



Inspection Report

City Of Clay Center
Post Office Box 37
Clay Center, KS 67432

Customer ID: **4099**
Certificate: **48-C-0017**
Site: 001
City of Clay Center

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 03-APR-2014

2.40(b)(2) DIRECT

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

The male coati cannot use his hind legs to stand or walk. During the inspection, the animal appeared reluctant to move unless the Director moved him. He also has hair loss and scab-like lesions on the left hip area. This animal also has a thin body condition. The male coati became ill in December 2013. The staff found him outside in his enclosure not acting normally. He was evaluated by the attending veterinarian on 5 December 2013 for this problem and was given fluids and antibiotics for suspected frostbite. The facility has kept the coati in an enclosure in the office building since that time where they have been trying to strengthen his rear legs and encourage him to eat. They believe the right leg has started to improve. The zoo director states that the coati doesn't consistently well. They know that there is one type of dog food he will eat readily but they ran out of that food about 1.5 weeks ago and have not gotten more. The Director states that they talked to the attending veterinarian a week after the initial evaluation and they continue to give him occasional verbal updates. The attending veterinarian has not reevaluated this coati since the initial visit in December. Regular veterinary evaluation and care, including when medical problems do not resolve, are essential for the health and well-being of the animals. The facility must have this animal examined by a licensed veterinarian by close of business on 5 April 2014 in order to ensure that an accurate diagnosis is obtained and that an appropriate treatment plan is developed and followed. The licensee must document the outcome of this consultation and make it available to the inspector upon request.

2.131(c)(1)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

During the last year the facility has added two new young white-tailed deer to the deer enclosure. These two young deer are very outgoing and seek out attention at the enclosure fence. They were observed during the inspection to come to the fence and try to reach and nibble anything accessible to them. There are no additional public barriers or sufficient distance to keep the public from having contact with these deer. The Zoo Director states that he knows that the public often tries to feed them through the fence. He states that he always comes out when he sees this happen but he is not at the zoo or available during all public hours. Sufficient public barriers provide sufficient distance between the public and the animals to ensure safety to both. In this case the young deer are seeking out attention from the public which puts them at risk of ingesting things that could cause them harm. The facility must ensure sufficient distance and/or barriers are in place so as to protect both the viewing public and the animals. To

Prepared By: MARGARET SHAVER, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:
03-APR-2014

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6034

Received by Title: ZOO DIRECTOR

Date:
03-APR-2014



Inspection Report

be corrected 3 June 2014.

3.81

ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

The facility has an environmental enhancement plan for nonhuman primates but they are not following the plan. The plan outlines different activities or objects for them to interact with each day. Instead of these approved and prescribed activities, the facility is currently changing toys/balls hanging in the enclosure weekly and offering seeds and nuts on occasion (mostly when the weather is nice according to the Director). They are also offering a food dispensing toy about every week. Environmental enhancement plans are part of the overall plan to promote psychological well-being in nonhuman primates. The facility must develop, document, and follow an appropriate plan for environmental enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being for the nonhuman primates. The plan must be in accordance with the currently accepted professional standards as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides, and as directed by the attending veterinarian. This plan must be made available to APHIS upon request. To be corrected by 3 May 2014.

The inspection and exit interview were conducted with the Zoo Director.

Additional Inspectors

Lundy Kendall, Animal Care Inspector

Prepared By: MARGARET SHAVER, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:
03-APR-2014

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6034

Received by Title: ZOO DIRECTOR

Date:
03-APR-2014



Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
4099	48-C-0017	001	City of Clay Center	03-APR-14
Count	Scientific Name	Common Name		
000004	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	DOG ADULT		
000003	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT		
000002	<i>Cervus nippon</i>	SIKA DEER		
000004	<i>Felis silvestris catus</i>	CAT ADULT		
000001	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT		
000004	<i>Macaca fuscata</i>	JAPANESE MACAQUE *MALE		
000001	<i>Marmota monax</i>	GROUNDHOG / WOODCHUCK		
000002	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	HAZEL DORMOUSE		
000002	<i>Nasua narica</i>	WHITE-NOSED COATI		
000004	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	WHITE-TAILED DEER		
000005	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	EUROPEAN RABBIT		
000001	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	LEOPARD		
000001	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	RACCOON		
000001	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG		
000003	<i>Tamias senex</i>	SHADOW CHIPMUNK		
000002	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	AMERICAN RED SQUIRREL		
000001	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR		
000001	<i>Vulpes lagopus</i>	ARCTIC FOX		
000002	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)		
000044	Total			