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

This was a focused inspection to review the progress of the facial lesions for the singly housed black bear, the facility called another veterinarian to examine the bear. The veterinarian consulted veterinarians at the North Carolina Zoo which recommended to change antibiotics and add additional medication. No diagnostic procedures were performed because there were not adequate methods available. Facility needs to continue to administer the prescribed medications as indicated by the veterinarian and additional consultants for treatment and diagnostic evaluations to insure the care and comfort of the animal.

The goat enclosure was not inspected at this time and facility is reminded of its correction date of May 15, 2015.

Exit interview took place at the end of inspection.
ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

The singly housed black bear has severe facial lesions which started on March 8, 2015. The end of the bear’s nose has erosions and is red raw. The corneas of both eyes are red and clouded over affecting vision. There are crusty plaques from the nose to the eyes along the top of the muzzle. The attending veterinarian was out the next day and started the bear on injectable and oral antibiotics. He rechecked the bear once while it was on antibiotics for two weeks. The licensee called the veterinarian to come back out last week and the bear was observed 3 days ago. The veterinarian did not offer any diagnostic or treatment options, but stated as long as the bear was not suffering and was eating - indicating nothing further.

This bear is suffering in that it is losing its vision and has facial lesions which may be irritating. A full diagnostic workup is needed to determine the cause of the lesions so that adequate treatment can be initiated. If the attending veterinarian will do the diagnostic work up, he should do it in consultation with a veterinarian who has experience with bears so that a correct diagnosis and treatment can be initiated.

To be corrected by 5-1-15.

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

A goat enclosure with 22 goats has some structural items needing repair. These include protruding nail heads on the top of the goat walk and several loose wires along the bottoms of the chain link tree wraps. These items need to be repaired to prevent potential injury to the animals. To be corrected by 5-15-15.

Exit briefing conducted with facility representative.
2.40  (b)  (3)  DIRECT NCI
ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

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;

***One male lion "Little Leo" was observed with areas of irritated skin on portions of the lower back legs and some spots of irritation on the lower front legs. Small sand gnats were observed around these irritated areas. This had not been noticed by the facility and the attending veterinarian had not been contacted. Need to carefully observed animals daily for conditions such as this and communicate findings to attending veterinarian so that veterinary evaluation can take place. Correct by August 17, 2011.

3.125  (a)  FACILITIES, GENERAL.
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.

***In Sykes guenon enclosure, there is a rusted-thru metal support pole at the bottom front of the cage. Need to replace rusted pole to prevent injury and to assure structural strength of cage. Correct by September 1, 2011.
3.81  (a)

ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

Section 3.81(a) states "Social grouping. The environment enhancement plan must include specific provisions to address the social needs of nonhuman primates of species known to exist in social groups in nature. Such specific provisions must be in accordance with currently accepted professional standards, as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides, and as directed by the attending veterinarian."

The facility’s Plan for Primate Enrichment does not adequately address how the social needs of the nonhuman primates will be met. Of the 27 nonhuman primates, only two are currently singly housed, a male lion tailed macaque and a male Sykes guenon. The plan needs to be updated to describe social housing of the current primates (including if infants will be left with parents) and describe what attempts have been made to meet the social needs of the two singly housed nonhuman primates. If these nonhuman primates cannot be paired with other nonhuman primates of the same or other species, then the plan needs to describe what other means will be provided to meet their social needs. The plan and the single housing need to be approved by the attending veterinarian. To be corrected by 10-1-10.

3.81  (b)

ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

Section 3.81(b) states "Environmental enrichment. The physical environment in the primary enclosures must be enriched by providing means of expressing noninjurious species-typical activities. Species differences should be considered when determining the type or methods of enrichment. Examples of environmental enrichments include providing perches, swings, mirrors, and other increased cage complexities; providing objects to manipulate; varied food items; using foraging or task-oriented feeding methods; and providing interaction with the care giver or other familiar and knowledgeable person consistent with personnel safety precautions."

Although there are 27 nonhuman primates consisting of 11 different species, the facility’s Plan for Primate Enrichment makes no distinction between the enrichment needs of these primates. Although many ideas are presented in the plan, none of the items listed (foraging devices, activity boards, tube feeders, pine cone feeders, ceiling puzzles, tree limbs) were seen in use today, nor are they available. Only balls were seen in two cages, but no other manipulanda,
or foraging materials were available. Although the cages are large and have logs, perches, some swings, and a few ropes, more structures for brachiating are needed for the spider monkeys who are in the corn crib type where they cannot brachiate along the cage top. Because all enclosures but one have concrete bottoms, there is no real foraging of food placed on the bottom of the cage unless some sort of substrate is provided. Because foraging is talked about in the plan, it needs to be implemented in ways that promote species typical behaviors and provides a time consuming task.

There are three young (under 3 years old) snow macaques housed together in a corn crib with a perch and two tire swings. One was observed to be pacing the cage and head tossing, one was repetitively doing back flips (something she was taught as a baby), and one was slightly rocking. These are all stereotypic behaviors which can be caused by the need for stimulation. All of the nonhuman primates need to be provided routine enrichment items, but the needs of these 3 in particular need to be addressed.

To be corrected by 10-1-10.

Exit briefing conducted with facility representative.
3.84  (b)  (2)

**CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.**

Indoor primary enclosures must be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks and as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of dirt, debris, waste, food waste, excreta, or disease hazard.

***Several of the primate cages in the winter barn have excessive fecal material on the walls and perches and have not been sanitized every two weeks as required. Need to increase frequency of thorough sanitation during the winter months when primates are housed indoors. Correct by March 25, 2009.

3.125  (a)

**FACILITIES, GENERAL.**

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 several gaps under the fence where the potbellied pigs are housed. Need to fill in gaps to prevent escape. Correct by April 1, 2009.
3.125 (a)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

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 several small gaps under the fence for 10 pot-belly pigs where pigs have rooted. Need to block gaps in order to prevent escape. Correct by October 18, 2007.
3.125 (a) REPEAT NCI

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

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.

***The camel pen still has a section that is leaning and not in good repair. A new section has been constructed and the damaged portion is in the process of being repaired and the enclosure enlarged.
3.84 (b)(2)
CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.
Indoor primary enclosures must be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks and as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of dirt, debris, waste, food waste, excreta, or disease hazard, using one of the methods prescribed in paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

***Primate cages on one side of the winter housing building were dirty, with feces/dirt on the walls and perches. Need to sanitize enclosures at least every 2 weeks to keep them clean and prevent contact with feces. Correct by November 12, 2006.

3.125 (a)
FACILITIES, GENERAL.
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.

***The left side of the camel pen is leaning and the top pole of the chain link frame has come apart in one place. Need to reinforce/replace damaged fencing to ensure enclosure is kept in good repair. Correct by March 1, 2007.
3.127 (b)
FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.
Shelter from inclement weather. Natural or artificial shelter appropriate to the local climatic conditions for the species concerned shall be provided for all animals kept outdoors to afford them protection and to prevent discomfort to such animals.

**The shelter for the new white tiger is too small to allow the tiger to stand up or sit inside. The shelter is approximately 3 feet tall and 4' by 5' in size. Shade is available outside the shelter. Need to have larger shelter to provide easy access and comfort in the event of a storm. Licensee plans to build completely new enclosure for this recently acquired animal. Correct by September 1, 2006.**

3.131 (c)
SANITATION.
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. Accumulations of trash shall be placed in designated areas and cleared as necessary to protect the health of the animals.

**Numerous items of trash (plastic bags etc.) were in the large pen with five pigs. Need to remove trash from animal pens to prevent ingestion. Correct by May 20, 2006.**

Prepared By: F. BINKLEY, D.V.M., USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Received By: [Redacted], Inspector ID: 1020

Date: MAY-18-2006
SHERRY & ROBERT & RITA TREGEMBO
TREGEMBO ANIMAL PARK

5811 CAROLINA BEACH ROAD
WILMINGTON, NC 28412

Customer ID: 21143
Certificate: 55-C-0183
Site: 001
Inspection Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: JUN-29-2004

3.81 (a)(3)
ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

Individually housed nonhuman primates must be able to see and hear nonhuman primates of their own or compatible species unless the attending veterinarian determines that it would endanger their health, safety, or well-being.

***One spider monkey (Poco) is currently being housed in winter quarters alone. He was recently separated from other spider monkeys for incompatibility. He cannot see any other primates at this time. Primates need to be able to see and hear other primates. Owner is planning new enclosure at this time. Correct by July 31, 2004.

Prepared By: F BINKLEY, D V M , USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: Inspector ID: 1020
Received By: 
Title: 

Date: JUN-29-2004
ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care.

***One binturong being held for observation in winter quarters has apparent hind limb weakness, cannot walk normally, and is semi-dragging the hindquarters. This animal has been observed by owners for about a week in this condition with no noticeable improvement. Need to have this animal evaluated by the attending veterinarian to determine treatment regimen. Correct by May 6, 2004.

3.127 ( b )

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

Shelter from inclement weather. Natural or artificial shelter appropriate to the local climatic conditions for the species concerned shall be provided for all animals kept outdoors to afford them protection and to prevent discomfort to such animals.

***Two adult camels have inadequate shelter from the elements. One camel has only a roof and one partial side to his shelter, and the other camel has a shelter that is too small for him to enter. Both have adequate shade, but need more appropriate shelters to provide adequate protection from the elements. Correct by May 31, 2004.
2.40
ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).
Adequate veterinary care must be given to all animals.

***One male aoudad has overgrown hooves that need trimming to allow normal locomotion.

3.127 (d)
FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.
Perimeter fence of at least 8 feet in height is required for all dangerous animals.

***Perimeter fence is only 6 feet high in two small sections (between gift shop and house, and between gate and Patagonian cavy pen behind primate winter quarters.) Need to have perimeter fence at least 8 feet high for black leopard to allow for adequate secondary containment in event of escape.

APPLICANT HAS ONE MORE OPPORTUNITY TO PASS INSPECTION PRIOR TO MARCH 8, 2004. NO COVERED ACTIVITIES PERMITTED UNTIL USDA LICENSE IS OBTAINED.

Prepared By: 
F BINKLEY, D V M , USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: OFFICER, inspector ID: 1020
Received By: 
Title: 
Date: FEB-09-2004
ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(1) Each dealer and exhibitor shall employ an attending veterinarian under formal arrangements. In the case of a part-time attending veterinarian or consultant arrangements, the formal arrangements shall include a written program of veterinary care and regularly scheduled visits to the premises of the dealer or exhibitor; and

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

3.80 ( b ) PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Minimum space requirements. Primary enclosures must meet the minimum space requirements provided in this subpart. These minimum space requirements must be met even if perches, ledges, swings, or other suspended fixtures are placed in the enclosure. Low perches and ledges that do not allow the space underneath them to be comfortably occupied by the animal will be counted as part of the floor space.

Group 6 primates (including spider monkeys) require at least 25.1 sq. ft. each.

Three adult spider monkeys held in winter quarters building do not have sufficient floor space. One singly-housed spider monkey has 16 square feet of floor space. Two spider monkeys in same cage have a total of 41 sq. ft. of floor space. Need to provide adequate floor space for all primates to allow normal locomotion.
ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

Dealers, exhibitors, and research facilities 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, in the case of research facilities, to officials of any pertinent funding agency. The plan, at a minimum, must address each of the following:

(a) Social grouping.

The environment enhancement plan must include specific provisions to address the social needs of nonhuman primates of species known to exist in social groups in nature. Such specific provisions must be in accordance with currently accepted professional standards, as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides, and as directed by the attending veterinarian.

Individually housed nonhuman primates must be able to see and hear nonhuman primates of their own or compatible species unless the attending veterinarian determines that it would endanger their health, safety, or well-being.

(b) Environmental enrichment. The physical environment in the primary enclosures must be enriched by providing means of expressing noninjurious species-typical activities. Species differences should be considered when determining the type or methods of enrichment. Examples of environmental enrichments include providing perches, swings, mirrors, and other increased cage complexities; providing objects to manipulate; varied food items; using foraging or task-oriented feeding methods; and providing interaction with the care giver or other familiar and knowledgeable person consistent with personnel safety precautions.

(c) Special considerations. Certain nonhuman primates must be provided special attention regarding enhancement of their environment, based on the needs of the individual species and in accordance with the instructions of the attending veterinarian. Nonhuman primates requiring special attention are the following:

(1) Infants and young juveniles;

(2) Those that show signs of being in psychological distress through behavior or appearance;

There is no written program for environmental enrichment available for review. Need to consult with attending veterinarian and develop an appropriate plan to address the enrichment needs of all primates, especially the singly-housed primates and the capuchin that is showing signs of psychological distress. Also one mandril cannot see another primate. Need to remedy this situation so that all primates can see and hear other primates.

APPLICANT HAS TWO MORE OPPORTUNITIES TO PASS INSPECTION PRIOR TO MARCH 8, 2004. NO COVERED ACTIVITIES (INCLUDING EXHIBIT OR SALE OF COVERED ANIMALS) IS PERMITTED UNTIL USDA LICENSE IS OBTAINED. PLEASE CONTACT INSPECTOR WHEN READY FOR NEXT INSPECTION.