



INSPECTION REPORT

KARL MOGENSEN
NATURAL BRIDGE ZOOLOGICAL PAR

Customer ID: 2468
Certificate: 52-C-0035

P.O. BOX 88
NATURAL BRIDGE, VA 24578

Site: 001
NATURAL BRIDGE ZOO

Inspection
Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: APR-22-2003

3.81 (c) (2)

ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

Special considerations. Certain nonhuman primates must be provided special attention regarding enhancement of their environment, based on the needs of the individual species and in accordance with the instructions of the attending veterinarian. Nonhuman primates requiring special attention include those that show signs of being in psychological distress through behavior or appearance.

The male mandrill has a large bare area on his right forearm, possibly caused by fur pulling. One white throated capuchin was observed fur pulling its right forearm, and its arm and most of the tail are furless. Note: A female snow macaque has an area of fur loss on her back which appears to be growing back. There was no known injury or other pathology seen and it is assumed the fur pulling was done by her baby.

Although these animals are group housed and have access to indoor and outdoor environments, they are still expressing some potential signs of psychological distress as indicated by fur plucking. These primates need to be provided additional attention in meeting their psychological well-being.

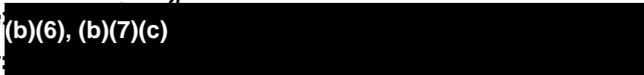
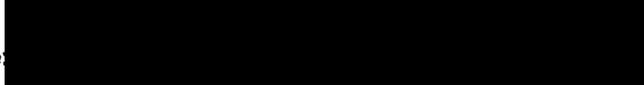
The enrichment program needs to address what will be done if a non-human primate exhibits signs of needing special considerations. Currently the plan only addresses non-human primates not in seeing or hearing distance of other non-human primates. If any special considerations occur, they need to be documented along with the steps taken to provide additional enrichment or other means to prevent the behavior. To be corrected by 5-23-03.

3.82 (a) REPEAT NCI FEEDING.

Feeding: The diet for nonhuman primates must be appropriate for the species, size, age, and condition of the animal, and for the conditions in which the nonhuman primate is maintained, according to generally accepted professional and husbandry practices and nutritional standards. The food must be clean, wholesome, and palatable to the animals.

Parrots and non-human primates are housed in the food storage and preparation area building. There is no physical barrier between animals, materials storage, and food preparation areas. As cited in the 8-11-02 inspection report, housing animals in kitchen areas where food is stored and prepared can lead to food contamination. This building or another one needs to be a dedicated commissary.

Prepared By: Lisa K Mac Elderry, DVM
LISA MACELDERRY, D. V. M., USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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3.84 (a)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

Cleaning of primary enclosures. Excreta and food waste must be removed from inside each indoor primary enclosure daily and from underneath them as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent the nonhuman primates from becoming soiled, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests, and odors. Dirt floors, floors with absorbent bedding, and planted areas in primary enclosures must be spot-cleaned with sufficient frequency to ensure all animals the freedom to avoid contact with excreta, or as often as necessary to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests, and odors. Perches, bars, and shelves must be kept clean and replaced when worn. If the species of the nonhuman primates housed in the primary enclosure engages in scent marking, hard surfaces in the primary enclosure must be spot-cleaned daily.

There is a buildup of grease and wastes on the the thick metal wire cage front fencing for the two indoor enclosures for the ring tail lemurs and two brown capuchins. Wooden resting shelves, boards, and tree limbs in the some primates' enclosures are excessively worn and need replacing because they are no longer sanitizable. These include the capuchin and gibbon enclosures in the elephant barn and the lemur enclosure in the food preparation area. The wood shelves and climbing structures in the indoor shelter areas for the white fronted capuchins and in the indoor housing for the tamarins are caked with food and wastes. These need to be cleaned or replaced on a more regular basis.

To be corrected by 5-1-03.

Prepared By: Lisa K MacCelderry, DVM

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