



Inspection Report

Linvilla Orchards Inc.
137 W KNOWLTON ROAD
MEDIA, PA 19063

Customer ID: **2284**
Certificate: **23-C-0401**
Site: 001
LINVILLA ORCHARDS, INC

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 30-AUG-2023

2.40(a)(1)

Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care (dealers and exhibitors).

The birds are not listed on the written program of veterinary care (PVC) for this facility. Failure to include birds on the written PVC can result in a lack of veterinary guidance on the care of animals, adequate treatment, and consultation with the attending veterinarian when there are animal health and well-being problems. Licensee must contact the attending veterinarian and update the written program of veterinary care to include birds. Correct by September 5, 2023.

2.40(b)(2) Direct

Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care (dealers and exhibitors).

At time of inspection the following animals were identified as needing veterinary care:

- Six turkey hens had significant feather loss on their wings and backs.
- Light Braham hen had feather loss on her back.
- Red rooster had significant feather loss on neck, chest, and left wing. The underlying skin was a dark red color.
- Three brown and white hens had significant feather loss on their wings and backs. One of the 3 hens had a saddle cover covering part of her back where the feathers were missing.
- Multi-colored hen had significant feather loss on her back.
- Two black and white colored hens had significant feather loss on their backs.
- Cream color hen had feather loss on her lower back.
- Black and white color hen had significant feather loss on her wings and back.
- Cream color rooster had significant feather loss on his neck and chest.
- Majority of the 30 quail had feather loss on their wings and backs.
- Two multi-colored hens had significant feather loss on their wings and backs. Underlying skin was a dark red color.
- White rooster had significant feather loss on his neck. Underlying skin was a dark red color.
- Light colored hen had significant feather loss on her wings and back.
- Multi-colored hen had significant feather loss on her wings and back.

The written program of veterinary care on file does not include birds. There were no observation records for the above animals, treatments administered, or contacts with the attending veterinarian concerning any of birds with health or welfare issues. Feather loss can be caused many factors including: an aggressive rooster, overbreeding, molting, mites, parasites, bacteria or fungal infections, poor nutrition, stress, boredom, bullying, and feather pulling. Open red exposed skin can lead to more aggression from other birds in the enclosure resulting in injuries and death.

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Licensee must establish and maintain a program of adequate veterinary care that includes the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries. The turkeys, chickens and quail listed above must be examined and treated as directed by the attending veterinarian to prevent worsening of the conditions and unnecessary suffering. Additionally, the licensee must provide documentation of such examination and treatments to APHIS officials upon request. Correct by September 5, 2023.

2.75(b)(1)

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

There were no acquisition, disposition, or current inventory records for the turkeys, peacocks, geese, ducks, chickens, and quail. Failure to maintain these records can make it difficult to assess the health of the animals, keep track of animals, identify losses by deceased number animals born, raised, died, or sold. Licensee must maintain records containing the required information for animals which disclose the number of animals held, owned, acquired, or disposed of including births and deaths. Correct by September 30, 2023.

3.131(c)

Sanitation.

Housekeeping. Pokeweed is growing in the area between the enclosure fence and the barrier fence in the lower Nubian goat pasture. Pokeweed is listed as a poisonous plant for livestock including goats. Premises must be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury. Licensee remove pokeweed growing along the front of the lower goat enclosure. Correct by September 5, 2023.

3.154

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

An environment enhancement plan (EEP) has not been established to promote the psychological well-being of the birds. Failure to establish and maintain an EEP can result in birds not receiving adequate enrichment which can lead to behavior, social, health, and other psychological problems. The plan must address at a minimum social grouping, environment enrichment, special considerations, restraint devices, and any birds that are exempted by the attending veterinarian because of health issues or other conditions. The plan must be approved by the attending veterinarian. Licensee must establish and maintain an EEP for the birds. Correct by September 30, 2023.

3.156

Direct

Watering

The following bird enclosures did not have potable water available during this inspection:

- The black water tub in the enclosure housing 8 turkeys and 8 peacocks contained dirt, debris, leaves, algae, and scum adhering to the sides and bottom of the container.
- The pond for the 24 geese and 16 ducks was a dark green color and contained algae, dirt, debris, excreta, and other organic matter. There was no fresh water or water receptacle for these animals other than the pond.
- Two black, rubber water receptacles in the middle row with a mixture of 31 chickens contained pea colored water.

Inspector asked the caretaker if he could provide water receptacles and fresh water for the geese and ducks and the

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caretaker argued saying it would be dirty within minutes. There were no records maintained for birds that died at this facility. Without keeping records of bird deaths, it is difficult to assess the health of the animals at this facility. Caretaker said he scoops birds out if any die in the pond daily. Wild birds including waterfowl land in an out of the pond daily which can affect the health of the domestic birds. Wild birds and wild waterfowl can expose the domestic birds to increased disease risks such as avian influenza.

Failure to provide fresh, potable water, and keep receptacles clean can result in illness and death. Potable water must be provided in sufficient quantity to all birds housed at the facility. Water receptacles must be kept clean and sanitized in accordance with section 3.158, as often as necessary to prevent contamination. Licensee must provide potable water to all birds, keep water receptacles clean and sanitary to protect the health of the birds. Correct by September 1, 2023.

3.157(a) Direct

Water quality.

The pond for the 24 geese and 16 ducks has a dark green appearance and contains suspended algae, debris, excreta, and other organic matter. The pond serves as the only drinking water for the geese and ducks. According to the facility representative and bird caretaker the cement pond can only be drained if there is a significant rainstorm or hurricane to refill the pond.

There is no filtration system, regular drainage of the pond, or chemical treatments in place to remove the organic and particulate matter so that the water quality is maintained in the pond. Particulate matter, food waste and debris must be removed as often as necessary to maintain the water quality. Failure to maintain the water quality in aquatic areas can result in illness and death. Licensee must develop and maintain a program to remove particulate matter so that water quality can be maintained. Correct by September 13, 2023.

3.158(a)(1)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

Cleaning. The following bird enclosures must be cleaned:

- The green shelter in the middle row housing a mixture of 31 chickens had accumulations of excreta covering the metal roof. This enclosure also had two empty suspended wire cages along two walls with accumulations of bird droppings from roosting chickens.
- The enclosure adjacent to the quail pen housing 8 chickens had accumulations of excreta covering the metal roof.

Excreta and food waste must be removed from enclosures as often as necessary to prevent excessive accumulations. Failure to clean accumulations of excreta and food waste can increase disease hazards, insects, pests, and odors. Licensee must ensure animal enclosures are kept clean to prevent accumulations of excreta and food waste. Correct September 5, 2023.

3.158(b)(1)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

Sanitization. The following water receptacles must be sanitized:

- Black water tub for the 8 turkeys and 8 peacocks contained decaying leaves, algae, dirt, and other debris.
- Black water tub in the lower middle enclosure housing 4 hens contained algae, dirt, and debris covering the bottom.

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- The two black, rubber water receptacles in the middle row with a mixture of 31 chickens had pea colored water with algae growth on sides and bottom.

- The two water receptacles for the 30 quail had dark green algae growth on the sides and base of the containers.

Food and water receptacles must be sanitized as often as necessary to prevent accumulations of dirt, debris, food waste, excreta, and other disease hazards. Failure to sanitized food and water receptacles can increase disease hazards, insects, odors, and pests. Licensee must ensure that food and water receptacles are sanitized as often as necessary to prevent accumulations of dirt, debris, food wastes, excreta, and other disease hazards. Correct by September 2, 2023.

3.160(b) Direct

Compatibility and separation

Six turkeys, 16 chickens and the majority of the 30 quail had significant feather loss. Feather loss can be caused by many factors as previously described under the veterinary care section 2.40(b)(2). There are no records of observations for any of these birds, treatment records, or record of any bird deaths. Birds are not currently on the written program of veterinary care and there was no documentation that the attending veterinarian was every consulted about the feather loss.

The bird caretaker stated that the feather loss was due to the normal breeding season (May through August). Caretaker also stated that he was not currently saving the fertilized eggs. He attempted to protect hens with feather loss with saddle covers, but majority of the covers came off. Several chicken enclosures had more than one rooster or tom.

Birds may not be housed with other animals, including their own species, unless they are compatible, do not prevent access to food, water, or shelter areas, and are not hazardous to the health and well-being of each other. Licensee must ensure that birds are compatible and are separated when there are injuries, illness, health concerns, overly aggressive birds, or overbreeding. In addition, the attending veterinarian must be consulted about the feather loss. Correct by September 5, 2023.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the facility representative.

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
2284	23-C-0401	001	LINVILLA ORCHARDS, INC	30-AUG-2023

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000007	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000006	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000007	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	WHITE-TAILED DEER
000009	<i>Meleagris gallopavo domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC TURKEY
000008	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	INDIAN PEAFOWL / COMMON PEAFOWL / PEAHEN / PEACOCK
000261	<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC CHICKEN (INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS / TURKIN / COCK / HEN / ROOSTER)
000024	<i>Anser anser domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC GOOSE
000016	<i>Anas platyrhynchos domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC DUCK INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000030	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	COMMON QUAIL / EUROPEAN QUAIL
000368	Total	