

KATINA

(Orcinus orca)

I.D. #SWC-Oo-7806

Sex: Female
 Age: 34 yr.
 DOB: 12/75
 Length: 17 ft.
 Weight: 5680 lb.
 Category: 3

Differentiating Characteristics

- "Rake" marks in right eye patch
- Pectoral fins small in relation to large body
- Head & chin rounded in appearance when compared to other whales
- Round spot on chin whiter than surrounding area, approx. 3 in wide
- White mark on tip of rostrum
- Dorsal fin bends significantly to the left
- Slight downward curve of the tips of flukes
- Genitals quite prominent
- Dark markings on the roof of mouth
- LL3 and LL4 badly chipped, LL6 broken at the base
- Indentation on left side of rostrum

Secondary Reinforcers

- Bridge (whistle and tone)
- Hose, water jet play
- Fish play
- Body tactile
- Visual stimulation
- Audible stimulation
- Watching other whales
- Fish catch
- Variable feed
- Show sequence changes
- Environmental changes
- Bucket pour/splash
- Ice (sometimes)
- Porthole
- Blow bubbles
- Remote control car at glass
- Cart follow with fish toss
- Hide-n-seek
- Barrel (at glass and in water)
- Screen graphics
- Target
- Mirror
- Rope
- Rope barrel
- Kelp
- Umbrella
- Brushes
- Rough tactile on peduncle
- Casey (S/E dog) barking at glass

Finds Aversive

- Tactile or control with new trainers, especially group tactile.
- Tactile given by "strangers"
- Changes in food types or consistency
- Being separated from other whales during times of environmental change (removal or addition of a whale/construction)
- Token feeding
- Ice mixed in with fish
- Two or more trainers jumping in the water for water rubdown reinforcement

Behavioral Tendencies

- Protective of new calves, especially during waterwork. Will separate calf from trainer by swimming in between.
- Displacement of other whales due to social dominance.
- Displacement of Tilikum if together for long intervals.
- Protective if calf's trainer tries to hold calf's flukes

Behavioral Incidents

10/29/1989 Mouthed waist
4/2/1992 Bumped hip
8/3/1993 Bumped body
2/24/1994 Bumped hand L
2/9/1995 Pushed trainer

Summary

Katina is a wild caught sexually mature female who has given birth to six healthy offspring since September 1985. Born to her are: Kalina, female, 9/85 fathered by Winston; Katerina, female, 11/88 fathered by Duke; Taku, male, 9/93 fathered by Tilikum; Unna, female, 12/96 fathered by Tilikum; Ikaika, male, 8/02 fathered by Tilikum; and Nalani, female, 9/06 father by Taku.

Katina has been one of the dominant female whales at SeaWorld of Florida since 1987. Her social environment has changed greatly in recent years including the following changes: the removal of Taku and Ikaika in 11/06, the addition of Kayla, a dominant female whale from SWT in 11/06, the removal of Skyla and Kohana in 02/07, and the removal of Takara in 02/09. Furthermore, since 02/09 Katina was and continues to be consistently gated with Kalina and Taima for the first time in several years. Since the beginning of 2009, Katina was and continues to show submissive behavior towards Taima, as she once did in 2003 after Taima's calf Tekoa was born and before Taima and Katina were permanently gated apart. Katina continues to stay at the top of the social hierarchy in other social combinations that do not include Taima. At times when all seven whales are together Taima and Katina share the dominant role over the other five whales, with the overall result of good social harmony.

Katina's change in behavior towards Nalani during the first two months after her birth has given trainers a new perspective on the social structure of our whales and its influence on maternal behavior. In the past Katina has been a protective, attentive mother. For her most recent calf, Katina showed similar mothering behavior until about one week after the birth. Shortly after introducing Taku and Ikaika into her environment at the end of the first week, Katina showed a lack of interest in Nalani. Subsequently, Taku and Ikaika began displacing Nalani. As a result, both males were separated from Katina one week post birth. Afterwards, Katina stayed focused on Taku and Ikaika and also began to displace Nalani several times a day. Fortunately, after both Taku and Ikaika were moved to different facilities in the middle of November, Katina's maternal behavior began resembling what has been seen in the past with her other calves.

Although a very fluid waterwork animal with an extensive repertoire of show behaviors, Katina discriminates toward newer trainers and occasionally attempts to control her environment with lesser criteria and attention. She also finds more than one trainer for waterwork aversive. She may avoid eye contact, sink down below the surface, play with her food, or refuse to open her mouth when food is offered. Katina can subtly elicit these same behaviors from other whales in her environment and has displaced animals that continued to work with their trainers. For the above reasons, in complex physical or social situations, it is important Katina be worked by someone with whom she has a strong reinforcement history.

Katina performs all husbandry behaviors consistently and is reliable on callbacks and perimeter desense. D pool is an important husbandry behavior that should be consistently maintained with Katina. She responds well to maintained secondary reinforcers and is a reliable full show animal

KAYLA

(Orcinus orca)

I.D. #SWT-Oo-8876

Sex: Female
 Born: 11/26/88
 Age: 21
 Length: 18 ft. 8 in.
 Weight: 5600
 Category: 3

Differentiating Characteristics

- Lower teeth drilled for flushing (right side #1-7, left side #2-6)
- Upper left #6 tooth cracked, missing upper left #8
- Smooth outline of false eye patches
- Left ear hole is a white pigmentation spot
- Large, round blue ring around eyes
- Black dot on right tip of tongue
- Torn flap on right side of tongue (healed)
- Black dot in middle of right lower jaw
- Dorsal fin leans to left, two small nicks out of trailing edge
- White scar through right eye patch
- White dot on end of upper rostrum

Secondary Reinforcers

- | | |
|---|--|
| • Bridge | • Ball half |
| • Hose/sprayers | • Barrels |
| • Bucket splash/water pour | • Slideout play |
| • Full body tactile with trainer's feet, hands, head, gloves, target pole | • Cart follows |
| • Brush | • Mirrors |
| • Visual and audible stimulation | • Warm water |
| • Fish toss | • Interaction with guests |
| • Variable feeding (both in amount and in location) | • Bubbles |
| • Small show sequence changes | • Umbrella |
| • Ice | • SCUBA |
| • Jell-O | • Rope covered in shrink wrap- "stick" |
| • Hide and seek | • Planters |
| • Large orange ropes (no longer approved) | • Kelp |
| • Fire hose | • Hoop |
| • Boomer balls | • Disk |
| | • Weebles |

Finds Aversive

- Major environmental changes

Behavioral Tendencies

- In 1992, pushed trainer back toward pool during relationship session. No mouth open, came to control quickly.
- Split to slide out during show after a non-bridged behavior. At that time, a guest tried to touch her and she thrashed her head from side to side with her mouth open. No injury.
- Became aggressive with trainer during waterwork sequence in show after several behaviors without reinforcement in combination with social problems between Kayla and Winnie.

- In 2003- Kayla had refused multiple seps prior to the show open. She proceeded to perform abnormally high bows on a fast swim Sd, came back and received an LRS, performed another set of bows on the fast swim. She was then asked for a line up, tactile was applied and she lined up with a slight lean. As the trainer backed over the wall, she then came out of the line up towards him with her mouth open. No contact was made. She then performed a head bobbing behavior and split to the front pool. After several minutes, we attempted control, and were able to separate her to the back pool to continue the show.
- October 2003- After the opening segment of a show, Kayla refused to separate into the back pool for the ballet. She had been holding under control in the back during the "trainer intro", began dipping her head under the surface, and then became "big-eyed". It was decided then not to use her for waterwork during that show. She then refused separations to the back pool in a variety of contexts. During attempts to separate any of the animals for the show, she fluke splashed a trainer, and later motioned her head (mouth open) towards a trainers' hand. No injury occurred.
- Summer 2004- During a night show, Kayla had performed the first 2 songs of the show acceptably, and then did 2 ventral squirt bows on squirt spin bow Sds. She responded well to both LRSs that occurred, and then received primary reinforcement for the 2nd LRS. She was then asked for a fluke splash to the back, and then asked to separate to the back pool. During the sep attempt, she lunged at her trainer, although no contact occurred. After several minutes, she separated into the back pool, allowing the show to continue.
- Kayla gave birth to a female calf on October 9, 2005. She immediately became extremely aggressive with it, and swam to the back pool away from the calf as soon as the gate was opened. She allowed the gate to close between her and the calf, although she was not under control.
- October 2006- After performing the Discovery sequence in a show, Kayla was in the stage slide out with her trainer receiving secondary reinforcement. As the trainer attempted to point her back in the water, Kayla lunged at him with her mouth open, contacting him and throwing him several feet. She immediately came back to control and separated to the back pool perfectly and was very good behaviorally the rest of the day.
- November 2006- After performing a med pool separation well, Kayla was receiving various secondary reinforcers while the gate closed when she pulled away from the wall. She was asked to come back to control, which she did. After a whistle bridge, the trainer went to feed her. Kayla then lunged at her, knocking her bucket off the wall. No injury occurred.

Behavioral Incidents

7/20/1996	Came out at guest (Land)
8/16/1999	Mouthed head
10/2006	No behavior recorded w/in incident sheet Info from summary – Mouth open lunge w/contact
11/2006	No behavior recorded w/in incident sheet Info from summary – Came out at trainer

Summary

Kayla was born at Sea World San Antonio November 26, 1988 to Kenau. She was sired by Orky. She was separated from Kenau and the other whales at the age of 11 months. She was performing major roles in shows as early as one year old. She was moved to SW Cleveland at 2 years of age.

Kayla and Winnie moved to SWSA from SW Cleveland in October 1999. She and Winnie both acclimated very quickly, performing in shows within a week. She became the subdominant whale of the group at the time. In Texas she has since become the dominant whale, after the passing of Halda (August 2001) and Winnie (April 2002). During this period, we saw many behavioral changes in Kayla, including inconsistent separations, raking of other animals, and increased sexual activity with both Kyuquot and Keto. However, with the introduction of Unna in December 2002 (6 year old female), the overall social structure seemed to stabilize somewhat, though she still had periods of inconsistency. In April 2004, three more males (Keet-

11, Tuar-4, and Tekoa-3 years old) were introduced to the social structure. She handled this social change fairly well, and became more and more consistent in all aspects of her behavior.

Kayla is very consistent on all husbandry procedures; including x-rays, tooth drilling, irrigation, measurements, ultrasound, and urine samples. In November 2001, Kayla was artificially inseminated. She proved very consistent on these procedures as well, however, no pregnancy resulted. After giving birth to a female calf in October 2005, Kayla allowed milk samples to be taken several times a day for approximately 6 weeks.

Kayla has a very respectable repertoire of behaviors and seems to enjoy learning new behaviors. She is a good observational learner, as well as a model for other whales. Kayla is a very calm and consistent waterwork animal, performing in single, double, and triple whale waterwork in sessions and shows. She has mastered all current waterwork behaviors, including rocket hops and hydro hops.

She is usually consistent on foreign object retrieval, as she has brought back diamond and engagement rings during shows. However, if a novel stimulus enters the pool, you must be very calm and confident when asking for the retrieval. She did take a hat that entered the pool once, and refused to give it back. Kayla was conditioned to play with buckets while at SW Cleveland. At times, she will grab buckets off the wall and feed herself if they are left in her reach. After a minute or two, she will gladly bring the bucket back to you under control!!

From April through November 2003, blood samples showed elevated progesterone levels, indicating possible pregnancy. During those months, we saw many behavioral changes in Kayla. She displayed some aggressive tendencies towards trainers in a variety of ways, including hosing, fluke splashing, moving her head (mouth open) towards a trainer's hand, and coming out of a line up towards a trainer with her mouth open. These behaviors were all isolated incidents, and occurred during non-waterwork portions of shows. Over the winter, her progesterone levels returned to normal, and her behavior became much more consistent as well.

Kayla became pregnant in the summer of 2004. During the first few months of her pregnancy, Kayla's behavior did become inconsistent once again. However, during the last several months of her pregnancy she was very consistent in all her behavior, and her criteria on most behavior were outstanding. She gave birth after a very short labor on October 9, 2005. Kayla immediately became aggressive with the calf, pushing it against the glass, picking it up in her mouth and tossing it, fluking it out of the pool onto the slideout, pushing it back in, and pushing it up against the gates. The gate to an adjacent back pool was then opened, which she swam through, leaving the calf, allowing the gate to close between them. The calf was removed from the stadium after several hours and Kayla's behavior returned to normal. Recent blood work and ultrasounds have indicated another pregnancy.

In the 7 years that Kayla has been in Texas, we have seen her mature in many different ways. She came in from Ohio as an extremely docile, gentle whale who accepted new trainers very easily, and seemed to enjoy multiple trainers in the water with her. With the many different social and hormonal changes that she has had to overcome, she has been worked by only our few most experienced trainers both in and out of the water. She has become much more discriminatory, and must be worked with confidence. She can be inconsistent at times, though she usually gives important signals prior to performing aggressive behavior. Overall, she has made tremendous strides and has become a very consistent matriarch.

In November of 2006 Kayla moved from San Antonio to Orlando in a transport that also brought Taku to SWT and Ikaika to Marine Land Canada in Ontario. She acclimated very well to the pod of Katina, Nalani, Takara, Trua and Kalina. What seems to socially be the best pairing for her is time either with Kalina or by herself.

Kayla was pregnant for her transport to Florida but shortly after an ultrasound in April that showed no fetal movement she passed a still born male calf. Her health remained strong and she was quickly released for full behavior capabilities. Since that time she has no contact with a breeding male.

Overall, Kayla's transition a year after her transport has been very smooth. She has taken to the role of a subdominant whale, though there are times that she takes opportunities to dominate pools or gate movements. Her waterwork team continues to grow, though we still move very conservatively with her social grouping.

MALIA

(Orcinus orca)

I.D. # SWF-Oc-0701

Sex: Female
Age: 3 yrs.
DOB: 03/12/07
Length: 3.70 meters
Weight: 1,660 lbs
Category: 1

Differentiating Characteristics

Dark markings on roof of mouth

Secondary Reinforcers

- Hose
- Glass interactions
- Ice
- Fish toss
- Barrels
- Tactile
- Balls
- Bubbles
- Sprayers
- Bucket pour

Finds Aversive

- None observed to date

Behavioral Tendencies

- None observed to date

Behavioral Incidents

- None observed to date

Summary

Malia was born on March 12, 2007 and is Taima's 3rd calf with Tilikum. Due to Taima's history of rising calves (see Taima's profile); Malia quickly took to eating fish (4 months) and interacting with trainers. Throughout her life Malia's social groupings have varied. Ranging from living with Takara and Trua with Taima, to living with just Kalina for short periods of time. Malia currently resides with Taima, Kalina, Katina, Nalani, Kayla, and Trua but has also had access to Tilikum with Taima in both show and non-show environments. Malia has had 6 instances of abnormal behavior. The abnormal behavior ranges from lusting to no-movement seizer like states. These abnormal behaviors occur for very short periods of time and usually Taima will scoop her up and snap her out of it to get her swimming again. Malia is currently learning waterwork solo and with the help of Kalina. Malia has shown us her overwhelming willingness to go on with segments of the show around incorrect whales in the show pool.

NALANI

(Orcinus orca)

I.D. #SWF-Oo-0601

Sex: Female
Age: 3 yrs.
DOB: 09/18/06
Length: Unknown
Weight: Approximately 1780 lbs.
Category: 1

Differentiating Characteristics

Yellow-brown coloration
No freckles or birthmarks found to date
Large eyes and bulbous head
Half crescent moon mark on inner, upper mouth

Secondary Reinforcers

- Tactile
- Loofa Brush
- Ice
- Sprayers
- Bucket Pours
- Water Hose
- Feathers
- Boomer Balls and Barrels

Finds Aversive

- None observed to date

Behavioral Tendencies

- None observed to date

Behavioral Incidents

- None observed to date

Summary

Nalani was born on September 18th, 2006. Her parents are Katina and Taku. During the first two months after her birth, social situations sometimes led to displacement by Katina. However, Nalani developed normally and nursed well, in spite of Katina's lack of initial interest in bonding with her. Today, she continues to be an independent and lively calf.

In May of 2007 Nalani began eating solid food and we have slowly increased her base as necessary. However, she will play with her fish on occasion. She has an energetic personality and can sometimes be easily distracted by things occurring in her environment. She maintains good control with her trainers during both shows and sessions. She performs basic waterwork interactions in the slide overs and at slide out. Recently, she has also had short, successful separations from Katina.

As of Summer 2009, Nalani has grown significantly as a whale. Nalani has begun to participate in segments and interactions with all different combinations of whales, even only including the other two calves, Trua and Malia. Of all the calves, Nalani seems to be the most attached and concerned with her mother's whereabouts. Her development and growth is expanding as more individual trainer time interaction is becoming more available. Socially, Nalani has been aggressed on by Taima multiple times since the 7 had been placed all together in late 2008.

TILIKUM

(Orcinus orca)

I.D. #SWF-Oo-9201

Sex: Male
 Age: 27 yr. 8 months
 DOB: 12/81
 Length: 22 ft.
 Weight: 11680 lb.
 Category: 5

Differentiating Characteristics

- Skin rough in appearance especially in area such as lower rostrum, in dorsal, and underneath flukes
- Dorsal fin bends to the left
- Downward curve of the tips of flukes, as well as wearing and abrasions
- Flat tongue
- Head and chin rounded in appearance, very bulbous rostrum
- Pox marks along left side of body, posterior to dorsal fin
- Large indentation in skin on left side of body, just below dorsal fin
- Large indentation in skin on left side of body, just below dorsal fin
- Notch in base of dorsal fin

Secondary Reinforcers

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| • Bridge (whistle) | • Water bucket |
| • Body tactile - group tactile | • Sprayers |
| • Group attention | • Bubbles |
| • Brush tactile | • Fire hose |
| • Fish play | • Barrel |
| • Fish catch | • Kelp |
| • Cart follow with fish toss | • Rope barrel |
| • Visual stimulation | • Ropes |
| • Audible stimulation | • Boomer ball |
| • Watching other whales | • Raspberry game |
| • Variable feed | • Blg Blue disc |
| • Ice cubes | • Fire hose |

Finds Aversive

- Repetition during learning with repetitive incorrect responses
- Prolonged social access to other whales
- Prolonged separation without visual access to other whales, esp. Taima
- Birds stealing his fish
- Too much change

Aggressive Tendencies

- Has negative history with trainers in water
- Please be advised that this whale was involved in the accidental drowning of a trainer at Sealand of the Pacific in 1991 and involved in an incident with a guest in his pool in 1999 at SWF.

Behavioral Incidents

7/6/1999 Drowning -- no specific behavior noted
 2/24/2010 Grabbed pony tail, pulled in water
 Held trainer underwater
 Carry/tow trainer

Summary

Tilikum spent most of his life with two other females at Sealand of the Pacific, Victoria, BC. Both displaced him physically with some regularity. Tilkum, as with many male killer whales, is typically a sub-dominant animal.

Tilikum's training history has been inconsistent for the most part. Tilkum has made substantial progress with learning new behavior and adapting to his new home at Sea World of Florida. During times of frustration due to social stress in the environment, Tilkum has exhibited aggressive behavior by mouthing the stage, vocalizations, tightening body posture, banging gates, a deep fast swim and sometimes lunging toward control trainer. It is important to remember his previous history and potential. He was involved in the accidental drowning of a trainer at Sealand of the Pacific in 1991. He was also involved in an incident in July 1999 resulting with the drowning of a guest in his pool, although his participation is not known.

In his previous facility, Tilkum was very inconsistent with separations. Since his arrival at Sea World of Florida he has become very consistent with separations and has done very well with the reconditioning of his existing repertoire and learning new behaviors. Occasionally, he has displayed possessive behavior of objects and whales in his environment.

Tilkum has also learned several husbandry behaviors and performs them daily with predictable results. The most significant behavior being voluntary semen collection. We utilized socialization with Taku, and more recently, Trua. Tilkum has been successful with semen collections in solo social settings since that time. Tilkum has had an extensive history with being raised on the false bottom for husbandry procedures. He currently is getting ten gallons of gelatin daily to increase his hydration level. Tilkum is also trained on a stomach tube for hydration, as well as trained to drink water from a cup.

On the whole, Tilkum is a very tactile oriented animal and enjoys relationship-building interactions. He is very alert and aware of his environment and therefore, enjoys visual and audible stimulation from trainers.

Tilkum has fathered 12 calves in total. He is the natural father of Kyuquot, Taku, Unna, Sumar, Tuar, Tekoa, Nyar, Ikaika, Skyla, and Malia. Nakai and Kohana were produced through artificial insemination. Most recently, Tilkum was introduced to Talma and her calf on March 25th, 2007, marking his first direct exposure to a newborn calf.

TRUA

(Orclnus orca)

I.D. #SWF-Oo-0501

Sex: Male
Age: 4 yrs.
DOB: 11/23/05
Length: 3.6m
Weight: 2200 lbs.
Category: 2

Differentiating Characteristics

Small white cloudy streak in each eye
Freckles on ventral side between pecs
Freckle on right white eye patch

Secondary Reinforcers

- Ice
- Water sprayers
- Rubdowns – very tactile/tail fluke and pec insertion rubbed
- Tralner attention
- Bucket pour

Finds Aversive

- None observed to date

Behavioral Tendencies

- None observed to date

Behavioral Incidents

- None observed to date

Summary

Trua was born November 23, 2005. His parents are Takara and Taku. Takara was moved to SeaWorld Texas in February 2009. In 2009 Trua was reintroduced with Katina, Nalani, Kalina, Malla, Talma and Kayla. Since Takara's move Trua has been splitting from the group on multiple occasions to A pool. The first few months of 2009 Trua was very focused on the caulking in A pool resulting in us having to remove the entire caulking in A pool. Since his introduction into our super pod Trua has done very well adjusting to the social changes. He has also shown a strong pairing with Kayla.

TEXAS

KEET

(Orcinus orca)

I.D.#SW-Oo-9378

Sex: Male
Age: 17yrs.
DOB: 2/2/1993
Length: 18'6"
Weight: 6700
Category: 3

Differentiating Characteristics

- Notch on right eye patch
- Large scar in left eye patch
- Dorsal fin bends to the right
- Dental work done on LR1-2& 11, LL1-2&11, UR10-11, & UL9-11
- LR2 missing part of tooth on outer edge
- Small eye patches

Secondary Reinforcers

- Bridge (whistle, tone, slap)
- Multiple trainers in the water
- Ice blocks (no longer approved)
- Fish play
- Hose/ Water jet play/ Sprayers
- Full body tactile
- Socialization with other whales
- Overall play
- Variable feed
- Bucket pour
- Toys- plastic barrels, ropes, planters, disk
- Visual stimulation
- Learning new behaviors
- Chew rope
- Cart play
- Ice
- Boomer balls
- Feed through gate(SCUBA and otherwise)
- Slideout play
- Planet ball
- Watching divers through gates
- SCUBA

Finds Aversive

- Getting stuck in slide outs
- Displacement from more dominant whales

Behavioral Tendencies

- None observed to date

Behavioral Incidents

- None observed to date

Summary

Keet was born on February 2, 1993 to Kalina and Kotar. He was the first second generation zoo born killer whale in the world, and Sea World's first male calf. He was very independent from his mother and progressed early in his interactions with trainers. He would stay with his own trainer at 4 months of age and demonstrated numerous land-based, husbandry, and waterwork behaviors by 9 months of age.

Kalina (Keet's mother) was moved to Sea World Orlando in October 1994. Kalina and Keet still showed a close bond at the time of the move. After the move, Keet interacted very well with all other whales, but especially Katerina (a young female). When Katerina passed away in May 1999, Keet was the subject of

increased displacement and overt aggression from Haida and Kyuquot. During this time, Keet began to avoid separations into pools with the other whales by leaving control and regurgitating. Keet continues to be the subdominant whale, regardless of the social structure. He has on occasion been raked by other animals to the point that he will shiver. This behavior has been seen on several occasions, and usually subsides after a few days.

In November 1999, Keet was moved from SW San Antonio to SW San Diego, and then on to SW Cleveland a few months later. Keet moved back to SWSD in February 2001. He acclimated well to each of these new environments very quickly, and in San Diego, became the most sexually active male there. Keet moved back to SWSA in April 2004. He has currently sired 2 calves, Kalia in San Diego, and Halyn in San Antonio. Keet is an extremely reliable animal except when one of the females appears to be cycling. In these cases, he simply refuses to leave the female.

Keet has a very positive history in learning new behaviors. As a young whale, he responded very well to SWACS and had a very strong history with target training, as well as being a good observational learner. He has become opportunistic in the grabbing of some objects, so it is imperative to be very careful with any and all target work, and/or secondary reinforcers, with him. In the past few years, Keet has had the opportunity to mouth and bite targets on a few occasions. He did ingest the end of a target (ball and pole) once in San Diego when a target was left over the pool as an EED.

Keet has been a strong waterwork animal from a very early age. He is proficient in solo, double, and triple whale waterwork, and is an extremely calm and reliable show animal, often performing when other whales will not. It is imperative however to keep his sessions and shows unpredictable, as he has been known to occasionally avoid separations back into pools with other whales after long sessions, especially when there are social problems. He will generally split from control and regurgitate as an avoidance behavior in these situations.

Keet is very consistent in all aspects of husbandry behaviors including tooth drilling, irrigation, blood samples, blow plates and cultures, weights, and measurements. Artificial insemination behaviors were started with him while he was in San Diego, and we resumed working them in September 2009. We have since collected several good semen samples from him. After working SC with him, we are very careful in any and all interactions with him, and any waterwork interactions must be at least 24 hours after collection.

Keet accepts new trainers very well. He responds well to secondary reinforcement, often with more energy than when reinforced with primary. Keet will often take the opportunity to regurgitate after being reinforced with primary, so it is imperative to be proactive in all situations in which he receives primary. His criteria on most behaviors tend to deteriorate quickly when he is not worked with confidence and reinforced effectively.

Keet has been an excellent candidate for introductions with new animals. Taku (13 year old male) came in from SWO in November 2006, and was introduced to Keet first. He was also introduced to Halyn when she was about 1 and ½ years old. He was the first male to be introduced to Takara and her calf as well. He has proven to be extremely tolerant and his behavior has been very consistent.

Overall, Keet is an extremely calm and consistent animal, both in his land based, and especially waterwork behaviors. Although Keet can be a challenge to motivate, he is very reliable and will often perform when the other whales will not. However, we will continue to be very diligent in all water interactions with Keet, as he is a maturing, breeding male.

KYUQUOT (Orcinus orca)

I.D.#SW-Oo-9377

Sex: Male
Age: 18
D.O.B.: 12/24/91
Length: 20'6"
Weight: 8120
Category: 4

Differentiating Characteristics

- Large, squared off pectoral flippers
- No teeth drilled, small chip on posterior edge of LL7; Extensive erosion and yellowing of lower teeth and back upper teeth at and below gum line
- Dorsal fin leans prominently to the right
- Bulbous rostrum
- Large head and "jowel" area
- Large, wide eye patches

Secondary Reinforcers

- Fish play
- Hose/ sprayer play
- Tongue and mouth tactile
- Body tactile, especially on peduncle area
- Bucket splash
- Planters
- Barrels
- Jungle balls
- Planet ball with and without fish
- Visual stimulation
- Audible stimulation
- Learning new behaviors
- Show sequence/ environmental changes
- Rope/ Fire hose
- Cart follow
- Ice blocks, Ice cubes
- Kelp
- Waterwork
- Slideout play
- SCUBA through gate
- Jell-O
- Brush
- Hoop
- Ice pour, ice and water pour

Finds Aversive

- Major environmental changes
- Being away from females or other males being with females, particularly when a female is cycling.

Behavioral Tendencies

- In August 2003, during the "hotdog" portion of the show, Ky refused to let a trainer exit the pool. He did not become aggressive, but refused callback tones and slaps, and would not allow the trainer to leave

the pool. The trainer was able to get close enough to the glass to pull himself out very quickly, and Ky then proceeded to fast swim around the pool, followed by sliding out at stage.

- In July 2004, Ky refused a Rocket hop during a show, then repeated it well. However, Ky then refused to allow the trainer to exit the pool. He then proceeded to swim over the trainer, blocking any exit from the pool for 2-3 minutes. He refused several callback attempts, including tones, hand slaps, and attempts at control by trainers in various positions around the pool. Once the trainer was close to the middle of the pool, Ky then calmed down, finally drifting close to stage, where the trainer was able to quickly exit. During the whole incident, Ky never once opened his mouth on the trainer.

Behavioral Incidents

8/1/2003 Blocked trainer
7/23/2004 Swam over / dunked

Summary

Ky was born at Sealand of the Pacific on December 24, 1991 to Haida and sired by Tilikum. He was moved to SWSA with Haida on January 8, 1993. At the time of transfer, he was weaned, but completely untrained. To date, he has developed a large repertoire of husbandry, land based, and waterwork behaviors. He learns very quickly, and is an excellent observational learner, as well as a patient teacher. During periods of low activity, he will often softly bump his melon along the side of the pool.

Ky retained a very strong bond with Haida throughout the first 9 years of his life. After Haida's passing in August 2001, Ky assumed the subdominant role within the social structure. When Winnie passed away in April 2002, Ky became increasingly ostracized from the group, receiving many rake marks from Kayla and Keto. Since the introduction of Unna (6 year old female), the social structure has stabilized somewhat, with Ky and Unna pairing up often. However, he is still often ostracized from the group, so it is very important to reinforce the group together. Ky will occasionally leave control prior to the end of sessions when he is with the group, making it important for sessions to be unpredictable. He will also sometimes refuse control to allow separations back into the group.

In the past, Ky had been known to discriminate against trainers, although in the past few years he has proven to accept new trainers very well, as long as he is conditioned with confidence and reinforced effectively. He responds very well to a variety of different secondary reinforcers, often with more energy than when reinforced with primary. Ky seems to respond very well to learning new behaviors, both land-based and waterwork related.

Prior to July 2004, Ky had been an extremely consistent show animal, especially in the waterwork portions of the show. He would often perform the lead role in shows, and participate in single, double, and triple whale waterwork. He had a history of occasionally refusing behaviors that often preceded other animals coming into the pool, mainly when social problems were present. During summer 2003, this avoidance behavior became more prevalent, and also more unpredictable. He began refusing waterwork behaviors in many different contexts, but always had a very consistent response to the callback tone. In August 2003, he refused to let a trainer exit the pool prior to the "romp" portion of the show. On this occasion, he refused all callback attempts by the control trainer and also refused points from the waterwork trainer. These included multiple slaps, callback tones, points by the trainer, and attempts to be pec-pushed or foot pushed to the sides of the pool. He never made any aggressive motions towards the trainer, and Ky finally allowed him close enough to the glass for him to make a very quick exit. After this occasion, we limited the waterwork done with Ky to only the most experienced trainers, heavily reinforcing all behavior allowing the trainer to exit the pool. Over the spring and first summer months of 2004, he proved to be a reliable waterwork and show animal again, although obviously we were very diligent with all his waterwork interactions. In late July 2004, during the hotdog portion of the show, he again refused to allow a trainer to exit the pool. He had refused a rocket hop, repeated it correctly, and then refused a haul out. After several callback attempts, he then proceeded to swim over the trainer several times, blocking any exit from the pool for 2-3 minutes. In the years since this incident, we have done only limited waterwork sessions with him. Before any waterwork has been performed, all social interactions have been favorable, and any

waterwork done other than the med pool has been with another compatible whale present. All sessions in the back pools have been water desensitization only in the past few years. All waterwork with Ky has been suspended at present.

As we respect the fact that Ky is a mature male, we will continue to be extremely diligent in any and all situations with him. Overall, Ky is a very gentle natured animal who responds best to variability

SAKARI(Orcinus orca)

I.D. # I.D. #SWT-Oo-1076

Sex:

Female

Age:

5.5 Months

DOB:

01/07/2010

Length:

Weight:

Differentiating Characteristics

- Small "bubble" on lower front of right eye patch
- Straight dorsal fin

Secondary Reinforcers

- Ice cubes
- Tactile
- Water hose, buckets, splashing
- Brush
- Play at glass and slide out
- Planters
- Barrels

Finds Aversive

- Takara has shown an aversion to trainers touching and/or holding Sakari's tail flukes.

Aggressive Tendencies

- None to date.

Summary

Sakari is Takara's third calf and was sired by Tilikum. She was born at Sea World San Antonio on January 7, 2010. She bonded with Takara very quickly and began nursing within the first 14 hours. She began moving through gates with Takara at about 2 weeks of age and was introduced to Unna (13 year old female) at 2 weeks. The 3 quickly swam together and Takara even began allowing Sakari to interact with Unna directly within 24 hours. Keet (16 year old male) was introduced after approximately 1 month, and that introduction also went very smoothly. After 3 months she was then introduced to Ky and then Tuar, all with Takara and Unna in the pool at the time.

Sakari began allowing tactile from trainers at almost 2 months of age and has since become more and more interactive. She has learned hand targets and has started learning basic body exam behavior. She began playing with fish at approximately 3 months and occasionally eats them, yet is still nursing often. She seems to enjoy playing with EEDs, water hoses, and watching people through the glass

TAKARA

(Orcinus orca)

I.D. #SWF-Oo-9126

Sex: Female
Age: 18 yrs.
DOB: 7/9/91
Length: 17 ft. 3 in.
Weight: 4620
Category: 3

Differentiating Characteristics

- Discolored patch on chin
- Large eye patches
- Pointed rostrum
- Short and narrow
- Curved up pectoral flippers
- Straight dorsal fin

Secondary Reinforcers

- Ice cubes and ice blocks
- Tactile
- Water hose, buckets, spray
- Being pushed or pulled by pecs and flukes
- Creativity in sessions
- Interactions/sessions with other whales (especially in water work sessions)
- Fish toss
- Retrieval of objects
- Play at glass and slide out
- Play toys, rope, mirror, lld toss, visual moving objects

Finds Aversive

- While in San Diego, Takara tried to assert herself towards Orkid, Splash, Ulises and Corky. This increased in magnitude when Kasatka was present.
- Takara accepts new trainers well, especially if they are creative. She tends to lose interest when not challenged mentally.
- When Takara becomes distressed, she has a tendency to split and fast swim. Other animals, including her calves, will usually avoid her. When emitting this behavior, she is not easily turned around.

Behavioral Tendencies

- Since around the age of five, she has shown a tendency to become vocal before and during night shows. We have also seen this behavior when her calves are in separate pools. She emits short, hard vocals.
- Takara has rolled trainers off perimeter behaviors.
- Takara began to get very aggressive towards Kalina in 2006.

Behavioral Incidents

7/30/1995 Swam over trainer
3/9/1999 Came out at trainer

Summary

Takara was born on July 9, 1991 in San Diego. There, she enjoyed time swimming and interacting with all the whales. On May 3, 2002 Takara gave birth to her first calf, Kohana, making her the second killer whale in the world to be successfully artificially inseminated. In 2004, Takara (and Kohana) moved to SeaWorld

Orlando. On November 23, 2005, Takara gave birth to her second calf, Trua. Kohana was moved to Tenerife, Spain to live in Loro Parque in February of 2006.

Behaviorally, Takara has a history of running and playing with gates. At times, she also displays very "laid-back," somewhat disinterested behavior.

Takara seems to enjoy learning and she picks up on new behaviors well. She mimics novel behavior that she observes from other whales and also comes up with original behaviors of her own. She enjoys double whale and two trainer ballets and is typically very energetic in the water. Takara is very willing to retrieve or give up foreign objects. She is curious about her surroundings and enjoys playing with trainers, other whales, objects or EEDs in her environment.

In Florida, Takara was consistently vying for dominance and showed very aggressive behavior toward Kalina and later showed aggression toward Taima's calf Malia.

Takara was transported to Texas February 2009 and has, by all indications, assumed the dominant role in this social structure. She gave birth to her third calf on January 7, 2010 and had displayed strong parenting skills with this calf. Delivery was rather quick at 52 minutes. Takara passed the placenta within 8 hours and began nursing within an hour of two of that. She swam immediately and constantly with the calf, keeping her from the wall and other potentially harmful pool structures such as the glass and gates until the calf demonstrated more developed motor skills. Takara has nursed well and consistently.

Takara has been comfortable with the introduction of first Unna and later Keet in with her and the calf

TUAR

(Orcinus orca)

I.D. #SWF-Oo-9901

Sex: Male
 Age: 10
 DOB: 6/22/99
 Length: 16'6"
 Weight: 4400
 Category: 3

Differentiating Characteristics

- Dorsal fin leans slightly to left
- Teeth- LL1-7 and LR1-7 drilled, some wear on lower teeth; Cracked upper tooth in left side of jaw
- Small scar on chin
- Small indentation behind blowhole
- Light areas on body noticeably yellow in tint

Secondary Reinforcers

- Body tactile
- Brush tactile/play
- Visual stimulation
- Individual ice cubes
- Water jets/sprayers
- Jell-O
- Balls
- Planters
- Barrels
- Ball half
- Fish toss
- Sildeout play
- Cart follows
- Bubbles
- Umbrella
- Kelp
- Trainer follow at glass
- Disk

Finds Aversive

- Major environmental changes

Behavioral Tendencies

- While trainer was retrieving article from back of mouth, Tuar clamped down on trainers arm and held tight for several moments.
- Involved in one swim over during Tuar/ Tekoa waterwork while in FL. He did respond to recall after two attempts.
- Since being in Texas, Tuar has opened his mouth towards trainers on a few occasions while in the water with him. This behavior seems to present itself when sequences are predictable, and have been during solo waterwork only.
- Tuar opened and closed his mouth around a trainer's leg in April 2007 after a dive in prior to the ballet sequence of the show. No injury occurred.

Behavioral Incidents

4/6/2007 Mouthed leg

Summary

Tuar was born June 22, 1999 at Sea World Orlando to Kalina and sired by Tilikum. He is the third calf of Kalina. He learned many behaviors at a high rate through observational and independent learning.

In Florida, Tuar progressed quickly and made huge strides in waterwork. He performed hug spy hops, fast swim rides, and stand-ons, along with strong playtime sequences. In April 2004, he and Tekoa (3 year old male) both moved to Sea World San Antonio. He was a little slow to acclimate to the new environment, but

began eating full base within 2 days, and doing solo waterwork within a week. Tuar became a very reliable show animal fairly quickly, and his waterwork repertoire is extensive.

Tuar exhibited extensive tooth rubbing once moved to Texas, and has had his LL1-7, and LR1-7 drilled. Tuar has been seen on multiple occasions picking at paint at the bottom of pools, and also squirting water at paint at the sides of the pool. Tuar is very consistent on all husbandry procedures, including tooth drilling, irrigation, blood samples, blow cultures, and med pool separations. In February 2010, it was believed that he ingested a foreign object, and his control and attitude during an endoscopy of his digestive tract and stomach were outstanding. The object was not found.

Tuar can be an extremely environmentally sensitive whale. His control can be poor, as well as his eating when there is an environmental change, such as water tights going into the pool, water level being high or low, cranes moving in and out of the stadium, etc.. Tuar has generally been the slowest of our whales to acclimate to any new environmental stimulus, though he has made definite strides in this area.

Tuar is an immature male and exhibits typical behavior of other males we have observed around this age. As he matures, he exhibits more sexual activity than in the past, and can be less predictable at times. We have only the most experienced trainers in the water with him, and are extremely diligent in any water interactions with him. When Tuar has access to females without another male in the environment, he will often refuse control to allow social structure changes. It is imperative to effectively reinforce any and all social structure changes when he is in these situations.

Overall, Tuar is a high energy, very playful whale who can be a reliable show animal when the environment and social structure are stable, though tight control and strict criteria are necessary to keep him behaviorally sharp.

UNNA

(Orcinus orca)

I.D. #SWF-Oo-9601

Sex: Female
Age: 13yrs.
DOB: 12/27/96
Length: 17'
Weight: 4130
Category: 3

Differentiating Characteristics

- Short straight dorsal fin
- Teeth- LL1-4 and LR1-5 drilled, some wear on lower front teeth
- Small circular scar on lower jaw

Secondary Reinforcers

- Body tactile
- Brush tactile/play
- Bucket splash
- Visual stimulation
- Ice cubes
- Water jets/sprayers
- Rope
- Fire hose
- Jell-O
- Tire roller
- Balls
- Air hose
- Planters
- Barrels
- Ball half
- Fish toss
- Slideout play
- Cart follows
- Bubbles
- Umbrella
- SCUBA feed through gate
- Kelp
- Hoop
- Disk

Finds Aversive

- Major environmental changes

Behavioral Tendencies

- None observed to date

Behavioral Incidents

- None observed to date

Summary

Unna is Katina's fourth calf and was sired by Tilikum. She was born December 27, 1996 at Sea World Orlando. On December 7, 2003, she moved to Sea World San Antonio, joining Kayla (14 yr old female), Keto (8 yr old male), and Kyuquot (11 yr old male). She was introduced to the group and acclimated fairly quickly, eating full base within 24 hours.

Unna's learning initially focused on a great amount of observational learning. With a delayed focus on some of the basics of training, Unna sometimes has trouble with generalizing concepts. However, she has shown much progress as we continue to focus on basic learning concepts and tools of training. Unna's energetic nature requires continual focus on calm demeanor both in and out of the water.

Her waterwork development has shown much progress, as she performs in single, double, and triple whale interactions, in sessions and shows. She does occasionally tend to discriminate on trainers that do not participate in waterwork with her, and may show this by refusing points and/or separations. Unna is very consistent on callbacks, and slow perimeter desense. Throughout Unna's waterwork development, we have occasionally seen her opening her mouth slightly on various foot push behaviors (including porpoises, step offs, and spy hops), therefore it is very important to be aware of this when bridging any type of foot push behavior with her.

Since arriving at SWSA, Unna has had a few tooth problems. Her LL1-2 and LR 2-4 have required drilling. Behaviors that have precursored tooth issues which have required drilling have been low criteria on aerials and poor separations.

In 2005, blood samples showed that Unna began cycling for the first time. Throughout this time period, we have seen increased discrimination towards trainers, as well as occasional aggression towards the other whales, especially the older males. Since seeing some of these behaviors, we have begun limiting those working her to the more experienced trainers, and have seen drastic improvement. We will continue to be very diligent with all her interactions as she matures.

Unna became pregnant in 2005, yet was unable to carry the fetus to term. Her health has been compromised since this time, and has been on medication most of the time since. She will occasionally refuse food, especially icy fish and/or capelin. Since February 2009 when Takara (17 year old female) joined our social structure, we have limited Unna's access to the males during her estrus period.

Separations can be a challenge for Unna at times, particularly separations into the med pool after aversive events (injections, endoscopy, etc.), and sometimes separations into the back pools after shows when she has not had access for periods of time. Unna must be worked with confidence and reinforced effectively and variably in order to gain her trust with separations in general.

Overall, Unna is a very good natured, energetic animal who responds well to many different types of reinforcers and can be extremely reliable, performing often even when other whales will not.