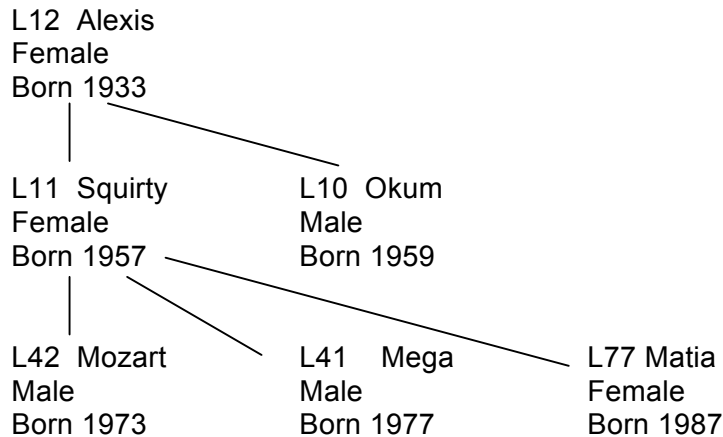
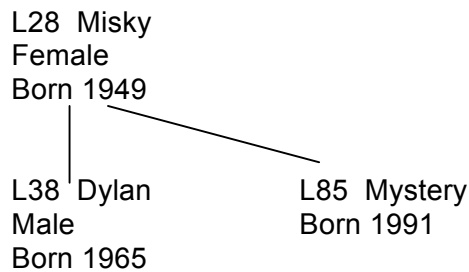
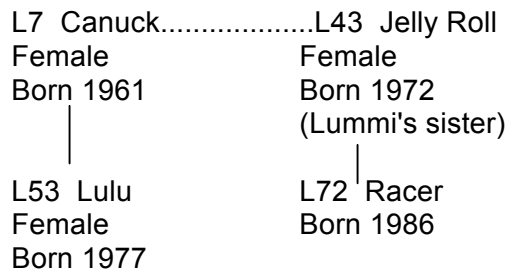
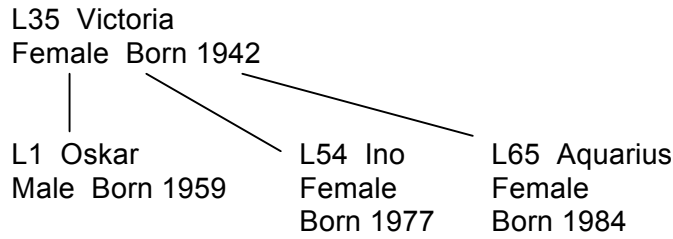


L-POD FAMILY TREES



Orca Whale Biographies

J-POD

J-1 Ruffles Based upon photographs dating back to 1974, scientists figure Ruffles is in his mid-thirties, likely making him the oldest male in J-pod. He gets his name from the wavy edge along the back of his dorsal fin.

J-2 Granny Granny is possibly the oldest female member of J-pod. Researchers assume she is very old because scientists believe two calves, Ruffles (J-1) and Sissy (J-12) are her offspring, and one of those, J-12, is herself a grandmother.

J-3 Merlin Merlin is at least as old as his mid-thirties. He was photographed as an adolescent in a 1968 capture and again as an adult in a 1972 capture. Merlin is mostly found by himself - he is sometimes called the loner - or with his teenage sister, Slick (J-16).

J-4 Mama Mama has given birth to four calves, Blossom (j-11), Shachi, J-19), E.T. (J-21), and J-15, between 1972 and 1984. She is often seen traveling with her presumed brother Ralph (J-6) and mother Spieden (J-8), who help care for the young.

J-5 Saratoga Saratoga is an adult female. Photographs from a 1968 capture indicate that she is now at least 34 years old, probably much older. Saratoga had two calves; one survives: Princess Angeline (J-17).

J-6 Ralph Scientists estimate that Ralph is at least 32 years old. Ralph is known as "The Baby Sitter" because he is sometimes seen only in the company of the calves and juveniles of J-pod.

J-8 Spieden She has never been documented with a calf of her own, but she has a close association with Ralph (J-6) and Mama (J-4) suggesting that they are her adult offspring. If true, then Spieden would now be in her late fifties, or more likely sixties or seventies. Spieden has a unique characteristic - she makes a wheezing sound through her blowhole when she breathes.

J-10 Tahoma Tahoma is a mother of three, Everett (J-18), Ewok (J-20), and Oreo (J-22). She was first photographed in 1972 as an adolescent.

J-11 Blossom Blossom is the newest mother of all the resident whales with the November 1991 birth of J-27. The calf is her second, and researchers hope it survives.

J-12 Sissy Sissy was first photographed as an adult in 1974 with a one-year old calf, Samish (J-14). It is estimated that she is at the very least 29 years old. She has had no other calves since 1973.

J-14 Samish Samish gave birth to her first calf, Capricorn (J-23) in December 1986 at the age of 13, one to two years sooner than most new mothers in the southern resident pods. In 1990 she bore another calf, but the second one did not survive.

J-16 Slick Researchers had been uncertain about the gender of this animal until she bore a calf in October 1991. As luck would have it, the male calf, J-26, rolled on his back displaying the coloration of males within weeks of his birth. Gave birth to her second calf J-33.

J-17 Princess Angeline Named after Chief Seattle's daughter, Princess Angeline was born in 1977; she travels with her mother Saratoga (J-5).

J-18 Everett Everett was born in the early winter of 1977, he is the oldest offspring of Tahoma (J-10). Rapid growth in his dorsal fin during the last several field seasons indicates that he is a maturing male.

J-19 Shachi In Japanese Shachi means orca. Born the same year as The Whale Museum, Shachi is the youngest surviving calf of Mama (J-4).

J-20 Ewok Ewok was born in the winter of 1980-81 to Tahoma (J-10). Now known to be female with the birth of J-32.

J-22 Oreo She was born during late 1984. This black and white juvenile plays with the calves of J-pod in the waters of Puget Sound and is the youngest calf of Tahoma (J-10). Oreo lost a friend with the recent disappearance of Capricorn (J-23), who has not been seen in 1992.

J-30 Riptide Born to Samish (J-14) early in late 1994, gender unknown.

J-31 Tsuchi Born to Blossom (J-11), her third, in late 1994 or early 1995. This female calf is named for the Center for Whale Research dog, who passed away and who possibly encountered more orcas than any other canine. Tsuchi has a sibling in Blackberry.

J-32 Born to Ewok (J-20), gender unknown.

J-33 Born to Slick (J-16), joining brother Mike (J-26).

K-POD

- K-1 Taku** Canadian researchers cut two triangular notches in Taku's dorsal fin during a 1973 capture so that they could easily recognize him after his release. Later, they learned that photographs enabled them to identify individuals using natural markings.
- K-3 Sounder** Sounder is an adult female. Her surviving offspring are Lea (K-14) and Opus (K-16). In the spring of 1993 daughter Lea bore a new grandchild, K-27.
- K-4 Morgan** Her daughter is Sequim (K-12) and her grandcalf is Sekiu (K-22). Researchers believe she may be the mother of Taku (K-1), or she may be his sister. If she and Taku are siblings, then Morgan's own mother would be Lummi (K-7). Some researchers believe instead that Lummi is the mother of Taku.
- K-7 Lummi** This great-grandmother was named after the Northwest tribe of Native Americans who traditionally lived in and around the San Juan Islands.
- K-11 Georgia** Named after the Strait of Georgia in nearby British Columbia, Georgia is the probably daughter of Lummi; she is the mother of Skagit (K-13) and the grandmother of Spock (K-20) and the 1991 calf, K-25.
- K-12 Sequim** Her name is an English corruption of the Makah Tribe name "shkwinn" for a native village located on the Olympic Peninsula. Born in 1972, Sequim gave birth to her first calf, Sekiu (K-20) in 1987.
- K-13 Skagit** She bore her first calf, Spock (K-20), in 1986 and a second calf, K-25, in the spring of 1991. She is named after the Skagit River which empties into Puget Sound.
- K-14 Lea** This young mother gave birth to her first calf at the remarkably young age of 11, but the calf lived only a few short weeks. Her second calf, born in 1990, was not seen alive in 1991.
- K-16 Opus** Opus was born to Sounder (K-3) in 1985. The calf's sex is still unknown. Lea (K-14) is an older sister.
- K-17 Pacheena** Pacheena is an adult male in his mid-twenties. He is the son of Kiska (K-18), and he is very gentle and protective with his younger sibling Cappuccino (K-21).

K-18 Kiska Kiska has been documented with four offspring since she was first photographed in 1974. At that time she had a nine-year old daughter, Raggedy (L-40), a six year old son, Pacheena (K-17), and a two year old calf (K-46), who later disappeared. In 1986 she gave birth to Cappuccino (K-21).

K-20 Spock Spock was born to Skagit (K-13) during the winter-spring of 1986. In 1991, a baby sibling, K-25, was born.

K-21 Cappuccino Born in 1986 to Kiska (K-18), Cappuccino was born after his mother's sub-pod transferred from L-Pod to K-Pod.

K-22 Sekiu Sekiu is a calf that was born in the spring of 1987 to Sequim (K-12). Sekiu is Sequim's first calf, and the first grandcalf of Morgan (K-4).

K-27 Raven Born to Sequim (K-12) in the spring of 1994. She is named for another black animal often seen in the same area as orcas.

K-28 Deadhead Named in honor of the passing of Jerry Garcia. The word is also used to refer to logs which float vertically in the water - a hazard to boaters. The gender is unknown. The mother is Skagit (K-13), her third calf.

K-40 Raggedy Named for the tattered condition of her dorsal fin along its back edge, Raggedy helps her mother Kiska (K-18) take care of her younger siblings.

L-POD

L-1 Oskar Oskar is an adult male who is estimated to be in his mid-thirties. He primarily travels with Victoria (L-35) and her calves, and is believed to be her son.

L-2 Grace In 1975 Grace gave birth to Orcan (L-39), a decade later she gave birth to Splash (L-67), and in 1989 she bore Gaia (L-78).

L-3 Oriana This mother of three was first photographed in 1974 with 10 year old Chinook (L-39) and with a newborn, Nootka (L-51). More than a decade later she gave birth to Saanich (L-74).

L-4 Sonar After nearly twenty years of observing this whale, researchers figured she was past her calf bearing years. Then, in August 1991 she gave birth to L-86. Now researchers are re-examining data that led them to believe she was the mother of Olympia (L-27), figuring that instead, the two are sisters.

L-5 Tanya Tanya was photographed for the first time in 1974 with her probable mother Hopi (L-9) and sister Oriana (L-3).

L-7 Canuck Canuck's family structure has changed quite a bit over the last decade with the disappearance of her mother, brother, and new calf. She travels with her remaining calf, Lulu (L-53), her sister, Jelly Roll (L-43), and Jelly Roll's calf Racer (L-72).

L-9 Hopi Researchers believe Hopi to be past the calf-bearing years, probably in her sixties. She often baby-sits with the calves of her daughters Tanya (L-5) and Oriana (L-3). She became a great-grandmother in 1990.

L-10 Okum The sub-pod with which this adult bull travels, composed of females who are his maternal aunts or sisters and their families, is named after this whale.

L-11 Squirty This mother of three, Mozart (L-42), Mega (L-41), and Matia (L-77) is probably reaching the end of her reproductive years.

L-12 Alexis This adult female is probably the mother of Squirty and thus the grandmother of her calves.

L-21 Ankh Ankh travels with her adult daughter Marina (L-47) and Marina's calf L-83, born in 1990.

L-22 Spirit Spirit is mother to the calves Panda (L-75) and Skana (L-79).

L-25 Ocean Sun Ocean Sun is an adult female who has lost all her close relatives.

L-26 Baba Baba gave birth to Rascal (L-60) in 1973 and 13 years later, to Hugo (L-71). She became a grandmother in 1990 when Rascal bore L-81.

L-27 Ophelia Ophelia is now in her mid-twenties. She is the mother of Cetus (L-62) and Elwah (L-68), and gave birth to L-80 in 1990. She now has a fourth offspring L-93, gender unknown.

L-28 Misky Misky startled researchers in 1991 when she began travelling with the calf L-85. Previously they had believed her to be the mother of Olympia (L-32) and thus a great-grandmother. Now the theory is that she is Olympia's sister.

L-32 Olympia This mother of six has four surviving offspring. She travels with Misky (L-28) and her calf, her own offspring, and her grandcalves.

L-33 Chinook Chinook is named for the type of salmon believed to be the favorite among the resident orcas. He is the only adult bull in Hopi's Subgroup.

L-35 Victoria Victoria and her calves often travel separately from the rest of L-pod and thus are known as L-35 Subpod.

L-38 Dylan The growth of Dylan's dorsal fin illustrates the classic orca sexual dimorphism. When he was first photographed in 1974, at about age eight, it was impossible to determine his gender. In 1978 his dorsal fin grew noticeably larger than his female relatives, and researchers now say with certainty that he is a male.

L-39 Orcan This adolescent was first identified as a newborn in 1975, the calf of Grace. His dorsal fin is just now beginning a growth spurt characteristic of orca males.

L-41 Mega Mega is the middle calf of Squirty. This adolescent is now showing the dorsal fin growth of a male.

L-42 Mozart Mozart is the older brother of Mega (L-41) and Matia (L-77). He travels with his siblings and mother Squirty (L-11) and grandmother Alexis (L-12).

L-43 Jelly Roll Jelly Roll lost her mother when she was a 12 year old adolescent in the winter of 1984-85. Two years later she gave birth to her first calf, Racer (L-72).

L-44 Leo This sub-adult male is beginning to look like a mature bull. He travels with his mother, grandmother and siblings and is "Uncle Leo" to his sister's two young calves.

L-45 Asterix This grandmother so closely resembled her own mother Mata Hari (L-66) that researchers took 11 years to be certain that they were two distinct individuals.

L-47 Marina Marina was photographed in 1974 as a newborn calf to Ankh (L-21). As expected, she gave birth to her first calf in 1990 at the age of 16. Marine gave birth to L-91, a calf of unknown gender. This is her second calf, joining sister Moonlight (L-83).

L-51 Nootka This young mother travels with one of the largest maternal groups in the resident community; it is composed of her mother, grandmother, older brother, baby sibling, aunt and cousins, and her new calf, L-84.

L-53 Lulu The sex of this juvenile still remains to be determined. S/he was first photographed during 1977. S/he travels mostly with his/her siblings and his/her aunt Jelly Roll (L-43) and baby cousin Racer (L-72).

L-54 Ino This juvenile orca has not yet revealed his/her gender. Ino travels with his/her mother Victoria (L-35) and surviving siblings, Aquarius (L-65) and Oskar (L-1).

L-55 Nugget This young female bore her first calf, L-82, in 1990, shortly after her sister Ophelia (L-27) gave birth to L-80.

L-57 Faith This adolescent son of Asterix (L-45) began showing signs of male dorsal fin growth at 10 years of age and the growth has continued over the last few years.

L-58 Sparky Sparky is the adolescent calf of Tanya (L-5). Sparky now plays with a sibling, Flash (L-73).

L-60 Rascal She grew up as an only child, but her mother, Baba (L-26), had a second calf when Rascal was 12 years old. In 1990 she gave birth to L-81. Rascal has given birth to her second offspring L-92, a male, who joins brother Raina (L-81).

- L-61 Astral** This subadult is the only identifiable male in his family group, Sonar's Subgroup.
- L-62 Cetus** Cetus is Latin for whale. This adolescent gained a baby sibling with the birth of L-80 to Ophelia (L-27) in 1990.
- L-63 Scotia** The fourth calf of Olympia (L-32), born in 1984, this juvenile is the baby of the family; his/her siblings are as much as 18 years older.
- L-65 Aquarius** This juvenile often travels with her family separately from the rest of L-pod in a group named after her mother Victoria, called the L-35 Subpod.
- L-67 Splash** Splash gained a baby sibling with the birth of Gaia (L-78) to mother Grace (L-2) in 1989.
- L-68 Elwha** Elwha was born in 1985 to Ophelia (L-27) and is named for an Olympic Peninsula river.
- L-71 Hugo** Hugo was first photographed in June 1986 by Whale Museum researchers in Canada off Race Rocks in the Strait of Juan de Fuca. His/her sister Rascal (L-60) gave birth to a baby playmate for Hugo in 1990.
- L-72 Racer** Racer was first photographed off Race Rocks by Canadian researchers Robin Baird and Pam Stacey near Victoria, B.C. in 1986, the first offspring of Jelly Roll (L-43).
- L-73 Flash** The second calf of Tanya (L-5), Flash was born during the winter of 1985-86, and is a cousin of Saanich (L-74). Flash's family gained a new member when Nootka (L-51) gave birth to Nyssa (L-84) in 1990.
- L-74 Saanich** Saanich is named after the peninsula and bay north of Victoria, B.C. Born at approximately the same time as Flash (L-73), Saanich gained a playmate when sister Nootka (L-51) gave birth to Nyssa (L-84) in 1990.
- L-75 Panda** This calf was born to Spirit (L-22) in 1986. A new sibling, Skana (L-79), joined the family during the summer of 1989. Panda gained a playmate with the birth of L-85 in 1992 to Misky (L-28).
- L-77 Matia** Matia was born in 1987. Named after one of the northern-most San Juan Islands, this is the third calf of Squirty (L-11). The name is pronounced "May-sha". Researchers have been studying harbor porpoises from the shores of Matia Island for the last several years.
- L-94** Born to Squirty (L-11), unknown gender, joining brother Mega (L-41) and sister Matia (L-77).