



Inspection Report

Deer Haven Mini Zoo
12312 Detour Rd
Keymar, MD 21757

Customer ID: **333385**
Certificate: **51-C-0111**
Site: 001
DEER HAVEN MINI ZOO

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 12-OCT-2016

2.40(a)(1) CRITICAL

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

***The licensee had no current program of veterinary care for any of the animals. The only PVC that could be found was one specific to hoofed stock last signed by the veterinarian on March 10, 2015. Complete, species appropriate, and up to date programs of veterinary care are essential for maintaining the health of the animals. An associate veterinarian of the Attending Veterinarian's clinic visited the facility to look at the most pressing veterinary care issues on the second day of the inspection. The veterinarian stated that he was primarily a large animal practitioner and had little interest in zoological species medicine. The veterinarian recommended that the licensee work with a veterinarian with experience in the species comprising the collection for animals other than hoofed stock. The facility must have an appropriate program of veterinary care for all species housed at the facility. Correct by November 15, 2016

2.40(b)(2) DIRECT

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

***The brown nosed coatimundi cited on the June 2016 inspection report appeared lethargic upon the first day of inspection and exhibited slightly labored breathing. When the licensee attempted to rouse the animal, it took only a few slow steps and would then lie back down in its enclosure. The animal appeared to have little interest in its surroundings and was poorly responsive to stimuli. While the coatimundi appeared much more responsive the second day, episodes such as the one described above may be indicative of disease. This animal must be assessed by a veterinarian experienced with the species as soon as possible in order to receive appropriate diagnosis and treatment. An associate veterinarian of the Attending Veterinarian's clinic visited the facility on the second day of inspection to evaluate the animal, and recommended further follow-up with a veterinarian knowledgeable with the species. The recommendation of the veterinarian must be followed as soon as possible.

***One arctic fox appears significantly thinner than its cage mate, and has what appears to be fecal staining on the fur of its hind quarters. The licensee stated that unlike the other fox, this animal has not grown in its new winter coat yet, but the combination of lower body condition at a time when the species normally gains weight, possible abnormal stool, and slower winter coat development may be indicative of poor health. This animal must be evaluated by the attending veterinarian in order to receive appropriate treatment and management. An associate

Prepared By: GLORIA MCFADDEN, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:
14-OCT-2016

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

Received by Title: OWNER

Date:
14-OCT-2016



Inspection Report

veterinarian of the Attending Veterinarian's clinic visited the facility on the second day of inspection to evaluate the animal, and recommended further follow-up with a veterinarian knowledgeable with the species. The recommendation of the veterinarian must be followed as soon as possible.

***The cougar is somewhat underweight, with ribs slightly visible. In addition the animal has a plantigrade (dropped hocks) stance on its front feet, a stiff gait, and appears to have an intermittent right front lameness while walking. These issues may be symptomatic of disease or management issues that can cause pain or distress to the animal. This cougar requires ongoing assessment by the attending veterinarian in order to receive appropriate diagnosis and treatment. The licensee informed the inspectors that the animal will be transferred to another facility in the near future. The animal must be promptly evaluated by the attending veterinarian or safely transferred to the receiving facility for evaluation and care. An associate veterinarian of the Attending Veterinarian's clinic visited the facility on the second day of inspection to evaluate the animal, and recommended further follow-up with a veterinarian knowledgeable with the species. The recommendation of the veterinarian must be followed as soon as possible.

All of the above must be corrected by October 28, 2016.

2.40(b)(2) CRITICAL

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

***The female Asiatic black bear was observed pacing in an abnormal behavior pattern. Pacing can be indicative of physical or psychological issues that may require medical treatment or habitat/husbandry modification. The bear was noted on inspection to be overweight and to have poor muscle tone (as seen when she stood on her hind legs). She also exhibits a marked angular deformity of her front feet, which turn sharply inward. The licensee stated the animal has had this deformity since she came to the facility. These issues may contribute to pain and reduced mobility, and must be evaluated by a veterinarian in order to provide appropriate treatment and management of the pacing, weight and mobility issues. The licensee informed the inspectors that the animal will be transferred to another facility in the near future. The animal must be promptly evaluated by the attending veterinarian or safely transferred to the receiving facility for evaluation and care.

***The bobcat exhibited abnormal pacing behavior in its enclosure. The animal paced very rapidly and continuously on the partial platform in the rafters of its enclosure. We observed the animal pacing nearly continuously for over 15 minutes, and this continued even when the licensee walked away from the enclosure and the inspectors moved out of the animal's line of sight. The bobcat remained in the rafters for the duration of the first day of inspection, and when asked the licensee stated that the bobcat rarely descended from that area, and primarily ventured down to ground level only to eat and drink. Abnormal behavior patterns can be indicative of physical or psychological issues that may require medical treatment or habitat/husbandry modification, and must be evaluated promptly by the attending veterinarian in order to receive appropriate treatment and management.

***The cage mate of the coatimundi cited under the direct NCI, exhibited abnormal pacing behavior in its enclosure.

Prepared By: GLORIA MCFADDEN, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:
14-OCT-2016

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

Received by Title: OWNER

Date:
14-OCT-2016



Inspection Report

It paced rapidly by the rear entrance of its enclosure almost continuously for over ten minutes of observation, and continued the behavior even when the inspectors and owner stepped away from the enclosure. Abnormal behavior patterns can be indicative of physical or psychological issues that may require medical treatment or habitat/husbandry modification, and must be evaluated promptly by the attending veterinarian in order to receive appropriate treatment and management.

All of the above must be corrected by November 11, 2016.

2.40(b)(3) CRITICAL REPEAT

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

***The licensee informed us that in April of 2016, a fallow deer doe was gored by a buck. The licensee described an abdominal wound with evisceration. The licensee did not seek veterinary attention for the doe, and stated that the wound appeared to close over. Approximately five days later he found the doe dead. This doe likely suffered extreme pain and distress over the five day period before its death. The licensee must promptly convey timely and accurate health information to the attending veterinarian so that appropriate medical care can be rendered and suffering can be alleviated.

2.75(b)(1) REPEAT

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

***The records of animals on hand are incomplete. There is no information on the birth of a fallow deer this past month, nor are the births of the zebu, highland calf, and cavies recorded. There are also no dates on disposition records. Records must be kept in accordance with the regulations of the AWA to ensure accurate information vital to managing animal inventories and husbandry. The licensee must keep complete and accurate exhibitor records.

2.131(a)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

On Thursday, October 6, 2016 the licensee was injured by the Asiatic black bear when attempting to feed it. The bear has been quarantined for a second time (the first time was due to the handling incident cited in the August 8, 2016 inspection report). The licensee required a hospital visit and follow up medical care. After the injury the licensee has had difficulty conducting routine husbandry tasks such as lifting the guillotine gate to allow the bear access to her den, and as a result she has been denied access to this portion of her enclosure.

On the second day of the inspection, inspectors observed the licensee feeding the cougar. The licensee, standing approximately one foot away from the primary enclosure, dropped the meat right next to a six to eight inch gap between the flooring and fencing, then pushed the meat into the enclosure by hand. The cougar lunged at the meat and snatched it away before the licensee could move out of the vicinity. Although there was no injury, this is an extremely dangerous practice and demonstrates insufficient knowledge of the behavior, speed, and strength of

Prepared By: GLORIA MCFADDEN, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:
14-OCT-2016

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

Received by Title: OWNER

Date:
14-OCT-2016



Inspection Report

cougars.

All licensees who maintain wild or exotic animals must demonstrate adequate experience and knowledge of the species they maintain in order to provide appropriate handling that minimizes distress, discomfort and potential harm. Correct by December 15, 2016.

2.131(c)(1) REPEAT

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

***A wood 2-rung plank fence has been constructed in front of the porcupine enclosure. Chain link fence is placed behind it to close the gaps between rungs. However, there chain link does not extend the full width of the plank fencing. This leaves space large enough between rungs that would allow the entry of unwanted persons and animals. The fence must be constructed in a manner that ensures the public and unwanted animals do not gain access to an area that will allow direct contact.

3.31(a)(2)

SANITATION.

Cleaning and Sanitation of Primary Enclosures

***A significant portion of the guinea pig enclosure underneath and around the sipper bottle contained wet bedding. Wet bedding can lead to discomfort. In addition, it can result in microbial growth in the bedding, predisposing animals to disease. For the comfort and health of the guinea pigs, animals in wet bedding shall be transferred to clean primary enclosures. Corrected at the time of inspection.

3.50(a)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Structural Strength

The boards used to partially block the 1X1 floor openings in the rabbit cages appear to be treated wood and particle board. The particle board has irregular edges that appear chewed. The boards could pose an ingestion or injury hazard to the animals. Outdoor housing facilities for rabbits must be structurally sound, maintained in good repair, and protect the rabbits from injury. Correct by November 15, 2016

3.50(d) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Waste disposal

Prepared By: GLORIA MCFADDEN, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:
14-OCT-2016

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

Received by Title: OWNER

Date:
14-OCT-2016



Inspection Report

***The enclosures housing three rabbits had an accumulation of fecal material under the raised cages. Accumulations of manure may pose a disease hazard for the animals. The accumulation must be removed for animal health and well-being.

3.53(a)(4) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

General

The floor of the rabbit cage has 1x1 inch openings. The feet of the chocolate satin rabbit housed in this cage can pass through easily. Wooden boards have been placed in the cage, however it does not cover the entire cage floor. The rabbit at times prefers to rest and walk on the slated floor. Primary enclosures must be constructed in a manner that protects the feet and legs from injury. The floor of the rabbit enclosure must be modified to prevent the feet of the rabbit from passing through.

3.81

ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

***The licensee could not produce a written plan for environmental enhancement. Such plans are necessary to ensure that non-human primates receive enrichment that is effective and address their species specific and individual needs. The facility must develop a comprehensive written enrichment plan for the lemurs under its care. Correct by November 15, 2016

3.82(a)

FEEDING.

***The container of monkey biscuits for the ring tailed lemurs had numerous red ants on and inside the container. Infested food may compromise nutritional quality and the pests may cause harm to the animals. Provided food must be clean, wholesome, and palatable. Corrected at the time of inspection.

3.125(a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Structural Strength

***The prairie dog enclosure has a mesh floor with approximately 1 inch by 1 inch diamond shaped openings. While there is straw bedding on much of the flooring, some areas are bare and the animals' feet could become entrapped in the openings. Modifications must be employed to prevent entrapment hazards and foot injuries to the prairie dogs.

***Bear enclosure (catch area and den): The bear enclosure is in need of repair, specifically the den and catch area. The gate for the catch area appears to be held together by chains and locks, although one side of the gate has metal hinge attachments at the top and bottom. The catch area latch is secured with a large metal clip that can be

Prepared By: GLORIA MCFADDEN, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:
14-OCT-2016

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

Received by Title: OWNER

Date:
14-OCT-2016



Inspection Report

easily opened by a person. An appropriate lock must be used to secure the gate to prevent unwanted entry of persons and the potential escape of the bear. The catch gate must be constructed in a manner that will contain the bear. The gate must have appropriate hinges installed to ensure the integrity of the gate to contain the bear.

***One side of the fence surrounding the den is held together with twine and the other side is not attached to any support pole. The fence must be structurally sound for the overall safety of the animal and public, and to prevent escape.

***The metal den is excessively rusty and holes are present in various areas where the den comes in contact with the ground. The holes in the den increases the risk of the bear being able to escape from this area and also allows for the entry of unwanted animals. The den must be replaced to ensure containment of the bear, to prevent the harborage of pests, and to provide shelter for the animal.

***The goat enclosure fencing has sharp points and loose fence posts that are easily moved by hand. This can result in injury or escape of the goats. The fence must be repaired for the safety of the animals.

***The squirrel cage has sharp points and gaps between the mesh sides and top. The licensee stated that on occasion he has found wild squirrels sharing the enclosure with the regulated animals. These issues may result in escape, injury or disease transmission. The squirrel cage must be repaired to prevent escape or access by wild animals.

***The Fallow deer enclosure has large gaps at the bottom of the fencing that may predispose to entanglement, injury or escape. The enclosure must be repaired for the safety of the animals.

***The zebu enclosure has large gaps at the bottom of the fencing that may predispose to entanglement, injury or escape. The enclosure must be repaired for the safety of the animals.

***A Jacob's sheep enclosure containing six sheep has loose fencing held together by twine. This may predispose to entanglement, injury or escape. The enclosure must be repaired for the safety of the animals.

3.125(c)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Storage

***One open forty pound bag of dry dog food was stored in the licensee's SUV. Another open forty pound bag of dry dog food was stored on the floor by the meat freezer and the kibble was damp and deteriorated. Improper storage can result in unwholesome food that can cause dietary deficiencies and foodborne illnesses. Compromised food must be discarded and all wholesome food must be appropriately stored to protect against deterioration, contamination and molding. Correct from this day forward.

3.125(d)

REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Waste Disposal

The squirrel cage has an excessive amount of sunflower seed and peanut hulls, and other food wastes in the feed

Prepared By: GLORIA MCFADDEN, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:
14-OCT-2016

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

Received by Title: OWNER

Date:
14-OCT-2016



Inspection Report

trough and at the bottom of the cage. The waste also extends outside of the squirrel cage.

Excess waste can become an attractant to pests and must be cleaned on a frequent basis. Animal and food wastes must be removed from cages and disposed of away from animal enclosures. Wastes should be removed and disposed of in a designated area immediately and in accordance with county and state laws.

3.127(b) DIRECT REPEAT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

Shelter from Inclement Weather

***The bear repeatedly went to stand or lie next to its den after feeding, but was locked out of the den area. The owner is injured and cannot lift the guillotine gate without assistance because it is in disrepair. The enclosure must reliably provide den access for this species, which uses dens in its natural habitat. In addition, the den design is inappropriate. The metal pipe construction does not possess sufficient insulating properties for this tropical species, and the lack of bedding exacerbates this issue. Bedding provides a soft substrate as well as insulation, and is particularly important for bears because of their motivation to build nests and line dens. Failure to provide appropriately furnished dens may result in frustration of motivated behavior, and inability to behaviorally thermoregulate. The bear must have access to an appropriately designed den and bedding that meets its species specific needs. This was corrected on the second day of inspection, but a long term and effective method of correction will be required in the future.

***The pasture containing three Painted sheep has only one calf hutch for shelter, which cannot accommodate all three sheep at the same time.

***The arctic fox enclosure has one shelter which is not large enough to house both foxes at the same time. Lack of adequate access to shelter can cause adverse effects from exposure to detrimental weather conditions. Appropriate shelters with enough space to house all animals within the enclosures must be provided.

***The fallow deer enclosure has only two-sided shelters that cannot adequately protect from wind or precipitation. In addition, there are holes and sharp edges in the shelter divider.

***The mouflon shelter has only two sides, and cannot adequately protect from wind or precipitation. In addition, the shelter has gaps and loose boards.

Failure to protect animals from detrimental weather conditions can negatively impact their health and ability to fight disease. Appropriately constructed shelters must be provided.

***The cougar has no bedding in its den. Bedding provides a soft substrate as well as insulation and is particularly important for this animal since it is slightly underweight and has mobility issues. Soft bedding helps thinner animals stay warm in colder weather, and can help reduce discomfort associated with mobility issues. An appropriate type and amount of bedding must be provided in the cougar den.

Prepared By: GLORIA MCFADDEN, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:
14-OCT-2016

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

Received by Title: OWNER

Date:
14-OCT-2016



Inspection Report

***The raccoon has no bedding in its den. Bedding provides a soft substrate, as well as insulation in colder weather. An appropriate type and amount of bedding must be provided for the raccoon.

3.127(d) CRITICAL REPEAT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

Perimeter Fence

Bear Perimeter Fence: The perimeter fence around the bear enclosure was damaged from a fallen tree. Several sections of the chain link fence is sagging to the point that the structural strength of the fence is compromised. Several sections of chain link fence are detached from the top support pole. The top support pole is not continuous around the top of the perimeter fence; some section are missing. The one section of the right half of the enclosure is constructed of a double layer of chain link fence. The two layers are detached from each other. The strength of this section is compromised. There is also a 3" gap between the perimeter fence support pole and gate where a person could fit a hand through, allowing inappropriate access to the bear. Gaps and damage to perimeter fencing may result in failure to prevent the entry of unauthorized persons and unwanted animals. The perimeter fence must be repaired to restore its functional integrity.

3.128

SPACE REQUIREMENTS.

***The Patagonian cavy cited on the June 2016 inspection report was rechecked and appears to be continuing to heal without incident. No fighting was observed during this inspection, but cavies were noted to chase each other in the enclosure. There are no visual barriers and there is insufficient space to allow animals to remove themselves from unwanted social contact. This results in stress for the animals. Enclosures must be designed to permit normal social and postural adjustments for the species in question. Correct by December 15, 2016

***The Arctic foxes appeared hyper vigilant, agitated, and paced nearly continuously when we approached the enclosure. The enclosure has one igloo style shelter that cannot fit both animals comfortably at the same time, and there are no visual barriers that allow them to remove themselves from view, which is a social behavior for foxes. Normal postural behaviors for foxes include a motivation to dig, create dens and jump onto elevated areas. Inability to engage in highly motivated behaviors such as hiding and digging results in stress to the animals. This enclosure is on a concrete slab and does not provide these normal social and postural adjustments for the species in question. Suitable dens, visual barriers, and provisions for safe digging must be provided. Correct by December 15, 2016

***The enclosure for the bear is a corn crib on a concrete slab and this bear exhibits behavioral and orthopedic abnormalities. Asiatic black bears are biologically designed to be smaller and slimmer to have the mobility to climb

Prepared By: GLORIA MCFADDEN, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:
14-OCT-2016

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

Received by Title: OWNER

Date:
14-OCT-2016



Inspection Report

trees, so excess weight on this species of bear can cause additional health and behavioral issues. The bear enclosure has insufficient space and furnishings (such as climbing structures, and a water feature suitable for swimming) to promote exercise. In addition, the substrate is concrete flooring, which can exacerbate mobility issues and does not allow for digging, an important normal postural adjustment for bears. In light of the bear's behavior, weight issues and front limb angular deformities, the amount of space, furnishings, and the substrate are not appropriate for this bear. The licensee must consult with the attending veterinarian to provide an enclosure design that facilitates normal social and postural adjustments appropriate for the individual bear's medical needs. The licensee informed the inspectors that the animal will be transferred to another facility in the near future. The animal must be promptly evaluated by the attending veterinarian or safely transferred before the correction date. Correct by December 15, 2016

3.129(a)

FEEDING.

***According to the licensee, the diet for the cougar includes deer carcasses, hamburger, whole store bought turkeys, and chicken leg quarters. The diet for the bobcat consists of consists of raw chicken, turkey and deer meat with some bones. Neither felid is receiving whole carcasses on a regular basis and the licensee stated that the meat is not supplemented. The diet as stated may result in nutritional issues including, but not limited to amino acid deficiencies, calcium deficiencies, calcium/phosphorus imbalances, and vitamin deficiencies. The diet should be evaluated by the attending veterinarian, preferably with consultation from a nutritionist. Correct by November 15, 2016

On the second day of the inspection we observed the cougar being fed chicken parts. The animal rapidly ate the food and when it was finished it licked the concrete flooring where the food had been. An associate veterinarian of the Attending Veterinarian's clinic observed the animal and recommended feeding to satiety. Food must be offered in appropriate quantities as per the veterinarian's recommendation. Correct by November 15, 2016

***The diet for the bear includes dog food, fruit, and corn. The bear appeared very agitated and hungry when the licensee offered food, and inspectors observed the bear finishing all the scattered dog kibble within a few minutes. Bears require a large variety of foods, and in the winter they should have a seasonally appropriate diet and be allowed to feed to satiety, as per their normal seasonal metabolic requirements. Consult with the attending veterinarian on an appropriate weight reduction program that takes into account the bears seasonal nutritional needs. The licensee informed the inspectors that the animal will be transferred to another facility in the near future. The animal must have its diet evaluated by the attending veterinarian (preferably in consultation with a nutritionist) or safely transferred before the correction date for diet evaluation. Correct by November 15, 2016

***According to the licensee, the diet for the Patagonian caviids is approximately 90% rabbit pellets, with about 10 to 15% orchard grass/clover mix hay. Fresh fruits and vegetables are provided only sporadically. Caviids require vitamin C in their diet, and insufficient amounts may result in deficiency and disease. In lieu of a vitamin C

Prepared By: GLORIA MCFADDEN, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:
14-OCT-2016

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

Received by Title: OWNER

Date:
14-OCT-2016



Inspection Report

supplemented pelleted diet, these animals require appropriate types and amounts of fresh fruits, vegetables or another effective method of supplementation to meet this nutritional need. The animal must have its diet evaluated by the Attending Veterinarian. Correct by November 15, 2016

***The potbellied pig was fed chow directly on the enclosure floor, which was contaminated with damp straw mixed with feces and urine. Contaminated food may compromise health and lead to disease. Provided food must be clean, wholesome and palatable. Correct by October 14, 2016

3.130

WATERING.

The bear's water receptacle had about one half inch of water at the bottom of the approximately 2 foot by 1 foot by six inch pan. We observed the bear visiting the water receptacle a few times but it did not appear to drink. When the water receptacle was refilled the bear promptly went to drink. Insufficient fresh potable water may result in dehydration. Water must be provided as often as necessary for the health and comfort of the animal. Corrected at the time of inspection.

3.131(a) REPEAT

SANITATION.

Cleaning of Enclosures

***The bear enclosure contained several piles of fecal waste and puddles of urine.

***The Patagonian cavy enclosure contained numerous fecal pellets.

***The potbellied pig enclosure contained damp straw mixed with feces and urine.

***The Cape porcupine shelter contained damp, dirty straw bedding.

***The cougar's bathing receptacle contained greenish water filled with debris.

Exposure to excessive amounts of feces and urine, soiled bedding and dirty water may pose a disease hazard to the animals. Enclosures must be cleaned as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals with excreta, minimize disease hazards and reduce odors.

3.131(c) REPEAT

SANITATION.

Housekeeping

***There is pokeweed in and around the zebu enclosure, and also scattered in other areas of the facility. Pokeweed is poisonous to livestock. The pokeweed must be removed for the safety of the animals.

***The old coatimundi enclosure (no animals present) is in disrepair and has not been cleaned of old bedding and empty feed bags. Empty dirty enclosures can become living areas for pests and need to be cleaned in a timely

Prepared By: GLORIA MCFADDEN, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:
14-OCT-2016

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

Received by Title: OWNER

Date:
14-OCT-2016



Inspection Report

manner to promote health and well-being of the animals.

***The rhea shelter (side adjacent to sheep enclosure) has metal that is bent upward, exposing a sharp edge. The sharp edge is accessible to the sheep in the adjacent enclosure and could cause injury. The sharp edges from the siding must be removed to prevent injury to the sheep.

3.131(d) REPEAT

SANITATION.

Pest Control

Numerous rat holes were observed around the bear enclosure in the area of the den, the prairie dog enclosure, cavy enclosure, cape porcupine enclosure, and pheasant enclosures. Rats are known to carry various disease hazards and a safe and effective pest control program is required for animal health. Additional measures to prevent harborage, i.e. filling in holes to prevent recolonization, must be implement to ensure an effective means of controlling the rodent population.

3.132 REPEAT

EMPLOYEES.

***There are currently 55 mammals and several non-regulated animals housed at the facility. Based upon the number animals and non-complaint items related to cleaning, sanitation, waste disposal, maintenance, and veterinary care there is an insufficient number of employees to adequately perform all of the husbandry responsibilities of the facility on a daily basis. There must be a sufficient number of trained employees to carry out the day to day husbandry duties and maintenance or the property and enclosures. Additional personnel is needed to ensure that cleaning, animal observations, maintenance tasks, and pest control duties are performed at professionally acceptable level for the current number of animals housed at the facility.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the undersigned VMO, Dr. Nicolette Petervary, Animal Care Specialist, and the licensee.

The incident involving a Patagonian cavy death and gunshot euthanasia of a doe are under review.

Additional Inspectors

Petervary Nicolette, National Animal Care Specialist

Prepared By: GLORIA MCFADDEN, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:
14-OCT-2016

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

Received by Title: OWNER

Date:
14-OCT-2016



Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
333385	51-C-0111	001	DEER HAVEN MINI ZOO	12-OCT-16

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000004	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>	ZEBU
000003	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000002	<i>Cavia porcellus</i>	DOMESTIC GUINEA PIG
000002	<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG
000006	<i>Dama dama</i>	FALLOW DEER
000006	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>	PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA
000001	<i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i>	CAPE PORCUPINE
000003	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA
000002	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000001	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT
000001	<i>Nasua narica</i>	WHITE-NOSED COATI
000002	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	BROWN-NOSED COATI
000003	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	DOMESTIC RABBIT / EUROPEAN RABBIT
000013	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000001	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	RACCOON
000001	<i>Puma concolor</i>	PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION / COUGAR
000002	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	EASTERN GREY SQUIRREL
000001	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000001	<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>	ASIATIC BLACK BEAR
000002	<i>Vulpes lagopus</i>	ARCTIC FOX
000057	Total	