



Inspection Report

LAVERN YODER

Customer ID: **16329**

Certificate: **32-C-0178**

Site: 001

LAVERN YODER

MAPLE LANE WILDLIFE FARM

1843 W LAKE STREET

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 30 July 2013

TOPEKA, IN 46571

2.40 (b)(2)

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

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:

(2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care;

One of the guinea pigs had hair loss and active looking lesions on its back. These lesions were red and scabby. This guinea pig is not currently under any treatment. The attending veterinarian visited the facility 2-3 weeks ago but does not specifically remember this guinea pig. Also, there is a pair of hybrid wolves that are both excessively thin. The ribs were clearly visible on both animals. These animals were reportedly wormed in the spring, and had been previously on Heartworm prevention, according to the licensee, but are currently not on heartworm prevention. These animals were active but excessively thin. Failure to address weight loss may result in undiagnosed illness, which could lead to more serious consequences.

Licensee shall ensure that these animals are seen by the attending veterinarian, and receive adequate diagnosis and treatment recommendations. The results of the diagnostics and treatment recommendations shall be in writing and made available to APHIS officials upon request. Licensee shall follow the treatment recommendations of the attending veterinarian.

Correct by 8/3/13.

2.75 (b)(1)

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

(b)(1) Every dealer other than operators of auction sales and brokers to whom animals are consigned, and exhibitor shall make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning animals other than dogs and cats, purchased or otherwise acquired, owned, held, leased, or otherwise in his or her possession or under his or her control, or which is transported, sold, euthanized, or otherwise disposed of by that dealer or exhibitor. The records shall include any offspring born of any animal while in his or her possession or under his or her control.

Prepared By:

LORI LINN, A C I

LORI E LINN, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title:

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 1080

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(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

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All exhibitors shall make, keep and maintain records which fully disclose the following information for each animal held or in his possession: appropriate acquisition information. This includes all offspring born at the facility. Available records should include dates of birth for all animals born at the facility.

There was no documentation available during the inspection to confirm the current inventory of animals. There were no records to document any animals born since the previous inspection. There were records documenting sales and purchases. Without a current inventory of all animals it is difficult to confirm the accuracy of the sales sheets provided. There was a record for the purchase of a syrian brown bear March 30, 2013. The animal became sick and died. Without access to inventory records, there was no date of death available. It is important to have accurate records to allow tracking of animals bought and sold from this location. The licensee presented the hard drive from his computer and explained that the drive had the inventory but had been wiped when his computer crashed.

Records may be maintained using a computer however, any records maintained as required must be able to be made available to inspectors when requested. Develop and maintain an accurate inventory of all animals held at the facility.

Correct by: August 2, 2013

3.27 (b)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

(b) Guinea pigs shall not be housed in outdoor facilities unless such facilities are located in an appropriate climate and prior approval for such outdoor housing is obtained from the Deputy Administrator.

There are twelve guinea pigs housed outdoors. The pen is a large rectangular frame under a metal hoop framework. There is plastic over the top of the hoop that can be lowered to cover the sides of the area. The sides are only lowered when the weather is cool. The open top of the enclosure can easily allow predators access to the guinea pigs overnight. Failure to provide safe housing for these animals puts them at risk of injury or death.

House the guinea pigs indoors in a safe enclosure. Guinea pigs may only be housed outdoors during warmer weather provided there is adequate security and approval from the regional office.

Correct by close of business July 30, 2013

3.81

ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

Dealers, exhibitors, and research facilities must develop, document, and follow an appropriate plan for environment enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates. The plan must be in accordance with the currently accepted professional standards as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides, and as directed by the attending veterinarian. This plan must be made available to APHIS upon request, and, in the case of research facilities, to officials of any pertinent funding agency.

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There is one pen holding three lemurs, one pen holding two macaques and one pen holding a single housed macaque. The signed enrichment plan dated 3/5/2013 lists the use of toys and swings and activity items to provide exercise and activity for the lemurs and monkeys. There were no toys or activity items visible in any of the pens. The plan does not address the social needs of the singly housed macaque as required. The single macaque can not see and hear the other macaques and is therefore at risk of becoming distressed. All the primates are at risk of developing mental health stress and disorders from the lack of adequate enrichment and mental stimulation that toys provide. Failure to follow the enrichment plan sigend by the veterinarian results in distress for these animals.

Develop an enrichment plan that fully addresses the social needs of the singly housed primate and follow all other recommendations provided from the veterinarian regarding the enrichment program to prevent social and behavioral problems.

3.125 (a)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structural strength. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

One lion is housed in a round pen that has two vertical wires that have broken. The wires have been clamped together but were left free to hang within the enclosure. The hanging wires are sharp and could injure the lion. The wires need to be secured to prevent any injury to the lion.

Correct by: August 2, 2013

The lion pen is adjacent to a pen housing a black bear. There is a gate between the two pens which was covered with a metal frame clipped to the lion's side of the enclosure. The bear was seen pushing on the gate and moving the gate far enough forward that the bear paws were on the concrete pad of the lion pen. There is a risk of injury to the bear from the gate structure. There is also great risk to both the lion and the bear from having physical contact with each other.

Ensure there is adequate separation between the lion and the bear to prevent any aggression between the two animals. Ensure that each enclosure is maintained to securely contain the animals.

Correct by August 5, 2013

There are five black bears in one enclosure. An attached pen houses a syrian brown bear, The brown bear pen is designed to prevent climbing and escaping. The brown bear pen has a section of horizontal fencing along the top edge of the pen which prevents climbing out. The black bear enclosure does not have a panel across the top edge to prevent the bears from climbing. Both pens were initially built with a hot wire across the top to prevent escape however the wire is now broken and hanging down and is not charged. The black bear pen has

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an additional risk of escape because the fencing is attached to the outside of the wooden support poles. This design allows easy access to climbing and escaping. There is great risk to the bears if they escape through direct injury or through the risk presented by capture.

Maintain enclosures for the bears that adequately contain the animals and provides a safe enclosure which prevents escape.

Correct by: October 1, 2013

The fence dividing the black bear pen for the syrian pen is bowed in at the bottom. There is also a section of chain link in the corner of the Syrian brown bear enclosure, abutting the black bear enclosure where the chain link has been pulled away creating an opening. There are several areas along the bottom of these pens where the bears have dug holes around the fence poles. The holes and weak fencing can reduce the structural strength of the entire pen,

The holes and stressed fencing should be repaired to ensure adequate structural strength for the pens.

Correct by: October 1, 2013.

The pen next to the bears holds two wolves. The wolves also have been digging along the fence line. There is one section where there is a hole dug between rocks long the fence and leads deep below under a pile of timber stacked outside the fence. It is unclear if the wolves are able to get under the fence through the rocks. This area presents an area of possible escape and needs to be secured. An escape puts the animal at risk of injury from being outside a safe environment to the risk presented from capture methods.

Develop and use a maintenance plan which includes repairs to the fencing to provide an escape proof enclosure for the wolves.

Correct by October 1, 2013

3.127 (a)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

(a) Shelter from sunlight. When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort of the animals, sufficient shade by natural or artificial means shall be provided to allow all animals kept outdoors to protect themselves from direct sunlight.

There is no shade available in the pens for the following: the cavys; the pigs; the one white tiger; the wallaby; and the syrian bear. These pens did not have any trees nearby and although there was a shelter, without additional shade the animals are at risk of overheating. The shelter potentially may be too hot to provide relief from the sun and without additional shade there is no relief for these. Failure to provide relief from the sun

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LORI LINN, A C I

LORI E LINN, A C I

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results in suffering for these animals.

Provide areas of shade in addition to shelter in each enclosure to ensure comfort for these animals.

Correct by: August 10, 2013

3.129 (a)

FEEDING.

(a) The food shall be wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health. The diet shall be prepared with consideration for the age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal. Animals shall be fed at least once a day except as dictated by hibernation, veterinary treatment, normal fasts, or other professionally accepted practices.

There is a Big Cat Feeding Plan but it simply states: The diet for the big cats must be wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination. Fresh, raw meat and fresh water daily.

This is inadequate. The facility currently has available frozen duck carcasses and miscellaneous packages of frozen meat. When feeding a non-commercially prepared diet for Big Cats, the licensee must consult the attending veterinarian to determine a nutritionally complete diet, with special consideration given to appropriate vitamins and minerals. If the attending veterinarian lacks sufficient experience or knowledge, a veterinarian knowledgeable about the nutrition of Big Cats should be consulted. This diet plan shall be written and available for review by APHIS officials. Failure to create a nutritionally complete diet for Big Cats could lead to metabolic bone disease, and other diseases related to a lack of proper nutrition.

Correct by 8/30/13.

3.130

WATERING.

All water receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary.

The waterers for several enclosures were found dirty and unsanitary.

The water for the cavy was supplied through a pan. The pan of water available for the cavy enclosure was green with algae. There was also a PVC pipe with a sipper tube that was filled with water but because the water supply tube was filled with murky black water it was not being used.

The water for the wolves was a white bucket bolted to the corner post and was green with algae.

There was also a white bucket used for the tigers. The bucket was filled with green water. The bucket was very chewed and scratched. The rough chewed surfaces and the fact that the buckets are bolted to the poles makes it difficult to properly clean and sanitize the water buckets.

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The syrian bear had a rubber feeding pan half filled with very dirty water.

The black bears had a large blue drum cut out, bolted to the corner pole and set up as a waterer. The bottom of the barrel is designed to be closed with a pvc plug drain. The bears had removed the drain. The PVC plug from the bottom of the barrel was seen in the dirt in the middle of the enclosure. The inside bottom of the barrel was visible and was filled with dust. There was no other watering station for these bears.

The enclosure for the rabbits had a water bottle that was found empty. The bottle was filled during the inspection.

Ensure that all enclosures have access to clean sanitary water on a daily basis.

Correct by; July 31, 2013.

Inspection and exit interview conducted with owner

Prepared By:

LORI LINN, A C I

Title:

LORI E LINN, A C I
ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
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