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## Keltie lee byrne

April 4, 2011 -- The family of the SeaWorld coach who was killed by a whale last year said today that they were fine when the water. On February 24, 2010, Dawn Brancheau was killed when a 12,000-pound orca named Tilikum grabbed her ponytail and drowned her. On Saturday, the whale returned to the big stage of the Orlando theme park to thunderous applause. If that's the best thing for Tili, Dawn would want it, Dawn's sister Diane Gross said on Good Morning. She said the decision should be left to Sea World. They have the know-how. Brancheaus's death was captured on tape and watched by horrified onlookers. The 40-year-old trainer felt comfortable with the killer whale and had just stroked him on the nose just before he dragged her into the pool and began swinging her around in his mouth. Thomas LoVerde, the brother of Brancheau, said he did not know if his sister wanted to put the animal to sleep. Obviously, it is difficult to speak on behalf of Dawn in this situation, he said. After The Death of Brancheau, the park banned trainers from being in the water with all killer whales. Tilikum and two other whales in Sealand of the Pacific in Victoria, Canada. A homicide investigation revealed that the whales had prevented Byrne from climbing out of the tank and decided her death was an accident. After Tilikum was transferred to SeaWorld in Orlando, Tilikum was again associated with the death of one person in 1999. Dukes allegedly passed safety at SeaWorld and remained in the park after it was closed. Dukes wore only his underwear and jumped, fell or was dragged into the icy water of Tilikum's huge tank. Tilikum had been taken to SeaWorld, mainly to mate, and coaches like Brancheau weren't allowed into the water with him, but interacted with him on the pool bar. Is Killer Whale a Time Bomb? SeaWorld officials had always said Tilikum would be reunited after Demasanem of Brancheau, despite protests from experts and activists. It's a time bomb, said killer whale activist Colleen Gorman. If someone even comes close to him, trust me, he grabs someone. SeaWorld won't say exactly what precautions it is taking now, but the park said it is spending tens of millions of dollars on security measures to protect employees. The federal government fined SeaWorld a total of 75,000 U.S. dollars and advised coaches not to have physical contact with unless they have been protected by a physical barrier. So much attention was attached to how she died, Gross said. What is important is how she lived. It was such an example for all of us. A dedicated trainer and a passionate animal lover, family members said that working at SeaWorld SeaWorld dream since she was 9 years old. We took her to SeaWorld and she loved her work, said animal expert Jack Hanna, and she was one of the best there is. Her family founded the Dawn Brancheau Foundation in her memory. The foundation has planned a number of fundraisers for children's charities, including a 5k run to mark Industryau's 42nd birthday. She was very proud to educate people - especially children - from the animals she worked with, Gross said. Bull Orca, which lived in captivity in SeaWorld Orlando, FloridaFor other applications see Tillicum. TilikumTilikum during an appearance in 2009 at SeaWorldSpeciesOrcinus orcaBreedIcelandicSexMaleBornc. December 1981[1] – 6 January 2017 (at 35 years) Orlando, FloridaYears active 1983-2016 (ffspring 21 (10 alive from January 2017) Weight 12,500 lb (5,700 kg) Tilikum (ca. December 1981[1] – 6 January 2017 (at 35 years) Orlando, FloridaYears active 1983-2016 (ffspring 21 (10 alive from January 2017) Weight 12,500 lb (5,700 kg) Tilikum (ca. December 1981[1] – 6 January 2017 (at 35 years) Orlando, FloridaYears active 1983-2016 (ffspring 21 (10 alive from January 2017) Weight 12,500 lb (5,700 kg) Tilikum (ca. December 1981[1] – 6 January 2017 (at 35 years) Orlando, FloridaYears active 1984 (at 35 years) Orlando (at 35 2017), nicknamed Tilly,[2] was a captured orca who spent most of his life at SeaWorld Orlando. He was captured in 1983 in Iceland in Hafnarfjöréur near Reykjavik. About a year later, he was transferred to SeaWorld Orlando, Florida. [3] He begot 21 calves, ten of which are still alive. Tilikum was heavily represented in CNN Films' 2013 documentary Blackfish, which claims that orcas suffer psychological damage in captivity and become unnaturally aggressive. [4] Tilikum was involved in the deaths of three people: Keltie Byrne[5] – a trainer at the now defuncing Sealand of the Pacific, Daniel Dukes – a man who transcended Orlando at SeaWorld,[6] and SeaWorld Orlando trainerDawn Brancheau. [7] Description Tilikum was a great bull orca; the largest in captivity. [8] It measured 6.9 m long and about 5,700 kg. [9] His pectoral fins were 2.1 m long, his fluke under, and his 2.0 m high dorsal fin was completely collapsed on his left side. [10] Name In the Chinook jargon of the Pacific Northwest, its name means friends, relationships, tribes, nation, common people. [11] Life Tilikum at SeaWorld Orlando (2009) Origin Tilikum was captured by a ring calf network in Berufjör-ur (Iceland) in November 1983 along with two other young orcas. [3] After nearly a year in a tank at the Hafnarfjördur Marine Zoo, he was transferred to Sealand of the Pacific, where he was located in Oak Bay, a suburb of Victoria on Vancouver Island. Canada. In Sealand he lived with two older orcas named Haida II and Nootka IV behaved aggressively towards him and forced to a smaller medical pool, where trainers kept him for protection. [12] [12] While orca attacks on people in the wild are rare and no deadly attacks have been recorded[13], four people have died since 2019 as a result of interactions with captured orcas. [14] [15] [16] [17] Tilikum was involved in three of these deaths. First death On February 20, 1991, Keltie Byrne, a 21-year-old marine biology student and competitive swimmer, slipped and fell into the pool with Tilikum, Haida II and Nootka IV while working as a part-time Pacific trainer. The three orcas submerged her, dragged her around the pool and prevented her from appearing. [12] At some point she reached the side and tried to climb out, but the orcas pulled her back into the pool. Other trainers threw her a life ring, but the orcas kept her away and ignored the trainer's recall orders. [18] She turned up three times before she drowned, and it took several hours for her body to be recovered from the pool. [20] [21] [22] On January 9, 1992, Tilikum was transferred to SeaWorld Orlando, Florida. [24] Sealand of the Pacific was closed shortly thereafter. [25] Second death On July 6, 1999, a 27-year-old man, Daniel P. Dukes, was found dead over Tilikum's back in his bedroom. [26] Dukes had visited SeaWorld the day before, stayed after the park closed and evaded the security of getting into the orca tank unclothed. An autopsy found numerous wounds, bruises and abrasions covering his body, allegedly caused by Tilikum. [27] Despite numerous cameras around and inside the pool to monitor orca well-being, SeaWorld claims that the event was not captured. [28] The autopsy concluded that Dukes' system. [27] [29] [30] Third death Main article: Dawn Brancheau On February 24, 2010, Tilikum killed Dawn Brancheau, a 40-year-old trainer. [31] [32] Brancheau was killed after a Dine with Shamu show. The veteran trainer rubbed Tilikum as part of a post-show routine as the orca grabbed her by her ponytail and pulled her into the water. [33] [34] Some witnesses reported that Tilikum saw Brancheau grabbing his arm or shoulder. [36] [37] Industry autopsy indicated death from drowning and blunt force trauma. [38] On March 30, 2011, Tilikum returned. High-pressure water hoses were used to massage it instead of hands, and detachable guardrails were used on the platforms as OSHA restricted close contact between orcas and trainers and strengthened workplace safety precautions following the death of Dawn Brancheau. [39] He was born with his grandson And was often seen by his side during the finale of the new One Ocean Show. He had occasionally been held with his daughter Malia or Trua and Malia at the same time. [Quote Required] In December 2011, he was arrested after a In April 2012, he resumed his appearances at SeaWorld Orlando. [40] Descendants See also: List of captive orcas Tilikum had 21 offspring in captivity, 11 of which were alive in November 2013. [41] During his time in Sealand of the Pacific, Tilikum gave birth to his first calf when he was about eight or nine years old. His first son, Kyuquot, was born in Haida II on December 24, 1991. Just a few months before Kyuquot was born, Tilikum was involved in the first incident with a fatality. Seaworld requested an emergency transfer from Tilikum to its facility. On January 9, 1992, Tilikum was involved in the first incident with a fatality. Seaworld orlando, Florida. Sealand of the Pacific closed soon after. After his arrival at SeaWorld, Tilikum was transferred to SeaWorld orlando, Florida. different females. His first calf was born in Orlando to Katina gave birth to Taku on September 9, 1993. Taku died on October 17, 2007. Tilikum's other calves include: Nyar (b. 1993, unna (1996-2015), Sumar (1998-2010), Tuar (1999), Tekoa (2000), Nakai (2001), Kohana (2002), Ikaika (2002), 2002), Skyla (2004), Malia (2007), Sakari (2010) and Makaio (2010). In 1999 Tilikum began training in artificial insemination (KI). In early 2000, Kasatka, who lived in SeaWorld San Diego, was artificially inseminated with his sperm. On September 1, 2001, she gave birth to Tilikum's son Nakai. On May 3, 2002, another female in San Diego named Takara carried Tilikum's calf through artificial insemination. Tilikum was also the first successful surviving grandfather Orca in captivity with the births of Trua (2005), Nalani (2006), Adén (2010) and Victoria (2012-2013). Controversial On December 7, 2010, TMZ reported that seaWorld's president Terry Prather had received a letter from PETA and Mötley Crüe member Tommy Lee referring to SeaWorld's announcement to restrict human contact with Tilikum. In the letter, Lee refers to Tilikum as SeaWorld's chief sperm bank and claims that the relevant process represents continued human contact. The letter asks SeaWorld to release Tilikum from its tank: I hope it doesn't need another tragic death so SeaWorld realizes that it shouldn't frustrate these intelligent animals by keeping them in tanks, [42] On December 8, 2010, the SeaWorld VP of Communications responded to Lee's letter on E! News that said that the facts of PETA were not only inaccurate, but that SeaWorld coaches also did not now, nor did they ever have in the water with Tilikum for this purpose, [43] Tilikum and the captivity of other orcas is the main theme of the documentary Blackfish, which premiered at the Sundance Film Festival in January 2013[44] and caused a decline in SeaWorld's attendance and revenue. The film and a subsequent online petition led to several popular music groups canceling appearances at SeaWorld and Busch Gardens Bands, Brew & amp; BBO in 2014. [46] [47] Declining and death SeaWorld in March 2016 announced Tilikum health deteriorated, and it was believed he had a lung infection due to bacterial pneumonia, a common cause of death in captured and wild whales and dolphins. In May 2016, it was reported that Tilikum's health was improving. [48] [49] On January 6, 2017, SeaWorld announced that Tilikum had died in the early morning. [50] [51] The cause of death was a bacterial infection. [52] See also Tilikum v. Sea World Incidents at SeaWorld parks List of Individual Whale References - Document shown in docu Tim a b c d e Zimmermann (30 July 2010). The killer in the pool. Outside online. Retrieved December 4, 2012. Tilikum, the orca featured in Blackfish doc and blamed for the deaths of 3 people, has died. Cbc. 6 January 2017. \* Keltie Byrne: The Trio of Deaths. Dolphin project. Retrieved August 2, 2019. \* Lenny Savino of The Sentinel. MAN IN THE WHALE TANK WAS DRIFTER, OrlandoSentinel.com, Retrieved August 2, 2019. \* Tilikum, SeaWorld's Killer Orca, is Dying, National Geographic, March 10, 2016. \* Tilikum, cetacousin.bplaced.net, Cetacean Cousins, Archived from the original on August 13, 2012. Retrieved August 4, 2012. \* SeaWorld Fact Check - Dorsal Fin Collapse. www.seaworldfactcheck.com Retrieved August 13, 2019. Watson, Kenneth (Greg) (July 2002). Chinook Jargon. White River Journal. 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