



Inspection Report

Carousel Properties LLC
4931 Center Hill Church Road
Loganville, GA 30052

Customer ID: **3166**

Certificate:

Site: 001

Carousel Properties LLC

Type: RE-LICENSE INSPECTION

Date: 18-SEP-2024

2.40(a)(1)

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

The facility does not have an adequate written program of veterinary care for their animals. It lacks details on the species covered, vaccines or preventative care programs, emergency care, and euthanasia drugs to be used, if required. Lack of detail in the written program of veterinary care can lead to lack of adequate veterinary care for the animals. The written program of veterinary care needs to contain enough detail to ensure that facility personnel clearly understand the veterinarian's directions to ensure that proper adequate veterinary care is provided. The facility shall, with their attending veterinarian, complete a written program of veterinary care that includes all aspects of veterinary care needed for the animals at the facility.

2.40(b)(3)

Critical

Repeat

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

At the time of inspection, some animals had medical conditions that were not identified by the licensee while others were, but the veterinarian was not notified in a timely matter.

The following animals have veterinary care issues that the licensee had not noticed:

- A brown chicken had no feathers on his tail or on his bottom area beneath the tail, around the vent. The exposed skin there was reddened, thickened, macerated and covered with thick cakey whitish-gray material. There was a pungent decaying smell that surrounded the chicken.
- A tan and white chicken was seen with some missing tail feathers. The feathers in the area beneath the tail, surrounding the vent and extending down between her legs, had completely been picked off. The skin underneath appeared reddened and thickened. The chicken was seen many times picking at the feathers in that area.
- A black and white piglet, in a stall containing 2 nursing females, had a moderately swollen and reddened left eye that was mostly closed. Some slightly thick and whitish discharge could be seen between the eyelids.

The following animals had veterinary care issues that the licensee noticed but the attending veterinarian had not been notified in a timely manner:

- Peaches, a young adult sloth, began not eating well in June 2024 per the licensee and instead of contacting the attending veterinarian, other sloth owners were consulted for assistance. Per the veterinarian, only when Peaches was not eating for three weeks with no urination or defecation for two weeks, was he consulted. The sloth did not recover and

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died less than two months later.

- A tan and white rabbit was seen with an abnormal right eye. The eye was not fully opened with a swollen bottom eyelid. The top lid was pinched upward. The fur surrounding the eye was damp. The licensee explained treating the eye but did not consult or receive guidance on care from a veterinarian.

Failure to promptly identify such conditions or to communicate abnormal findings with the veterinarian in a timely matter, delays appropriate treatment and causes undue pain/distress to the animals. Daily observation of all animals is necessary to assess their health and well-being. If any problems of animal health, behavior, or well-being are noted, they must be conveyed to the attending veterinarian in a timely and accurate manner to allow for appropriate diagnosis and treatment. The above listed animals need to be evaluated by a veterinarian for proper care.

2.75(b)(1)

Repeat

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

The current Record of Animals on hand (acquisition and disposition records) is not current or complete. Since the last inspection additional animals have been acquired (due to births at the facility) and more have been sold/disposed of without complete information provided. For example, only dates of disposition, without names or addresses of who acquired them, were provided for 2 rabbits, 6 goats, and an unknown amount of guinea pigs. Also, a ram was acquired with only a date recorded. Also, as cited previously, the birds still do not have complete acquisition records. Accurate and complete acquisition and disposition records are necessary to allow for medical and legal tracking of the animals. The licensee must develop and maintain records that accurately disclose the required acquisition and/or disposition information including the date, name, address, and USDA number, if applicable, of the person from whom each specific animal, or group of animals, was acquired from or disposed to. The records shall include any offspring born of any animal while in the licensee's possession.

2.126(c)

Repeat

Access and inspection of records and property; submission of itineraries.

A planned exhibition with overnight travel has not been sent to the Animal Care office with adequate notice. Upon arrival for this inspection, September 18, 2024, the licensee stated they would be transporting most of their inventory and traveling to McDonough, GA later that afternoon for a planned 5-day exhibition that included overnight stays. They were taking a capuchin, kangaroo, camel, zebu, ferrets, guinea pigs, alpacas, pigs, goats, rabbits, and birds (cockatoo, macaw, swan, turkey, chickens, geese, and ducks). Submission of a written itinerary is required in advance of any travel in order to allow USDA Animal Care to be able to track and inspect the animals regulated under the Animal Welfare Act and Regulations. The facility shall submit a written itinerary including all the required information to USDA Animal Care (email animalcare@usda.gov) at least two days in advance (or if the exhibitor accepts an engagement for which travel will begin with less than 48 hours' notice, the exhibitor shall notify Animal Care immediately) of any overnight travel for exhibition of any animal at any location other than the person's approved site.

2.131(a)

Critical

Handling of animals.

Per a facility representative, a sloth was acquired in February 2024 without prior experience or knowledge on how to care for the species. From the facility's description of husbandry care, the following deficiencies were identified:

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- For about 4 months, the sloth was not kept in a temperature and humidity-controlled enclosure but was instead allowed free roam, mainly choosing to perch on a jungle gym in the middle of the licensee's living room. The licensee did not understand until the veterinarian explained the importance of keeping the sloth within specific high temperature and humidity ranges. Per the veterinarian, the inadequate humidity likely contributed to the sloth's health problems and eventual death.
 - The licensee did not recognize the urgency of the sloth's condition and waited three weeks of the animal not eating much before consulting a veterinarian.
 - The sloth did not eat the primate biscuits, or the leafy green vegetables the facility provided. The facility did not understand that these two items should make up the vast majority of the sloth's diet and did not seek help or find alternate ways to feed these essential diet items.
 - The facility explained feeding many vegetable as well as fruit items with the seeds not knowing that seeds are hard to digest for sloths and may contribute to blockage.
- The lack of knowledge and experience with sloth care resulted in inadequate husbandry practices that likely contributed to the animal's medical condition and eventual death. All licensees who maintain wild or exotic animals must demonstrate adequate experience and knowledge of the species they maintain.

3.53(a)(1)

Repeat

Primary enclosures.

The following rabbit outdoor primary enclosures were in need of repair:

- In one enclosure housing six rabbits by the back gate, the rear wooden wall had two large holes where the rabbits had chewed through. One hole at the top of the enclosure was approximately 4 inches wide by 3 inches tall.
- In another enclosure housing eight rabbits, chicken wire was attached inside the wire portion at the front of the enclosure such that multiple sharp points, approximately 1/2 inch long, were pointing inward toward the rabbits approximately 4 to 6 in height.

A rabbit could injure themselves on the sharp points or their head and/or a body part could become caught in the one of the openings. The primary enclosures for rabbits must be maintained in good repair to protect the rabbits from injury, contain the animals, and restrict the entrance of other animals.

3.53(c)(2)

Primary enclosures.

Two outdoor rabbit enclosures had less than the minimum square footage for each rabbit. All affected rabbits were weaned, weighed under 4.4 pounds each, and thereby required 1.5 square feet per rabbit. The two affected enclosures were as follows:

- 1) 5 feet (length) x 2.17 feet (deep) resulting in 10.85 square feet available containing 10 rabbits but should have only had a maximum of seven rabbits (since otherwise 10 would require a total of 15 square feet).
- 2) 5 feet (length) x 2.33 feet (deep) resulting in 11.65 square feet available containing 8 rabbits when instead, per regulations, only 7 rabbits of this size should be confined in this enclosure.

Failing to provide adequate floor space for the rabbits could affect their comfort, health, and well-being. By not adhering to the minimum square footage, this can result in overcrowding, increased likelihood of stress, and disease transmission. Each rabbit housed in a primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum amount of floor space, exclusive of the space taken up by food and water receptacles. So, for rabbits weighing less than 4.4 pounds, at least 1.5 square feet should be provided per rabbit in accordance with the AWA.

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3.54(b)

Repeat

Feeding.

Food receptacles, long shallow metal pans, were placed on the wire floor of the primary enclosures which allowed for feces to collect in them and the rabbits were observed often sitting in them. Most of the food receptacles were contaminated with excreta. Contamination of feed by excreta can lead to the spread of disease and inappetence. All food receptacles shall be located as to minimize contamination by excreta.

3.55

Repeat

Watering.

During inspection, several outdoor primary enclosures of rabbits had no water available in their water bottles. The inspectors asked the licensee to provide water to the rabbits. An enclosure housing 10 rabbits drank water eagerly and continuously for over 10 minutes. Providing insufficient quantities of water can cause dehydration and discomfort in animals. The facility must provide potable water to the rabbits daily and as often as necessary to prevent health and comfort issues.

3.56(a)(1)

Repeat

Sanitation.

Ten outdoor rabbit enclosures, composed of wire mesh flooring and an attached wooden box shelter with a solid floor, are in need of cleaning. The edges of the wire enclosures are held together by a wooden frame that creates edges and shelf-like areas where feces and old feed accumulate. One enclosure that housed 10 rabbits had a strong ammonia smell when the lid from the wooden sheltered area was opened. The accumulation of feces, urine and dirty bedding can result in illness and discomfort, thus having the potential to negatively impact the well-being of the rabbits. Primary enclosures housing rabbits must be kept reasonably free of excreta and other debris by appropriate periodic cleaning.

3.75(c)(1)(i)

Housing facilities, general.

There was an excessive amount of rust on two metal rails at opposite sides on the bottom of the capuchin indoor enclosure. The capuchin could come into contact with the rusted metal which had thinned out significantly, was excessively pitted and flaking. The rust spanned the majority of both rails and affected the structural integrity of one causing it to sag in the middle, bowing downward. Rusted metal surfaces are not able to be cleaned and sanitized appropriately and eventually lose structural integrity with sharp and/or rough edges that may injure the animal. The facility shall ensure that the metal of the primary enclosure has surfaces that are in good repair and free of excessive rust.

3.81

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

There was no documented environmental enrichment plan for the singly house capuchin. A well-documented and complete plan covering environmental enrichment, social grouping provisions as well as special attention provided to singly housed individuals is extremely important to ensure the psychological well-being of non-human primates. The facility must develop, in accordance with the currently accepted professional standards, and as directed by the attending

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veterinarian, a documented plan for the environmental enrichment that addresses the social needs and special considerations of the singly housed capuchin.

3.81(c)(4)

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

The adult capuchin is currently singly housed within the licensee's house. The capuchin cannot see or hear non-human primates of his own or compatible species. The licensee does not have in place a specific enrichment plan addressing this abnormal status for the animal. Capuchins exist in social groups in nature. Without an adequate enrichment plan implemented to meet his social needs, the capuchin may experience psychological distress. The facility shall document and provide special attention regarding enhancement of the environment to promote psychological well-being for the singly housed capuchin in accordance with the instructions of their attending veterinarian.

3.125(a)

Repeat

Facilities, general.

Some areas in need of repair were identified in several outdoor enclosures:

- The metal fence containing the young camel was of insufficient strength and height. There were large gaps in some areas and the fence was crumpled/pushed down in others. The animals within the pasture were seen easily damaging the fence at the time of inspection. The fence was also only about 3.5 feet high which will not be sufficient to contain an adult camel that can be up to 6 feet in height.
- There were large gaps, about 1.5 feet in height, at the bottom of the metal fence located in the back of the pasture housing the llama, alpaca, zebu, cows and emus.
- The wooden roof above some of the stalls housing the pigs with their litters and a singly housed sheep were sagging/bowing inward and some had large holes.

Areas in disrepair such as these may affect the structural integrity of the structures and could result in animal injury. Housing facilities must be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to safely contain the animals.

3.127(b)

Facilities, outdoor.

The following outdoor enclosures did not provide adequate shelter as listed below:

- Pasture 1: contains a camel with one pine tree available as natural shelter. This single tree does not provide adequate protection from the wind, rain, or winter extremes.
- Pasture 2: contains a zebu, 2 cows, 1 llama, and 2 alpacas. This pasture has some pine trees and a few other deciduous trees in one area of the pasture, but they do not adequately protect all species from the wind, rain, or winter extremes.
- Three separate outdoor enclosures housing a total of 25 pigs only had one or two corners of the top of their enclosure covered in a tarp. Without sides and more of the enclosure covered, all the pigs are not able to escape the sun, rain, wind, or winter weather extremes.

Inadequate shelter from the sun, rain, cold, and other winter conditions could result in illness, as well as animal discomfort. Natural or artificial shelter appropriate to the local climatic conditions for the species concerned shall be provided for all animals kept outdoors to afford them protection and to prevent discomfort to such animals.

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3.127(d)

Facilities, outdoor.

There is no perimeter fence around the outdoor primary enclosure for a red kangaroo. The lack of an adequate perimeter fence presents a safety risk to the kangaroo in that there isn't an adequate secondary containment system to hold him if he escapes the primary enclosure or a sufficient barrier to keep other animals and unauthorized persons out. The facility must ensure that the kangaroo, when housed outdoors, is enclosed by a perimeter fence that can function as a secondary containment, is an effective barrier, continuous, 6 feet tall, and at least 3 feet in distance from the primary enclosures or obtain a variance approved in writing by the Administrator.

3.131(c)

Sanitation.

There is a build-up of dust and cobwebs hanging in several areas from the ceiling as well as the walls of the stalls housing the pigs and their litters. Failure to clean animal facilities regularly can affect animal health and well-being. The facility must maintain the premises by keeping it clean and in good repair in order to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices.

3.137(a)

Primary enclosures used to transport live animals.

Three ferrets were housed in a wire crate primary enclosure which, per a facility representative, was set up for imminent transportation. The following deficiencies were identified with this transport enclosure:

- This enclosure cannot safely contain the ferrets since the wire spacing could allow protrusion of body parts.
- The enclosure was not equipped with projection rims to prevent ventilation obstruction.
- There were no adequate handholds to ensure that the person handling the primary enclosure will not be in contact with the animals.

Failure to properly equip enclosures may result in animal injury during transportation. The facility must ensure enclosures are of adequate structural strength to safely contain the animals and are equipped with adequate projection rims as well as handholds.

3.137(e)

Primary enclosures used to transport live animals.

The traveling enclosure for the ferrets was not marked on top and on at least one side with the words "Live Animal" or "Wild Animal" and with markings to indicate the correct upright position of the enclosure. Lack of the markings, especially during emergency situations, may lead to improper handling of the enclosures and potential injury or discomfort of the animals. All enclosures must be marked on top and on one or more sides with the words "Live Animal" or "Wild Animal", whichever is appropriate, in letters not less than 2.5 centimeters (1 inch) in height, and with arrows or other markings to indicate the correct upright position of the container.

3.152(b)

Repeat

Facilities, outdoor

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The following outdoor enclosures did not provide adequate shelter as listed below:

- Pasture 2: contains two emus with some pine trees and a few other deciduous trees in one area of the pasture, but they do not adequately protect the emus from the wind, rain, or winter extremes.
- In the enclosure housing a golden pheasant, there is a roofed area (approximately 2 feet wide x 4 feet long) without adequate sides to provide an effective wind break.

Inadequate shelter from inclement weather may result in illness, discomfort, or distress to the birds, and may have a negative impact on their physical condition and well-being. All outdoor housing facilities for birds must provide enough shelter that is large enough to comfortably contain all the birds at one time and prevent their discomfort from direct sunlight, precipitation, or wind.

3.153(a)(1)(i)

Repeat

Primary enclosures.

The largest primary outdoor wire enclosure containing chickens, ducks, and geese still has an area of chicken wire that has not been secured down at the bottom of the enclosure. Sharp points along the length of this unsecured wire are pointing inward towards the enclosed birds. The sharp points are approximately ½ to 1 inch long, about 2 inches off the ground, along the lower right side of the enclosure for approximately 6 feet in length. Sharp points may cause injury and may lead to pain or discomfort to the animals. Primary enclosures must be designed and constructed of suitable materials so that they are structurally sound. The primary enclosures must be kept in good repair and have no sharp points or edges that could injure the birds. Corrected at time of inspection.

3.153(a)(2)

Primary enclosures.

Several bird enclosures were not provided with species-appropriate perches:

- The large chicken and waterfowl enclosure only contained two suspended wooden perches, about 3 feet long and 2 feet above ground, located at opposite corners. This is an inadequate number of perches for the large amount of chickens within this enclosure who naturally roost in elevated areas.
- A few paired chicken enclosures had no perches available for any of the birds.
- The perch provided to a Catalina macaw housed indoors was of inadequate size for the species. The perch was thin which caused the bird to hold his feet in an abnormal conformation.
- The enclosure for a salmon-crested cockatoo did not have a perch and was equipped instead with two flat wire platforms. The bird was seen clinging to the thin metal wires of the enclosure frame causing him to constantly hold his feet in an abnormal conformation.

Failure to provide species appropriate perches may result in injury to the birds such as development of foot sores and can contribute to their discomfort. Furniture-type objects such as perches must be species appropriate and designed and maintained so that they prevent harm to the bird.

3.153(c)

Repeat

Primary enclosures.

The waterfowl (20 ducks and 2 geese) in the large primary outdoor enclosure do not have an adequately sized pool or other aquatic area provided that allows for each bird to conduct normal waterfowl behaviors, such as swimming, submarining, and foraging. Instead, they have access to one area for swimming that was approximately 4 feet long by 3

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feet wide that could not accommodate all the aquatic birds. Also, in another outdoor enclosure, a single duck housed with chickens has no access to a pool or any aquatic area. Failure to provide a pool or other aquatic area of sufficient surface area and depth, for all aquatic birds in the enclosure to be able to express natural behaviors, can lead to increased stress and a decline in physical condition. Primary enclosures housing wading and aquatic birds must contain a pool or other aquatic area and a dry area that allows easy ingress or egress of the pool or other aquatic area. Pools and other aquatic areas must be of sufficient surface area and depth to allow each bird to make normal postural and social adjustments, such as immersion, bathing, swimming and foraging.

3.154

Repeat

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

The facility does not have a written environmental enhancement plan for the birds on hand. A written plan is necessary to ensure that the overall health, well-being, and psychological needs of the birds are being appropriately met. The facility must develop, document, and follow a species-appropriate plan for environment enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of the birds. The plan must be approved by the attending veterinarian and must address social grouping, environmental enrichment, special considerations, restraint devices, and exemptions.

3.154(b)

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

The large outdoor chicken and waterfowl (ducks and geese) enclosure did not provide adequate nest boxes for the species to express this natural behavior. Per a facility representative, a rare few of the chickens lay eggs on the floor. Furthermore, an egg was found on the wire flooring of the dove enclosure however a nest box or nesting material was not provided. Failing to provide adequate nesting space may prevent natural behavior and may negatively impact the bird's health as well as comfort. The physical environment in the primary enclosures must be enriched by materials or activities, such as nest boxes, that would provide the birds with the means to express noninjurious species-typical activities.

3.154(c)(2)

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

A salmon-crested cockatoo was seen with feathers missing completely from a large area on his chest. Per a facility representative, the bird is self-plucking. Although sprays were applied to soothe the area, a specific enrichment plan was not implemented in order to counteract this abnormal behavior. Failure to implement and document an enrichment plan for this bird displaying an abnormal behavior may result in psychological distress. The facility shall document and provide special attention regarding enhancement of the environment to promote psychological well-being for the self-plucking cockatoo in accordance with the instructions of their attending veterinarian.

This is a 1st Re-License Inspection for a Class "C" license. The inspection and exit briefing were conducted with the applicant.

All items must be in compliance within 1 more inspections or by November 17, 2024, or the applicant will forfeit the license fee and must wait 6 months to reapply. Please contact your inspector to schedule your next Re-License Inspection.

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Regulated activity can continue under your existing USDA license until it expires.

Additional Inspectors:

STEPHANIE MAYARD, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
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Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000003	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA
000001	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000001	<i>Lama glama</i>	LLAMA
000066	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000042	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000001	<i>Cebus capucinus</i>	WHITE-HEADED / WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN
000062	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	DOMESTIC RABBIT / EUROPEAN RABBIT
000001	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	BLACK SWAN
000001	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO
000003	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000001	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>	ZEBU
000002	<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>	SALMON-CRESTED COCKATOO / MOLUCCAN COCKATOO
000002	<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000006	<i>Cavia porcellus</i>	DOMESTIC GUINEA PIG
000001	<i>Ara, Anodorhynchus, Primolius, Diopsittaca spp hybrid</i>	MACAW HYBRID
000003	<i>Mustela putorius furo</i>	DOMESTIC FERRET
000006	<i>Meleagris gallopavo domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC TURKEY
000021	<i>Anas platyrhynchos domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC DUCK INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000002	<i>Anser anser domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC GOOSE
000003	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	BUDGERIGAR / BUDGIE / COMMON PARAKEET / SHELL PARAKEET
000001	<i>Erythrura pealii</i>	FIJI PARROTFINCH / RED-HEADED PARROT FINCH
000002	<i>Serinus canaria domestica</i>	DOMESTIC CANARY / COMMON CANARY
000002	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	COCKATIEL
000002	<i>Pyrrhura molinae</i>	GREEN-CHEEKED PARAKEET / GREEN-CHEEKED CONURE
000023	<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC CHICKEN (INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS / TURKIN / COCK / HEN / ROOSTER)
000002	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	EMU
000001	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	DOMESTIC GUINEAFOWL / HELMETED GUINEAFOWL / PEARL HEN
000001	<i>Aratinga solstitialis</i>	SUN PARAKEET
000002	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	BARBARY DOVE / RINGED TURTLE-DOVE / RINGNECK DOVE
000001	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>	GOLDEN PHEASANT
000000	None	NONE
000265	Total	



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