Micah Loma'omvaya, Bear clan, Songòopavi, Natural Resources Planner for the Hopi Tribe. At CPO, 7-10-2003. Peter Whiteley and T.J. Ferguson.

Photo 9674

paa'utangwu, water enclosure

There are layers of soil:
pisa, blow sand; on top, below this in the middle:
a matrix mixture of *pisa* and *nayavu*; below this:
nayavu, clay.

Presence of certain wild plants is a good indicator of where it will be good to make a field:
suwvi, saltbush
nönö, alkali sacaton
leehu, rice grass
suuvi, skunkbush, rhus trilobata

tsilqölö, terraced gardens (lit chili enclosures, see above)
munangwvasa, name of small field to which water is channeled, water-channeled-to field

Photo 4473

pisavasa, sand-dune fields (more at 3M than 2M)

Photo 44754

pöövavasa, washout field, field in a wash channel - these are easily washed out by a rainstorm, so risky, but there is always a lot of moisture present in the soil
pööva, wash
tuwalansöngni, scarecrow

Photo 53464

tumal.ayam, work party
Katsinas used to come in April/May to summon a work party to plant the kikmongwi's field or a clan field. Angaktsina (Long Hair katsina) is the main one that usually comes.

Photo 14333

Terraced gardens need a lot of tending because many birds and animals will come to eat the crops, inc:
laqana, rock squirrel
koona, chipmunk
pöösa, mouse

qaala, packrat

Photo 43292

paaqölö, catchment basin - also used figuratively to refer to a cistern {NB at 3M this is paqlö}
halasami, moist soil area
halasam'uyi, or *halasamvasa*, a field that has been blessed with moisture and is fertile/ready to produce
paakuruqna, an area where he water will fill your field - depends on springs rains, snowfall, snowmelt

Photo 64-118 (Paaqavi gardens)

Mùnqapi is a very good area to plant because of humidity, warmth, and retention of water in the soil

Photo 104567

patni, cistern

Photo 112378

paskwapi, scum/algae floating on the surface of stagnant water, used for something ceremonial

Photo 112229

There are springs designated for particular types of use, like:
wakasva, spring for watering cattle
kawayva, spring for watering horses
naftukinva, grooming springs (see above)
The name tells you what the specific use-function is

Photo P23161

patupha, a lake, pond; (in picture at Orayvi, formed by berm built up against a natural depression)
homo'ta, built up with a hump in it, to describe a berm

Photo 331688
yamakpi, water goes out from there - can be used to describe an alluvial fan, though not the actual word

Photo 8744144

lomavasa, good field

One doesn't talk about a "bad field" - wrong to criticize a field - a field is one's *natwani* (the fruit of one's labors; philosophically, the reflection of one's person, one's heart, one's effort etc. - one's children and the rest of one's productive activity also fall into this category)

Photo 2003 6624

mawto, gathering (inc. of wild plants)
neeventa, to gather plants
neevena, getting herbs or plant parts

Photo NMAI N 41205

kuywiki, netted bottle gourd

Photo 6654

Names of rivers:

Paayu, lit. river, may refer to the LCR
Palavayu, red river, also to refer to the LCR
Lemovayu, special term used by the Snake clan to refer to the whole length of the Little Colorado River
Sakwavayu, blue river, Chevelon Creek

Conditions of water:

a'ni suhu, very salty
kwangwa, sweet, plain, clean
awiwa, good for something (a particular purpose)

hikwsi, one's breath, spirit

Photo 87 44 167

paa'o'oya (see above)
paa'oya, providing water to one's garden
paalalaya, directing, channeling water (into one's gardens
Kookoyemsim, Mudhead katsinas (speak of where they live, with all its water - canals, irrigation channels etc.)
Other plants too grown in gardens, like:
piiva, tobacco
nanakopsi, beebalm