



Inspection Report

Daniel Pradon Bobbi Pradon
1101 N Tripp Ave.
ODESSA, TX 79763

Customer ID: **3913**

Certificate: **74-B-0708**

Site: 001

Bobbi Pradon & Daniel Pradon

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 24-AUG-2021

2.40(b)(2)

Direct

Repeat

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

***One adult female Nubian ibex is observed to be non-weight bearing on her left front leg. The animal is reluctant to move; when standing she touches her left forefoot on the ground or raises it outward in front of her. When walking, she carries that leg out in front and the gait is affected as she heaves her left forequarter forward. When asked, the licensee stated this animal was evaluated by the attending veterinarian (AV) a few years ago and said nothing could be done. Upon speaking with the AV, the AV confirmed that she had seen the animal and believed the condition was chronic but had performed no diagnostic workup or prescribed specific treatment. She recalled that the plan was to re-evaluate but that had not been done recently; the AV last visited the facility two or three months ago, she states. Lameness can be caused by a variety of problems including infection, injury, or other medical conditions and can be painful and distressing and affect the health and well-being of the animal.

***One adult female and one adult male white-tailed deer were observed to be emaciated, with protruding hip bones, spine, and ribs. The bones of their spine, hips, and long bones were visible, and each rib was easily seen by both APHIS inspectors upon inspection. They have a rough, unthrifty hair coat and overgrown hooves. These animals were discussed with the veterinarian, who advised the licensee to modify the nutrition, but that was not done. However, further diagnostic

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workup has not been done to document their declining condition. In addition, there are two adult addax that appear thin to emaciated with prominent ribs and vertebrae. In an enclosure that houses one of these thin addax, there is no hay or other typical feed present, but there is a plant in the pen growing from the ground and all of its leaves and smaller peripheral stems are gone. This similar or same type of plant grows in other enclosures containing the other addax, but it is not being eaten. Poor body condition can be an indication of health issues, including parasitism, poor dentition, malnutrition, and systemic disease.

***One adult male hog deer is observed to have right rear lameness and has some wounds present on his right hip. The animal is reluctant to move at first and tried to remain laying down behind a bale of hay. When coaxed to move, it toe touches the affected limb to the ground when standing, carries it completely off the ground when walking, and does a "bunny hop" with the rear legs together when running. There are two, circular areas of hair loss ranging from 1.5-2.5" in diameter on the right hip, revealing pink skin. The owner noted the lameness previously a week or two ago, but did not communicate it to the veterinarian, and no veterinary evaluation was performed on this animal. Lameness can be caused by a variety of problems including infection, injury, or other medical conditions and can be painful and distressing and affect the health and well-being of the animal.

***One adult female fennec fox has multiple hair mats present on her back. There are six distinct hair mats among tangled fur which extends along the top of the back from the shoulder blade area to the base of the tail and along both sides of the animal. The licensee stated that he had noticed the mats but doesn't know how long they've been there. He mentioned this animal does shed a lot. Matted hair can lead to medical problems, it can cause skin irritation, pain and progress to infected lesions. A system of monitoring and brushing to prevent the fur from becoming matted should be in

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place to maintain the health and well-being of the animal.

*** Five, adult Nubian ibex and three, adult white-tailed deer have overgrown hooves, affecting the angles of the feet, due to a lack of hoof trimming. Failure to appropriately maintain hooves can cause gait abnormalities which can be painful or cause injuries. As part of the facility's program of preventative veterinary care, the licensee must ensure that all animals receive appropriate hoof care in a timely manner.

*** One adult male muntjac has a one-inch, linear, superficial wound with fresh blood, surrounded by wet, dehaired skin. on his back. The licensee states he had not observed it previously. The APHIS inspector observed the animal licking at the wound site during the inspection.

The facility must ensure that all animals showing potential signs of veterinary medical problems are evaluated by a veterinarian in a timely manner in order to receive an accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment plan. The licensee must ensure that all animals at the facility are provided with adequate veterinary care, as described by the attending veterinarian and the program of veterinary care. The program for providing adequate veterinary care shall include the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries. The licensee was verbally instructed during the exit interview that all animals listed in this citation must be evaluated by a veterinarian, with diagnostic/treatment plans and written guidance provided which must be followed by close of business on August 27, 2021.

2.75(b)(1)

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

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At the time of inspection, there are no records available for inspection to reflect acquisition and disposition of animals in the inventory or for veterinary care provided to sick or injured animals.

Records containing the required information for animals removed from the inventory for any reason or acquired for use in regulated activities, including those offspring born on premise, are necessary to accurately track animals to ensure their humane care and use. The licensee shall make, keep, and maintain records of acquisition and disposition of all animals that fully and correctly disclose the required information.

TO BE CORRECTED BY SEPTEMBER 8, 2021.

3.75(e)

Housing facilities, general.

The food preparation areas in the barn housing 11 ring-tailed lemurs and two fennec foxes are dirty and cluttered, with numerous chemical agents (Comet cleanser, WD-40, Flex Seal, moth crystals) stored on or above the surfaces where food is prepared.

Unsanitary conditions and keeping chemicals on food preparation surfaces can result in contamination of food and animal illness. Substances that are toxic to non-human primates must not be stored in food storage and preparation areas.

Chemicals must not be kept or used in close proximity to food preparation and storage areas, and food preparation areas should be kept clean and sanitary.

TO BE CORRECTED BY AUGUST 31, 2021.

3.80(a)(2)(iii)

Critical

Primary enclosures.

In the lemur barn, there are two, juvenile, ring-tailed lemurs that were seen leaving and entering the other lemur enclosures by squeezing through the metal squares of the enclosure fencing which are 2X4" openings. This allows the animals access to the barn, other lemur enclosures, and potentially the outside areas of the facility through windows and

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doors opened in the barn to facilitate ventilation.

Primary enclosures that do not contain the animals can facilitate escape and/or injury. Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they contain the non-human primates securely and protect the animals from harm.

TO BE CORRECTED BY SEPTEMBER 1, 2021.

3.81

Repeat

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

At the time of inspection, there is an inadequate written plan in place for environmental enhancement for most of the nonhuman primates, including two spider monkeys, three lar gibbons, 11 ring-tailed lemurs and three brown capuchins.

There is limited environmental enrichment within the lar gibbon, spider monkey and capuchin enclosures, which consists of items for climbing and swinging, but none that facilitate cognitive/sensory enrichment.

Environmental enhancement is important to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates. A plan for environmental enhancement that addresses social grouping, environmental enrichment, and other special considerations such as juveniles and individually housed animals, must be developed and followed for each nonhuman primate at the facility. This plan must be in accordance with the currently accepted professional standards and approved by the attending veterinarian.

3.83

Direct

Watering.

***In the lemur barn, there is an enclosure containing two adult and two juvenile ring-tailed lemurs with two empty water bottles and no other source of potable water available. When the bottles were filled and replaced, the adults drank vigorously and continuously for three minutes. At that point the juveniles that exited the cage returned and took turns drinking continuously with the adults in the enclosure for an additional two minutes. This level of thirst suggests the animals were without water for some time.

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CORRECT IMMEDIATELY AND FROM THIS TIME FORWARD.

***In one enclosure containing a single, male lar gibbon, there is a water receptacle containing water that contains feces, feathers, dirt and other debris. There is no source of potable water in the enclosure.

CORRECT IMMEDIATELY AND FROM THIS TIME FORWARD.

***In the capuchin enclosure housing three adult brown capuchins, the single water receptacle contains cloudy, brown water with leaves, feathers and green material floating on the top. There is no source of potable water accessible to the animals.

CORRECT IMMEDIATELY AND FROM THIS TIME FORWARD.

The provision of potable water is a basic need, and insufficient water intake can lead to dehydration and illness. Potable water must be provided in sufficient quantity to every non-human primate in the facility. If potable water is not continually available, it must be offered to them as often as necessary to ensure their health and well-being.

3.84(a)

Repeat

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

In the enclosure housing three brown capuchin monkeys, there is an accumulation of decaying vegetable matter, food debris and feces on the bench inside the shelter, completely covering one third of the bench and scattered less densely across the remaining two-thirds.

Routine cleaning and sanitation must be done daily to protect the health and well-being of nonhuman primates. Dirt, fecal

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material, food waste, and other debris must be removed daily to prevent contamination of food, prevent nonhuman primates from becoming soiled and to reduce disease hazards.

3.84(b)(3)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

***There are five dirty water bottles on three lemur enclosures, containing a total of six adult and juvenile ring-tailed lemurs. The bottles have brown and green material on the inside of the bottles.

***There are three gibbon enclosures, housing a total of three adult gibbons, with water receptacles that have a brown and green slime covering the interior of the receptacles.

***In the enclosure containing three capuchins, there is a dirty water receptacle with brown and green slime covering the interior of the receptacle. Unsanitary water receptacles can lead to the contamination of the water inside, making the water unpalatable and/or causing illness. Food and water receptacles must be sanitized using live steam under pressure or washing with soap/detergent in water that is at least 180F (such as in a cage washer), or by washing them with appropriate detergent solutions or disinfectants or a combination with a thorough cleaning to remove organic material, so as to remove all organic material and mineral buildup, and to provide sanitation followed by a clean water rinse.

TO BE CORRECTED BY AUGUST 27, 2021.

3.85 Direct

Employees.

The facility owner states that he has insufficient staff to provide adequate cleaning, feeding, general husbandry and facility maintenance for all of the non-human primates and other animals. This is evident throughout the facility as noted in the non-compliances cited throughout this report.

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Without an adequate labor force, animals and facilities cannot be properly managed and cared for, leading to circumstances that compromise the health and well-being of the animals. Every person subject to the Animal Welfare regulations maintaining non-human primates must have enough employees to carry out the required level of husbandry practices and care. The licensee must acquire sufficient help to manage the animals and facilities according to the Animal Welfare regulations.

TO BE CORRECTED BY SEPTEMBER 3, 2021.

3.125(a) Critical Facilities, general.

***On the morning of Feb 11, 2021, when the licensee was about to feed the hog deer, she noticed 11 dead hog deer in the enclosure. The licensee contacted the local animal control. Paw prints were found inside the enclosure and animal control assumed dogs entered the property through holes they found under the perimeter fence. The hog deer were temporarily removed from the enclosure, the holes under the fence filled, and the gates locked.

The perimeter fence line must be maintained to protect the deer from predation by animals intruding from the outside.

Perimeter fences must be constructed so that they protect the animals in the facility by restricting animals and unauthorized persons from going through it or under it and having contact with the animals inside the facility. The licensee implemented daily perimeter fence checks to ensure predators are not digging under the fence.

CORRECTED BEFORE TIME OF INSPECTION.

***In multiple separate enclosures which house nine Nubian ibex, 13 axis deer, and 25 hog deer, the wire fence material has sharp edges exposed in several areas. The sharp points at the bottom of the fence face into the enclosure where the animals could come into contact with them.

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***In the enclosure housing nine Nubian ibex, one wooden shade structure is in disrepair and the roof is falling down. The back wood panels of the structure are leaning and not structurally sound. The wood panels are worn and have sharp, jagged edges that the animals could come into contact with. In the same enclosure there is another shelter structure with two broken metal panels. At the lower edge, the metal panel isn't secured to the wood backing and is sticking out, creating sharp, jagged edges that are facing into the enclosure where the animals could come into contact with them.

***In the enclosure housing three white-tailed deer, the shade structure metal panel is worn in one corner, and the exposed metal has jagged edges that the deer could come into contact with.

***The shade material covering the fence enclosure of the five muntjacs is in disrepair and coming loose from the fence to which it is attached. The shade material is creating gaps along one side of the enclosure that can come into contact with the animals. The loose shade material could lead to entrapment or injury of these animals.

***The enclosure housing seven domesticated goats and one white-tailed deer contains a smaller chain link fencing enclosure within, which is falling apart. The fencing structure is in disrepair and has many sharp points where the animals could come into contact with them and cause injury. All enclosures must be kept in good repair and free of sharp points, protruding edges, holes, and gaps/openings in order to protect the animals from injury.

Failure to maintain housing facilities in a structurally sound manner can cause injury to the animals. A system of monitoring and maintenance should be in place so that all housing facilities remain structurally sound and in good repair

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to protect the animals from injury and/or escape.

TO BE CORRECTED BY SEPTEMBER 21, 2021.

3.129

Feeding.

***In a sheltered food storage area, there is a wheeled bin containing a mixture of 'sweet feed' and dried corn that is uncovered, with bird feathers and flies seen in the food. The facility owner states that this feed is used for some of the USDA-regulated species at the facility. Uncovered feed can become contaminated and/or lose nutrient value, leading to animal illness.

***In the muntjac enclosure containing three adult and two juvenile muntjacs, there is a self-feeder that has caked and slightly moist food crumbs in the bottom with fresh feed on top, with dirt, spider webs and egg sacs on the interior of the hopper. These conditions can lead to contamination of fresh feed that is added to the feeder, leading to animal illness. Food must be wholesome, palatable and free from contamination and of sufficient nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health; adequate measures must be taken to prevent molding, contamination and deterioration or caking of food.

TO BE CORRECTED BY SEPTEMBER 1, 2021.

3.130

Repeat

Watering.

Multiple enclosures throughout the facility (collectively containing one bobcat, five muntjacs, seven white-tailed deer, 20 addax, one barbary sheep, 10 oryx, 19 Nubian ibex, four camels, 13 axis deer, and seven domestic goats) have water bowls or troughs that are covered in thick, slimy green-brown material and/or have cloudy water with debris floating on the surface.

Unsanitary water receptacles and unpotable water can be unpalatable to animals and lead to illness. It is the responsibility

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of the licensee to make sure all water receptacles be kept clean and sanitary for the overall health and well-being of the animal.

TO BE CORRECTED BY AUGUST 27, 2021.

3.131(c)

Sanitation.

***In the muntjac enclosure containing three adult and two juvenile muntjacs, there is a decomposing bird carcass. The presence of dead and decaying animals can attract pests and vermin and be a source of disease-causing agents and odors.

TO BE CORRECTED BY AUGUST 26, 2021.

***In five enclosures, collectively containing 10 oryx, 19 addax, 13 axis deer, one barbary sheep and one bobcat, there are multiple lengths of plastic twine in piles or strewn across the ground. This material poses a risk of illness due to ingestion or injury due to entrapment.

TO BE CORRECTED AUGUST 27, 2021.

***In an enclosure containing 13 axis deer, there is a tree wrapped in old chainlink material with sharp points twisted outward toward areas where the animals could come into contact with it.

TO BE CORRECTED BY SEPTEMBER 3, 2021.

3.132 Direct

Employees.

At the time of inspection, the facility owner states that he does not have sufficient help to facilitate adequate animal care and husbandry, cleaning and maintenance of facilities. This is evident in numerous areas of the facility, as noted

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throughout this report.

Without an adequate labor force, animals and facilities cannot be properly managed, leading to circumstances that compromise the health and well-being of the animals. A sufficient number of adequately trained employees shall be utilized to maintain the professionally acceptable level of husbandry practices as set forth in the regulations.

TO BE CORRECTED SEPTEMBER 3, 2021.

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

Additional Inspectors:

NAOMI SISMOUR, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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Species Inspected

| Cust No | Cert No | Site | Site Name | Inspection |
|---------|-----------|------|------------------------------|-------------|
| 3913 | 74-B-0708 | 001 | Bobbi Pradon & Daniel Pradon | 24-AUG-2021 |

| Count | Scientific Name | Common Name |
|--------|-------------------------------|---|
| 000002 | <i>Ateles chamek</i> | BLACK SPIDER MONKEY |
| 000013 | <i>Axis axis</i> | AXIS DEER / SPOTTED DEER / CHITAL |
| 000003 | <i>Hylobates lar</i> | LAR GIBBON |
| 000011 | <i>Lemur catta</i> | RING-TAILED LEMUR |
| 000020 | <i>Addax nasomaculatus</i> | ADDAX |
| 000025 | <i>Axis porcinus</i> | HOG DEER |
| 000001 | <i>Ammotragus lervia</i> | BARBARY SHEEP |
| 000004 | <i>Camelus dromedarius</i> | DROMEDARY CAMEL |
| 000003 | <i>Cervus elaphus</i> | RED DEER |
| 000005 | <i>Cervus nippon</i> | SIKA DEER |
| 000001 | <i>Lynx rufus</i> | BOBCAT |
| 000005 | <i>Muntiacus reevesi</i> | REEVE'S MUNTJAC |
| 000003 | <i>Equus grevyi</i> | GREVY'S ZEBRA |
| 000007 | <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> | WHITE-TAILED DEER |
| 000010 | <i>Oryx dammah</i> | SCIMITAR-HORNED ORYX |
| 000001 | <i>Sus scrofa domestica</i> | DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG |
| 000002 | <i>Vulpes zerda</i> | FENNEC FOX |
| 000003 | <i>Sapajus appella</i> | BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN |
| 000007 | <i>Capra hircus</i> | DOMESTIC GOAT |
| 000019 | <i>Capra nubiana</i> | NUBIAN IBEX |
| 000145 | Total | |



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