About This Calendar

This Hawaiian lunar calendar features the 12 moku (districts) of the mokupuni o Maui (island of Maui). Each month features one moku, including the name and contact information of its Aha Moku (Moku Council) representative, who was selected by the residents of that district.

The Aha Moku is the traditional system of natural resource management in the Hawai‘i archipelago prior to Western contact. It is based on management at the moku level. The moku were delineated according to the natural contours of the land and ocean as well as the natural resource needs of the community members who resided within the area.

On July 9, 2012, Gov. Neil Abercrombie signed into law Act 288, which formally recognized the Aha Moku system and created an Aha Moku Advisory Committee, placed in the Department of Land and Natural Resources. This act culminated the work of hundreds of traditional lawai‘a (fishermen) and mahi‘ai (farmers) who first gathered in August 2006 at the Ho‘o Hanohano I Nā Kūpuna Puwalu (Honor Our Ancestors Conference) and continued to meet in the ensuing years with educators, politicians, environmentalists and other interested parties in a series of puwalu sponsored by the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs, Hawaii Tourism Authority, Kamehameha Schools and the Hawaii Coastal Zone Management Program. At these puwalu, it was agreed that the Aha Moku structure is an effective, community-based way to manage natural resources in Hawai‘i. In 2007, Gov. Linda Lingle signed into law Act 212, which created an Aha Kiole Advisory Committee to investigate the best practices of traditional resource management. In its 2009 report the Hawaii State Legislature, the Committee favored the Aha Moku system, built on the five pillars of cultural and community consultation, adaptive management, education, generational knowledge and a code of conduct.

This 2012-2013 Hawaiian lunar calendar was produced by the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council in partnership with the Aha Moku O Maui. This non-profit organization based in Lahaina, Maui, includes an Aha Moku Advisory compromised of six working committees covering land, ocean, shoreline, water, burials and air.

The Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council is a federal instrumentality created by Congress in 1976 to manage federal fisheries in the US Pacific Islands. The Aha Moku system aligns with the Council’s ecosystem-based approach to managing fisheries and efforts to enhance community engagement in the decision-making process. The Council coordinator for this project was Sylvia Spalding, under the leadership of Executive Director Kitty Simonds and in consultation with Council contractor Kalei Nu‘uhiwa, who provided the Maui lunar month calculations and many of the photographs and written excerpts on the moku. The information on the moku were taken from the Hawaiian language newspapers (www.ulukau.org) and from Indigenous Management and Conservation of Marine Resources in the Hawaiian Islands: An Ahupua‘a-Based Compendium of Historical Resources, prepared for the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council by Impact Assessment, Inc. The tide charts are for Kahului. They were produced by Barry Smith (University of Guam, retired) from data provided by the Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services (http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov).
Kā‘anapali

*Ka Ua Lililehua o Kā‘anapali*
The mist laden lehua rain of Kā‘anapali

*Mai ka lae o Hāwea ma Kā‘anapali, a ka lae hikina o Lāna‘i,*
*he papa‘u loa na ko‘a lawai‘a …*

From Hāwea Point in Kā‘anapali until the eastern point of Lāna‘i the fishing ko‘a [grounds] are shallow …

[Source: D. Kahā‘ulelio, Ka Nupepa Kuokoa, 1902]

Moku Representative: Richard McCarty at 281-1595 or jamesrmccarty@aol.com.

Photos courtesy of Nathan Yuen, HawaiianForest.Com (lehua), Kalei Nu‘uhiwa (ocean spray) and Hawaiian Islands Land Trust, photo by R. Chappell (Hāwea Point)
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November - December 2012

Welehu

Huna
Fri 23

Mohalu
Sat 24

Hua
Sun 25

Akua
Mon 26

Hoku
Tue 27

Māhealani
Wed 28

Kūkahi
Thu 29

‘Olekūkahī
Fri 30

‘Olekūlua
Sat 1

‘Olepau
Sun 2

Kūkahi
Mon 3

Kūlua
Tue 4

Kūkolu
Wed 5

Kūpau
Thu 6

‘Olekūkahī
 Fri 7

‘Olekūlua
Sat 8

‘Olepau
Sun 9

Kāloakūkahī
Mon 10

Kāloakūlua
Tue 11

Kāloapau
Wed 12

Kāne
Thu 13

Lā‘aukūkahī
Fri 14

Lā‘aukūlua
Sat 15

Lā‘aupau
Sun 16

Mauli/Muku
Mon 17

Lono
Tue 18

www.wpcouncil.org
Wailuku

‘O l’aiki ka makani malu a’e o Wailuku.
I’aiki is the very calm wind of Wailuku.

The moku (district) of Wailuku was also known as Nā Poko and Nā Wai ‘Ehā. Nā Poko and Nā Wai ‘Ehā both refer to four distinct areas noted for four noticeable large water and valley sources. The large water sources are Waihe’e, Wai’ehu, Wailuku and Waikapū.

At one time lo‘i kalo (taro fields) stretched across the entire moku.

Maui ali‘i nui (ruling chiefs) often chose to reside in the rich moku of Wailuku while other ali‘i from other islands sought to usurp these rich lands from the Maui chiefs.

Moku Representatives: Foster Ampong at 281-3894 and Clyde Kahalehau at 760-8158 or kekahunakeaweiwi@yahoo.com

Photos courtesy of Kalei Nu‘uhiwa

Lo‘i Kalo (Taro Patch)

Huli (kalo crowns, which root when planted)

Waiehu Reef
## December 2012 - January 2013

### Makali’i

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<td>Lono</td>
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### Moon Phases

- **Hilo**: Full Moon (Wed 12)
- **Hoaka**: New Moon (Thu 13)
- **Kūkahi**: Full Moon (Fri 14)
- **Kūlua**: New Moon (Sat 15)
- **Kūkolu**: Full Moon (Sun 16)
- **Kūpau**: New Moon (Mon 17)
- **‘Olekūkahí**: Full Moon (Tue 18)
- **‘Olekūlua**: New Moon (Wed 19)
- **‘Olekūkolu**: Full Moon (Thu 20)
- **‘Olepau**: New Moon (Fri 21)

### Other Celestial Events

- **Huna**: Lunar Eclipse (Sat 22)
- **Mohalu**: Solar Eclipse (Sun 23)
- **Hua**: Full Moon (Mon 24)
- **Akua**: New Moon (Tue 25)
- **Hoku**: Full Moon (Wed 26)
- **Māhealani**: New Moon (Thu 27)
- **Kūlu**: Full Moon (Fri 28)
- **Lā’aukūkahí**: New Moon (Sat 29)
- **Lā’aukūlua**: Full Moon (Sun 30)
- **Lā’aukūkolu**: New Moon (Mon 31)
- **‘Olekūkahí**: New Moon (Tue 1)
- **‘Olekūlua**: Full Moon (Wed 2)
- **‘Olepau**: New Moon (Thu 3)
- **Kāloakūkahí**: Full Moon (Fri 4)
- **Kāloakūlua**: New Moon (Sat 5)
- **Kāloapau**: Full Moon (Sun 6)
- **Kāne**: New Moon (Mon 7)
- **Lono**: Full Moon (Tue 8)
- **Mauli**: New Moon (Wed 9)
- **Muku**: Full Moon (Thu 10)

[www.wpcouncil.org](http://www.wpcouncil.org)
Hāmākuapoko

‘O Hāmākuapoko kahi kaulana e ʻo heʻe ai. Aia nō nā lua hūnā ma ke one heʻe i leila.

Hāmākuapoko is a famous octopus spearing district. Hidden holes are located in the sliding sands there.

Of the 12 moku of Maui, Hāmākuapoko does not reach the top of the mauka (inland or mountain) summit. Perhaps that is the reasoning for the term poko which means short.

Hāmākuapoko’s sandy beaches were known for their rich fishing grounds and famous surf spots. Dip nets called ‘upena ʻakiʻikiʻi were often seen hanging along house posts to dry.

Moku Representative: Jamie Fernandez at 281-1285 or back2daaina@yahoo.com

Photos courtesy of Kalei Nuʻuhiwa (heʻe and ulili) and Bishop Museum, photo by Ray J. Baker (fishermen)
Hāmākua Loa

He ua pāhilihili ko Kaupakulua i Hāmākualoa. ‘O ia ke kumu i kau lua ‘ia nā kaupaku o ka hale.

Kaupakalua in Hāmākualoa has a blustering rain. It is the reason that the roof of the house is doubled.

Land testimonies state that ‘Opana was an ahupua’a famous for its sturdy ‘ie’ie plants (*Frey cinetia arborea*), which were highly sought after by net and basket weavers.

Moku Representative: Jocelyn Costa at 264-4290 or back2daaina@live.com

Photos courtesy of Nathan Yuen, HawaiianForest.Com (‘ie’ie) and Kalei Nu’uhiwa (koholā and ‘ohelo)
Koʻolau

Puhi uhā (Conger cinereus, mustache conger eel) were the prized fish of the aliʻi (chiefs) in the moku of Koʻolau. They were prepared by drying and then broiling. Only the aliʻi and their guests were allowed to eat them.

Kihanuiapiʻilani was the son of Piʻilani. He is credited with constructing the road that circumnavigates the entire island of Maui. The road begins and ends on the cliffs of the Koʻolau district.

Moku Representative: Kyle Nakanelua at 283-6801 or kyle.nakanelua@gmail.com

Photos courtesy of Kalei Nuʻuhiwa (ulua) and Timmy Paulokaleioku Bailey (opelu and pilo)
March - April 2013

Nana

Hilo
Hoaka
Kūkahi
Kūlua
Kūkolu
Kūpau
‘Olekuhahi
‘Olekūlua
‘Olepūkolu
‘Olepau

Huna
Mohalu
Hua
Akua
Hoku
Māhealani
Kulu
Lā’aukūkahi
Lā’aukūlua
Lā’aupau

‘Olekuhahi
‘Olekūlua
‘Olepau
Kālokuhahi
Kāloakūlua
Kāloapau
Kāne
Lono
Mauli
Muku

www.wpcouncil.org
Hāna

“...['Ai'ai] also placed a fish stone in the cliff of Kauiki whereon is the ko’a known as Makakilo’a. And the people of Hāna give credit to this stone for the frequent appearance of the akule (bigeye scad), ō'io (bonefish), moi (Pacific threadfin) and other fishes in the waters.” [Sites of Maui by Elspeth Sterling 1998: 133]

The first ko’a i’a (fishing ground, or station) where ‘Ai’ai measured the depth of the sea is near Aleamai, his birth-place, and is called Kapukaulua, where he hooked and killed the eel Ko’ona. It is a few miles from the shore to the southeast of the rocky islet called Alau. The second station that he established was a spot about a mile from Haneo’o and Hamoa, which was for the kala (unicornfish), palani (surgeonfish), nanue (chub fish), puhi (eel) and ula (lobster). These varieties of fish are not caught by nets, or with the hook, but in baskets which are filled with bait and let down in the deep sea. The third station, which he named Ko’a’uli, was located out in the deep sea for the deepsea fishes, the depth ranging about 200 fathoms.


Moku Representative: Robert Malaiaikini at 264-7757 or ssinenci@yahoo.com

Photos courtesy of Bishop Museum, photo by Harold T. Stearns (hukilau), Kalei Nu‘uhiwa (kala and palani) and Richard Saasta (Alau Island)
On the moons that start with "'Ole," fishing activities should not be conducted because they will be unsuccessful.
Kipahulu

Long before the first Europeans arrived on Maui, Kipahulu was prized by the Hawaiian ali‘i (royalty) for its fertile ‘aina (land) and kai (ocean). Thousands of people once lived a sustainable lifestyle in this area farming, fishing, and surviving with the resources of the ahupua’a (traditional Native Hawaiian land division).

The first written description of Kipahulu was made by La Pérouse in 1786 while sailing along the southeast coast of Maui in search of a place to drop anchor: “We beheld water falling in cascades …. The inhabitants, which are so numerous that a space of 3–4 leagues [9 to 12 miles] may be taken for a single village.”

“…a ʻo nā ʻopihi umiʻi lima o Kīpahulu ka luʻuluʻu i nā mea ʻono like ʻole o Hawai‘i nei.”

“And the hand clamping ʻopii of Kipahulu is the supreme delicacy of all delicacies of Hawai‘i.” [Rev. Alice Kahokuoluna, Ka Nupea Kuokoa, 1927]

Moku Representative: John Lind at 248-8974, 248-4411 or kitchen@kipahulu.org.

Photos courtesy of Wikipedia Commons (Seven Pools) and Terry Lind (kalo and O’heo)
Kaupō

The ensuing two passages are taken from a 17-part series of articles about Kaupō, Maui, written by Thomas Maunupau and published in the Hawaiian language newspaper Ka Nupepa Kuokoa from June 1, 1922, through March 15, 1923.

We went out to see the fishing temple located at the spot where we viewed the petroglyphs. … We asked our informants if perhaps they knew who frequented the fishing temple, and they said it was Kenui who knew, because he is a fisherman. … After a conversation on the petroglyphs, Kenui was questioned about the fishing temple, and this is his explanation: The purpose of this fishing temple is to increase the supply of fish of all types, whatever is desired. … The temple we are speaking of, the akule is its fish.

Alapa‘i Kapao, an acquaintance to the royal chieft Keli‘iahonui, younger brother of Keleimoku, chief of Lahaina, made this road to Nu‘u. Fishing was the chief’s pastime while he resided here, so he constructed a road connecting the landing place in Nu‘u to his house.


Kauakahiakua, a chief of Kaupō, Maui, is said to have been fond of loli and to have once built a large imu for roasting them. Since that time the people of Kaupō have had a reputation for being especially fond of sea cucumber. [‘Olelo No’ea 1635, M.K. Pukui]

Moku Representative: Jade Alohalani Smith at 870-2820 or jadesmith@quixnet.net

Photos courtesy of Kalei Nu‘uhiwa (nuao and loli), Hawaiian Islands Land Trust (Nu‘u Landing) and Timmy Paulokaleikua Bailey (Kaupō Gap)
Kahikinui

‘Olelo Noeau (traditional proverb, wise saying): *Pua ka wiliwili nanahu ka mano* … When the wiliwili tree blooms, the sharks bite. It is said that the wiliwili blooms during the mating season (summer Hinaia’ele’ele season).

*Uliuli kai pali o Kahikinui, kokolo mai ka ‘ohu he ‘ino.*
The ocean cliffs of Kahikinui are dark; when the mist creeps it is the sign of a storm. [‘Olelo No’eau 2866, M.K. Pukui]

Puhimake is the sign. When you see the blowhole [blowing]; no fishing. But when you see it’s flat; it is calm. The fishing is easy. [Uncle David Ka’alakea 1995]

Moku Representative: Donna Sterling at 446-4171 or dhelekunihi@yahoo.com

Photos courtesy of Kalei Nu’uhiwa (pueo and wiliwili blossom) and Donna Sterling (wiliwili trees)
Honuaʻula

Ka Lawaiʻa ‘Opihi — ‘aʻole e loaʻa aku kēlā wahi o Kanapou ʻo ia kēlā kahawai nui e huli pono la i Honuaʻula, ua like ka ‘opihi me ke bola o kau hale kūʻai, ‘aʻole hoʻi o ke bola nunui, ʻo ka mea kuʻu ʻiki, a ua hiki no ka iʻo kao ke kula la a moʻa i loko o ka ‘opihi.”

‘Opihi Fishing — For size, nothing compares to those of Kanapou, that large valley seen in Honuaʻula. The ‘opihi are as large as bowls found in shops, not large bowls, but the smaller ones. Goat meat could be boiled in the ‘opihi shells. [D. Kahuaʻulelio 1902]

Moku Representative: Tanya Lee-Greig at 281-7158 or pokaiuli@yahoo.com

Photos courtesy of Kalei Nuʻuhiwa
Kula

Na keiki uneune māmane o Kula.
The lads of Kula, who tug and pull the māmane up by the roots.

An expression of admiration for the people of Kula who accomplish whatever they set out to do. [Ōlelo No'eau 2238, M.K Pukui]

Moku Representatives: Basil Oshiro at 281-5759 and Timmy Bailey at 357-2934 or paulokaleioku@hawaiiantel.net

Photos courtesy of Kalei Nu‘uhiwa
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Lāhaina

The tiny island of Moku‘ula is now buried beneath an abandoned baseball field in Malu‘ulu o Lele Park, Lāhaina, Maui. It was the private residence of King Kamehameha III from 1837 to 1845 and the burial site of several Hawaiian royals. The 1-acre island is considered sacred to many Hawaiians as a piko (symbolic center of energy and power).


The ‘opelu fishing ko‘a [of Lāhaina]: Kahea, Punapuna, Kanewahine, Keawaiki, Māla, Keawaawa, Keka‘a.

Moku Representative: U‘ilani Kapu at 250-1479 or uilani.kapu@gmail.com

Photo by Anabelle Paet
Illustration courtesy of Friends of Moku‘ula

This rendering depicts the restored Moku‘ula and surrounding area as envisioned by Friends of Moku‘ula

Waiola Church and Mauna Kawahine in the background
He Wahi Mahalo!

Governor Neil Abercrombie, the Hawaii State Legislature and the many lawai’a, mahi’ai, educators, environmentalists and others who worked toward the formal recognition of the Aha Moku system by the State of Hawai’i and the establishment of the Aha Moku Advisory Committee to advise the Department of Land and Natural Resources.

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www.ahamoku.org/index.php/maui-na-hono-ao-piilani

The Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council has worked with communities in Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands since 2006 to produce traditional lunar calendars to promote ecosystem-based fisheries management and support indigenous fishing and management practices. In Hawaii, the Council is a strong supporter of the traditional Aha Moku system of natural resource management. More information on the Council and the Aha Moku system can be found at www.wpcouncil.org and www.ahamoku.org. If your moku is interested in working with the Council on a calendar, please contact us at info.wpcouncil@noaa.gov.

www.wpcouncil.org