



Inspection Report

Daniel Pradon Bobbi Pradon
1101 N Tripp Ave.
Odessa, TX 79763

Customer ID: **3913**

Certificate: **74-B-0708**

Site: 001

Bobbi Pradon & Daniel Pradon

Type: FOCUSED INSPECTION

Date: 19-OCT-2021

2.40(b)(2) **Direct** **Repeat**

Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care (dealers and exhibitors).

The following animals continue to suffer from poor body condition and/or poor hair coat and/or an untreated medical condition.

- Arabian Oryx: Five Arabian oryx continue to be thin with prominent ribs, vertebrae and hips and little muscle covering the hindquarters.
- Arabian oryx: One female Arabian oryx continues to be thin with a large mass on her chest.
- Red deer: The male red deer is thin with a "pot" belly. He has a patchy hair coat with short, thin hair in some area and long hair in others.
- White-tailed deer: One female whitetail continues to be extremely thin with a patchy hair coat with prominent ribs, vertebrae and hips and little muscle covering the hindquarters.
- White-tailed deer: One male whitetail continues to be extremely thin with prominent ribs, vertebrae and hips and little muscle covering the hindquarters.
- Addax: There are approximately 4 Addax in the front pen and 4 Addax in the middle pen that continue to be thin with prominent ribs, vertebrae and hips and little muscle covering the hindquarters.

The attending veterinarian's treatment plan for the thin animals (unlimited alfalfa hay to be made available and veterinary

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rechecks in 1 month) has not resolved the problem in the animals listed above. There are multiple reasons these animals could be thin which include parasitism, poor dentition, malnutrition, competition from herd mates, and systemic disease. Minimal diagnostics have been employed to determine the exact cause of the problems in the above animals. Without proper diagnostics and treatment based on the results of the diagnostics, the animals' conditions may not improve or worsen.

The facility must assure that appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries are utilized. The licensee must assure that the veterinary services obtained have the experience and knowledge of the species at the facility.

2.40(b)(3) Direct Repeat

Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care (dealers and exhibitors).

Arabian Oryx: One oryx was noted to be limping during this inspection. The licensee stated, "the animal has been limping since it was born". When asked if a veterinarian had evaluated the animal, the licensee said no.

The facility must ensure that all animals are checked daily and that any potential problems are discussed as soon as possible with the veterinarian.

If this animal had received veterinary care at birth, it's limp may have been corrected. The licensee needs to notify the attending veterinarian about this animal and discuss the long-term plans for this animal.

3.81 Direct Repeat

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

The primates including, 2 spider monkeys, 3 lar gibbons, and 12 ring-tailed lemurs, continue to have minimal to no enrichment.

The enrichment available for the 3 gibbons did not appear to have been changed since the previous inspection.

The spider monkeys have a very large enclosure, however there were no enrichment items present in the enclosure at the

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time of inspection.

The lemurs are housed in enclosures that range in size from 2x4x4 feet to 6x6x6 feet. There was only one lemur enclosure with enrichment and that consisted of a single plastic ball. The size of the lemur enclosures does not allow for climbing or other natural behaviors to be performed.

The facility has an environmental enhancement plan; however, it is not being followed. Primates are extremely intelligent animals therefore it is important they be provided with environmental enhancement that includes some means of expressing non-injurious species-typical activities and cognitive/sensory enrichment.

The facility needs to implement an environmental enrichment plan that has been approved by the attending veterinarian.

3.133 Critical Separation.

The male sika deer that had been identified as thin with a poor hair coat on previous inspections was killed by the other male sika housed in the same enclosure. The licensee knew there was conflict between the animals but failed to separate in a timely manner. Competition between these two animals could have been the reason the dead male was in such poor body condition.

Animals housed in the same primary enclosure must be compatible. The licensee needs to observe and identify incompatible animals in a timelier fashion so that competition between animals does not result in animals with poor body condition or dead animals.

To be corrected by: Oct 20, 2021

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the licensees.

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
3913	74-B-0708	001	Bobbi Pradon & Daniel Pradon	19-OCT-2021

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000002	<i>Ateles chamek</i>	BLACK SPIDER MONKEY
000012	<i>Axis axis</i>	AXIS DEER / SPOTTED DEER / CHITAL
000003	<i>Hylobates lar</i>	LAR GIBBON
000012	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000020	<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>	ADDAX
000025	<i>Axis porcinus</i>	HOG DEER
000001	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	BARBARY SHEEP
000004	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000003	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	RED DEER
000005	<i>Cervus nippon</i>	SIKA DEER
000001	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT
000007	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	REEVE'S MUNTJAC
000002	<i>Equus grevyi</i>	GREVY'S ZEBRA
000004	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	WHITE-TAILED DEER
000011	<i>Oryx dammah</i>	SCIMITAR-HORNED ORYX
000001	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000002	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	FENNEC FOX
000007	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000016	<i>Capra nubiana</i>	NUBIAN IBEX
000138	Total	



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

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