



Inspection Report

South Texas Zoological Society
110 Memorial Drive
VICTORIA, TX 77901

Customer ID: **4861**

Certificate: **74-C-0872**

Site: 001

SOUTH TEXAS ZOOLOGICAL
SOCIETY

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 06-JUL-2021

3.50(a)

Facilities, general.

The green underground wire barrier, which extends along the entirety of the inside of the enclosure fence in the dirt, has areas - too numerous to count - where it is exposed with sharp points. The integrity of this barrier is important as it helps prevent the rabbits from escaping, as well as the sharp portions allowing for potential injury of the animals. Outdoor housing facilities must be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury, and contain them therein. Repair and/or replacement of this barrier is needed for this area to be brought back into compliance.

Correct by 7/16/21.

3.81

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

Currently the facility does not have a written Non-Human Primate (NHP) environmental enhancement plan - although the NHP's are receiving environmental enrichment. Lack of a written plan could lead to lack of uniformity when working with the animals, lack of adequate environmental enhancement and consequently negatively impact the psychological well-being of the animals. Exhibitors must develop, document, and follow an appropriate plan for environmental enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates.

Prepared By: BRENTON COX

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:

08-JUL-2021

Received by Title: Facility Representative

Date:

08-JUL-2021



Inspection Report

Correct by 7/20/21.

3.125(a)

Facilities, general.

The night quarters housing 6 coati's is in disrepair where the ceiling is steadily leaking drops of rain water near the center of the room and inside one out of 3 enclosures - which is not currently housing any animals. There are beads of water steadily building along the ceiling in these areas that are too numerous to count and dripping in intervals approximately less than a second. There appears to be no active dripping in the two enclosures housing the coati's. The night quarters for the 2 river otters is identical to that of the coati's, except the leaks are occurring within their enclosure. The night quarters for the 2 older ocelots also has steady leaks of rain water into the enclosure right above closed electrical wires that are running along the top of the enclosure.

The steady leaks from the ceiling represent the likelihood of roof damage, which could result in collapse of the roof. In addition, the incoming water could pool and flood the enclosures. Regarding the ocelot enclosure, the aforementioned two potential hazards exist, as well as the chance of electrocution via the wire enclosure and/or a fire should the electric wires get wet.

The indoor housing facilities must be structurally sound and maintained in good repair as to protect the animals from injury. If the animals remain in their current enclosures, determining the source(s) of the leaks and repairing said cause(s), along with eliminating the electrical hazard, must be performed to bring all night quarters back into compliance. As an alternative, the animals can be moved to compliant enclosures.

Correct by 7/13/21.

3.127(b)

Prepared By: BRENTON COX

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:

08-JUL-2021

Received by Title: Facility Representative

Date:

08-JUL-2021



Inspection Report

Facilities, outdoor.

A geriatric ring-tailed cat with neurological issues (that contribute to her decrease in ambulation), does not have a dry place, both inside and outside of her nest box, to escape the rain today at a time where we are currently experiencing frequent seasonal rain storms. The wood on the bottom inside of the box is wet, as is she alongside her right thigh, back-end and tail. According to the facility representative, she is not able to climb up onto the perches inside the box to stay dry because of her medical condition. Geriatric animals are especially more sensitive to changes within their environment that can cause discomfort and illness. Natural or artificial shelter must be appropriate to local climatic conditions for the species concerned for all animals kept outdoors to afford them protection and to prevent discomfort. The representative immediately had her moved temporarily indoors to a drier cage until her shelter can be improved.

3.127(d)

Facilities, outdoor.

There are domesticated cats, most recently an orange tabby seen by the facility representative - on the premises - and a grey and white tabby seen by one of the inspectors just outside of the facility, gaining entry onto the premises. Recently, 2 ring-tailed lemurs housed on the southwest side of the facility, died suddenly - one of confirmed toxoplasmosis and the other is pending. After some research, including necropsy results and data collected by the veterinarian, the facility suspects the source of the toxoplasmosis to potentially be from the domesticated cats; as they are known to carry the organism. The facility has not been able to keep the cats from crossing their perimeter fence, which could negatively impact the safety and well-being of the animals housed at the facility. The perimeter fence must be constructed so that it protects the animals in the facility by restricting animals and unauthorized persons from going through or under it and having contact with the animals in the facility.

Correct by 8/3/21.

Prepared By: BRENTON COX

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:

08-JUL-2021

Received by Title: Facility Representative

Date:

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Inspection Report

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

Additional Inspectors:

Gervais Edmonds-Wiggins, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

Prepared By: BRENTON COX

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
4861	74-C-0872	001	SOUTH TEXAS ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY	06-JUL-2021

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000001	<i>Dasyopus novemcinctus</i>	NINE-BANDED ARMADILLO
000001	<i>Nasuella olivacea</i>	MOUNTAIN COATI
000006	<i>Nasua narica</i>	WHITE-NOSED COATI
000001	<i>Equus asinus asinus</i>	DONKEY / BURRO / ASS
000005	<i>Cavia porcellus</i>	DOMESTIC GUINEA PIG
000002	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000002	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT
000002	<i>Canis latrans</i>	COYOTE
000003	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	WHITE-TAILED DEER
000003	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000002	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	GRAY FOX / GREY FOX
000005	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000001	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU
000001	<i>Varecia rubra</i>	RED RUFFED LEMUR
000001	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	NORTHERN/EURASIAN LYNX
000002	<i>Panthera onca</i>	JAGUAR
000002	<i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>	BLACK-HANDED SPIDER MONKEY
000002	<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	NORTH AMERICAN RIVER OTTER
000005	<i>Pecari tajacu</i>	COLLARED PECCARY
000004	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	RACCOON
000008	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000004	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	OCELOT
000003	<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG
000024	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	DOMESTIC RABBIT / EUROPEAN RABBIT
000002	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000001	<i>Equus quagga</i>	BURCHELL'S / GRANT'S / CHAPMAN'S / PLAINS ZEBRA
000002	<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	RINGTAIL
000002	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000002	<i>Saguinus midas</i>	RED-HANDED TAMARIN
000099	Total	



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer: 4861
Inspection Date: 06-Jul-2021

Species Inspected

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