Parts of a taro plant

In Hawaiian and English

After Handy (1940) and Krauss (1972). Diacritical marks as per Pukui and Elbert (1986).

- 'i'o kalo (flesh of corm)
- 'ili kalo (skin of corm)
- 'oha¯ (bud of corm)
- 'ili kana (cortex)
- 'o¯ mu'omu'o (bud stalk)
- piko (junction of petiole and blade as seen on upper surface)
- ke alo o ka lau (upper surface of leaf)
- ke kua o ka lau (lower surface of leaf)
- a'a lau (midrib and veins of leaf)
- pua (flower or inflorescence)
- lihi māwse (margin of petiole groove)
- māwse (petiole groove)
- kōhina (base or corn line)
- line of cutting to make huli
- lau or lū'au (leaf)
- kumu ha¯ (petiole base)
- ha¯ (petiole or leaf stalk or stem)
- hā (petiole or leaf stalk or stem)
- ili hā (epidermis of petiole)
- 'umu'umou'o (bud stalk)
- 'o hā (bud of corm)
- hulu (cutting)
- huluhulu (adventitious or feeder roots)
- kalo (corm or underground stem)
- ma¯wae (petiole groove)
- ao lū'au or mohala (unexpanded leaf blade rolled inside petiole of last expanded leaf)
- mahae (leaf sinus or basal indentation)
- ka'e lau (edge of leaf)
- a'a'a (vascular bundles)
- ko¯hina (base or corn line)
- kūmū (a vegetative stem, not found on all taro varieties)
- makamaka (bud of shoots)
- 'ili kana (cortex)
- 'il i (core of corm)
- a'a (vascular bundles)
- 'ilio kalo (flesh of corm)
- 'i'il kalo (skin of corn)
- the bottom or cut end of a former huli that grew into this taro plant

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