

SEA LIFE PARK

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Sea Life Park

"I have seen a curious child, who dwelt upon a tract of inland ground, applying to his ear the edges of a smooth-lipped shell, to which, in silence, hushed his very soul. He listened intensely; and his countenance soon brightened with joy, for from within were heard murmurings whereby the shell expressed mysterious union with its native sea."

Wordsworth

Since the earth's beginnings the mysteries of the sea have enchanted, intrigued and challenged the minds of man. The early Polynesians who rowed their massive double-hulled outriggers over its frothy face, and settled in Hawaii were completely at home with the sea. They were a part of it. And the ocean a part of them. From the sea the Hawaiians took their food, traveled upon it, played in the warm surf, honored its Gods and had an affinity with the creatures that lived beneath it.

Island artist Ken Schutt created "Challenge of the Sea" especially for Sea Life Park. The magnificent sculpture, created from natural coral formations and graceful divers, graces the elevated observation deck overlooking the park.

More than eleven years ago, Makapuu Point was selected as the site for Sea Life Park. And a perfect choice it was. With the gently draped greenery of the Koolau mountains for a backdrop, and the rolling Pacific Ocean below, the park lies enfolded in island charm—much as it did hundreds of years ago when ancient Hawaiian families lived in their tiny fishing village at Makapuu.

In your exploration of Hawaii, Sea Life Park will, for a few hours, take you on a journey beneath the surface of the sea and display the magic that is alive on our breathtaking offshore coral reefs. The giant air-breathing mammals who bear their live young in the ocean and nurse and nurture them with almost human devotion; the furry seals and sea lions; the endless varieties of fish and crustaceans; the playful nature of the dolphin; the elegance of the soaring birds that wheel and turn on the edge of the tradewinds—all are brought to the tips of your fingers at Sea Life Park. It exists for young and old alike; for those who have heard the murmurings of the shell and wish to explore the mysterious union with its native sea.

Aloha, and welcome.





The majestic Koolau Mountains and crystal clear Pacific surround Sea Life Park, located at Makapuu Point, Oahu. This completely unspoiled setting is part of the magic that makes Sea Life Park a distinctly different experience for millions of visitors.

Makapuu... A Very Hawaiian Place

The 62-acre site at Makapuu is the envy of marine attractions throughout the world. The creation of an inspired Mother Nature, Sea Life Park's picturesque environment lends itself perfectly to displaying for its visitors Hawaiian marine life in a completely natural setting. The 15-mile drive from Waikiki takes visitors through natural lava rock formations, and along the salt-sprayed beaches of Koko Head Park.

Manana island, called Rabbit island by local people, and the smaller Kaohikaipu island, are both bird sanctuaries where more than a quarter of a million birds nest, breed and thrive undisturbed. On an especially clear day, the islands of Molokai, Lanai and Maui can be viewed from vantage points along the highway.

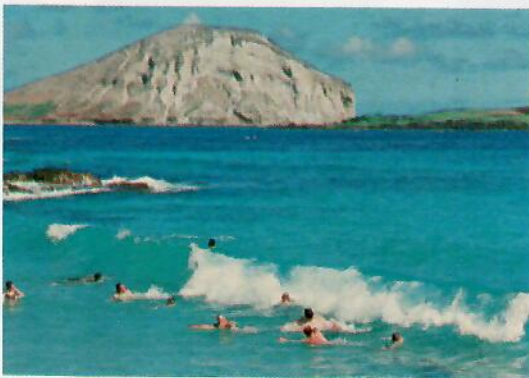
The U.S. Coast Guard lighthouse, atop 600-foot Makapuu Point stands sentinel over Sea Life Park and beams its warning light to passing ships at sea.

Makapuu is one of Oahu's most popular body-surfing beaches and it is here that contests are held annually to determine the fastest and the bravest in this sport invented by ancient Hawaiians.

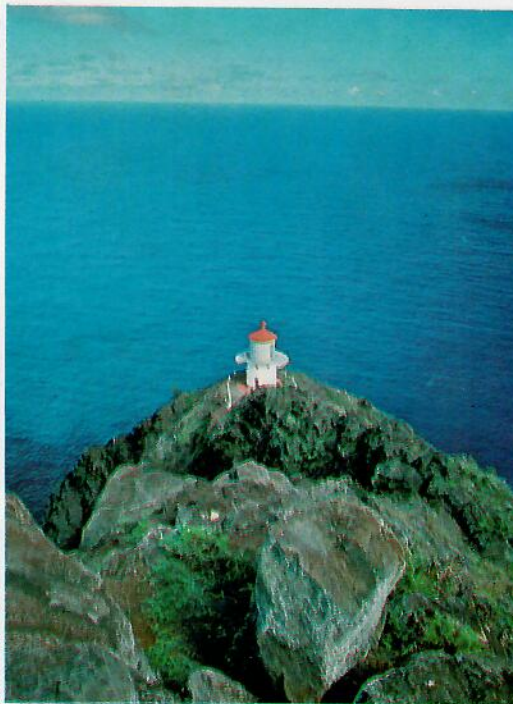
Islanders pack up their families and form a colorful tent village along the beaches for a weekend of fishing, swimming, surfing and fun—much as their ancestors did.

Sea Life Park is truly blessed with one of the most remarkable locations to be found anywhere.

Skilled body-surfers challenge the waves at popular Makapuu beach.



The mountains above the park have been called the most perfect in the nation for the fast-growing new sport of hang-gliding.

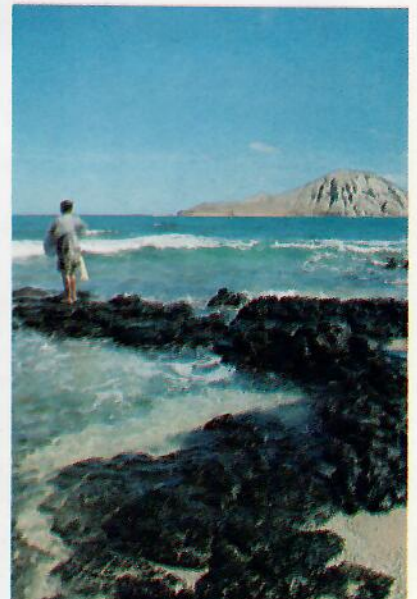


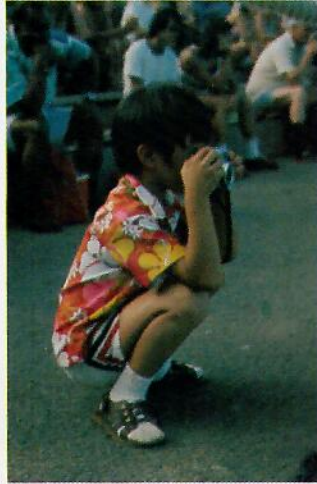
U.S. Coast Guard lighthouse high above Makapuu Point.

Fishing, swimming, reading, cooking over hibachi flames and the lure of a peaceful family weekend bring many campers to Makapuu.



A net fisherman surveys the surf for a likely spot.

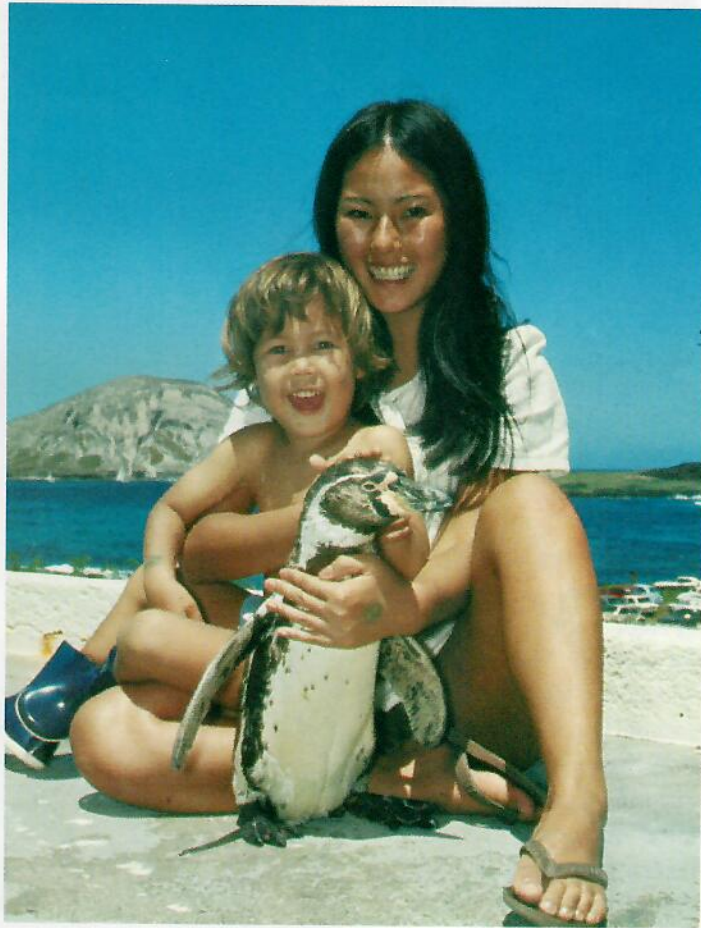




All kinds of people... all kinds of fun

Nearly five million people have visited Sea Life Park since it first opened its gates in 1964. Although the park is strongly linked to tourism, thousands of local families enjoy frequent trips to Makapuu. More than thirty-thousand island school children visit the park each year on regularly-scheduled field trips. And for many who were born here, they could correctly spell and pronounce the famous "humuhumunukunuku-apua'a" before they got their first close look at a real one swimming in the Hawaiian Reef Tank.

SeaLife Park—entertainment center for people of all ages—from every corner of the world. Where even a scientist may find something new to discover and learn. And where having a good time is what brings them all together, sharing the fascination with Hawaii's ocean world.



A giant ray glides past as a diver invades his undersea domain at feeding time.

The Hawaiian Reef Tank

The Hawaiian Reef Tank exhibit, to the right of the statue deck as you enter the park, was designed to duplicate life on a Hawaiian coral reef. Within the tank, 300,000 gallons of ocean water change hourly. Because of the high quality of unpolluted water, obtained off the windward coast of Oahu, Sea Life Park is able to use an open water system to fill its three million gallons of salt water tanks.

Sea water is pumped from wells located on the beach at Makapuu Point through 24-inch pipes to the Hawaiian Reef Tank. From there it is dispersed by gravity to four separate locations. Thus, instead of filtration, the water is totally changed with a fresh supply.

The enchanting Reef Tank exhibit requires unhurried viewing. More than 2000 specimens of marine life inhabit the tank, said by experts to be one of the finest aquaria in the world. As you stroll the circular ramp, you'll descend nearly three fathoms and come eyeball-to-eyeball with the feared moray eels, hiding in their coral dens—appearing in open water only at feeding time. The eagle rays glide by, their sleek space-age design suggesting, in fantasy, an airborne flight. Hammerhead sharks, their eyes mounted on outboard pods and the fiercely independent white-tipped reef shark scout the tank.



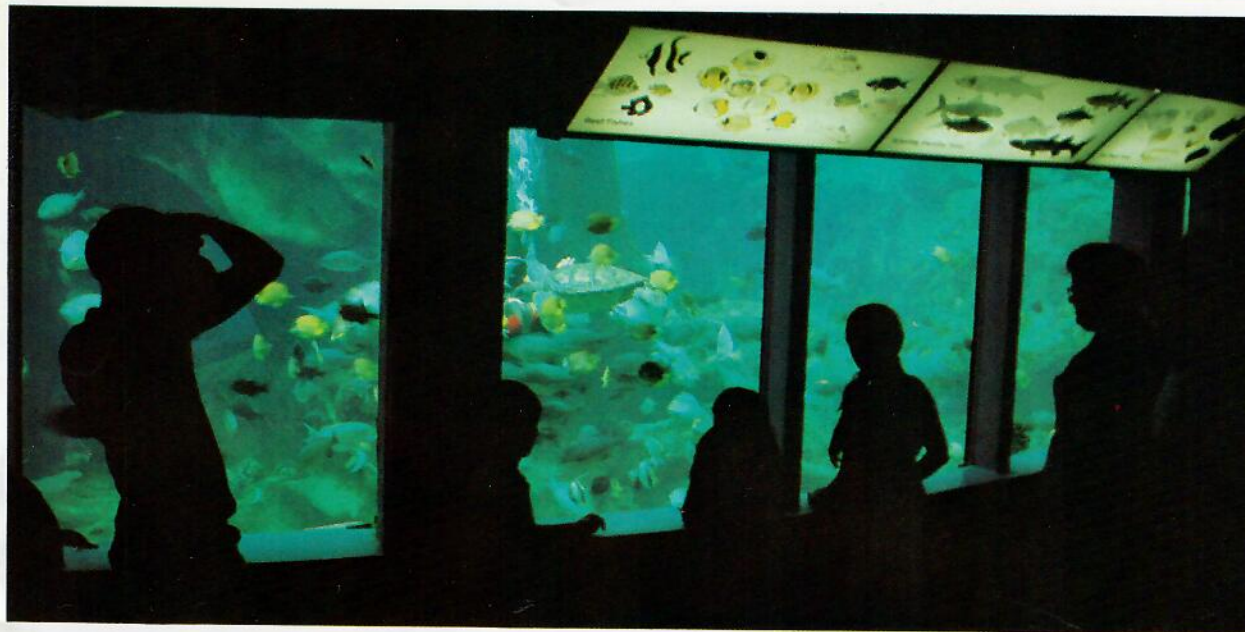
▲ A whimsical mother nature provides the butterfly fish with a lovely yellow exterior, complete with beauty spot and graceful snout.



▲ Many species of the colorful butterfly fish can be seen at Sea Life. Usually observed swimming in large schools, they produce a magnificent display.



▲ The hammerhead shark is known to be vicious and can reach 15-feet at maturity. Because the park keeps them well-fed they are unlikely to attack the divers.



◀ As visitors descend the spiral ramp at the Hawaiian Reef Tank they can discover the nature of the creatures that dwell in the various depths. Some nocturnal animals hide out in rocky coves, while others skirt the surface or prowl the ocean floor.



▲ The wrasse may be small, but his electric coloring makes him worth looking for.



▲ The delicate beauty of the lion fish is deceptive. The camouflage keeps him neatly concealed in the rocks, awaiting his prey; the poisonous spines are his defense against predators.

Hermit crabs, lobster and the big-shelled Triton scamper the ocean floor. Schools of colorful butterfly fish, moana, papio, moorish idols and the yellow-beaked parrot fish, all live in harmony.

At regular times during the day a diver descends with scuba gear to feed the Reef Tank creatures. He comes with several types of food, knowing that the giant sea turtles thrive on squid, while other fish dine on smelt, herring and mackerel.

The diver is equipped with a microphone in his air mask. Following a taped narration that gives important information on the tanks' occupants, visitors are encouraged to ask questions via the Sea-Phones, mounted on the exterior walls of the tank.



▲ There is a mutual distrust between divers and the much-feared moray eels that can be seen lurking in the dark crevices. Their razor sharp teeth and powerful jaws are reason enough.



▲ Octopus is a popular delicacy in Hawaii, and plentiful in island waters.

Ocean Science Theater

Ocean Science Theater's design provides excellent viewing from every seat in this fun filled amphitheater.



▲ Can a dolphin really add and subtract? The audience is never really sure when they witness the unusual behavior first hand.



In this circular amphitheater, with tiered seating, visitors become fascinated with the basic intelligence of the happiest of marine mammals, the dolphin. Several varieties of dolphin are featured at Ocean Science—among them, the rough-toothed dolphin (*Steno bredanensis*), the Atlantic Bottlenose (*Tursiops truncatus*), and the Pacific Bottlenose (*Tursiops gilli*).

Through the glass of the 200,000 gallon open tank you'll see the dolphin use his powerful tail to gain momentum and speed, and then erupt 15 feet skyward to the platform above. Try and figure out the well-kept secret of how "Kamoana" knows how to solve math problems presented on a blackboard!

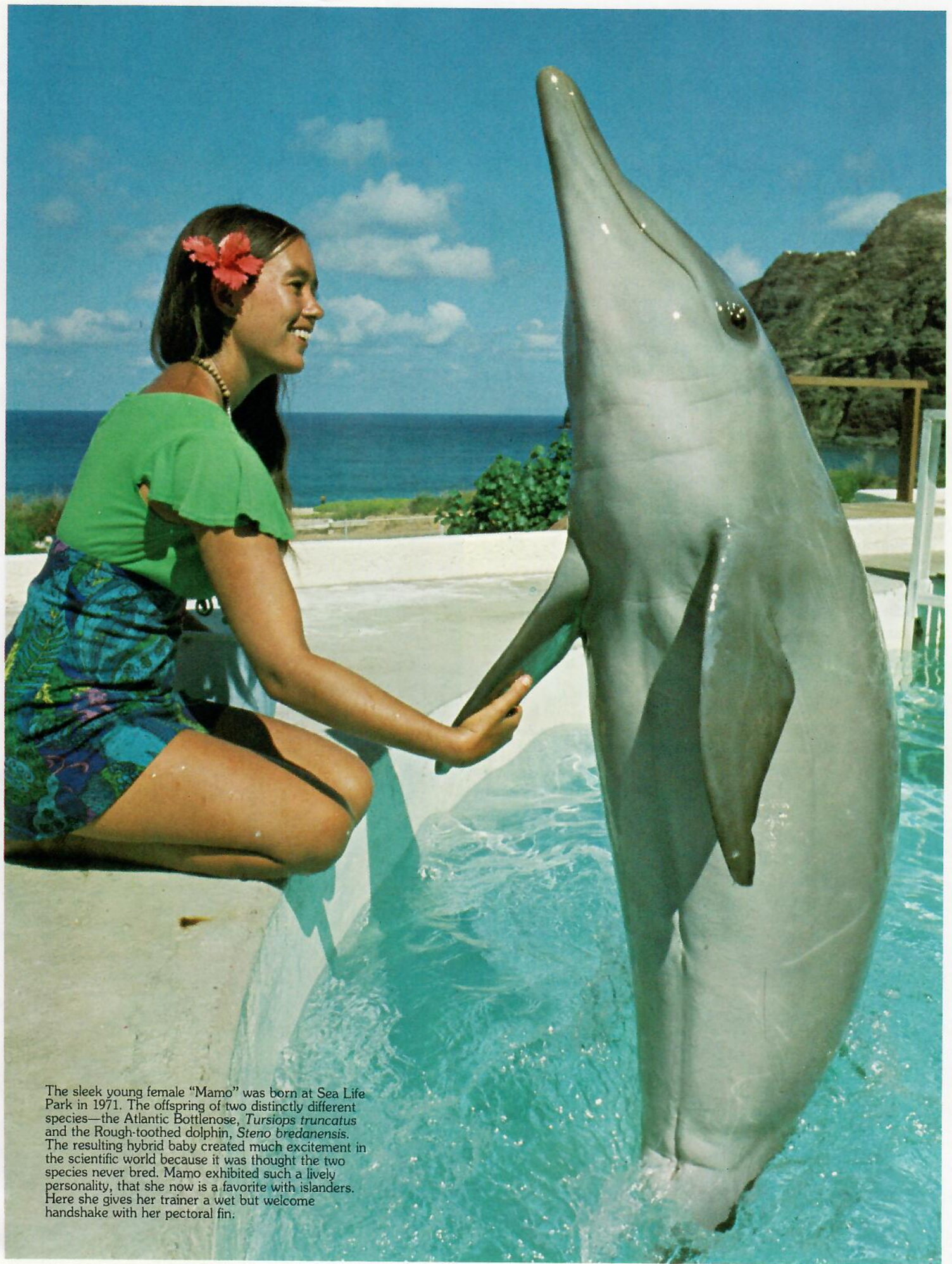
At Ocean Science Theater, dolphins have been trained to assist divers beneath the ocean. Retrieving tools, carrying messages to the surface and helping a diver to safety, all are behaviors that could aid the scientific community in underwater research.

The superior intelligence of the dolphin allows him to learn complicated behaviors very rapidly. They are eager students, who truly enjoy learning new skills.

Occasionally stealing the show like pesky little children, the colony of Humboldt penguins gleefully take to the water. Although most people associate penguins with the frozen arctic, the Humboldts are natives of South America and thrive in Hawaii's tropical clime.

Not particularly bright, the penguin requires patient trainers. He would rather "fly" through the water playing ancient penguin games than pay attention to a human with a silly whistle. Nevertheless, these happy little birds are a favorite with visitors. They not only steal the show, but your heart and the fish as well!

◀ The mental and physical capabilities of the dolphin are described in the highly entertaining show at Ocean Science Theater.



The sleek young female "Mamo" was born at Sea Life Park in 1971. The offspring of two distinctly different species—the Atlantic Bottlenose, *Tursiops truncatus* and the Rough-toothed dolphin, *Steno bredanensis*. The resulting hybrid baby created much excitement in the scientific world because it was thought the two species never bred. Mamo exhibited such a lively personality, that she now is a favorite with islanders. Here she gives her trainer a wet but welcome handshake with her pectoral fin.

Whaler's Cove

As you await the start of the polynesian pageant at Whaler's Cove, enjoy the breathtaking beauty of its completely natural setting. The whaling ship Essex lies permanently anchored in its crystal clear lagoon. Sea birds, stirred from their nest by the sound of activity, begin their gliding patterns over the thatched hut that occupies its own private island at the cove. The tradewinds combine with the salty aroma of the sea as it sweeps in from Rabbit Island off shore.

The legends of old Hawaii are told, describing the close affinity the native people had with their friends in the sea. It is here that the 1600-pound false killer whales, "Makapuu" and "Ianui", astound the visitor with their breathtaking side-by-side leaps, hurdling the park's banner and splashing their watery aloha to visitors.

Makapuu is especially fond of the pretty girl who pampers her before their whale-riding act gets underway.



The eye-catching polynesian girls cause a stir at Whaler's Cove—from the graceful booby birds looking for fish and from the shutterbugs in the stands.

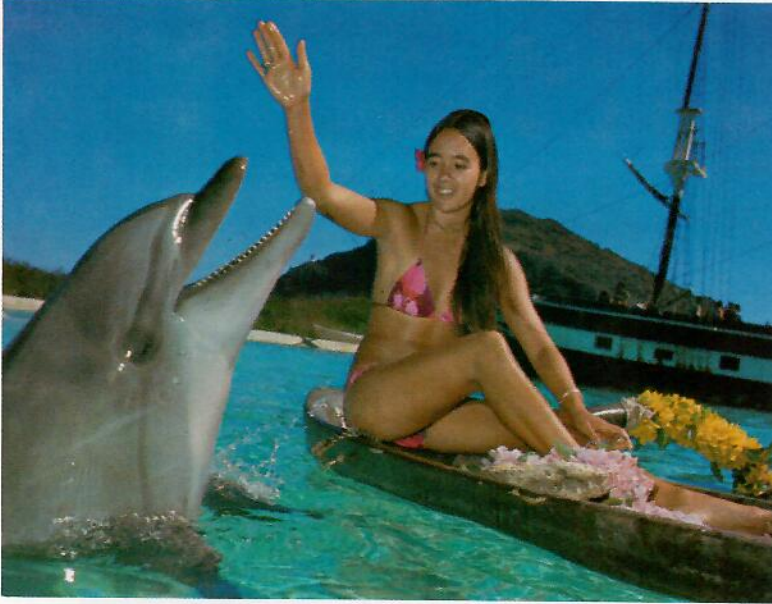
Soaring 25 feet to the yardarm for a handful of fish, the Pacific Bottlenose dolphin "Apo" thrills spectators with her powerful leaps.



With a little help from a pilot whale, a high-flying dolphin hurdles the plumeria lei at the action-packed Whaler's Cove show.



A flower-bedecked outrigger canoe carries the lovely maiden on her voyage, recalling ancient Hawaiian legends.



The beautiful vistas of offshore islands, and the splash of the giant whales add to the excitement at Whaler's Cove, where hundreds gather for each performance.



"Apo", the 500-pound Atlantic Bottle-nose dolphin soars 23 feet to the yard-arm of the Essex, her graceful body glistening in the sun. The sleek spinning dolphins at Whaler's Cove porpoise in unison—a natural behavior frequently observed in the open ocean throughout the island chain.

The early days when whaling ships anchored in Hawaii's harbors are re-enacted, recalling the sinking of the original Essex by an angry sperm whale. The harpoon misses, the whaler is taken on a "Nantucket Sleighride", later to be rescued by a beautiful polynesian girl riding bareback aboard "Makapuu". Despite their reputations, these mammoth creatures who rule the ocean's depths are unusually gentle.

"Makapuu" has performed at Whaler's Cove since 1965. Kept healthy on a diet of about 40 pounds of smelt and herring each day, she has for many years been the star of the show at Sea Life Park.

As the playful creatures perform their hulas, wave their tails and complete their tasks with astounding precision, you'll no doubt begin to understand the fascination of the sea that has lured men since time began.

Sea Lion Feeding Pool

One of the newest exhibits at Sea Life Park is the beautifully landscaped sea lion feeding pool. Occupied by harbor seals and California sea lions, the



area is perfect for photo close-ups of these active animals.

After picking up a supply of fresh fish from the attendant, guests may try their luck at coaxing a sea lion into performing. Children and adults alike delight in their noisy barking and splashing demonstrations.

The seals can be distinguished by sea lions very quickly. Sea lions have furry little ears and seals have none.



Both are endowed with marvelous whiskers and soulful eyes.

In the trees surrounding the feeding pool is the only tame colony of Red-footed Booby birds. The birds have not been clipped. They selected Sea Life Park's fine kiawe and sea grape trees as nesting grounds. They fly freely to the sea daily for food, but always return to roost. Many young have been hatched at the park. If you see a booby with his feet gripping a branch and his head hanging drunkenly downward, he is not ill—but merely sleeping. (This strange position frequently causes visitors concern.) The boobies will welcome a fish snack, most have been hand fed by our training staff for many years.



Kaupo Falls

This lovely landscaped area was created in 1974 and provides a green oasis where visitors may leisurely enjoy island flora and fauna. The fresh-water pool, nourished by the rushing waterfalls above, harbor several species of water fowl. Landscaped with native plants and snuggled against a natural kiawe grove, Kaupo Falls is often used for traditional imu ceremonies during evening luaus, and is frequently the setting for island weddings.

Named after an ancient Hawaiian fishing village, it was near this spot that native fishermen built their thatched huts a hundred years ago.



Colorful pintail ducks paddle their way around Kaupo Fall's cool ponds.



▲ A casual stroll through Kaupo between shows, with a quick snack from the Galley Restaurant, provides a refreshing pause.



Acquisitions from the sea

Sea Life Park is continuously searching for desirable specimens of marine animals to add to its current collection. Under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, a license to capture whales, dolphins and other protected species was granted Sea Life in 1973 for display and educational purposes.

Determination, skill and muscles are required to safely land a healthy new animal for study and training at Sea Life Park.



A highly skilled team from Sea Life Park cruises the waters off Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, Hawaii, and Maui, where schools of Pacific Bottlenose, Rough-Toothed dolphins and spinning dolphins are often spotted. After the animal is plucked from the sea, it is placed aboard a custom-made stretcher, given a

Gently securing him to a custom made stretcher, swimmers prepare the animal for his fast trip to the deck.



thorough health check and its sex determined. Usually within five hours or less, it can be swimming happily at one of Sea Life Park's giant tanks.

The Hawaiian Reef Tank staff continually introduces new species to its 300,000 gallon tank. A 17-foot Boston Whaler is launched off Makapuu Point and collectors search for interesting marine life. Nets, traps and occasionally hook and line are used. Because Sea Life Park has been so much a part of island life since its creation eleven years ago, many local residents rush unusual catches to the park where they are placed in the reef tank.

By far the simplest method of acquiring new animals is to have them born at Sea Life Park. The Humboldt penguins at Ocean Science Theater have produced healthy young hatchlings regularly. The original colony of four Humboldt penguins has now grown to more than ten. It is one of the few successful breeding colonies of Humboldts in captivity.

The arrival of a baby dolphin is guaranteed to create excitement. Sea Life Park has had several "bonus babies" born in the past few years. Because the gestation period is one full year and methods of determining pregnancy in the early stage are unreliable, planning dolphin parenthood is difficult. However, Sea Life Park has successfully bred and reared from infancy several beautiful dolphin offspring.

Sea Life Park is one of the first oceanaria in the country that was granted a permit under the new highly restrictive protection laws. It reflects directly on our outstanding track record for safe handling, and continuing respect for our ocean creatures.

After the catch, the dolphin is carefully checked to ascertain his general health, sex, age and species. If he is suitable, he is swimming happily in his new tank within hours.



▲ Staff members bandage the nostril of a dolphin who probably got too close to another's lunch. Like humans, dolphins and whales have a wide variety of potential ailments and can even become sunburned!



◀ A minor wound is quickly treated to prevent infection. The animals at Sea Life Park are given excellent care by the park's skilled staff and veterinarian specialists.



▲ Blood samples are taken regularly from all the park's animals to determine their condition and maintain their health.

Creature Comfort

The general health and well-being of our animals is paramount in the minds of all who work at Sea Life Park. It is not a passing concern, but a constant one. Those charged with their specific care do so on a 24-hour basis. Whether it is to come in during the wee hours of the morning to be with a laboring dolphin through the delivery of her young, or to give round-the-clock care to an ailing whale, they are protected by both laws and love.

Twice each year every animal is vaccinated against specific diseases, and an exotic assortment of daily vitamins is slipped into each creature's breakfast herring.

Accidental ingestion of foreign objects by the whales and dolphins is a constant concern. Thus, visitors to Sea Life Park are cautioned against throwing anything into the tanks. The playful dolphins,

especially, are apt to swallow pebbles, leaves, leis and sticks and need prompt emergency treatment if this happens.

A veterinarian who specializes in marine animals is on call to respond to any serious problems. A nearby hospital has, on several occasions, seen a 500-pound dolphin being wheeled into its emergency room for X-rays. Newly acquired specimens may bring with them disease or parasites, thus supervision and treatment of all newcomers is intensified, as added protection of our established colonies.

Do the animals at Sea Life Park receive good medical care? Yes. Probably better than most humans. And because we are blessed with clear sea water that does not require chemical filtering treatment of any kind, Sea Life Park's animals have a much better opportunity for remaining healthy.

Training, training and more training

The very special animals at Sea Life Park require highly skilled people to conduct their training. The curator of mammals holds degrees in Zoology and Ethology and is an authority on the care of these animals. The training staff is comprised of people with varied backgrounds but sharing many important traits: patience, love of animals, and experience.

The basic form of training at Sea Life Park is called "operant conditioning"—rewarding the animals when they produce the desired behavior at the appropriate time. With practice the trainers are able to generate the action on command.

A Sea Life Park trainer works with our loveable pilot whale "Kila Kila" to train him to come partially ashore for a fish reward. The animal was brought to the park in 1972, and joined the Whaler's Cove Show after a full year of training.



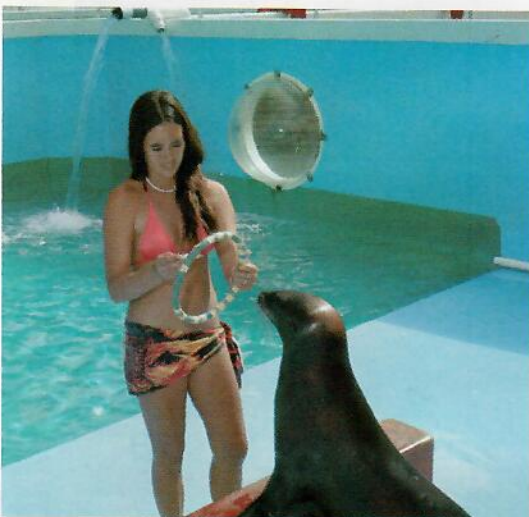


◀ Learning to leap through a hoop begins with the hoop lowered below water. The hoop is eventually raised above water and the animal is trained to go higher and higher. Training time varies with each animal, but most learn new tricks surprisingly fast.

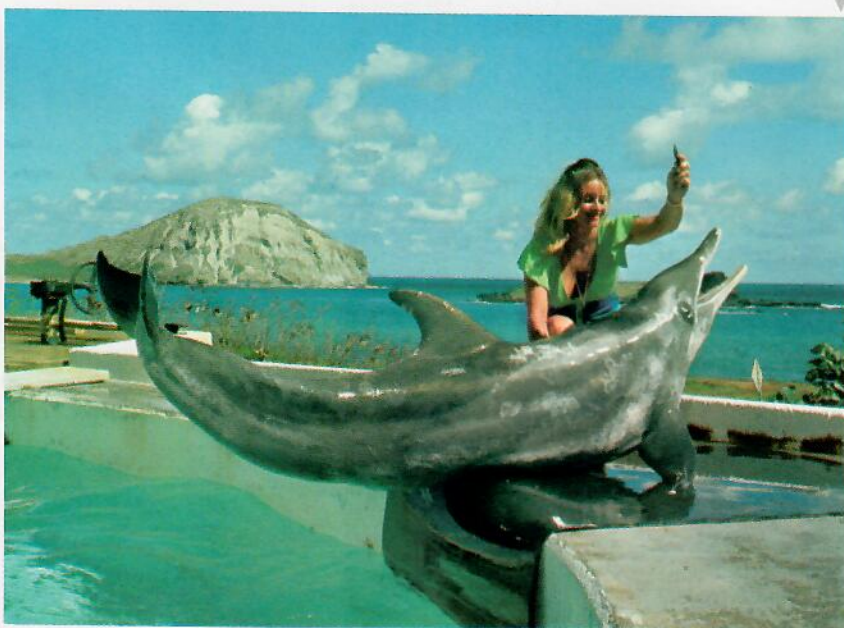
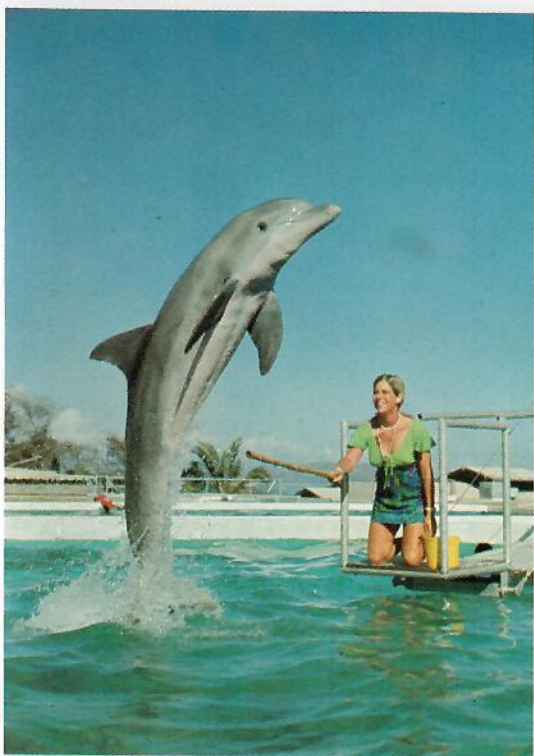
The whistle you hear following each behavior is the signal to expect a well-earned fish. Underwater sound cues direct the animal and signal him to begin. Punishment for failure is never given. An impish or stubborn dolphin is merely ignored until he's ready to behave.

Leaping, spinning and tail slapping are among the many natural behaviors of dolphins. They do this in the open ocean just for the fun of it. Trainers who observe an animal doing an especially interesting behavior will begin rewarding him and soon he will repeat the action on command. Other behaviors, going through hoops, tossing balls, riding surfboards and beaching on dry ground, must be taught. But once a dolphin learns that good behavior equals reward, they are easily trained. But just like people they may have their "off days",—perhaps becoming bored with the whole idea. Patience remains a true virtue when working with these bright and highly independent creatures.

The evolution of the dolphin, an air-breathing mammal, traces his heritage back thousands of years to when he walked on dry land. Perhaps that is why "Malia" thinks beaching on dry land is child's play.



▲ Developing a rapport with sea lions takes long hours of patient training. Learning to catch a hoop, balance a ball, and stand on one flipper is easy for a sea lion—but getting him to understand that it is easy is another matter.



◀ Behind the scenes in the Training department, staffers put the animals through their paces to prepare them for introduction into the regular shows. The whistle signals the porpoise to expect a fish reward for his good behavior.

Superstars

Because many of the animals at Sea Life have been here for a long time—or because they created special excitement by being born at Sea Life—they have become somewhat famous in their own right. Makapuu has been featured in many national magazines, including *Life*, *National Geographic* and *Reader's Digest*. Little “Mamo” the hybrid continues to enjoy a great following with her fans. Here are a few of Sea Life’s “Super Stars”. As you enjoy your visit, you’ll meet most of them. Sorry, no autographs please.

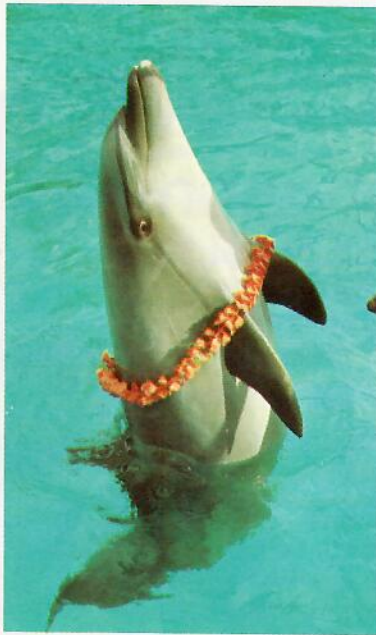


▲ The hybrid dolphin “Mamo” swims happily alongside her mother following her birth in 1971. Newborn dolphins are raised in the Training area until they mature enough for public display.

▶ Rubber-necking the visitors appears to be a favorite pastime with these two booby birds, ever on the lookout for free fish.



▶ The giant residents of the turtle lagoon always clamor over to see if someone happens to have a squid in his pocket.



◀ Apo the Pacific Bottlenose dolphin is easily recognized as she leaps to the yardarm of the Essex at Whaler's Cove.

Lilikoi makes occasional personal appearances throughout the park, driving a red roadster, doing handstands and showing off.

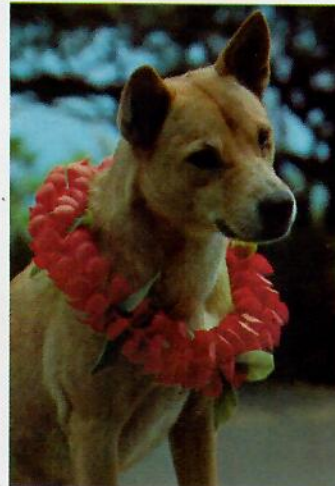


◀ Kekoa the Humboldt penguin can be spotted at Ocean Science Theater, usually swiping fish from an unguarded bucket.

The pilot whale is named Kila Kila and is best remembered wearing a coconut hat, and doing the hula with the dolphins at Whaler's Cove. ▼



▶ Makapuu has been at Sea Life Park for ten years and is a female false killer whale who weighs in at about 1700 pounds, give or take a herring.



▶ Kihei is not your common garden-variety dog. He is your common, garden variety *Hawaiian* dog, who prefers riding in outrigger canoes to city life.

For those with a sharp eye...

You might spot some interesting creatures the average visitor misses. If you see a small, brown, furry little animal propelling his long body across a path on tiny legs (looking like he feels guilty just for being here) it's a mongoose. This animal was introduced to Hawaii by agriculturists who hoped he'd feast on rats and mice in the cane fields. But they forgot one rather important fact: Mongoose fool around all day and sleep all night; rats hide out during the day and munch cane by moonlight. Neither rats, mice nor mongoose are threatened with extinction in Hawaii.

The beautiful night heron pays regular visits to the park, as does the brown booby bird. Jungle fowl (looking suspiciously like chicken) are from Hawaii's forests and although they are officially instructed to remain in Kaupo's kiawe grove, they unofficially drop by the Galley Restaurant for handouts.

Through the telescopes mounted near Ocean Science Theater visitors scanning the offshore islands might also get a glimpse of a herd of whales, who migrate in large numbers between December and April.

Mongoose are often seen scampering around the park in search of sugar cane, but settle for almost anything.



The beautiful Brazilian cardinal with its grey body and brilliant red-crested head, and many other species of small birds often visit the park. Take your time. Look closely. Enjoy it all.

Baby penguins hatch regularly at Ocean Science Theater where the humbolt penguin colony thrives.



Every spring the young booby birds hatch in the sea grape and kiawe trees.



Jungle fowl can be found in Hawaii's forests as well as at Kaupo falls.



The lovely grey body and red eyes make the night heron easily identifiable.

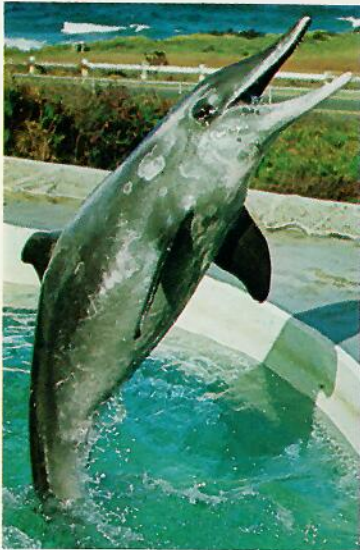


The brown booby bird cuts a suave figure as he roams the park freely, socializing with his white-feathered cousins.

Rare, endangered and protected

Many of the animals listed as "Rare and Endangered" by the U.S. Department of the Interior are native to Hawaii. The term "rare and endangered" is a very specific one: A particular species is in danger of becoming extinct. Other animals are specified "protected". A threat to their eventual survival has been recognized and alert human beings have stepped in and are giving them legal protection from further depletion.

The Hawksbill Turtle is now endangered. This young hatchling was found on Oahu's north shore and was brought to Sea Life Park for safekeeping.



▲ "Malia", the talented *Steno bredanensis* or Rough-toothed dolphin, is one of the rarer species of protected marine mammals at Sea Life Park.



The green sea turtle is now protected by State law. Their numbers were rapidly being depleted in Hawaii.

The Hawksbill turtle is among the endangered animals of the world. Several healthy specimens are on display at Sea Life Park's Turtle Lagoon and in the Hawaiian Reef Tank. Three large sea turtles are native to Hawaiian waters. The giant green sea turtle is the most prevalent at Sea Life. In 1974 laws were passed by the Hawaii Legislature giving them official protection.

Sea Life Park is cooperating with the State of Hawaii, the U.S. Government and the University of Hawaii in tagging and breeding programs involving Hawaii's turtles, to assure their safe future.

All marine mammals are now officially protected by government laws. Sea Life Park remains committed to their study and well-being and is active in educational efforts to keep the public informed of the delicate balance between man and the sea's animal life.



Booby birds are also protected by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Department. Sea Life Park's colony is well cared for and is free to leave anytime we become inhospitable. ▲

The Galley Restaurant

The rustic Galley Restaurant, open to the cooling tradewinds, serves a variety of "kau kau" to Sea Life's many visitors. From hotdogs and hamburgers to a complete selection of hot island specialties, the Galley guest has a marvelous assortment of food from which to choose.

On the elevated Spouter Deck, cocktails are served in a true island atmosphere. A great place to refresh as you sip a mai tai, watch the sea lions cavort in their fountained pool below and enjoy the offshore island vistas in quiet comfort.

Whether it's mahimahi, teriyaki steak, a delicious salad of island fruit, or the Galley's famous Seven Seas Soup, everything is served with a special touch of Aloha.

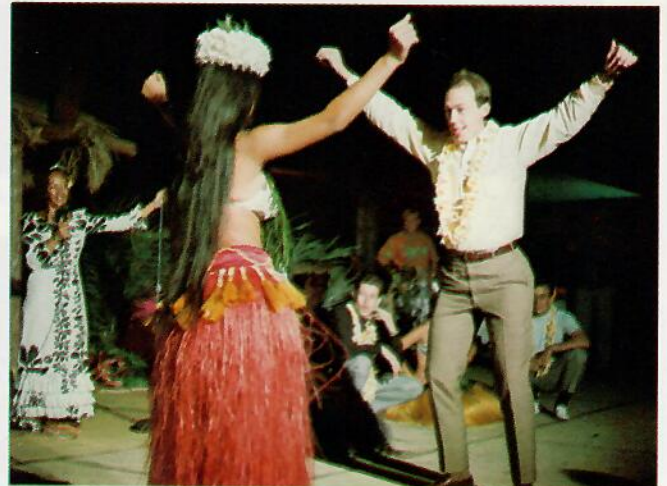




Ah, the night life

Several nights each week Sea Life Park hosts muumuu clad visitors to authentic Hawaiian luaus. The lovely polynesian setting, oceanside at Makapuu, has made evening events at Sea Life very special. The colorful imu ceremony, often held at Kaupo Falls, the flickering torchlights and the breathtaking sight of the moon hovering over the breaking surf have made the park a very popular gathering place for these native feasts.

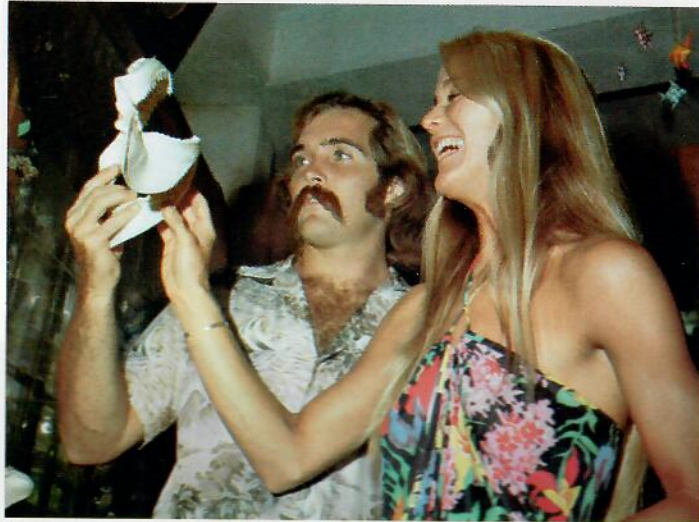
In addition, many private gatherings are held here regularly by island residents. Weddings, receptions, banquets and testimonials—complete with strolls through the Reef Tank and cocktails on the deck of the Essex—are successful, fun-filled occasions that visitors and islanders will always remember.



The Sea Chest

This convenient little shop features gift items for all ages: Rare sea shells, pink and black coral jewelry, delicately fashioned olivine from Hawaii's volcanic slopes and the whimsical momentos of your visit to Sea Life Park that are perfect for friends and family back home. Hawaii's historic quilt patterns, many varieties of tapa and a wide assortment of handmade gifts from island craftsmen.

Nearby, the Pomáre Tahiti muumuu shop does a bustling business in well-made Hawaiian wear. Pick-A-Pearl's little corner of the arcade is always fun. Here you choose your own oyster from a large tub—each guaranteed to have a pearl. The excitement grows as it's opened and the precious pearl removed. It can then be made into men's or ladies' jewelry. All while you watch.



Questions & Answers About Dolphins & Whales

Q What is the difference between a porpoise and a dolphin?

A Both porpoises and dolphins are small-toothed whales, but porpoises have spade-shaped teeth, while dolphins have cone-shaped teeth. We have dolphins at Sea Life Park.

Q Are dolphins and whales related?

A Whales, dolphins and porpoises are all *Cetaceans*, a group of warm-blooded mammals which is entirely aquatic, breathes air and nurses its young.



Q What is a dolphin fish?

A There is both a dolphin fish (*mahimahi*) and a dolphin that is a mammal. Both can be found at Sea Life Park. The dolphin fish, which breathes through gills, can be seen in our Hawaiian Reef tank. Several different species of air-breathing dolphins perform at Ocean Science Theater and Whaler's Cove.

Q How large do the dolphins at Sea Life Park grow?

A Bottlenose Dolphins are the largest of those at Sea Life Park and may be eight to ten feet long and weigh up to 600 pounds. The smallest dolphins at the park are the Hawaiian Spinning Dolphins. They grow to about eight feet and weigh up to 250 pounds.

Q How long do dolphins live?

A Scientists guess they live for 20-to-40 years in open ocean.

Q How fast can dolphins swim?

A Approximately 25 miles per hour.

Q Do dolphins recognize their trainers?

A Yes, they do. Dolphins are very smart and know exactly how hard they have to work for each trainer. They especially enjoy giving new trainers a difficult time.

Q Do dolphins have a sense of smell?

A No, they don't. But they have good eyesight and extremely good hearing.

Q What is echolocation?

A The use of a sonar system to locate objects. *Cetaceans* emit sounds of varying frequencies from their melon (forehead). These bounce off objects and return to the animal, helping him navigate or distinguish food from other material.

Q How do dolphins and whales breathe?

A *Cetaceans* surface to breathe oxygen through a "blowhole" on the top of their heads. It closes tightly when they submerge.

Q What do you feed the dolphins and whales at Sea Life Park?

A Herring. The Spinning Dolphins eat eight pounds a day. Middle-sized Bottlenose Dolphins consume 12-to-15 pounds a day. The False Killer Whales are fed 35-to-45 pounds a day. All the animals also receive daily vitamin supplements.

Q What is the difference between a Killer Whale and a False Killer Whale?

A The performing whales at Sea Life Park are False Killer Whales. They are smaller and do not have the white markings of their infamous cousin—the Killer Whale, named for his preference for large, warm-blooded prey such as dolphins, seals and even other smaller whales.

Q Isn't it dangerous to swim in the water with dolphins and whales?

A Usually not, but *Cetaceans* are powerful animals and great care must be taken in working with them.



