



Inspection Report

Summer Wind Farm Sanctuary
6490 Mowerson Rd
Brown City, MI 48416

Customer ID: **6902**
Certificate: **34-C-0227**
Site: 001
SUMMER WIND FARMS

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 18-NOV-2015

2.40(b)(2) REPEAT

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

The cougar known as Mattie has several crusty appearing skin lesions. These lesions are located on the right hip and on the back of the animal just above the base of the tail. These lesions appear very similar to the lesions on tigers at the facility that are being treated for a diagnosed ringworm infection. If left untreated these lesions will continue to spread and could cause this animal significant discomfort. The attending veterinarian should be consulted regarding the condition of this cougar. Documentation of the veterinarian's treatment recommendations and a treatment record must be maintained and available for review by APHIS officials. The facility CEO stated that this consultation would be done by the end of the day.

2.40(b)(3) REPEAT

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

The cougar known as Mattie has several crusty appearing skin lesions. These lesions are located on the right hip and on the back of the animal just above the base of the tail. These lesions appear very similar to the lesions on tigers at the facility that are being treated for a diagnosed ringworm infection. No one at the facility had noticed these lesions. Failure to observe health issues and promptly treat and/or report them to the attending veterinarian will lead to unnecessary suffering and in extreme cases even possible animal death. Thorough daily observations of all animals should be made. In the face of ongoing contagious illness outbreaks even more stringent observations should be made. Animals with known problems should receive extra scrutiny. Report all health issues promptly to the veterinarian.

3.129(b) REPEAT

FEEDING.

The food receptacle boxes for the enclosure housing two American black bears and the enclosure housing two Asian black bears contained a large amount of rotting food debris. An inspector noticed two rats eating the food debris in the Asian black bear enclosure. The grizzly bear feed area contained rotting food debris. Any food fed in these areas is going to be contaminated by the rotting material present. These feeders need to be cleaned and made sanitary to ensure that the food fed to the bears is wholesome and free from bacterial or pest infestation which could result in health issues for the bears.

Prepared By: KURT HAMMEL, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:
18-NOV-2015

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1023

Received by Title: CEO

Date:
19-NOV-2015



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3.131(a) REPEAT

SANITATION.

The Asian black bear enclosure and the American black bear enclosure contained excessive rotting food waste. The Asian black bear enclosure contained excessive fecal material. The grizzly bear enclosure contained excessive rotting food waste. These enclosures need to be cleaned on a more frequent basis. This rotting material and feces can lead to pest control issues. The rotting material present in these animals' enclosures and shelter boxes can contaminate these animals as they lay in their enclosures. The animals can ingest this material when they groom themselves. Not removing old food waste promptly can lead to contamination of new food. Ingesting this rotten material can lead to potential health problems. Clean these enclosures more frequently to prevent a buildup of food and fecal waste to minimize odors and prevent potential health problems.

3.131(c) REPEAT

SANITATION.

The majority of the premises are filled with various debris, old equipment, boards, trash, buckets, tires and fence. Several other buildings on the property are also filled with old equipment and debris and trash. Tall weeds are located throughout the facility. These areas provide ample hiding areas for rodents and other pests and numerous rodent holes were located throughout the facility. Two live rats were also seen at the facility. All this material must be removed to help control pests.

The pool located in the grizzly bear enclosure is very dirty. It contains a large amount of green water and algae. This pool must be drained and cleaned. The weather this fall has been unusually warm and stagnant water in this pool can become a breeding ground for mosquitos which are vectors for several diseases which can make the animals ill.

3.131(d) REPEAT

SANITATION.

Numerous rodent holes were located throughout the facility. Rodent holes were located both inside and outside the Syrian brown bear enclosure and the den for this enclosure. Rodent holes were located next to the North American black bear enclosure. Two live rats were seen in the enclosure by one of the inspectors. Rodent holes were located next to the tiger Pandora and the tiger Mohan's enclosures. Rodents can be carriers of disease which may be harmful to the animals housed in these areas. A more effective means of rodent control must be established for the facility.

3.132 REPEAT

EMPLOYEES.

Prepared By: KURT HAMMEL, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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A volunteer training was held since the time of the last inspection. Topics including animal husbandry and observation of animals were covered. The facility was noticeably cleaner today and is evident that progress is being made in this area. However, the cougar known as Mattie has several crusty appearing skin lesions. These lesions are located on the right hip and on the back of the animal just above the base of the tail. These lesions appear very similar to the lesions on tigers at the facility that are being treated for a diagnosed ringworm infection. No one at the facility had noticed these lesions. Additional instruction should be given to the staff on the importance of thorough daily observation of the animals at the facility. Documentation of this instruction should be maintained for review by APHIS officials.

An exit interview was conducted at the conclusion of the inspection with the facility CEO, Board President and a volunteer. AC personnel present were Kurt Hammel, Carrie Bongard, Rick Kirsten and Laurie Gage. A formal exit interview was conducted with the facility CEO and Kurt Hammel on 11-19-15.

Additional Inspectors

Bongard Carrie, Animal Care Inspector

Gage Laurie, Big Cat Specialist

Kirsten Peter, Supervisory Animal Care Specialist

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
6902	34-C-0227	001	SUMMER WIND FARMS	18-NOV-15

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000001	<i>Arctos</i>	GRIZZLY BEAR
000001	<i>Canis latrans</i>	COYOTE
000004	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000001	<i>Lama glama</i>	LLAMA
000005	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA
000003	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000002	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT
000001	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY
000001	<i>Macaca fuscata</i>	JAPANESE MACAQUE / SNOW MACAQUE
000001	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000009	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	TIGER
000001	<i>Papio anubis</i>	OLIVE BABOON
000001	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>	HAMADRYAS BABOON
000001	<i>Puma concolor</i>	PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION / COUGAR
000002	<i>Ursus arctos syriacus</i>	SYRIAN BROWN BEAR
000002	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000002	<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>	ASIATIC BLACK BEAR
000004	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000042	Total	