



Inspection Report

Chestatee Wildlife Preserve Inc.
469 Old Dahlonga Hwy
N/A
Dahlonga, GA 30533

Customer ID: **3325**
Certificate: **57-C-0325**
Site: 001
CHESTATEE WILDLIFE
PRESERVE

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 05-DEC-2023

3.75(e) Repeat

Housing facilities, general.

Cleaning supplies (detergents and disinfectants) for nonhuman primates were found on open shelves or platforms, not enclosed within a cabinet or behind doors in the following areas:

- On an elevated shelf/platform of the shared central hub within the sheltered portion of the enclosures, cleaning products were located next to nonhuman primate food.
- In the kitchen, on shelves above the preparatory and cleaning sink, cleaning products were found, including one bottle of detergent that had no lid.

Without enclosed storage, there are insufficient means to prevent a chemical spill from potentially coming into contact with the animals' food or the animals. Such substances can be toxic or harmful if animals are exposed to them. Substances that are toxic to the nonhuman primates but that are required for normal husbandry practices must not be stored in food storage and preparation areas but may be stored in cabinets in the animal areas.

3.77(f)

Sheltered housing facilities.

At the nonhuman primate perimeter fence facing the entrance, large gaps ranging from 5 to 12 inches high along the bottom of the fence were observed and along multiple areas at the fence along the road which could allow animal passage through or under the perimeter fence. Also, the top of the perimeter fence had multiple trees leaning onto the fence at the road that could allow for easier entrance into the facility. Finally, at the fence facing the horse pasture, there was a damaged crumpled section that was significantly leaning over in need of repair.

The lack of an adequate perimeter fence presents a safety risk to the animals within the facility due to an inadequate secondary containment system to hold animals that may escape their primary enclosures, or a sufficient barrier to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. The facility must ensure that the nonhuman primates being housed in sheltered enclosures are enclosed by an adequate perimeter fence, 6-feet tall, that is constructed so that it restricts unauthorized humans, and animals the size of dogs, skunks, and raccoons from going through it or under it and having contact with the nonhuman primates. The perimeter fence must be effective, continuous, and at least 3 feet in distance from the primary

Prepared By: LISA EKMAN

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:
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Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL
OFFICER

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enclosures.

Correct by: March 15, 2024

3.81(b)

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

In general, within the enclosures for most of the non-human primates, most enrichment items provided were in need of cleaning, repair, or replacement as follows:

- In the lemur enclosure, two of the elevated enrichment bamboo branches, spanning the width of the enclosure towards the front, were cracked, with larger gaps towards the center of the branches. These branches were not structurally sound to support the weight of a lemur. In fact, another branch at the middle of the enclosure was cracked in the middle and another had cracked to the point that it had fallen to the ground. Also, a blue jungle gym toy attached to the front of the enclosure was broken at one corner such that it was no longer attached, creating a gap that when a lemur jumped on it, caused it to flex and potentially entrap/pinch a body part.
- In the singly housed rhesus macaque's enclosure, approximately 6 grayish bamboo branches meant to serve as perches had fallen down and were lying across the width of the enclosure on the ground. Otherwise, there was minimal enrichment in this particular enclosure. No toys were present and the three rope swings needed cleaning since they had a fair amount of black material coating them.
- In the olive baboon's enclosure, a purple ball toy suspended from the top of the enclosure had a green fuzzy algae-like material present on the lower half while other enrichment items were in need of repair.

Not providing clean and safe enrichment items, as per the attending veterinarian's environmental enrichment plan, can cause distress, physical harm, and/or impact their health and well-being. The enrichment plan must be executed as written and the enrichment items must be maintained in good repair in order to function safely and adequately.

Correct by: January 15, 2024

3.127(d)

Repeat

Facilities, outdoor.

During inspection, the following issues associated with the perimeter fences for animals housed outdoors were identified:

- Three separate enclosures, one housing 3 tigers, the second, 2 wolves, and the third, 2 juvenile bears, were not surrounded by a continuous 8-foot-tall perimeter fence. In the case of the tiger and wolf enclosures, the facility had two fences in place; the first made up of electrified wire while the second was a black chain link fence. However, the first fence in both instances was not sufficient to truly contain the animals as a primary enclosure.
- The first fence in the wolf enclosure was made up of a single electrified wire, approximately 2 to 3 feet from the ground depending on the location. The wire was held up by approximately 4 feet tall thin plastic poles evenly dispersed throughout the enclosure which were about 2 feet away from the second fence (black chain link with two electric wires at the top). The second fence, black chain link, was approximately 8 feet in height including the two electric wires attached to the top. The first fence alone cannot contain the wolves who could jump above or crawl below it and therefore is not a sufficient primary enclosure.
- The first fence in the tiger enclosure, approximately 2.5 feet tall, was made of 3 electrified wires held together by about 3-foot-tall wooden cylindrical poles evenly dispersed throughout the enclosure. The first fence was at least 3 feet away from the second fence (black chain link). The second fence (black chain link) is approximately 9 feet 7 inches tall with a 3-foot kick in. The first fence was about the same height or even slightly shorter than the tigers contained within. This first

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shorter fence, therefore, is not a sufficient primary containment for the tigers that could jump over it.

-In these two enclosures, the two fences together make up the primary enclosure, and there is no perimeter fence surrounding either of them.

- Also, not only was the juvenile bears' outdoor enclosure's perimeter fence not tall enough (7 ½ feet in height) but it also was not continuous on all sides since the perimeter fence facing the road did not continue around the other three sides to completely enclose the primary enclosure.

The lack of an adequate perimeter fence presents a safety risk to the animals within the facility in that there isn't an adequate secondary containment system to hold animals that may escape their primary enclosures or a sufficient barrier to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. The facility must ensure that the above listed animals being housed outdoors are enclosed by a perimeter fence, 8-feet tall. The perimeter fence must be effective, continuous, and at least 3 feet in distance from the primary enclosures.

3.152(b)

Facilities, outdoor

The emus in an outdoor pasture enclosure need shelter from inclement weather. The only shelter provided is from a few deciduous trees (that currently have no leaves) and one evergreen tree that can only provide some shade. These trees do not provide shelter from wind, cold or precipitation. 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 shelter from inclement weather.

Correct by: JANUARY 15, 2024

3.154

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

The facility does not have a written environmental enhancement plan for the birds on hand. Also, three birds, that per the licensee are self-pluckers, did not have an established special considerations enrichment plan developed in conjunction with the attending veterinarian:

- An outdoor/shelter-housed Scarlett macaw did not have any feathers on his entire chest exposing the skin underneath.
- A Scarlett macaw housed indoors only had short grey fuzzy feathers over his entire chest without any long-colored feathers present.
- An umbrella cockatoo housed indoors had feather loss on the left side of his neck down the left side of his chest exposing his skin.

A written plan is necessary to ensure that the overall health, well-being, and psychological needs of the birds are being appropriately met. Also, without a plan with the attending veterinarian, the above-mentioned birds are not receiving enrichments to prevent their self-injurious behavior. The facility must develop, document, and follow a species-appropriate plan for environmental enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of all the birds. The plan must be approved by the attending veterinarian and must be in accordance with currently accepted professional standards.

Correct by: JANUARY 15, 2024

3.158(a)(1)

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USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

There is an excessive thick buildup of feces on the wooden branch perch (covering approximately forty percent of the perch's top surface) in the indoor enclosure housing the black-hooded parakeets. Also, an excessive amount of spiderwebs, containing dust and debris was observed on the walls in the macaw's indoor portion of their enclosure. The excess accumulation of feces and dust and debris may lead to contamination of the animals, spread of disease, odors or attract pests. Excreta, debris, and food waste must be removed from primary enclosures and from under and around primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent excessive accumulation of feces, debris, and food waste, to prevent soiling of the birds contained in the primary enclosures, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests, and odors.
Correct by: DECEMBER 30, 2023

3.158(d)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

Many rats were observed running in and out of the outdoor portion of the macaw enclosure. Also, many rat holes were seen along the bottom of the walls and within the dirt floor. A substantial amount of rodent feces was also noted at the door leading into the indoor portion of the enclosure. Rodents can lead to the spread of disease and can contaminate food supplies. A safe and effective program for the control of pests, including mammalian pests, must be established and maintained.
Correct by: JANUARY 15, 2024

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

Additional Inspectors:

STEPHANIE MAYARD, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

Prepared By: LISA EKMAN

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
3325	57-C-0325	001	CHESTATEE WILDLIFE PRESERVE	05-DEC-2023

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000001	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	RHESUS MACAQUE
000001	<i>Macaca radiata</i>	BONNET MACAQUE
000002	<i>Canis lupus</i>	GRAY WOLF / GREY WOLF / TIMBER WOLF
000003	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	TIGER
000009	<i>Equus quagga</i>	BURCHELL'S / GRANT'S / CHAPMAN'S / PLAINS ZEBRA
000004	<i>Bison bison</i>	AMERICAN BISON
000004	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000001	<i>Papio anubis</i>	OLIVE BABOON
000001	<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>	GRIZZLY BEAR
000004	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000001	<i>Atelerix albiventris</i>	FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG (MOST COMMON PET HEDGEHOG)
000008	<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000001	<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG
000002	<i>Camelus bactrianus</i>	BACTRIAN CAMEL
000002	<i>Choloepus didactylus</i>	LINNAEUS'S TWO-TOED SLOTH
000001	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO
000001	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU
000001	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET
000002	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACAW / BLUE-AND-GOLD MACAW
000004	<i>Ara macao</i>	SCARLET MACAW
000004	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	EMU
000006	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	BUDGERIGAR / BUDGIE / COMMON PARAKEET / SHELL PARAKEET
000002	<i>Pyrrhura rupicola</i>	BLACK-CAPPED PARAKEET / BLACK-CAPPED CONURE
000001	<i>Agapornis spp hybrid</i>	LOVEBIRD HYBRID
000002	<i>Cacatua alba</i>	WHITE COCKATOO / UMBRELLA COCKATOO
000001	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	CONGO AFRICAN GREY PARROT / GRAY PARROT
000002	<i>Amazona auropalliata</i>	YELLOW-NAPED PARROT / YELLOW-NAPED AMAZON
000002	<i>Aratinga solstitialis</i>	SUN PARAKEET
000002	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	ZEBRA FINCH / TIMOR ZEBRA FINCH
000003	<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>	SALMON-CRESTED COCKATOO / MOLUCCAN COCKATOO
000001	<i>Cacatua goffiniana</i>	TANIMBAR CORELLA / GOFFIN'S COCKATOO
000079	Total	



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

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