



Inspection Report

Noahs Ark Animal Rehab Center and Sanctuary Inc
712 L G Griffin Road
Locust Grove, GA 30248

Customer ID: **3157**

Certificate: **57-C-0037**

Site: 001

Noahs Ark Rehabilitation Center

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 17-JUL-2025

3.125(a)

Facilities, general.

Areas of disrepair were identified within some of the dangerous animal enclosures:

- The top hinge for the door into the new black bear's catch pen is externally rotated creating an approximately 5-inch wide gap extending vertically between the top 1/3 of the gate and the adjoining fence.
- The metal mesh roof of the catch pen in the enclosure housing the tiger Golden had a few holes, the largest one measuring about 10 inches long by 12 inches wide. Two areas were also seen along the far edge of the roof that were disconnected from the metal post with one part bowing up about 3 inches in height for a distance of about 18 inches while the other bowed into the enclosure about 4 to 5 inches for about 3 feet of length. One corner of the mesh top was also disconnected creating a triangular piece (both sides about 1.5 feet long) of metal mesh bending down into the catch pen.
- The roof of the catch pen in the enclosure housing the black bear, Little Anne, had two gaps between the metal mesh and the metal pole. One was along the front edge and was about 30 inches long and ranging from 2 to 4 inches in width. The other was a triangular gap on the side corner that went from a height of 2 inches up to 10 inches for a distance of about 3 feet. A large gap was also observed between the shift door and the roof in this catch pen.
- A large section of the roof over the catch pen in the enclosure housing the lion Libby bowed inwards significantly, up to about 1.5 feet, in front of the concrete dens. The two pieces of metal mesh that came together to make the roof in that area were separating in the bowed portion.

The tiger and bear catch pens did not have hot wire to keep the animals off the fence and in all areas mentioned above the animals could interact with or worsen the damaged sections described. Areas in disrepair such as these could result in animal injury as well as escape and may allow entry of unwanted animals.

The two wolves' primary enclosure did not have sufficient dig deterrents to safely contain the animals. The enclosure did not have hotwire at the bottom of the fence nor, per a facility representative, did it have a dig barrier. In addition, two holes were found in the catch pen created by the wolves. An enclosure without proper dig deterrents or dig barriers may not safely contain wolves, that as a species are known to be extensive diggers, and as individuals are showing a predisposition to digging.

Both tiger enclosures had a tree near the fence on the creek side:

- Per a facility representative, the trunk of the tree in Golden's enclosure was 5 feet away from the primary enclosure fence. An angled metal kick-in of the primary enclosure fence came even closer to the tree, ending within a couple feet of the trunk.

Prepared By: STEPHANIE MAYARD

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

28-JUL-2025

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL
OFFICER

Received by Title: Facility Representative

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- Per a facility representative, the trunk of the tree in Gabby's enclosure was 12 ½ feet away from the primary enclosure fence. A thick tree limb spanned more than half that distance going towards the fence. The limb was over 7 feet above ground per a facility representative, yet slightly lower than the 8ft primary enclosure fence. Without proper deterrents, the tree and tree limbs this close to the fence may serve as an escape path for the tigers.

Housing facilities must be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to safely contain the animals. Correct by October 24, 2025.

3.127(d)

Repeat

Facilities, outdoor.

The following deficiencies were identified with the facility's perimeter fences:

- There was a 1-foot-wide gap between the dangerous animals' perimeter fence and the bridged section of the walking path going over the creek. The fencing in that area was not secured to the ground thus creating a large opening/access point between the creek and the walking path.
- Near the caretaker's access gate, an approximately 12 feet long section of the perimeter fence surrounding the foxes, and porcupines' enclosures, was 70 inches to 71 inches tall instead of the required 72 inches (6 feet). In addition, four gaps, ranging from 6 to 12 inches wide, were found at the top of both sides of two access gates in the perimeter fence. With such gaps and insufficient height in some areas, the fences may not adequately provide a 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 they maintain in good repair a continuous 8-foot-high perimeter fencing for dangerous animals (lions, tigers, bears, wolves), and 6-foot-high fencing for non-dangerous animals (foxes, porcupines). Such fences must be at least 3 feet in distance from the primary enclosure for animals housed outdoors. Correct by October 24, 2025.

3.152(b)

Facilities, outdoor

A juvenile peacock did not have sufficient shelter from inclement weather within its outdoor primary enclosure. The peacock was housed for the past week, per facility representatives, in a large wire mesh enclosure with a wire mesh top. The plastic cover over the roof was extensively damaged with large gaps and completely missing sections thus unable to provide adequate protection from precipitation, wind, or other inclement weather. There was no additional shelter within the enclosure. Lack of adequate shelter from inclement weather may cause discomfort and/or stress to the bird which may have a negative impact on its health and well-being. All outdoor housing facilities for birds must provide adequate shelter, appropriate to the species and physical condition of the birds, for the local climatic conditions to protect the birds from any adverse weather conditions, and prevent their discomfort from direct sunlight, precipitation, or wind. Correct by August 01, 2025.

3.153(b)(3)

Primary enclosures.

At the time of inspection, there were four macaws in their outdoor aviary demonstrating breeding behavior. One pair, a blue/gold macaw and a hybrid macaw, were huddled together over a section of the rock floor in the middle of the enclosure while the second pair, a blue/gold macaw and a military macaw, were protecting a grassy section of the floor

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near a log. When the keeper walked within the enclosure, the territorial pairs stayed fixated on her, vocalized, puffed up their feathers, extended as well as elevated their wings and even chased after her to run her off. Per the facility representative, the macaws demonstrate this aggressive behavior when they pair up which started again recently. There were no structures or materials placed within the enclosure to meet the reproductive needs of the birds, nor did the facility have plans to do so. Not providing such items can negatively impact the animal's physical health and psychological well-being. Breeding birds must be provided with structures and/or materials that meet the reproductive needs of the species during the appropriate season or time periods. A sufficient number of structures and materials must be provided to meet the needs of all breeding birds in an enclosure and to minimize aggression. Correct by September 30, 2025.

3.154

Repeat

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

The facility has developed an environmental enhancement plan for the birds, but the plan as outlined is not being fully implemented. The enrichment plan states that multiple perches of varying sizes and heights will be installed at different locations within the enclosure. However, four out of the 5 indoor cockatoo enclosures only contained 1 perch. Three metal wire enclosures, two with a Sulfur Crested Cockatoo and one with an Umbrella Cockatoo, only contained a short textured pumice perch. The fourth enclosure with another Sulfur Crested Cockatoo, contained a green perch that only spanned across one of the back corners. The singular perch in all four enclosures was not placed in a way to provide access to the food, water or enrichment items. The birds were seen clinging to and walking along the thin metal wires of the enclosure frame, their only means to navigate their environment. This practice causes them to hold their 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 and/or stress. Furniture-type objects such as perches must be species appropriate and designed and maintained so that they prevent harm to the bird. The developed enrichment plan should be implemented as soon as possible for the birds' overall well-being. Correct by August 10, 2025.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with facility representatives.

Additional Inspectors:

Lisa Ekman, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
3157	57-C-0037	001	Noahs Ark Rehabilitation Center	17-JUL-2025

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000002	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000001	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>	PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA
000001	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU
000002	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	TIGER
000001	<i>Panthera leo</i>	LION
000001	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT
000003	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000001	<i>Ursus arctos syriacus</i>	SYRIAN BROWN BEAR
000008	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000006	<i>Eulemur fulvus</i>	BROWN LEMUR
000006	<i>Sapajus appella</i>	BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN
000002	<i>Ateles chamek</i>	BLACK SPIDER MONKEY
000001	<i>Nomascus leucogenys</i>	WHITE-CHEEKED GIBBON
000001	<i>Hylobates lar</i>	LAR GIBBON
000001	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	RHESUS MACAQUE
000001	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>	HAMADRYAS BABOON
000001	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	COMMON MARMOSET
000001	<i>Macaca fuscata</i>	JAPANESE MACAQUE / SNOW MACAQUE
000007	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000006	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000001	<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>	SALMON-CRESTED COCKATOO / MOLUCCAN COCKATOO
000003	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO / GREATER SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO
000002	<i>Cacatua alba</i>	WHITE COCKATOO / UMBRELLA COCKATOO
000010	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACAW / BLUE-AND-GOLD MACAW
000004	<i>Ara militaris</i>	MILITARY MACAW
000003	<i>Ara macao</i>	SCARLET MACAW
000004	<i>Ara, Anodorhynchus, Primolius, Diopsittaca spp hybrid</i>	MACAW HYBRID
000007	<i>Amazona oratrix</i>	YELLOW-HEADED PARROT / YELLOW-HEADED AMAZON / DOUBLE YELLOW-HEADED AMAZON
000002	<i>Amazona viridigenalis</i>	RED-CROWNED PARROT / GREEN-CHEEKED AMAZON / RED-CROWNED AMAZON / MEXICAN RED-HEA
000016	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	COCKATIEL
000002	<i>Pyrrhura molinae</i>	GREEN-CHEEKED PARAKEET / GREEN-CHEEKED CONURE
000003	<i>Aratinga nenday</i>	NANDAY PARAKEET
000001	<i>Poicephalus senegalus</i>	SENEGAL PARROT
000003	<i>Thectocercus acuticaudatus</i>	BLUE-CROWNED PARAKEET
000001	<i>Psittacara erythrogenys</i>	RED-MASKED PARAKEET
000003	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET
000002	<i>Canis mesomelas</i>	BLACK-BACKED JACKAL
000005	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	INDIAN PEA FOWL / COMMON PEA FOWL / PEAHEN / PEACOCK
000002	<i>Cacatua goffiniana</i>	TANIMBAR CORELLA / GOFFIN'S COCKATOO
000002	<i>Canis lupus</i>	GRAY WOLF / GREY WOLF / TIMBER WOLF
000129	Total	



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