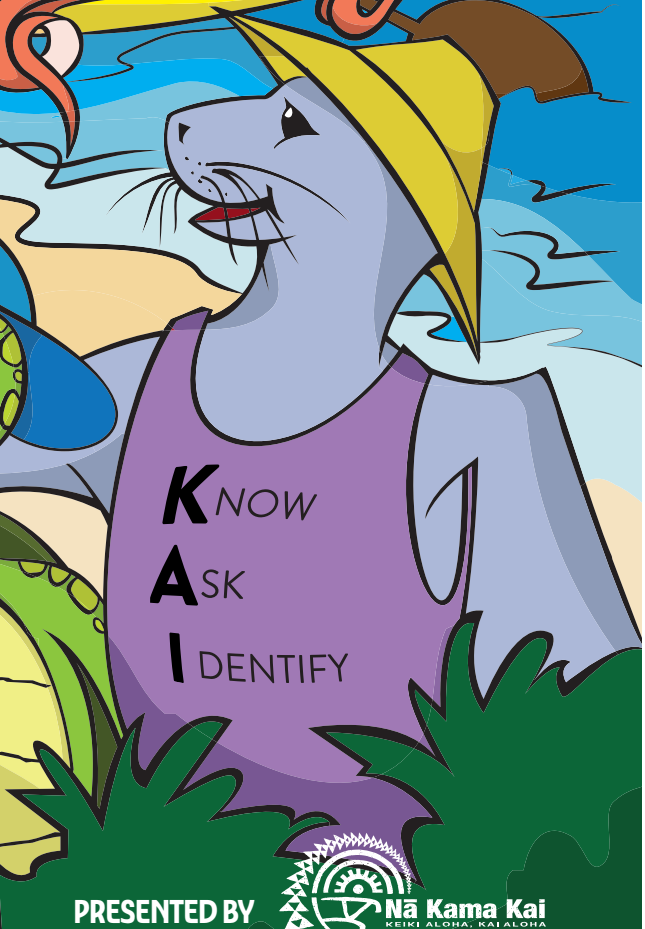
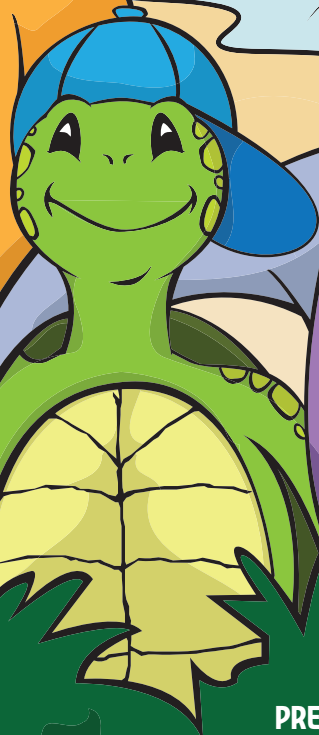
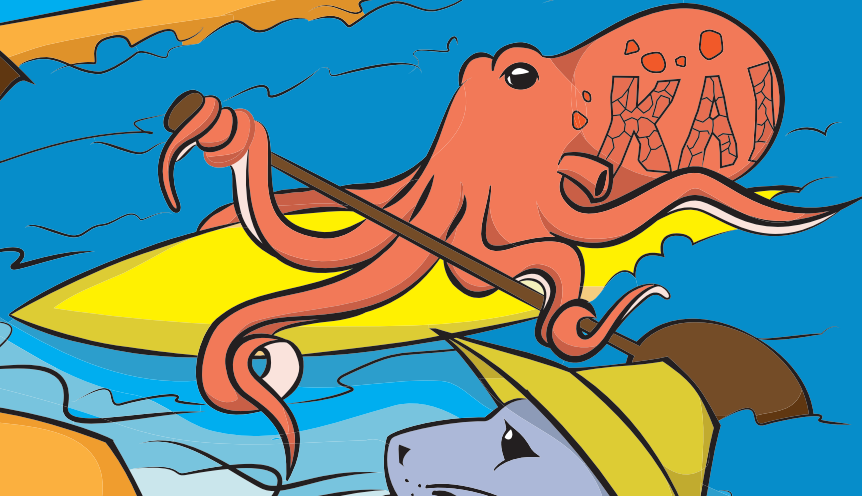


OCEAN SAFETY & STEWARDSHIP

— Awareness —



PRESENTED BY

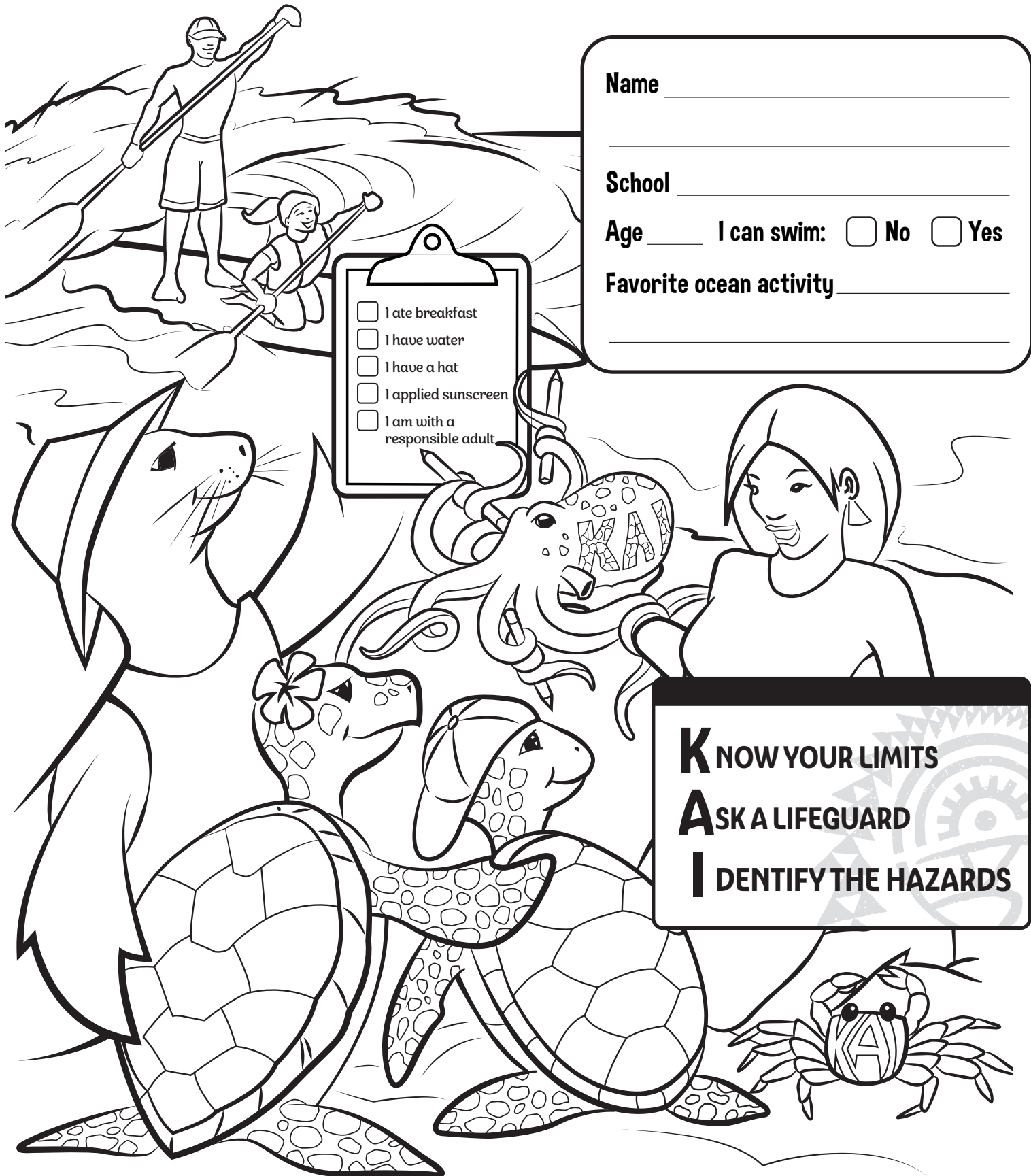


Nā Kama Kai
KEIKI ALOHA, KĀLA LOHA

501(c)(3)

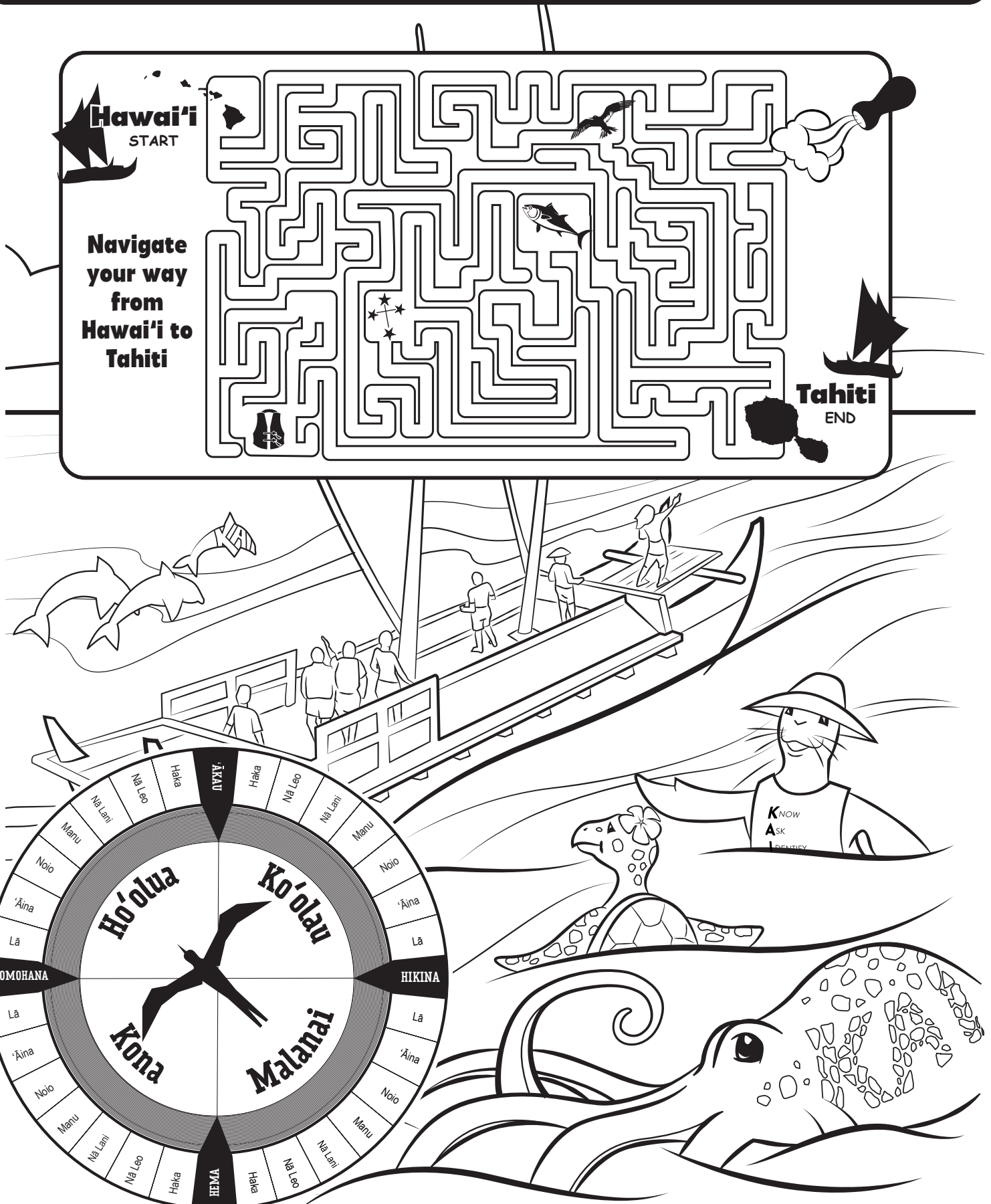
REGISTRATION

Keiki Aloha, Kai Aloha. Beloved Child, Beloved Sea.



STATION 1: Ho'okele (Wayfinding)

He wa'a he moku, he moku he wa'a. The canoe is an island, the island is a canoe.

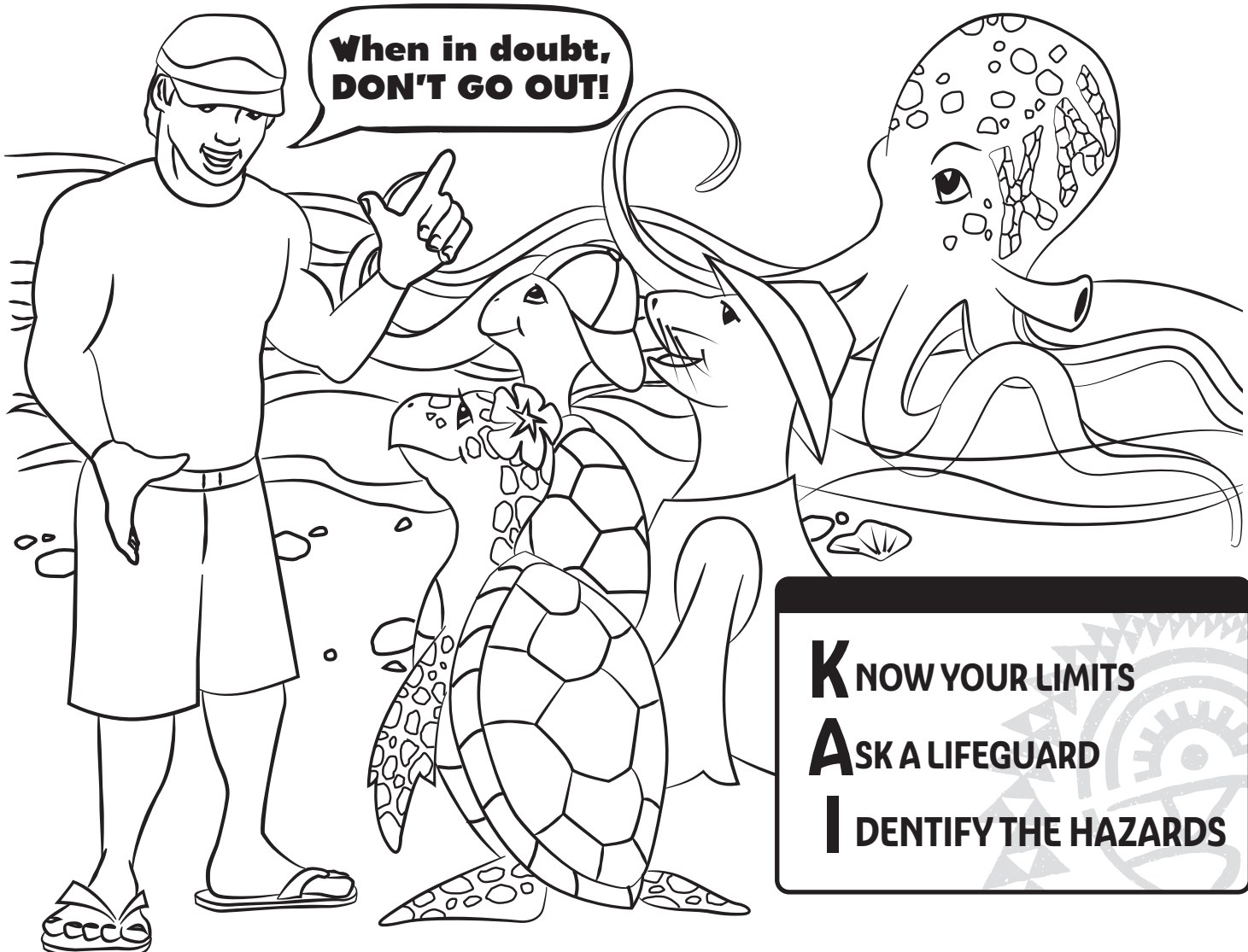


STATION 2: Kai Palekana (Ocean Safety)

‘Nānā ka maka, ho’olohe ka pepeiao, pa’a ka waha.
Observe with the eyes; listen with the ears and close the mouth.

Match Up

- A. Dangerous Shorebreak
- B. High Surf
- C. No Diving
- D. No Swimming
- E. Slippery Rocks
- F. Strong Current
- G. Sudden Drop Off



K NOW YOUR LIMITS
A SK A LIFEGUARD
I DENTIFY THE HAZARDS

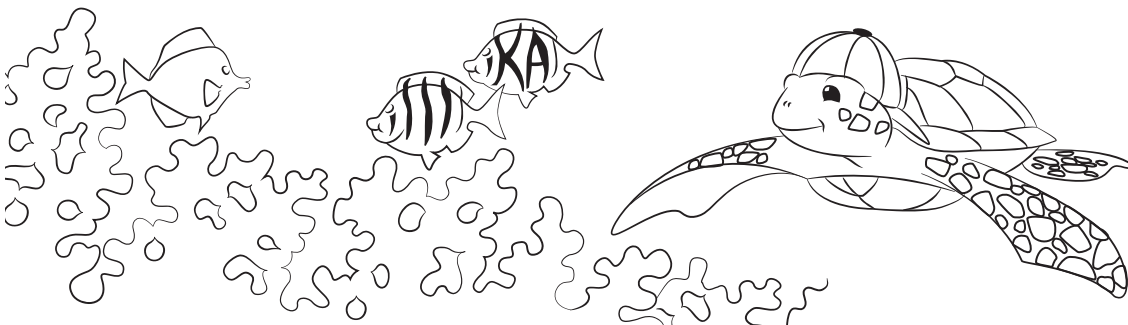
STATION 3: Holo Kai (Ocean Experience)

'Ike i ke au nui, me ke au iki. Know the big currents and the little currents.

Q E U K W X C A Q Y Y L M G T Y F W
M B E S V A S K A L I F E G U A R D
D U C T G I X T K B Q O B M F K R L
N D L I F E G U A R D O N D U T Y V
I D E N T I F Y T H E H A Z A R D S
P Y C L Y H I G Y N Q Q Q K A N D B
U S P C B C B N Y N U K I C D M L G
D Y Y M Q R M N O G C U R R E N T U
A S K Q K N O W Y O U R L I M I T S
N T D R Z F I A A N F J K J O R X D
G E M K J G D V J G B J Q T C Q R F
E M X H X N A E R T E J M E R D H I
R X I V I J A S S I C L J N R R R T
T E B W K N R H Z D T W C E O I U H
E O C E A N S A F E T Y K A I I U E

WORD FIND

- 1) **K**now your limits
- 2) **A**sk a lifeguard
- 3) **I**dentify the hazards
- 4) Buddy system
- 5) Current
- 6) Danger
- 7) Lifeguard on Duty
- 8) Ocean Safety
- 9) Tide
- 10) Wave
- 11) Winds

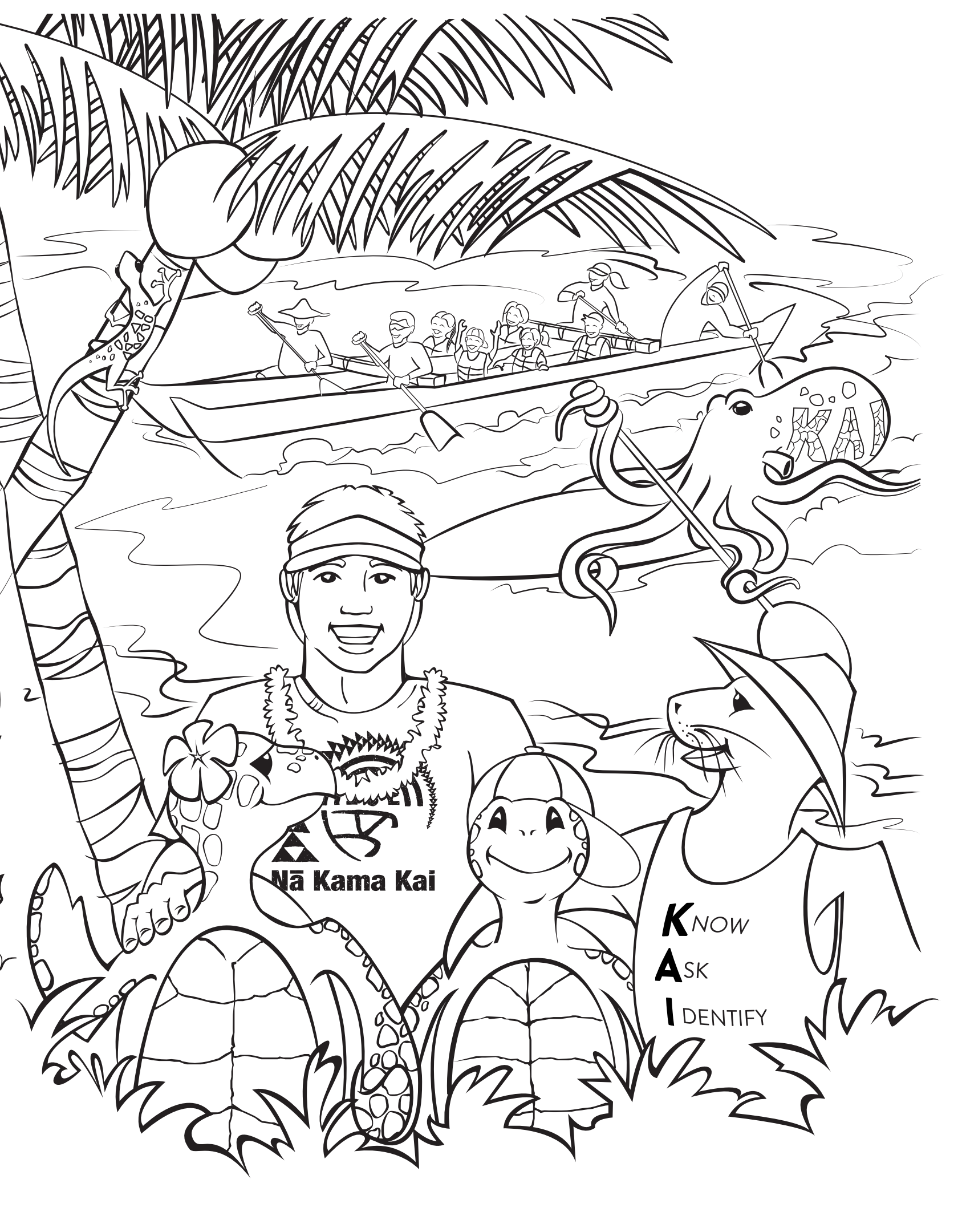




KNOW YOUR LIMITS

ASK A LIFEGUARD

IDENTIFY THE HAZARDS



Nā Kama Kai

KNOW
ASK
IDENTIFY

PROTECT OUR SEA LIFE

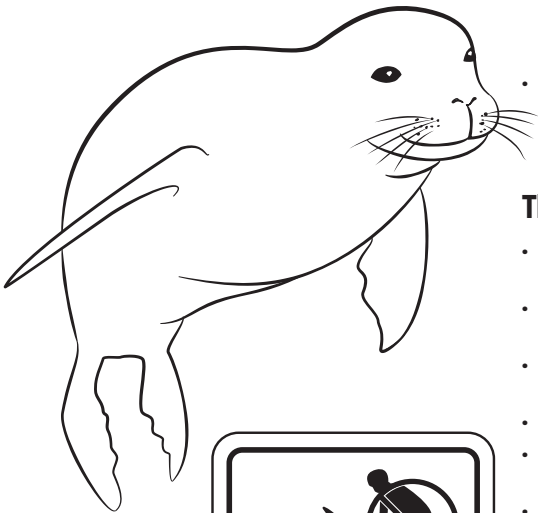
‘ĪLIOHOLOIKAUAUA “Dog that runs in the rough water”

Hawaiian Monk Seal

STATUS: Endangered

POPULATION: Approximately 1,400 seals. After decades of decline, the population has finally experienced an increase of about 2% per years since 2013.

DIET: Hawaiian monk seals eat a lot of things. They eat bottom dwelling fish, lobster, shrimp, crab, octopus, and squid. Monk seals eat about 15 pounds of food a day.



History:

- Hawaiian monk seals spend one-third of their time on shore resting.
- Sandy beaches are the main place for seals to have babies and feed them, molt (shed old skin), and rest. But other areas, including reefs, are used.
- Seals usually feed at 200 meters deep or less. But they can dive as deep as 500 meters!
- Seals give birth all year round, but they most often give birth in late spring and early summer.
- Females stay on the shore, or in the water close to shore, with their newborn pups for about 6 weeks.

Threats to Seals

- Not enough food for them in Northwestern Hawaiian Islands
- Competition for food by other predators, such as jacks and sharks
- Loss of beach habitat due to coastal development
- Getting caught in ocean trash
- Male seals' aggression toward females and young seals
- Sharks
- People bothering them, especially when they have pups
- Fishers accidentally catching them
- Disease

How to Protect Them

Hawaiian monk seals are protected by the Endangered Species Act and Marine Mammal Protection Act. Professionals help protect them by:

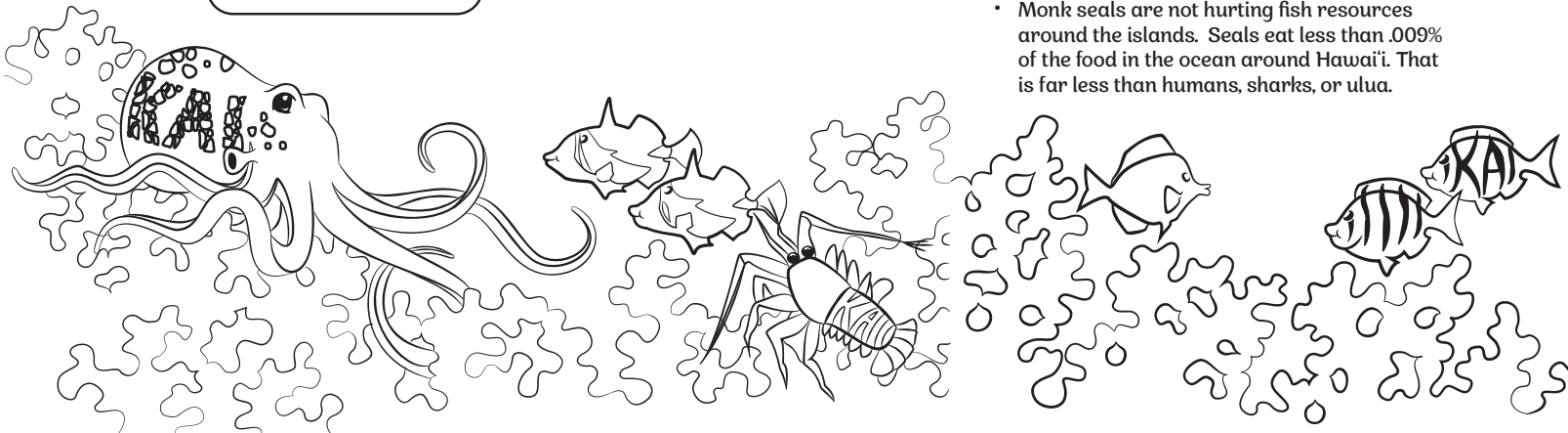
- Moving young seals to better habitat, caring for injured seals, helping entangled seals
- Providing vaccinations
- Removing Galapagos sharks
- Moving aggressive male seals

You can help by:

- Removing trash from beaches and reefs
- Using round, barbless fishhooks
- Respecting any roped off areas or signs around a monk seal on the beach
- Staying 50 feet away from the seal if there are no signs
- Keeping all pets on a leash, away from seals
- Reporting monk seal sightings to **NOAA at (888) 256-9840 or RespectWildlife@noaa.gov**

Did you know?

- Monk seals are native to Hawai'i, including the main Hawaiian Islands. They don't live anywhere else in the world.
- As we make it safe for seals, there is a growing number of them in the main Hawaiian Islands. The government is not bringing new seals to the islands and the seals are not moving from the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.
- Monk seals have lived in the Hawaiian Islands for millions of years, long before people arrived.
- Monk seals are not hurting fish resources around the islands. Seals eat less than .009% of the food in the ocean around Hawai'i. That is far less than humans, sharks, or ulua.



Hawksbill Sea Turtle

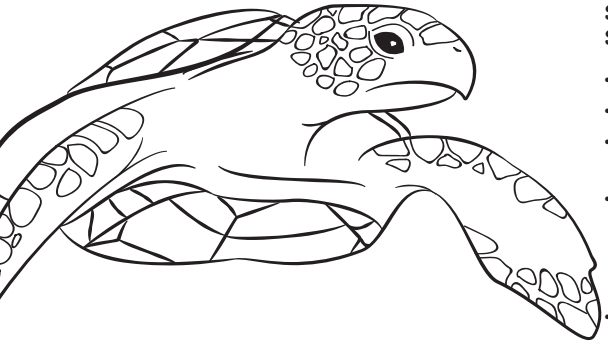
STATUS: Endangered

POPULATION: Approximately 20 females nest annually in Hawai'i

DIET: These turtles are omnivores, which means they eat plants as well as other animals, including sponges, algae, and invertebrates.

History:

- Hawksbill turtles have a narrow, pointy beak and four scales between their eyes (green turtles have two).
- Only 20-25 turtles nest each year on the Islands of Hawai'i, Maui, and Molokai.
- There are fewer than 100 identified hawksbill turtles in Hawai'i.



HONU

Green Sea Turtle

STATUS: Threatened

POPULATION: Approximately 800 females nest in Hawai'i

DIET: Herbivores - seaweeds (limu and other macroalgae)

Threats to both hawksbill and green sea turtles

- Illegal hunting (Hunting sea turtles is now illegal, but they have been hunted for centuries. People hunted hawksbills for their beautiful shells, and green turtles for their eggs, meat, oil, bones, and shells.)
- Accidental capture in shore-based fisheries
- Disease
- Boat strikes
- Loss of coral reef and nesting beaches
- Invasive (non-native) algae, pollution
- Vehicle driving on nesting beaches, lights, and camp fires
- Predators such as rats, cats, and mongoose.
- People bothering them
- Climate change

How to Protect Them

Sea turtles are protected by the U.S. Endangered Species Act and State of Hawai'i law

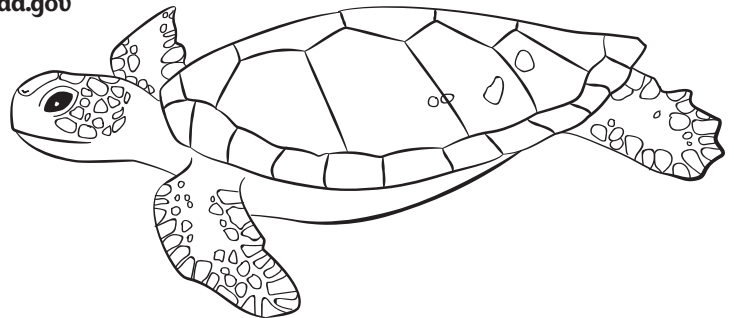
- View all turtles from at least 10 feet (3 meters)
- Use barbless hooks when fishing
- If a turtle is entangled, remove fishing line before you release it
- Please report dead or injured turtles, and all hawksbill sightings to **NOAA at (888) 256-9840 or RespectWildlife@noaa.gov**

Did you know?

- Sea turtles live a long time and grow slowly. They depend on both the ocean and land to survive.
- Once hatchlings leave the nest, they go on a long migration that can last 3 to 5 years.
- Young adult turtles return to ater near the shore to grow and mature.
- Sea turtles can't reproduce until they are 25 to 35 years old, and may live 100 years more.

Sea Turtles in Hawaiian Culture

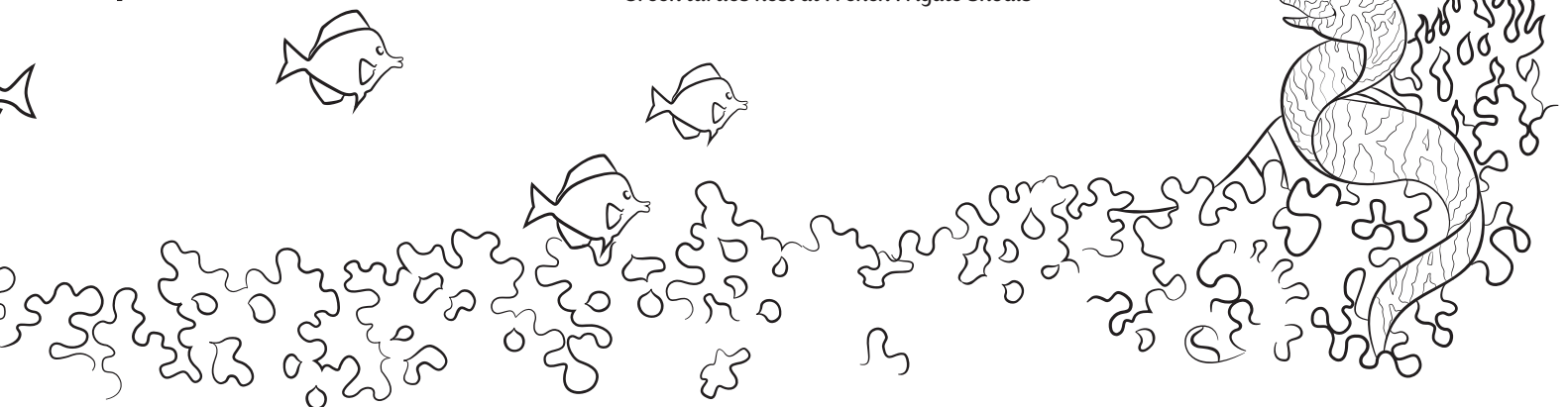
- As a native species, sea turtles play an important role in Hawaiian culture. They are part of our traditions, folklore, and legends
- Honua and honu'ea are mentioned in the fourth verse of the Kumulipo, the Hawaiian creation chant. Some families continue to honor sea turtles as their 'aumākua (spiritual totem)
- Sea turtles were incorporated into religious ceremonies and were part of the traditional Pacific Islander diet. Hunting was controlled by the "kapu" (cultural rules) system enacted by chiefs or Ali'i.



History

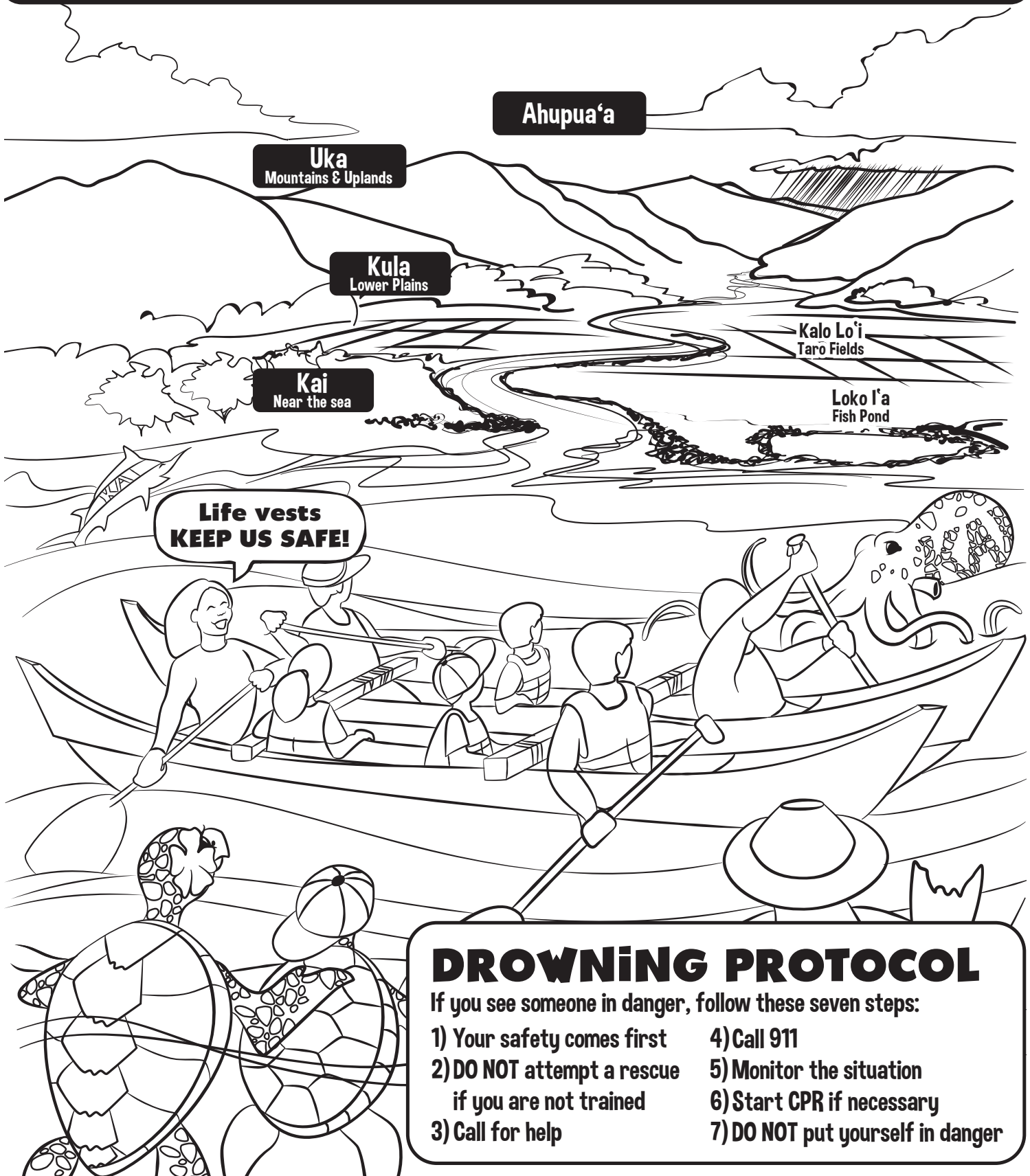
- Green turtles, locally known as honu, are native to Hawai'i and don't live anywhere else
- Honu live in the water near the shore in Hawai'i. They can be seen swimming, feeding, resting on coral reefs, or sleeping on beaches.
- Green turtles nest at French Frigate Shoals

- The number of honu has grown a lot since laws were made protecting them in the 1970s. But only 500 to 800 green turtles nest and have babies each year, so the population is growing slowly.



STATION 4: Wa'a (Canoe)

ʻE lauhoe mai nā wa'a; i ke kā, i ka hoe; i ka hoe, i ke kā; pae aku i ka 'āina.
Everybody paddle the canoes together; bail and paddle, paddle and bail,
and the shore is reached



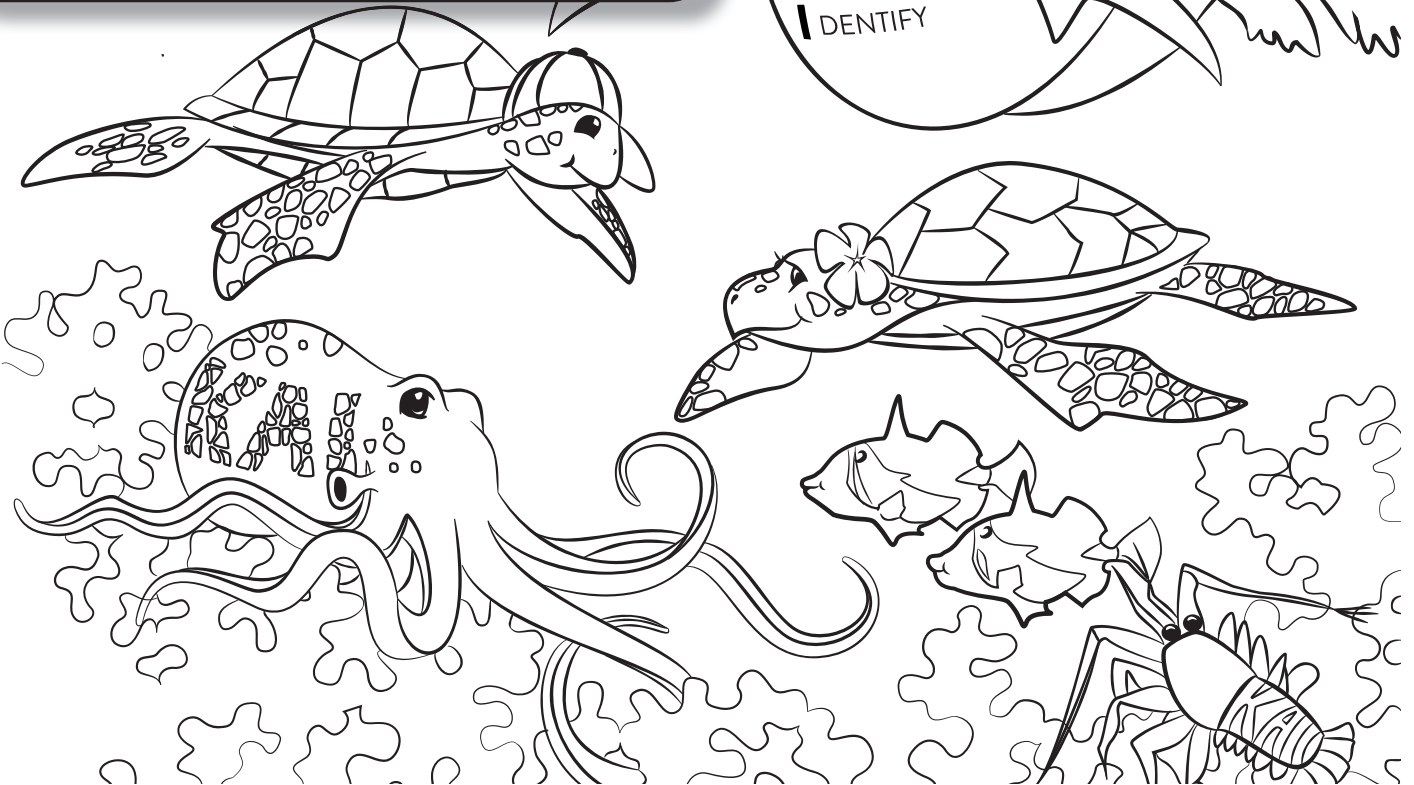
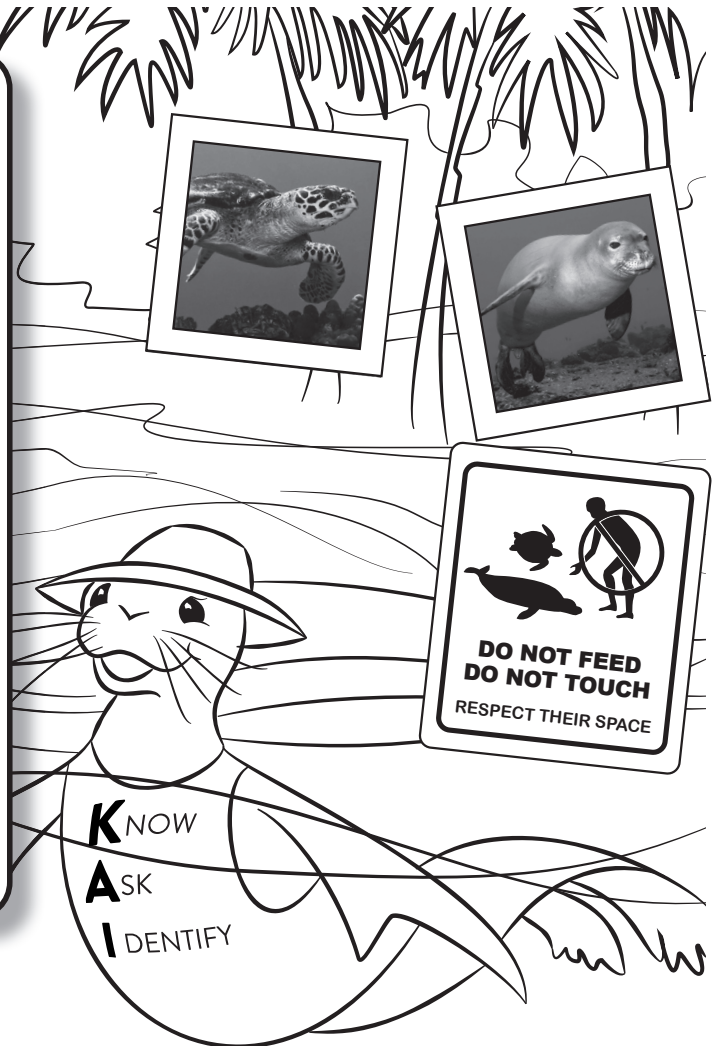
STATION 5: Mālama Kai (Stewardship)

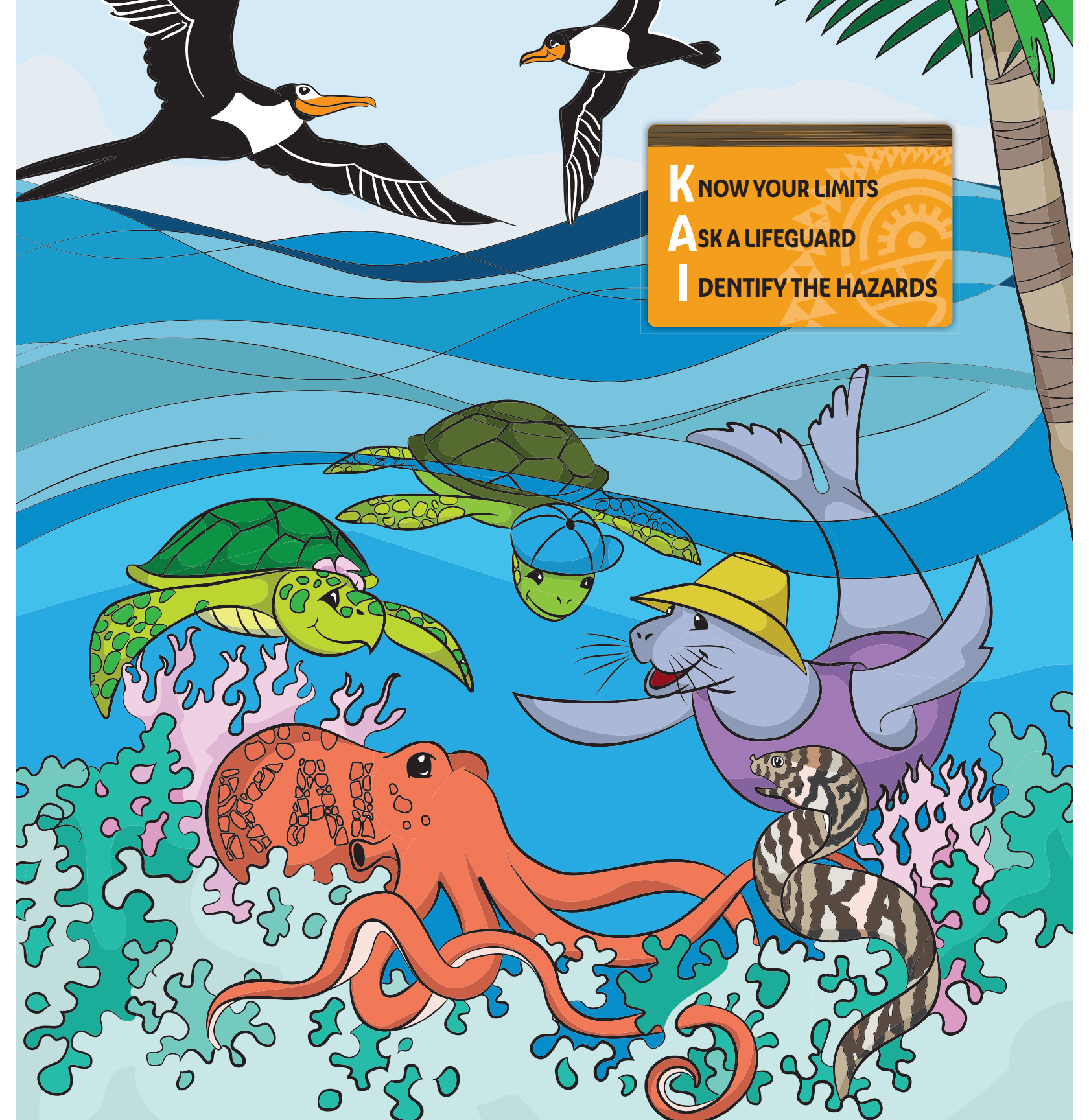
*Mālama i ke kai, a e mālama ke kai iā 'oe.
Care for the ocean and the ocean will care for you.*

Decode this Secret Message

7 25 15 20 13
 1 11 14 18 6 8 6
 25 17 25 6 1 18
 10 6 3 18 17 5
 25 24 18 17 10 18 6 8

A=6	E=18	I=7	M=20	Q=16	U=11	Y=13
B=9	F=5	J=12	N=8	R=3	V=23	Z=21
C=10	G=2	K=1	O=17	S=15	W=19	
D=22	H=24	L=14	P=26	T=25	X=4	





K NOW YOUR LIMITS
A SK A LIFEGUARD
I DENTIFY THE HAZARDS

MAHALO TO OUR SPONSORS



WCITARCHITECTURE



NOAA FISHERIES





The **GIFT** FOUNDATION
OF HAWAII

LEAHI
Swim School



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