



Inspection Report

THE MOBILE ZOO

Customer ID: **31840**

Certificate: **64-C-0178**

Site: 001

THE MOBILE ZOO

15161 WARD ROAD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

WILMER, AL 36587

Date: 24 July 2013

2.40 (b) DIRECT NCI

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:

(2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries;

(3) Daily observation of all animals to assess their health and well-being; Provided, however, That daily observation of animals may be accomplished by someone other than the attending veterinarian; and Provided, further, That a mechanism of direct and frequent communication is required so that timely and accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior, and well-being is conveyed to the attending veterinarian;

***In the black bear enclosure there was fresh loose stool found in the den area. Management was not aware of this condition. The keepers did not observe or convey to management that the bears were having loose stool. In order to assess the animals health and well-being the animals should be observed on a daily basis daily. That a mechanism of direct and frequent communication is required so that timely and accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior, and well-being is conveyed to the attending veterinarian in a timely manner. Correct by July 27,2013

***The black leopard had a loss of hair around both eyes with a crusty and thickened appearance. This was examined and treated by the veterinarian about a 5 weeks ago, but this condition still exist. There was no follow up discussion and/or treatment by the attending veterinarian and/or licensee. The licensee failed to seek the veterinarian for adequate veterinary care on this ongoing condition. Correct by July 27, 2013.

2.40 (b)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:

(2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care;

***The program of veterinary care indicates that the felids and canids would receive ivermectin on a monthly

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basis. The 2013 medical records that were reviewed indicate that the licensee has only administered one dose of ivermectin in May since the beginning of this year. You must follow all veterinary recommended procedures, testing, and preventatives as the indicated in the program of veterinary care. Correct by August 8, 2013

2.75 (b)(2)

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

(b)(2) Record of Animals on Hand (other than dogs and cats) (APHIS Form 7019) and Record of Acquisition, Disposition, or Transport of Animals (other than dogs and cats) (APHIS Form 7020) are forms which may be used by exhibitors to keep and maintain the information required by paragraph (b)(1) of this section concerning animals other than dogs and cats except as provided in Sec. 2.79.

***The record of animals on hand has not been updated. One cavy was not recorded in the inventory and the disposition of two leopards were not recorded. There must be an accurate acquisition and disposition record that reflects the actual number of animals on the premises. Correct by August 8, 2013

2.131 (e) DIRECT NCI

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

(e) When climatic conditions present a threat to an animal's health or well-being, appropriate measures must be taken to alleviate the impact of those conditions. An animal may never be subjected to any combination of temperature, humidity, and time that is detrimental to the animal's health or well-being, taking into consideration such factors as the animal's age, species, breed, overall health status, and acclimation.

***The three black bears were continuously panting, the enclosure had an empty old in ground cement pool that was in disrepair. The enclosure contained a black plastic horse water trough that could only hold a maximum of one bear at time and was not deep enough for the bear to adequately submerge. When the water trough is filled the water would immediately displace out of the trough or retained in the animals fur only leaving a few inches of water for any other bear. At the time of the actual inspection there was only a few inches of water left with in the trough, in which the bears still tried to utilize only getting a few inches of their paws wet. During the inspection the ambient temperature was above 90 degrees F with high humidity. Appropriate measures must be taken to provide additional and adequate cooling to all the bears during hot weather. This may be provided by, but not limited to, a larger pool, sprinklers, misters, and/or showers. Correct immediately.

3.75 (a) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structure: construction. Housing facilities for nonhuman primates must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound for the species of nonhuman primates housed in them. They must be kept in good repair, and they must protect the animals from injury, contain the animals securely, and restrict other animals from entering.

***In the primary enclosure for the chimpanzee "Joe" the third wood plank from the top is cracking on the front of

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the enclosure. It was observed that the crack was separating and you could see through it as the animal was jumping up and down.

***Additionally, when the animal was observed separating jumping in his outdoor enclosure on his elevated surface you can visualize the separation of the side fencing from the adjacent top fencing creating a gap. This is not structurally sound for this species of nonhuman primate. It can't contain the nonhuman primates securely and prevent accidental opening of the enclosure, including opening by the animal. This increases the risk of his escape and/or entrapment. All primary enclosures must be designed and constructed of suitable materials in good repair so that they are structurally sound for the species of nonhuman primates contained in them.

***In the primary enclosure for the rhesus macaque "Elmo" and colobus "Chico" there were climbing structures that were in disrepair. The climbing structure in Elmo's enclosure had exposed nails that could potentially cause harm and/or injury to the animal. Chico's climbing structure had a vertical metal fastening band that was broken and in disrepair. The climbing structures should be maintained in good repair, free of sharp points and jagged edges to prevent injury to the animals.

3.80 (a)(2)(ix)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Primary enclosures for nonhuman primates must meet the following minimum requirements:

- (a) General requirements. (2) Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they:
- (ix) Enable all surfaces in contact with nonhuman primates to be readily cleaned and sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.84(b)(3) of this subpart, or replaced when worn or soiled;

***In the primary enclosures for the rhesus macaques, grey cheeked mangabey and japanese macaque the top of the dens, where the produce is placed during feeding, is soiled and deteriorating. The plywood has delaminated and is chipping and peeling making it unable to be properly sanitized. The sheet metal stripping lining the back of the dens covering the hinges was peeling, broken and separating from the wood. All surfaces in contact with nonhuman primates are to be readily cleanable and sanitizable or shall be replaced when worn or soiled to prevent injury, illness or harm to the animals. Correct by August 8, 2013.

3.81 DIRECT NCI

ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

Exhibitors must develop, document, and follow an appropriate plan for environment enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates. The plan must be in accordance with the currently accepted professional standards as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides, and as directed by the attending veterinarian. This plan must be made available to APHIS upon request and to officials of any pertinent funding agency. The plan, at a minimum, must address each of the following:

***The enrichment plan developed for the nonhuman primates has not been approved by the veterinarian. There is no documentation indicating that the enrichment is being provided and when it is being provided. The enrichment plan does not have any social considerations for the singly housed primates, nor the special considerations for the chimpanzee that is showing signs of being in psychological distress. The chimp was

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jumping, banging, throwing dirt and spitting which is indicative of psychological distress and aggression. It seems to be the same type of enrichment for all the nonhuman primates but the chimpanzee requires more. Currently the chimpanzee does not have any useful enrichment (only a tire and pieces of a toy) within his primary enclosure. There was no opportunity for increased cage complexity providing objects to manipulate such as foraging, human interaction, and task oriented feeding for this species of great apes. The enrichment plan did indicate that he would be receiving human interaction, but currently is not. Exhibitors must develop, document, and follow an appropriate plan for environment enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates. The plan must be in accordance with the currently accepted professional standards as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides, and as directed by the attending veterinarian.

Correct by August 1, 2013

3.82 (d)

FEEDING.

(d) Food and food receptacles, if used, must be located so as to minimize any risk of contamination by excreta and pests. Food receptacles must be kept clean and must be sanitized in accordance with the procedures listed in Sec. 3.84(b)(3) of this subpart at least once every 2 weeks. Used food receptacles must be sanitized before they can be used to provide food to a different nonhuman primate or social grouping of nonhuman primates. Measures must be taken to ensure there is no molding, deterioration, contamination, or caking or wetting of food placed in self-feeders.

***Hanging on the outside of bonnet macaques primary enclosure there is a rusted bucket used to feed produce to the nonhuman primates. The bucket is rusted and deteriorating and is unlikely to be able to be properly sanitized. Also the bucket is not covered or sheltered from rain and can allow the food to get wet. Food receptacles must be kept clean and must be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks. Measures must be taken to ensure there is no molding, deterioration, contamination, or caking or wetting of food placed in self-feeders.

3.84 (a)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(a) Cleaning of primary enclosures. Excreta and food waste must be removed from inside each indoor primary enclosure daily and from underneath them as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent the nonhuman primates from becoming soiled, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests, and odors.

***In the primary enclosures for the rhesus macaques, grey cheeked mangabey and japanese macaque there were dens that had old food, old corn cobs, dirt and roach feces within them. Food waste must be removed from inside each indoor primary enclosure daily and from underneath them as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent the nonhuman primates from becoming soiled, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests, and odors. Correct by July 27, 2013

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3.84 (d)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(d) Pest control. An effective program for control of insects, external parasites affecting nonhuman primates, and birds and mammals that are pests, must be established and maintained so as to promote the health and well-being of the animals and reduce contamination by pests in animal areas.

***In the rhesus macaque, japanese macaque and grey cheeked mangabey enclosure their dens were infested with numerous roaches. Licensee does not currently have an ongoing pest control program. An effective and safe pest control program shall be implemented and maintained to prevent transmission of diseases and minimize the pest population. Consult with a professional pest control company if necessary. Correct by August 1, 2013

3.125 (a)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structural strength. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

***There are two bobcats being housed in the barn. In the primary enclosure there is a housing structure that has an exposed nail and is in disrepair. Also there is a shredded blanket that is partially covering the cage enclosure that is hanging within the enclosure that could potentially be consumed and cause illness to the animals. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals. August 1, 2013.

***In the black bears housing facility there is a horizontal metal bar that is rusting, degrading, deteriorating and is in disrepair. Also there is an old cement pool with in the primary enclosure that the cement is cracking and exposing the wire that can potentially cause harm and/or injure the animals. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals. Correct by August 25, 2013.

***The prairie dogs enclosure had an opening over the door that appears to be chewed from the outside in which could have let the animals escape or allowed an animal the size of a squirrel access into the enclosure. The prairie dogs were not observed during the inspection even though it was speculated by the employee that they were there due to the fact they were still feeding the animals. The outdoor housing facility shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals. Correct by August 8, 2013.

***In the primary enclosure for the tiger "Tigger" and the lioness "Rainbow" there is rusting, deteriorating and degrading of the intersection of the metal posting for the fence that could be compromising to the strength and

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integrity of the fencing. The feeding door for the tigers, Sultan and Misha, did not have the lock securely fastened, potentially allowing the escape of the animals and not properly containing them. The fencing for the tigers, Special and Kryptonite, was not attached to the running metal post compromising the structural strength of the fencing for the primary enclosure. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals. Correct by August 15, 2013.

Portions of the bear, tiger and lion enclosures could not be inspected due to the abundance of thick overgrown bamboo in close proximity to the sides of the fencing and kick-ins. The licensee needs to control the growth of the bamboo to allow the inspectors to observe the fencing for deterioration and disrepair.

3.125 (c)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Storage. Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against deterioration, molding, or contamination by vermin. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.

In the storage room there were uncovered potatoes sitting on a rusty flaky rack that could potentially contaminated the food. Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against deterioration, molding, or contamination by vermin to ensure the good health and well being of the animals. Correct by July 28, 2013

3.127 (c)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

(c) Drainage. A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water. The method of drainage shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of the environment.

***In the Tigers "Special", "Kryptonite", "Misha", "Sultan" and "Magoo" enclosures there is pooling of water that has no way of draining. The animals have to walk through it in order to access there shelter. This area is lower than the surrounding area and there is no mechanism to freely drain. It is recognized that this area has and is known to experience frequent heavy rainfall during this season but a suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water during seasonally heavy rainfall so that animals don't have to walk through water to gain access to their shelter. Correct by August 8, 2013.

***In the grey fox primary enclosure there was a presence of algae growing on the floor and platform. There was also a considerable amount of standing water on the ground facilitating the growth of algae within the enclosure. Approximately 90% of the floor was wet and of that 75% of it was green algae. The growth of the green algae observed is indicative of standing water and water not being able to freely drain. A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly remove and/or eliminate excess and standing water. Correct by August 8, 2013

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3.129 (a)

FEEDING.

(a) The food shall be wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health. The diet shall be prepared with consideration for the age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal. Animals shall be fed at least once a day except as dictated by hibernation, veterinary treatment, normal fasts, or other professionally accepted practices.

***Licensee doesn't feed a commercial diet. Licensee feeds big cats 25-30 lbs of donated meat(s) per cat every other day. The cats appeared overweight. The current written big cat feeding plan (which has not been approved by the attending veterinarian) indicates each cat would be fed 10-20 lbs of meat(s) 6 days a week (one day of fasting). There is a baby leopard feeding plan which is no longer applicable. This leopard is not being fed as per the baby feeding plan and there is not an updated feeding plan approved by the attending veterinarian for this cat. Additionally the feeding plan doesn't indicate the types of food being offered and the amounts of the vitamin mineral supplement being provided to each cat. The feeding plan shall be reviewed and updated to reflect what is actually being fed to the animals. This updated feeding plan shall be revised and approved by the attending veterinarian and should indicate the number of feeding days for each cat per week, as applicable. You must follow your veterinary feeding plan. Correct by August 1, 2013.

3.131 (a)

SANITATION.

(a) Cleaning of enclosures. Excreta shall be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals contained therein and to minimize disease hazards and to reduce odors.

*** In the barn the bobcats primary enclosure contained old ash white colored crusted and dried up feces, fresh normal dark colored feces, dirt and debris. This ash white color feces is indicative of infrequent cleaning. The licensee swept out the enclosure upon notification. In the barn there was a stale and musty/foul smell. This odor also affects the coyote that occupies the same barn area. During the entire day of the facility and animal enclosure inspection, none of employees were observed cleaning any of the enclosures. Excreta shall be removed from the primary enclosure to prevent contamination of the animals contained therein and to minimize disease hazards and to reduce odors. Correct by July 27, 2013.

3.131 (c)

SANITATION.

(c) Housekeeping. Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart.

***In the black bear enclosure there was an excessive amount of hair, dust and cobwebs present on the ceiling, floor and elevated resting surface within their den. This area needs to be cleaned more frequently to reduce and minimize disease and illness of the animals. The den for the bears has inadequate lighting to permit visualization of the enclosure. A flashlight was used to illuminate very small areas but there was insufficient illumination for lighting of the entire enclosure. The lighting has to be sufficient enough for the caretakers to access the

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cleanliness, pest and structural strength of the enclosure. Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Correct by August 1, 2013.

***In the barn the coyote's entire primary enclosure, rubber tire, and spool was soiled and covered in a white dust. This area needs to be cleaned more frequently to reduce and minimize disease and illness of the animals. Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Correct by August 1, 2013.

***In the cavy's enclosure there was an large amounts of scrap pieces of cut bamboo lying within the enclosure. One cavy was observed running and tripping over some of the bamboo that was lying on the ground. The accumulation of bamboo can potentially cause injury to an animal and shall be cleared as necessary to not pose as a risk or injury to the animals. August 1, 2013

***In the preparation room the ceiling is covered in old insulation that is slowly deteriorating allowing particles to fall sporadically all over the room. This does not make for a sanitary environment to prepare food that is being fed to the animals. Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Correct by August 8, 2012.

3.131 (d)

SANITATION.

(d) Pest control. A safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

***In the black bears housing facility there was an infestation of numerous roaches observed on the walls and floors. Licensee does not currently have an ongoing pest control program. An effective and safe pest control program shall be implemented and maintained to prevent transmission of diseases and minimize the pest population. Consult with a professional pest control company if necessary. Correct by August 1, 2013

Exit interview was conducted with licensee.

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