

## Lau'ipala Garland

### Instructions:

1. Print out as many pages as you want for desired garland length
2. Cut out each row of lau'ipala
3. Tape the ends of each row to each other to string garland together

Lau'ipala or Yellow Tang are native to the reefs of the Indo-Pacific region, and they are commonly found in the shallow, clear waters around the Hawaiian Islands. Like other herbivores, lau'ipala spend a lot of time feeding. They play a crucial role in maintaining the balance of the reef ecosystem by controlling algae growth allowing space for corals to grow.

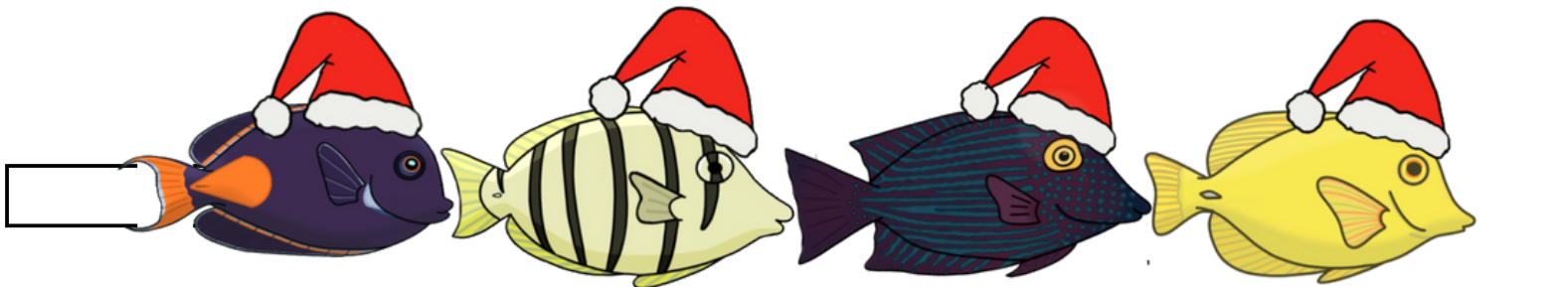
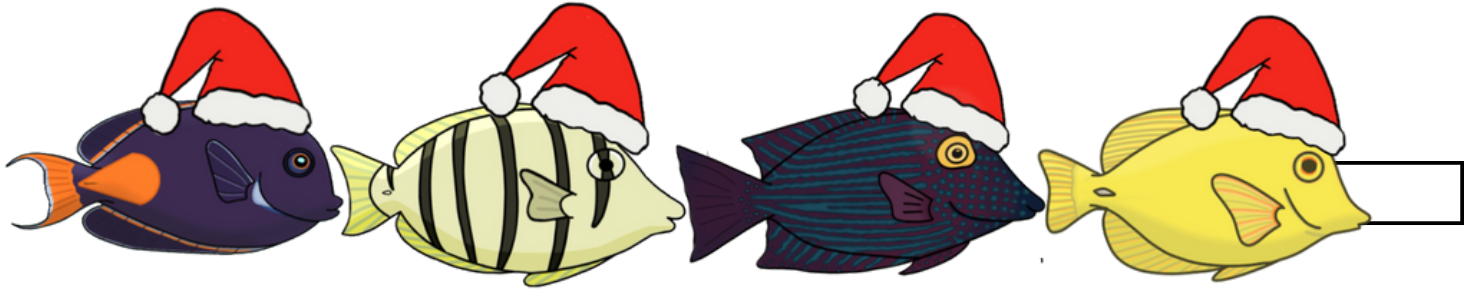


Pāku'iku'i

Manini

Kole

Lau'ipala



Credit: based on artwork by Avery Williams

## Reef Fish Garland

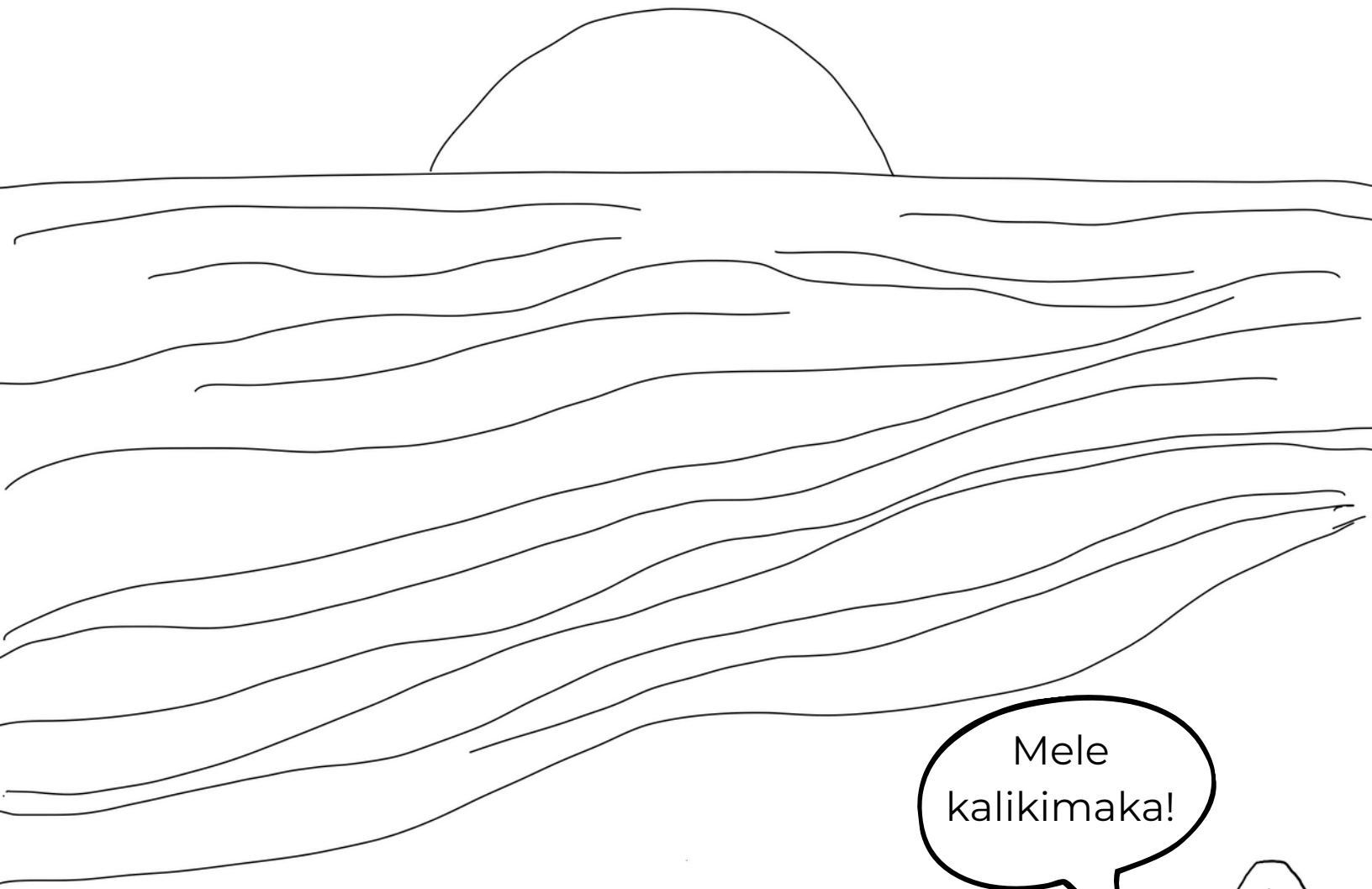
Instructions:

1. Print out as many pages as you want for desired garland length
2. Cut out each row of fish
3. Tape the ends of each row to each other to string garland together

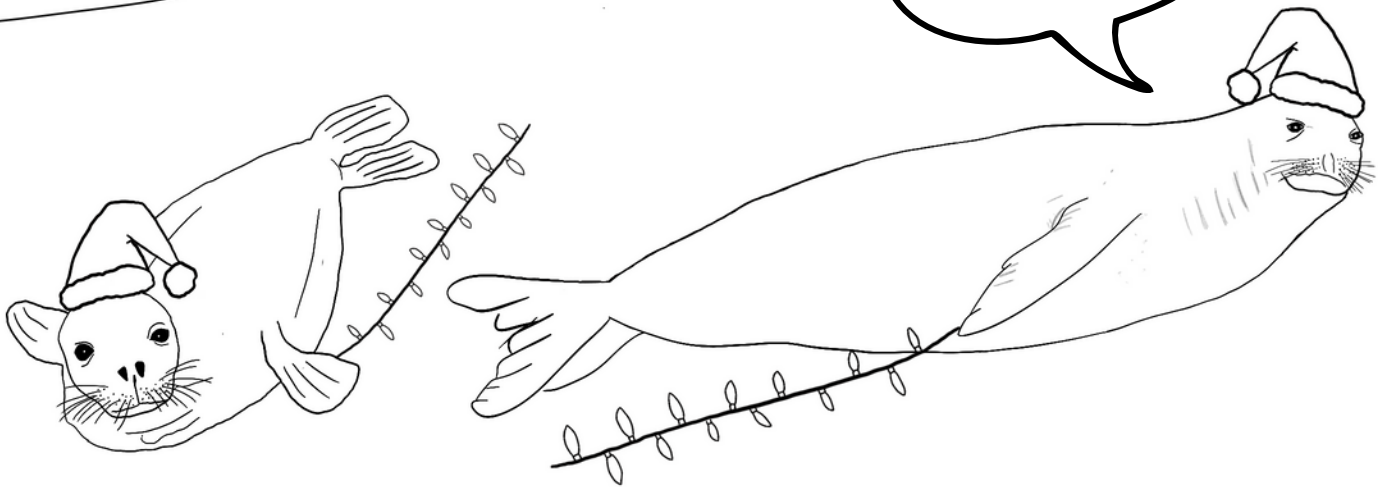
Herbivores feed on limu or algae, controlling and preventing limu from overgrowing and killing corals.

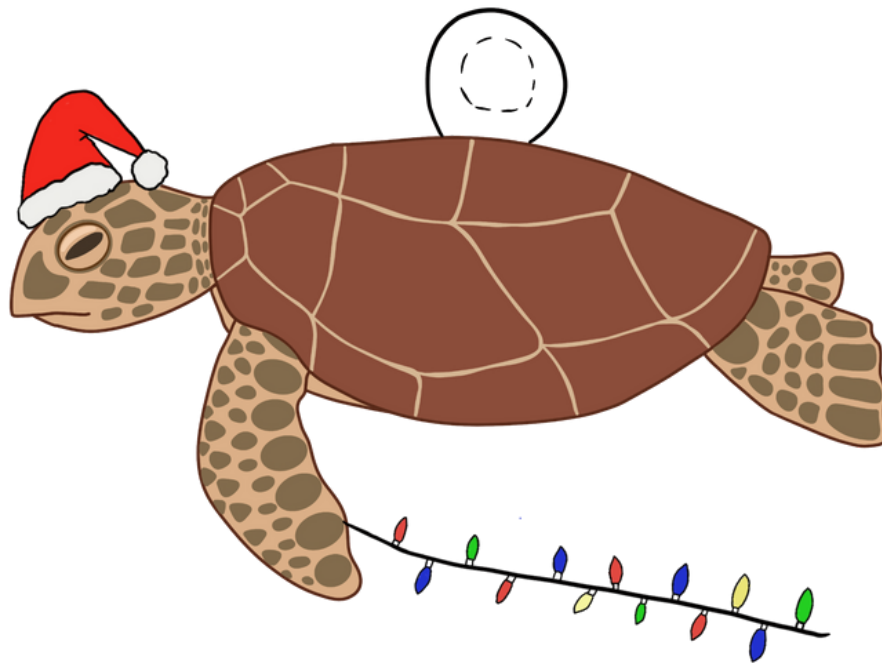
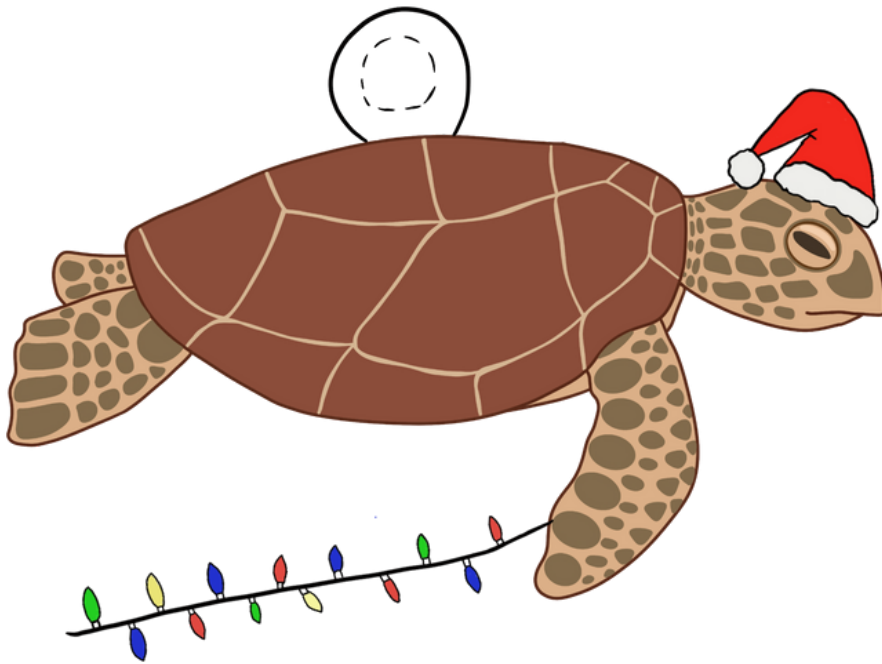
Herbivores also keep surfaces clean and bare for corals to settle and grow on, which contributes to reef resilience.





Mele kalikimaka!





Credit: based on artwork by Avery Williams

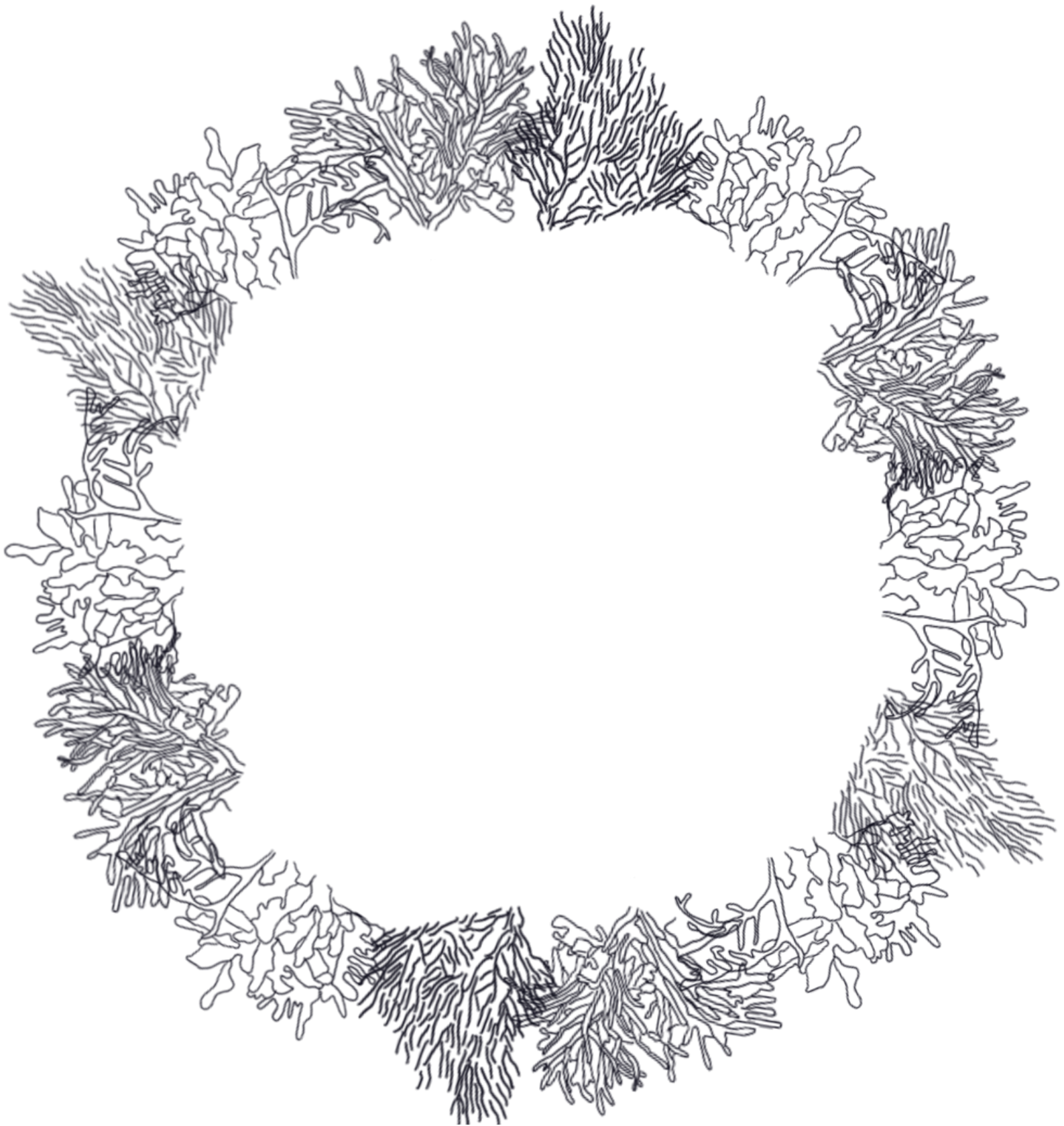
## Honu Ornament

Instructions:

1. Print out page and cut at dashed line
2. Cut out both honu and glue/tape to each other
3. Punch out hole at top of the shell
4. Put ribbon through the loop, then tie a knot
5. Hang on your tree and enjoy!

Honu contribute to the balance of marine ecosystems by controlling seagrass and algae, promoting healthy coral reefs. Honu are revered as ancestral symbols embodying wisdom and longevity in Hawaiian traditions.





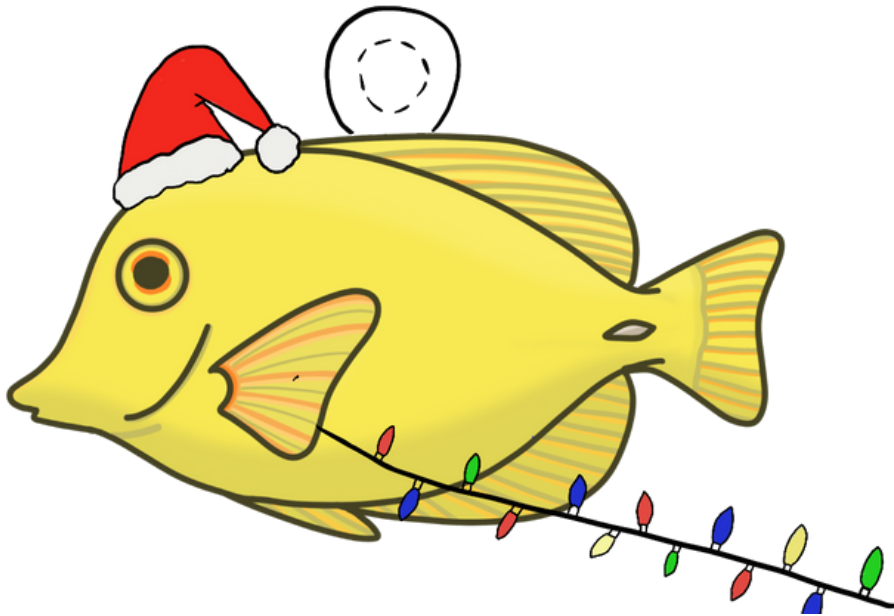
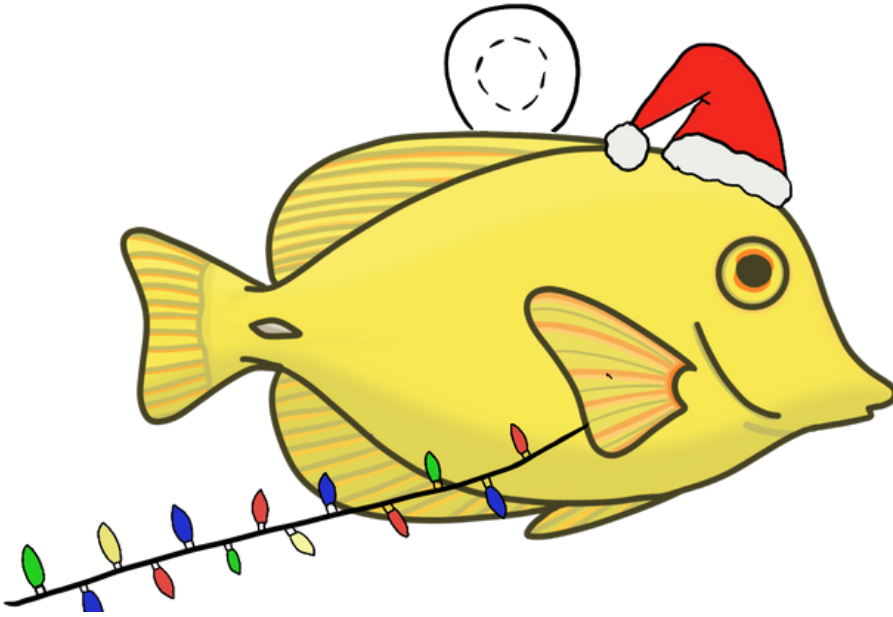
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## Limu Wreath

Instructions:

1. Print out the limu wreath.
2. Color in the limu.
3. Cut out the wreath, hang, and enjoy!

Limu (algae) serves as a key component of marine ecosystems, providing habitat for marine life and contributing to nutrient cycling. Limu play a significant role in Hawaiian culture and heritage, as it is a huge part of a traditional Hawaiian diet, and is used for many medicinal, religious, and cultural purposes.



Credit: based on artwork by Avery Williams

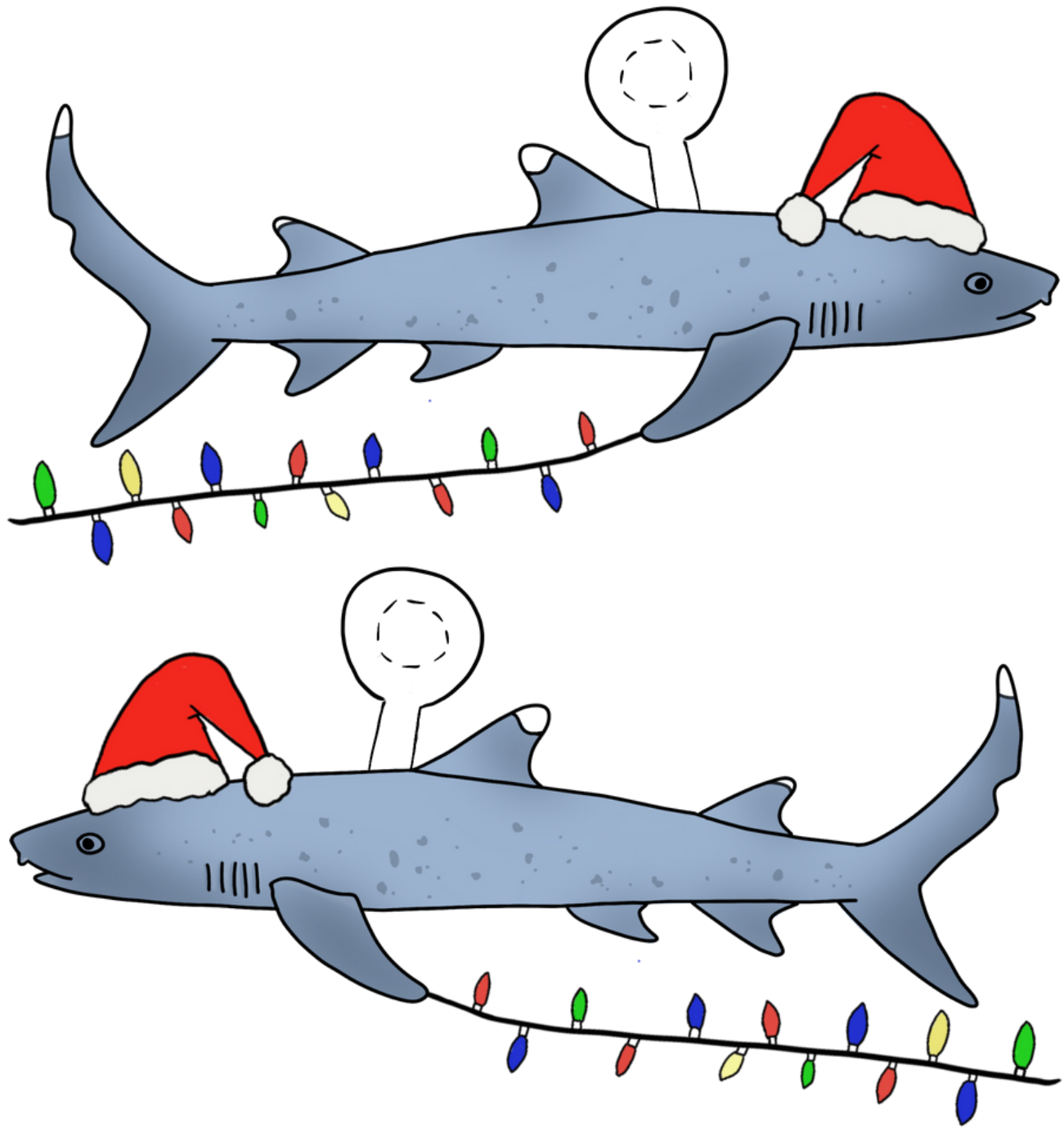
## Lau'ipala Ornament

Instructions:

1. Print out page and cut at dashed line
2. Cut out both lau'ipala and glue/tape to each other
3. Punch out hole at top of the shell
4. Put ribbon through the loop, then tie a knot
5. Hang on your tree and enjoy!

Lau'ipala or Yellow Tang are native to the reefs of the Indo-Pacific region, and they are commonly found in the shallow, clear waters around the Hawaiian Islands. Like other herbivores, lau'ipala spend a lot of time feeding. They play a crucial role in maintaining the balance of the reef ecosystem by controlling algae growth allowing space for corals to grow.





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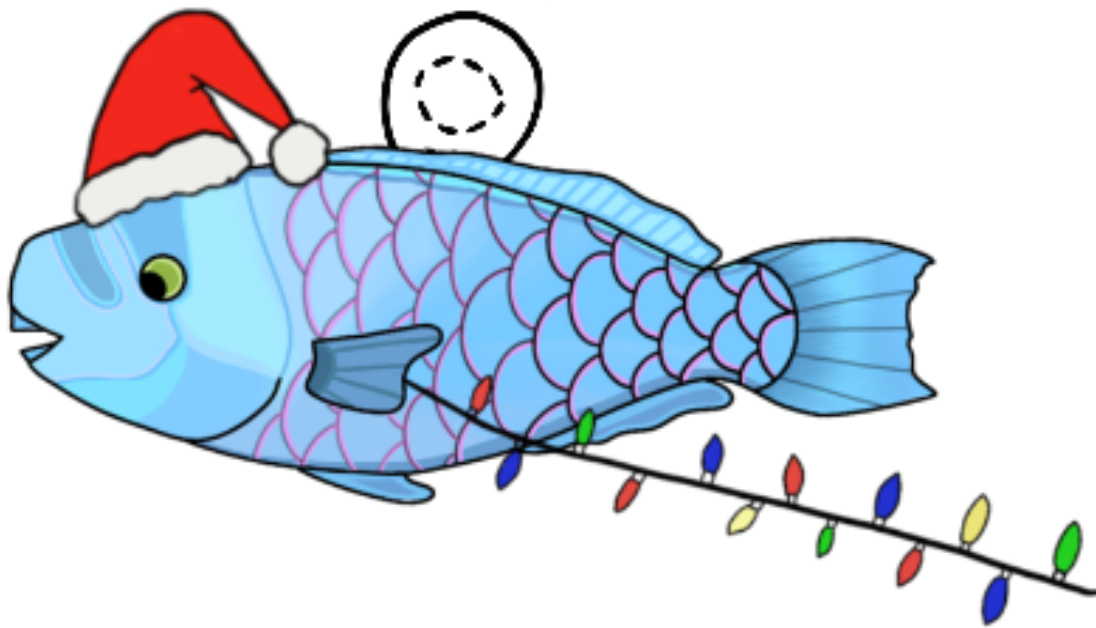
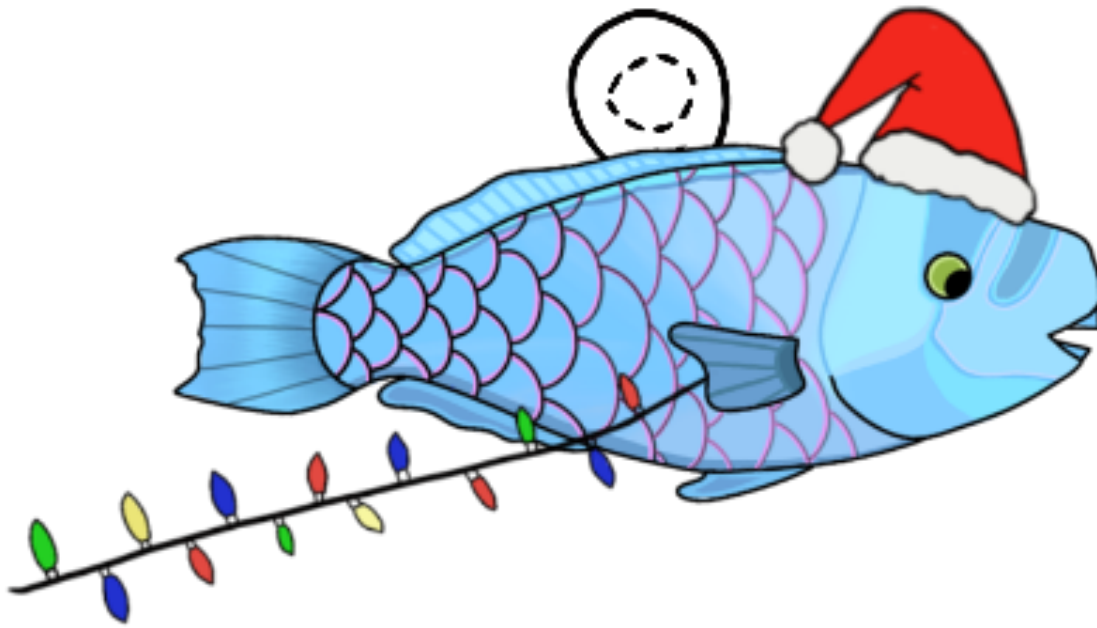
## Manō Lālākea Ornament

Instructions:

1. Print out page and cut at dashed line
2. Cut out both manō lālākea and glue/tape to each other
3. Punch out hole at top of the shell
4. Put ribbon through the loop, then tie a knot
5. Hang on your tree and enjoy!

As predators, manō lālākea (white-tip reef sharks) help regulate the populations of reef-dwelling prey species, contributing to the overall balance of the marine ecosystem. White-tip reef sharks are primarily reef-associated and can be found in shallow coral reefs and lagoons. They are often observed resting in caves or under ledges during the day.





Credit: based on artwork by Avery Williams

## Uhu Ornament

Instructions:

1. Print out page and cut at dashed line
2. Cut out both uhu and glue/tape to each other
3. Punch out hole at top of the shell
4. Put ribbon through the loop, then tie a knot
5. Hang on your tree and enjoy!

Uhu are one of the most iconic fish on the reef and are extremely important to the reef and the people of Hawai'i. Large-bodied uhu are excavators and scrapers on the reef. They take big bites off rock and coral, pulling off top layers of seaweed and exposing new area. This is important so that baby corals have spaces to start growing.

