

# Symphony of the Hawaiian Birds



MUSIC EDUCATION PACKET

The goal of this grassroots project is to deal with an issue that is critical to Hawaiian values – preserving nature and protecting Hawaiian birds, especially endangered species. The content of this project is delivered using a combination of native Hawaiian mele and hula, and western classical instruments. The content is presented through interaction between pre-service teachers and students and utilizes SMARTboard software and videos. Keikis will see music education majors perform western instruments imitating sounds of the Hawaiian birds, and at the same time watch kumu explain the mele on the screen. The music education majors teach the students about the threats that will diminish Hawaiian birds by teaching the hula verse by verse. The standards that we intend to achieve through this project are 4.1, 7.1, 7.2 and 11.0:

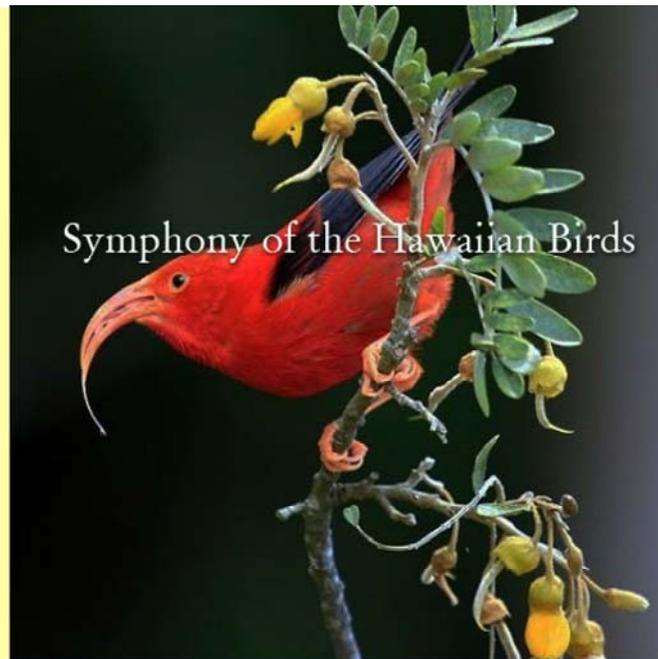
4.1: Enduring Understanding: Performers' interest in and knowledge of musical works, understanding of their own technical skill, and the context for a performance influence the selection of repertoire.

7.1: Enduring Understanding: Individuals' selection of musical works is influenced by their interests, experiences, understandings, and purposes through openness to new ideas, persistence, and the application of appropriate criteria.

7.2: Enduring Understanding: Response to music is informed by analyzing context (social, cultural, and historical) and how creators and performers manipulate the elements of music.

11.0: Enduring Understanding: Understanding connections to varied societal, cultural, and historical contexts and daily life enhances musicians' creating, performing, and responding.





1. Where and how did birds fly to Hawai`i?
2. Why are they called endangered species?
3. Why do we need to protect them?

# Hawaiian Birds

*Click on images (repeat 4 times)*



ae'o



'elepaio



pālila

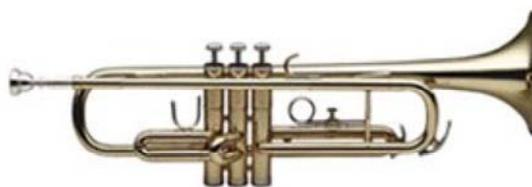


'ua'u

*Click image*



## Hawaiian 'Elepaio



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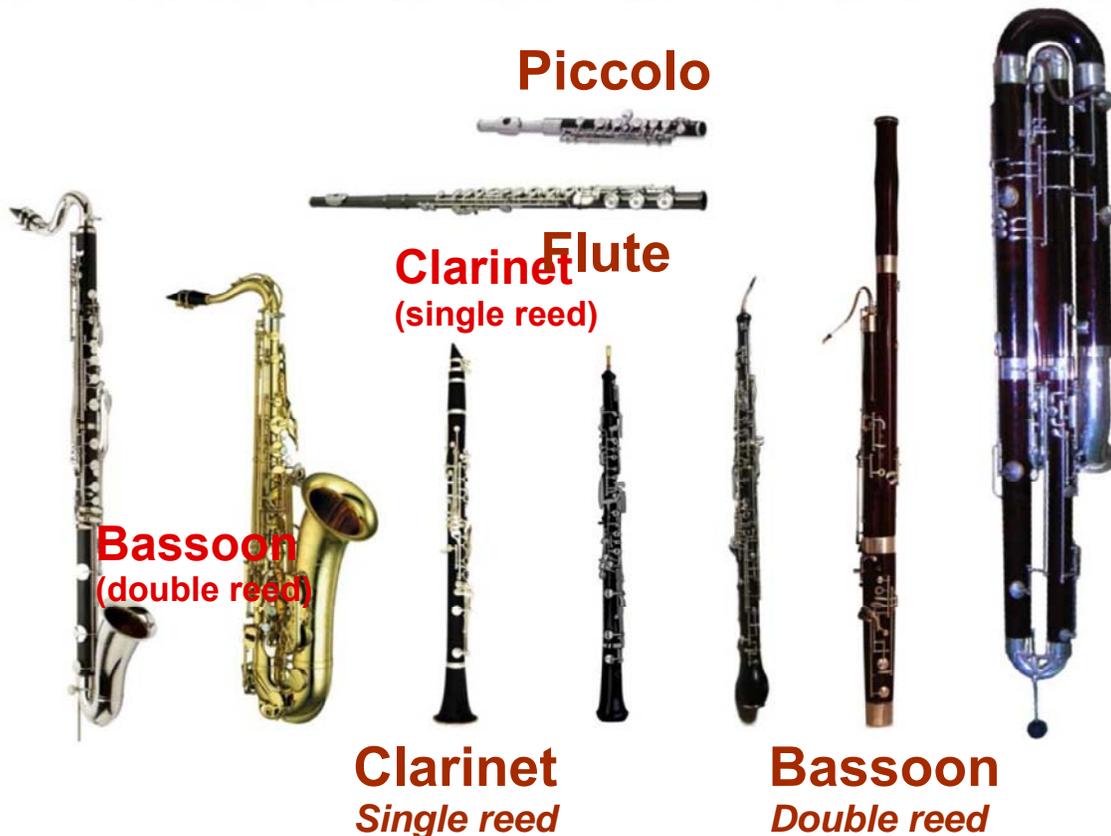
## What is an orchestra?



- An orchestra is a very large ensemble consisting of many performers playing all different types of instruments. There are usually over 60 players in an orchestra, and sometimes as many as a 100!
- A symphony (the music, that is) can be quite long – many are longer than 20 minutes. Some are even longer than 1 hour!
- But these symphonies are usually broken up into smaller sections called “movements.” The orchestra will pause in between movements. Audiences usually don’t applaud in between movements - but don’t be scared! We encourage you to clap in between movements if the music moves you.
- A **composer** is someone who writes music. Some famous composers of the past include Beethoven, Bach, and Mozart. At an orchestra concert, you can hear music written by composers from over a hundred years ago, or brand new works written today. At the concert you will attend in May, you will hear six brand new compositions written by composers who live in Hawaii.

- The instruments of an orchestra are divided into four main families: strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion.
- **Woodwinds:** flute (and its smaller sibling, the piccolo), oboe, clarinet, bassoon. These are instruments that need air blown into them to produce a sound. Some require a single reed (clarinet). Some require two reeds (oboe, bassoon). Some don't require a reed (flute, piccolo).

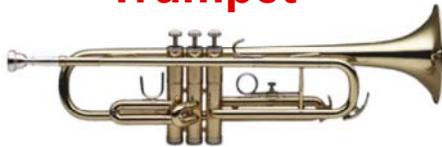
# WOODWIND family



- **Brass:** horn, trumpet, trombone, tuba. These are all instruments made of metal called brass. All brass instruments produce sound by the performer buzzing their lips into the mouthpiece. They are usually very loud!

## BRASS family

**Trumpet**



**Tuba**

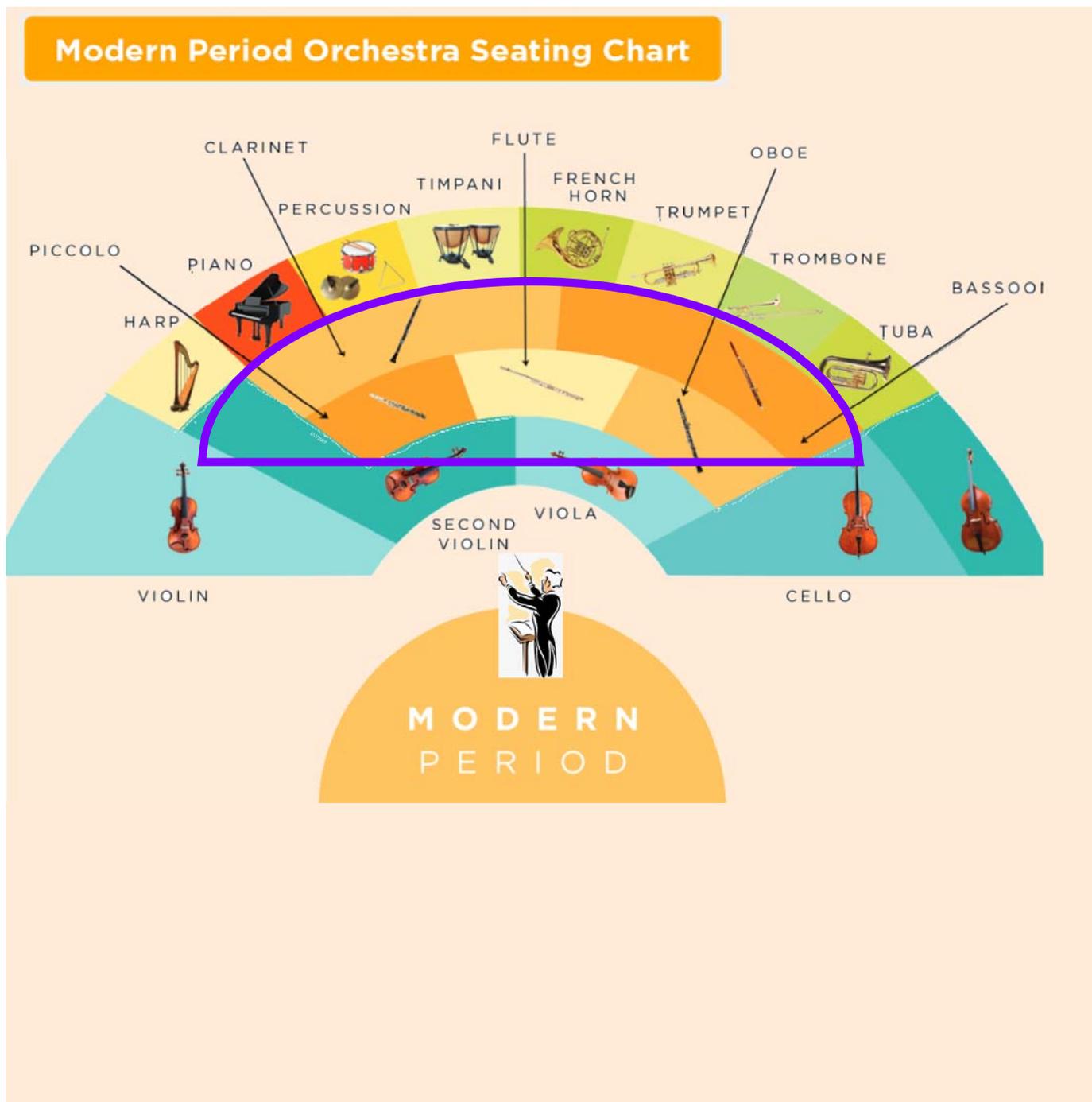


- **Strings:** Violin, viola, cello, double bass. These are instruments you see in the front of the orchestra. Each string instrument has four strings that are played with a bow that slides across the strings to create the sound.
  - > You will also see a harp at the concert, which is very different from the others in the strings section, but is still a stringed instrument.

## STRING family







## Orchestra Tuning

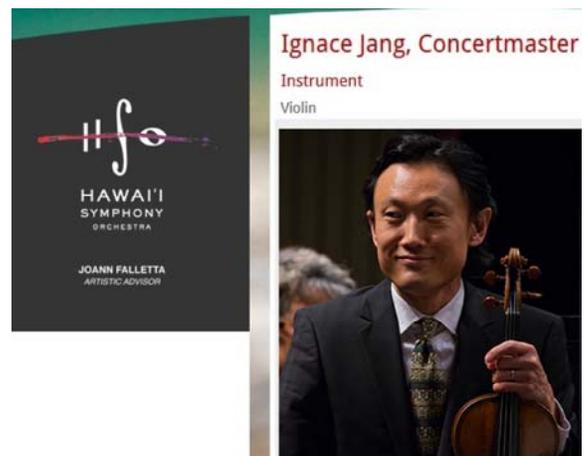
- Everyone in the orchestra will usually tune to a note played by the oboist. This means that everyone will adjust his or her instruments so that everyone's pitch matches the one played by the oboist. When an orchestra is "in tune," the sound that they produce will be clean and vibrant. If they are "out of tune," they can sound messy and harsh.



*Click Image*

- The violinist in the front who sits closest to the conductor and the audience is called the "**Concertmaster.**" He walks in when the orchestra is ready to play and asks the orchestra to tune. The audience will clap when he enters the stage.

For the Hawaii Symphony Orchestra, the Concertmaster's name is Iggy Jang.



*For videos, click icon or link*

*Password: aloha*

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- An orchestra is led by a **conductor** who helps the large number of musicians of the orchestra play together. The conductor is the last person to walk onto the stage. The audience will clap when he or she walks onto the stage, and the musicians on stage will stand up to greet the conductor.

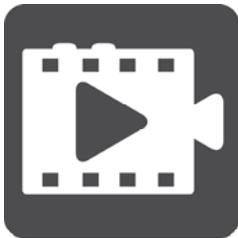
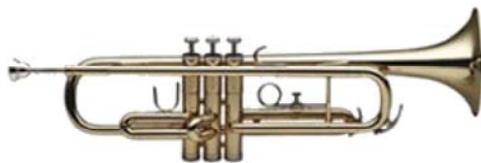


What should you watch for when the orchestra is performing? It's up to you! You can focus on your favorite instrument. You can focus on an instrument you've never seen before. You can try to listen to all of the sounds coming at you at once. There is just so much to pay attention to and everybody's experience listening to an orchestra concert is going to be different. Just make sure to pay attention closely - once the music goes by, you won't get to hear it again!

Please do not talk or check text messages.



Kaua'i o'o (extinct)



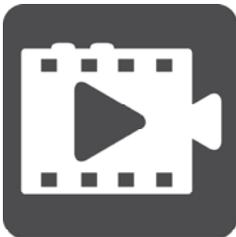
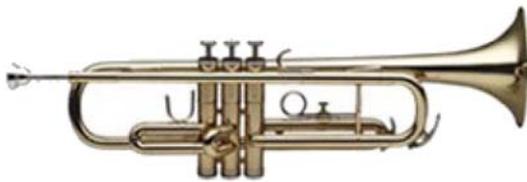
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'Apapane



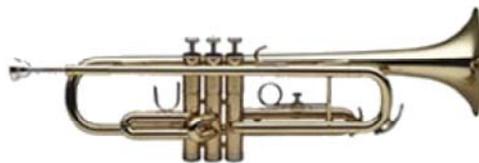
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## 'Alalā: Courting Calls

No link

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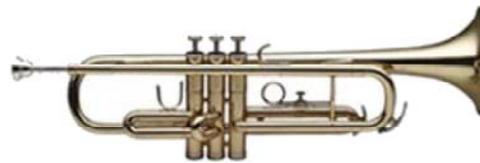
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## 'Alalā: Aggression Calls

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# Kaulana Kūkuluae‘o na Kanoahoanu

*Hula noho*

**Makanani Salā**

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*Hula Verse 1*



*Introduction*



**Kāheē:** ‘Ae, Kaulana Kūkuluae‘o  
*What is a Kāheē?*

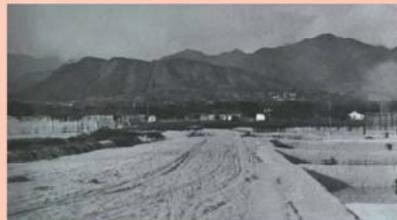
Kaulana Kūkuluae‘o i ke ae‘o

*Kūkuluae‘o,<sup>1</sup> the reknowned home of the ae‘o<sup>2</sup>*

Ma ke ālia pa‘akai i noho ai

*They lived near the salt ponds*

Lā ‘eā, ‘eā lā ‘eā



1 Kūkuluae‘o is a section of land in Kaka‘ako, which was home to a large population of ae‘o.

2 Hawaiian stilt bird (also known as Kūkuleae‘o), scientific name: *Himantopus mexicanus knudseni*.

khon2



Introduction



Hula video

Kani le'a e ka leo o ka 'elepaio

*The joyful sound of 'elepaio* <sup>3</sup>

He hō'ailona ho'i na ke kālai wa'a

*Forewarns canoe carvers* <sup>4</sup>

Lā 'eā, 'eā lā 'eā

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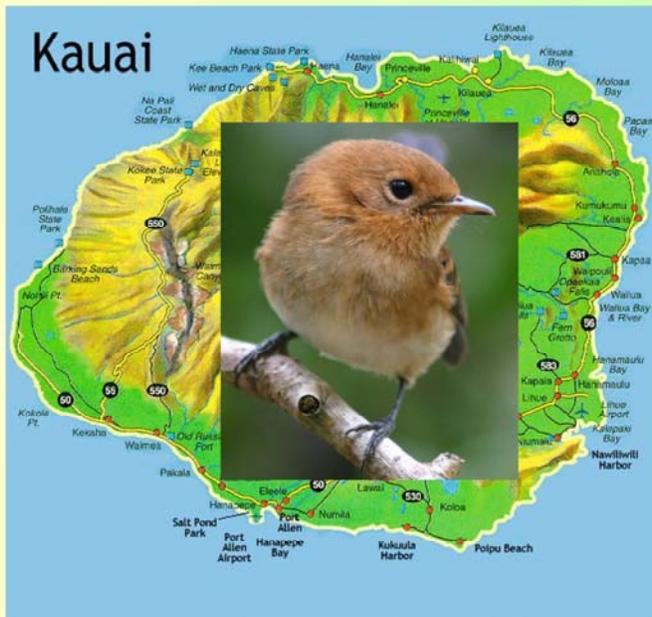
Click image



### Hawaiian 'Elepaio

3 Scientific name: Chasiempis, they are known for the distinct sound they make.

4 'Elepaio eat insects in koa trees, and, by watching their behavior, canoe carvers know whether or not a tree would make a good canoe. If many 'elepaio peck the tree for insects, the tree is not suitable.



Introduction



Hula video

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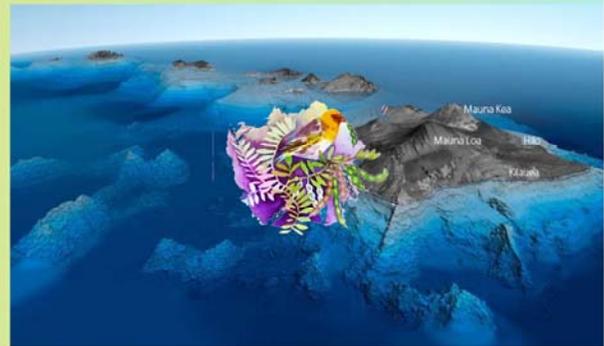
Hanohano wale nō 'o ka pālila

*The pālila<sup>5</sup> are honored*

Inu wai i ka liko pua māmāne

*Drinking nectar of young māmāne<sup>6</sup> blossoms*

Lā 'eā, 'eā lā 'eā



5 Scientific name: *Loxioides bailleui*.

6 Māmāne is an endemic shrub with yellow cluster flowers. The shape of the pālila's beak is used to get to the immature seeds of the māmāne.



*Introduction*



*Hula video*

Lele a'ela ka 'ua'u i ke kai

*The 'ua'u<sup>7</sup> glides above the sea*

'Imi ana i nā 'ono o ka moana

*Searching for ocean delicacies*

Lā 'eā, 'eā lā 'eā

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**7** Hawaiian petrel, scientific name:  
*Pterodroma sandwichensis*.



Juvenile 'I'iwi (scarlet honeycreeper)

### 'I'iwi

*click L-image*



'I'iwi (scarlet honeycreeper)



*Introduction*



*Hula video*

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### Puana e ka u'i o nā manu like 'ole

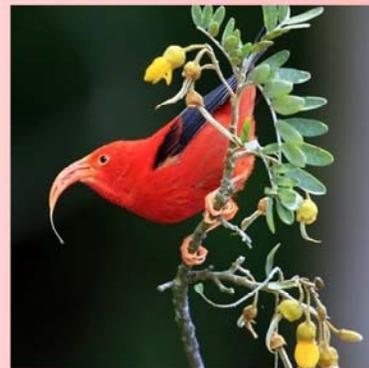
*The beauty of these birds is incomparable*

### Kīkaha i ka wena 'ula o ke ao

*Soaring in the rosy glow of the sunrise*

### Lā 'eā, 'eā lā 'eā

**Kāhea:** He mele kēia no nā manu like 'ole o Hawai'i



'I'iwi (scarlet honeycreeper)

See you at . . .



**Symphony**  
of the  
**Hawaiian Birds**

**HAWAII**  
SYMPHONY  
ORCHESTRA

May 9, 2018, 9:30 am & 10:45 am  
Blaisdell Concert Hall