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HOPE

# KE AO LONO



## TS Gold: Water

Young children are naturally drawn to water. They want to explore and play with water while washing their hands, and they enjoy splashing in puddles on the way to the playground. In this study, children explored the importance of water and its many uses at school and at home, investigated how water changes, and learned about how water helps people and the environment. Children also learned the importance of water conservation.



## Wonderfully wet water!

Children want to explore and play with water while washing their hands, and they enjoy splashing in puddles. You might see a child watching the sprinklers as they change direction, or wonder what happened to the ice cube in their glass of water.

Water is essential to life. It is used every day and can be found almost anywhere. Children use water in many ways, such as washing hands, art activities, water play, and cooking. We are using water to discover different forms of water in geography, from solid to liquid, condensation and evaporation, and how our bodies need it to stay hydrated. Children will find water sources around the school and discuss how we can conserve water. A study of water helps children use literacy, mathematics, the arts, and technology to investigate and understand water-related concepts. We will focus on community helpers in Hawaii, such as firefighters and lifeguards. Keiki will learn about the equipment used to keep us safe, both at the beach and at home. We are getting our feet wet in our study of water and learning a lot.







By Pua Aquino

Welina mai kākou!

“O ke aloha ke kuleana o kahi malihini” means, “Love is the host in strange lands.” Have you ever been to someone’s house and the first thing they want to do is feed you? This practice can be traced generations back into the Hawaiian culture.

In old Hawai‘i, every passerby was greeted and offered food, whether it was someone familiar or even a complete stranger. This ‘ōlelo no‘eau is very applicable for the things that are going in the world today. Too often we hear stories of hate and violence happening toward complete strangers. This mentality is the opposite of what the Hawaiian people stood for. So as Hawaiians and local residents of these islands, let’s pass on the kuleana, or responsibility, to be stewards of this land and take care of each other, even strangers.

## Beach safety

As we get ready for summer break, let’s review an important beach safety tip. Rip currents are strong flows of water that move away from the shore. They form when water rushes through low spots in a sandbar on the ocean floor. These currents can last from a few minutes to several hours. The strongest part of a rip current is usually between the shoreline and the opening in the sandbar, and it can be hard to see from the beach.

How can you spot a rip current?

- The water may look darker or murkier than the surrounding water.
- Waves may break unevenly, or there may be a gap where waves are not breaking.
- Foam, seaweed, or debris may be moving steadily out to sea.

What should you do if you get caught in a rip current?

- Stay calm. Do not fight the current.
- Swim parallel to the shore until you are out of the current.
- Then swim back to land at an angle.
- If you cannot get out, float or tread water and wave for help.



By Zelia Wills

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