



Inspection Report

Zoological Wildlife Foundation Inc
16225 SW 172nd Ave
Miami, FL 33187

Customer ID: **11292**
Certificate: **58-C-1275**
Site: 001
ZOOLOGICAL WILDLIFE
FOUNDATION INC

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 31-MAR-2026

3.80(a)(1) Repeat

Primary enclosures.

Three outdoor enclosures housing capuchins were not in good repair.

**The enclosure housing four weeper capuchins contained four horizontal metal rods running the perimeter of the bottom of the enclosure that were excessively rusty. Holes were present in different locations of the rods creating sharp edges.

**Two enclosures located next to each other, and each containing two white-throated capuchins had an excessive amount of rust on the wire mesh panels that make up the walls of the enclosure.

Sharp points and jagged edges within enclosures can injure animals. Excessive rust can impede proper cleaning and sanitization, as well as affect the structural strength of the enclosure.

Primary enclosures must be designed and constructed of suitable materials so that they are structurally sound for the species of nonhuman primates contained in them. They must be kept in good repair.

3.125(a) Repeat

Facilities, general.

There were several enclosures that needed to be repaired:

**The enclosure housing two African crested porcupines had a burrow and hole with insufficient dig barriers. Proper dig barriers are needed to prevent injuries to the animals and to prevent escapes. There was also a horizontal wooden beam along the bottom of the enclosure. This beam had areas where the wood was deteriorated and damaged.

**The enclosure housing two southern tamanduas had a wooden beam that ran horizontally across the top of the enclosure from front to back. There were several areas on the beam where the wood had deteriorated and was damaged.

**The enclosure housing two adult servals had a vertical metal beam that contained an excessive amount of rust, located

Prepared By: DANISHA BULLOCK
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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in the back right corner of the lockout area. The associated wire mesh panels also contained an excessive amount of rust.

Failure to maintain housing facilities in good repair can affect the structural integrity of the enclosures, can lead to the injury, and/or escape of the animals contained in them.

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.

3.127(d) Repeat

Facilities, outdoor.

The backside of an enclosure housing 2 adult servals remains less than 3ft from the perimeter fence.

Enclosures that are not of a sufficient distance from the perimeter fence could allow the regulated animal(s) to be physically harmed by other animals or people outside of the perimeter fence.

The perimeter fence must be of sufficient distance from the outside of the primary enclosure to prevent physical contact between animals inside the enclosure and animals or persons outside the perimeter fence. Such fences less than 3 feet in distance from the primary enclosure must be approved in writing by the Administrator.

3.129(b) Repeat

Feeding.

A chest freezer (top-opening) located in the food storage room was about half full of frozen meat to include an opened bag of frozen chicken drumsticks and an opened package of frozen beef. There were dead flies and gnats located around the rim and inside of the freezer along with small pieces of black debris.

Food receptacles that are not kept clean, and improperly stored food can lead to food becoming contaminated.

Food shall be placed so as to minimize contamination. Food receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary at all times.

3.130

Watering.

An enclosure housing 15 goats, 1 turkey, 7 chickens, 1 llama, and 1 potbellied pig contained a water receptacle that was not clean. The bowl was full of water. There was a brownish/black sediment at the bottom of the bowl, and there was a thick, green residue on the interior surface of the bowl appearing to be algae.

Water receptacles that are not kept clean and sanitary may contaminate the water, which can have an adverse effect on the health and well-being of the animals.

All water receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary.
Correct by April 8, 2026

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3.131(d)

Sanitation.

The facility does not currently have an effective pest control program evidenced by the large number of flies and gnats flying around the food prep area. The flies and gnats were flying over a food prep table that had apple cores and remnants of apple slices left out. They were also crawling on empty food bowls that had been left out on the table.

Pests, such as flies and gnats, can spread disease, and contaminate food, surfaces, and animal housing areas.

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

Correct by April 10, 2026

3.133 Critical

Separation.

The facility did not ensure that animals housed together or near each other were compatible.

**On January 21, 2026, an adult female clouded leopard was injured by an adult male clouded leopard. An employee noticed the injury the following day. The clouded leopards did not live together but had been put together for the purpose of breeding. In this instance, the two were in separate enclosures with a shared wall and guillotine door that had a gap at the bottom. The licensee believes that the female clouded leopard reached her paw into the enclosure of the male via the gap under the door, and the male clouded leopard then attacked the female's paw. The injury resulted in the amputation of the entire left leg of the female clouded leopard.

**On January 1, 2026, a female capybara was found dead inside of its enclosure. The enclosure was shared with a male capybara. The female had been in the enclosure with the male for approximately 6 weeks prior to the death. The licensee stated he was 100% certain that the male killed the female while trying to mate with her.

Incompatible animals housed in the same enclosure or near each other can lead to stress, injury, and/or death.

Animals housed in the same primary enclosure must be compatible. Animals shall not be housed near animals that interfere with their health or cause them discomfort.

Correct from this date forward: March 31, 2026

3.152(b)

Facilities, outdoor

The enclosure housing two marabou storks contained a deteriorated and damaged wooden shelter. The top of the shelter was covered by a tarp. The tarp was bowed down into the shelter due to an excessive accumulation of dead leaves and broken tree branches on top of it. The piece of wood paneling on the side of the shelter was worn, leaving a large hole at the bottom. It had also separated from the tarp leaving an opening at the top.

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Not providing adequate shelter from rain, winter winds and inclement weather can have serious negative impacts on the health of the birds due to exposure.

Outdoor housing facilities must provide adequate shelter, appropriate to the species and physical condition of the birds, for the local climatic conditions to protect the birds from any adverse weather conditions.
Correct by April 15, 2026

3.155(b)

Feeding

An enclosure housing a laughing kookaburra contained a food receptacle that was not clean. The bottom of the receptacle was covered in a black, caked on layer of deteriorated feed and debris.

Failure to maintain clean food receptacles can attract pests and create an insanitary condition which may contaminate the food within and lead to harm or disease to the birds.

Food receptacles and feeding areas must be kept clean and sanitized. Measures must be taken to ensure there is no molding, deterioration, contamination, or caking or undesirable wetting of food within or on food receptacles.
Correct by April 8, 2026

3.156

Watering

Water receptacles were not kept clean and sanitary.

**An enclosure housing a pair of lovebirds contained a water receptacle with water that was not clean. The water was yellow with a layer of sediment at the bottom of the receptable. There were also pieces of debris floating in the water.

**An enclosure housing a laughing kookaburra contained a water receptacle that was not clean. The rim and interior wall of the water receptacle had a build-up of a white to orange crust like material.

Water receptacles that are not kept clean and sanitary may contaminate the water, which can have an adverse effect on the health and well-being of the animals.

Water receptacles must be kept clean and sanitized in accordance with the regulations as often as necessary to keep them clean and free of contamination.
Correct by April 8, 2026

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the licensee.

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Additional Inspectors:

Charles Palmer, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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Species Inspected

| Cust No | Cert No | Site | Site Name | Inspection |
|---------|-----------|------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| 11292 | 58-C-1275 | 001 | ZOOLOGICAL WILDLIFE FOUNDATION INC | 31-MAR-2026 |

| Count | Scientific Name | Common Name |
|--------|--|---|
| 000001 | <i>Panthera pardus</i> | LEOPARD |
| 000002 | <i>Canis lupus X C. familiaris</i> | WOLF/DOG HYBRID |
| 000001 | <i>Panthera leo X P. tigris</i> | LION X TIGER HYBRID / LIGER / TIGON |
| 000004 | <i>Choloepus didactylus</i> | LINNAEUS'S TWO-TOED SLOTH |
| 000002 | <i>Canis lupus hallstromi</i> | NEW GUINEA SINGING DOG |
| 000004 | <i>Cebus capucinus</i> | WHITE-HEADED / WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN |
| 000001 | <i>Colobus guereza</i> | EASTERN BLACK-AND-WHITE COLOBUS / GUEREZA |
| 000002 | <i>Hylobates lar</i> | LAR GIBBON |
| 000003 | <i>Panthera onca</i> | JAGUAR |
| 000002 | <i>Tamandua tetradactyla</i> | SOUTHERN TAMANDUA |
| 000003 | <i>Panthera leo</i> | LION |
| 000002 | <i>Panthera tigris</i> | TIGER |
| 000002 | <i>Hystrix cristata</i> | AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE |
| 000002 | <i>Aonyx cinereus</i> | ORIENTAL SMALL-CLAWED OTTER |
| 000005 | <i>Varecia variegata</i> | BLACK-AND-WHITE RUFFED LEMUR |
| 000001 | <i>Neofelis nebulosa</i> | CLOUDED LEOPARD |
| 000007 | <i>Leptailurus serval</i> | SERVAL |
| 000015 | <i>Capra hircus</i> | DOMESTIC GOAT |
| 000004 | <i>Cebus olivaceus</i> | WEEPER CAPUCHIN |
| 000007 | <i>Sapajus appella</i> | BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN |
| 000002 | <i>Potos flavus</i> | KINKAJOU |
| 000002 | <i>Lynx rufus</i> | BOBCAT |
| 000002 | <i>Vulpes lagopus</i> | ARCTIC FOX |
| 000002 | <i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i> | SPECTACLED OWL |
| 000001 | <i>Bubo bubo</i> | EURASIAN EAGLE-OWL |
| 000002 | <i>Phoenicopterus chilensis</i> | CHILEAN FLAMINGO |
| 000002 | <i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i> | EMU |
| 000001 | <i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i> | KEEL-BILLED TOUCAN |
| 000001 | <i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i> | LAUGHING KOOKABURRA |
| 000001 | <i>Meleagris gallopavo domesticus</i> | DOMESTIC TURKEY |
| 000007 | <i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i> | DOMESTIC CHICKEN (INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS / TURKIN / COCK / HEN / ROOSTER) |
| 000001 | <i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i> | CAPYBARA |
| 000002 | <i>Leptoptilos crumenifer</i> | MARABOU STORK |
| 000002 | <i>Anas platyrhynchos domesticus</i> | DOMESTIC DUCK INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS |
| 000001 | <i>Spilogale putorius</i> | EASTERN SPOTTED SKUNK |
| 000001 | <i>Lemur catta</i> | RING-TAILED LEMUR |
| 000001 | <i>Ara, Anodorhynchus, Primolius, Diopsittaca spp hybrid</i> | MACAW HYBRID |
| 000001 | <i>Mustela putorius furo</i> | DOMESTIC FERRET |
| 000001 | <i>Lama glama</i> | LLAMA |
| 000001 | <i>Sus scrofa domestica</i> | DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG |
| 000002 | <i>Agapornis fischeri</i> | FISCHER'S LOVEBIRD |
| 000106 | Total | |



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

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