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Click through all of our Killer Whale images in the gallery. "An adult Killer Whale eats up to 300 pounds of food each day" Killer whales are the biggest members of the dolphin family. They are easy to recognize due to their black back and a white underside. Orca is another name for them. These animals are carnivores eating a diet of fish and seals.
They can adapt to both cold and warm water habitats. Incredible Killer Whale Facts! Female orcas are known to live 10 to 20 years longer than malesOrcas use echolocation to hunt in the oceanNewborns can dive and swimEach of an adult's teeth is 4 inches longThese animals have no animal predatorsKiller Whale Scientific NameOrcinus orca is the
scientific name of a killer whale. The word Orcinus is Latin meaning kingdom of the dead. This refers to this animal's reputation for eating a variety of sea life. This animal is also called an orca. It belongs to the Delphinidae family and is in the Mammalia class. Marine biologists have divided these animals into three groups. These include: Resident killer
whalesTransient killer whalesOffshore killer whalesOffshore killer whalesThere are some differences in the diet, habitat, behavior, and even the genetics of these three types. Killer whales Appearance & BehaviorOrcas have a smooth black back including a large dorsal fin while their underside is bright white. These animals have a white eyespot located just behind each of
their eyes. They have teeth that can be as long as 4 inches. If you cut a bowling pin into four equal parts, the animal's 4-inch tooth would equal one of those parts. In terms of size, the orca can measure from 23 to 32 feet in length. A 23-foot-long orca equals 2/3 the length of a telephone pole. It's difficult to grasp the size of these animals until you see
one with your own eyes! They can weight of one 6-ton orca. These animals share some features with the pygmy killer whale is Feresa attenuata. It's another member of the Delphinidae family. In
terms of size, the pygmy species is much smaller than the orca. The pygmy species grow to be 8.5 feet long and weigh up to 500 pounds. That's the length of a newborn killer whale hunts squid and fish while the orca eats larger prey. Furthermore, the pygmy species is rarely seen whereas the killer whale is
observed in various locations. The dorsal fin (the one on the animal's back) can measure as long as six feet. Six feet is the length of a full-size bed! The tail fin is called a fluke and helps it to move through the water with speed. Its dorsal fin provides balance as the animal swims. Alternatively, its pectoral (side) fins help the orca to steer as well as
stop. The largest killer whale on record measured 32 feet long. Its long, sleek body travels through the ocean kind of like a submarine. These animals can travel up to 35 mph. This helps them to hunt and capture fish, seals, and other sea life. These animals have lungs that need to take in and let out oxygen. You have that in common with a killer whale!
The blowhole of a killer whale serves as its nose. Its blowhole is located on the top of its head. So, when the animal needs to take in or let out a breath, it simply raises the top of its head above the surface of the water. The highest amount of time these animals can stay underwater without taking a breath is about 15 minutes. But most can hold their
breath for about 10 minutes or so. Killer whales are social animals and travel in groups called pods. They jump and dive swimming in circles around one another. The size of a pod differs with each type of killer whale. For instance, resident orcas travel in pods ranging from 5 to 50 members. Transient killer whale pods usually contain 7 or fewer
members. Offshore killer whales may have over 100 members in a pod or fewer than 20. Orcas have a unique way of communicating. They use whistles and clicks mean? You would have to be a killer whale to know the answer to that question. These animals are not aggressive unless
they are in pursuit of prey. To the contrary, they are known to be curious, playful animals that sometimes try to interact with humans sailing nearby. Killer Whale Habitat These animals live in oceans all over the world. They are especially plentiful in the cold waters in the Arctic, Antarctic and around Norway. A large number of orcas are found in the
North Pacific Ocean from California all the way to Russia. Orcas that live in the Pacific Northeast region are known as residents. They are called residents because they stay inland. Alternatively, transient killer whales swim up and down the coast of southeast Alaska and British Columbia. Offshore killer whales stay way out in the ocean. These animals
can live in both cold and warm water habitats. Killer Whale's DietThis animal has a carnivorous diet. But the type of meat it eats depends on whether it's a resident, transient or offshore orca. These three types of killer whales? There are no
animals that eat these animals. However, they are hunted by humans. What do killer whales eat fish. Salmon is a favorite item in their diet. Transient killer whales eat fish. Salmon is a favorite item in their diet. Transient killer whales eat fish. Salmon is a favorite item in their diet. Transient killer whales eat fish. Salmon is a favorite item in their diet. Transient killer whales eat fish.
seal or sea lion, then slide back into the ocean. The diet of offshore killer whales includes blue sharks, salmon sharks and dogfish. One of the most interesting facts about these animals is that an adult can consume up to 300 pounds of food per day. Three hundred pounds of food is equal to the size of one adult pig! These animals hunt with the help of
echolocation. This is something they have in common with dolphins. Orcas make a high-frequency clicking sound that goes out into the water around them. When the sound hits an object, it bounces back at them! A bat uses the same type of
hunting method as it flies through the air. Who knew orcas and bats had something in common! Killer Whales Predators, it does face some threats. Water pollution is a threat to their habitat. Also, orcas are sometimes killed by commercial fishermen because they eat much of the prey
that the fishermen are trying to catch. Tourism poses another threat to orcas. Boats with tourists on them can disrupt the environment and their activities. Respiratory disorders, heart disease, and tumors are some examples of ailments that affect these animals. They can also become stranded on a beach and die. The IUCN Redlist
has given the orca the conservation status of Data Deficient. Killer Whales Reproduction, Babies and LifespanBreeding can take place at any time throughout the year. These animals have multiple partners. Female killer whales give birth every 3 to 10 years. The gestation period of a killer whale ranges from 15 to 18 months. This is similar to another
member of the Delphinidae family, the pilot whale. The gestation period of a pilot whale is 12 to 16 months. The female gives live birth to just one baby also called a calf. A newborn calf is from 8 to 8.5 feet long and weighs from 265 to 353 pounds! Once a calf is born, its eyes are open, and it begins swimming right alongside its mother. The calf nurses
from its mother for about one year. After that, a calf is weaned by its mother eating the prey that she hunts. An orca calf stays with its mother until it's an adult. In fact, some of them never leave their mothers. They simply become a member of the same pod that travels together. Males live to be 40 to 50 years old. Females can live for 60 years or even
longer. Females reach sexual maturity at 14 or 15 years old. For many years, marine biologists observed the activities of a female killer whale living in the Salish Sea. They estimated her to be at least 100 years old. Her name was Granny. Killer Whales PopulationThough the conservation status of these animals is Data Deficient, there are some
estimates on its population. The NOAA Fisheries estimates their worldwide population at 50,000. There are around 2,500 orcas in the eastern North Pacific Ocean region. The population is thought to be struggling and may even be in decline. Killer Whales in the ZooYou can see orcas in aquariums such as: Visit orcas at SeaWorld in Orlando, Florida or a second control of the control
See amazing orcas with your own eyes at SeaWorld in San Diego, California • An orca exhibition can be seen at SeaWorld in San Antonio, Texas View all 22 animals that start with KIs a killer whale a carnivore, herbivore, or omnivore? A killer whale has a carnivorous diet. Resident killer whales eat mostly fish with a special liking for salmon. Transient
killer whales have a diet of sea lions, harbor seals, grey whales, and porpoises. Offshore killer whale weighs as much as 6 tons. Six tons is equal to 12,000 pounds!Do killer whales eat humans?Though they are called killer whales, there are no known
instances of an orca eating a human. Why are they called killer whale say a group of orcas (with their 4-inch teeth) eating a large whale and gave them the name killer whale brings up an image of a whale that's intent on eating everything in its path. But,
despite what the sailors saw, these whales are like any other animal trying to find prey in order to take in nourishment and survive. What eats a killer whales is there are no animals that eat them. When you think about it, there aren't many creatures that live in the world's oceans that are bigger than a
killer whale. So, it makes sense that they don't have any predators there. Humans are the only ones who can hurt or kill a killer whale seem frightening, but they can be very friendly and playful. They are curious animals that have been known to follow boats and swim up next to
them to investigate. There's a good chance that killer Whales belong to? Killer Whales belong to the Kingdom Animalia. What phylum do Killer Whales belong to? Killer Whales belong to? Killer Whales belong to the Kingdom Animalia. What phylum do Killer Whales belong to? Killer Whales belong to? Killer Whales belong to? Killer Whales belong to the Kingdom Animalia. What phylum do Killer Whales belong to? Killer Whales b
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skin.In what type of habitat do Killer Whales live? Killer Whales live? Whales live in oceans and coastal waters worldwide. What is the average litter size for a Killer Whales? Killer Wh
typically consume over 200 kg of food a day! What is the scientific name for the Killer Whale? The scientific name
Killer Whales give birth to live young. This list is incomplete; you can help by adding missing items. (July 2013) This article sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "List of captive killer whales" - news
newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (May 2014) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Orca show at SeaWorld San Diego. Killer whales, or orcas, are large predatory cetaceans that were first captured live and displayed in exhibitions in the 1960s. They soon became popular attractions at public aquariums and aquatic theme parks
due to their intelligence, trainability, striking appearance, playfulness in captivity and sheer size.[1] As of February 2019, captive orcas reside at facilities in North and South America, Europe and Asia. The first North Eastern Pacific orca, Wanda, was captured in November 1961 by a collecting crew from Marineland of the Pacific, and over the next
15 years, around 60 to 70 orcas were taken from Pacific waters for this purpose.[2] When the US Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 effectively stopped the captures have been made in Russian waters. However, facilities in the United States such as SeaWorld have
not collected wild orcas in over 35 years. 26 of the 33 orcas on display in the US, Canada, Argentina, Spain, and France were born in captivity. Six of the seven displayed in Japan are captive-born. An additional 13 orcas reported in China and Russia were captured in Russian waters. [citation needed] Kalina, born in September 1985, was the first
captive-born orca calf to survive more than a few days. In September 2001, Kasatka gave birth to Nakai, the first orca conceived through artificial insemination, at SeaWorld San Diego.[4] This technique lets park owners maintain a more healthy genetic mix in the small groups of orcas at each park, while avoiding the stress of moving orcas for
breeding purposes.[5]. Name Gender Breed Current location Captured - rescued - captive born 13 October 2010 10 Amaya F 93.75% Icelandic - 6.25% Southern Residents SeaWorld San Diego Captive born 2 December 2014 6 Corky II F
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02-02) 2 February 1993 (age 28) 28 Keijo M 100% Icelandic Marineland of Antibes Captive born (2013-11-20) 20 November 2013 (age 7) 7 Keto M 75% Icelandic Marineland of Canada Captured 1977 (est.) 44 Kohana F 100% Icelandic Loro Parque Captive
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100% Icelandic Kamogawa Sea World Captive born (2001-02-08) 8 February 2001 (age 20) 20 Lolita (Tokitae) F 100% Southern Resident Miami Seaquarium Captive born (1998-01-11) 11 January 1998 (age 23) 23 Luna F 100% Icelandic Kamogawa Sea World Captive born
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100% Icelandic SeaWorld Orlando Captive born (2005-11-23) 23 November 2005 (age 15) 15 Tuar M 75% Icelandic - 25% Southern Resident SeaWorld Orlando Captive born (2001-2014 - 2013-2015 7-15 Ula F 50% Norwegian - 37.5%
Icelandic - 12.5% Southern Resident Loro Parque Captive born 22 September 2018 2 Ulises M 100% Icelandic SeaWorld San Diego Captured 1977 (est.) 44 Wikie F 100% Icelandic Marineland of Antibes Captured 2008 (est.) - 2014
(unconfirmed) 12 List of unknown captive killer whale status Name Gender Breed Date when missing/last known encounter Location of disappearance Possible location Captured - rescued - capture/rescue - release/escape Age if alive Malivina F 100% Russian Traniset 2016 TINRO TINRO Center - Dalian Laohutan Ocean Park
- Chimelong Ocean Kingdom - Linyi Polar Ocean World Captured July 2012 (est.) - July 2015 - Possible escape in 2016 8 List of deceased captive born Birthdate - capture/rescue - release/escape Age at death Ahab M 100% Southern
Residents 1974 Pneumonia U.S. Navy (Hawaii) Captured 1960 (est.) - November 15, 1968 14 Ai F 100% Icelandic 28 August 1995 Candidiasis Nanki Shirahama Adventure World Captured 1988 (est.) - October 1989 7 Argentinian Capture Unknown 100% Argentinian Transiet 19? September 1992 Capture operations Samborombon Bay
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2010 Bacteremia septicemia SeaWorld Orlando Captive born 26 September 1985 25 Kandu F 100% Southern Resident October 1979 Pneumonia Marineland
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California Captive born 16 June 1982 1 Month Kyara F 100% Icelandic 24 July 2017 Infection (possibly pneumonia) SeaWorld San Antonio Captive born 17 April 2017 3 Months Pascuala F 100% Eastern Tropical Pacific (ETP) 6 June 2007 Immune system failure, malnutrition, infection Vallarta Dolphin Adventures Rescued 27 March 2007 (est.) - April
2 months Patty F 100% Icelandic 16 September 1987 Acute enteritis Kamogawa Sea World Captured 1982 (est.) - November 1984 5 Sacchi F 100% Japanese April 1984 Pneumonia Enoshima aquarium Marineland Captured Unknown - May 1984 11+ Sacchi's Calf (no name) M 100% Japanese May 1982 Brain abscess Enoshima aquarium
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Southern Resident 11 March 2021 Intestinal torsion resulting in acute septicemia Loro Parque Captive Born 9 February 2004 17 Taima F 50% Icelandic - 50% Bigg's Transient 6 June 2010 Placenta previa SeaWorld Orlando Captured 1981
(est.) - 9 November 1983 35 Tula[12] M Dolfinarium Harderwijk Captured 1965 (est.) - July 1968 3 Victoria (Vicky) F 87.5% Icelandic - 12.5 Southern Residents 16 June 2013 Intestinal issues Loro Parque Captured
Unknown - 18 November 1961 7-10 (Code Unconfirmed) Washington Capture Unknown (Southern Resident?) September 1962-August 1970 Unknown (Code Unconfirmed) Washington Capture Unknown (Southern Resident?) September 1962-August 1970 Unknown (Southern Resident
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operations Washington U.S. Captured Unknown - September 1962-August 1970 Unknown Winston (Ramu) M 100% Southern Resident 28 April 1986 Chronic cardiovascular failure SeaWorld San Diego Captured 1966 (est.) - 8 August 1970 19 *Please note that not all killer whales that died in the capture operations are listed. Listing of individuals
Living This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification of "Adam")[13] measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet (2.0 m) and weighed 330 measured about 6.6 feet 
2013. Amaya Amaya is a female orca born on December 2, 2014, at SeaWorld San Diego. Her mother is Kalia and her father is Ulises. Amaya was Kalia's first calf. She was born tail-first and was 6.5 feet long with a weight of 350 pounds at birth.[citation needed] She is 93.75% Icelandic and 6.25% southern resident.[citation needed] Corky Main
article: Corky (killer whale) Corky performing at SeaWorld, San Diego, California Corky is a 56-year-old female orca in captivity, and the second oldest orca to ever be displayed to the public.[14] She is now the only survivor from the Northern Resident
captures. Around the age of four, Corky was captured in Pender Harbour off the coast of British Columbia on December 11, 1969.[15] From there, she went to Marineland of the Pacific and lived with three other orcas. However, the two orcas who she was captured with died after three years and she spent most of her time at Marineland with an orca
bull named Orky. Corky has been pregnant seven times, resulting in four live births from 1977 to 1985 (with two failures in 1986 and 1987), none of which survived the first two months of life.[14] On January 21, 1987, during her seventh pregnancy, she and Orky were moved to SeaWorld San Diego. She settled well in the new environment, but she
had problems with one of the Icelandic orcas, Kandu V. The two females fought for dominance and it peaked during a show in 1989, resulting in Kandu's death. Corky is also used as the "Welcome Whale" for new trainers and new orcas. She has also "adopted" some of the whales she has been with. She has been a surrogate mother to Sumar, Splash
Orkid, and Keet. Corky is easy to identify, mostly because of her large size for a female, her tall unbent dorsal fin, the small 'chips' in her dorsal fin, and a nick in her left dorsal fin, the small 'chips' in her dorsal fin, and a nick in her left dorsal fin her 
fact, trainers would not allow Corky and Ulises to be in the same pool unless Kasatka, the then ultimate matriarch, was present to keep both whales calm." Since Kasatka's death in 2017, Corky and Ulises are no longer allowed to be in the same pool together. [16][17] Earth Earth (アース, Āsu) was born at Kamogawa Sea World located in Chiba
Prefecture, Japan on October 13, 2008.[18] "Kamogawa Seaworld, which opened in 1970. . . Lovey gave birth to Earth on October 13, 2008, which makes Lovey the first captive-born mother in a Japanese marine park".[19] His mother is Oscar who died on December 21, 2012.[20] Ikaika Ikaika
swimming along in a tank at Marineland located in Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada on June 11, 2007 Ikaika (pronounced ee-KY-ka; Hawaiian for "strong") is a male orca born at SeaWorld Orlando in Florida on August 25, 2002. He is the offspring of Tilikum (father) and Katina (mother), making him Katina's fifth calf. To decide the name of the newborn
whale a poll was taken. The following names were chosen to be on the poll: Ikaika (Hawaiian for "strong"), Mottaka (Icelandic for "reception"), Ramu (in honor of the late whale by that name), Tsunami (Japanese) and Ramius (after the Captain in "The Hunt for Red October"). Ikaika was transferred to Marineland of Canada in Ontario, Canada on a
breeding loan on November 18, 2006, in exchange for three male beluga whales - Juno, Aurek, and Klondike - who joined Spooky within the Wild Arctic area of SeaWorld Orlando. Ikaika is a maturing male: his dorsal fin has collapse, his flukes have fully made a curve, and he is about 20.8 feet (6.3 m) long and 9,600 pounds (4,400 kg).[21] On
November 13, 2011, Ikaika was transported to SeaWorld San Diego, where he joined six other whales; Ulises, Corky, Orkid, Kasatka, Nakai, and Kalia Was born at SeaWorld San Diego on December 21, 2004[16] at 9:22 a.m. in Shamu Stadium's main show pool following a little more than two hours of labor and was estimated to weigh
between 300 pounds and 500 pounds and 500 pounds and measure 6 to 7 feet. [22][23][citation needed] Her parents are Kasatka and Keet. [16] She is also known as GreatGrandbaby Shamu. Her siblings are Takara (1991) Nakai (2001), Halyn (2005-2008) and Makani (2013). The name Kalia is Hawaiian for "beauty". Kalia met her father for the first time when he
returned to San Diego in February 2012. Kalia gave birth to Amaya on December 2, 2014, at 12:34 pm. Amaya's father is Ulises, the form of conception is unknown, either naturally or through artificial insemination. Since her mother's passing in 2017, Kalia has taken over as the matriarch of the San Diego pod. Katina Main article: Katina (orca) From
Left: Ikaika, Katina, and Taku perform in SeaWorld Orlando. She was captured near Iceland at about three years of age on October 26, 1978.[24][25] She is healthy and the most successful breeding female orca in captivity. At 16 feet 4 inches (4.98 m) and about 5,600 pounds (2,500 kg), Katina is small
compared to other females, but she is rather bulky. Upon her capture, Katina was purchased by Marineland (Ontario). In 1979, Katina was bought by SeaWorld Ohio in Aurora, Ohio with another female named Kasatka, with whom she was captured in 1978. For two
years, the two would perform in the Ohio park during the summer months and then be moved back to San Diego for the winter. Finally, in 1984, Katina was transferred to the SeaWorld in Orlando. Katina became pregnant in early spring of 1984 at SeaWorld San Diego from a male named Winston. Soon after, she was moved back to SeaWorld Ohio for
the summer. The trainers soon realized she was pregnant, so she was moved to Orlando at the end of the summer season, where she gave birth on September 26, 1985, to a female who was named Kalina. Although ten orca calves had been born in captivity prior to Kalina, none had survived past a few weeks. Kalina was the first orca calf to be
successfully born and raised in captivity. Kalina was taken from her mother at 4 years 5 months and conducted on a trip around all four SeaWorld parks. [26] In early 1987, an adult male named Katerina. In early 1991 at a very
early age Katerina was transferred out of Orlando. Katerina died on May 5, 1999, at SeaWorld San Antonio at 10.5 years of age. A male named Tilikum came to SeaWorld in January 1992. It wasn't long before Katina was pregnant again. She gave birth to her first son on September 9, 1993, named Taku. Katina's next calf came on December 27, 1996,
a female named Unna. Her fifth calf was a male born on August 25, 2002, named Ikaika. Katina gave birth to her sixth calf, a female named Makaio on October 9, 2010, at 7:28 p.m. The great-grandmother went into labor at 6:47 p.m. and delivered a 7-foot (2.1 m)-long,
350-pound male calf. He swam to the surface moments later for his first breath.[27] She has six grandchildren, Keto, Tuar, Skyla, Trua and Nalani, as well as four great grandchild, Amaya, on December 2, 2014. Katina lives with two of her seven calves
(Nalani and Makaio) and her grandson (Trua). She is always with her calf, but is also with her son Makaio, Trua, Malia, and Nalani. [28] Katina appeared on a That's My Baby episode, where she gave birth to Ikaika. Keet Keet is a bull orca who was born on February 2, 1993, in SeaWorld San Antonio. "Keet" is a
Tlingit language word meaning "orca". His parents are Kalina and Kotar. Keet currently measures about 19 feet (5.8 m) and weighs 7,000 pounds (3,200 kg). Keet is also known as Grandbaby Shamu because his mother was
moved to SeaWorld Orlando in Florida to support her next pregnancy, Keet's brother Keto was born in 1995, his father, Kotar, died. On May 5, 1999, Katerina died. Five months later, two females named Kayla and Winnie were moved in. In November 1999, he was moved to SeaWorld San
Diego in California. There, he met his brother, Keto, and his playmate, Sumar followed three days later, while Keto was relocated to SeaWorld Ohio in Texas. Keet's best friends were the bull Ulises and a maturing
male named Splash. On April 24, 2004, Keet was moved to his birthplace, meeting Kyuquot, Unna, Kayla, Keto, Tuar, and Tekoa. Keet is a gentle and agile performer. On December 21, 2004, he became a father for the first time when Kalia, his daughter, was born at SeaWorld San Diego. On October 9, 2005, his mate Kayla gave birth to his second
daughter Halyn, at SeaWorld San Antonio. He may have fathered Unna's stillborn in April 2006 and Kayla's miscarriage in spring 2007. Keet may have fathered the possible 2 extra pregnancies of Unna claimed by Bridgette Pirtle. Keet was the lowest ranking adult orca in the dominance chain at SeaWorld Texas. He is very sweet and was often used
as a "starter whale" for new trainers along with a younger male named Tuar. On June 15, 2008, SeaWorld announced Halyn died unexpectedly; a necropsy was performed and the test results have been announced Halyn died unexpectedly; a necropsy was performed and the test results have been announced. [29] Keet moved back to Seaworld San Diego on February 27, 2012, and he has been reunited with three of his old friends Corky, Ulises
and Orkid. He met his first daughter Kalia at the age of 7 when he returned. Keet became a grandfather on December 2, 2014, when Kalia gave birth to Amaya. Keijo Keijo is a bull orca who was born in captivity at Marineland Antibes on November 20, 2013. "Keijo (Finnish for "Elf" or "Supernatural Being")[30] weighs about 330 pounds (Jan 2014).
His father is Wikie's half-brother Valentin".[13] Keto Keto is a bull orca who was born on June 17, 1995. His parents are Kalina and Kotar. Keto has lived at all four Seaworld parks since he was separated from his mother at age 3. When Keto was 10 years old he was moved to Loro Parque with Tekoa, his half-niece Kohana, and his half-sister Skyla. On
Christmas Eve 2009, Keto killed trainer Alexis Martinez during training.[31] Kiska Kiska is an Icelandic female residing at Marineland of Canada, and the only orca residing there,[32] she has been nicknamed the "World's Loneliest Orca". She was captured in 1979[13] along with King, Caren and a female who remained unnamed. Kiska and the female
were sold to Marineland of Canada while King and Caren went to Kamogawa Sea World. The female was transferred to Kamogawa and died soon after. Kiska still lives at Marineland of Canada as of 2021. Kohana Kohana is a female born at SeaWorld San Diego on May 3, 2002. She is the second orca to be conceived through artificial insemination.
October 13, 2010, Kohana gave birth to her first calf (a male) named Adán, in the parks "Orca Ocean" killer whale exhibit, after a four-hour labor. The calf weighed around 150 kilograms (330 lb), and was two meters long (6.5 ft). Kohana's calf is the first killer whale born in Loro Parque.[34] On August 3, 2012, Kohana gave birth to her second calf (a
female) named Victoria (or Vicky).[35] Like her older brother, Victoria was rejected by Kohana.[36] On June 16, 2013, Victoria suddenly died at the age of 10 months. Vicky's cause of death was later revealed to be intestinal problems.[37] Kshamenk (pronounced sha-MEN-k) is a male orca that was taken from the wild off the coast of
Argentina in 1992.[13][38][39] The population he comes from is unknown. He was approximately five years old at the time, making him roughly 30 years old. Initial reports said that Kshamenk, along with three members of his pod, had stranded and been "rescued" by Mundo Marino. However, it was later revealed that Mundo Marino had "force
stranded" the whales by placing a large net between the whales and the shore. When the tide went out, the whales were left stranded on the beach.[40] One was released, one died on the way to the aquarium, one beat himself to death on the way to the aquarium, one beat himself to death on the way to the aquarium, one beat himself to death on the way to the aquarium, one beat himself to death on the way to the aquarium, one beat himself to death on the way to the aquarium, one beat himself to death on the way to the aquarium, one beat himself to death on the way to the aquarium, one beat himself to death on the way to the aquarium, one beat himself to death on the way to the aquarium, one beat himself to death on the way to the aquarium, one beat himself to death on the way to the aquarium, one beat himself to death on the way to the aquarium, one beat himself to death on the way to the aquarium, one beat himself to death on the way to the aquarium, one beat himself to death on the way to the aquarium, one beat himself to death on the way to the aquarium, one beat himself to death on the way to the aquarium, one beat himself to death on the way to the aquarium, one beat himself to death on the way to the aquarium, one beat himself to death on the way to the aquarium, one beat himself to death on the way to the aquarium of t
kept with a female orca, "Belen." They performed in the orca show together for eight years. Kshamenk impregnated Belen in 1998 but the female calf was stillborn 16 months later. Belen died shortly after in February 2000, leaving Kshamenk alone.[41] After a veterinary evaluation in 2006, Kshamenk was considered non-releasable. In November
2001 Six Flags Worlds of Adventure, located in Aurora, Ohio, filed a request to import Kshamenk with the National Marine Fisheries Service. 35 anti-captivity organizations including, the Wild Earth Island Institute, opposed the transfer of Kshamenk
in favor of his rehabilitation and release. In July 2002 the Secretary of the Environment of Argentina and CITES Argentina and CITES Argentina denied the request of Mundo Marino to export the whale. In Argentina and CITES Argentina and CITES Argentina, it is illegal to export native fauna, and as a wild born orca, Kshamenk is a part of the commonwealth. Kshamenk still resides at Mundo Marino. On February
14, 2013, Kshamenk became a father via artificial insemination to Makani,[13][44] a male calf born to Kasatka at SeaWorld San Antonio on December 6, 2013.[13] Kyuquot Kyuquot is an orca at the Seaworld San Antonio, Texas. His parents are Tilikum and Haida II, he was
born on Christmas Eve in 1991, at Sealand Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. Ky only lived here for a short amount of time. After an incident in which a trainer died he moved to a SeaWorld park. Kyuquot was very close to his mother, who died in 2001. Over time, Ky became very close to several females who came to Texas, but is now often grouped
with his half-brother, Tuar. He used to perform waterworks, though after several incidents, he was not allowed to anymore. Ky is a very large male and can still do many athletic behaviors such as front flips. He is a reliable whale and is most often grouped with
Tuar, though he likes spending time with Takara and can be seen with any of his pod mates. On April 19, 2017, Takara gave birth to Kyara, and after Kyara died at 3 months old, it was announced that DNA tests showed that Kyuquot was her father. Lolita (arca) Lolita (croa) Lolita (cr
at the Miami Seaquarium. Lolita is the oldest orca ever in captivity. She was a member of the L pod. Researchers believe she is the only living offspring of matriarch L-25 "Ocean Sun". When she was about five years old, she was captured on August 8, 1970, at Penn Cove, Puget Sound, off the coast of Washington. The Penn Cove Capture became
controversial due to the large number of wild orcas that were taken (seven) and the number of deaths that resulted: four juveniles died, as well as one adult female who drowned when she became tangled in a net while attempting to reach her calf. When she first arrived at Miami Seaquarium, Lolita was put in the 'Whale Bowl'. Miami Seaquarium had
another orca, Hugo, who lived in a different tank, called the 'Celebrity Bowl', which now houses manatees. The two orcas would vocalize to each other, and Hugo was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other, and Hugo was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other, and Hugo was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other, and Hugo was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other, and Hugo was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other, and Hugo was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other, and Hugo was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other, and Hugo was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other, and Hugo was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other, and Hugo was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other, and Hugo was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other, and Hugo was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other, and Hugo was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other, and Hugo was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other, and Hugo was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other, and Hugo was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other, and Hugo was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other, and Hugo was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other, and the Whale Bowl with each other was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other was later moved into the Whale Bowl with each other was later moved in the Whale Bowl with each other was later moved in
trainers. Lolita and Hugo mated several times, and it was reported that Lolita was pregnant from this. However, she never delivered a live offspring. Lolita has not seen another orca since Hugo died in 1980. She vocalizes in captivity, in the unique calls used only by her pod. When played recordings of her wild family members, she responded. She is
still apparently healthy. She is a large orca, measuring 20 feet (6.1 m) long and weighing 7,800 pounds (3,500 kg). This makes her one of the largest female orcas in captivity. Lolita currently lives in the Miami Seaquarium's Whale and Dolphin Stadium, where she performs 1-2 shows daily, and shares her tank with four Pacific White-Sided dolphins.
Despite her size, her tank is the smallest orca habitat in the United States, measuring 35 feet wide and 80 feet long. Lolita is the subject of the documentary Lolita: Slave to Entertainment released in 2008.[45] Various groups have called for Lolita to be released into the wild.[46][47] Whale activists have proceeded to sue the U.S. government in
federal court in Seattle, claiming that Lolita, captured from Puget Sound waters in 1970, should be accorded the same protection status granted to other Southern Resident orcas in 2005, as members of an endangered species.[48] In February 2015, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) included Lolita in the endangered
Southern Resident pod while noting the inclusion does not affect her residency at the Miami Seaquarium.[49] Lovey Lovey (ラビー, Rabī) was born on January 11, 1998, at Kamogawa Sea World, to mother Stella and father Bingo/Thor. She was the first orca calf born successfully in Japan (there had been five calves born before her, but none lived for
more than ten days). The only other orca at KSW at the time of her birth was Oscar, who would mate with her later on, once she was older. Her first calf was a male born on October 13, 2008, named Earth. "Earth measures about 11.5 feet and weighs in at around 1,543 pounds (2011).".[13] Lovey's stage name is Oyako, Japanese for "parent and
child". On July 19, 2012, Lovey gave birth to her second calf, a female named Luna. [50] "Luna measures about 7.8 feet and weighs in at around 620 pounds (November 2012). Her father is Oscar. "[13] Lynn Lynn is a female calf residing at the Port of Nagoya Public Aquarium in Japan. She currently measures 3.9 metres (13 ft) long and weighs 952.
kilograms (2,100 lb).[51] Lynn was born on November 13, 2012, to mother Stella and father Bingo.[52][53] Unlike most orcas, Lynn was born head first, as was her older sister Ran 2. A public naming contest was held from March 20 to May 6, 2013. The park received a total of 19,384 applicants and 5,062 individual names, and settled on Lynn.[54]
Initial western reports named her as Rin, the direct but inaccurate Hepburn romanization of her name in katakana. Later content provided by the aquarium confirmed the correct transcription as Lynn.[9][55] Malia Kayla and Malia performing in One Ocean at SeaWorld Orlando in the side by side segment: Malia was born to Taima and Tilikum at
SeaWorld Orlando on March 12, 2007. She was Taima's third calf and her name is Hawaiian for "calm and peaceful". She is learning new behaviors all the time and is used in June 2010 after a difficult labor that resulted in a stillborn male calf. Her
eyepatches are long and skinny, and she has no marks, rakes, or chips in her tail fluke. Her teeth have bore holes where the pulp has been drilled to prevent bacterial infection as her teeth are worn down or broken by chewing on tank equipment. In January 2018, it was noted that Malia had begun to develop what appears to be a phototoxic reaction
to unknown medications she is being given, but SeaWorld has not made any public statements regarding her condition. Photographs show her with a brownish lesion extending along her lower jaw, similar to the lesions that Kasatka displayed in the months before her death. This may be a worrying sign that Malia is being treated for a serious
infection, and that the illness is being exacerbated by exposure to sunlight in her clear, shallow enclosure with little protection from the sun. [56] Malvina Malvina is a 7-year-old female orca who arrived at TINRO in summer or fall 2015 from Russia. Unfortunately, not much is known about Malvina. Her location is unknown. She was believed to be
captured in one of three captures in July 2015. Newer info also says that she had escaped or passed away in 2016. Nothing has been confirmed. Makaio Katina (orca) delivered her 7th calf on October 9, 2010, after a short 41-minute labor.[57] The father is Tilikum. It was announced on November 3, 2010, that the calf was a healthy boy. The calf has
interacted with all the members of the pod, and plays well with them. His name was decided by a poll with three names to vote for on SeaWorld Orlando's official Facebook page. The names were Nico, Greek for "Victory", Makaio, the Hawaiian form of the name Matthew, meaning "Gift of God," or Haruki, Japanese for "Shining Brightly." Makaio was
the name chosen.[58] He can be seen in SeaWorld's new killer whale show Orca Encounter. Makani Kasatka's fourth calf is a male, born on Valentine's Day 2013 at 6:33 a.m. His name was chosen by a poll. The choices were "Hako", Norse for "chosen son", "Valentino", Italian for "strong", and "Makani", Hawaiian for "the wind". His name was
announced on June 14, 2013. His siblings are Kalia, Nakai, and Takara. His father is Kshamenk at Mundo Marino.[59] Makani can already swim upside down and wave his fluke. Makani can already swim upside down and his mother, Kasatka, is a resident Icelandic orca,
making him a hybrid of the two vastly different ecotypes. [60] Other such hybrids include the late Taima, her deceased sister Katerina, Taima's three calves and Kamea. Currently, Makani is 8 years old, measures at least 17 feet long and weighs 4,500 pounds which makes him massive compared to most other young males his age and is currently
growing at a rapid pace. Moana On March 16, 2011, Wikie gave birth to Moana, her first calf in Marineland confirmed that he calf was a girl so they had a naming contest on Facebook and the name "Moana" (Maori for "ocean") won, but a report in July confirmed that she was in fact a he. Marineland confirmed that his name
will not be changed. It is also confirmed that Ulises of SeaWorld San Diego is the father. The calf was conceived via artificial insemination.[61] Moana became a big brother when his mother gave birth to Keijo on November 20, 2013. Morgan Main article: Morgan (orca) Morgan was rescued from the Wadden Sea on June 23, 2010. The estimated 1.5
year-old orca was alone, malnourished and underweight. She was transferred to Dolfinarium Harderwijk where she was taken care of for several months. After it became clear she couldn't been released into the wild, the Dolfinarium searched for another facility to take care of her, because their basins were too small. Morgan moved to Loro Parque on
November 29, 2011. In 2012, Loro Parque announced there was a good possibility that Morgan is partially deaf. In December 2017, Loro Parque announced Morgan was pregnant with her first calf. Nakai was born to Kasatka, with Tilikum being the father. Unlike
most orcas, he was born head first. He was the first orca to be conceived through artificial insemination with a successful birth.[16] As of August 2017, he weighed 7,000 pounds (3,200 kg) and was 19 feet (5.8 m) long.[21] Currently, he lives at SeaWorld San Diego As a mature adolescent with nine other whales, including his half brother Makani, his
half sister Kalia and his half brother Ikaika.[62][63] He has lived there his entire life. In late September 2012, Nakai sustained a serious injury to his chin. SeaWorld stated that the injury occurred during "contact with the pool's environment".[16][64][65] Nakai is one of the only captive males over the age of 10 to not have a collapsed dorsal fin, other
males such as Ikaika and Trua are younger, have shorter fins, and have fully collapsed dorsal fin is nearly 5 feet (1.5 m) tall and is slightly leaning to the left. The right side of his tail fluke is curved under but the left of his tail fluke is curved under but the left.
father by a foot and a half. Nalani This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (May 2014) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Nalani performing with Trua in the all new show at Seaworld Orlando One Ocean
 Nalani is a temale orca who currently resides at SeaWorld Orlando, where she was born on September 18, 2006. Her parents are Katina and Taku's second. She is a very loving and curious youngster, but was very do
is learning fast, as she is used in shows regularly alongside Trua, Malia, Kayla, and Katina. An easy way to identify Nalani is how plump she is. She's grown to be bulky, like her mom, has round eyepatches, her dorsal fin has started to lean to her left side, and is the longest baby at SeaWorld Orlando. Orkid This section does not cite any sources. Please
help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (May 2014) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Orkid was born September 23, 1988, in SeaWorld San Diego, California. Orkid's parents are Kandu V (her mother), and Orky II (her father). She was the first killer
whale born in the San Diego SeaWorld Park successfully. Orky II died only three days after Orkid was born. She was named Orkid, in memory of her father (most likely a combination of "Orky" and "kid"). In August 1989, Kandu V charged Corky II during a live show. The blow broke Kandu V's jaw, and severed an artery in Kandu's head; apparently in
an act of trying to assert her dominance over Corky II. As a result, she began spouting blood with every breath she took. Forty five minutes later Kandu V sank to the bottom of the pool and died, bleeding to death. Orkid witnessed this; for weeks after the incident, she would circle the tanks calling out and vocalizing. However, she was raised by
Corky, and later befriended a male named Splash. Orkid has been artificially inseminated many times, but has never gotten pregnant. Orkid is highly intelligent (having been affectionately nicknamed by trainers are to work with her, as she has shown aggression
toward trainers in the past. After an incident in 2006 where she dragged a trainer to the bottom of the show pool, Orkid has been barred from performing waterworks with trainers. [16] Sakari This section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and
removed. (May 2014) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Sakari was born on January 7, 2010, at SeaWorld San Antonio. Her mother is Tilkum. Siblings on her mother is Takara and her father is Tilkum. Siblings on her mother is Takara and her father is Tilkum.
Antibes, France, to Sharkane and Kim 2, the female killer whale's first nine years were spent with her parents and siblings. In 2002, she was moved to Six Flags Worlds of Adventure (former SeaWorld Ohio) in Aurora, Ohio, near Cleveland. After Worlds of Adventure was sold, in 2004 Shouka was moved to Six Flags Discovery Kingdom (Marine Worlds of Adventure).
Africa USA) in Vallejo, California. She was the only orca at the park but had bottlenose dolphin companions named Merlin and Cupid for 7 years until they were relocated due to compatibility concerns. In July 2012, Shouka began to display aggressive behavior during one of her performances. She lifted a trainer into the air and knocked her trainer
back into an open door area that leads to the back of the stage. Even after the trainer was gone, Shouka to SeaWorld San Diego the next month in August 2012, where Corky immediately took her under her wing. She is currently fully integrated into the pod of ten killer whales and is a
highly athletic animal who enjoys working with her trainers. Shouka is known for her bottlenose dolphin vocalizations and for her unique upward-curving tail flukes, which she has had since birth. Takara Takara (Japanese for "treasure") was born on July 9, 1991, at SWC to Kasatka and Kotar. She was the second "Baby Shamu" born at SWC, after
Orkid in 1988. She gave birth to her first calf, a female named Kohana on May 3, 2002. Kasatka was by her side during the labor and she and Takara helped assist Kohana to the surface to take her first breath. She was conceived via artificial insemination, the father being Tilikum, a deceased bull orca who had been living on the other side of the
country at SeaWorld Orlando. Takara is an average sized female measuring 17.3-foot (5.3 m), and weighs 5,100 LBs. Takara and Kohana were transferred to SeaWorld Orlando in 2004, likely to give Taku a mate. A year later, Takara and Kohana were transferred to SeaWorld Orlando.
Orlando to Loro Parque, a Spanish amusement park in the Canary Islands. Takara was transferred to SeaWorld Orlando. The move angered many since it separated her from her son, Trua. However, other SeaWorld visitors and workers reported that she would often act
aggressively toward Trua. It was later confirmed she was pregnant at the time (again from Tilikum). On January 7, 2010, Takara gave birth to another female calf in the main tank of the "Shamu Theatre" at SeaWorld San Antonio. On March 16, 2010, she was named Sakari, which is an Inuit word for "sweet". [66] Takara became a grandmother on
October 12, 2010, when her calf Kohana gave birth to her first calf Adán on October 12, 2010. Kohana had also given birth to Victoria on August 3, 2012. Victoria died on June 16, 2013, at 12:08 am Central Time. The calf is a healthy female named
Kamea. She gave birth to her 5th calf (and SeaWorld's last breeding calf), a female named Kyara, on April 19, 2017 at 2:33 PM(CST). Kyara then died 2 months later, on July 24, due to pneumonia.[67] Takara was featured in an episode of That's My Baby, where she gave birth to her first calf, Kohana. Tuar Tuar is a 22-year-old male orca who lives at
SeaWorld San Antonio. His father is Tilikum and his mother is Kalina. He was born at SeaWorld Orlando on June 22, 1999. Tuar used to perform waterworks until they were stopped in 2010. Trua Trua, who lives at Seaworld Orlando on June 22, 1999. Tuar used to perform waterworks until they were stopped in 2010. Trua Trua, who lives at Seaworld Orlando Trua is a male orca born at SeaWorld Orlando on November 23, 2005. His parents are Takara and Taku, his
grandfather is Tilikum. Takara and Kohana (his sister) had just been moved to SeaWorld Orlando when she and Taku met. At the time of Trua's birth, Kohana was by Takara's side and thus acted as the midwife. Trua currently lives at SeaWorld Orlando with four other orcas: Katina (matriarch), Nalani, Malia and Makaio. Trua had been learning
waterworks before they were stopped in 2010.[68] Trua's mother Takara was moved to SeaWorld San Antonio on February 5, 2009. Trua is easily identified because of his three dots and belly freckles. Trua has a dot in his eyepatch, and two dots on his neck. His freckles earned him the nickname, "Freckles". Currently, Trua who is now a 15 year-old
sub-adult, measures at a length of 19 feet and weighs 6,100 lbs or more and is expected to double in size by the time he is fully grown. Ulises Main article: Ulisses (orca) Ulises is the oldest and largest male orca in captivity. He is 20 feet 6 inches (6.25 m) and weighs about 10,000 pounds (4,500 kg).[62][69] He is currently living at SeaWorld San
Diego in California with 9 other whales. He is often nicknamed, "Uli" or "Uli Bear" due to his gentle personality. He was captured in 1980 in Iceland and lived at several European parks including Barcelona Zoo, before being transported to SeaWorld San Diego in 1994.[70][71] He became a father in 2011, when his son Moana was born through
artificial insemination to Wikie at Marineland Antibes, France [61] On December 2, 2014, at 12:34 pm, a young female named Kalia gave birth to Ulises's daughter, Amaya, at SeaWorld San Diego. It is unknown whether or not the calf was conceived naturally or through artificial insemination. He is believed to have a low sperm count. Deceased This is
a list of some notable orcas that died in captivity. It does not include every captive death. Baby Shamu II was born at SeaWorld San Diego in California on January 5, 1986. Her parents were Kenau and Winston. Because she was the second orca born at a SeaWorld park, she was nicknamed Baby Shamu II. The original Baby Shamu, aka
Kalina, was her older half-sister, though Kalina had a different mother. Baby Shamu II was never given a real name [72] as she died on January 16, 1986, just 12 days after she was born. The cause of death was a heart defect. Young orcas are born with heart valves open and they should close soon after birth. Unfortunately, Baby Shamu II had a
respiratory infection and this worsened her condition. One of the valves did not close which caused Baby Shamu II to pass away.[73] She was 7 feet (2.1m) long and she weighed 135 kg (297 lb). Bingo Bingo was a 31-year-old male orca who lived at the Port of Nagoya Public Aquarium. He was captured in Iceland in 1984 and is the father of Lovey,
Lara, Sarah, Ran II and Lynn and the grandfather of Earth and Lynn and Lynn
from 1970 to 1972. Chimo was the only partially albino orca ever exhibited in captured, and vanished in the 1960s. Chimo was spotted in what is suspected to be the same pod, and named "Alice". Alice was never captured, and vanished in the 1960s. Chimo was the only partially albino orca ever exhibited in capturity. Years before her captured, and vanished in the 1960s. Chimo was the only partially albino orca ever exhibited in captured, and vanished in the 1960s.
Chimo's probable mother was another orca by the name of Scarredjaw Cow (T3). She was captured alongside Chimo complications caused by Chédiak-Higashi syndrome, the syndrome which caused her albinism. Chimo never bore any calves.[1] Freya Freya was a 35-year-old female orca who lived at Marineland of Antibes
She was captured in October 1982 alongside Haida II, Kim II, Nootka IV, and an unnamed male. She and Kim went to Marineland Antibes from Hafnarfjordur Aquarium. She became the first European orca to become pregnant. Freya gave birth in March 1991 to a stillborn calf. She gave birth to another stillborn in March 1993. Sometime between this
calf and her next, Freya had a tumor removed, leaving a white indent on her side. Freya gave birth to Valentin on February 13, 1996. In March 2001, Freya gave birth to become pregnant due to birth control and the death of her mate Kim II in
2005. Freya was very depressed, but Valentin usually was able to cheer her up. Freya became a grandmother on November 20, 2013, when Valentin being the father has not been confirmed. After months of fighting an unknown illness, Freya lost
her battle on June 20, 2015, leaving behind her son Valentin and likely grandson Keijo. [75] [76] Gudrun Gudrun (Goo drun) was an Icelandic female orca who lived at Dolfinarium Harderwijk in the Netherlands [77] and at SeaWorld Orlando in Florida. Gudrun was caught close to the coast of Iceland on October 25, 1976. She was kept in captivity in the
Dolfinarium Harderwijk in the Netherlands, where she was the main attraction. In 1987, Gudrun was moved to SeaWorld Orlando in Florida, United States, on a breeding loan. Gudrun gave birth to Taima on July 11, 1989, at 16:45 EST during a thunderstorm. Gudrun gave birth to Nyar on December 31, 1993. Nyar suffered with illness often. She was
so both mentally and physically ill, it was reported that Gudrun tried to drown her during several shows. Nyar died at the age of two years in April 1996. On February 21, 1996, Gudrun was unable to deliver the calf. Eventually after the physical
intervention of park staff, Gudrun delivered a stillborn calf of underermined sex. Due to complications from the delivery, she died four days later. In 1982, Gudrun was the subject of an experiment in two-communications, designed to see if she could learn new words and incorporate them into her vocabulary.[78] Hoi Wai Hoi Wai was a female Orca
captured near Iceland in October 1977. Initially brought to the Saedyrasafnid Aquarium in Iceland, she was moved in late October 1977 to the Dolfinarium Harderwijk in the Netherlands. Initially brought to the Saedyrasafnid Aquarium in Iceland, she was moved to the Windsor Safari Park, where she was to stay until being moved to Ocean Park Hong Kong early in 1979, and where she
was renamed Suzie Wong. Due to a dispute between SeaWorld and the safari park, she was transferred to Clacton Pier, and she was sent back to Windsor Safari Park until the end of January [79][80][81] On January 27, 1979, Suzie Wong was
finally moved to Ocean Park Hong Kong, where she was renamed Hoi Wai, and would perform for life. She died on April 21, 1997, after a bloody wound was found in her intestines. [79][82] Hoi wai was about 5 metres (16 ft) long and weighed about 1,800 kilograms (4,000 lb). [83] She was the only orca at Ocean Park Hong Kong. A newspaper claimed
that her skeleton is preserved at Cape D'Aguilar Marine Reserve, near Shek O, but the skeleton is actually from a Bryde's whale that stranded itself in Victoria Harbour in 1955.[84] Hoi Wai made an appearance in a movie called Moon Warriors. Hyak Hyak was about a year old when he was captured in Pender Harbour, British Columbia, Canada on
April 24, 1968. He was captured with six other pod members, including Corky II and Natsidalia, who was thought to be his mother. He was probably from the A5 Pod. The captured whales were kept at Pender Harbour for some weeks before being transferred, and Natsidalia did not survive. Hyak was transferred to the Vancouver Aquarium, where he
was kept with Skana, an orca captured the previous year. After Skana died in 1980, the aguarium purchased four new orcas captured in Iceland, and two of them—Finna and Bjossa—were transferred to the Vancouver Aguarium. Hyak and Bjossa produced a calf in 1987, but it only survived a short time. He sired another calf on Bjossa—K'yosha, but he
did not live to see the calf's birth, as he died of pneumonia in February 1991. K'yosha only lived a few months beyond her father's death.[85] Junior This section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (May 2014) (Learn how and when to
remove this template message) Junior was captured in Icelandic waters in November 1984. After a short stay at the Saedrysafnid Aguarium he arrived at Marineland Ontario in Canada on November 1984. After a short stay at the Saedrysafnid Aguarium he arrived at Marineland Ontario in Canada on November 1984.
tank in Marineland's warehouse, with no natural sunlight or air, and with noisy overhead fans. From time to time he shared his small tank with several dolphins. Marineland tried to keep Junior's conditions a secret, but members of the public released photos and films. Junior died in 1994. K1/Taku This section does not cite any sources. Please help
improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (May 2014) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) K1 was also named Taku. He was captured in August 1973 in Pedder Bay, British Columbia. While several other orcas that were caught with him were sold to other
marine parks, K1 was too big to be sold. He was released on October 27, 1973, with a radio tag attached to his dorsal fin. Two nicks were cut by Dr Michael Bigg[citation needed] into his dorsal fin. Two nicks were cut by Dr Michael Bigg[citation needed] into his dorsal fin. Two nicks were cut by Dr Michael Bigg[citation needed] into his dorsal fin. Two nicks were cut by Dr Michael Bigg[citation needed] into his dorsal fin. Two nicks were cut by Dr Michael Bigg[citation needed] into his dorsal fin. Two nicks were cut by Dr Michael Bigg[citation needed] into his dorsal fin. Two nicks were cut by Dr Michael Bigg[citation needed] into his dorsal fin. Two nicks were cut by Dr Michael Bigg[citation needed] into his dorsal fin. Two nicks were cut by Dr Michael Bigg[citation needed] into his dorsal fin. Two nicks were cut by Dr Michael Bigg[citation needed] into his dorsal fin. Two nicks were cut by Dr Michael Bigg[citation needed] into his dorsal fin. Two nicks were cut by Dr Michael Bigg[citation needed] into his dorsal fin. Two nicks were cut by Dr Michael Bigg[citation needed] into his dorsal fin. Two nicks were cut by Dr Michael Bigg[citation needed] into his dorsal fin. Two nicks were cut by Dr Michael Bigg[citation needed] into his dorsal fin. Two nicks were cut by Dr Michael Bigg[citation needed] into his dorsal fin. Two nicks were cut by Dr Michael Bigg[citation needed] into his dorsal fin. Two nicks were cut by Dr Michael Bigg[citation needed] into his dorsal fin. Two nicks were cut by Dr Michael Bigg[citation needed] into his dorsal fin. Two nicks were cut by Dr Michael Bigg[citation needed] into his dorsal fin. Two nicks were cut by Dr Michael Bigg[citation needed] into his dorsal fin. Two nicks were cut by Dr Michael Bigg[citation needed] into his dorsal fin. Two nicks were cut by Dr Michael Bigg[citation needed] into his dorsal fin. Two nicks were cut by Dr Michael Bigg[citation needed] into his dorsal fin. Two nicks were cut by Dr Michael Bigg[citation needed] into his dorsal fin. Two nicks were cut by D
1997 and was presumed to have died at the age of 41, as his year of birth was believed to be 1955. K1 was a full blooded Southern Resident orca. He was 23 feet (7.0 m) long. Kalina Kalina (September 26, 1985 - October 4, 2010) was the first captive-born orca calf to survive more than a few days. Kalina's mother is an Icelandic female named Katina
and her father, Winston (also known as Ramu III) was a Pacific Southern Resident, making Kalina an Atlantic/Pacific hybrid - a unique situation that would not have occurred in shows at SeaWorld Orlando in 1986, billed as
"Baby Shamu", performing with her mother. On February 12, 1990, Kalina was transferred to SeaWorld Ohio. She was moved again in October 1994, Kalina was moved back to SeaWorld Orlando, where she lived with eight other killer whales,
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including her mother and a half sister. Kalina gave birth to her first calf, a male named Keet, on February 2, 1993, at SeaWorld Texas. Kalina was only seven and a half years old at the time of Keet's birth - an extremely young age for an orca to become a mother. Kalina became pregnant again shortly after Keet's birth, and was moved back to

SeaWorld Orlando in October 1994, where she gave birth to her second calf, another male, Keto on June 17, 1995. She gave birth to another male, Tuar, on June 22, 1999. Kalina bore her fourth calf and first daughter, on February and Land in shows. She was used as a "starter whale" for new trainers. On Monday October 4, 2010, less than four months after Taima's death, Kalina died of preacute bacteremia sepsis at the age of 25.[86] She has since become caught in 1977 and kept at SeaWorld San Diego in California. On August 21, 1989, she attempted to rake a 24-year-old newcomer orca, Corky II, during a live show. She struck Corky behind her dorsal fin,[87] the resulting impact hemorrhage, Kandu V died. Her daughter, Orkid, was 11 months old at the time of the accident.[88] Kanduke (can-duke) was captured from T pod in British Columbia, Canada, in August 1975. When captured, he was about the captured from T pod in British Columbia, Canada, in August 1975.	e a great-grandmother with the birth of Amaya in December 2014. Kandu V Kandu V was a dominant female Icelandic orca, t fracturing Kandu's upper jaw and severing major arteries. The crowd was quickly ushered out, and after a 45-minute
thought to be T7. He was sent to Sealand of the Pacific, Victoria, and then sold to Marineland, Canada. In January 1987, he was sold and moved to SeaWorld Orlando. While at Marineland of Canada, he did 'water work' with his to At SeaWorld Orlando, Kanduke often fought with a younger Icelandic male named Kotar. The aggression became increasingly serious. After an incident in which Kotar bit Kanduke's penis and caused an infection and show cancel	rainers, but once at SeaWorld he was described as a "moody and unpredictable" whale and the 'water work' was stopped. lations, the exhibitors decided to move the smaller whale to the newly opened SeaWorld San Antonio. On September 20,
1990, Kanduke died of St. Louis encephalitis, which is transmitted by mosquitoes.[89] The cause of his death was later determined using information from his necropsy report provided by the Freedom of Information Act. This dis However, in captivity, the behavior of "logging" (i.e. just floating at the surface) puts killer whales at risk for mosquito-borne illnesses. Kanduke has since become a grandfather with the births of Sumar, Tekoa, and Malia. Kasatka orca who lived at SeaWorld San Diego and the mother of Takara, Nakai, Kalia and Makani. She was the park's dominant orca and she could be seen putting the other whales in their places including her own offspring. She was called the same of the park of the	Kasatka at SeaWorld San Diego lifting a trainer out of the water Main article: Kasatka Kasatka was a 41-year-old female
Russian word Kasatka (Russian: Kacatka), a generic name for orcas. She was 17.7 feet (5.4 m) long and weighs around 5,950 pounds (2,700 kg). Kasatka became a grandmother for the first time when her daughter Takara gave to a male named Trua in SeaWorld Orlando. Takara gave birth to her third calf, a female born January 7, 2010, named Sakari. Kasatka became a great grandmother on October 13, 2010, when Kohana gave birth to her first calf A was later named Makani. Kasatka has shown aggression to humans. In 1993 Kasatka tried to bite a trainer during a show, and again in 1999.[92] On November 30, 2006, Kasatka grabbed a trainer and dragged him underwater d	dán. Kasatka gave birth to her fourth calf and second son on February 14, 2013, at 6:33 am after a one-hour labor. The calf
time.[93] Since this incident, Kasatka has been barred from performing waterworks with trainers and was never reintroduced to them. Kasatka was euthanized August 15, 2017 after battling a chronic pulmonary infection for mark worst a few days leading up to August 15. Kayla Sequence of trainer demonstrating a nose stand on top of Kayla during the Believe show at SeaWorld, Orlando, Florida. Kayla (November 26, 1988 - January 28, 2019) was a femal	ny years. Reason for euthanization was stated as chronic lung disease. She was euthanized after her health turned for the e who lived at SeaWorld San Antonio and SeaWorld Orlando. Her parents were Kenau and Orky II, both deceased. Kayla
was about 20-foot (6.1 m) long and weighed about 6,200 pounds (2,800 kg). Kayla lived with her mother for the first two and a half years of her life. Kenau was moved to SeaWorld Orlando in January 1991, and Kayla was moved was three weeks older than she was. After Katerina was moved out, an older female named Winnie was moved in. In November 1999, Kayla and Winnie were both transferred to SeaWorld San Antonio. Kayla and Winnie joined a that year, making Winnie the new dominant female. Winnie died on April 11, 2002. Kayla became the new dominant orca in the stadium and was until her relocation to Orlando in 2006. After the death of Winnie, only three whale	emale named Haida II and her son Kyuquot. A young male named Keto arrived in March 2001. Haida II died on August 1 of
2002 to settle down Kyuquot and Keto, because the two maturing males were constantly fighting over Kayla. In November 2006, Kayla was transferred to SeaWorld Orlando leaving behind a mate Keet, and their daughter Halyn Katina, who has been the dominant female there since 1988. In spring 2007, Kayla miscarried a male calf, likely the son of Keet. Kayla gave birth to her first calf on October 9, 2005, a female named Halyn. Halyn was moved to a	was raised by Unna immediately after Kayla's transfer. Once Kayla arrived, she immediately gave up her dominant role to special animal care facility to be hand raised. Halyn lived in Animal Care in a different part of the park, and in May joined
her family at Shamu Stadium. Halyn's father is Keet. On June 15, 2008, Halyn died unexpectedly.[29] On January 28, 2019, SeaWorld announced that Kayla had unexpectedly passed away after a two-day battle with an unknown i 30 years old.[94] The final cause of death has been announced and Kayla's "unknown illness" was lung disease.[95] Kayla appears to "hover" over the water after launching a trainer into the air. The new "Believe" stage is seen in Coast Aquarium, on September 9, 1998. Main article: Keiko (killer whale) Keiko (1977 - December 12, 2003) was an orca who starred in the first of three Free Willy movies. Keiko died on December 12, 2003, after beaching hims	the background. (June 2007) Keiko Keiko is weighed as he is loaded into his specially made transport tank at the Oregon
1979 and sold to the Icelandic aquarium in Hafnarfjörður. Three years later, he was sold to Marineland of Canada, where he first started performing for the public and developed skin lesions indicative of poor health. He was ther movie Free Willy in 1993. The publicity from his role in Free Willy led to an effort by Warner Brothers Studio to find him a better home. Donations from the studio and Craig McCaw led to the establishment of the Free Willy Keike Aquarium in Newport, Oregon spent over US\$7 million to construct facilities to return him to health with the hope of returning him to the wild. He was airlifted by UPS to his new home on January 7, 1996, with a length of 24 fee	Foundation[96] in February 1995. With donations from the foundation and millions of school children, the Oregon Coast
September 9, 1998, he was flown to Klettsvik Bay in Vestmannaeyjar in Iceland, and gradually reintroduced to the wild, returning to the open sea in July 2002. Keiko died on December 12, 2003, at the age of 27.[97] Following re 2004. 700 people attended the service, at which the aquarium's veterinary chaplain said, "Keiko was not one of our kind, but nonetheless was still one of us." There is a memorial site for Keiko set up by the locals in Halsa, Norwa	quests from fans of the orca and Free Willy, the Oregon Coast Aquarium held a memorial service for him on February 20, y, where the orca spent the last year of his life.[98] Kenau Kenau died in 1991 while pregnant with her third calf, whose
father was Kotar. The calf fetus was male.[99] Kenau was Kayla's mother. Kim (Oum) Kim was captured in November 1976 in Icelandic waters. He was sickly throughout his captivity. At one point he became blind. Several therap July 24, 1982. A necropsy revealed a lung abscess.[100] Kim II This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. 2 in October 1982 with Freya, Haida II and Nootka IV in Iceland. He was then sold to Marineland Antibes with Freya for reproduction. He sired many calves: Shouka, Inouk, Wikie and Valentin. Kim II was 6,3m long and weighte	(May 2014) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Kim II was a male orca who was captured at the age of
on November 23, 2005, of pneumonia. Kyara Kyara was a female orca, that was born at SeaWorld San Antonio on April 19, 2017. Her mother was Takara and her father Kyuquot, with Kyara's name being a combination of her par it was announced that she was showing signs of pneumonia. Because of this, she had been moved to SeaWorld's animal care hospital for treatment. She died on July 24, 2017.[67] Moby Doll Main article: Moby Doll Moby Doll was	ents names. Due to SeaWorld ending its orca breeding program, Kyara was the last orca to be born in its parks. On July 22 the second captive orca displayed in a public aquarium exhibit. The 15-foot (4.6m) long, 1-ton male was captured in 1964
near East Point, Saturna Island in British Columbia after being harpooned and shot. He was towed to Vancouver and displayed publicly until he died three months after his capture. Moby Doll was popular locally and abroad and some or a captured and displayed in an aquarium exhibit, and was the subject of a film that changed some people's attitudes toward or as. In June 1965, William Lechkobit found a 22-foot (6.7m) male of Ted Griffin, a Seattle public aquarium owner. [102] Griffin swam and performed with Namu in the Seattle exhibit and Namu survived one year in captivity before dying in his pen on July 9, 1966. [103] Neocia Neocia was born in O	rca in his floating salmon net that had drifted close to shore near Namu, British Columbia. The orca was sold for \$8,000 to
the age of 3 and kept in a smaller tank at Marineland Canada with three other young orcas.[104] She was often moved because of her aggressive behavior toward the other orcas in an attempt to dominate them. Neocia was imprappetite and "not acting normally".[106] Nepo This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (July 2019) (Lead December 11, 1969. He and a capture mate Yaka were sold to a place called Marine World/Africa USA in California. The two orcas joined another female Kianu who had been at the park since 1968. Kianu wanted Nepo to herself	egnated by her own father Kandu; however, this pregnancy miscarried.[105] Neocia died at the age of 12 after losing her in how and when to remove this template message) Nepo was captured with several other orcas including Corky on
from Kianu's attacks. The aggressive behavior continued, and Kianu was transferred to a park in Japan. Nepo and Yaka starred in the 1977 horror film Orca. Nepo died from pneumonia on July 10, 1980. Yaka stayed by his side as trainers a while to separate the whales. Nepo was about 15 years old. Nyar This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged as	he took his final breaths. When trainers arrived to take Nepo's body away, Yaka refused to leave him, and it took the
Florida on New Year's Eve (December 31) 1993. She was born to parents Gudrun and Tilikum. Nyar suffered from many health problems. Sometimes trainers would have to separate Gudrun and Nyar because the mother would t very slow learner. She was even put with her father Tilikum sometimes. He was very gentle with her. Nyar died on April 1, 1996. She was 2 years 4 months and 1 day old. The cause of death was Immune System Failure. The nam [107][108][109] is well remembered as the father of Orkid and Kayla. He spent many of his years in captivity at Marineland of the Pacific. Corky II accompanied him, and the two were thought to be cousins, as they were both from	e "Nyar" (spelled Nýár in Icelandic) means "New Year" . Orky II Orky II was captured in April 1968 off of Pender Harbor,
California along with Corky II in the year 1986. There, he was soon put to the bottom of the dominancy ladder. Orky was involved in one trainer incident in 1987, where he accidentally breached on a miscue and landed on a train females, Kandu V and Kenau. Kandu bore her first successful calf, Orkid, three days before he died on September 26, 1988. She was named in his memory: Orky's Kid. About two months later, Kenau also gave birth to her calf, and	er (John Sillick) while the trainer was riding Corky II as a stunt. While in service to Sea World, Orky mated with two of their other female who was later named Kayla. Orky's death was brought on by acute pneumonia and chronic wasting, which
meant he lost a lot of weight before he died. His dorsal fin flopped completely over to his right rather than the left. His pectorals were huge and his flukes were curled completely. His enormous size can be seen in his daughter, C called "Snorky". At almost 22 feet long and 11,000 pounds, he was one of the largest whales ever held in any aquarium. Samoa Main article: Samoa (orca) Samoa was a female captured off Iceland in 1983. Samoa was reported to infection which likely caused the stillbirth and her death.[110] On March 14, 1992, while held at SeaWorld Texas, Samoa went into premature labour, and died giving birth to a female calf a few hours later. The calf was stillborn.	have died due to complications of giving birth. However, her necropsy revealed she had a rare Saksenaea vasiformis fungal
estimated to be 12-14. Shamu Main article: Shamu Captured by Ted Griffin in Puget Sound in 1965, Shamu was intended to be a companion for the orca Namu in Griffin's Seattle aquarium. Shamu was, however, quickly leased a 1971. The name Shamu has since been used for many different orcas in SeaWorld shows.[111] Skana Skana was one of the first pod of Orcas captured, on February 15, 1967, in Yukon Harbor, Washington. The entire Southern Romanine Aquarium (Closed in 1977) for sale, including Skana, Ramu I and Kandu I. The others were released. Skana was believed to be six years old at the time of her capture. She was sold and transferred to the Vancouver Aquarium (Closed in 1977) for sale, including Skana, Ramu I and Kandu I. The others were released.	esident K Pod, at that time 15 members, was captured. Three died during capture, and five were transferred to the Seattle
She died on October 5, 1980, at the approximate age of 19 years, from a mycotic infection.[112] Splash Splash was born in 1989 in Marineland in Canada, transferred to SeaWorld San Diego at the age of 3 and died there in 2005 Splash was prone to seizures, and at one point had to have the teeth in his lower jaw removed due to a violent seizure injury. Splash was among the park's most sickly animals. "We brought him back from life-threatening illnesses	. He was a well loved animal. "He was the one that bonded the best with the trainers," said veterinarian Reidarson.[113] many times," Reidarson recalled.[113] In 1994, Splash smashed face-first into the wall of his tank, ripping a book-sized
patch of skin along his jaw that had to be repaired surgically. Splash died of an infection. Ex SeaWorld trainer John Hargrove, who worked closely with Splash, suggested that Splash died so young partly due to consuming large of Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (May 2014) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Spooky was the second calf born born head first. He earned his name just for the holiday. Spooky was in good health at first, but it wasn't to last. Due to the circular tank the orcas were kept in, Corky had trouble nursing her son. Trainers took over and bottle fee	to parents Corky II and Orky II at Marineland of the Pacific on Halloween of 1978 (October 31). Unlike most orcas, he was
Spooky's breed was 100% Northern Resident orca. Sumar Sumar (May 14, 1998 - September 7, 2010) was a male orca born at SeaWorld Orlando in Florida. His mother was Taima and he was her first calf. Just six months after be him fall. The crowd was evacuated and the show canceled. The trainers tried to move Taima to another tank and finally separated her from her son. Since then, the two of them have been always separated and Kalina and Katina and Katina and Florida.	irth, an incident happened when, during a show, his mother attacked him, pushing him against the glass, trying to make became his surrogate mothers until he was transferred to SeaWorld San Diego in California on March 8, 1999. Afterwards,
he spent a few months at now-closed SeaWorld Ohio before being transferred back to the San Diego park. He was considered very gentle with other orcas[115] and trainers. At the time of his death he was one of three males at the older male Ulises seems to have a low sperm count. Sumar was approaching full size for a typical bull orca when he died: his dorsal fin was more and more leaning to its left and his flukes were beginning to curl under. He was The theme of a June 2010 episode of Cupcake Wars was Sumar's twelfth birthday.[117] Sumar died at SeaWorld in San Diego, California, on Tuesday, September 7, 2010, at the age of 12. Trainers noticed that the whale was not	s about 4.6 m (17 feet) long and weighed around 5,300 pounds (2,400 kg). He was often used for shows in the park.[116]
antibiotics administered. Despite measures taken by Sumar's veterinarian team, Sumar became increasingly ill by Tuesday. He died shortly before 1:45 PM (Pacific time). Sumar's death prompted the canceling of the park's orca be the next captive breeding bull orca, after his father Tilikum. Taima Taima (pronounced Ty-EE-Ma) (July 11, 1989 – June 6, 2010) was a transient/Icelandic hybrid female orca who lived at SeaWorld Orlando in Florida. Her nam first around 16:45 EST during a thunderstorm. Taima was born to mother Gudrun and father Kanduke was a member of the Pacific transient orca community, which meant Taima had transient blood in her. In 1990, Kar	shows for the day. His death was determined to be as a result of a twisted intestinal tract (intestinal volvulus). He was set to e purportedly comes from a Native American or Icelandic language, and means "crash of thunder".[118] She was born tail-
frequent illness and it was reported that Gudrun tried to drown her during several shows. Trainers believe that this confused Taima, as she witnessed this and thought this was how to raise a calf. She was later reported to have p died from an illness a few months later in April. On May 14, 1998, Taima gave birth to a male calf named Sumar. They were separated when he was about eight months old because of the aggression between them. On one occasi	erformed this on her own calves, Sumar, Tekoa, and Malia. Gudrun died in 1996 from stillbirth complications, and Nyar on while performing, Taima started biting Sumar, and throwing him out of the pool, onto the trainer's platform. She then
slid out herself and started biting him. The show was stopped, and Taima was pulled to the other swimming pool. A few months later Sumar was transferred to SeaWorld San Diego in California. On November 8, 2000, at 3:47 pm weigh 350 pounds (160 kg). During the birth, Kalina assisted Taima and helped the calf to the surface for its first breath. Tekoa was sent to SeaWorld San Antonio in 2004, and was later sent to Loro Parque in Tenerife in Februar gave birth again to her first daughter Malia in 2007, on March 12. "At birth Malia (Hawaiian for "calm and peaceful") measured about 6 feet and weighed in at around 350 pounds. Her father is Tilikum."[13] Seaworld announced	y 2006, where he remains today. After Tekoa's attack, Taima was separated from all other whales except Tilikum, until she
Preliminary indications suggested that her death was caused by placenta previa, a condition in which the placenta is delivered before the calf. Taku Taku (September 9, 1993 - October 17, 2007) was a male orca, who was born a sister. Three years later, Katina gave birth again to a female, Unna. On August 25, 2002, Katina gave birth to her fifth calf: a male, Ikaika. Unna was later moved to SeaWorld San Antonio in December 2002. Afterwards, Ikaika an	SeaWorld Orlando in Florida. After birth, Taku spent most of his time with his mother Katina or Nyar, his younger halfd d Taku bonded to the point where Ikaika swam in mother-calf-position with Taku. On November 18, 2006, Taku was moved
to SeaWorld San Antonio whereas Ikaika was moved to Marineland of Canada in Ontario. Takara soon became pregnant. On November 23, 2005, around 21:50 EST (4:50 PM), Takara went into labor with her second calf. Her dau (Taku's son/first calf) who was later to be named Trua. Taku sired another calf in 2006 with his mother Katina - Nalani, who was also his sister and the first surviving inbred calf.[119] Taku died unexpectedly on October 17, 2007 had been acting differently the Wednesday before his death.[120][121] A NMFS Marine Mammal Inventory Report lists the cause of death as "severe multifocal interstitial pneumonia"; however, there are also peer-reviewed sour	at the age of 14 and weighing over 7,000 pounds (3,200 kg) and at 22 feet (6.7 m) long. Trainers were notified that Taku
[122][123] Tilikum Main article: Tilikum (orca) Tilikum at SeaWorld Orlando (2009) Tilikum (sometimes misspelled Tillikum) was a bull orca involved in three human deaths while he was in captivity, one at Sealand of the Pacific a largest orca in captivity and also the most successful sire in captivity, [124] with 21 offspring, 11 of which are still alive. While at Sealand of the Pacific, Tilikum sired his first calf when he was about eight or nine years old. His first involved in the first incident involving a death. Seaworld requested an emergency transfer of Tilikum to their facility. Tilikum was moved to SeaWorld Orlando, Florida, on January 9, 1992. Sealand of the Pacific closed soon there	and two at Seaworld Orlando. He was captured near Iceland in November 1983 at about two years of age. He was the st son, Kyuquot, was born to Haida II on December 24, 1991. Just a few months prior to the birth of Kyuquot, Tilikum was
Orlando was to Katina. Katina gave birth to Taku on September 9, 1993. Taku died on October 17, 2007. Tilikum's other calves are: Nyar (born 1993, died 1996), Unna (1996–2015), Sumar (1998–2010), Tuar (1999), Tekoa (2000) January 6, 2017, SeaWorld announced that Tilikum had died early in the morning of bacterial pneumonia. [126] Unna Unna was a female orca. She was born on December 27, 1996, at SeaWorld Orlando. Her parents were Katina.	, Nakai (2001), Kohana (2002), Ikaika (2002), Skyla (2004-2021), Malia (2007), Sakari (2010) and Makaio (2010).[125] On atina (mother) and Tilikum. She was Katina's fourth calf and Tilikum's seventh (fourth successful), and was the second calf
to be born to the pair. Unna lived with her mother, father, siblings, and other whales at her birthplace in Orlando for the first six years of her life. In December 2002, Unna was transferred to SeaWorld San Antonio. In late April 2 with a strain of fungus known as Candida. After several months of intense treatment, Unna died on December 21, 2015. from a systemic bacterial infection[128] Vigga This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Vigga (Little Sweetheart) was born in 1977 near Iceland, and brought to Marine World Africa USA Park, then located in Redwood City California, in 1980. Vigga shared her	this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (May 2014)
the park. Yaka and Vigga lived together at Marine World until Yaka died in 1997 at age 32. She made the move with Yaka to the Park's new quarters in Vallejo California in 1986. Vigga was over 16 feet long and weighed 5,000 per of fluid in her pericardial sac, and an infection in one lung is the suspected cause of death. Wanda The killer whale who was given the name Wanda is famous for being the first to be exhibited alive by an aquarium, preceding Mol	ounds. Vigga died on Monday, August 14, 2000, at approximately 8 p.m. An abnormal heart pathology resulting in a build-up by Doll by more than two years. Wanda was a mature North Pacific Offshore killer whale type, as confirmed by much later
DNA analysis.[129] The killer whale was spotted by boaters alone near Newport Beach, California, on 17 November 1961, and reports reached Marineland of the Pacific. "Marineland officials said the 5,000-pound, 17-foot long fe collectors led by Frank Brocato finally netted her after she had evaded their capture efforts for nine hours, watched by thousands of spectators.[131][132] In the last stage of the whale's transportation to a tank at Marineland, sh see the "monster of the deep," as orcas were characterized.[129] Brocato recalled the events of the morning of the 20th thus: "But the next day, she went crazy. She started swimming at high speed around the tank, striking her had."	e slipped out of her sling and smashed head-first into the wall of the tank. Crowds poured into the aquarium on the 19th to
in the necropsy report. It found that death was due to pneumonia, and acute gastroenteritis secondary to a massive nematode infestation. Among her many long standing health conditions, excessive tooth wear was not understood their predation on sleeper sharks. Wanda revealed that a killer whale could be a unique, crowd-pulling attraction. Her legacy was the succession of capture attempts made by Marineland of the Pacific, initially off California.[129] eating Southern Resident Killer Whale.[135] When she and an accompanying male thumped his boat with their flukes, Brocato started shooting from his rifle, killing the female - the first of many Southern Residents to be killed in	d.[134] It was not until the discovery of the Offshore type of killer whale decades later that this condition was linked to Then in September 1962 in Washington waters off the west side of San Juan Island, Brocato lassoed a female salmon-
manage to display another killer whale until 1967, when they acquired a calf who had blundered into a fishing net near Port Hardy. This Northern Resident Killer Whale became the first Orky.[136] But by this time they had been Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (May 2014) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Winston, originally known as Ram	upstaged by competitors, notably SeaWorld.[129] Winston Main article: Ramu III This section does not cite any sources. Iu, was captured near Coupeville, Washington, in 1970 and lived in Windsor Safari park and SeaWorld San Diego. He died
in 1986. He was the father of the original Baby Shamu, Kalina. Yaka This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and reme Pacific Northwest killer whale. She died on October 29, 1997, after 27 years in captivity. She was about 31 years old, the third oldest orca in captivity at the time. The cause of her death was supposedly pneumonia. She came to I captured off the coast of British Columbia. Nepo and Yaka starred in the 1977 horror film Orca. Nepo died in July 1980, leaving Yaka alone. In November 1980, the Icelandic female killer whale Vigga became her tank mate. Yaka	Marine World Africa USA located in Redwood City California in December 1969 together with male Nepo after being
died 3 years after Yaka in August 2000. Yaka was a member of the A5 Pod, as is Corky. Juliet/malyshka She lives in Moscow dolphinarium and aquarium Russia (is from Russia). She was found in 2014. See also Category:Individual Shamu Free Willy, a 1993 family film (3 sequels) References ^ "Orcas in captivity". Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society. Archived from the original on August 5, 2007. Retrieved July 25, 2007. ^ Heimlich, Sara and Boran, Ja	l killer whales Captive killer whales Killer whale attacks on humans Keiko, the star of the 1993 movie Free Willy SeaWorld mes. Killer Whales (2001) Voyageur Press, Stillwater, Minnesota. ^ "A Whale of a Business" PBS, Reproduced from "The
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