



## Inspection Report

Clinton Wolston III  
5050 F M 517  
Alvin, TX 77511

Customer ID: **4870**  
Certificate: **74-C-0153**  
Site: 001  
CLINTON WOLSTON III

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: 28-FEB-2018

### 2.40(b)(2) DIRECT REPEAT

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

At least 5 goats and 2 pigs in the petting zoo area had excessive hoof growth.

A mature Aoudad ram continues to be unable to use either front foot/leg in a normal manner when walking and the front hooves appear to be overgrown. There was another Aoudad located beside the entrance road that had an overgrown hoof on the left hind foot. The hoof was beginning to curl upward. This Aoudad had a slight limp on the left hind leg. The attending veterinarian has not examined either of the Aoudads in at least two months. Abnormal postures and gaits can indicate a serious, painful problem with the feet.

A Male Pere David's Deer had a front hoof that appeared to be twisted approximately 90 degrees outward from the other three hooves. The affected hoof was overgrown and pointing skyward. There appeared to be a significant buildup of brown wet organic matter on the hoof that made it impossible to see the foot or most of the hoof. The owner stated that the animal was injured approximately three years ago.

A Gaur standing beside the Rhino enclosure stopped in front of the inspectors and lifted its tail. It proceeded to evacuate a watery brown fluid from its rectum for several seconds before walking on. When asked, the owner stated that he was unaware of any of the Gaur having diarrhea.

A ten year old Watusi named Goliath was observed to be noticeably thinner than it had been on the prior inspection. Several ribs and its hip bone was prominent through its flesh and it had a slight but noticeable tilt in its head. The owner stated that he had given the animal several dewormers and that the attending veterinarian had not been made aware of the situation

The attending veterinarian must be made aware of changes in animals health in order to adequately treat them. The licensee must have the above listed animals assessed by the attending veterinarian and a written plan of treatment or diagnosis must be created and followed.

### 2.40(b)(3) CRITICAL REPEAT

Prepared By: COX BRENTON, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:  
01-MAR-2018

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6021

Received by Title: OWNER

Date:  
01-MAR-2018



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

According to the licensee the following animal deaths have occurred since the last inspection:

A male kangaroo, a female giraffe, two eland, and one lemur. In these cases, the animals died suddenly and unexpectedly. The attending veterinarian was not notified of these, nor was a necropsy performed to determine the cause of death.

Since the last inspection, a watusi became lethargic and began having trouble standing. Over the course of three days, the animal deteriorated, became unable to stand and eventually died. The attending veterinarian was not notified throughout this three day period nor was a cause of death determined.

The attending veterinarian was not notified about any of these animal deaths, nor does the licensee know how the animals died. Without appropriate methods to diagnose and treat injuries and illness, animal conditions may worsen or in this case, the animals condition may become fatal. Animals must have access to adequate veterinary care as prescribed in the formal arrangements.

### 2.75(b)(1) REPEAT

#### RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

Six Llamas were recently given to the licensee. Two Jacobs Four Horned Sheep were also brought on to the facility grounds and placed on exhibit. However, no record of acquisition, or any other written documents stating where these animals or any other animal at the facility came from, could be presented to the inspectors.

At least seven animals have expired since the last inspection. However, no documentation or dates could be presented.

A written inventory of animals on hand has not been updated to reflect animal births, deaths, or new animals at the facility in at least two months.

Records of animals on hand, acquisition, disposition, and transportation of all animals that come, go or reside in the facility grounds is essential and necessary in order to properly track the animals whereabouts at any given time. The licensee must develop a record of all mammals exhibited on the facility grounds and ensure that it is kept up to date as needed when animals are born, expire, or are bought, sold or otherwise transferred on or off of the facility grounds.

### 2.131(c)(1) REPEAT

#### HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

There are no barrier fences for the two Pagonian Cavy.

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There are no barrier fences for two adult Giraffes and one adolescent Giraffe housed directly next to the petting zoo area, which also does not have an attendant present.

This facility does not have an effective barrier that prevents the public from reaching some animals. During public exhibition, any animal must be handled with sufficient distance and/or barriers between the animal and the general viewing public so as to assure the safety of animals and the public.

### 2.131(d)(2) REPEAT

#### HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

No attendants were present in the following areas in which the public could have access to animals: Giraffes, Patagonian Cavies, goats, pigs, sheep. With out an adequate number of employees, there is a significant health and safety risk for both the animals and public. The licensee must ensure that areas with public access be attended by an adequate number of knowledgeable employees or have adequate barriers to ensure that the animals remain secured and unmolested in their enclosures.

### 3.125(a) REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The facility grounds are surrounded by a barrier made up of a mixture of a thick density steel type fencing, what the licensee called pig wire, and cattle panels. In multiple areas throughout the facility, sections of this fencing were excessively rusted, corroded to the point that there were small gaps noticed in some areas, and damage causing sharp and twisted points in the fencing.

In the Giraffe enclosure, the fencing is significantly bent and loose. Damage to the fencing was causing sharp and rusted points to be exposed.

The American Buffalo enclosure contained several areas of fencing that were excessively rusted or damaged, exposing bunched up and/or sharp points.

The hay barn, which also has a shelter built out of each side of the barn, contained walls that were excessively rusted. Some panels on the back walls were separating and folding out, causing sharp surfaces near feeding troughs. Sharp, rusted nail heads were observed in this same area, near feeding troughs. One section of the wall had recently collapsed.

The enclosure containing a Watusi and two cows contained sections of damaged and rusted fencing.

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The enclosure containing two muntjac contained sections of damage and excessive rust.

The Kangaroo enclosure contained areas of excessive rust and damage causing sharp points to be exposed. The same enclosure was covered over with mesh fencing that was in place with several pieces of twisted wire. These caused multiple sharp metal pieces several inches long to point inside the enclosure.

A large enclosure containing white tailed deer was in disrepair, and the fencing was separating from the supporting posts in some areas.

An enclosure containing two Jacob's Four Horned Sheep was in disrepair, and the fencing was loose in some areas. The fence between the Jacob Sheep and the nursery goats was leaning toward the nursery goat enclosure. A wire panel had been placed against that fence on the opposite end from the barn. The wire panel was detached from the post leaving a gap in which the Jacob Sheep could be injured or become entrapped.

The petting zoo area containing sheep, goats and pigs was in disrepair. Fencing was rusted and damaged in some places, and several long nails were sticking out of wooden boards making up the bottom of the fence.

A fence directly in front of the Gaur barn was bent and damaged.

Fencing and shelters in disrepair can cause animals within to become injured and poses hazards including but not limited to injury, animals escaping or unwanted animals entering enclosures. The licensee must repair, replace, or discontinue using these areas to enclose animals.

### **3.125(d) REPEAT**

#### **FACILITIES, GENERAL.**

In several areas throughout the complex, there were areas in excess of ten feet wide and up to several feet thick of what appeared to be excreta and used hay. Recent and fresh hay had been placed on top of these areas, and Animals were observed feeding and climbing on the hay.

Excreta, rubbish, and used bedding that is not properly disposed of in a timely manner can soil the animals, and attract insects and vermin to the area. Areas within the complex must remain clean and free of excess waste.

### **3.127(d) REPEAT**

#### **FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.**

The entire facility ground is surrounded by a perimeter fence. However, a majority of the hoofstock animals have free range access within the complex and are not enclosed in any type of pen causing the complex fence to act as a large single enclosure without any sort of perimeter fence or secondary containment. The entrance and exit to the

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facility contain large drive through gates that remain open when the facility is open. There are no attendants in place to keep animals from escaping the facility grounds through this manner. There are cattle guards on the road in several sections of the park which the owner has stated the animals will not cross. However, on at least one occasion, hooved animals were seen jumping over one of these cattle guards.

The licensee has stated that the perimeter fence is approximately 7.5 feet tall. One rhinoceros at the facility requires a perimeter fence at least 8 feet fall.

An appropriate perimeter fence is required to prevent public contact with the animals and to serve as secondary containment. Perimeter fences less than 6 feet high or less than 8 feet high for dangerous animals, such as the rhinoceros, must be approved in writing by the Administrator. However, this facility does not have a variance in place.

### 3.129(b) REPEAT

#### FEEDING.

The Javalina enclosure contained animal feed and vegetables that appeared to have been dropped onto the ground inside the enclosure instead of being placed into a sanitized receptacle. Contamination of food by animal waste, insects or vermin can cause animals who ingest it to become ill. Food must be given to animals in sanitized receptacles.

In the area directly surrounding the food receptacle for the Jacob's Four Horned Sheep, there was deteriorated food pellets on the ground that were covered in whitish grey mold.

Animal excreta was observed in the feeding receptacle of the white tailed deer enclosure.

### 3.130 REPEAT

#### WATERING.

The following areas contained watering receptacles that were discolored, and contained green, organic material inside: Jacobs four horned sheep, Muntjac, Wallaby, goats, and a large receptacle beside the hay barn. The Jacobs water receptacle contained a multitude of insects inside the water.

Animals are susceptible to parasites and can become ill from contaminated or unclean water. Animals must be provided clean fresh water in sanitized receptacles.

### 3.132 REPEAT

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### EMPLOYEES.

The licensee has one less employee than he did at prior inspections. The licensee stated that he has problems getting the employees that he does have to do adequate work. Based on the number of noncompliances, animals observed with health abnormalities, and animal deaths since the prior inspection, the facility does not have an adequate number of trained and knowledgeable employees to conduct adequate husbandry practices. Without an adequate number of employees, the facility can fall into disrepair, animals with health problems may go unnoticed and there is a health and safety risk to the public. The licensee must gain a sufficient number of adequately trained employees, supervised by a person or persons with a background in animal care.

This inspection was conducted with site owner on 2/28/2018.

Exit interview was conducted with site owner on 2/29/2018.

### Additional Inspectors

Hicks Beverly, Animal Care Inspector

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## Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
4870	74-C-0153	001	CLINTON WOLSTON I I I	28-FEB-18

  

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000009	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	BARBARY SHEEP
000009	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>	BLACKBUCK
000001	<i>Axis porcinus</i>	HOG DEER
000002	<i>Bison bison</i>	AMERICAN BISON
000002	<i>Bos frontalis</i>	GAYAL/GAUR
000002	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>	ZEBU
000006	<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000009	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>	NILGAI
000004	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	ASIATIC WATER BUFFALO
000003	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000013	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000002	<i>Catagonus wagneri</i>	CHACOAN PECCARY
000001	<i>Ceratotherium simum</i>	WHITE RHINOCEROS
000003	<i>Cervus elaphus canadensis</i>	ELK
000027	<i>Cervus nippon</i>	SIKA DEER
000010	<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>	BRINDLED WILDEBEEST
000003	<i>Dama dama</i>	FALLOW DEER
000002	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>	PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA
000010	<i>Elaphurus davidianus</i>	PERE DAVID'S DEER
000005	<i>Equus quagga</i>	BURCHELL'S / GRANT'S / CHAPMAN'S / PLAINS ZEBRA
000003	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	GIRAFFE
000003	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i>	COMMON WATERBUCK
000003	<i>Kobus leche</i>	RED LECHWE / SOUTHERN LECHWE
000006	<i>Lama glama</i>	LLAMA
000006	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000002	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	REEVE'S MUNTJAC
000001	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	BENNETT'S WALLABY / RED-NECKED WALLABY
000007	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	WHITE-TAILED DEER
000004	<i>Oryx dammah</i>	SCIMITAR-HORNED ORYX
000003	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO
000002	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000018	<i>Rucervus duvaucelii</i>	BARASINGHA / SWAMP DEER
000002	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000005	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	COMMON ELAND
000003	<i>Tragelaphus spekii</i>	SITATUNGA
<b>000191</b>	<b>Total</b>	