



Inspection Report

Calkins Nature Area
18335 135th St.
Iowa Falls, IA 50126

Customer ID: **23284**

Certificate: **42-C-0223**

Site: 001

CALKINS NATURE AREA

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 08-FEB-2024

3.125(a)

Facilities, general.

The outdoor portion of a young red fox's enclosures has metal siding that is rusted and has sharp edges. Additionally there is an approximate 2 foot long piece of baling twine in the enclosure. The rusted, sharp siding may cause injury and the baling twine may be an ingestion hazard to the fox. The indoor and 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.

Correct by: 15-February-2024

3.129(a)

Feeding.

The facility is currently feeding dog kibble and treats that expired in 2022 and 2023. The facility was not aware the donated food was expired. Feeding diets that are past their best by or expiration date does not ensure the product still has an adequate nutritive value as nutrients degrade over time and the animal's health may suffer. The food shall be wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health.

Correct by: 15-February-2024

3.131(d)

Sanitation.

The facility does not have an effective pest control program. While the facility is actively catching several mice a day, on the mammal food shelf that was an accumulation of rodent droppings and one dog treat bag was chewed open. Additionally there is an accumulation of cobwebs amongst most indoor housing facilities and some inside mammal enclosures. The presence of insect and mammal pests may create a disease hazard to the animal. Cobwebs may also be a fire hazard if allowed to heavily accumulate. A safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

Correct by: 15-February-2024

3.150(f)

Facilities, general.

Prepared By: PAIGE JOHNSON

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:

09-FEB-2024

Received by Title: Facility Representative

Date:

09-FEB-2024



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In the bird housing facilities, there were empty feed bags used as trash containers. This creates an area for pests to access trash and food waste from the birds and may help allow the pests to thrive in an animal housing area. Mammalian pests may carry diseases that may be transmissible to the animals and their health may suffer. Trash containers in housing facilities and in food storage and preparation areas must be able to contain trash securely to minimize odors and be inaccessible to animals and pests.

Correct by: 15-February-2024

3.154

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

The facility does not have a written environment enhancement plan for birds at the time of inspection. A documented plan ensures that the birds are provided with environment enhancement that promotes their psychological well-being. Dealers, exhibitors, and research facilities must develop, document, and follow a species-appropriate plan for environment enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of birds. The plan must be approved by the attending veterinarian and must be in accordance with the regulations in this subpart and with currently accepted professional standards as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides. This plan must be made available to APHIS upon request.

Correct by: 7-March-2024

3.156

Watering

The waterfowl enclosure housing 18 birds has one water source that is also their pool source. The water is medium brown and opaque, this water is not considered potable. The pool is drained and cleaned once a week. Failure to provide group-housed birds with multiple sources potable water may lead to birds unable to access water due to competition and may cause a disease hazard to the birds. Potable water must be provided in sufficient quantity to every bird housed at the facility, unless restricted by the attending veterinarian. If potable water is not continually available to the birds, it must be offered to them as often as necessary to ensure their health and well-being. Water receptacles must be kept clean and sanitized in accordance with § 3.158 as often as necessary to keep them clean and free of contamination. Used water receptacles must be cleaned and sanitized before they may be used to provide water to birds maintained in a separate enclosure. Group-housed birds must have multiple water receptacles where needed to ensure that all birds have access to sufficient water.

Correct by: 11-February-2024

3.157(a)(1)

Water quality.

The pool for 18 waterfowl birds has water that is medium brown and opaque. The facility states it is currently drained and cleaned once a week. Waterfowl often defecate in their water sources. The frequency of cleaning and the condition of the water does not suggest adequate water quality and this may create a disease hazard to the birds. Particulate animal and food waste, trash, or debris that enters the pool or other aquatic area must be removed as often as necessary to maintain the required water quality and minimize health hazards to the birds.

Correct by: 15-February-2024

3.158(a)(1)

Prepared By: PAIGE JOHNSON

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:

09-FEB-2024

Received by Title: Facility Representative

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09-FEB-2024



Inspection Report

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

Several bird enclosures have an excessive accumulation of food waste or excreta.

- The outdoor portion of the Red-tailed hawk has large buildup of splashed excreta on the fencing and wall of it's enclosure.
- The indoor portion of the Barred Owl has a large pile of excreta adjacent to its water receptacle.
- The indoor enclosure of the American Kestrel has approximately 5 days worth of food waste at the bottom of the enclosure.

Failure to remove excreta and food waste as often as necessary to prevent excessive accumulation may cause a disease hazards to the birds. Excreta and food waste must be removed from primary enclosures and from under and around primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent soiling of the birds contained in the primary enclosures, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests, and odors.

In one corner of the waterfowl enclosure containing 18 birds, there is standing water and mud covering an approximately 1 foot by 3 foot area. Standing water may cause a disease hazard to the birds. Standing water must be removed from primary enclosures.

Correct by: 22-February-2024

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with facility representatives.

Additional Inspectors:

Darren Rausch, Veterinary Medical Officer

Prepared By: PAIGE JOHNSON

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:

09-FEB-2024

Received by Title: Facility Representative

Date:

09-FEB-2024



Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
23284	42-C-0223	001	CALKINS NATURE AREA	08-FEB-2024

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000002	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000003	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	WHITE-TAILED DEER
000001	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	RACCOON
000001	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	STRIPED SKUNK
000001	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	NORTHERN BOBWHITE
000003	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	WILD TURKEY
000004	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	RING-NECKED PHEASANT / COMMON PHEASANT
000001	<i>Strix varia</i>	BARRED OWL
000001	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	AMERICAN KESTREL
000001	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	GREAT HORNED OWL
000001	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	RED-TAILED HAWK
000004	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	GADWALL
000004	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	WOOD DUCK / CAROLINA DUCK
000006	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	MALLARD
000003	<i>Anas acuta</i>	NORTHERN PINTAIL
000001	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	CANADA GOOSE
000037	Total	