



Inspection Report

Wild Wilderness Inc.
20923 Safari Road
Gentry, AR 72734

Customer ID: 31951

Certificate: 71-C-0151

Site: 001

WILD WILDERNESS INC.

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 24-MAY-2016

2.40(b)(2)

REPEAT

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

- A goat in the petting zoo area was found with overgrown hooves, affecting all four legs. The animal was able to walk with no indication of lameness, but the hoof length was affecting the normal standing posture. Overgrown hooves are a potential source of discomfort to the animal, and can reach a length where gait and normal hoof position are drastically affected. The affected goat must have the hooves trimmed within 1 week. All hooved animals must be properly observed and maintained on a program of hoof care to ensure there is no overgrowth in the future.

3.75(c)(1)(2)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

- In an enclosure housing two red lemurs, there are a pair of old rusted metal farm implements being used as enrichment. Multiple spots on these implements have sharp points and jagged edges. Sharp areas are a source of potential injury to the enclosed animals. The implements must either be removed or made safe for the primates.
Correct by: 15 June 2016

3.75(c)(3)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

- In the middle section of the walk through area next to the primate barn, there is an enclosure housing three young baboons. The shelter for these animals, located at the top of the cage, is dirty and heavily stained.
- In an outdoor enclosure in front of the primate, the shelter for two red lemurs is dirty and stained.
- On the back row behind the giraffe feeding area, four ring-tailed lemurs are in an outdoor cage which has old food and other waste in and around the cage. Numerous flies were present in and around this area.
- In the drive through area, two enclosures contained a heavily contaminated PVC pipe and a dirty, stained PVC enrichment device.
Dirty surfaces increase the risk of contamination to enclosed primates. All surfaces which contact the primates must be kept clean and sanitary.

Prepared By: MICHAEL TYGART, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:
31-MAY-2016

Title: SUPERVISORY ANIMAL CARE SPECIALIST 6009

Received by Title: REPORT SENT VIA EMAIL

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31-MAY-2016



Inspection Report

Correct by: 1 June 2016

3.81(b)

ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

- There is a widespread, systemic lack of enrichment for the primates throughout the facility. Many of the primates in the park had no or very few enrichment items added to their cages. Too many of the enclosures in this facility are just bare in appearance. All primates need enrichment to help maintain mental and emotional health and well being. Some species need more than others, and individual animals may also require more than the "normal" amount of enrichment. The facility must re-evaluate its primate enrichment plan, and implement a more varied and thorough approach to enrichment. This is a complex process and care should be given to species variance, special needs animals, as well as the differences between primates of different ages. The facility must consult with the attending veterinarian, and should contact other sources of professional help and advice.

Correct by: 1 August 2016

3.125(a)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

- In the enclosures housing muntjac and wallaby, the gate between the enclosures has rusted through at the top. The gate itself is hanging only by the bottom hinges. This is not functional, and is a potential source of injury to the enclosed animals. The gate must be repaired or removed.
- In the drive through section of the park, the enclosure housing three red foxes has a layer of wire covering the ground which is warped in multiple locations, creating holes and gaps in the sheet of wire. This needs to be stretched flat and secured properly to provide a stable layer for footing. The second level of this enclosure consists of a wire floor with a couple of wooden running boards. This wire does not provide stable footing for the foxes, and should be covered with an appropriate surface.
- In the lion pen housing Kuvo and Keara, the climbing structure has several badly broken boards with a row of exposed nails. This is a source of potential injury to the enclosed animals.
- The kangaroo enclosure fence along the road and driveway is leaning sharply and does not provide an effective barrier.

All facilities must be maintained in good condition and repair to protect the health and welfare of the animals.

Correct by: 7 June 2016

3.127(b)

REPEAT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

There were problems with outdoor shelters throughout the facility.

- Two warthogs in an enclosure near the petting zoo area had no natural or artificial shelter available to them.
- Two shelters in the Wallaby and Muntjac enclosure had holes in the exterior walls, interior walls, and interior ceiling, with a nail head exposed in one hole. This is a source of potential injury to animals using these shelters.

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- The first enclosure housing oryx had a shelter with a damaged roof, including a strip of metal hanging down the side of the shelter.
- A second shelter in the oryx area had a hole in the interior ceiling, with a large strip of metal dangling into the main area of the shelter.

Lack of shelter exposes the enclosed animals to weather and ambient temperature without any opportunity for refuge. Existing shelters must be maintained to ensure they are safe and effective for the animals. All shelters must be repaired. Any animals lacking natural or artificial shelters must have shelter provided.

3.127(b)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

- On the upper row of the big cat hill, two enclosures housing lions did not have any source of natural or artificial shade present. Given the normal heat and humidity present at this time of year, all animals should have shade available at all times. The facility must provide a source of shade for the animals in these enclosures.

Correct by: 5 June 2016

3.130

WATERING.

- Three porcupines housed with primates in enclosures around the primate barn had no water at the time of inspection.

With the heat and humidity of the early summer, lack of water can quickly result in serious health impacts. Clean, potable water must be available to these animals as needed. The licensee must take the ambient heat and humidity into account when deciding on the frequency of watering.

- On the big cat hill, numerous water troughs were dirty with an accumulation of green algae and other contaminants. Access to clean water is crucial at all times of the year, but particularly so during the heat and humidity of summer. The affected water troughs included numerous big cat enclosures, the bear enclosure, and the enclosure housing ponies with Jacob's sheep. All water receptacles must be cleaned and sanitized as soon as possible. The facility must ensure that these water receptacles are maintained in a clean and sanitary condition in the future.

Correct by: Immediately

3.131(d)

SANITATION.

- There were numerous flies present in the main food storage area, food preparation room, and the big cat meat storage barn. All areas had open trash cans containing waste. The big cat area had spilled vegetables and other foods on the barn floor just outside the meat freezer. None of these areas had any effective fly control methods.

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Waste and spilled food are powerful attractors for flies and other pests that can contaminate food and food preparation equipment. To ensure the animals are fed healthy diets, an effective fly and pest control program must be implemented. All trash cans should be covered with locking lids. Spilled food cannot be left on the floor, but must be properly disposed. Knives, cutting boards, and other food preparation material must be cleaned in a timely manner, and maintained in a sanitary condition. This will help eliminate pest attractants. The facility should also use safe fly control measures and traps as needed.

Correct by: Immediately

Inspection and exit interview conducted by Michael Tygart (VMO), David Sabala (SACS), and Elizabeth Meek (ARD) with facility representative.

Additional Inspectors

Sabala David, Supervisory Animal Care Specialist

Theodorson Elizabeth, Director

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
31951	71-C-0151	001	WILD WILDERNESS INC.	24-MAY-16
Count	Scientific Name		Common Name	
000011	<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>		ADDAX	
000016	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>		BARBARY SHEEP	
000049	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>		BLACKBUCK	
000003	<i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>		BLACK-HANDED SPIDER MONKEY	
000062	<i>Axis calamianensis</i>		CALAMAIN DEER	
000009	<i>Bison bison</i>		AMERICAN BISON	
000014	<i>Bos grunniens</i>		YAK	
000025	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>		ZEBU	
000021	<i>Bos taurus</i>		CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI	
000006	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>		NILGAI	
000009	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>		ASIATIC WATER BUFFALO	
000001	<i>C. pygerythrus</i>		VERVET	
000039	<i>Camelus dromedarius domestic</i>		DOMESTIC DROMEDARY CAMEL	
000009	<i>Canis lupus</i>		GRAY WOLF / GREY WOLF / TIMBER WOLF	
000054	<i>Capra hircus</i>		DOMESTIC GOAT	
000002	<i>Caracal caracal</i>		CARACAL	
000015	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>		RED DEER	
000012	<i>Cervus nippon</i>		SIKA DEER	
000012	<i>Connochaetes gnou</i>		BLACK WILDEBEEST	
000017	<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>		BRINDLED WILDEBEEST	
000029	<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>		BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG	
000097	<i>Dama mesopotamica</i>		FALLOW DEER	
000013	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>		PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA	
000028	<i>Elaphurus davidianus</i>		PERE DAVID'S DEER	
000019	<i>Equus quagga</i>		GRANTS ZEBRA	
000003	<i>Equus ferus przewalskii</i>		PRZWALSKI'S WILD HORSE	
000003	<i>Erythrocebus patas</i>		PATAS MONKEY	
000004	<i>Eulemur fulvus</i>		COMMON BROWN LEMUR	
000002	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>		GIRAFFE	
000002	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>		HIPPOPOTAMUS	
000002	<i>Hippotragus niger</i>		SABLE ANTELOPE	
000001	<i>Hylobates lar</i>		LAR GIBBON	
000010	<i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i>		CAPE PORCUPINE	
000005	<i>Kobus leche</i>		RED LECHWE / SOUTHERN LECHWE	
000019	<i>Lama glama</i>		LLAMA	
000013	<i>Lemur catta</i>		RING-TAILED LEMUR	
000005	<i>Muntiacus crinifrons</i>		BLACK MUNTJAC	
000014	<i>Oryx dammah</i>		SCIMITAR-HORNED ORYX	
000022	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>		RED KANGAROO	
000055	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>		SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS	



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Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000002	<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	CHIMPANZEE
000011	<i>Panthera leo</i>	LION
000001	<i>Panthera onca</i>	JAGUAR
000003	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	LEOPARD
000009	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	TIGER
000009	<i>Papio anubis</i>	OLIVE BABOON
000011	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>	HAMADRYAS BABOON
000004	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>	WARTHOG
000001	<i>Propithecus diadema</i>	DIADEM SIFAKA
000004	<i>Puma concolor</i>	PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION / COUGAR
000012	<i>Sapajus appella</i>	BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN
000012	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000029	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	COMMON ELAND
000006	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000004	<i>Varecia variegata</i>	BLACK-AND-WHITE RUFFED LEMUR
000003	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000853	Total	