**Hawaiian Conservation**

Hawaiians developed a calendar based on the phases of the moon and natural cycles occurring throughout the year. Changes in moon phases and seasons are significant to farmers and fishermen. Each day and month has unique characteristics that Hawaiians observe can be favorable for crops or fishing. Hawaiians place kapu on certain fish, forbidding the harvesting of those fish during a specific time of the year. Often, fish are kapu during the times they are known to be spawning so they can reproduce freely, and this guarantees similar large populations of fish for future Hawaiian fishermen.

**Nā Hana Hawai‘i**

Each island has a festival connected to Ka‘elukupu. A favourite pond, Kaloaloa (near Moanalua)…It slipped down reserved for ali‘i. Many big fish often grown in loko i‘a along with _loved fish_ often grown in Kona’s 'amo'amo pond, the awa left. Maui’s _amo’amo_ is an important fresh or brackish water aquaculture fish to Hawaiians. _Amo’amo_ is an herbivorous fish grown and stored in the loko i’a.

**MAKAHIKI**

The annual Makahiki festival begins with the rising of the constellation Peleiea, or Makalii in Hawaiian, over the horizon at sunset. The rising of Makalii, which occurs towards the end of July, is observed from a hill shrine dedicated to the god Lono at Ka‘elepulu in Kona, Hawai‘i. Makahiki celebrates Lono, the god of fertility and agriculture among other matters. The festival begins with offerings to Lono from the maku‘ai‘aina and includes feasting and festivities. ‘Ulu‘ula (stone bowling), ‘ukū‘u (running), ‘hāwâ‘i (swimming), and mokomokio (boxing) are played. In ancient days, fishing was kapu and no one was allowed to sail a canoe. Kalo bowling, sawing, and drumming were also kapu. The festival concludes with chiefs involving the ali‘i and kahuna, and representations of Lono.

**NA WAI‘A: HANAUMA FISH CALENDAR**

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