



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: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 04-NOV-2021

2.40(b) Direct

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

There is a written program of veterinary care, created by the attending veterinarian. Both the licensee and AV admit it is not being followed. The plan calls for annual vaccinations for some species, and no vaccines necessary for the lemurs. Both the licensee and AV admit no vaccines have been administered in years. It states that salt and / or mineral blocks should be provided to certain species. No such supplements were observed at the time of inspection. A written program of veterinary care is required and must be followed to ensure that there is an expectation about the care provided to all animals. Failure to establish, maintain and follow a written program of veterinary care can decrease the ability to ensure optimal care of the animals. A written program of care must be established, maintained and followed, so that the licensee has a plan for providing adequate preventative care and treatments as necessary.

TO BE CORRECTED BY NOVEMBER 8, 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 undiagnosed/untreated medical condition:

- Oryx: seven to eight oryx remain thin (BCS 2 – 3/9) with prominent ribs, vertebrae and hips, with little muscle covering

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the hindquarters.

- Oryx: One female oryx continues to be thin (BCS 3) with a large mass on her chest. The veterinarian treated the animal orally with meloxicam in the feed, but there was no change in the animal's condition. This was reported to the AV who advised monitoring of the animal, but no further diagnostics or treatments are planned by the veterinarian as of the date of this report.
- Oryx: One oryx (BCS 2/9) noted to be limping on the right forelimb was visually evaluated by the AV on August 27, 2021 and was treated orally with a two-week course of meloxicam in the feed. The animal did not respond to the treatment, and was again reported to the AV who performed another visual exam on November 5, 2021. The limp continues and there are no further diagnostics or treatments planned by the veterinarian as of the date of this report.
- Red deer: The male red deer is still thin (BCS 3/9) with a "pot" belly. He has a patchy hair coat with short, thin hair in some areas and long hair in others.
- White-tailed deer: One female remains thin (BCS 3/9) with an unthrifty hair coat and prominent ribs, vertebrae and hips and little muscle covering the hindquarters.
- White-tailed deer: One male remains thin (BCS 3/9) with limited muscle over the ribs, vertebrae, hips and hindquarters.
- Addax: There are approximately four addax in the front pen, one singly-housed addax and eight out of ten Addax in the middle pen that remain thin (BCS 2 – 3/9), with prominent ribs, vertebrae and hips, with little muscle covering the hindquarters.
- Sika Deer: There are two female sika deer that are still thin (BCS 2 – 3/9), with insufficient muscle tissue covering the hindquarters, spine and ribs.
- Female ibex with left forelimb lameness. The attending veterinarian performed a visual exam on August 27, 2021 and prescribed a four-week course of meloxicam in the feed. The animal did not respond to the treatment, the lameness

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persists, and the animal is compensating with an abnormal posture (spine curved upwards). The animal is also thin (BCS 3/9). No further diagnostics or treatments are planned by the veterinarian as of the date of this report.

The attending veterinarian's treatment plan for the thin animals (unlimited alfalfa hay to be made available and veterinary rechecks every month) has not resolved the problems 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. There are multiple reasons the ibex and oryx could be minimally to completely non-weight bearing on their respective frontlimbs. Minimal diagnostics have been employed to determine the exact cause of the problems in the above animals, and there has been insufficient response to the treatments provided thus far. Without proper diagnostics and treatment based on the results of the diagnostics, the condition of the animals may not improve or could worsen, especially in light of upcoming colder environmental temperatures. Examination on the above animals must be completed to determine appropriate diagnostics, treatment options, and prognoses

2.131(e) Direct

Handling of animals.

In several enclosures containing a total of 19 addax, 10 oryx, 17 ibex and 24 hog deer, there is insufficient shelter to accommodate all of the animals inside. In addition, the shelters do not have heat. These enclosures include those known as the "Front Addax Pen," the "Back Addax Pen", the "Oryx Pen," the "Ibex Pen," and the "Hog Deer Enclosure." In addition, the front addax pen contains at least 3-4 pregnant females (at least one of which is thin); this will add to the numbers of animals present without shelter, including neonates which will not be able to withstand the colder weather. The "back addax pen" and "oryx pen" include animals that cannot adequately thermoregulate due to poor body condition. Based on weather temperatures predicted by the National Weather Forecast (<https://www.wunderground.com/forecast/us/tx/odessa/79763>), evening temperatures will be in the range of 30-45F in the

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coming days, along with wind gusts. It is not recommended to house healthy adult addax and oryx at temperatures below 45F and above 100F without the ability to compensate; these temperatures would be considered more severe and adverse for neonatal/juvenile animals, as well as those in poor body condition and poor hair coat. Similar concerns regarding cold temperatures and lack of adequate shelters apply to other tropical to semi-tropical species housed at the facility. Adequate shelter is a basic necessity, and lack of it causes animals discomfort and can cause illness and/or death from exposure to the elements. When climatic conditions present a threat to animal health or well-being, appropriate measures must be taken to alleviate the impact of those conditions. An animal may never be subjected to any combination of temperature, humidity and time that is detrimental to the animal's health or well-being, taking into consideration such factors as the animal's age, species, breed, overall health status and acclimation. Natural or artificial shelter appropriate to the local climatic conditions for the species concerned must be provided for all animals kept outdoors to afford them protection and prevent discomfort.

TO BE CORRECTED BY NOVEMBER 8, 2021.

3.80(a)(2)(ix)

Primary enclosures.

Inside the enclosures housing four lemurs and two spider monkeys, there are frayed and soiled ropes used as enrichment items. These items cannot be sanitized sufficiently and could be a source of microbial contamination that could cause illness to the animals. All surfaces in contact with nonhuman primates must be readily cleaned and sanitized or replaced when worn or soiled.

TO BE CORRECTED BY NOVEMBER 8, 2021

3.81

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

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At the time of inspection, there is an inadequate written plan in place for environmental enhancement for the two spider monkeys. There is limited environmental enrichment within the enclosure, which consists of items for climbing and swinging, but none that facilitate cognitive/sensory enrichment. In addition, the licensee states the animals do not use the items provided for climbing and swinging but they have never been changed out. Environmental enhancement is important to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates, and it is important that the enrichment provided varies so that the animals can have novel experiences to keep them engaged. A plan for environmental enhancement that provides novel and engaging activity must be developed and followed for each nonhuman primate at the facility, including the spider monkeys. This plan must be in accordance with the currently accepted professional standards and approved by the attending veterinarian.

3.84(a)

Repeat

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

In the indoor portion of the spider monkey enclosure, housing two spider monkeys, there is an accumulation of excreta on the concrete floors. The outdoor portion of the enclosure has multiple piles of bird feathers and other debris that have blown in and accumulated. Ropes used for enrichment within the enclosure are caked with dirt, debris, and excreta. The licensee stated that cleaning of the enclosures takes place twice each week, and ropes have never been removed from the enclosure. Accumulation of fecal material, food waste and other debris encourages soiling of the animals and contamination of food. Routine cleaning and sanitation must be done daily to protect the health and well-being of nonhuman primates. Fecal material, food waste, and other debris must be removed daily to prevent contamination of food, prevent nonhuman primates from becoming soiled and to reduce disease hazards.

3.85

Critical

Repeat

Employees.

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The licensees state that they and their employees do what they can to provide adequate cleaning, feeding, general husbandry and facility maintenance for all of the non-human primates. Despite this, there remains insufficient staff to provide adequate cleaning, feeding, general husbandry, environmental enhancement, and facility maintenance for all of the non-human primates and other animals. This is evident throughout the facility as noted in the non-compliances cited throughout this report. Without an adequate labor force, animals and facilities cannot be properly managed and cared for, leading to circumstances that compromise the health and well-being of the animals. Every person subject to the Animal Welfare regulations maintaining non-human primates must have enough employees to carry out the required level of husbandry practices and care. The licensee must acquire sufficient help to manage the animals and facilities according to the Animal Welfare regulations.

3.125(a)

Repeat

Facilities, general.

***In the enclosure housing 13 ibex, a portion of the chain link material at the bottom of the front fence is bent inward and positioned on top of the ground within the pen, where animals can come into contact with it. This poses a risk of entrapment for the animals.

***In the enclosures housing two white-tailed deer, 19 addax, 11 oryx and four sika deer, the shade structures have metal panels with jagged edges that the animals could come into contact with.

***The shelter siding material inside the enclosure housing seven muntjacs is rusted through in several places, producing sharp edges that could contact the animals.

***There is a bucket fastened to the inside of the bobcat enclosure that is broken, with sharp edges; some of the wire that

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was used to fasten the bucket to the fence has broken off of the bucket and remains attached to the fence, with rusted, pointed ends protruding in toward the cage.

All enclosures must be kept in good repair and free of sharp points, protruding edges, and gaps/openings in order to protect the animals from injury. Failure to maintain housing facilities in a structurally sound manner can cause injury to the animals. A system of monitoring and maintenance should be in place so that all housing facilities remain structurally sound and in good repair.

3.131(a)

Sanitation.

There are multiple enclosures that have mounds of decaying hay and/or excessive fecal accumulations that cover the majority of the areas, including where the feed is placed. These include the enclosures containing one camel, 17 ibex, 10 oryx, five white-tailed deer and seven muntjac, as well as the front pen containing eight addax and the hog deer enclosure containing 24 hog deer. The licensee states they never enter the pens to clean them. Fecal accumulation attracts pests and increases the likelihood of disease for the animals. Excreta must be removed as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals and reduce hazards and odors.

TO BE CORRECTED BY NOVEMBER 19, 2021

3.131(c)

Repeat

Sanitation.

In the front addax pen, containing eight addax, there are piles of twine on the ground and twine around the bale of hay in the pen where animals were actively eating. This material poses a risk of illness due to ingestion or injury due to entrapment. Premises shall be kept clean, free of trash accumulation, and in good repair in order to protect animals from injury and illness and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in the regulations.

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3.132 **Direct** **Repeat**

Employees.

The licensees state that they and their employees (one part time 2 days per week with weekends if needed, one as needed/requested by licensee M-F) do what they can to provide adequate cleaning, feeding, general husbandry and facility maintenance for all of the animals. However, it is evident throughout the facility (as noted in the non-compliances cited throughout this report) that there is still not enough help. Without an adequate labor force, animals and facilities cannot be properly managed and cared for, leading to circumstances that compromise the health and well-being of the animals. A sufficient number of adequately trained employees shall be utilized to maintain the professionally acceptable level of husbandry practices as set forth in the regulations.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the licensees.

Additional Inspectors:

Jessica Siegal-Willot

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
3913	74-B-0708	001	Bobbi Pradon & Daniel Pradon	04-NOV-2021

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000002	<i>Ateles chamek</i>	BLACK SPIDER MONKEY
000011	<i>Axis axis</i>	AXIS DEER / SPOTTED DEER / CHITAL
000003	<i>Hylobates lar</i>	LAR GIBBON
000012	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000019	<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>	ADDAX
000024	<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
000004	<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
000005	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	WHITE-TAILED DEER
000010	<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
000017	<i>Capra nubiana</i>	NUBIAN IBEX
000135	Total	



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