



## Inspection Report

Linvilla Orchards Inc.  
137 W KNOWLTON ROAD  
MEDIA, PA 19063

Customer ID: **2284**  
Certificate: **23-C-0401**  
Site: 001  
LINVILLA ORCHARDS, INC

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: 14-SEP-2023

### 2.40(a)(1) Repeat

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

The birds are not listed on the written program of veterinary care (PVC) for this facility. The facility contacted a veterinarian who agreed to be their attending veterinarian, but they have not yet visited the facility or developed a written PVC. Failure to include birds on the written PVC can result in a lack of veterinary guidance on the care of animals, adequate treatment, and consultation with the attending veterinarian when there are animal health and well-being problems. Licensee must contact the attending veterinarian and update the written program of veterinary care to include birds.

### 2.40(b)(2) Direct Repeat

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

At time of inspection the following animals were identified as needing veterinary care:

- Two turkey hens had significant feather loss on their wings and backs. These two hens were observed to be self plucking feathers on their backs.
- Light Braham hen had significant feather loss on her back.
- One small white rooster had feather loss on his neck and chest. One large red rooster in the same enclosure had significant feather loss on his neck, chest, and left wing.
- One brown hen had feather loss on her wings and back.
- One cream hen had feather loss on her wings and back, and one cream rooster had significant feather loss on his neck and chest.
- One grey hen had significant feather loss on her wings and back.
- Six chickens were housed in a "sick pen" in the middle row of bird pens. The avian caretaker was treating these birds for unspecified illnesses with oral oxytetracycline. One chicken was found dead in this enclosure during the inspection. The caretaker had not consulted with a veterinarian regarding the health problems observed in these birds or the treatments he was administering.

The written program of veterinary care on file does not include birds. There were no observation records for the above animals or treatments administered. The facility contacted a new attending veterinarian regarding the feather loss, but she has not visited the facility yet. The facility did not contact or consult with the veterinarian about the birds in the sick pen being treated with oxytetracycline.

Prepared By: ROBERT MARKMANN  
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

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Feather loss can be caused by many factors including: an aggressive rooster, overbreeding, molting, mites, parasites, bacteria or fungal infections, poor nutrition, stress, boredom, bullying, and feather pulling. Open red exposed skin can lead to more aggression from other birds in the enclosure resulting in injuries and death. Birds that appear sick can be due to a variety of health conditions that require consultation with the veterinarian for accurate diagnosis and treatment.

Licensee must establish and maintain a program of adequate veterinary care that includes the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries. The turkeys and chickens listed above must be examined and treated as directed by the attending veterinarian to prevent worsening of the conditions and unnecessary suffering. Additionally, the licensee must provide documentation of such examination and treatments to APHIS officials upon request.

**3.156**                      **Direct**                      **Repeat**

### Watering

The black water tub in the enclosure housing 4 hens contained dirt, debris, and algae adhering to the sides and bottom of the container. The inspector asked the avian caretaker to drain the tub and provide water in another container.

Failure to provide fresh, potable water, and keep receptacles clean can result in illness and death. Potable water must be provided in sufficient quantity to all birds housed at the facility. Water receptacles must be kept clean and sanitized in accordance with section 3.158, as often as necessary to prevent contamination. Licensee must provide potable water to all birds, keep water receptacles clean and sanitary to protect the health of the birds.

**3.158(a)(1)**                      **Repeat**

### Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

The green shelter in the middle row housing a mixture of 51 chickens had accumulations of excreta covering the metal roof. Excreta and food waste must be removed from enclosures as often as necessary to prevent excessive accumulations. Failure to clean accumulations of excreta and food waste can increase disease hazards, insects, pests, and odors. Licensee must ensure animal enclosures are kept clean to prevent accumulations of excreta and food waste.

**3.160(b)**                      **Direct**                      **Repeat**

### Compatibility and separation

Two turkeys and 6 chickens had significant feather loss. Feather loss can be caused by many factors as previously described under the veterinary care section 2.40(b)(2). There are no records of observations for any of these birds, treatment records, or record of any bird deaths. Birds are not currently on the written program of veterinary care and there was no documentation birds with feather loss were being treated.

The bird caretaker stated that the feather loss was due to the normal breeding season (May through August). Caretaker also stated that he was not currently saving the fertilized eggs. He attempted to protect hens with feather loss with saddle covers, but majority of the covers came off. Several chicken enclosures had more than one rooster and the turkey enclosure had two toms.

Birds may not be housed with other animals, including their own species, unless they are compatible, do not prevent access to food, water, or shelter areas, and are not hazardous to the health and well-being of each other. Licensee must

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ensure that birds are compatible and are separated when there are injuries, illness, health concerns, overly aggressive birds, or overbreeding. A new attending veterinarian has been consulted about the feather loss, but she had not visited the facility yet to do an evaluation.

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

Additional Inspectors:

CHRISTINA RADZAI, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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### Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
2284	23-C-0401	001	LINVILLA ORCHARDS, INC	14-SEP-2023

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000007	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000006	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000007	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	WHITE-TAILED DEER
000009	<i>Meleagris gallopavo domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC TURKEY
000004	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	INDIAN PEAFOWL / COMMON PEAFOWL / PEAHEN / PEACOCK
000277	<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC CHICKEN (INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS / TURKIN / COCK / HEN / ROOSTER)
000024	<i>Anser anser domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC GOOSE
000016	<i>Anas platyrhynchos domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC DUCK INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000030	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	COMMON QUAIL / EUROPEAN QUAIL
000380	<b>Total</b>	