Kalo Unit Plan

Base is ‘ulu and tea travels set the pattern for kalo travels

1) Kalo Identification: leaves, stem, apex, patio (ridge on stem)
   • Observation, comparison, contrast, complex thinking why they have the names
   • Each name of kalo has a genealogy, kalo identification

2) Moon Phases: Singing the moon phase in Hawaiian. To understand Hawaiian time and dictates what you do with the kalo.
   a. Observation, complex thinking (names of the moon tells you the job and correspond to the environment land and ocean), hypothesize about how did they associate the current conditions with the phases of the moon? How did the phases of the moon internalize what they could and couldn’t do?

3) Kalo Book (1) identifying different kalo (2) parts of plant.
   a. Observation, comparison, contrast, complex thinking why they have the names

4) Kalo care: everyday sing, talk, water
   a. Spirituality of planting, positive energy and love, mana, mana‘o
   b. We need to give good, and they will give good.
   c. Different planting methods.

5) Through stories, direct teaching, and research the children will learn about the importance and value of taro. World’s most perfect food. Hypoallergenic. Taro has all the minerals and vitamins the body needs. Easily digestible. Probiotics.

6) 2 lbs. of kanaka poi a day was the center. The other stuff was the flavor.

   • Stewards of the land

8) Kalo Book defending the right of kalo to live, sustain in its original form.
   • Kahu of halua need to speak for the plant like the Lorax who cannot be heard.

9) Travels of kalo: tracking how kalo got to Hawaii from Ethiopia

10) Pick taro, clean taro, and cook (steam, boil) root, corm and leaves
   • Parts of the plant

11) Hawaiian stories of kalo

12) How kalo supports the Hawaiian nation
13) Why are there 8 kalo leaves on the king’s crown (Kealakekua)?

14) Introduce kalo varieties to children via planting experiences.

15) Planting will occur several times.

16) Might plant this Friday because of the moon phase.

17) Visit Kānewai lo‘i. Assessment: need to identify the taro varieties of kalo.