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know? Community content is available under CC-BY-SA unless otherwise noted. 1989-1996 anime based on the Dragon Ball エドラゴンボールZ (Doragon Bōru Zetto)GenreAdventure[1]Fantasy[1]Martial arts[2] Anime television series Directed by Daisuke Nishio (#1-199)Shigeyasu Yamauchi (#200-291)Produced by Kenji
Shimizu (#1-199)Kōji Kaneda (#108-291)Written byTakao KoyamaMusic byShunsuke KikuchiStudioToei AnimationUK FunimationUK Fu
Cartoon Network (Toonami)Original run April 26, 1989 - January 31, 1996Episodes 291 (List of episodes) Anime television seriesDragon Ball Z KaiDirected by Yasuhiro Nowatari (#1-95)Shunsuke Kikuchi (#96-98; re-aired #1-95)Norihito Sumitomo (#99-159~167)Written by Takao Koyama Music by Kenji Yamamoto (#1-95)Shunsuke Kikuchi (#96-98; re-aired #1-95)Norihito Sumitomo (#99-159~167)Written by Takao Koyama Music by Kenji Yamamoto (#1-95)Shunsuke Kikuchi (#96-98; re-aired #1-95)Norihito Sumitomo (#99-159~167)Written by Takao Koyama Music by Kenji Yamamoto (#1-95)Shunsuke Kikuchi (#96-98; re-aired #1-95)Norihito Sumitomo (#99-159~167)Written by Takao Koyama Music by Kenji Yamamoto (#1-95)Shunsuke Kikuchi (#96-98; re-aired #1-95)Norihito Sumitomo (#99-159~167)Written by Takao Koyama Music by Kenji Yamamoto (#1-95)Shunsuke Kikuchi (#96-98; re-aired #1-95)Norihito Sumitomo (#99-150-167)Written by Takao Koyama Music by Kenji Yamamoto (#1-95)Shunsuke Kikuchi (#96-98; re-aired #1-95)Norihito Sumitomo (#99-150-167)Written by Takao Koyama Music by Kenji Yamamoto (#1-95)Shunsuke Kikuchi (#96-98; re-aired #1-95)Norihito Sumitomo (#99-150-167)Written by Takao Koyama Music by Kenji Yamamoto (#1-95)Shunsuke Kikuchi (#96-98; re-aired #1-95)Norihito Sumitomo (#96-98; re-aired #1-95)Norihito Sumitomo (#96-98) Norihito S
159~167) Studio Toei Animation Licensed by AUS Madman Entertainment NA Funimation UK Manga Entertainment Original run April 5, 2009 - March 27, 2011 Continued run: April 6, 2014 - June 28, 2015 Episodes 159 (Japan) 167 (International)
[3] (List of episodes) Dragon Ball franchise Dragon Ball (anime) 
the sequel to Dragon Ball and adapts the latter 325 chapters of the original 519-chapter Dragon Ball manga series created by Akira Toriyama which ran in Weekly Shonen Jump from 1988 to 1995. Dragon Ball manga series created by Akira Toriyama which ran in Weekly Shonen Jump from 1988 to 1995. Dragon Ball manga series created by Akira Toriyama which ran in Weekly Shonen Jump from 1988 to 1995. Dragon Ball manga series created by Akira Toriyama which ran in Weekly Shonen Jump from 1988 to 1995. Dragon Ball manga series created by Akira Toriyama which ran in Weekly Shonen Jump from 1988 to 1995. Dragon Ball manga series created by Akira Toriyama which ran in Weekly Shonen Jump from 1988 to 1995. Dragon Ball manga series created by Akira Toriyama which ran in Weekly Shonen Jump from 1988 to 1995. Dragon Ball manga series created by Akira Toriyama which ran in Weekly Shonen Jump from 1988 to 1995. Dragon Ball manga series created by Akira Toriyama which ran in Weekly Shonen Jump from 1988 to 1995. Dragon Ball manga series created by Akira Toriyama which ran in Weekly Shonen Jump from 1988 to 1995. Dragon Ball manga series created by Akira Toriyama which ran in Weekly Shonen Jump from 1988 to 1995. Dragon Ball manga series created by Akira Toriyama which ran in Weekly Shonen Jump from 1988 to 1995. Dragon Ball manga series created by Akira Toriyama which ran in Weekly Shonen Jump from 1988 to 1995. Dragon Ball manga series created by Akira Toriyama which ran in Weekly Shonen Jump from 1988 to 1995. Dragon Ball manga series created by Akira Toriyama which ran in Weekly Shonen Jump from 1988 to 1995. Dragon Ball manga series created by Akira Toriyama which ran in Weekly Shonen Jump from 1988 to 1995. Dragon Ball manga series created by Akira Toriyama which ran in Weekly Shonen Jump from 1988 to 1995. Dragon Ball manga series created by Akira Toriyama which ran in Weekly Shonen Jump from 1988 to 1995. Dragon Ball manga series created by Akira Toriyama which ran in Weekly Shonen Jump from 1988 to 1995. Dragon Ball manga s
Canada, Australia, Europe, Asia, India and Latin America. It was broadcast in at least 81 countries worldwide.[4] It is part of the Dragon Ball z continues the adventures of Son Goku, who, along with his companions, defend the Earth against villains ranging from aliens (Vegeta, Frieza), androids (Cell) and magical
creatures (Majin Buu). While the original Dragon Ball anime followed Goku from childhood to early adulthood, Dragon Ball Z is a continuation of his rivals, Piccolo and Vegeta. Due to the success of the anime in the United States, the manga chapters
making up its story were initially released by Viz Media under the Dragon Ball Z title. Dragon Ball Z title. Dragon Ball Z title. Dragon Ball franchise; including 16 movies, 2 TV specials, and 148 video games (many of them being only released in Japan), and a host of
soundtracks stemming from this material. Dragon Ball Z remains a cultural icon through numerous adaptations and re-releases, including a more-recent remastered broadcast titled Dragon Ball Kai. The series has been received up to 35.4 billion views and was influential on its successors. [a] There have also been two sequel series, Dragon Ball GT
(1996-1997) and Dragon Ball Super (2015-2018). Plot summary Saiyan Saga Dragon Ball anime, with Goku now a young adult and father to his son, Gohan. A humanoid alien named Raditz arrives on Earth in a spacecraft and tracks down Goku, revealing to him that he is his long-lost older brother
and that they are members of a near-extinct alien warrior race called the Saiyans had sent Goku (originally named "Kakarot") to Earth as an infant to conquer the planet for them, but he suffered a severe blow to the head shortly after his arrival and lost all memory of his mission, as well as his bloodthirsty Saiyan
nature. Raditz along with two elites, Vegeta and Nappa are the only remaining Saiyan warriors, so Raditz comes to enlist Goku doesn't kill 100 humans within the next 24 hours.
Goku decides to team up with his arch-enemy Piccolo, who was also defeated by Raditz in an earlier encounter, in order to defeat him and save his son. During the battle ends with Goku restraining Raditz so that Piccolo can hit
them with a deadly move called Special Beam Cannon, mortally wounding them both. Before Raditz succumbs to his injuries, he reveals to Piccolo that the other two Saiyans are much stronger than him and will come for the Dragon Balls in one year's time. Having witnessed Gohan's latent potential, Piccolo takes him into the wilderness to train for
the upcoming battle against the Saiyan Elites. In the afterlife, Goku travels the million-kilometer Snake Way so that he can train under the ruler of the North Galaxy, King Kai. King Kai teaches him the Kaio-ken (界王拳) and Spirit Bomb (Genki Dama (元気玉)) techniques. In spite of his gruff nature, Piccolo grows fond of Gohan while he oversees him
learning to fend for himself. This forges an unlikely emotional bond between the two. After a year, Goku is revived with the Dragon Balls, but King Kai panics as he realizes that Goku will have to take Snake Way again to get back and won't make it until hours after the Saiyans arrive. Goku's allies group up to fight until Goku gets back, but prove to be
no match for Nappa and the "Prince of All Saiyans", Vegeta. Yamcha, Tien Shinhan, Chiaotzu and Piccolo all perish in the battle, with Piccolo's death causing both Kami and the Dragon Balls to fade from existence. When Goku finally arrives at the battlefield, he avenges his fallen friends by easily defeating Nappa before crippling him by breaking his
spine in half. A furious Vegeta then executes Nappa for his failure to kill Goku. Goku uses several grades of the Kaio-ken to win the first clash with Vegeta, which so to torture
Goku. Krillin and Gohan sense that Goku is in trouble, and they return for a group fight with the now-seemingly unstoppable Vegeta. They are aided at key moments by Yajirobe, who cuts Vegeta is ultimately
defeated when he is crushed by Gohan's Great Ape form, and he retreats to his spaceship as Krillin approaches to finish him off. Goku convinces Krillin to spare Vegeta's life and allow him to escape Earth, with Vegeta vowing to return and destroy the planet in revenge for his humiliation at Goku's hands. During the battle, Krillin overhears Vegeta
mentioning the original set of Dragon Balls from Piccolo's home world, Namek (ナメック星, Namekku-sei). While Goku recovers from his injuries, Gohan, Krillin and Goku's oldest friend Bulma depart for Namek in order to use these Dragon Balls to revive their fallen friends. Frieza Saga Upon their arrival on Namek, Krillin, Gohan, and Bulma discover
that Vegeta and his superior, the galactic tyrant Frieza, are already there, each looking to use the Dragon Balls to obtain immortality. Vegeta is stronger than before, as Saiyans become stronger when they recover from the brink of death, so he seizes the opportunity to rebel against Frieza. A triangular game of cat-and-mouse ensues, with Frieza,
Vegeta and Gohan/Krillin alternately possessing one or more of the Dragon Balls, with no one managing to possess all seven at any given time. Vegeta manages to isolate Frieza's lieutenants one-by-one and kill them. When Frieza sees that Vegeta manages to isolate Frieza's lieutenants one-by-one and kill them.
Ginyu, who has the ability to switch bodies with his opponents. Vegeta reluctantly teams up with Gohan and Krillin to fight them, knowing that they are too much for him to handle alone. The Ginyu Force proves too powerful, but Goku finally arrives and defeats them single-handedly, saving Vegeta, Gohan, and Krillin. Vegeta believes Goku may have
become the legendary warrior of the Saiyans, the Super Saiyan (超サイヤ人, Sūpā Saiya-jin). As Goku heals from a brutal fight with Captain Ginyu, Krillin, Dende and Gohan secretly use the Dragon Balls without him, but the
Grand Elder dies and renders the Dragon Balls inert before he can wish for immortality. Just as this happens, Frieza arrives and decides to kill the four of them for denying him his wish for immortality. Piccolo arrives on Namek, but is accidentally separated from the others due to a badly-worded wish. He finds the strongest Namekian warrior, Nail
who was defeated by Frieza, and fuses with him to greatly increase his power. Despite both Piccolo and Vegeta tells him that
Frieza was the one who destroyed the Saiyan homeworld and massacred the Saiyan race, as he feared that he would one day be overthrown by a Super Saiyan. Frieza then kills Vegeta in front of Goku. Though Goku's power exceeds Vegeta's, he is still no match for Frieza. Goku uses his last resort, a massive Spirit Bomb with the energy of Namek and
the surrounding worlds, and it seemingly defeats the tyrant. However, Frieza manages to survive, and he unleashes his wrath upon the group by gravely wounding Piccolo and murdering Krillin. Goku's rage finally erupts, and he undergoes a strange transformation that turns his hair blond, his eyes blue and causes a golden aura to radiate from his
body. Goku has finally become a Super Saiyan. Meanwhile, the revived Kami uses Earth's Dragon Balls to resurrect everyone on Namek to teleport everyone on Namek to
Earth except for Goku and Frieza. Even at 100% power, Frieza proves to be no match for the Super Saiyan transformation, and Goku defeats the evil tyrant before escaping Namek as the planet is destroyed in a massive explosion. Androids/Cell Saga One year later, Frieza proves to be no match for the Super Saiyan transformation, and Goku defeats the evil tyrant before escaping Namek as the planet is destroyed in a massive explosion.
seeking revenge. However, a mysterious young man named Trunks appears, transforms into a Super Saiyan and kills them both. Goku returns a few hours later, having spent the past year on the alien planet Yardrat learning a new technique: Instant Transmission, which allows him to teleport to any location he desires. Trunks reveals privately to
Goku that he is the son of Vegeta and Bulma, and has traveled from 17 years in the future to warn Goku that two Androids (人造人間, Jinzōningen, lit. "Artificial Humans") created by Dr. Gero will appear in three years to seek revenge against Goku for destroying the Red Ribbon Army when he was a child. Trunks says all of Goku's friends will fall to
them - while Goku himself will die from a heart virus six months prior to their arrival. Trunks gives Goku medicine from the has also achieved the Super
Saiyan transformation. Vegeta and Piccolo easily defeat Android 19 and Dr. Gero (who turned himself into "Android 20"), but Trunks returns from the future. With Goku out of commission and his allies overwhelmed by the arrival
of Android 17 and 18, an evil bio-Android called Cell emerges from a different timeline and embarks on a quest to find and absorb Androids 17, becoming considerably more powerful, but Vegeta returns to the battle, having greatly elevated his own power,
and easily overpowers him. However, Vegeta allows Cell to absorb Android 18, believing that his "perfect form" will be no match for his Super Saiyan power. Vegeta is subsequently defeated, with Cell sarcastically thanking him for helping him achieve perfection. Cell allows everyone to live for the time being and announces his own fighting
tournament to decide the fate of the Earth, known as the "Cell Games". Goku, recovered from the heart virus and having reached the zenith of the Super Saiyan form, takes on Cell at the tournament. Goku eventually realizes that Cell is far too powerful for him to handle, and forfeits the fight to the astonishment of everyone else. Goku proclaims that
Gohan will be able to defeat Cell. Though initially outclassed, Gohan is eventually able to tap into his latent power and achieves the Super Saiyan 2 transformation. Refusing to accept defeat, Cell prepares to self-destruct and destroy the Earth. Goku uses his Instant Transmission ability to teleport himself and Cell to King Kai's planet, where Cell
explodes and kills everyone there. However, Cell survives the blast and returns to Earth more powerful than ever, where he promptly murders Trunks, but Gohan unleashes the totality of his power in a massive Kamehameha wave and obliterates Cell for good. The Dragon Balls are then used to revive everyone that was killed by Cell, while Goku
chooses to remain in the afterlife, refusing an offer by his friends to use the Namekian Dragon Balls to bring him back. Trunks returns to his own timeline and uses his bolstered power to finally slay the Future Androids and Cell. Majin Buu Saga Seven years later, Goku is revived for one day to reunite with his loved ones and meet his youngest son,
Goten, at the Tenkaichi Budōkai (天下一武道会, "Strongest Under the Heavens Martial Arts Tournament"). Soon after, Goku and his allies are drawn into a fight by the evil wizard Babidi. After numerous battles that result in the deaths of many of
Goku's allies as well as the destruction of Earth, Goku (whose life is fully restored by the Elder Supreme Kai) kills Kid Buu (the original form of Majin Buu) with a Spirit Bomb attack containing the energy of all the inhabitants of Earth, who were resurrected along with the planet by the Namekian Dragon Balls. Goku makes a wish for Buu to be
reincarnated as a good person and ten years later, at another Tenkaichi Budōkai, he meets Buu's human reincarnation, Uub. Leaving the match between them unfinished, Goku departs with Uub to train him to become Earth's new defender. Production and broadcasting Further information: List of Dragon Ball Z episodes and List of Dragon Ball Z Kai
episodes Kazuhiko Torishima, Akira Toriyama's editor for Dr. Slump and the first half of Dragon Ball, felt that the Dragon Ball anime's ratings were gradually declining because it had the same producer that worked on Dr. Slump. Torishima said this producer that worked on Dr. Slump.
serious tone in the newer series, and therefore asked the studio to change the producer. Impressed with their work on Saint Seiya, he asked its director Kōzō Morishita and writer Takao Koyama to help "reboot" Dragon Ball, which coincided with Goku growing up. The new producer explained that ending the first anime and creating a new one would
result in more promotional money, and the result was the start of Dragon Ball Z.[5] The title was suggested by Toriyama because Z is the last letter of the alphabet and he wanted to finish the series because He was running out of ideas for it.[6] Ironically enough, the sequel series would end up producing more episodes than its predecessor. Dragon
Ball Z is adapted from the final 324 chapters of the manga series which were published in Weekly Shonen Jump from 1988 to 1995. It premiered in Japan on Fuji Television on April 26, 1989, taking over its predecessor's time slot, and ran for 291 episodes until its conclusion on April 26, 1989, taking over its predecessor's time slot, and ran for 291 episodes until its conclusion on April 26, 1989, taking over its predecessor's time slot, and ran for 291 episodes until its conclusion on April 26, 1989, taking over its predecessor's time slot, and ran for 291 episodes until its conclusion on April 26, 1989, taking over its predecessor's time slot, and ran for 291 episodes until its conclusion on April 26, 1989, taking over its predecessor's time slot, and ran for 291 episodes until its conclusion on April 26, 1989, taking over its predecessor's time slot, and ran for 291 episodes until its conclusion on April 26, 1989, taking over its predecessor's time slot, and ran for 291 episodes until its conclusion on April 26, 1989, taking over its predecessor's time slot, and ran for 291 episodes until its conclusion on April 26, 1989, taking over its predecessor's time slot, and ran for 291 episodes until its conclusion on April 26, 1989, taking over its predecessor's time slot, and ran for 291 episodes until its conclusion of the april 28, 1989, taking over its predecessor's time slot, and ran for 291 episodes until 28, 1989, taking over its predecessor's time slot, and ran for 291 episodes until 28, 1989, taking over its predecessor's time slot, and ran for 291 episodes until 28, 1989, taking over its predecessor's time slot, and ran for 291 episodes until 28, 1989, taking over its predecessor's time slot, and ran for 291 episodes until 28, 1989, taking over its predecessor's time slot, and ran for 291 episodes until 28, 1989, taking over its predecessor's time slot, and ran for 291 episodes until 28, 1989, taking over its predecessor's time slot, and ran for 291 episodes until 28, 1989, taking over its predecessor's ti
production of the anime,[8] Dragon Ball Z added original material not adapted from the manga, including lengthening scenes or adding new ones, and adding new attacks and characters not present in the manga, including lengthening scenes or adding new ones, and a
Throughout the production, the voice actors were tasked with playing different characters and performing their lines on cue, switching between roles as necessary.[10] The voice actors were unable to record the lines separately because of the close dialogue timing. When asked if juggling the different voices of Goku, Gohan and Goten was difficult
Masako Nozawa said that it was not, and that she was able to switch roles simply upon seeing the character's picture. [10] She did admit that when they were producing two films a year and television specials in addition to the regular series, there were times when they had only line art to look at while recording, which made giving finer nuanced
details in her performance difficult.[11] One of the character designers for Dragon Ball Z was Tadayoshi Yamamuro. He was responsible for designing and animating Goku's Super Saiyan form, stating that, when he "first becomes a Super Saiyan, his
slanting pose with that scowling look in his eyes is all Bruce Lee." [12] In the original manga itself, Goku's piercing eyes in Super Saiyan form were also based on Bruce Lee's paralyzing glare. [13] Series Director Daisuke Nishio left the series after personally directing Episode #202. Nishio left the series director of Aoki Densetsu
Shoot!. The role of series director was not officially filled for Episodes #200-291, despite Nishio's directing of Episodes #200.[citation needed] English dub production and broadcasting In 1996, Funimation Productions licensed Dragon Ball half-way
through their originally-planned 26-episode first season.[14][15] They worked with Saban Entertainment to syndicate the series on television, and Pioneer Entertainment to handle home video distribution.[16] A Vancouver-based cast recording at the Ocean Studios were hired by Funimation to dub the anime (Funimation had previously used a similar
Vancouver-based voice cast in their initial Dragon Ball dub, recorded at Dick & Roger's Sound Studio).[17][18] Contract musicians for Saban, Ron Wasserman[19] and Jeremy Sweet,[17] known for their work on the Power Rangers franchise, composed a new guitar-driven background score and theme song (nicknamed "Rock the Dragon").[Note 1]
Funimation's initial English dub of Dragon Ball Z had mandated cuts to content and length, which reduced the first 67 episodes into 53 (though TV episode 67).[20][21] Most of the edits were done to make the anime more tame and kid-friendly, most notably having references to death sidestepped with
phrases like "sent to the next dimension".[22] It premiered in the United States on September 13, 1996 in first-run syndication, but halted production in 1998 after two seasons[20] despite strong ratings.[23] This was due to Saban scaling down its syndication operations, in order to focus on producing original material for the Fox Kids Network and its
newly acquired Fox Family Channel.[24] Pioneer also ceased its home video release of the series at volume 17 (the end of the dub) and retained the rights to produce an uncut subtitled version,[20] but did not do so. They did, however, release uncut dubs of the first three Z movies on home video. Christopher Sabat (left) and Sean Schemmel (right)
have provided Funimation's English dub voices for Vegeta and Goku, respectively, since 1999. On August 31, 1998, re-runs of this canceled dub began airing on Cartoon Network as part of the channel's weekday afternoon Toonami block. Cartoon Network as part of the channel's weekday afternoon Toonami block.
series' English dub without Saban's assistance. However, they also replaced the original Vancouver-based cast with an in-house voice cast at their Texas-based studio, with the goal of the new voices sounding similar to the Vancouver cast. [25] The Saban-produced soundtrack from the first two seasons was replaced with a new background score
composed by Bruce Faulconer and his team of musicians, which was used throughout the rest of Funimation's Dragon Ball Z dub.[19] This renewed dub featured less censorship due to both Saban's absence and fewer restrictions on cable programming, and aired new episodes on Cartoon Network's Toonami block from September 13, 1999 to April 7,
2003 (continuing in re-runs through 2008). Kids' WB briefly ran Dragon Ball Z in 2001 on its short-lived Toonami block. [26] In 2005, Funimation began to re-dub episodes 1-67 with their in-house voice cast, including content originally cut from their dub with Saban. [27] This dub's background score was composed by Nathan M. Johnson (Funimation
had ceased working with Faulconer Productions after the final episode of Dragon Ball Z in 2003). Funimation's new uncut dub of these episodes aired on Cartoon Network as part of its Monday-Thursday late night time slot, beginning in June 2005.[28][29][30] Funimation's later remastered DVDs of the series saw them redub portions of the dialogue,
mostly after episode 67, and had the option to play the entire series' dub with both the American and Japanese background music. In January 2011, Funimation and Toei announced that they would stream Dragon Ball Z within 30 minutes before their simulcast of One Piece.[31] As of 2017, Dragon Ball Z is no longer being streamed on Hulu. The
Funimation dubbed episodes also aired in Canada, Ireland, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, Australia and New Zealand. However, beginning with episode 108 (123 uncut), Westwood Media (in association with Ocean Studios) produced an alternate English dub, distributed to Europe by AB Groupe. The alternate dub was created for
broadcast in the UK, the Netherlands and Ireland, although it also aired in Canada beginning from episode 168 (183 uncut) to fulfill Canadian content requirements. Funimation's in-house dub continued to air in the U.S., Australia and New Zealand. The Westwood Media production used the same voice cast from the original 53-episode dub produced
by Funimation, it featured an alternate soundtrack by Tom Keenlyside and John Mitchell, [32] though most of this score was pieces Ocean reused from other productions Keenlyside and Mitchell had scored for them, and it used the same scripts and video master as the TV edit of Funimation's in-house dub. The Westwood Media dub never received a
home video release. In Australia, Dragon Ball Z was broadcast by the free-to-air commercial network, Network Ten during morning children's programming, Cheez TV, originally aired on the British Comedy Network in Fall 1998.[33]
Dragon Ball Z Kai See also: List of Dragon Ball Z Kai episodes Dragon Ball Z Kai episodes Dragon Ball Kai promotional image, featuring Goku (center), Piccolo (bottom-left), Piccolo (bottom-right), Vegeta (top-left). In February 2009, Toei Animation announced that it would begin broadcasting a revised version of Dragon Ball Z as part of the series' 20th
anniversary celebrations.[34] The series premiered on Fuji TV in Japan on April 5, 2009, under the title Dragon Ball Kai (Also Known as Dragon Ball Z Kai in the United States). The ending suffix Kai (次「かい」) in the name means "updated" or "altered" and reflects the improvements and corrections of the original work.[35] The original footage was
remastered for HDTV, featuring updated opening and ending sequences, new music, and a rerecording of the vocal tracks.[35][36] The original material and any damaged frames were removed to more closely follow the manga, resulting in a faster-moving story.[37] Torishima later explained the origins of Kai; Bandai was having a hard time
increasing their sales and asked if a new Dragon Ball anime could be made, but Toriyama refused to create a new story (at the time). Realizing that the anime-exclusive scenes that were added to increase the distance between the original anime and the manga hurt the pacing of the series, Torishima thought of cutting them so that it faithfully
followed the manga. He said the reception to Kai was positive and Bandai had a hit with a card game, "so it all worked out".[38] The series initially concluded on its 97th episode in Japan on March 27, 2011 with the finale of the Cell arc. It was originally planned to run 98 episodes, however, due to the Tōhoku offshore earthquake and tsunami, the
 tinal episode was not aired and was later released direct-to-video in Japan on August 2, 2011.[39] In November 2012, Mayumi Tanaka, the Japanese voice of Krillin, announced that she and the rest of the cast were recording more episodes of Dragon Ball Kai.[40] In February 2014, the Kai adaptation of the Majin Buu arc was officially confirmed. The
new run of the series, which is titled Dragon Ball Z Kai: The Final Chapters internationally, began airing in Japan on Fuji TV on April 6, 2014 and ended its run on June 28, 2015.[41] The final arc of Kai was originally produced to last 69 episodes (as most of the international versions run),[42] but the Japanese broadcast cut it down to 61 episodes
English dub production and broadcasting Funimation licensed Kai for an English-language release in February 2010. The series was initially broadcast in the U.S. on Nicktoons, the series also began airing on the 4Kids-owned Saturday
morning programming block Toonzai on The CW in August 2010,[45] then on its successor, the Saban-owned Vortexx, beginning in August 2012 until the block ended in September 2014.[41] Both the Nicktoons and CW airings were edited for content, though the CW version was censored even more so than Nicktoons. Kai began airing uncut on Adult
Swim's Toonami block on November 8, 2014,[46] and re-runs of the previous week's episodes aired at the beginning of Adult Swim proper from February 2015 to June 2013.[48][49][50] Despite Kai's continuation not being
officially confirmed at the time even in Japan, Funimation voice actors Sean Schemmel (Goku) and Kyle Hebert (Gohan), announced in April 2013 that they had started recording an English dub for new episodes.[51] In November 2013, Kai's Australasian distributor Madman Entertainment revealed that the Majin Buu arc of Kai would be released in
2014 and that they were waiting on dubs to be finished. [52] In February 2014, Funimation officially stated that they had not yet started recording a dub for the final arc of Kai. [53] On December 6, 2016, Funimation announced the continuation of Kai, titled Dragon Ball Z Kai: The Final Chapters internationally, to begin airing on Adult Swim's Toonami
block. The series would air from January 7, 2017 to June 23, 2018, alongside Dragon Ball Super.[54] An alternate English dub of Kai by Ocean Productions was recorded for the original Vancouver cast reprising their roles, but it has yet to air.[55][56][57][58] Editing Dragon Ball Z's original North American
release was the subject of heavy editing which resulted in a large amount of removed content and alterations that greatly changed the original work. Funimation CEO Gen Fukunaga is often criticized for his role in the editing; but it was the initial distributor Saban which required such changes or they would not air the work, as was the case with the
episode dealing with orphans. [59] [Note 2] These changes included altering every aspect of the show from character mr. Satan was renamed Hercule and this change has been retained in other English media such as Viz's Dragon Ball Z manga and video games, though the English dubs
of Dragon Ball Kai and Dragon Ball Super changed the name back to Mr. Satan.[60] The dialogue changes would sometimes contradict the scenes itself; after the apparent fatal explosion of a helicopter, one of the characters (most likely Tien) said, "I can see their parachutes; they're okay!"[59] Funimation's redub for the 2005 release would address
many of the issues raised by Saban, with the uncut releases preserving the integrity of the original Japanese TV airing of Dragon Ball Kai, scenes involving blood and brief nudity were removed. Nicktoons would also alter Kai for its broadcast; it released a preview showcasing these changes which included
removing the blood and cheek scar from Bardock and altering the color of Master Roshi's alcohol.[61] The show was further edited for its broadcast on The CW; most notoriously, the character Mr. Popo was tinted blue. The show's DVD and Blu-ray releases only contained the edits present in the original Japanese version. A rumor that Cartoon
Network would be airing Kai uncut was met with an official statement to debunk the rumor in June 2010;[62] though it would later air uncut on the channel as part of Adult Swim's Toonami block. Steven Simmons, who did the subtitling for Funimation's home video releases, offered commentary on the subtitling from a project and technical
standpoint, addressing several concerns.[63][Note 3] Simmons said that Gen Fukunaga did not want any swearing on the discs, but because there was no taboo word list, Simmons would substitute a variation in the strength of the words by situation with the changes starting in episode 21.[64] The typographical errors in the script were caused by
dashes (—) and double-quotes (") failing to appear, which resulted in confusing dialoque. [64] Music Main article: List of Dragon Ball Z has released a series of 21 soundtracks as part of the Dragon Ball Z has released a series of 21 soundtracks as part of the Dragon Ball Z has released a series of 21 soundtracks as part of the Dragon Ball Z has released a series of 21 soundtracks as part of the Dragon Ball Z has released a series of 21 soundtracks as part of the Dragon Ball Z has released a series of 21 soundtracks as part of the Dragon Ball Z has released a series of 21 soundtracks as part of the Dragon Ball Z has released a series of 21 soundtracks as part of the Dragon Ball Z has released a series of 21 soundtracks as part of the Dragon Ball Z has released a series of 21 soundtracks as part of the Dragon Ball Z has released a series of 21 soundtracks as part of the Dragon Ball Z has released a series of 21 soundtracks as part of the Dragon Ball Z has released a series of 21 soundtracks as part of the Dragon Ball Z has released a series of 21 soundtracks as part of the Dragon Ball Z has released a series of 21 soundtracks as part of the Dragon Ball Z has released a series of 21 soundtracks as part of the Dragon Ball Z has released a series of 21 soundtracks as part of the Dragon Ball Z has released a series of 21 soundtracks as part of the Dragon Ball Z has released a series of 21 soundtracks as part of the Dragon Ball Z has released a series of 21 soundtracks as part of the Dragon Ball Z has released a series of 21 soundtracks as part of the Dragon Ball Z has released a series of 21 soundtracks as part of the Dragon Ball Z has released a series of 21 soundtracks as part of 21
releases of the anime themes and video game soundtracks. "Cha-La Head-Cha-La" Sample of "Cha-La Head-Cha-La" performed by Hironobu Kageyama, the opening theme song for the majority of the show. Problems playing this file? See media help. Cover of the first Dragon Ball Z compilation soundtracks. Shunsuke Kikuchi composed the score for
Dragon Ball Z. The opening theme for the first 199 episodes is "Cha-La Head-Cha-La" performed by Kageyama. The second opening theme used up until the series finale at episode 291 is "We Gotta Power" also performed by Kageyama. The second opening theme used for the first 199 episodes is "Detekoi Tobikiri Zenkai Power!" (でてこいとびきり
ZENKAIパワー!, "Come Out, Incredible Full Power!") performed by MANNA. The second ending theme used for the remaining episodes is "Bokutachi wa Tenshi Datta" (僕達は天使だった, "We Were Angels") performed by Kageyama. The initial English-Language release used a completely new musical score composed by Bruce Faulconer. It was used for
the North American broadcasts of the show from 2001 to 2005.[65] Kenji Yamamoto composed the score for Dragon Ball Kai. The opening theme, "Dragon Soul", and the first ending theme used from episodes, "Yeah! Break! Care! Break!", are both performed by Takayoshi Tanimoto.[66] The second ending theme, used from episodes 55-98,
is "Kokoro no Hane" (心の羽根, "Wings of the Heart") performed by Team Dragon, a unit of the idol girl group AKB48.[67] On March 9, 2011, Toei announced that due to Yamamoto's score infringing on the rights of an unknown third party or parties, the music for remaining episodes and reruns of previous episodes would be replaced.[68] Later reports
from Toei stated that with the exception of the series' opening and closing songs, as well as eyecatch music, Yamamoto's score was replaced with Shunsuke Kikuchi's from Dragon Ball Z. The music for The Final Chapters is composed by Norihito Sumitomo.[69] The opening theme is "Kuu•Zen•Zetsu•Go" (空•前•絶・後) by Dragon Soul, while the first
ending song is "Haikei, Tsuratsusutora" (拝啓、ツラツストラ, "Dear Zarathustra") by Leo Ieiri from episode 112 to 123.[71] The third ending song is "Oh Yeah!!!!!!" by Czecho No Republic from episode 124 to 136,[72] the fourth "Galaxy" by Kyūso Nekokam
from 137 to 146, and the fifth is "Don't Let Me Down" by Gacharic Spin from 147 to 159.[73] The international broadcast features two pieces of theme music. The opening theme, titled "Fight It Out", is performed by rock singer Masatoshi Ono, while the ending theme is "Never Give Up!!!", performed by rhythm and blues vocalist Junear. Related
media Home media Main article: List of Dragon Ball Z did not receive a home video releases In Japan, Dragon Ball Z did not receive a home video release until 2003, seven years after its broadcast. This was a remastering of the series in two 26-disc DVD box sets, that were made-to-order only, released on March 19 and September 18 and referred to as "Dragon Ball Z did not receive a home video release until 2003, seven years after its broadcast. This was a remastering of the series in two 26-disc DVD box sets, that were made-to-order only, released on March 19 and September 18 and referred to as "Dragon Ball Z did not receive a home video release until 2003, seven years after its broadcast."
Boxes." The content of these sets began being released on mass-produced individual 6-episode DVDs on November 2, 2005 and finished with the 49th volume release structure of Dragon Ball Z is complicated by the licensing and release of the companies involved in producing and
distributing the work. Releases of the media occurred on both VHS and DVD with separate edited and uncut wersions being released simultaneously. Both versions of the edited and uncut material are treated as different entries and would frequently make Billboard rankings as separate entries. Home release sales were featured prominently on the
Nielsen VideoScan charts.[27] Further complicating the release of the material was Funimation itself; which was known to release "DVDs out of sequence in order to get them out as fast as possible"; as in the case of their third season.[76] Pioneer Entertainment distributed the Funimation/Saban edited-only dub of 53 episodes on seventeen VHS
between 1997 and 1999,[77][78] and seventeen DVDs throughout 1999,[81][82] and on DVD in 2001.[83][84] Funimation's own distribution of their initial onward dub, which began with episode 54, in edited or uncut VHS ran between 1999 and
2006.[85][86][87] A DVD version was produced alongside these, although they were only produced uncut and contained the option to watch the beginning of Dragon Ball Z on DVD, marking the first time the episodes were seen uncut in North
America.[90] However, only nine volumes were released, leaving it incomplete.[91] Instead, Funimation remastered and cropped the entire series into 16:9 widescreen format and began re-releasing it to DVD in nine individual "season" box sets; the first set released on February 6, 2007 and the final on May 19, 2009.[92][93] In July 2009, Funimation
announced that they would be releasing the Japanese frame-by-frame "Dragon Box" restoration of Dragon Box original 4:3 fullscreen format between November 10, 2009 and October 11, 2011.[94] In July 2011, Funimation announced plans to
release Dragon Ball Z in Blu-ray format, with the first set released on November 8, 2011.[95][96][97] However, production of these 4:3 sets was suspended after the second volume, citing technical concerns over restoring the original film material frame by frame.[98] Only a year later, the company began producing a cropped 16:9 remastered Blu-ray
release in 2013, with nine sets released in total.[99] On August 13, 2013, Funimation released all 53 episodes and the three movies from their first Dragon Ball Z dub created with Saban and Ocean Studios in a collector's DVD box set, titled the Rock the Dragon Edition.[100] In March 2019, Funimation announced plans to release a 30th anniversary
Blu-ray release of Dragon Ball Z, with the box set being remastered in 4:3 aspect ratio, and containing an artbook and a collectible figure. [101][102] It would be crowdfunded, originally requiring a minimum of 3,000 units. [103] The release sparked controversy
amongst fans due to the framing of the video, color saturation and digital video noise reduction. [104][105] Funimation responded by stating that they cropped the release by going in "scene-by-scene to make judgements based on the image available in each frame of how much to trim to get to a consistent 4:3 aspect ratio, while still attempting to cut
as little out of the picture as possible," and that they felt the digital video noise reduction was "mandatory for this release based on the different levels of noise reduction over the years."[106] Kai Main article: List of Dragon Ball Z Kai episodes § Home releases In Japan, Dragon Ball
Kai was released in wide-screen on 33 DVDs and in fullscreen on a single Blu-ray sets from September 18, 2009, to August 2, 2011. Funimation released eight DVD and Blu-ray box sets of Dragon Ball Z Kai from May 18, 2010 to June 5, 2012.[107][108] These sets contain the original Japanese audio track with English
subtitles, as well as the uncut version of the English dub, which does not contain any of the edits made for the TV airings. Before the final volume was even published, Funimation released The Final Chapters in three
DVD and Blu-ray volumes from April 25 to June 20, 2017.[111][112][113] Manga Main articles: Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the manga was all titled Dragon Ball Z chapters While the was all the was all the was all
Ball Z" to avoid confusion. The volumes were originally published in Japan between 1988 and 1995. It began serialization in the American Shonen Jump, beginning in the middle of the series with the appearance of Trunks; the tankobon volumes of both Dragon Ball Z and Dragon Ball were released simultaneously by Viz Media in the United States.
Dragon Ball Z is pure adrenaline, with battles of truly Earth-shaking proportions!"[117] Between 2008 and 2010, Viz re-released the two series in a format called "Viz Big Edition," which collects three individual volumes into a single large volume.[118] However, in 2013 Viz began publishing new 3-in-1 volumes collecting the entire manga series,
including what they previously released as Dragon Ball Z, under the Dragon Ball Z, under the Dragon Ball Z films Further information: List of Dragon Ball z, under the Dragon Ball Z films comprise a total of 15 entries as of 2015. The first 13 films were typically released every March and July during the series' original run in accordance with the spring and summer
vacations of Japanese schools. They were typically double features paired up with other anime films, and were thus, usually an hour or less in length. These films themselves offer contradictions in both chronology and design that make them incompatible with a single continuity. All 15 films were licensed in North America by Funimation, and all have
received in-house dubs by the company. Prior to Funimation, the third film was a part of the short-lived Saban syndication, being split into three episodes, and the first three films received uncut English dubs in 1998 produced by Funimation with Ocean Studios and released by Pioneer. Several of the films have been broadcast on Cartoon Network
and Nicktoons in the United States, Toonami UK in the United Kingdom (these featured an alternate English dub produced by an unknown cast by AB Groupe), and Cartoon Network in Australia. Television specials and original video animations Three TV specials based on Dragon Ball Z were produced and broadcast on Fuji TV. The first two were
Dragon Ball Z: Bardock - The Father of Goku in 1990 and Dragon Ball Z: The History of Trunks in 1993, the latter being based on a special chapter of the original manga. Both were licensed by Funimation in North America and AB Groupe in Europe. In 2013, a two-part hour-long crossover with One Piece and Toriko, titled Dream 9 Toriko & One Piece and Toriko, titled Dream 9 Toriko & One Piece and Toriko & One Piece and Toriko and Dragon Ball Z: The History of Trunks in 1993, the latter being based on a special chapter of the original manga. Both were licensed by Funimation in North America and AB Groupe in Europe. In 2013, a two-part hour-long crossover with One Piece and Toriko, titled Dream 9 Toriko & One Piece and Toriko & One 
& Dragon Ball Z Chō Collaboration Special!!, was created and aired. Perhaps the most famous Dragon Ball Z's OVA is the eighth one: Dragon Ball Z was released in 1993. In this movie San Goku and the Z team face Paragus and his son Broly, two surviving saiyan. The fifth movie Dragon Ball Z was released in 1991 and
titled Dragon Ball Z: Cooler's revenge. In this movie, San Goku faces the brother of Friezer. Additionally, two original video animations (OVAs) bearing the Dragon Ball Z title have been made. The first is Dragon Ball Z title have been made. The first is Dragon Ball Z title have been made. The first is Dragon Ball Z title have been made. The first is Dragon Ball Z title have been made. The first is Dragon Ball Z title have been made. The first is Dragon Ball Z title have been made.
game of the same title. Dragon Ball: Plan to Eradicate the Super Saiyans was a 2010 remake, which was subtitled and included as a bonus feature in Dragon Ball: Raging Blast 2. Video games Further information: List
of Dragon Ball video games There are over 57 video games bearing the Dragon Ball Z name across a range of platforms from the Nintendo Entertainment System/Famicom to the current generation consoles. In North America, licensing rights had
been given to both Namco Bandai and Atari. In 1999, Atari acquired exclusive rights to the video games through Funimation, a deal which was extended for five more years in 2005.[120] A 2007 dispute would end with Atari paying Funimation, a deal which was extended for five more years in 2005.[121] In July 2009, Namco Bandai was reported to have obtained exclusive rights to release the
games for a period of five years.[122] This presumably would have taken effect after Atari's licensing rights expired at the end of January 2010.[121] The most appreciated games are certainly the three games of the Budokai Tenkachi vas released in 2005, Dragon Ball Z Budokai Tenkachi vas released in 2005, Dragon Ball Z Budokai Tenkachi vas released in 2006 and Dragon
Ball Z Budokai Tenkachi 3 in 2007. To this day, Dragon Ball Z Budokai Tenkachi 3 is one of the most complete Dragon Ball Z: Supersonic Warriors 2 released in 2006 on the Nintendo DS. The game Dragon Ball Z: The Legacy of
Goku II was released in 2002 on Game Boy Advance. Reception In Asia, the Dragon Ball Z franchise, including the anime and merchandising, earned a profit of $3 billion by 1999.[123] In the United States, the series sold over 25 million DVDs as of January 2012.[124] Dragon Ball fans set a Guinness World Record for Largest Kamehameha attack move
at San Diego Comic con on July 17, 2019.[125] Cultural impact and legacy Further information: Dragon Ball § Cultural impact and legacy Further information Ball § Cultural impact and legacy Further information Ball § Cultural impact Dragon Ball § Cultural impact and legacy Further information Ball § Cultural impact Dragon Ball § Cultur
The series ranked #6 on Wizard's Anime Magazine on their "Top 50 Anime released in North America".[128] Dragon Ball Z's popularity is reflected through a variety of data through online interactions which show the popularity is reflected through a variety of data through online interactions which show the popularity is reflected through a variety of data through online interactions which show the popularity is reflected through a variety of data through online interactions which show the popularity is reflected through online interactions which show the popularity is reflected through on their "Top 50 Anime Magazine on their "Top 50 Anime Popularity is reflected through on their "Top 50 Anime Popularity is reflected through on their "Top 50 Anime Popularity is reflected through on their "Top 50 Anime Popularity is reflected through on their "Top 50 Anime Popularity is reflected through on their "Top 50 Anime Popularity is reflected through on their "Top 50 Anime Popularity is reflected through on their "Top 50 Anime Popularity is reflected through on their "Top 50 Anime Popularity is reflected through on their "Top 50 Anime Popularity is reflected through on their "Top 50 Anime Popularity is reflected through on their "Top 50 Anime Popularity is reflected through on their "Top 50 Anime Popularity is reflected through on their "Top 50 Anime Popularity is reflected through on their "Top 50 Anime Popularity is reflected through on their "Top 50 Anime Popularity is reflected through on their "Top 50 Anime Popularity is reflected through on their "Top 50 Anime Popularity is reflected through on their "Top 50 Anime Popularity is reflected through on their "Top 50 Anime Popularity is reflected through on their "Top 50 Anime Popularity is reflected through on their "Top 50 Anime Popularity is reflected through on their "Top 50 Anime Popularity is reflected through on their "Top 50 Anime Popularity is reflected through on their "Top 50 Anime Popularity is reflected through on their "Top 50 Anime Popularity is reflected t
included 500,000+ registered fans.[129] The term "Dragonball Z" ranked 4th in 1999 and 2nd in 2000 by Lycos' web search engine.[130][131] For 2001, "Dragonball Z" was fifth on Yahoo!.[132] In 2005, media historian Hal Erickson wrote that "Dragon Ball may be the closest thing on American
television to an animated soap opera — though this particular genre is an old, established and venerated one in Japan, the series' country of origin."[133] Christopher J. Olson and CarrieLynn D. Reinhard note that "Western fans flocked to Dragon Ball Z because it offered exciting action not found in movies or television shows (animated or otherwise)
at that time."[134] In 2015, Ford Motor Company released two commercials featuring characters from the series, the first advertising the Ford Focus.[135] Ratings Dragon Ball Z's Japanese run was very popular with an average viewer ratings of 20.5% across the series. Dragon Ball Z also proved to be a rating
success in the United States, outperforming top shows such as Friends and The X-Files in some parts of the country in sweeps ratings during its first season.[136] The premiere of season three of Dragon Ball Z in 1999, done by Funimation's in-house dub, was the highest-rated program ever at the time on Cartoon Network.[137] In 2002, in the week
ending September 22, Dragon Ball Z was the #1 program of the week on all of television with tweens 9-14, boys 9-14 and men 12-24, with the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday telecasts of Dragon Ball Z ranked as the top three programs in all of television, broadcast or cable, for delivery of boys 9-14.[138] In 2001, Cartoon Network obtained licensing
to run 96 more episodes and air the original Dragon Ball anime and was the top rated show in the Toonami Ball Z, which would stream episodes online to high-speed internet users.[140]
Many home video releases were met with both the edited and unedited versions placing on in the top 10 video charts of Billboard. For example, "The Dark Prince Returns" (containing episodes 229-231) edited and unedited, made the Billboard magazine top video list for October 20, 2001.[141][Note 4] The
first episode of Dragon Ball Kai earned a viewer ratings, Kai was among the top 10 anime in viewer ratings every week in Japan for most of its run.[143][144] Towards the end of the original run the ratings hovered around
9%-10%,[145][146] Dragon Ball Z Kai premiered on Nicktoons in May 2010 and set the record for the highest-rated premiere in total viewer ratings with a viewer ratings with a high of 18.4% for October 30 - November 4 in 2012,[148] At the end of April
2013, Dragon Ball Kai would trail just behind One Piece at 14.2%.[149] Broadcasters' Audience Research Board ranked Dragon Ball Z Kai was the third highest rated show on the Saturday morning block with 841,000 viewers and a 0.5
household rating.[151] Merchandising Dragon Ball Z merchandise was a success prior to its peak American interest, with more than $3 billion in merchandise sales worldwide.[153] As of January 2012, Dragon Ball Z grossed $5 billion in merchandise sales worldwide.[124]
In 1998, Animage-ine Entertainment, a division of Simitar, announced the sale of Chroma-Cels, mock animation cels to capitalize on the popularity of Dragon Ball Z.[154] The original sale was forecasted for late 1998, but were pushed back to January 12, 1999.[155] An acrylic replica of the Five-Star Dragon Ball. In 2000, MGA Entertainment released
more than twenty toys, consisting of table-top games and walkie-talkies.[156] Irwin Toy released more than 72 figures consisting of 2-inch and 5 inch action figures, which became top-selling toys in a market dominated by the Pokémon Trading Card Game.[157] Irwin Toys would release other unique Dragon Ball Z toys including a battery powered
Flying Nimbus Cloud which hovered without touching the ground and a die-cast line of vehicles with collector capsules. [158] In June 2000, Burger King bore the cost of the promotion which provided free marketing for Funimation. [152] The Halloween Association found Dragon
Ball Z costumes to be the fourth most popular costumes in their nationwide survey. [159] In December 2002, Jakks Pacific signed a three-year deal for licensing Dragon Ball Z 5-inch figures were cited as impressive for their painting and articulation.
[161] In 2010, Toei closed deals in Central and South American countries which included Algazarra, Richtex, Pil Andina, DTM, Doobalo and Bondy Fiesta.[162] In 2012, Brazil's Abr-Art Bag Rio Comercio Importacao e Exportacao e E
contractual reasons. This was standard practice at Saban Entertainment during the 1990s. ^ The original interview was conducted by Steve Harmon with Funimation CEO Gen Fukunaga in 1999 and was hosted on Harmon's personal website "The Vault". A record of the website exists on Archive.org, but the original interview itself was lost. The
was replaced with "Rivals" and contains episodes 229-231, titled "Vegeta's Pride", "The Long Awaited Flight", and "Magic Ball of Buu". Prior to the release, Billboard and news outlets including the Anime News Network and Anime Nation were using the title "Showdown"; but the UPC codes match, indicating a re-titling for this release, "Rivals", also
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