



## Inspection Report

Terry Beal  
3259 Water Plant Rd  
Maiden, NC 28650

Customer ID: **11079**  
Certificate: **55-C-0138**  
Site: 001  
TERRY BEAL

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: 15-SEP-2015

### 2.40(b)(2) DIRECT

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

The 14 year old male Bactrian camel is thin and has projectile liquid green diarrhea, demonstrated during the inspection. All of the feces in the enclosure and barn were of liquid consistency. Several of his ribs and his pelvic bones are visible, and his two humps are thin. His entire rear end and both rear legs are covered in green feces and dirt. The fur on his rump is thickly matted with fecal matter and dirt. The caretaker states he developed diarrhea when he was moved to a new paddock with long fresh grass and that they have given him Kaopectate. Chronic diarrhea can lead to dehydration and can cause serious illness or death. This animal needs to be cleaned of the feces caking the rump and covering the legs. This is a Direct citation.

Two female aoudads are excessively thin. They are each nursing a single baby. Their ribs, scapula, and pelvic bones are easily visible. The caretaker states they were doted and dewormed with 4ccs of ivermectin on August 28, 2015, but the only medical record is a note on the appointments calendar saying aoudad shot. The attending veterinarian has not been contacted to re-evaluate these animals to obtain a diagnosis and provide additional treatments as needed.

The attending veterinarian also needs to be consulted about the following behaviors observed in the capuchin.

The caretaker stated she feeds the non-human primates a few biscuits in the morning as she starts hoof stock rounds, then feeds their meal normally around 11:00 -12:00. The capuchin was exhibiting repetitive frantic stereotypic behaviors as he sat on a top perch peering in the direction in which the food would arrive. He was biting at the cage bars, clapping his hands, biting at his hands and feet, clutching his head, sticking his tongue out and sticking his hands in his mouth. Then he would walk the perch past the hanging white bucket where food is dispensed and look into it every time. He also went to the ground and appeared to be looking for food. He took a black object out of the pvc half pipe feeder and stuck it in his mouth, but then spit it out. He continued these behaviors for at least 15 minutes.

The stereotypic behavior of the capuchin ceased once the capuchin was fed. The veterinarian needs to be consulted as to the quantities and nutritional value of the food, to see if additional changes to diet would alleviate

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the excessive behaviors.

Documentation of all veterinary examinations, consultations, and treatments must be maintained for future review by APHIS officials. Owner-given medical treatments provided to the animals need to be documented (e.g. drug names, dosages, routes of administration, species to be treated etc.) to show the veterinarian's recommendations, that the written Program of Veterinary Care is being followed, and that animals are being provided adequate veterinary care.

To be corrected by 9-23-15.

### 2.131(c)(1)

#### HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

Last week the male elk stuck its antler through the wire fence and scratched a woman over her right eye. A public barrier needs to be permanently placed (not just during rut) at a sufficient distance to assure the safety of the public and the animals.

The animals in the enclosures inside the rabbit and guinea pig room have changed since the last complete inspection. Two juvenile coatimundis, a kinkajou, and a sloth are in the three enclosures. There is no public barrier in front of these cages and the one inch square coated wire allows people to put their fingers into the cages. There is a sign saying to not feed the animals as they may bite. An adequate barrier at a sufficient distance needs to be placed to assure the safety of the public and the animals. To be corrected by 9-30-15.

### 3.128 REPEAT

#### SPACE REQUIREMENTS.

The two capybaras still do not have adequate water in their enclosures in which to submerge. The two turtle shaped kid sand boxes used for pools have approximately 4 inches of water in them, and the black livestock water receptacle has approximately 10 inches of water in it. Submerging in water is a major part of the normal postural adjustments capybaras make. These capybaras need to be provided a sufficient amount of water space to make their normal behaviors.

### 3.129(b)

#### FEEDING.

Fresh pieces of produce were fed to the sloth during this inspection and the food was placed on a wooden shelf in the indoor part of the enclosure. This shelf was black with grime and had rodent feces on it. All food receptacles must be kept clean and sanitary at all times to prevent contamination of the food. To be corrected by 9-24-15.

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### 3.130

#### **WATERING.**

Water receptacles for several animals contained mosquito larvae indicating they had not been adequately emptied and cleaned in several days. The water affected includes the two Dromedary camels, the Bactrian camel, and 15 black buck antelope, and the 17 aoudads.

Some water receptacles are not appropriate for the animals in the enclosures as it is difficult for them to easily access the water. This includes a large plastic automatic water receptacle intended for bovine which is being used for pygmy goats, including two young kids. One of the kids was observed standing on the rocks placed below the automatic water source to facilitate access to the water, but it still could not reach the water as the level is several inches below the lip of the waterer. This type of waterer could be dangerous for the kid goats if they jumped up onto the slick plastic surface and slid into the opening. A different water container needs to be provided to be safe and accessible for all the goats.

In another enclosure with 15 pot belly pigs, the only water source is a large gray oval livestock waterer that has water in the bottom third. None of the adult pigs can access this water unless they jump into it and the nursing piglets cannot drink from this water source. Although this water source can be left for the pigs to cool off, an additional more easily accessible water container needs to be added.

To be corrected by 9-30-15.

### 3.131(a)

#### **SANITATION.**

The Bactrian camel is having diarrhea and his rear is covered with feces. Multiple puddles of feces are in the concrete floor barn. The barn needs to be cleaned often enough to keep him from getting contaminated with feces. To be corrected by 9-24-15.

### 3.131(d)

#### **SANITATION.**

Excess small flies were observed on the legs and undersides of the adult female water buffalo and on the two bison. The bison were observed repeatedly switching their tails. Although the caretaker had placed fly (bumpers) to dispense insecticides in the shelter areas, they were half torn down. Besides the bites being annoying to the animals, heavy fly infestation can cause blood loss and transmit diseases. More preventative measures need to be taken to decrease the number of flies at the facility and to treat the animals most affected. The attending veterinarian needs to be consulted to provide guidance on fly control for these particular flies. To be corrected by 9-24-2015

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3.132

### EMPLOYEES.

During the first hours of this inspection, there was one employee in the zoo. Another employee arrived late. During this inspection, when all of the animals were not there as some are on travel exhibit, there are 15 non-human primates in the zoo and 191 other animals. At the time of inspection, one person was attending the entrance booth, preparing food, distributing food and water. Some animals had behaviors indicating feeding was delayed. The lack of an adequate number of employees can lead to delays in feeding and cleaning that can be detrimental to the animals. To be corrected by 10-16-15.

The licensee called and told us to leave the property on 9-16-15 at around 11:30 after a short conversation with the caretaker. The inspection was terminated at that time.

A meeting and exit interview was conducted by Kate Campbell, ACI and Ellen Magid, SACS with the licensee and the caretaker on September 23, 2015.

### Additional Inspectors

Macelderry Lisa, Veterinary Medical Officer

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## Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11079	55-C-0138	001	TERRY BEAL	15-SEP-15
<b>Count</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>		
000017	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	BARBARY SHEEP		
000016	<i>Antelope cervicapra</i>	BLACKBUCK		
000001	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	BINTURONG		
000001	<i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>	BLACK-HANDED SPIDER MONKEY		
000001	<i>Bison bison</i>	AMERICAN BISON		
000003	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>	ZEBU		
000003	<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI		
000002	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	ASIATIC WATER BUFFALO		
000001	<i>Camelus bactrianus domestic</i>	DOMESTIC BACTRIAN CAMEL		
000002	<i>Camelus dromedarius domestic</i>	DOMESTIC DROMEDARY CAMEL		
000001	<i>Canis lupus</i>	GRAY WOLF / GREY WOLF / TIMBER WOLF		
000035	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT		
000013	<i>Cavia porcellus</i>	DOMESTIC GUINEA PIG		
000004	<i>Cervus c. canadensis</i>	ELK		
000001	<i>Choloepus hoffmanni</i>	HOFFMANN'S TWO-TOED SLOTH		
000005	<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG		
000020	<i>Dama dama</i>	FALLOW DEER		
000005	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>	PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA		
000001	<i>Equus quagga</i>	BURCHELL'S / GRANT'S / CHAPMAN'S / PLAINS ZEBRA		
000001	<i>Erythrocebus patas</i>	PATAS MONKEY		
000002	<i>Eulemur fulvus</i>	COMMON BROWN LEMUR		
000002	<i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i>	CAPYBARA		
000004	<i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i>	CAPE PORCUPINE		
000002	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR		
000001	<i>Macaca fuscata</i>	JAPANESE MACAQUE *MALE		
000001	<i>Macaca fuscata</i>	JAPANESE MACAQUE / SNOW MACAQUE		
000002	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	RHESUS MACAQUE		
000002	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	RHESUS MACAQUE *MALE		
000001	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	PIG-TAILED MACAQUE *MALE		
000005	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	SOUTH AMERICAN COATI		
000005	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	EUROPEAN RABBIT		
000002	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO		
000013	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS		
000001	<i>Papio anubis</i>	OLIVE BABOON		
000001	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>	HAMADRYAS BABOON		
000001	<i>Sapajus appella</i>	BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN		
000016	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG		
<b>000194</b>	<b>Total</b>			