

ORCAPEDIA

A guide to the victims of the International Orca Slave Trade



CAPTAIN PAUL WATSON & TIFFANY HUMPHREY

FOREWORD by Captain Paul Watson	6
INTRODUCTION	7
CHAPTER 1: The Beginning	9
CHAPTER 2: The Famous - Keiko, Kandu V, Tilikum, Calypso & Clovis, Keto, Luna, Miracle	15
CHAPTER 3: The Deceased	23
CHAPTER 4: Currently Enslaved Whales	32
USA	
SeaWorld Orlando – Katina, Makaio, Malia, Nalani, Trua	36
SeaWorld San Antonio – Kamea, Kyuquot, Sakari, Takara, Tuar	42
SeaWorld San Diego – Amaya, Corky II, Ikaika, Kalia, Keet, Makani, Nakai, Orkid, Shouka, Ulises	48
Miami Seaquarium – Lolita	60
FRANCE	
Marineland Antibes – Inouk, Keijo, Moana, Wikie	62
CANADA	
Marineland – Kiska	67
SOUTH AMERICA	
Mundo Marino – Kshamenk	69
SPAIN	
Loro Parque – Adan, Keto, Kohana, Morgan, Skyla, Tekoa, Ula	71
JAPAN	
Kamogawa SeaWorld – Lara, Lovey, Luna, Ran II	79
Port of Nagoya – Earth, Stella, Rin	84
RUSSIA	
Moskvarium – Naja, Narnia, Nord	88
Seaside Dolphinarium – Malvina	92
CHINA	
Chimelong Ocean Kingdom – Grace, Nukka, Orpheus, Tyson, 5 Unnamed	94
Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park – Dora, Wow, 2 Unnamed	95
Wuxi Changqiao Ocean Kingdom – 2 Unnamed	96
CHAPTER 5: Blackfish	97
CHAPTER 6: The Advocates	101
CHAPTER 7: Alternatives	105
APPENDIX	109
SOURCES	116

FOREWORD by
Captain Paul Watson

Over the last fifty years, humans have kidnapped, imprisoned and made slaves of one of the most intelligent, socially complex, self-aware species on the planet. Orcas – Powerful yet playful apex predators who have never caused any harm to humans in the wild yet have been captured for the sole purpose of entertaining human beings for profit. It is an evil industry that has made billions of dollars and has caused incredible misery and deaths to these magnificent sentient beings. What do you call a trade that captures, imprisons, possesses, and forces others to work for the profit of legalized owners? There is only one word for it – slavery. The capture, imprisonment, possession, and profits made from the suffering of Orcas is by every definition – a slave trade. Stolen and forcefully removed from their family and their pods (tribes), trained, and selectively bred to work for the profit of the owners, transported, abused, their lives shortened, the dead outnumbering the living, traded like commodities, deprived of food to force compliance, and paraded before people for amusement. These are all the hallmarks of a slave trade and it is a very profitable slave trade that includes not only the Orcas but also numerous species of dolphins with prices that greatly exceed the historical value of human slaves.

The purpose of this book is to introduce the public to the inmates of these Orca prisons. They have names given to them by their owners in the same manner that slave owners of the past named their human property. This book documents where these slaves are held, how they are abused, their forced breeding programs and where they were captured or bred. There are presently 56 Orca slaves held in concrete cells. 162 Orcas have died in captivity. These facilities need to be shut down and the inmates moved to large sea pens and rehabilitated to be released into the wild. We need to abolish dolphin slavery and toss the entire industry into the dustbin of history. It is perversely cruel, unnecessary, unethical, inhumane, and a foul disgrace to humanity.

On these pages you will find the relevant information on the inmates, the victims, and the prisons of this contemptible industry.

INTRODUCTION

Marine mammals from the order cetacea include whales, dolphins, and porpoises. Orcinus orca are the largest members of the family Delphinidae although they are commonly referred to as killer whales. Other names used are Orca, blackfish, and grampus. Orcas are odontocetes, meaning they have teeth as opposed to baleen. Although they have a cosmopolitan distribution, their numbers are only around 50,000. Orcas are at the top of their trophic level and have no predators. Their diets range between ecotypes and can include fish, birds, cephalopods, elasmobranchs, and marine mammals such as other whales, porpoises, and sea otters. They eat on average 4% of their body weight each day.

Resident Orcas live in a matrilineal society in which sons remain with their mother (the matriarch) throughout their lives, while daughters may leave in order to form their own matriline. Several matrilines will come together to form a pod and spend time together.

Males can grow up to 32 feet in length and weigh up to 22,000 pounds, while females can grow up to 29 feet in length and weigh 16,000 pounds. Females are reproductive between the ages of 11 and 45 and have a gestation period between fifteen and eighteen months. Orcas are polygynandrous, both males and females having multiple mates throughout a breeding season and they do not interbreed within their own pod. Mating usually in the summer, but can occur during any season. Calves are born tail first between 7 – 8 feet long and weigh an average of 400 pounds. Females give birth around once every five years and will have around three to five calves in their lifetime (take note in Chapter 4 of when the females in captivity are forced to reproduce). Males become sexually mature between 12 - 15 years.

In the wild, females live on average 50 years while males live on average 30 years. The oldest recorded female Orca was J2 (Granny) from the Southern Resident community who was 105 years old when she passed away in the fall of 2016. The oldest recorded male, J1 or Ruffles, lived to around 60 years old. Life spans in captivity are two and a half times shorter than their wild counterparts.

Sexual dimorphism is shown in the pectoral flippers, girths, tail flukes, and dorsal fins in the males, which can grow to six feet tall. The dorsal fin acts like a keel on a sailboat, stabilizing the whale. Orcas can be identified by their saddle patches, the light area behind the dorsal fin, which can be compared to a human fingerprint in that no two are alike.

Orcas use echolocation to locate their prey and their ears are well developed. This highly attuned sense of hearing does not bode well in a small concrete pool of captivity where reverberations from loud music, cheering crowds, construction work, and banging on glass view windows are constantly bombarding the animals.

Different pods have unique dialects, further differentiating Orca ecotypes. Calves are not born with a full set of repertoire sounds, rather they are learned from the adults. Take note in Chapter 4 where each whale originates from and which Orcas they are forced to live with in captivity.

The Southern Residents off the Northwest Pacific Coast of the United States can swim up to 100 miles a day in search of food and can reach speeds up to 32 mph. Take note in Chapter 4 of the pool tank dimensions captive Orcas are forced to live in.

Orca sightings are common along the coasts of the U.S. North Pacific, Argentina, Australia, Norway, east and west coasts of Canada, Antarctica, Galapagos, Europe, Bahamas, New Zealand, and Iceland. Although sightings are rare, one could see them while whale watching in Hawaii as well.

Keiko

Keiko was a male Orca born in Iceland around 1978. In November 1979 Keiko was caught in a herring fishing net off the southeast coast of Iceland, brought to an undisclosed holding tank and named Kago, which means “little boy” in Icelandic. Kago was sold to Marineland Ontario and shipped to the park along with a female Orca named Kiska in 1982. Kago was housed with five other Orcas in Marineland and routinely rammed by the more dominant whales.

After showing signs of weakness from the aggressions, Kago was placed in a small tank indoors where he was kept alone. In February 1985 Kago was sold again for \$350,000 and shipped to a Mexico City Amusement Park called Reino Aventura. Kago was renamed Keiko which means “lucky one” in Japanese. Keiko remained at this park from 1985 until 1996. The tank that Keiko shared with dolphins measured 20 feet deep by 90 feet long by 43 feet wide and was kept at 80 F, much warmer than his native waters in Iceland where they average 45 F. Due to the poor conditions of his tank Keiko developed bilateral axillary skin lesions. The viral disease called cutaneous papillomaviral-like papillomatosis was the first case documented in an Orca.

SeaWorld at this time was looking to expand its breeding program and contacted Reino Aventura about purchasing Keiko. SeaWorld instead ended up purchasing Tilikum from Sealand since he was a proven breeder. In 1992, Warner Brothers started filming *Free Willy* in which Keiko starred. SeaWorld and the Miami Seaquarium declined to allow Warner Brothers to film at their parks and so they decided to film at Reino Aventura. The film was released in 1993 followed by public outcry for Keiko’s release back to the wild. The executive producers of the film contacted Ken Balcomb and a rehabilitation and reintroduction plan was created for Keiko. He was finally moved to the Oregon Coast Aquarium in 1996 after years of negotiations between Reino Aventura and several groups. After two years in Oregon, Keiko was moved to a floating sea pen in the Westman Islands, Iceland. In 2002 Keiko made a 1,000-mile trek over five weeks towards Norway.

In the winter of 2002, he was moved to Taknes Bay, Norway for fear he would get stuck under frozen ice. Keiko died on December 12, 2003. A necropsy was not performed so it is unclear what the exact cause of death was.



Keiko in Iceland. Photo courtesy of David Phillips, Earth Island Institute

Health Hazards for Orcas in Captivity at Sea World

The history of captivity of Orcas has demonstrated that Orca confinement is extremely unhealthy. Here is a list of some of the detrimental impacts on health and the cause of death of many captive Orcas.

1. **Tooth Decay:** Many of the Orcas in captivity bite on steel gates and the concrete sides of their cells. Fractured teeth lead to exposed pulps, which can cause infections. Holes are drilled (without anesthetics) into the affected teeth and rinsed out three times a day with an iodine/saline solution. Kalina, a 25-year-old female died on October 4th, 2010 of acute bacterial Septicemia. Her dental history before her death included five drilled teeth and four pulled teeth.
2. **Pneumonia:** Joel Manby made a big deal about Keiko dying of pneumonia insinuating that the cause of Keiko's death was pneumonia that resulted from him being freed to the sea. This despite the fact that Keiko died five years after being released. He conveniently forgot to mention that nine Orcas died of pneumonia at Sea World since 1971. In fact, bacterial pneumonia is the most common cause of death for captive dolphins and Orcas. Captive Orcas suffer from immunosuppression leaving them susceptible to infections including pneumonia – one of the many reasons they are fed large quantities of antibiotics on a daily basis.
3. **Kidney failure:** Canuck II died of kidney disease at Sea World in 1981 at the age of six, after four years in the tanks. Orky II lost 2 tons of weight before dying at Sea World in 1988. SeaWorld's necropsy report records the cause of death as kidney failure.
4. **Infections:** Sea World regularly treats their Orcas with antibiotics and there is reason to believe this can lead to drug-resistant infections. In December 2015, Unna died at the age of 19 of Candida, a fungal infection. Sea World attempted to say that Candida was common amongst wild Orcas but this claim has no scientific validity.
5. **Mosquito Transmitted Diseases:** Orcas in captivity spend far more time floating at the surface than in the wild and trainers have reported large swarms of mosquitoes on their backsides. In 1990, a 25-year-old male Orca named Kanduke died at Sea World Orlando from St. Louis Encephalitis Virus. In 2007, a 14-year-old Orca died of West Nile virus at SeaWorld San Antonio. The other six Orcas in San Antonio also tested positive for West Nile. There has not been a single case of either virus found in wild Orcas.
6. **UV Damage –** Due to extended periods of logging at the surface, retinal damage can occur from looking up at the sun and Orcas often times get sun burnt, requiring black zinc oxide to be applied to their skin.
7. **Collapsed dorsal fins –** All of the adult male Orcas in captivity have collapsed dorsal fins as well as most females. This is an extremely rare occurrence in the wild and is usually associated with human interaction (pollution, entanglement). Some speculated reasons for dorsal fin collapse are insufficient support due to logging at the surface, dehydration, and stress.
8. **Dehydration –** Most of the Orcas in captivity are fed gelatin cubes referred to as JELL-O. The tasteless cubes are given in large quantities in order to supplement the water deficiencies from eating frozen-thawed fish.
9. **Psychological disorders –** Boredom, stress and unnatural social groups cause Orcas to act out in frustration, whether it be biting walls, pulling paint stripes from the wall or ramming gates. Hugo, a male Orca who resided with Lolita at the Miami Seaquarium, routinely rammed his head into the walls of his pool. This repeated behavior ultimately caused his demise as he rammed his head into the wall on March 4, 1980 and died (see appendix for photo).

Kotar's death is officially listed as acute hemorrhagic pneumonia but what caused this was a metal gate closing on his head and fracturing his skull. Due to numerous deaths, Sea World no longer releases necropsy reports. Now the facility needs only to report the death without an obligation to report the cause. The necropsy report is added to the MMIR (Marine Mammal Inventory Report) but only the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has access to those details.

AHAB
1959 - 1974
CAPTURED 1968
DIED AGE 15
UNKNOWN CAUSES

BABY SHAMU II
1986 - 1986
CAPTIVE BORN
DIED AGE 11 DAYS
HEART DEFECT

BJOSSA
1978 - 2001
CAPTURED 1980
DIED AGE 22
CHRONIC
BRONCHOPNEUMONIA

CANUCK II
1975 - 1981
CAPTURED 1977
DIED AGE 6
CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

CORKY
1963 - 1970
CAPTURED 1968
DIED AGE 7
MEDIASTINAL ABSCESS

FRANKIE
1962 - 1974
CAPTURED 1973
DIED AGE 12
(7 MONTHS AFTER CAPTURE)
INFLUENZA

AI
1988 - 1995
CAPTURED 1989
DIED AGE 7
CANDIDIASIS
(FUNGAL INFECTION)

BELEN (BETHLEHEM)
1987 - 2000
CAPTURED 1988
DIED AGE 13
UNKNOWN CAUSES

BJOSSA'S CALF
1988 - 1988
CAPTIVE BORN
DIED AGE 21 DAYS
MALNUTRITION

CAREN
1976 - 1987
CAPTURED 1979
DIED AGE 11
AGRANULOCYTOSIS
(LOW WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT)

CORKY II'S CALF
1977 - 1977
CAPTIVE BORN
DIED AGE 15 DAYS
BRAIN DAMAGE

FREYA
1981 - 2015
CAPTURED 1982
DIED AGE 33
UNKNOWN CAUSES

ALGONQUIN
1999 - 2002
CAPTIVE BORN
DIED AGE 2
TWISTED INTESTINE

BENKEI
1969 - 1989
CAPTURED 1979
DIED AGE 20
ACUTE PNEUMONIA

BJOSSA'S CALF
1995 - 1995
CAPTIVE BORN
DIED MINUTES AFTER BIRTH
RUPTURED
UMBILICAL CORD

CHAPPY
1969 - 1974
CAPTURED 1970
DIED AGE 5
PERIOSTITIS OF
LUMBAR BONE

CORKY II'S CALF
1985 - 1985
CAPTIVE BORN
DIED AGE 29 DAYS
ASPHYXIATION

FREYJA (PATTY)
1980 - 1987
CAPTURED 1984
DIED AGE 7
ACUTE ENTERITIS
(INFLAMMATION
OF THE INTESTINE)

APRIL
2004 - 2004
CAPTIVE BORN
DIED AGE 24 DAYS
MALNUTRITION

BENKEI II
1979 - 1983
CAPTURED 1980
DIED AGE 4
MALIGNANT LYMPHOMA

BONNIE
1964 - 1968
CAPTURED 1968
DIED AGE 4
(4 MONTHS AFTER CAPTURE)
HEART FAILURE

CHI
1966 - 1979
CAPTURED 1979
DIED AGE 13
(2 MONTHS AFTER CAPTURE)
UNKNOWN CAUSES

CUDDLES
1968 - 1974
CAPTURED 1968
DIED AGE 6
STREPTOCOCCAL
MEDIASTINAL ABSCESS

GORO
1984 - 2005
CAPTURED 1985
DIED AGE 21
ACUTE PNEUMONIA

ASUKA
1990 - 2007
CAPTURED 1997
DIED AGE 17
UNKNOWN CAUSES

BENKEI III
1981 - 1983
CAPTURED 1982
DIED AGE 2
(1 YEAR AFTER CAPTURE)
UNKNOWN CAUSES

CALYPSO
1959 - 1970
CAPTURED 1969
DIED AGE 11
(1 YEAR AFTER CAPTURE)
LUNG ABSCESS

CHIMO
1968 - 1972
CAPTURED 1970
DIED AGE 4
PNEUMONIA
(HAD CHEDIAK-HIGASHI
SYNDROME - ALBINISM)

DZUL-HA
1976 - 1983
CAPTURED 1979
DIED AGE 7
UNKNOWN CAUSES

GUNDRUN
1976 - 1996
CAPTURED 1976
DIED AGE 20
BACTEREMIA ASSOCIATED
WITH ENDOMYOMETRITIS
DIED A WEEK AFTER A MISCARRIAGE

ATHENA
2004 - 2009
CAPTIVE BORN
DIED AGE 4
UNKNOWN CAUSES

BETTY
1974 - 1987
CAPTURED 1978
DIED AGE 13
PNEUMONIA

CANUCK
1970 - 1974
CAPTURED 1972
DIED AGE 4
CANDIDIASIS

CLOVIS
1966 - 1973
CAPTURED 1970
DIED AGE 7
MYOSITIS (INFLAMMATION
OF MUSCLE TISSUE)

FINNA
1977 - 1997
CAPTURED 1980
DIED AGE 20
PNEUMONIA

HAIDA
1963 - 1982
CAPTURED 1968
DIED AGE 19
LUNG INFECTION

On the following pages, you will find a brief description of each Orca in captivity. As a result of the highly publicized case in 2011, Secretary of Labor v. SeaWorld of Florida, LLC, SeaWorld Orca profiles were made available to the public. Not all incidents were recorded, but the profiles give you an indication as to the amount of frustration the animals endure. Dangers occur in animal training when control is broken between animal and trainer. The profiles were written to learn certain precursors from individual animals in order to anticipate when an aggressive act might occur. Precursors are extremely important, but not all animals give them, making it impossible to know when an animal might break from control. There are many incidents listed in this chapter such as “mouthing” or “lunging with mouth open” which are clear signs that the animal has broken from control and could potentially injure someone. “Mouthing” at a bootie might not sound dangerous, however, these are 5,000 to 12,000 pound carnivores capable of causing death with one single blow. A surfer in 1972 reported an Orca grabbed his leg, but released him resulting in one hundred stitches. No human deaths by Orcas have been recorded in the wild. Even during the large violent captures off the coast of Washington State and British Columbia, there were no injuries inflicted to any humans by the whales. Even when babies were ripped away from mothers, the whales still caused no injuries or death to one single person.

Four humans have been killed by Orcas and all four took place at marine parks;

Keltie Byrne – 1991 – SeaLand of the Pacific – Orca, Tilikum

Daniel Dukes – 1999 – SeaWorld Orlando – Orca, Tilikum

Alexis Martinez – 2009 – Loro Parque – Orca, Keto

Dawn Brancheau – 2010 – SeaWorld Orlando – Orca, Tilikum

Many Orcas have been shuffled between parks so their locations are at times fluid. In the midst of writing this book, several whales have passed away, were born, and some moved locations. We cannot guarantee that all of the data in this book will be up to date by the time it goes to print, however, we did our best to update the status of every whale while in the process of compiling our data.

Notes:

*ML refers to Marineland

*SW refers to SeaWorld

Malia

March 12, 2007
Born at SeaWorld Orlando

Species: *Orcinus orca*
Breed: 75% Icelandic, 25% Bigg's Transient
Meaning of name: Hawaiian for "calm and peaceful"
Captivity history: Born at SeaWorld Orlando
Mother: Taima
Father: Tilikum
Full Siblings: Sumar, Tekoa
Offspring: None
Sex: Female
Weight: 3,340 lbs.
Length: 15.5 ft.

Malia was born at SeaWorld Orlando. She is Taima's third calf with Tilikum.

Taima has shown aggression towards all of her calves, including Malia.

Malia has had several abnormal behaviors ranging from listing at the surface to no-movement seizure like states. Malia's mother Taima passed away in 2010 of peracute uterine pneumonia when Malia was only 3 years old.



Kayla & Malia
Photo courtesy of Samantha Cornwall
(Instagram @samcorn.swo)

Sea Pens

Following the death of Dawn Brancheau, the Secretary of Labor took SeaWorld of Florida to court. The outcome of that OSHA hearing was a small fine and most notably that trainers were no longer allowed to perform waterworks in the tanks with the whales. The question this outcome raises is – what will SeaWorld do with these whales now?

Some have argued for the release of all captive whales, however, this is nearly impossible as most have drilled teeth making them prone to infection and in some cases incapable of catching fish. Some believe that the Orcas should remain in captivity but just not perform during shows.

We would like to propose a compromise to both suggestions. We believe that all of the captive Orcas deserve to live out the remainder of their lives in freedom and so a viable option would be sea pens. The Orcas would have the opportunity to be trained to catch fish, swim in natural ocean water and dive to deeper depths. SeaWorld trainers would still be on hand to assess their health and progress and customers could still be charged to enter the park and see the whales living a more natural life style.

No longer would the Orcas be deprived of food in order to perform tricks in a small pool of chlorinated water. No longer would they lay motionless at the surface with harmful UV rays penetrating their cornea and skin. Gelatin cubes would no longer be needed to supplement their water intake, as they would receive adequate amounts of water through eating live fish. Females would no longer be artificially inseminated and forced to reproduce every couple of years. Babies should remain with their mothers throughout the remainder of their lives and no longer shipped around the world forced into unnatural social structures. The longer the babies are around their mothers and relatives the more chance they have of growing into normal whales and not undisciplined rogue whales.

Sea pens would give the whales more room in order to avoid aggressive acts by other whales. No longer would sub-dominant males be forced into small holding pens with dominant females and raked repeatedly. If progress is shown in the sea pen rehabilitation process and the whereabouts of the captives' relatives are known, perhaps at that point in time a release would be a viable option for certain whales.

Whale Watching

Whale watching began in the 1950's when a fisherman took people out to see the gray whale migration. It has since turned into a \$2+ billion global industry with over 13 million ecotourists enjoying the pastime each year. In 2009, the whale watching industry employed over 13,000 jobs and is set to add \$400 million and 5,000 jobs annually to the economy. Whale watching is a great alternative to amusement parks and you can get an up close look at Orcas in their nature environment. Whale watching gives the tourists the opportunity to see how true pods interact with each other, listen on hydrophones of them communicating, watch them feed, play and perform natural behaviors rather than food deprived learned tricks. The whale watchers also have the pleasure of watching them swim off into the sunset rather than leaving a park guilt-stricken. There are some places to whale watch without having to board a boat. Lime Kiln Point State Park on the west side of San Juan Island, WA offers viewers an opportunity to watch Orcas swim right past the shore as they head through Haro Strait in search of Chinook salmon between May and October. If you are on San Juan Island you can also stop by the Whale Museum in the town of Friday Harbor to learn about the resident Orcas and listen to guest speakers talk about their research in the Puget Sound. Below is a list of the most common places to see Orcas. If you don't find an area close to you it does not mean there are not Orcas that can be seen on occasion. Orcas are found in all oceans of the world so chances are you can find them in the waters closest to you!

Canada

Victoria
Vancouver
Nova Scotia
Labrador
Newfoundland
Quebec

United States

Seward, Alaska
Bellingham, Washington
Everett, Washington
Anacortes, Washington
Seattle, Washington
San Juan Island, Washington
Depoe Bay, Oregon
Pacific City, Oregon
Newport, Oregon
Newport Beach, California
Monterey Bay, California
Santa Barbara, California
Marina Dey Ray, California
Redondo Beach, California
Long Beach, California
Dana Point, California
Hawaii

Caribbean

Dominica

South America

Valdes Peninsula, Argentina
Osa Peninsula, Costa Rica
Brunswick Peninsula, Chile

Africa

Cape Town, South Africa

Europe

Caithness, Scotland
Shetland Islands, Scotland
Orkney, Scotland
West Cork, Ireland
Algarve, Portugal
Azores, Portugal
Reykjavik, Iceland
Husavik, Iceland
Vestfjord, Norway
Tysfjord, Norway
Ofotfjord, Norway

Australia and New Zealand

Auckland, New Zealand
Wellington, New Zealand
Kaikoura, New Zealand
Western Australia, Australia
Eden, NSW, Australia
Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia

Japan

Choshi

Other

Antarctica
Greenland
Bering Sea
Chukchi Sea
Barents Sea
Sea of Okhotsk
Sea of Japan