



Inspection Report

Karl Mogensen
Po Box 88
Natural Bridge, VA 24578

Customer ID: **2468**
Certificate: **52-C-0035**
Site: 001
KARL MOGENSEN

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 20-JUN-2017

2.40(b)(2) REPEAT

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

An adult female camel was observed by inspectors to have a large amount of fluid soaked hair on both rear legs. The fluid was of sufficient amount that it coated and discolored the hair of the hind legs from the back of the upper thighs down to towards the feet. A thin trail of the fluid was noted on the front of the right leg below the knee and was red in color. The camel appeared to have a normal gait and was not in obvious distress however a red fluid present on the hind limbs of a camel is not a normal condition.

All daily observations of problems in animal health need to be communicated to the veterinarian so that an appropriate diagnosis can be made and a treatment plan instituted as needed to ensure the health of the animals and the safety of the public that has contact with the animals.

2.131(c)(1) REPEAT

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

During a recent visit to the zoo by an APHIS official, the African elephant was observed without her handler immediately available when the public was present in the zoo. The elephant was contained in her enclosure on the back side of the elephant barn. The keeper was reported to have been in the barn however there are no windows or other openings within the wall of the barn to visualize the elephant when she is positioned on the south facing wall of the barn. The barrier between the elephant and the public consists of either single strand electric wire fencing or areas of livestock panel/gates that are not structurally strong enough to contain the adult elephant should she choose to get out of her area and into the public areas. The facility must ensure that the handler is with the elephant at all times when the facility is open or choose to construct a primary enclosure that will adequately contain the elephant.

The public is permitted to walk directly up the primary enclosures containing several species of animals. This includes camels, sheep, goats, muntjac deer, fallow deer, bongo, llama, giraffe, sitatunga, oryx, zebra, and kudu. These animals are housed in the walk through area of the zoo which is open to the public. Additionally, two temporary pens were set up on two grassy sections of the zoo grounds to allow public interaction with a young camel and young goats. There are no barriers or signs present to discourage public contact and the guests are

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encouraged to feed food sold at the entry gate and coin feeders are located throughout the facility. Also, inspectors noted members of the public picking grass from the facility grounds and feeding it to the fallow deer. There are no attendants present during public contact and guests may walk directly up to enclosures and pet the animals. Primary enclosure fences are made of material with spaces large enough for the guests to reach through and touch the animals. Unattended public contact does not ensure safe public interaction with these animals. Licensees must ensure that during periods of public exhibition animals are 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. Correct by placing barriers to prevent public contact with these animals or by ensuring that an adequate number of attendants are present at each of these locations to ensure the safety of both the public and the animals.

3.75(a) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The roof of the building housing the ringtail lemurs, black and white ruffed lemurs and red ruffed lemurs is in need of repair. The eave portion of the roof to the right of the entrance door is deteriorating. The roof tiles are crumbling on the edges and the visible wood underneath appears rotted. On the inside of the building in the corresponding part of the building the ceiling is wet showing that water is leaking through the damaged roof area. In addition, an approximately two foot section of the roofline appears to be sagging compared the rest of the roofline with a dented area visible in the slant of the roof just below that section of the roofline. Tree branches are visible resting on the roof. The owner stated that the roof was not yet repaired as one of the lemurs was pregnant. A roof in need of repair can lead to leakage into the building and may not remain structurally sound. The lemur housing facility is still in need of repair in order to maintain the animals in a safe and secure manner.

3.80(b)(2)(i)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Two gibbons are being housed in primary enclosures in the mouse house building that are 6 feet in height. These primates are brachiating species in Group 6 and require enclosures that are 84" (7 feet) in height to allow for normal movement. These animals require additional height to meet their minimal space requirements. Lack of adequate height does not allow these brachiating species to engage in normal species-type behavior including swinging and may lead to physical and behavioral problems. The licensee stated that these animals are new acquisitions and they plan to move them to another enclosure. Correct this by providing these animals an enclosure meeting their height requirements.

Correct by: September 20, 2017

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3.125(a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

There remain several areas of primary enclosure fencing for the goat, pig, muntjac, fallow deer, bongo, sitatunga, oryx, and blesbok where trees and vines have grown through the fence and areas that are impossible to inspect because they have been overgrown by brush. The only difference noted on this inspection is that a tree had fallen on the back fence of the muntjac enclosure. The vegetation and downed tree branch were removed from the affected area in order to replace damaged fencing. The overgrown areas of fencing are not functional in the current condition. The licensee must ensure that no trees or brush are affecting the structural strength or the ability to inspect the fencing. Failure to maintain a functional primary enclosure fence does not ensure that all animals can be properly contained and protected from injury. Correct this by conducting a thorough self-inspection of all enclosure fencing and clearing all vegetation needed to ensure that all areas of fencing are functional, inspectable and in compliance with written requirements.

3.127(d)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

The facility currently does not have a secondary or perimeter fence for some portions of the zoo. Several primary enclosures, including those housing the goats/sheep/zebu petting zoo, pigs, muntjac, fallow deer, bongo, giraffe, and sitatunga, back up to a county road with the primary enclosure fence and some vegetation the only barriers between the public on the road and the animal enclosure. In one section there is an area where the public can climb up a short rise and get directly up to the giraffe enclosure fencing. In addition, there is another area of the zoo where the camel and kudu enclosures abut the neighbor's property. The neighbor's backyard can be seen through the fence and on the previous inspection the neighbor's dog was seen running along the fence adjacent to the camels. The lack of perimeter fencing can allow for contact between the public and unwanted animals with the exhibited animals which could be dangerous for both the animals and the public. The perimeter fence should also act as a secondary containment system in case of damage to the primary enclosure fencing. The facility shall address the lack of secondary perimeter fencing by adding additional fencing or by other corrective measures as required by the regulation.

Correct by: March 1, 2018.

3.131(d)

SANITATION.

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** Several rodent holes were found behind the porcupine enclosure near the cougars. A live rat was observed inside the muntjac enclosure and also in the feed pan for the muntjac. Other rodent holes were found by the tufted capuchin enclosure near the front of the facility and next to the Mandrill exhibit. There were also rodent paths worn in the grass area near the Mandrill. The presence of these mammalian pests is a potential disease hazard to the animals as these rodents can be carriers of disease and parasites. Safe and effective programs of control for these pests must be established and maintained to minimize the risks to the animals. Correct by evaluating the current pest control program and ensuring that effective methods are maintained.

Correct by: July 21, 2017

This inspection was conducted on 6/20/2017 with owner and facility personnel.
The exit interview was conducted on 6/21/17 with owner and his wife.

Additional Inspectors

Coleman Randall, Animal Care Inspector

Brunkhorst Susanne, Veterinary Medical Officer

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
2468	52-C-0035	001	KARL MOGENSEN	20-JUN-17
Count	Scientific Name	Common Name		
000001	<i>Atelerix albiventris</i>	FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG (MOST COMMON PET HEDGEHOG)		
000004	<i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>	BLACK-HANDED SPIDER MONKEY		
000001	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>	ZEBU		
000018	<i>Callosciurus prevostii</i>	PREVOST'S SQUIRREL / TRI-COLORED SQUIRREL		
000015	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL		
000040	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT		
000011	<i>Cebus capucinus</i>	WHITE-HEADED / WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN		
000003	<i>Cercopithecus neglectus</i>	DE BRAZZA'S MONKEY		
000001	<i>Chinchilla lanigera</i>	CHINCHILLA (DOMESTICATED)		
000021	<i>Dama dama</i>	FALLOW DEER		
000004	<i>Damaliscus pygargus</i>	BONTEBOK / BLESBOK		
000022	<i>Equus quagga</i>	BURCHELL'S / GRANT'S / CHAPMAN'S / PLAINS ZEBRA		
000005	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	GIRAFFE		
000004	<i>Hylobates lar</i>	LAR GIBBON		
000005	<i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i>	CAPE PORCUPINE		
000014	<i>Lama glama</i>	LLAMA		
000003	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR		
000004	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	SERVAL		
000001	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	AFRICAN ELEPHANT		
000002	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	NORTHERN/EURASIAN LYNX		
000002	<i>Macaca fuscata</i>	JAPANESE MACAQUE / SNOW MACAQUE		
000003	<i>Mandrillus sphinx</i>	MANDRILL		
000007	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	INDIAN MUNTJAC		
000018	<i>Oryx beisa</i>	EAST AFRICAN ORYX (BEISA ORYX)		
000003	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS		
000003	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	TIGER		
000003	<i>Puma concolor</i>	PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION / COUGAR		
000006	<i>Saguinus midas</i>	RED-HANDED TAMARIN		
000005	<i>Saguinus oedipus</i>	COTTON-TOP TAMARIN		
000016	<i>Sapajus appella</i>	BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN		
000024	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG		
000024	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG		
000010	<i>Tragelaphus angasii</i>	NYALA		
000004	<i>Tragelaphus eurycerus</i>	BONGO		
000017	<i>Tragelaphus speikii</i>	SITATUNGA		
000005	<i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i>	GREATER KUDU		
000002	<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>	ASIATIC BLACK BEAR		
000006	<i>Varecia rubra</i>	RED RUFFED LEMUR		
000003	<i>Varecia variegata</i>	BLACK-AND-WHITE RUFFED LEMUR		
000340	Total			