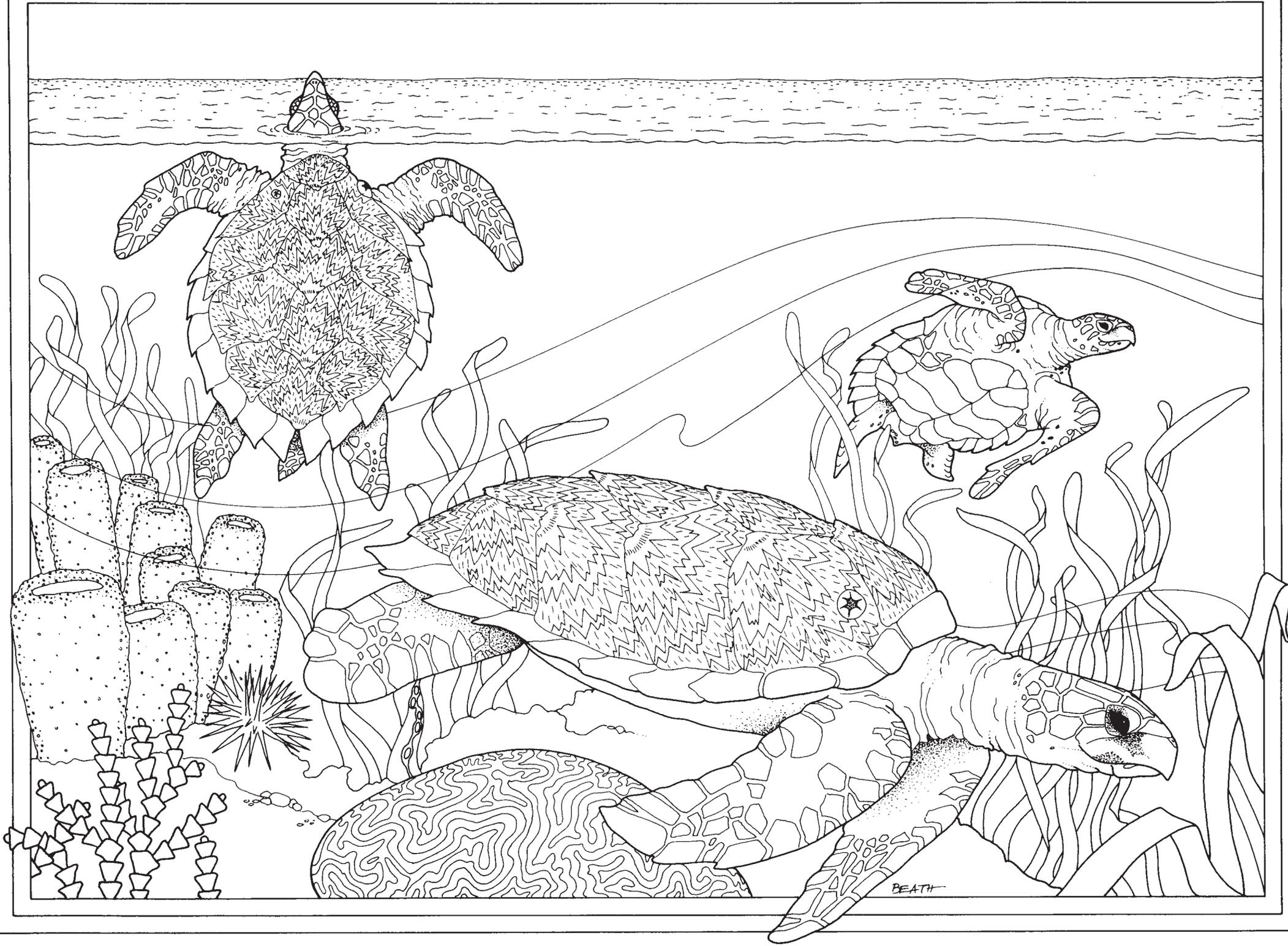
Honu`ea (The Hawksbill) - (*Eretmochelys imbricata*)

The hawksbill is one of the most beautiful sea turtles. Its hard, top shell, called the carapace, is made up of dark brown or yellow and brown scales. These scales overlap like shingles on a roof. The hawksbill's bottom shell is called the plastron. It is yellow. The skin of its head and flippers has brown patches rimmed in yellow. The hawksbill gets its name from its beak because the top of it hooks down much like the bill of a hawk. This sea turtle measures a little less than three feet long and weighs up to two hundred pounds. Hawksbills and other sea turtles are reptiles like turtles that live on land. They have lungs and breathe air. Even though sea turtles can hold their breath for many minutes they must come up to breathe. Hawksbills live near coral reefs and rocky shorelines where they find sponges, worms, fish, snails and crabs to eat. Small populations of the rare *honu`ea* are found around the islands of Moloka`i, Maui and Hawai`i.

No Ka Honu `Ea

‘O ka honu `ea, ‘oi aka ka u‘i o nā honu kai like‘ole. ‘O kona una ma luna, e kapa `ia he una kuaa, e pa`a `ia `o ia i nā unahi maku`e a i`ole melemele. Pale nā unahi kekāhi i kekāhi i like me nā pili lā`au o ke kaupoko o ka hale. E kapa `ia ko ka honu `ea una ma lalo he una alo. He melemele ia. Loa`a i kēia honu i kekāhi kiko māku`e ma kona po`o a me ma kona mau hui a he lihi melemele. Kohulike ka nuku o kēia honu me ka nuku o ka `io. He `ekolu kapua`i kona lō`ihi a he `elua haneli paona kona kaumaha. Like nō ka honu `ea a me na honu kai `ē a`e i nā mo`o e like me nā honu e ola ai ma ka honua. He mau akemāmā ko lākou a hanu i ke `ea. `Oiai lākou aho loa i ka lu`u, pono lākou e pi`i ka `ili kai no ka hanu. Noho nā honu `ea ma kahi kokoke i nā kohola a me ka `aekai, kahi i loa`a nā hu`akai, na ko`e kai, i`a, nā pūpū kai a me nā pāpa`i no ka `ai. Kaka`ikāhi ka heluna o ka honu `ea a puni nā mokupuni o Moloka`i, Maui a me Hawai`i.





The Loggerhead - (*Caretta caretta*)

The loggerhead turtle is slightly smaller than the green. A loggerhead may weigh 300 and 400 pounds. It eats crabs, mollusks and other sea animals. The loggerhead hunts near coral reefs and rocks. You can recognize it by its large, wide head and broad, short neck. The loggerhead, like other sea turtles, cannot pull its head into its shell like land turtles. Its shell is like a suit of armor, but its head and flippers are unprotected. Certain sharks and killer whales may attack these parts, but the loggerhead is big and fast and has few natural enemies. Color its carapace and skin reddish-brown and the plastron yellow. The loggerhead is a rare visitor to Hawaiian waters but is common in southern Japan and Australia.

No Ka Loggerhead

He li'ilii'i iki ke kino o ka honu *loggerhead* mai ka honu 'ōma'oma'o. Ma waena o 'ekolu haneli a me 'ehā haneli ko ka *loggerhead* kaumaha. 'Ai 'o ia i nā pāpa'i a me kekāhi mau i'a 'ē a'e. Hahai ka honu *loggerhead* ma kahi kokoke i nā kohola a me nā pōhaku. Hiki iā 'oe ke ho'okū'ike 'ia 'o ia e kona po'o nunui a me kona 'ā' pōkole. 'O ka honu *loggerhead*, e like ma nā honu kai 'ē a'e, 'a'ole hiki iā ia ke komo i kona po'o ma loko o kona una e like me nā honu noho ma ka 'āina. Kohulike kona una i ka pale kila, akā 'a'ole palekana kona po'o a me kona mau hui. 'Aki'aki kekāhi mau manō a me kekāhi mau 'enemi 'ē a'e i kē ia mau 'āpana, akā 'āwiwi 'e a'e i keia mau 'apana, aka 'awiwi a nunui 'o ia, a 'a'ole nui kona mau 'enemi. Kāpala i kona una a me kona una a me kona 'ili me ka waiho'olu'u pala'ā a he melemele ka waiho'olu'u o kona una lalo. He mea ho'okipa kaka'ikāhi 'o ia i ke kai ma Hawai'i nei, akā he kama'āina 'o ia i ke kai o lāpana a me 'Aukekulelia.





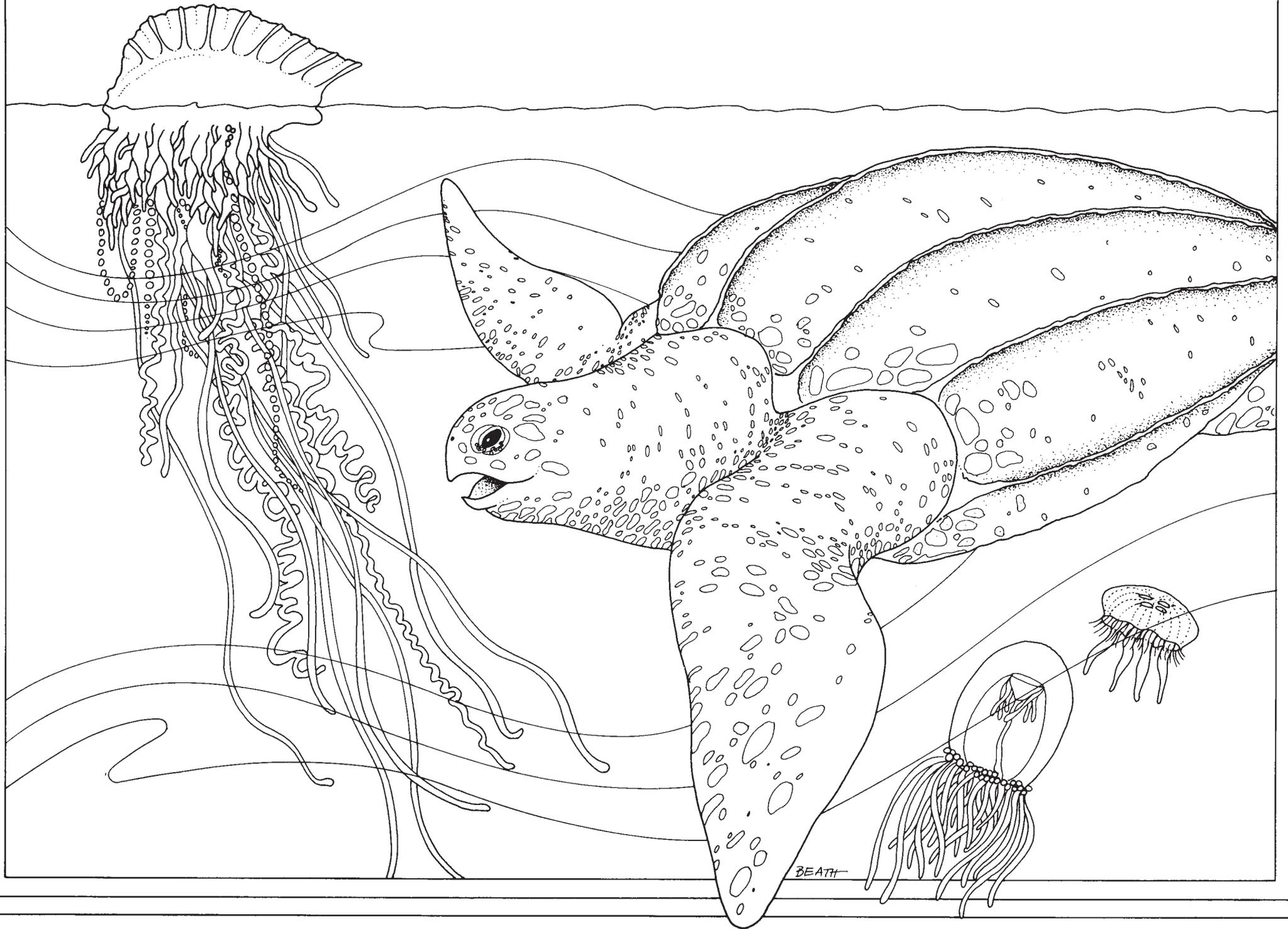
The Leatherback - (*Dermochelys coriacea*)

The Leatherback (or truckback) is the largest sea turtle living today. It may grow to be eight feet long and weigh 200 pounds. Its overall color is black. The Leatherback is the only sea turtle that does not have a hard top shell. It is protected instead by thick skin with seven long ridges along its back. Its leathery back gives the turtle its name. The Leatherback is a great wanderer. Its huge front flippers take it thousands of miles. The Leatherback's favorite food is a jellyfish most sea animals avoid—the poisonous Portuguese man-of-war. Like all sea turtles, the Leatherback has no teeth and uses its strong sharp, beak to catch food. The leatherback can be found in the deep waters around the Hawaiian Islands.

No Ka *Leatherback*

He mo'ō nunui ka honu *leatherback* e ola ai i kēia lā. Hiki iā ia ke ulu a hiki nā kapua'i he 'ewalu a he 'elua kaukani paona kona kaumaha. He 'ele'ele kona waiho'olu'u. 'O ka honu *leatherback* ka honu wale nō me ka una palupalu. Palekana 'ia 'i ia e kona 'ili mānoanoa me 'ehiku pu'u ma kona kua. Mai kona 'ili mānoanoa i loa'a ai kona inoa. He mea 'auana wale ka honu *leatherback*. Hiki iā ia ke 'aukai ia nā mile kaukani me kona mau hui nunui. 'O kona 'ai punahele 'o ia nō kekāhi pololia a nā i'a 'ē a'e i hō'alo, 'o ia ho'i, ka Pa'imalau. E like me nā honu kai like 'ole, 'a'ohe niho ko ka honu *leatherback*, no laila, hopu 'o ia i kāna mea 'ai me kona nuku. Loa'a no ka honu *leatherback* ma ke kai hohonu o ka pae'āina Hawai'i.





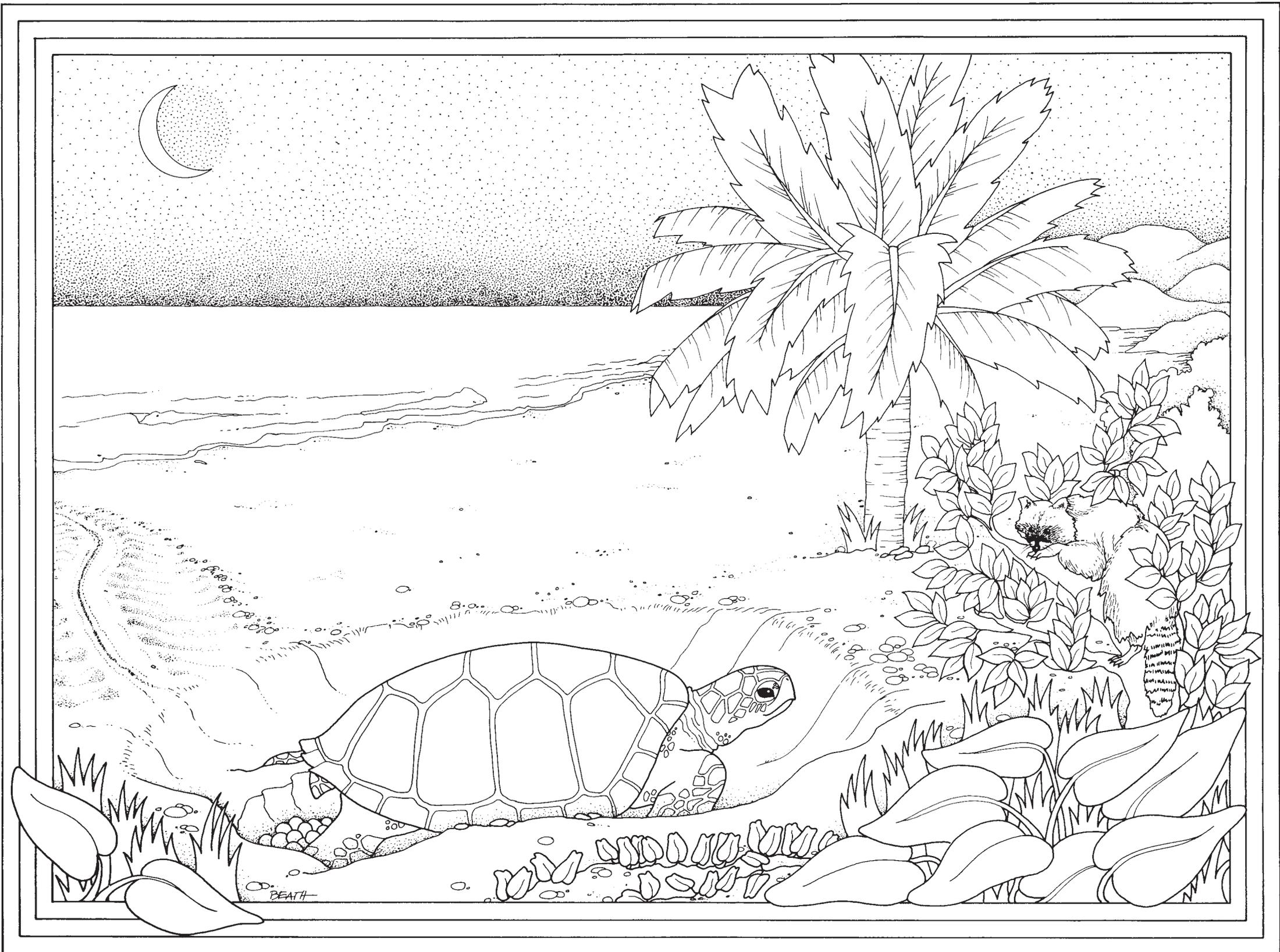
The *Honu* (Green Turtle) Nesting

A female green turtle arrived offshore at her nesting beach alone at night. She mated earlier with a male green turtle nearby in the water. It is time for her to lay her eggs. She might nest three or more times during a single nesting season. Though she is fast and well suited to the water, she is slow and in danger on land. The female dragged herself out of the sea and onto the beach up beyond the reach of high tide. She dug a pit for her body with her flippers. She nested in it and used her back flippers, like shovels to scoop out a bottle-shaped hole. Now she drops about one-hundred white, leathery eggs that look like Ping-Pong balls into this hole. When she finishes, she will cover the nest with sand and slowly go back to the sea, leaving a trail behind her. In the Hawaiian Islands, most green turtles migrate to nest at remote French Frigate Shoals, 400 miles northwest of Kaua`i. This special site is a National Wildlife Refuge where many seabirds and monk seals have their young.

Ka Ho'opūnana o ka 'Ōma'oma'o

Ua hō'ea mai kekāhi honu 'ōma'oma'o wahine ho'okahi ma kahahai i kona wahi ho'opūnana. Ua ho'omau keiki iho nei 'o ia me kekāhi honu 'ōma'oma'o kāne ma kai kokoke. Hiki paha iā ia ke ho'opūnana i nā manawa he 'ekolu a 'oi aku i loko o ke kau ho'opūnana ho'okahi. 'Oiai 'āwiwi 'o ia a ma'a 'o ia i ke kai, 'ulōlohi loa 'o ia a pilikia 'o ia ma ka 'āina. Ua kolo ka honu wahine ma ke kapakai mauka aku o ka wahi kai nui. Ua 'eli iho 'o ia i kekāhi lua no kona kino me kona mau hui. Ua ho'opūnana 'o ia i loko o ka lua, a hana 'o ia i kona mau hui hope, e like me kekāhi mau kopalā, no ka 'eli i kekāhi lua ma ke 'ano he 'ōmole ia. I kēia manawa, hā'uile hua 'o ia i nā hua ke'oke'o māuana ma kahi o ho'okahi haneli, kohulike nā hua i nā pōpō kenika pākaukau. I kona ho'opau 'ana, uhi 'o ia i ka pūnana i ke one a ho'i 'ulōlohi ma kai, e waiho i kona meheu. Ma hope o kona ha'alele, hiki i nā mea po'a ke hahai i kona mau meheu a 'aihue i kona mau hua, a i 'ole ma Hawai'i nei, hiki i kekāhi manakuke pōloli, pua'a, a i 'ole he 'īlio hae a i 'ole he pōpoki ke ai i nā hua. Ma ka pae'āina o Hawai'i, huaka'i 'aumoana i ka nui o nā honu 'ōma'oma'o e ho'opūnana i nā moku pāpapa 'o ia ho'i o *French Frigate Shoals*, aia aku la he 'ehā haneli mile ma kahi 'akau o Kaua'i. He pu'uhonua kēia o ka *National Wildlife Refuge* no nā manu kai a me nā 'īlio holo i kauaua.





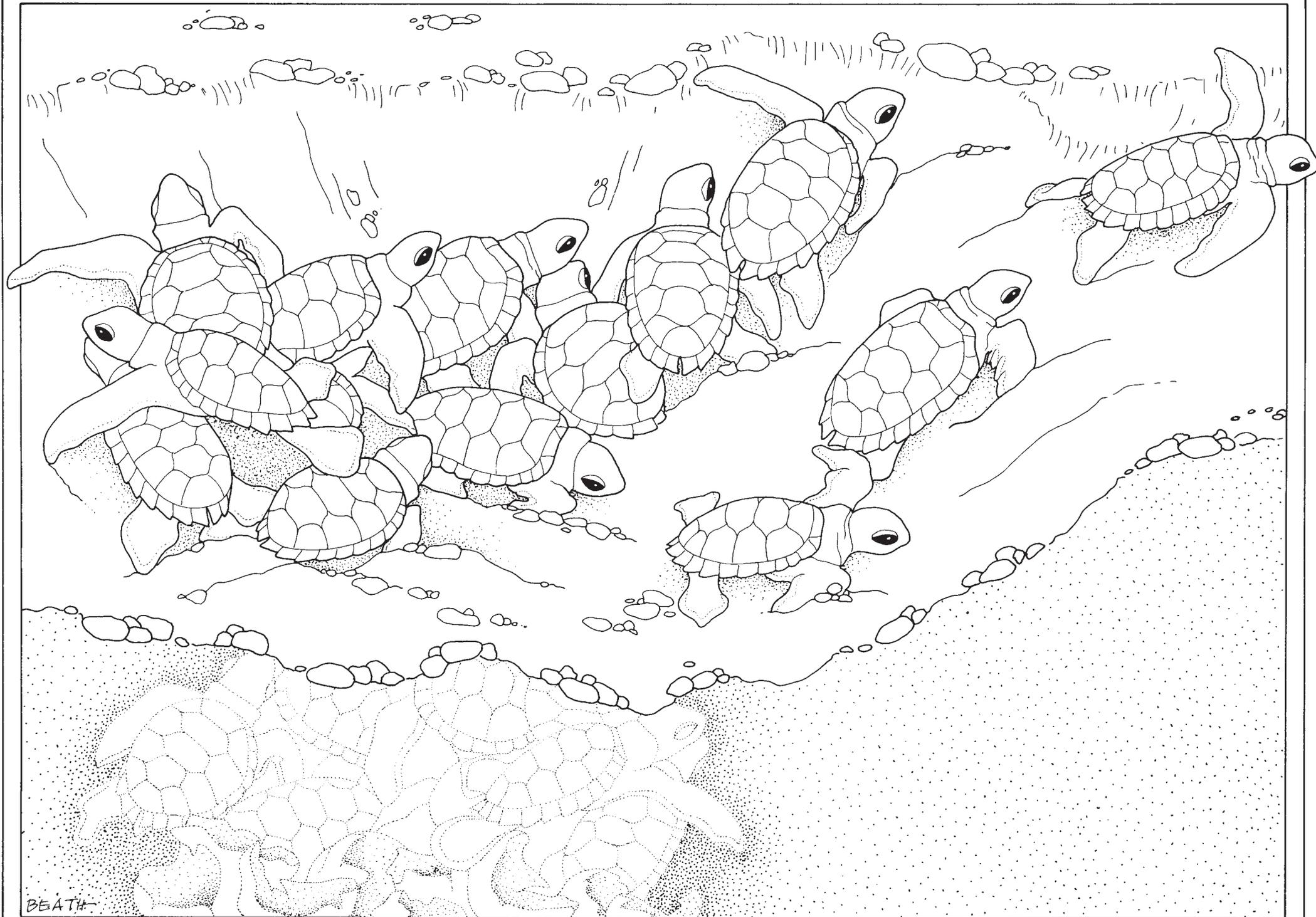
The Hatchlings

The rays of the sun heat the beach, warming the turtle's eggs buried in the sand. The eggs develop in the nest. They are ready to hatch in about two months. The hatchlings, or baby turtles, peck at their shells with a small, sharp point at the front of their snout--this special part will disappear after hatching. The hatchlings cut open their leathery shells. All must hatch at almost the same time, for all must share the work to escape from the nest. The baby turtles scrape away at the sand overhead. The sand falls upon their empty shells, forming a platform that allows the hatchlings to rise. In a few days, they have scraped their way to the roof of the nest. Then, at night, or in the early morning when it's cool, little dark heads and flippers wriggle out onto the beach. Two-inch long hatchlings quickly crawl away to reach the sea.

Nā Honu Keiki

Mehana nā kukuna o ka lā i ke kahaone, a, mehana nō ho'i i nā hua i kanu 'ia i ke one. Ho'omōhala 'ia nā hua i loko o ka pūnana. Mākaukau lākou i ke kiko i loko nō paha nā malama 'elua. Kikokiko nā honu keiki i ko lākou mau iwi hua me kekāhi niho hua ma kona mau ihu, e nalowale ana i kēia niho ma hope iho o ka puka 'ana aku ma ka iwi hua. Hakihaki nā keiki honu i ko lākou mau iwi hua. Pono nā honu keiki a pau loa i kiko ma ka manawa like no a like, no ka mea, pono ke kōkua o nā honu keiki a pau i ke ho'opākele mai ka pūnana. Wa'u nā honu keiki i ke one ma luna o lākou. Hā'ule ke one ma ko lākou mau iwi hua, e kūkulu 'ana i kekāhi papa i ho'opī'i ai nā honu keiki. Ma loko o kekahi mau lā, hiki mai lākou ma ka wēlau o ka pūnana. I ka pō a i 'ole i ke kakahiaka nui, komo aku lākou ma ke kapakai. Kolo nā honu keiki, he 'elua 'īniha ko lākou lo'ihi, i loko o ke kai.





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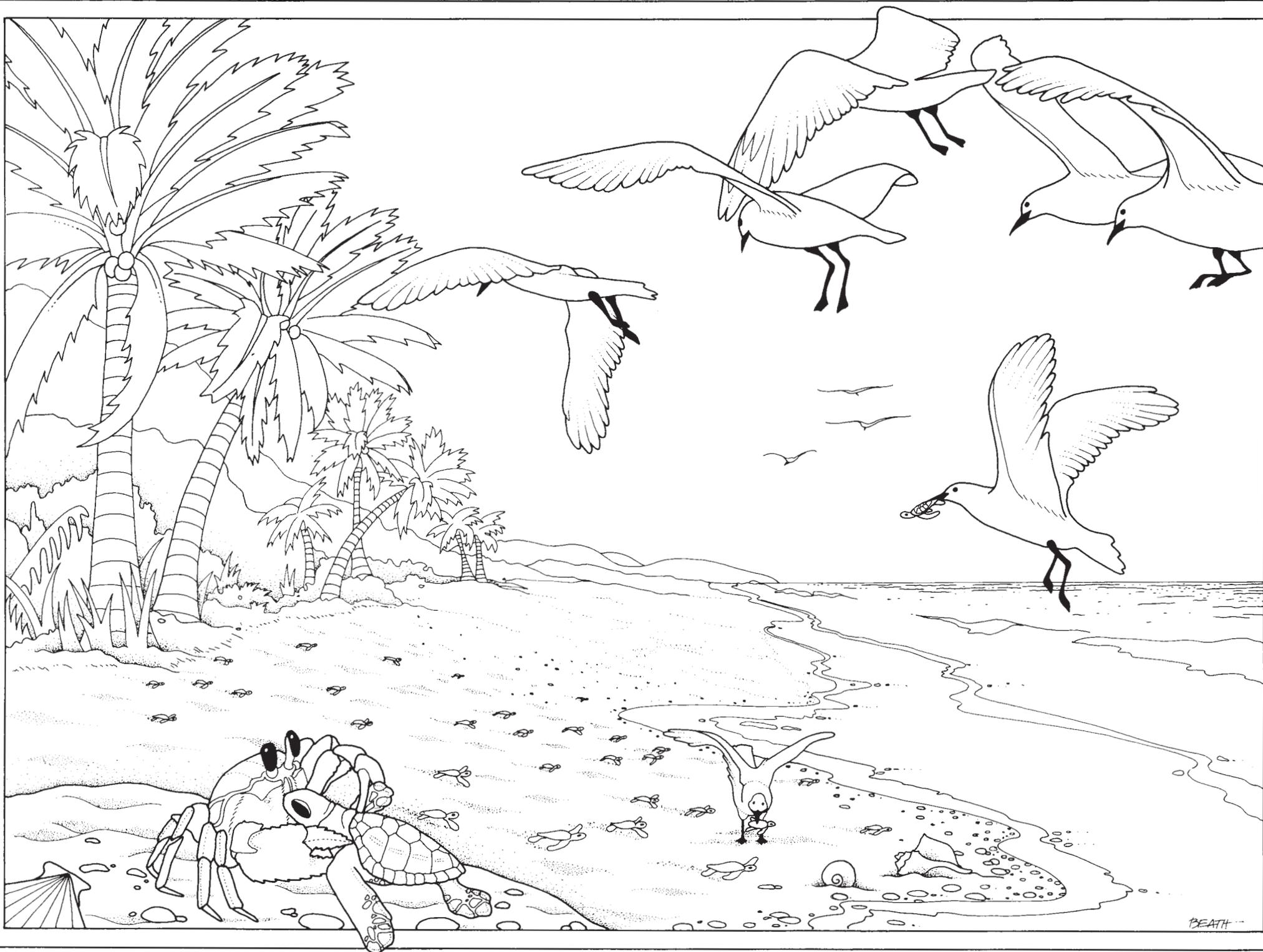
Race to the Sea

The hatchlings go towards the sea. The brightness over the water attracts them. They crawl from the nest and begin their race to the sea. Full of life, but defenseless, they race across the beach. Their shells are soft and offer little protection. In some places in the world, lizards, crabs and sea birds chase the tiny turtles and eat them. Many of the hatchlings that make it to the water may be eaten by fish. Only a few of the hatchlings may live to become adults. Where they go to spend their first few years is a mystery. It is one of nature's great secrets. Green turtles, for example are not seen again until they are a few years old when they are found feeding near the shore of islands like those in Hawai'i. They are then as big as a dinner plate.

Ka Heihei i ke Kai

Hele nā honu keiki ma kai. 'Ume ke 'alohi o ka 'ili kai iā lākou. Kolo aku lākou mai ka pūnana a heihei i ke kai. Piha i ke ola, akā palekana 'ole, heihei lākou ma ke kapakai. 'Alu'alu ko lākou mau una a 'a'ohe palekana ma laila. Ma kekāhi mau wahi, hahai a 'ai iho nā mo'o, nā pāpa'i a me nā manu kai i nā honu keiki. Nui nā honu keiki i komo i ke kai, hiki paha ke 'ai 'ia e nā i'a. 'O kekāhi wale nō e ulu a nui a lilo i nā mākuā. 'A'ole i 'ike i hea lākou e noho ai i ko lākou mau makahiki mua. He ho'okahi ia o nā mea hūnā nui o kēia honua. No nā honu 'ōma'oma'o, 'a'ole i 'ike 'ia a hiki i ko lākou piha i kekāhi mau makahiki, a hiki ke 'ike iā lākou e 'ai ana ma kahi kokoke i nā mokupuni e like me Hawai'i nei. 'O ko lākou nui, 'o ia nō ma kahi o kekāhi pā 'āina ahiahi.





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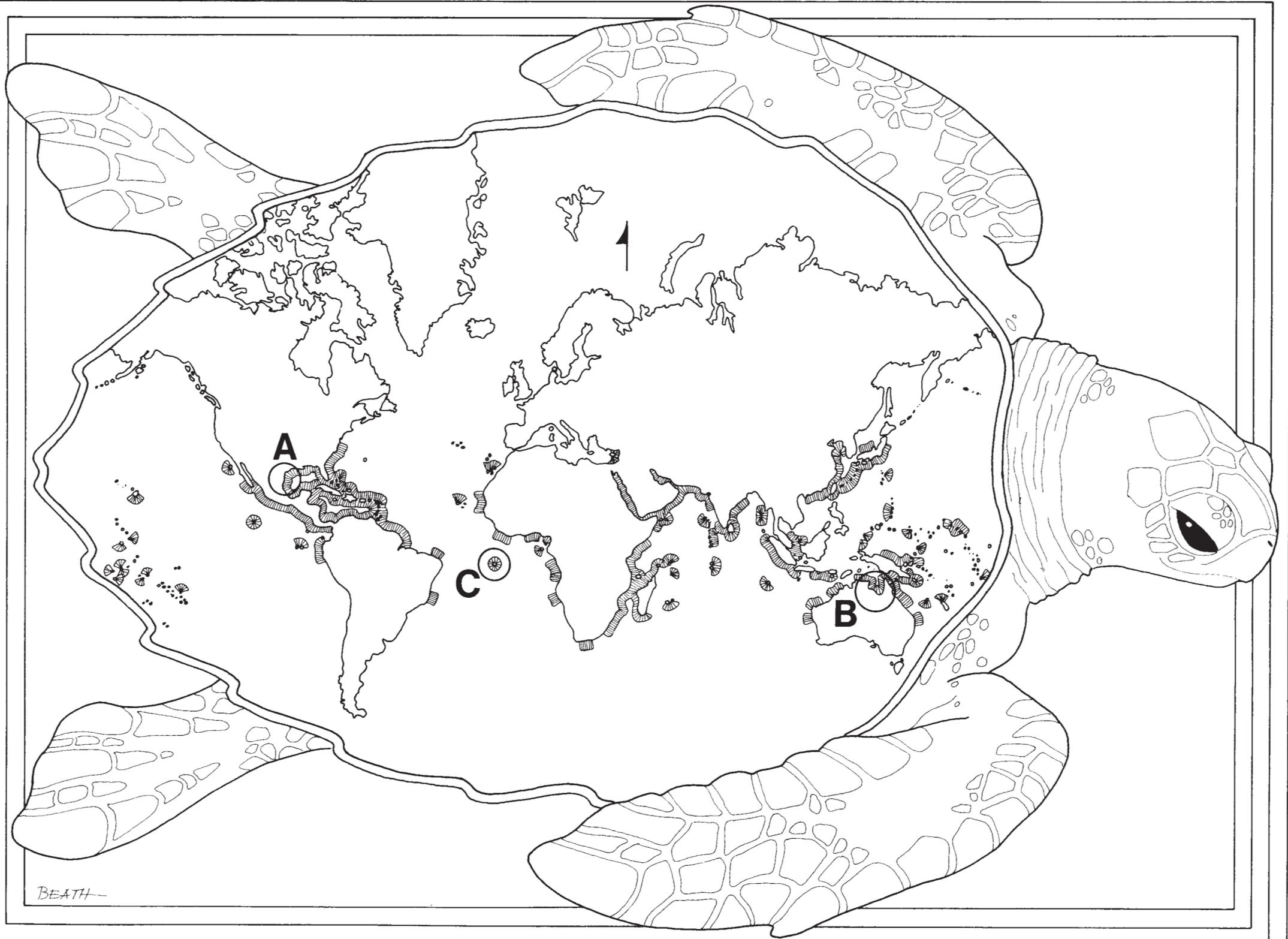
Where Sea Turtles Nest

Sea turtles nest in a wide, warm belt around the world. They all return to the same beaches where they themselves hatched. Each kind of sea turtle has its own special place. For some, only one particular place will do. The Atlantic ridley nests only on one beach on the northeast coast of Mexico (A). The flatback turtle lays its eggs only on the coast of northern Australia (B). Hawaiian green turtles may be found nesting at French Frigate Shoals in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands up to 800 miles from their feeding areas around the main islands (C). It is a wonder that sea turtles can remember where they were born and that they can navigate to find these places again.

Kahi e Ho'opūnana nā Honu Kai

Ho'opūnana nā honu kai i kekāhi wahi mehana i pō'ai i ka honua. Ho'i lākou a pau i ke kahakai a lākou i hānau 'ia ai. Loa'a nā wahi kūpono i nā 'ano honu like 'ole. No kekāhi ho'okahi wahi kūpono wale nō. Ho'opūnana ka honu *Atlantic ridley* ma ho'okahi kahakai wale nō ma ke kapakai kihina 'ākau o Mekiko. Ho'ohuahua ka honu Kualaha i kona mau hua ma ke kepakai ho'okahi ma ke kapakai o ka 'ao'ao 'ākau o 'Aukekulelia. Ho'opūnana nā honu 'ōma'oma'o ma ka *French Frigate Shoals* o nā moku pāpapa ma Komohana 'ākau he 'ewalu hanelimile mai nā wahi hānai ma ka pae 'āina nui. He kupaianaha no ko ka honu 'ōma'oma'o ho'omana'o 'ana i kona wahi hānau, a ko lākou ho'okele a hiki aku i kēlā wahi.





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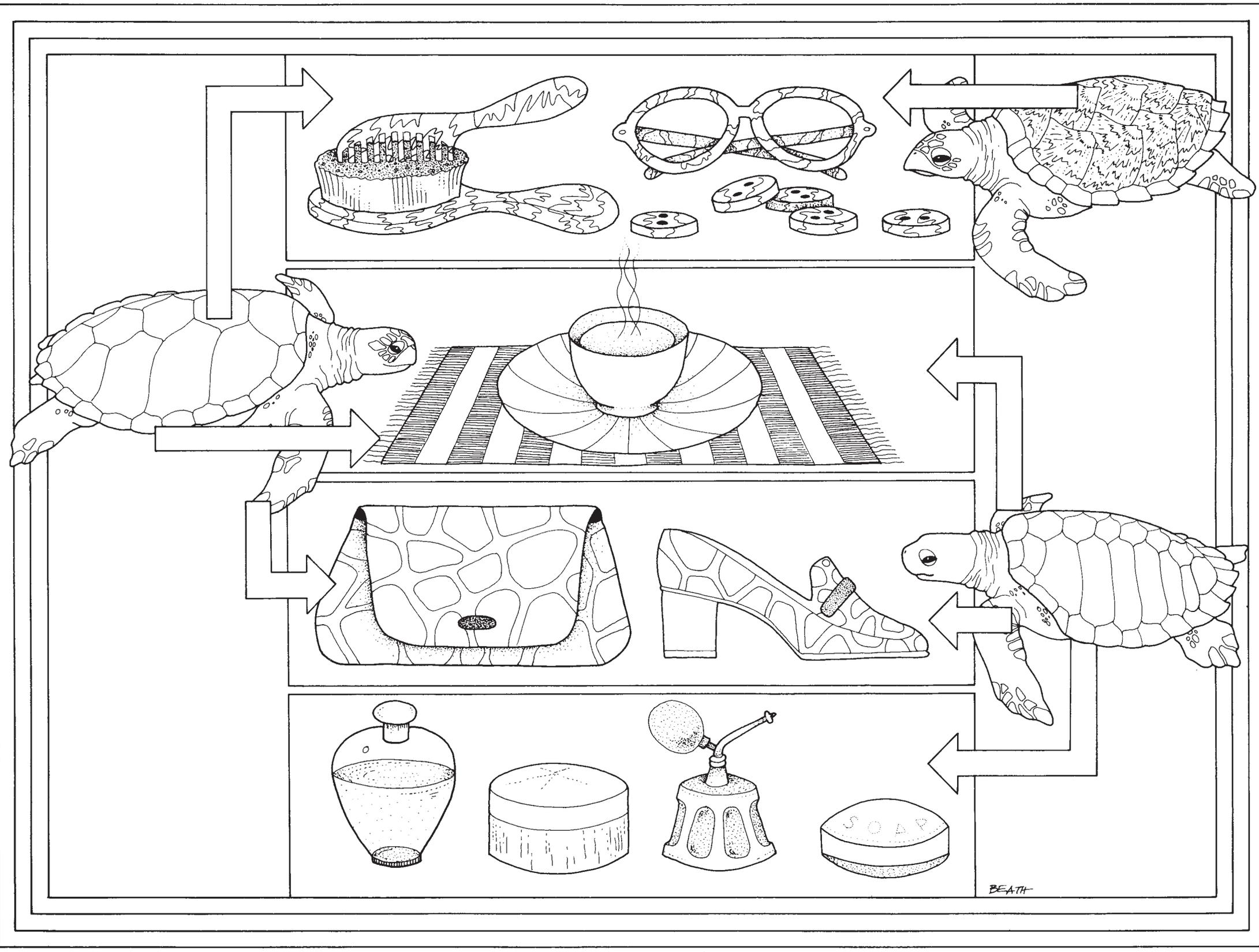
Sea Turtles? . . . Or Turtle Products?

Sea turtles are disappearing. And once they are gone, they will be gone forever. One reason they are disappearing is because people use parts of turtles for food and to make different products. The hawksbill is prized for its carapace to make tortoiseshell combs, brush handles, eyeglass frames, buttons, hair clips, and jewelry. Some turtles are killed so they can be stuffed and hung on walls as decorations. Green turtles are slaughtered for their meat and in order to make turtle soup. The skin from the neck and flippers of greens and olive ridleys is made into leather for purses and shoes. Fat from turtle bodies is used in soaps and makeup creams. Other substances should be used for these products. In many countries it is now against the law to kill or harm sea turtles.

Nā Honu Kai? A i 'ole Mea Kai i Hana 'Ia?

Nalowale 'ana ka honu kai ma nā wahi he nui. A nalowale 'o ia, pau loa kona ola ma kēia honua. 'O ho'okahi o nā kumu e nalowale 'ana 'o ia, 'o ia, 'o ia no ka hana 'ana o ka po'e i ho'omāhele nā 'āpana o ka honu no ka 'ai a i 'ole no ka hana 'ana i kekāhi mau mea. Waiwai ka una o ka honu 'ea i ka hana 'ia 'ana i nā kahi lauoho, nā 'au palaki, pā maka'ani'ani, nā pihi lole, nā 'ūmi'i lauoho a me nā mea ho'onanai kino. Pepehi 'ia nā honu 'ōma'oma'o a me nā honu 'ea no ka i'aloa 'ana a me ka ho'ole wa ma nā paia ma ke 'ano he mea ho'onani. Ho'omake 'ia nā honu 'ōma'oma'o no ko lākou i'o no ka hana 'ana i ke kai honu. Ho'ohana 'ia ka 'ili mai ka ā'i a me nā hui o nā honu 'ōma'oma'o a me ka honu olive ridley no nā 'eke'eke pa'alima a me nā kama'a. Ho'ohana 'ia ka mōmona o nā kino honu i loko ke kopa a me ke kalima hamo. Loa'a no nā mea 'e a'e ma kāhi o nā mea waiwai mai ka honu 'oiai e pepehi ana ke koena o nā honu ma ka honua nei. Ma nā wahi o 'Amelika-hui a me Hawai'i pū a me nā 'āina 'e a'e, he kānāwai no ka pepehi 'ana a ka ho'opā 'ana i ka honu kai. Inā e mālama ai ka honu kai e nā 'āina like'ole, inā 'a'ole e nalowale.





BEATH

Turtle Hunting

People who live near the shore have always hunted sea turtles to help feed their families. A fisherman might harpoon a sea turtle and take it home to eat. Groups of men netted sea turtles when they rose to breathe and brought them back to their villages for food. For years, when sea turtles were plentiful, such hunting seemed to have little effect on the numbers of turtles. But the demand for sea turtles kept growing. Money could be earned hunting and selling sea turtles and things made from turtles. Turtle hunting became profitable. So hunters took millions of turtles in the sea and even on the land, when they were nesting. Fewer and fewer sea turtles were left until they were almost gone in some places. Laws now protect sea turtles and forbid trade in turtle products. But not every country has these laws and not everyone obeys them.

No ka Hahai Honu 'Ana

Mau nō ka hahai honu 'ana o kekāhi po'e e noho kokoke i ke kai i pō'ai i ka honua no ka hānai i nā 'ohana. Hiki paha kekāhi lawai'a ke ho'ō i ka honu kai a lawe aku iā ia i ka hale no ka ai. Ke pi'i nā honu i ka 'ili kai no ka 'ea, hopu nā hui lawai'a iā lākou a lawe aku nā honu i ko lākou mau kauhale no ka 'ai. I ka wā he nui 'ino ka honu kai, 'a'ole i 'ike 'ia ka hō'emi 'ana o ka nui o ka honu kai. Akā, ua ho'oulu i ka helu o ka honu i pepehi 'ia. Waiwai nō ka honu kai. No laila, ua pepehi nā mea hānai i nā honu he nui, a pepehi nō ho'i lākou ma ka 'āina, i ke kau ho'opūnana. Ma Hawai'i nei, ua kū'ai 'ia aku lākou i ka hale 'aina i wā ma mua. Ua hō'emi 'ia ka helu o ka honu a hiki i ka lākou nalowale. I kēia manawa, aia no kekāhi mau kānāwai e palekana i nā honu kai a pāpā i ke kālepa o nā mea i hana 'ia me ka honu kai. I kēia manawa, e ho'onui ana ka honu ma Hawai'i nei mamuli o ka mālama 'ana. Ma nā 'āina 'e a'e, 'a'ohe kānāwai mālama honu kai a 'a'ole nā po'e a pau e wiwo i nā kānāwai.





BEATH

Let Our Turtle Family Live!

Our Hawaiian turtles are special. The turtles that come to your island beaches are the children and grandchildren of other turtles who came there to nest. If the turtles are killed, there will be no new turtles to come back to our beaches and live in our coastal waters.

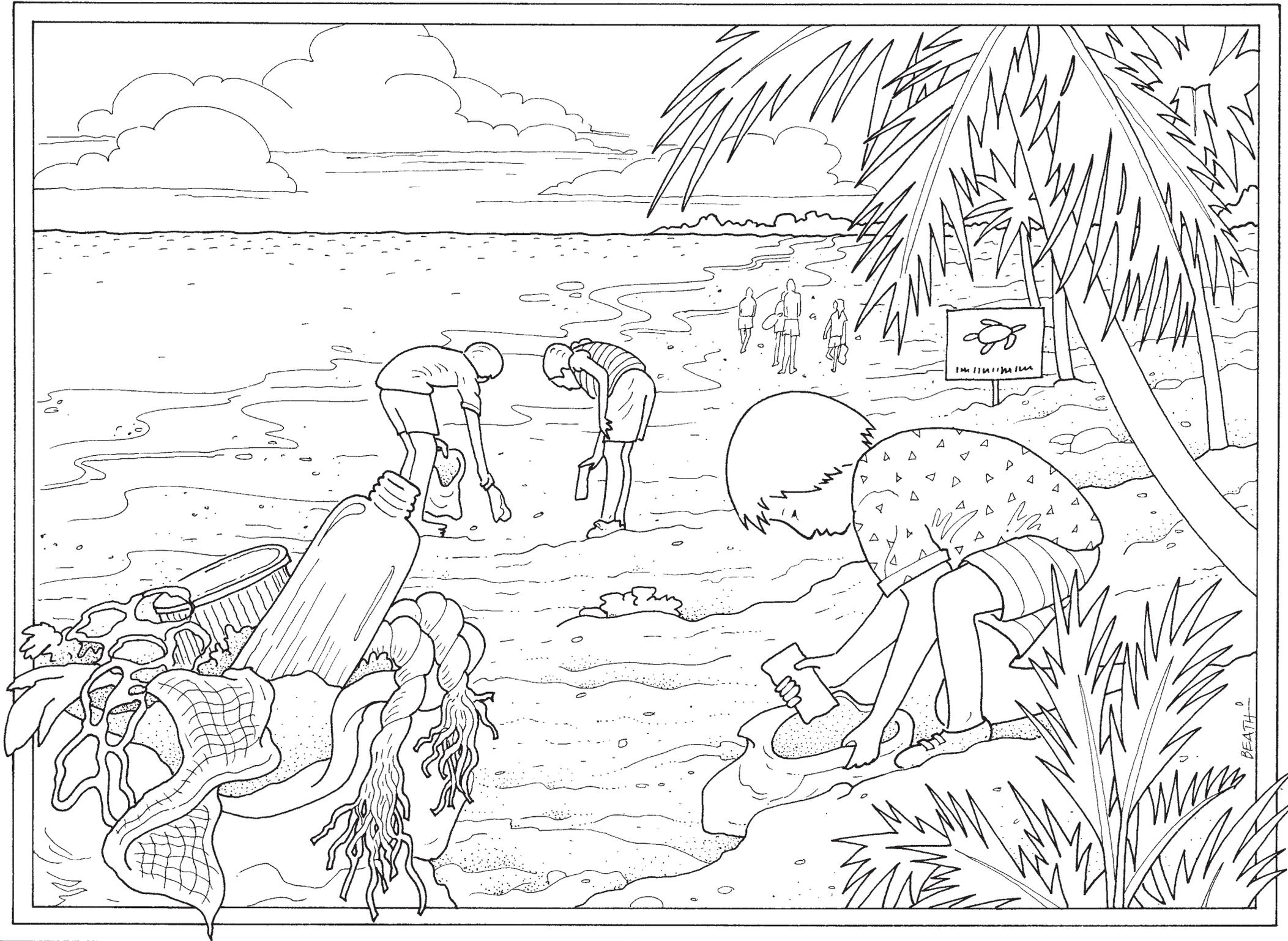
You can help to conserve sea turtles by keeping trash out of the ocean. When sea turtles mistake plastic for food, they can become sick and die. Every year, people of all ages pick up trash on beaches so that the turtles and other special marine life will have a clean and safe ocean. It will take many years for sea turtle numbers to increase to healthy numbers, but it will happen if we try.

‘Ae ka Holomua o ko Kākou ‘Ohana Honu!

Kūikawā ko kākou mau honu. ‘O nā honu e noho ma kou mau kapakai, he mau keiki a he mau mo‘opuna lākou o nā honu i ho‘o pūnana ma laila. Inā pepehi ‘ia a make kēlā mau honu, ‘a‘ole e loa‘a ana nā honu hou ho‘i ana i ko kākou mau kapakai.

Hiki iā ‘oe ke kōkua i ka holomua ‘ana o ke ola o nā honu kai ma ka honua me ke kīloi ‘ole ‘ana o nā ‘ōpala i loko o ke kai. Ke ‘ai nā honukai i ka ‘ōpala, loa‘a lākou i ma‘i a make. I ka makahiki a pau, ‘ohi nā kānaka like ‘ole i ka ‘ōpala ma nā kapakai i mea i mālama nā wahi o nā honu a o nā holoholona likē ole o ke kai. He mau makahiki paha no ka ho‘omāhuahua ‘ana o ka helu o nā honu kai, akā ina ho‘ā‘o kākou, hiki nō.





BEATH

Hope For the Sea Turtle

Sea Turtle can be saved in spite of all the dangers they face. If enough people care, if governments help, and if the efforts of conservationists (including children) succeed, sea turtles will live. Conservationists are people who study the problems of endangered animals, or plant, and try to solve them. The Pacific green turtle is the target of one important conservation experiment. In this project, female turtles are tagged with small electronic transmitters (turtle tags) and satellites in space track their movements for the next 3 to 4 months. We can help our Pacific sea turtle populations by stopping the hunting for eggs or adults. It can take more than 20 years for a sea turtle to become an adult and begin laying eggs. If they are allowed to live so that they can grow to become adults, mate and lay eggs for the next generation, there will be more turtles in the future.

Remember, all sea turtles in Hawai'i are fully protected under state law and under the Federal Endangered Species Act. These laws prohibit harassing, harming, killing or keeping sea turtles in captivity without a permit allowing these activities for research or educational purposes. Divers should be aware that riding or hanging onto turtles, or chasing them is illegal since it puts these animals under stress.

No ke Ola Mau o ka Honu Kai

Hiki ke mālama nā honu kai ma muli o nā pilikia. Inā e mālama nui ka po'e, inā e kokua i nā Aupuni, a holomua pono ka hana o ka po'e mālama, e ola mau ka honu kai. 'O ka po'e mālama 'āina, he mau kākāhi a'ō aku i nā pilikia o nā holoholona 'ane make loa a i 'ole nā meakanu, a hō'a'ō lākou e loa'a ka ha'ina iā lākou. 'O ka honu 'ōma'oma'o Pākipika ka māka o kekāhi e ho'ā'o ai. Ma loko o kēia papahana, ho'ō i kekāhi hō'ailona li'ili'i nā honu wahine, he mea ho'olele kani 'o ia ho'i, nā hō'ailona honu, a hahai nō nā ukali lewa lani i ko lākou holo 'ana no nā malama 'ekolu a i 'ole 'ehā. Hiki iā kākou ke kokua i ka nui o nā honu o ka Pakipika i ke ku 'ana i ka hānai i nā hua a me nā mākuā. He mau makahiki iwakālua a 'oi no ka honu e lilo makua a e ho'ohuahua. Inā noho papa lākou a hiki ko lākou ho'omau keiki 'ana a ho'ohuahua i nā hua e ola mau nā honu.

Mai pōina, ke palekana 'ia nei nā honu kai a pau e ke kānāwai o ka moku'āina a ma lalo o ke kānāwai Pēkelala kapa ia 'o Kānāwai Pēkelala Holoholona 'Ane Make Loa. Pāpā nei kēia mau kānāwai i ka hana 'ino 'ana, ka ho'omake 'ana, a me ka hānai a huhu 'ana me ka nele o ka palapala i 'ae i kēia hana no ka ho'ona'auao. Pono nā mea lu'u (lawai'a) e maopopo ai, he kū'ē kānāwai ka hopu 'ana a holo 'ana i ka honu, 'oiai e ho'ohopohopo 'ia ka honu.



Kauila and the Sea Turtles of Punalu`u*

Hawaiian legend, as recorded by historian Mary Puku`i, describes a mystical turtle named Kauila that makes her home at Punalu`u in the magnificent district of Ka`u. Kauila is the daughter of two different kinds of supernatural sea turtles that come to Punalu`u long ago. Kauila was born from a special egg resembling a piece of kauila wood buried by her mother in the warm black sand. Before returning to the sea, Kauila`s parents dug into the earth and created a freshwater spring named "Ka wai hu o Kauila--The rising water of Kauila."

Kauila was empowered with the ability to change herself from a turtle into human form. During the daytime Kauila would play with the children along the shoreline and keep watch over them. When Kauila wanted to sleep in her home underwater, she transformed herself back into a turtle. The people of Ka`u loved Kauila as the guardian of their children and also for her spring that gave them pure drinking water.

No Kauila a me nā Honu Kai o Punalu`u

O kekāhi mo`olelo i ho`opa`a `ia e Mary Puku`i no ka honu kupaianaha kapa `ia `o Kauila. `O Punalu`u, ma ka `āina hanohano o Ka`ū ka home no ia o Kauila. He honu kaikamahine `o Kauila a `elua mau honu kai kupua i pae i kahakai o Punalu`u i ka wā kahiko. Hānau `ia `o Kauila mai kekāhi hua khu like me ka lā`au kauila. Kanu `ia ka honu makuahine ka hua i ke one `ele`ele mehana. Mamua o ka ho`i i ke kai, ua `eli ka mākua honu i kahi punawai kapa `ia o "Ka wai hū o Kauila."

He mana nui ko Kauila. Hiki iā ia ke lilo i kino kanaka. I ka lā, pa`ani `o Kauila me nā heiki ma ke kahakai a mālama aku iā lākou. Ke ake o Kauila e hiamoe ma ka punawai, lilo `oia i honu. Aloha ka po`e o Ka`ū iā Kauila, no ke kia`i `ana o ka lākou mau keiki a me ka punawai i inu ai.

* Punalu`u is located on the southern shores of the Big Island of Hawai`i. The Hawaiian translation of this legend has been provided by Hawaiian historian Daniel Akaka, Jr.

