



900 ANIMAL PROFILES

This section refers to killer whale animal profiles. Each profile provides vital statistics and behavior history for each killer whale. The section is listed alphabetically by location and then by animal name. Team members who have questions regarding these profiles should contact a member of management.

CALIFORNIA

CORKY (Orclnus orca) I.D. # SWC Oo-8727

Sex: Female
Age: 45 (estimate)
DOB: 12/64 (estimate)
Length: 19 Ft. 8 In.
Weight: 8100 lbs.
Category: 3

Differentiating Characteristics

- Some "rakes" on peduncle area and many round blemishes
- Very distinct, tall straight dorsal fin
- Clouded right eye - some visual limitations
- Worn teeth on lower and upper jaw. Many decayed and discolored.
- Notch in her left fluke from 8/95.

Secondary Reinforcers

- Tactile, especially on peduncle, pecs and base of dorsal - enjoys being rubbed with scrub brush
- Waterwork
- Sprayers
- Ice cubes and ice blocks
- "B" pool (back pool at stadium)
- Bucket of water poured in her mouth (sometimes)
- Seems to enjoy small games like hide n' seek
- Play in slide out
- Pec grab play
- Walking on her back
- Seems to enjoy playtimes and relates especially if in a pool with no other whales

Finds Aversive

- Facial tactile (sometimes)
- Tense social situations
- Going too overboard with variability/creativity
- Unknown or unfamiliar situations

Behavioral Tendencies

- Prevents you from exiting the water by rostrum "blocking"
- Mouthed trainers ponytail

Behavioral Incidents

7/28/1990 Pushed mid-section of trainer
6/30/1994 Pushed trainer

Observed Precursors

- When Corky becomes frustrated or confused she may squirt her trainer (this is very rare).
- Loud high-pitched vocals

Miscellaneous

- After large food amounts, her following high-energy behavior (esp. breach) will usually lack in good criteria especially her take-offs.
- Corky has always been a submissive animal.
- Corky appears to regurgitate her food in response to boredom, confusion, or avoidance. She will exhale, drop her head, and apparently regurgitate for about 2-10 seconds. Also will regurgitate knowing when a consistent pause will occur.
- Corky has had six births – none of which have survived.
- She tends to get antsy when ignored.
- Although she dislikes difficult social situations is very good at responding and staying with her trainer throughout interactions involving social problems.
- Tends to want to push or be fast moving and sometimes needs the "slow and gentle" rewarded and focused on.

Summary

Corky sometimes will have training sessions where she fails repeatedly at seemingly easy behaviors that she already knows. Usually the best course of action to take is to go on to something different, or end the session and try again later.

Corky is partial to B pool and E pool. One of the first signs that there is an imbalance between her food intake and her behavior criteria is her reluctance to separate away from either of the two pools. Corky's passive personality turns into an almost complete "shut down" when she is with Ullses unless Kasatka is present.

Corky has lived in a controlled environment for 33 years. Eighteen years were spent at Marineland with Orky, a large male killer whale. In 1987 when Corky was acquired, she was primarily a food-motivated animal. Since that time, her acceptance of secondary reinforcers has greatly increased. Corky's interest in non-food interaction such as play, relationship, and socials still needs work, but has shown a steady improvement.

Behaviorally, Corky is a very good animal to work with. She is slower to comprehend new behaviors and concepts but once she understands what is expected of her she maintains excellent energy and criteria. She is an ideal animal for new trainers to work with due to her consistent demeanor and reliable behavior.

In 2006, after a good playtime session including waterwork in "A" pool, while sitting at stage with a few trainers next to her, she began to mouth a trainer's ponytail. She corrected quickly once asked by a trainer on stage to sit "heads up".

Since 2007, we have seen a change in Corky's overall performance in regards to waterwork and Sd's. We are not sure if this is due to lighting changes, vision changes, or age. We have seen these changes in Corky in all pools and in day/night interactions. Being very deliberate with Sd's (wet and dry) seems to have helped her improve in all areas.

Corky still seems to enjoy "training" new trainers. She responds favorably to these types of situations both wet and dry.

As of 2008, We still do not put Corky and Ulises together in any situation without Kasatka having access to one of them, in the last several years, we have taken more of an opportunity to have them together for short periods of time (gating) and have even worked them from stage together (with Kasatka) during certain show sequences.

KALIA

(Orcinus orca)

I.D.# SWC000426F

Sex: Female
Age: 6 yrs.
DOB: 12/21/04
Length: 9' 9"
Weight: 1825 lbs
Category: 2

Differentiating Characteristics

- Four dots in her left eye patch
- Black dot on tongue
- Dorsal fin similar to Kasatka's

Secondary Reinforcers

- Hose play
- Gelatin
- Fire hoses
- Leaf play
- Warm water pour
- Hard packed snow balls
- Water sprayers
- Barrel/buoy ball/ mirror
- Belly rubbed
- Tactile/tongue tactile/roof of mouth
- Ice cubes
- Bucket splash in mouth
- Fish catch
- Playing with Nakai and Sumar
- Watching people through acrylic
- Underwater jets
- Playing with gates
- Pec grab play
- Sliding on slide outs
- Stuffed animals
- Being held or dragged by flukes

Finds Aversive

- Being separated from Kasatka for long periods of time.

Behavioral Tendencies

- Still learning water etiquette. Can be very pushy in the water.
- Has shown interest in trainer's socks and feet when in the water or slide outs

Behavioral Incidents

- None observed to date.

Summary

Kalia was born December 21, 2004. she is Kasatka's third calf and the first calf sired by Keet. Kalia was a bit more stand-offish than other calves and stayed very close to Kasatka for the first six months of her life. At 6 ½ months old, Kalia became very ill. She was lifted in the med pool everyday for 5 weeks and received daily injections and blood draws every couple of days. Due to this set back, Kalia was apprehensive with trainers and would hang back a bit.

Finally at about nine months old, Kalia came out of her shell and began participating regularly with trainers and finding it reinforcing. She sep's from her mom consistently at nine months of age. She began eating solid food consistently at ten months and at 11 months she is a learning machine.

Kalia has gained trust in her trainers and seems to genuinely enjoy working and playing with us. She seems to get along with all of the whales and has no trouble being with any of them in various situations. We should see a lot from this wonderful little whale in the future.

As of March 2008, Kalia has spent most of her life on and off medication. In the last 3 months, however, we have seen an improvement in her blood and has been off all medication. Since this time, we also have noticed an increase in her awareness. This has given us an opportunity to move forward with her waterwork training and she should be doing segments of shows by summer. She is also progressing very well in all other aspects of training.

We are currently trying to put weight on Kalia by increasing her base. She is now eating 40lbs and we hope to increase this steadily over the next couple of months. In the past, as we increased her base, we would notice a decrease in motivation or she would play/spit fish. She would often become ill and as a consequence we would have to lower her base. As a result, her weight gain was very slow. We still see Kalia nursing from Kasatka regularly.

Kalia has learned how to catch birds and is often seen regurgitating fish in order to bait them. She learned this technique from Nakai. She will often try to slide up on ledges or slideouts to get the birds.

She still enjoys most EED's and does not seem to be motivated by primary reinforcement alone.

In 2007, we started to notice an increase in her gate running. She would go to the closing gate and sit there until just before it latched and then hit it to stop it from closing correctly. This has decreased in frequency but she has figured out how to play with them by wedging her head between the gate and wall. She doesn't do this very often as she still isn't very big. She will split from control from time to time to play with a gate that another animal is already playing with.

KASATKA

(Orcinus orca)

I.D.# SWC Oo-7804

Sex: Female
Age: 34 yrs. (estimate)
Length: 17 Ft. 4 In.
Weight: 4700 lbs.
DOB: 12/75 (estimate)
Category: 4

Differentiating Characteristics

- Fuzzy edges on white eye patches and black freckle on left eye patch
- Thin narrow rostrum
- Missing three teeth on lower back right jaw
- Black spot on tongue
- Dorsal fin bends slightly to the left with a small notch in the trailing (posterior) edge
- Large notch in right tail fluke blade

Secondary Reinforcers

- Hose play
- Water jets
- Fish catch
- Tactile
- Barrel play
- Tongue tactile
- Bucket pour/splash
- Slide out play
- Being w/other whales
- Retrieve
- Mirror
- Racing w/trainer
- Pec grab play
- Target touching/tactile
- Fluke rubs

Finds Aversive

- Being separated from other whales/calf
- Hard slaps on her head
- Multiple trainer switches w/o primary reinforcement
- Maintenance or construction workers around pool area
- Machinery or hammering
- Perceived aggression from other trainers towards her control trainer (i.e. horseplay/wrestling)
- New environmental stimuli (that she's never seen before) put in pool
- Being alone for long periods of time
- Low tolerance for trainer failure during waterwork

Behavioral Tendencies

- Some mouthing after several control switches occur (during waterwork)
- Pull booties off trainer's feet
- Grab dive gear
- May mouth feet when presenting foot push SD if trainer does not pay close attention to precursors.
- Has shown aggression without any noticeable precursor except separation from calf.
- Bites and rakes other sub dominant whales especially if they are interacting with her calf in a perceived negative way.
- Kasatka's minor aggression bouts are seen more often when social problems occur with other whales.
- Squirts at workers around the pool who make too much noise.
- Has left trainers in the water and sat at gates or did fast swims around perimeter
- Grabbed a trainer by the foot and held him under for several moments at a time without a response to a stage call.

- Swam over a net
- Has squirted trainers/guest when agitated
- Has squirted trainers walking over gates/securing gates/near poolside after failed gates or when frustrated.

Behavioral Incidents

4/8/1989	Mouthed leg
9/31/1989	Mouthed feet (booty)
7/6/1990	Mouthed thigh (Hydro)
7/31/1991	Grabbed foot (termed Jaw popped on foot in IR) Fluked trainers back
10/11/1992	Mouthed foot
4/25/1993	Mouthed feet and legs (booty) (Hydro)
7/15/1993	Mouthed feet and legs (booty) (Hydro) Dunked trainer – grabbed knee Dunked trainer – grabbed foot (booty) (Hydro)
6/12/1999	Mouth open lunge at TR
10/18/2004	SCUBA Mouthed swim fins/gear
11/29/2006	Grabbed calf (Rocket Hop) Dunked trainer – grabbed knee Held trainer under water
3/18/2008	Came out at Trainer (Land)
9/10/2008	Came out at trainer/squirted (Land)

Observed Precursors

- Emits minor aggressive behavior when frustrated such as quick head movements, jaw pops and some snapping of the jaw and sliding out of the water to challenge strangers.
- Signs of Kasatka being frustrated are high-pitched vocalizations, fast swimming around pool and/or back breaches and banging on gates.
- Sinking out in water when coming to trainer.
- Strange vocals when coming to trainer in water.

Summary

Kasatka has been at all of the SeaWorld parks. She seems to enjoy interacting w/people but quickly recognizes the inconsistency of inexperienced trainers. Examples of this are substandard criteria, behavior other than those asked for, neutral response to trainers, running gates, playing with food, leaving the trainer, slow or no response to bridges, floating several feet away from the trainer and slow returns.

After establishing a relationship with Kasatka, most find her a great animal to interact with. She appears to enjoy rubdowns especially on her tail flukes, both dorsal and ventral. Kasatka will seek attention from trainers, by following them around the pool, slapping her pectoral flippers, squirting water/fish, and vocalizing or by presenting a body part such as a pectoral flipper or tail fluke. Kasatka's aggressive incidents with trainers in the water seemed to occur after trainer switches with no or minimal reinforcement, or when she was separated from her calf and her calf was in distress. The aggressive behavior is usually a light mouthing on the feet or legs. She has at times demonstrated more intense physical aggressive behavior.

Kasatka's overall medical history has been good. She is calm and relaxed on husbandry behaviors including the stretcher. Kasatka's social status changed a great deal when she came to San Diego where she became the dominant whale for the first time. Kasatka would demonstrate this by splitting from her trainer and "gathering up Corky and Orkid." Over time, physical shows of dominance have decreased greatly. Overall, Kasatka seems to enjoy spending time with other whales and works well with Corky and Orkid. Kasatka will physically assert her dominance over other whales by biting and raking them. She has learned to catch Sea

Gulls. She does this sporadically and may eat them. She will retrieve birds after catching them but more often than not she pulls them apart if another whale is present.

On 7/9/91, Kasatka gave birth to a female calf, named Takara. Kasatka is a protective mother and enjoys being with her calf. When she would be separated from Takara at night, they both spent 90% of their time on opposite sides of the gate. Since Takara's birth, Kasatka's aggression towards trainers in the water increased. Her waterwork relationships with her trainers are very much dependent upon the whereabouts of Takara. She enjoys being with all the male killer whales however; she will displace them as well. She is receptive to Ulises, when in estrus or in a large group setting, otherwise she displaces him at times more than the other males.

Kasatka was the first killer whale in the world to be artificially inseminated and gave birth to Nakai on September 1, 2001

Kasatka gave birth to her third calf, Kalia, on December 21, 2004. Keet sired this calf.

On November 29th, 2006 Kasatka aggressed on a trainer during a Houdini run (rocket hop) in a show and didn't respond to several stage calls. She grabbed him by the foot and surfaced several times. She eventually swam over the net which was used to help separate the trainer from her.

Kasatka has had a few incidences where she left her trainer in the water to sit at a gate (usually at the pool where Nakai or Kalia were) or did fast swims around the pool until responding to a stage call or being picked up by another trainer. In 1999, after her calf, Takara, split to a back pool during a show, Kasatka left her trainer in the water and began to fast swim around the perimeter, and She then attempted to grab the trainer by the feet before he was pulled out of the pool by the spotter trainer. No stage call was attempted.

In October of 2004, a trainer was attempting to SCUBA dive in E pool with Nakai and Kasatka. He did not get approval to dive with swim fins. He may have brushed her with his fins and she became aggressive. She eventually responded to a hand slap stage call.

As of 2008, Kasatka's tolerance of loud machinery has improved but she will still get agitated if in a pool immediately adjacent to the construction.

Kasatka has squirted at nearby trainers trying to cross/secure gates after a failed gate. She will also squirt guests as they leave the stadium if she is agitated or has just failed a gate.

As of 2008, Kasatka still maintains her dominancy among the 7 whales at SWC. She still will displace all the whales from time to time as well as her calves. The only male she is currently able to be with over night, with the exception of Nakai, is Sumar.

Due to her incident in 2006, we are out of the water with her until further notice. We have, as of 3/2008, started approximating some general waterwork behaviors with a trainer behind a gate. We will continue this training which will include stage calls. She has responded favorably

NAKAI

(Orcinus orca)

I.D. #SWC-Oo-0127

Sex: Male
Age: 8 yrs.
D.O.B.: 9/01/01
Length: 12'ft. 8" in.
Weight: 3350 lbs
Category: 3

Differentiating Characteristics

- Bright eyes
- Dorsal fin has a slight bend in trailing edge similar to Kasatka
- Has a grey/black discoloration on his back in front of his dorsal fin and birthmark on lower front jaw

Secondary Reinforcers

- Water play
- Ice cubes
- EED's
- Tactile
- Energetic trainers
- Targets
- Young whales his age
- Water hose
- Brush
- Watching people through glass
- Learning new behavior

Finds Aversive

- Being alone or separated from Kasatka for an extended amount of time
- Repetition of failure in learning situations
- Taking away birds without being under stimulus control

Behavioral Tendencies

- Can be pushy
- May slide out on stage or do a stage slide while out of control.

Behavioral Incidents

- None observed to date.

Summary

Nakai was the first killer whale to be conceived through artificial insemination. His mother Kasatka was impregnated through semen collected from Tillikum. He was born on September 1, 2001 at 8:50 p.m. he was born head first, this is only the second time this has occurred at a SeaWorld park. He is a very independent whale and started to accept trainers at around 18 days and at three months, he began to play with fish and showed interest in eating them. He is a very quick learner. Nakai enjoys most EED's and playing with young animals like Sumar and Kohana. He has been able to handle different situations when separated from Kasatka at only a few months of age. He has been performing water work in shows without Kasatka since he was 18 months old.

Nakai has become an integral part of our waterwork team of animals. He can perform all aspects of the show. He recently, 2/2008, started performing hydro hops in shows. Nakai, on occasion, has left trainers in the water to sit at a gate. He has even baited birds while on a perimeter with a trainer on his back. His

frequency of baiting birds has increased dramatically in the last year. He will regurgitate fish and bait them in all pools, this includes pelicans. He will even slide out or stage slide to get them and has been very successful. He does have a hard time leaving birds in a pool to go to another pool. He has had a bird removed from close proximity by a veterinarian while not under stimulus control. He was very agitated at this and began to swim quickly around the pool while also emitting high pitched vocals.

In certain situations, upon repetitious failures, Nakai will become frustrated and has left trainers to fast swim around the pool, sit at a gate or become very vocal.

Nakai will displace Ulises and Sumar in many social situations but enjoys being with them as well.

In the past, Nakai would run gates fairly often and play with them until they could be chained or secured. This has decreased in frequency but if he does run a gate he will probably play with it. He will sit at the bottom of the gate and prevent it from opening entirely by wedging his head between the gate and the wall.

One of Nakai's challenges is being alone for extended periods of time. He has been alone at night but the frequency is very low.

Overall, Nakai enjoys a variety of reinforcement and trainers with a lot of energy. He has become very good with new trainers both in the water and dry. He enjoys learning new behavior and is a quick to pick things up.

ORKID**(Orcinus orca)**

I.D.# SWC Oo-8826

Sex: Female
Age: 21 yrs.
DOB: 9/23/88
Length: 18' Ft 9" In
Weight: 5700 lbs.
Category: 4

Differentiating Characteristics

- Long sickle shaped dorsal fin
- Large round shaped head
- Section of upper right side of lip missing
- LL3 removed 6/95.

Secondary Reinforcers

- Hose play
- Water sprayers
- Barrel/buoy ball/mirror
- Quiet times
- Tactile/tongue tactile/roof of mouth
- Variable feed
- Ice cubes
- Bucket splash in mouth
- Fish catch
- Interaction/session w/other whales
- Trainer control switches
- Retrieve
- Watching people through acrylic
- Underwater jets
- Being pushed down by rostrum
- Being pulled around by flukes
- Playing with gates
- Pec grab play
- Target touching/tactile
- Sliding on slide outs and slideovers
- Learning new and creative behavior

Finds Aversive

- Other whales getting more attention/trainer looking away and not paying attention during session
- Perceived aggression from other trainers towards her control trainer (i.e. horseplay/wrestling)
- Tactile from land and in water at times
- Some husbandry behaviors including the cleaning of her teeth and ultrasounds

Behavioral Tendencies

- Jaw pops through gate when diving pool
- Sliding over other whales when going around them
- Pushes and pins whale up in the slide out
- Displaces Ulises frequently
- Banging gates
- Pulls away sharply from tactile situations
- Hits trainer with tail flukes during water tactile
- Pushed down on trainers thigh after pulling out of tactile then being ignored by trainer
- Head butted trainer after close tactile interaction and pulling pec away
- Pulled trainer in pool by wetsuit bootie during un-spotted interaction
- Hit trainer in the abdomen after a hydro-hop when trainer accidentally hit her tail flukes on re-entry
- During a 2 whale, 1 trainer waterwork interaction, she pulled a trainer down by the wetsuit booty
- Pulled a trainer down by the foot during a stage call attempt. She was previously on a perimeter behavior.
- During an AI session, she was asked to do a slide-out behavior and upon her refusal, hit trainer in abdomen with her head.

Behavioral Incidents

4/21/1990 Bumped head
10/23/1994 Bumped thigh (Land)
1/25/1996 Mouthed thigh (Land) (open mouth at TR)
2/9/1996 Bumped thigh
Bumped body
Fluked trainer
7/3/1996 Pushed trainer (Land)
11/22/1996 Head popped trainer arm (Land)
11/15/1997 Bumped hip (Land)
6/23/1998 Pushed kayak
7/16/1998 Pushed mid-section of trainer (Hydro)
7/31/2002 Grabbed booty-pulled in water
5/17/2004 Bumped thigh (Land)
5/6/2005 Dunked trainer – grabbed foot (sock)
11/15/2006 Dunked trainer
4/10/2007 Came out at trainer – hit trainer

Observed Precursors

- Pulling out of any tactile situation (line-ups and fluke presents or pectoral presents)
- Vocalizations - whining sound

Miscellaneous

- Orkid accepts new trainers well, but she can also start to discriminate or test out these new trainers after a month or two. She appears to enjoy learning new behaviors. Orkid spends a lot of her free time rubbing her melon on pool ledges- She shows lots of interest in EED's and secondary reinforcers. Orkid enjoys baiting seagulls and often catches them; she is good at retrieving them alive.

Summary

Orkid was born on September 23, 1988 in San Diego. Her mother was Kandu and her father was Orky (Orkid is half Pacific and half Icelandic). At an early age, she had shown an increase in independence and an interest in park guests who stopped by to view her. Her mother, Kandu died when Orkid was 7 months old. The only other whale that had been in her immediate environment other than Kandu was Corky. Presently, Orkid resides with Kasatka, Takara, Corky, Splash, and Ulises.

Behaviorally, Orkid is a very consistent animal. She has a lot of energy and a great attitude toward learning new behaviors. She is exceptional at tones. Orkid is usually very gentle in the water. However, she has begun to displace other whales during waterwork by leaving her control trainer. She has also aggressed upon trainers after or during tactile reinforcement-

Orkid accepts control switches and variable reward very well. Conversely, Orkid tends to show inappropriate behavior when variability is very low. This usually is exhibited by splitting from trainer, and incorrect novel behavior. Orkid will sometimes become preoccupied and ignore trainers when objects fall into the pool such as buckets or lids. She is improving on this by object desensitization and object retrievals. Surprisingly, Orkid shows separation anxiety whenever any medium to large-scale changes occur in her environment (i.e. pools down, construction, shows in the back). Orkid's medical history has been very good. Orkid is also exceptional at putting any two or three behaviors together and doing it the first try (i.e. upside down front flip, sideways stage-slide.) She seems to learn concepts very quickly.

Now that Orkid is older, she accepts environmental changes much better. She also is excellent on paying attention while novel objects are placed in her environment; we often use this technique as reinforcement for her. Orkid has grown considerable in her consistency on separations with new animals.

On July 31, 2002 Orkid was given the opportunity to rehearse pulling a trainer into the water by her bootie. After placing a foot in Orkid's mouth several times Orkid pulled the trainer in the water and pulled the bootie off.

On April 14th, 2005 Orkid during a two whale one trainer interaction, initially responded to a stage call but quickly reach back and pulled a trainer to the bottom of A pool by her ankle. Orkid responded to the call back tone.

Around 1998, Orkid was performing a hydro-hop behavior during a night show. The trainer accidentally hit her tail flukes with his hand upon his re-entry and she responded by hitting him in the stomach with her head. She responded to a stage call calmly.

In November 2006, she was performing a double waterwork sequence with Sumar in a show. Sumar and his trainer were on a fluke splash behavior while she was sent on a dry fluke splash behavior. Sumar's trainer dove into the pool and asked for a stage call. Both whales responded but as the trainer began to swim toward the stage she turned and grabbed him by the foot. She let him go and responded to a hand slap stage call. It took about three slaps for this response.

In April 2007, Orkid was doing an AI session. She had been a bit vocal but was asked for the roll over behavior for an ultrasound. The trainer then asked Orkid to perform a slide out behavior. She refused this behavior and then swiped her head making contact with the trainer which resulted in the trainer falling over the wall. She did perform the slide-out behavior after this.

We have been out of the water with Orkid since November 2006 as a result of another incident. We have recently started (February 2008) getting into the med pool while Orkid is in B/C pools and asking for simple behaviors through gates 4/5 including stage calls. She is doing well with this approximation back to waterwork.

Recently, she has been sliding out in various slide-out areas on her free time which has resulted in possible dangerous scenarios for guests at the Dine with Shamu area. Changes are being made to the area to help decrease the frequency of this behavior in areas where a person might be injured.

ULISES

(Orcinus orca)

I.D.# SWC Oo-9426

Sex: Male
Age: 31 (estimate)
DOB: 12/78 (estimate)
Length: 19 Ft. 6 In.
Weight: 9200 lbs..
Category: 4

Differentiating Characteristics

- Inward curl on flukes
- Rough yellow teeth
- Dorsal Bends over to the right

Secondary Reinforcers

- Brush
- Rope
- Tactile
- Ice cubes, ice blocks, snow
- Hose
- Big floats (occasionally)

Finds Aversive

- Hosing down his dorsal fin while not under control in the med pool (at times)
- Scuba divers (Barcelona)
- Physical contact by humans to his trainer (Barcelona)
- Other animals eating beside him
- Hand taps on his head as a form of tactile
- Trainer getting out of the water by exiting at the glass

Behavioral Tendencies

- Displaces and chases less dominate whales
- Once mouthed feet (Barcelona)
- Has held trainer in center of pool or at far edge
- Coming out at trainers
- Has swiped head from side to side (mouth open or closed) slowly if refusing a behavior or during head tactile.
- Has held a trainer on SCUBA underwater
- After a desense, he has turned around to scoop trainer up. He turned ventral and started to become erect.

Behavioral Incidents

10/3/1997 Came out at trainer
8/22/2004 SCUBA – pushed trainer
Blocked

Observed Precursors

- Trumpet vocal
- Sharp head movement
- Thrashing head with mouth open
- Biting stage
- Sinking out

Miscellaneous

- Not afraid of nets, he will go over, around, or under them. He will go into them or even mouth them.
- He does show normal precursors to aggression, which include red eyes, hunching of back, sitting off sideways, pec slaps, lob tails and vocals.
- He likes rubdowns on back, pecs and peduncle and enjoys tugging on his flukes.
- He is mostly very tranquil.
- In Barcelona, most behavior came during a sequenced show. Break the sequence and it was very hard to get the behavior.

Summary

Ulises is very conscious of what other whales are doing and at times, he becomes upset if other whales are being fed when he is not. He learns quickly and often puts a lot of effort into what he is doing, however, his endurance is relatively low so he is not fond of long exercise sessions or multiple approximations during learning sessions that involve energetic behavior. Ulises seems to enjoy doing waterwork and is usually very gentle with trainers.

Ulises has been observed to breed with Orkid and Kasatka. He has yet to be proven as a viable bull. He will only displace Splash or Corky. He can cause Corky to "shut down" if Kasatka is not present in the same pool. He is submissive to Kasatka, Orkid, and Takara. Ulises has not really learned to "play" with his trainers, it has a long way to develop.

Currently Ulises is one of the primary animals being used to collect semen for the SeaWorld breeding program. We have collected a sample that did show viability. This is an on-going project. Consequently, no waterwork is to be performed with Ulises the day of a social semen collection session.

Around 2002, Ulises was doing a waterwork session in A pool. His trainer was on his back and wanted him to move closer to the acrylic by giving him the Sd to "steer" him in a directional way. He did not know this behavior. Instead, he took this as a finger roll, the trainer fell off and he began to go on a desense. He ignored the trainer on the porch trying to receive him and turned around to go back towards his trainer in the water. He turned ventral and scooped her up and then started to become erect. She was able to get off at the porch and reinforced him. He was calm.

In 2004, Ulises was doing a SCUBA session with his trainer in A pool (a spotter SCUBA trainer was also at the bottom) when he looped around and then became erect and swam on top of his trainer. He ignored a hand slap and a tone before responding to a second tone.

In the spring of 2004, Ulises became very ill. He was on medication and "light duty" for several months.

In 2007, we started noticing Ulises' refusal of certain behaviors out of the back pools increase. The refusals were mostly in shows but we also saw them in sessions from time to time. Many refusals were followed with a mouth open, slow swipe of his head from side to side. This is a behavior that we still see when giving him head tactile occasionally.

Also in 2007, Ulises lost most of his eyesight in both eyes due to an eye burn. He has since recovered from this and appears to see well out of both eyes.

We have been out of the water with Ulises since November 2006 as a result of another incident. We have recently started (February 2008) getting into the med pool while he is in B/C pools and asking for simple behaviors through gates 4/5 including stage calls. He is doing well with this approximation back to waterwork.

FLORIDA

KALINA

(Orcinus orca)

I.D. #SWF-Oo-8501

Sex: Female
Age: 23 yr.
DOB: 9/26/85
Length: 18 ft.
Weight: 5960 lb.
Category: 3

Differentiating Characteristics

- Fairly clean, smooth skin
- Hook shaped dorsal fin, slight lean to the left with notch towards base of fin
- Dark markings on roof of mouth
- Two freckles on right side of face
- Two rakes on left side of her melon above her eye patch
- Teeth - LL1, LL2, LL3, LR4 have been pulled; LR2, LR3, LR4, LR5, LL5 have been drilled

Secondary Reinforcers

- Fish play/games
- Hoses/water jet play
- Body tactile/close physical contact
- Socialization with other whales
- Toys
- Environmental changes
- Waterwork with single/multiple trainers with strong reinforcement history

Finds Aversive

- Major environmental and social changes
- Unclear/confusing situations
- Divided attention
- Long-term separation
- Tactile from strangers
- Open-ended sessions
- Wrestling, horseplay between trainers
- Wrestling, horseplay with her calves

Behavioral Tendencies

- Gate banging
- When excited or confused, she may slide over, push or bow over her trainer in the water.
- Will aggressively and physically displace less dominant whales when frustrated, confused or sees an imbalance in attention.
- Sliding out toward trainer and sliding out to avoid predictabilities
- Swimming away from trainer in water

Behavioral Incidents

Summary

Kalina was the first killer whale calf born on September 26, 1985 at Sea World of Florida. She was born to Katina and fathered by Winston. As a young whale, Kalina did not enjoy interacting with new trainers. For the trainer that has an established relationship, Kalina is an energetic, fun animal that responds well to a wide array of interactions.

The number of trainers working her should be monitored with a high number of those being experienced trainers. Introduction of a new trainer should be structured and closely monitored by a trainer with a strong relationship. Over the last few years, Kalina's tolerance for inexperience has increased and under these parameters she has shown herself to be a dependable whale in situations where a trainer is learning water behaviors or establishing a relationship.

Kalina is fun, motivated and regularly solicits attention from trainers. Since her energy level runs high, it is important during both land and water sessions to have fun, but to concentrate on maintaining control. Providing Kalina with frequent reinforcement for calmness and acceptance of new situations or mistakes is very beneficial. Her stage calls and water desensitization are always stressed and reinforced with primary on a high ratio.

She is a consistent animal. Uncooperative behavior from her usually arises due to social situations with the other whales, either initiated by her or from signals from the others. Kalina's behavior changes significantly during times of hormonal cycling. Refusing separations and pushing on gates appear to be precursors to the coming cycle. Her interaction with new trainers should be kept at a minimum during these times as she can be difficult to read and more apt to exhibit unpredictable behavior.

When Kalina is with Tilikum, she appears to be submissive to Tilikum. He has become very aggressive, rough and controlling of her on occasion without Katina in the environment. However, progress has been made during their structured and unstructured time together and we have not seen physical aggression in quite some time. Tilikum will occasionally refuse to separate from Kalina.

Kalina's past history with toys during play times has shown extreme excitement to borderline "aggression." Since she has shown similar excitement during waterwork, her interaction with toys has been reduced and if given a toy, it should be closely monitored. Kalina has shown frustration toward trainers and other whales when her calves are incorrect or out of control. Trainer switches and multiple trainer waterwork have been worked extensively over the past several years. Kalina appears to enjoy the changes as long as primary is available and she has a reinforcement history with every trainer involved. When applying primary, it is suggested that all trainers feed.

Kalina's aggressive tendencies involve anything from slight bumping or swimming over her trainer to a complete bow over her trainer. Her history states she has opened her mouth on trainers, yet this behavior has not been observed for over five years. She has also shown frustration or aggression during guest interaction in which there was confusion or a lack of structure. However, this has not been rehearsed for over five years. Kalina has a negative history with nets and has swum into them.

Kalina gave birth to Keet, February 2, 1993, SeaWorld San Antonio; Keto, June 17, 1995, SeaWorld Orlando; Tuar, June 22, 1999, SeaWorld Orlando, and Skyla, February 9, 2004, SeaWorld Orlando. Tilikum at SeaWorld Orlando sired Tuar and Skyla. Kotar sired Keet and Keto.

Overall, Kalina is a fun killer whale to interact with. She has a motivated attitude and always seems eager to interact. She appears to be quite accepting of Sea World's training parameters and is dependable and consistent.

In 2007, Katina displaced her on a regular basis. Separations to Katina are difficult for Kalina, especially if it is just the two of them in the environment. Kalina has dumped several trainers on wet transitions coming up to Katina.

Beginning in 2009, we began to monitor more closely Kalina's involvement with the training and development of both trainers and calves, even those not mothered by her. She excelled in assisting trainers develop calves waterwork. This is even more incredible as these calves were not her own. We also utilized her teaching ability for dry behaviors as well. Additionally, she has done well training newer waterwork trainers as well as with experienced waterwork trainers learning more complex behaviors for the first time