

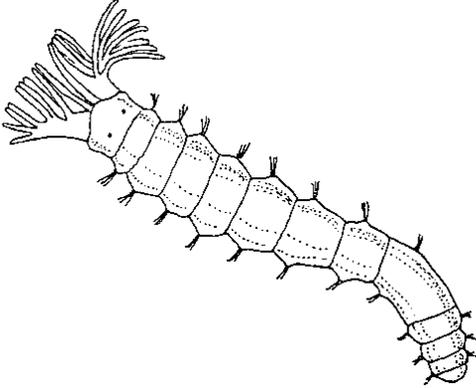
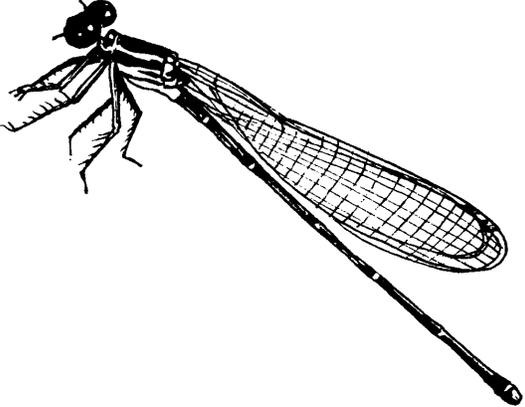
The Stream Team

Stream Life Cards

<p>Āholehole Endemic (<i>Kuhlia sandvicensis</i>)</p> <p>Āholehole is the young stage of the āhole fish. <i>Hole</i> is a Hawaiian word that means to strip away. Hawaiians believed the fish could chase away evil spirits.</p> <p>description: a silver fish; 15–25 cm (6–10 in.) long</p> <p>habitat: young fish are common in streams; adults are found in brackish water and in fairly deep tidal pools.</p>	<p>‘Ūlili Indigenous wandering tattler (<i>Heteroscelus incanus</i>)</p> <p>With a whistle-like call that sounds like its Hawaiian name, the ‘ūlili searches for insects and mollusks along streams and shorelines.</p> <p>description: 28 cm (11 in.) tall; dark gray above, light gray below; yellow legs.</p> <p>habitat: mudflats, rocky coasts, streams.</p>
<p>‘Ōpae ‘oeha‘a Indigenous prawn (<i>Macrobrachium grandimanus</i>)</p> <p><i>Grandimanus</i> means large hand. The native prawn uses its large claw to defend its territory where it feeds on small pieces of plant and animal matter.</p> <p>description: 13 cm (5 in.) long; one large claw; gray color</p> <p>habitat: free-flowing streams</p>	<p>Hihīwai Endemic snail (<i>Neritina granosa</i>)</p> <p>Like other native stream life, the larvae of these snails are washed into the sea where they slowly develop. As tiny snails, they return to a stream and the cycle begins again.</p> <p>description: up to 5 cm (2 in.); black shell</p> <p>habitat: found up to 370 m (1,200 ft) elevation in streams that flow freely to the sea.</p>
<p>Limu kalawai Indigenous (<i>Spirogyra</i> spp.)</p> <p>This freshwater algae is a source of food for stream animals.</p> <p>description: rows of cylindrical cells with narrow, spiral, green bands</p> <p>habitat: streams and ponds</p>	<p>‘O‘opu nākea Endemic goby (<i>Awaous stamineus</i>)</p> <p>This native freshwater goby is considered a delicacy, but overfishing and human disturbances to streams have caused its population to decline. Nākea feeds on green algae and occasionally on shrimp.</p> <p>description: up to 46 cm (18 in.) long; the nākea is the largest native ‘o‘opu; its brown color matches the streambed.</p> <p>habitat: lives primarily in lower reaches of streams.</p>

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 A detailed black and white line drawing of a caddisfly larva. It has a segmented body with several pairs of legs, a pair of antennae, and a prominent tuft of hair-like structures at the rear.	 A black and white illustration of a dragonfly nymph. It has a long, slender body, six legs, and two large, transparent wings with a distinct grid-like pattern.
	 A black and white illustration of a damselfly nymph. It has a long, thin body, six legs, and two large, transparent wings with a grid-like pattern. Its wings are held together over its back.

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<p>Pinao Endemic dragonfly (<i>Anax strenuus</i>)</p> <p>This pinao is larger than the largest dragonfly in North America. Adults hold their front legs together to form insect-catching baskets!</p> <p>description: 5–13 cm (2–5 in.) juvenile-adult; head and thorax are green, males’ abdomens are pale blue, females grayish-brown</p> <p>habitat: larvae spend about one year maturing in streams; adults are found near streams and wetlands.</p>	<p>Polychaete worm Endemic (<i>Nemelycastis hawaiiensis</i>)</p> <p>The polychaete (pronounced poly-keet) feeds on decaying matter in Hawaiian streams.</p> <p>description: 10 cm (4 in.) long, fleshy pink color; has four eyes</p> <p>habitat: found beneath rocks in streams and estuaries on O‘ahu, Kaua‘i, and Hawai‘i.</p>
<p>Damselfly Endemic (<i>Megalagrion</i> spp.)</p> <p>Most young damselflies live and grow in streams and ponds. In Hawai‘i some young damselflies (nymphs) live in water that collects between leaves and stems of native plants!</p> <p>description: among the largest damselflies in the world; 4–5 cm (1.5–2.5 in.) long, with narrow 7–13 cm (3–5 in.) wings; red, blue, green, or silver</p>	

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