



Inspection Report

Lions Tigers & Bears Inc
P O Box 2220
Arcadia, FL 34265

Customer ID: **9475**
Certificate: **58-C-0661**
Site: 001
Lions Tigers & Bears Inc

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 26-JUN-2025

2.40(a)(2) Direct

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

The facility failed to recognize veterinary authority.

- An adult male lion was observed with diffuse alopecia and bare skin that was dark, moist and itchy. At least 50% of the lion's mane was rubbed off and many of the remaining hairs were short, frayed and broken. An area above the shoulders had no hair at all and the lion was seen rubbing against the chain-link fencing of his enclosure to scratch himself. After rubbing against the fencing, the lion walked unsteadily to the front left corner of his enclosure. His head was down, his eyes were only partially open, and his ears were hanging loosely as he shallowly panted. The animal looked weak, depressed, and uncomfortable. When asked about the lion's condition, the licensee said that she thought it was caused by biting insects known as no-see-ums. In a medical summary dated June 16, 2025, the attending veterinarian mentioned the lion's skin condition and said that it improves with topical antibiotic/anti-inflammatory treatment. The licensee is treating the lion with an over-the-counter horse and pet spray that does not have antibiotic or anti-inflammatory ingredients.

- The Parrot Enrichment Program Proposal provided by the attending veterinarian spells out a complete plan to provide for the physical and mental well-being of the parrots housed at the facility. The plan lists numerous enrichment steps to be taken by the licensee, including increased foraging opportunities, spreading the food out in different locations, and the use of foraging toys and puzzle feeders. The plan also details sensory enrichment and using bright toys, mirrors, live plants that are all rotated regularly to maintain interest. The plan also discusses safety consideration and specifically mentions care when using rope or hanging material to ensure the birds cannot become entangled. At the time of inspection, the parrot enclosures showed little evidence that this plan was being followed. The food bowls were not scattered in different locations, there were no foraging toys or puzzle feeders observed, the toys seen were old, soiled, and often destroyed, ropes were seen frayed, soiled and hanging in concerning lengths.

- A letter dated November 1, 2021, provided to the licensee by the attending veterinarian lists action points he instructed her to do. One of these action points states, "Please see to the issues detailed by me and the USDA inspectors regarding food prep and storage." The letter states that food items should not be stored directly on the floor of the freezer and to the extent possible, all bulk food items should be kept in leak proof containers with lids, and those lids should be kept on the containers when not being used. The attending veterinarian also suggested that the licensee date meat when frozen and institute a first in first out policy of using the oldest meat first. At the time of inspection there was one small black rubber tote, all other foodstuff was stored directly on the shelves or in cardboard boxes, many of which were torn, broken or otherwise damaged. None of the meat was dated and there was no evidence of a first in first out procedure being used.

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Failure to ensure the attending veterinarian has appropriate authority over the veterinary care of the animals can lead to unnecessary stress, discomfort, and suffering of the animals.

Each dealer and exhibitor shall assure that the attending veterinarian has appropriate authority to ensure the provisions of adequate veterinary care and to oversee the adequacy of other aspects of animal care and use. To be corrected by July 18, 2025.

3.80(a)(1)

Primary enclosures.

The primary enclosure housing a macaque has a large sheet of plywood attached to the side of the enclosure facing the lynx. This sheet of plywood is separating, has broken off pieces and is showing signs of decay, leaving several sharp, jagged edges.

Sharp edges and damaged structures can cause injury or harm to the animals.

Primary enclosures must be kept in good repair. To be corrected by August 1, 2025.

3.84(c)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

The facility failed to maintain adequate housekeeping for the premises and surrounding grounds. The facility is located on several acres of largely undeveloped land with a robust collection of native plants and grasses. The warm temperatures and recent heavy rains have led to the rapid growth of surrounding vegetation. Almost all of the enclosures on property are surrounded by tall weeds, grasses and overgrown bushes. Many of the weeds and grasses have grown to lengths in excess of 4 feet in height. Behind the enclosure housing a macaque is a fence line with thick weeds 3 feet in height.

Tall weeds and grasses provided nesting grounds and harborage for pests and vermin which can be harmful to the health and well-being of the animals housed at the facility.

Premises, including the surrounding grounds must be kept clean in order to facilitate husbandry practices and to reduce or eliminate breeding and living areas for rodents, pests, and vermin. Weeds, grass, and bushes must be controlled so as to facilitate cleaning of the premises and pest control. To be corrected by July 25, 2025.

3.125(a)

Repeat

Facilities, general.

Several primary enclosures need maintenance and/or repair:

- The enclosure housing a black leopard had several wooden support beams that were worn, damaged or broken, creating sharp jagged edges.
- The enclosure housing a raccoon had several wooden support beams that were worn or damaged, creating sharp

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jagged edges.

Sharp edges and damaged structures can cause injury or harm to the animals.

Outdoor housing facilities shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

3.129(a) Direct

Feeding.

Several of the animals appeared to be thin and/or exhibiting gait abnormalities.

- The adult male lion appeared thin and unsteady as he walked. His shoulders and the spinous processes of his spine were readily observed. When asked about his diet, the licensee said that he received 8 pounds of beef and chicken per day with a heaping teaspoon of Mazuri supplement. According to the manufacturer's recommended dose, this animal should receive approximately 72g or a little more than ½ cup of this supplement per feeding.
- The lynx is thin and has an abnormal gait. The licensee states that the previous facility was not giving it the proper nutrition when it was young and improper development along with a foot injury is the cause of this gait abnormality. The licensee states that this animal receives 2 pounds of beef and chicken per day and receives the same heaping teaspoon of Mazuri supplement. According to the manufacturer's recommended dose, this animal should receive approximately 18g or about 2 tablespoons of the supplement per feeding.
- The geriatric lack leopard is weak and has an abnormal gait. The licensee states that this animal receives 4 pounds of beef and chicken per day and receives a heaping teaspoon of Mazuri supplement with each feeding. According to the manufacturer's recommended dose, this animal should be receiving approximately 36g or ¼ cup of the supplement per feeding.
- According to the licensee, the large tiger receives 10 pounds of beef and chicken per day, and he also receives a heaping teaspoon of Mazuri supplement. According to the manufacturer's recommended dose, this animal should receive approximately 90g or ¾ cup of this supplement per feeding.
- According to the licensee, the smaller tiger receives 6 pounds 5 ounces of beef and chicken per day, and she receives a heaping teaspoon of Mazuri supplement as well. According to the manufacturer's recommended dose, this animal should receive approximately 67g or 1/2 cup of this supplement per feeding.
- According to the licensee, the serval receives 2 pounds 5 ounces of chicken per day, and this animal also receives a heaping teaspoon of Mazuri supplement. According to the manufacturer's recommended dose, this animal should receive approximately 20g or more than 2 tablespoons of this supplement per feeding.

When asked about the concerns we have with giving all of her big cats the same small dose of the supplement, she said that they would not eat it if she gave them more.

Failure to provide each animal with the proper amount and food and the nutritional value needed can have a negative impact on the health and well-being of the animal.

The diet shall be prepared with consideration for the age, species, condition, size, and type of animal. The food shall be wholesome, palatable. And free from contamination and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health. To be corrected from this day, July 11, 2025, forward.

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3.153(a)(1)(i)

Primary enclosures.

The primary enclosure housing two blue and gold macaws has a metal wire woven in the side of the cage near the feeding platform. The wire ends protrude into the enclosure leaving sharp points.

Sharp or jagged wire pointing inside the enclosure can cause injury or harm to the animals within.

Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they have no sharp points or edges that could injure the birds. To be corrected by July 12, 2025.

3.153(a)(1)(ix)

Primary enclosures.

The facility failed to ensure that all surfaces in contact with the birds could be readily cleaned and/or sanitized.

- The enclosure housing a scarlet macaw has a blue plastic barrel that the bird can use for shelter. The edges of the barrel have been chewed, leaving sharp points and deep gouges that cannot be adequately cleaned and sanitized.
- The wooden feeding platform in the green amazon enclosure is made of weathered, unsealed wood that is faded to a gray color and has numerous grooves and pits where the wood is beginning to shrink and separate. This platform also has a buildup of dirt and grime.
- The enclosure housing a peacock has a wooden den that is made of unsealed wood. The den has a broken board that appears to have been chewed or clawed by a previous inhabitant of the enclosure, leaving rough pitted areas along the wooden surface. The rest of the den is beginning to age and separate and has a layer of dirt, grime and feces.

Failure to maintain surfaces that are suitable for cleaning and sanitation can increase the risk of exposing the birds to disease and organisms that can be harmful to their health and well-being.

Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they ensure that all surfaces in contact with the birds may be readily cleaned and/or sanitized or be replaced when worn or soiled. To be corrected by July 25, 2025.

3.156

Watering

The enclosure housing a peacock had a metal water receptacle attached to the side of the enclosure. This receptacle had a layer of green algae like substance on the bottom and sides of the container with leaves and debris floating in the water provided.

Failure to properly clean and sanitize water receptacles increases the risk of introducing contaminants that could be harmful to the health and well-being of the birds.

Water receptacles must be cleaned and sanitized as often as necessary to keep them clean and free of contamination. To be corrected by July 12, 2025.

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3.158(b)(1)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

The facility failed to adequately sanitize the enclosures housing birds. All of the bird enclosures had a buildup of dirt a grime on their perches, wooden structures, and metal poles.

- The white PVC and metal perches in the blue and gold macaw and scarlet macaw enclosures were all covered in a dark gray to black layer of grime along their top surfaces.
- The metal pipe frame of the food station for the blue and gold parrots was oxidized and covered with a layer of dirt and grime.
- The wooden den of the peacock enclosure was covered in a layer of dirt, grime and had feces scattered across its top surface. The large PVS pipe Tunnel was also covered in dirt and grime.
- All of the wooden platforms in the green amazon enclosure were covered with a heavy layer of dirt and grime.
- There was no documented schedule of cleaning or sanitization available for review.

Failure to properly clean and sanitize primary enclosures can lead to the accumulation of dirt, debris, and other hazards that may be detrimental to the health and well-being of the birds.

Primary enclosures must be sanitized as often as necessary to prevent the accumulation of dirt, debris, food waste, excreta, and other disease hazards. A schedule of sanitization must be documented that includes when the primary enclosure was last sanitized. Such records must be available for review by an APHIS inspector. To be corrected by July 25, 2025.

3.158(c)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

The facility failed to maintain adequate housekeeping for the premises and surrounding grounds. The facility is located on several acres of largely undeveloped land with a robust collection of native plants and grasses. The warm temperatures and recent heavy rains have led to the rapid growth of surrounding vegetation. Almost all of the enclosures on property are surrounded by tall weeds, grasses and overgrown bushes. Many of the weeds and grasses have grown to lengths in excess of 4 feet in height. Behind the enclosure housing a peacock is an area of overgrown weeds, bushes and fallen trees that impedes access to that portion of the enclosure and creates the ideal habitat for pests and vermin.

Tall weeds and grasses provided nesting grounds and harborage for pests and vermin which can be harmful to the health and well-being of the animals housed at the facility.

Premises, including the surrounding grounds must be kept clean in order to facilitate husbandry practices and to reduce or eliminate breeding and living areas for rodents, pests, and vermin. Weeds, grass, and bushes must be controlled so as to facilitate cleaning of the premises and pest control, and to protect the health and well-being of the birds. To be corrected by July 25, 2025.

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

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Additional Inspectors:

Jessica Siegal-Willott

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
9475	58-C-0661	001	Lions Tigers & Bears Inc	26-JUN-2025

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000002	<i>Hylobates lar</i>	LAR GIBBON
000001	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	LEOPARD
000001	<i>Panthera leo</i>	LION
000001	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	SERVAL
000002	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	TIGER
000001	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000001	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	RACCOON
000001	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY
000001	<i>Ara macao</i>	SCARLET MACAW
000002	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACAW / BLUE-AND-GOLD MACAW
000001	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	INDIAN PEAFOWL / COMMON PEAFOWL / PEAHEN / PEACOCK
000001	<i>Cacatua alba</i>	WHITE COCKATOO / UMBRELLA COCKATOO
000001	<i>Amazona viridigenalis</i>	RED-CROWNED PARROT / GREEN-CHEEKED AMAZON / RED-CROWNED AMAZON / MEXICAN RED-HEA
000001	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	NORTHERN/EURASIAN LYNX
000017	Total	