

The Camel Farm

15672 South Ave. 1 E., Yuma, Arizona

The Camel Farm, operated by Terrill Al-Saihati, has failed to meet minimum standards for the care of animals used in exhibition as established in the federal Animal Welfare Act (AWA). The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has repeatedly cited The Camel Farm for numerous infractions, including failing to provide animals (including sick, wounded, and lame ones) with adequate veterinary care, failing to maintain enclosures in good repair, failing to provide animals with drinking water, failing to have an adequate number of employees to supervise contact between the public and animals, failing to maintain clean and sanitary water receptacles, failing to have a program of veterinary care, and failing to maintain complete records. Over a period of four months, the facility failed to provide a coatimundi—who had a protruding and extremely swollen eye that was approximately the size of a golf ball—with adequate veterinary care. In 2014, the USDA assessed The Camel Farm a penalty of \$4,464 for multiple violations of the AWA.

January 28, 2020: The USDA issued The Camel Farm a repeat citation for failing to provide a 15-year-old sheep with adequate veterinary care. She appeared to have loss of vision, indicated because she bumped into various objects during the inspection, and displayed other abnormal types of behavior, including head twitching, an occasional circling gait, and irregular eye movement. The facility representative stated that he had noticed the apparent blindness approximately three days prior. The sheep was isolated in a barn but had not received any veterinary care. The facility also

received a repeat citation for failing to maintain an enclosure housing goats in good repair. It had fencing with metal edges that were bent inward, sharp points protruding into the enclosure, and a gap large enough for an animal's leg or head to become stuck. The facility was also cited for failing to maintain the perimeter fence in good repair and at a sufficient height of 8 feet to function as a secondary containment system for the animals in the facility. A section of the perimeter fence had a measured height of 5 feet, 4 inches.

October 9, 2019: The USDA issued The Camel Farm a repeat citation for failing to have a method to remove pools of standing water around the water receptacles in enclosures housing a zebra, a donkey, camels, and goats. The animals were unable to drink from the receptacles without standing in the water and mud. The facility was also issued a repeat sanitation citation because it failed to have a safe and effective program to control flies in an enclosure housing a coatimundi. Flies were swarming the coatimundi's food and feeding platform and could potentially transmit bacteria, viruses, and parasites that could have a negative impact on the health and well-being of the animal.

May 7, 2019: The USDA issued The Camel Farm a repeat citation for failing to provide animals with adequate veterinary care. A female goat had prominent swelling on the right side of her head, near the corner of her mouth, that was approximately three inches in diameter. She was leaning her head toward the right side and consistently and vigorously shook her head throughout the inspection. The facility representative noticed the swelling several days prior to the inspection but didn't contact the attending veterinarian or provide any treatment. The inspection report noted that swelling on the face could be a sign of an infection, injury, or disease and that the

shaking and leaning of the head likely indicated that the goat was experiencing pain or discomfort.

October 16, 2018: The USDA cited The Camel Farm for failing to maintain a perimeter fence with an effective height of 8 feet to function as a secondary containment system for the animals in the facility. There were two large piles of animal waste and dirt along the bottom of the fence, reducing the effective height of the fence to 5 feet or less in those areas.

May 30, 2018: The USDA cited The Camel Farm for repeatedly failing to provide a fennec fox named Foxy with adequate veterinary care. She had had hair loss and red, inflamed skin on the knuckles of all four of her feet. She also had a large patch of hair loss on her right flank, and a facility representative stated that Foxy had been scratching and biting that area. Her condition had progressively worsened, and she had not been seen by a veterinarian with knowledge of fennec foxes. The Camel Farm was also issued repeat citations for failing to maintain structures in good repair, including the following: an enclosure housing goats that had wire fencing in disrepair, with the lower metal edges bent upward and sharp points protruding toward the animals, posing a risk of injury; an enclosure housing sheep with broken metal fencing with sharp points, broken wood boards with jagged edges, and gaps large enough for the animals' horns, heads, or legs to become stuck; an enclosure housing goats that had rusted metal with sharp edges and many areas of jagged, splintered pieces of wood exposed underneath; two different enclosures housing camels that had fencing in disrepair with sharp metal points protruding into the enclosures; and an enclosure housing sheep that had a portion of the fence bowing out, creating a gap large enough for animals' legs, horns, or heads to become stuck, posing a risk of

injury to the sheep. The facility also received a repeat citation for failing to keep a barn clean that housed eleven goats. The barn had an accumulation of cobwebs present in the corners and on the feeders, which could harbor pests and affect the health of the animals.

April 10, 2018: The USDA cited The Camel Farm for repeatedly failing to provide animals with adequate veterinary care, including the following: Zo, a camel with a large growth on his chest (which he's had since at least May 2017) that had numerous flies crawling on it; eight goats, two sheep, and one zebu with overgrown hooves; a coatimundi who was observed not to be bearing weight on his right rear leg (as during the February 20, 2018, inspection but still had not been evaluated by a veterinarian); a fennec fox who had excessively long nails and hair loss with red and inflamed skin on the knuckles of all four feet; a goat who hadn't been able to bear weight on his right front leg since March 9, 2017, and hadn't been treated for it (he was later euthanized on April 13, 2018); a sheep who was observed to be excessively thin with protruding hip bones, spine, and ribs and had multiple patches of hair loss along her back and sides, along with lameness in her right front leg (she was later euthanized on April 13, 2018); and a sheep who was approximately 2 months old and having trouble walking and standing. The owner claimed that the young sheep had been stepped on by an adult sheep and was circling, stumbling, and having trouble getting up and standing. The young sheep was ultimately euthanized because of a possible spinal injury.

The facility was also issued repeat citations for using medications without first consulting the attending veterinarian for proper dosages and treatment plans, failing to provide two pigs and a goat with access to drinking water, and failing to alert the

attending veterinarian that a hybrid ibex who was being treated for an eye infection had developed a dark red mass above his eye since the veterinarian had last seen him.

The facility received additional repeat citations for failing to have an effective program to control the many flies around the animals on the premises and failing to maintain structures in good repair, including the following: portions of a chain-link fence that had a gap and sharp points in an enclosure housing goats; a ceiling that had several broken wires and sharp points that were protruding into the enclosure housing a coatimundi; a broken wood board with jagged and splintered edges hanging down into an enclosure housing sheep and goats; broken metal fencing with sharp points, broken wood boards with jagged edges, and gaps large enough for the animals' horns, heads, or limbs to become stuck in an enclosure housing sheep; an enclosure housing goats that had rusted metal with sharp edges and many areas of jagged, splintered pieces of wood exposed underneath; and an enclosure housing a camel that had wood fencing with sharp points protruding into the enclosure. The camel was observed eating the wood board, presenting a risk of injury to the animal.

February 20, 2018: The USDA cited The Camel Farm for repeatedly failing to provide animals with adequate veterinary care, including the following: a coatimundi who was observed to be nonweight-bearing on his right rear leg and who had been having issues for two to three years; a goat who hadn't been able to bear weight on his right front leg since March 9, 2017, and hadn't been treated for the condition; a hybrid ibex with an abnormal gait, open wounds on the legs, and excessively long hooves that were curling, causing the toes to rotate up and out; and a fennec fox who had excessively long nails and hair loss with red and inflamed skin on the knuckles of all four

feet. According to the inspector, the skin appeared to have gotten redder and more inflamed since the last inspection. On February 11, 2018, the attending veterinarian had recommended medication for this issue, but by the time of this more recent inspection, the animal still had not received any. The facility was also issued a repeat citation for failing to maintain correct, up-to-date records of the animals on hand. The numbers of goats and sheep on the premises didn't match the numbers listed on the records provided during the inspection.

February 6, 2018: The USDA cited The Camel Farm for repeatedly failing to provide the following animals with adequate veterinary care: a sheep who was observed to be excessively thin with protruding hip bones, spine, and ribs as well as multiple patches of hair loss along her back and sides and overgrown hooves on her right front foot; Zo, a camel with a large growth on his chest that was irregular in shape and had numerous flies crawling on it (he has had this issue since at least May 2017); a goat who was nonweight-bearing on his right front leg; a goat with overgrown hooves and an abnormal gait in her hind legs; five goats and three pigs with overgrown hooves; a goat with a swollen area under the left eye who also had hair loss and dry, flaky skin; and a fennec fox with hair loss on the knuckles of all four feet and excessively long nails. The facility was cited for additional repeat citations, including a sanitation citation for the presence of a gopher carcass in an enclosure housing goats; failing to supervise visitor interactions with animals; failing to provide two camels with adequate shade from direct sunlight; failing to have a suitable method to prevent water from accumulating in two enclosures, one housing a zebu and two sheep and one housing two water buffalo, both of which had pools of standing water around the water receptacles, preventing the animals

from drinking without standing in the water; failing to remove baling twine from the ground of two enclosures housing goats that posed a hazard if consumed; and failing to remove an accumulation of cobwebs from the corners of a barn housing goats.

The Camel Farm was also cited for repeatedly failing to maintain facilities in good repair, including the following: portions of a chain-link fence that were in disrepair in an enclosure housing goats that had a gap and sharp points; a ceiling in disrepair in an enclosure housing a coatimundi that had several broken wires and sharp points that were protruding into the enclosure; a nesting box for the coatimundi that had several exposed screw tips; fencing in disrepair in an enclosure housing a camel; an enclosure housing sheep and goats that had a broken wood board with jagged and splintered edges hanging down into the enclosure; broken metal fencing in an enclosure housing sheep with sharp points, broken wood boards with jagged edges, and gaps large enough for the animals' horns, heads, or limbs to become stuck; an enclosure housing two pigs that had an exposed nailhead; an enclosure housing a camel that had sharp points and fencing in disrepair that had gaps large enough for the animal's limbs to become trapped; an enclosure housing camels with fencing in disrepair that had sharp points; an enclosure housing sheep that had fencing with a gap large enough for animals' horns or heads to become stuck; a shade structure for sheep that had a severely rusted leg, creating sharp edges and potentially affecting the stability of the structure; an enclosure housing goats that had an exposed screw head and fencing with sharp points; an enclosure housing goats that had rusted metal that had sharp edges and exposed many areas of jagged, splintered pieces of wood underneath; an enclosure housing goats that had an approximately 2-foot-deep hole in the floor;

an enclosure housing goats that had several panels of chain-link fencing in disrepair with a gap at the bottom of the fence and sharp points; and a cracked bin with holes and jagged edges in an enclosure housing goats.

The facility was cited for additional repeat citations for the following issues related to perimeter fences: areas of the perimeter fence were less than 6 feet in height, a large portion of the perimeter fence was in disrepair and had metal stabilizing poles that were leaning and had a metal bar on the top of the fence that was broken, and one area of the perimeter fence had a tree leaning on it.

The facility was also cited for failing to provide a lactating female camel and her nursing baby with access to drinking water. When the camel was provided with water during the inspection, she was drinking and searching for water sources for approximately eight minutes. The facility was also cited for failing to have a Program of Veterinary Care available for review at the time of the inspection and failing to provide any animal records during the inspection, including records of acquisition, disposition, and the animals on hand.

November 8, 2017: The USDA cited The Camel Farm for failing to provide several animals with adequate veterinary care: Zo, a camel, had a large growth on his chest pad that was covered in flies; 17 animals had overgrown hooves that were in need of trimming; and a tricolor goat was nonweight-bearing on his right front leg and was bleeding from his left horn—the licensee hadn't noticed the bleeding until the inspectors pointed it out.

The Camel Farm was also cited for failing to have an attendant present to supervise guest interactions with animals (there were no barriers, and the public was permitted to

walk up to the primary enclosures and feed the animals) and failing to keep a number of enclosures and the perimeter fence in good repair.

August 17, 2017: The USDA cited The Camel Farm for failing to provide several animals with adequate veterinary care: Zo, a camel, had a large growth on his chest pad that was covered in flies; Foxy, a fennec fox, had a cloudy yellow liquid draining from her ear, which was drying up and covering her inner ear; and a tricolor goat was nonweight-bearing on his right front leg.

The USDA again cited The Camel Farm for failing to provide Pixie, an ibex, with adequate veterinary care. On a previous inspection, she was observed to have a patchy, dull hair coat and appeared to be underweight. She had been evaluated four days after the previous inspection, and the veterinarian report recommended that she be euthanized. The licensee did not take action for Pixie, and she was found dead two weeks later in a pen.

The Camel Farm was also cited for failing to maintain the fencing for an enclosure holding a camel and her baby (there was broken fencing that had sharp points, some of which were poking into the pen), failing to provide adequate shade in the enclosure housing the eland, and failing to keep in good repair the perimeter fencing in several areas.

July 11, 2017: The USDA cited The Camel Farm for failing to have a responsible adult available to accompany officials for an inspection.

May 23, 2017: The USDA cited The Camel Farm for failing to provide several animals with adequate veterinary care: Zo, a camel, had a large growth on his chest pad that was covered in flies; Foxy, a fennec fox,

had hair loss on the knuckles of all four feet and had excessively long nails; three pigs and a sheep had excessively overgrown hooves; Tuffy, a coatimundi, had a large golf ball–sized growth in her abdominal region and was also repeatedly moving in a fixed pattern; a sheep had a distended abdomen, nasal discharge, labored breathing, and a humped back; a tricolor goat was nonweight-bearing on his right front leg; and Pixie, an ibex, had a dull, rough coat and was underweight.

The Camel Farm was also cited for failing to keep in good repair several enclosures, failing to provide adequate shade to protect 30 animals from direct sunlight, failing to maintain the perimeter fence in several areas, failing to store feed in a manner to prevent contamination, and failing to provide 32 animals with clean water receptacles—the drinking water in one enclosure was a brown liquid.

The USDA also cited The Camel Farm for a number of sanitation issues: An excessive accumulation of manure was in an enclosure containing a zebra and two donkeys, and an enclosure holding two water buffalo had a mud wallow that had a foul odor and a green substance floating on the water. The Camel Farm also failed to remove an accumulation of items that were covered in dust, spiderwebs, and rodent feces from an aisle of the barn alongside a stall holding three pigs. The facility was also cited for failing to have an effective pest-control system as evidenced by numerous flies in several areas.

The USDA cited The Camel Farm for not allowing access to the following animals for inspection: a hedgehog named Pickles, a coatimundi named Cody, a ferret named Sally, and a fennec fox named Foxy. The licensee stated that the four animals were housed in a separate area, and the licensee

refused to allow personnel to inspect them while they were in their primary enclosures.

March 8, 2017: A focused inspection was conducted by the USDA at The Camel Farm to review veterinary care cited during a previous inspection. The Camel Farm was cited by the USDA for failing to provide adequate veterinary care for the following: the coatimundi (although the animal had been seen by the attending veterinarian, no medical treatment except antibiotics had been given); the female goat and female fallow deer had not received any veterinary care, and the tricolor goat had only been visually examined, and the veterinarian recommended that the goats in question have diagnostic testing. (See March 7, 2017.)

March 7, 2017: The USDA cited The Camel Farm for a repeat citation for failing to provide a coatimundi who had an abnormal left eye with adequate veterinary care. The inspector noted that the eye had significantly worsened in severity since the previous inspection and that it was protruding and extremely swollen, approximately the size of a golf ball. The inspector also noted that the eye was an extremely reddened mass of tissue with a dark crusty scab on it and that it appeared to be leaking fluid. Flies were observed in the open wound around the eye, and inspectors observed the coatimundi clacking her teeth loudly and pacing in her enclosure. She also had a dull coat and appeared to have lost weight. According to inspectors, she was shaking her head and pawing at her injured eye frequently and appeared to be suffering and exhibiting signs of extreme stress and discomfort. The coatimundi was seen by a veterinarian in November 2016 and given treatment, but the facility ceased giving the treatment in January 2017. The animal manager stated that he attempted to “pop” the eye on his own.

The facility also failed to provide additional animals with adequate veterinary care: a goat who was unable to straighten her front legs and therefore could not stand or walk normally, a goat who was nonweight-bearing on his right front leg, three pigs with excessively long hooves that extended out approximately 4 to 6 inches, a female goat with a dull coat and abnormal skin on the tips of her ears that was crusty and dry with large areas of hair loss, and a deer with a fresh wound on her left shoulder that was approximately 2 inches in diameter and had reddened, exposed tissue and complete hair loss.

The facility was cited for additional repeat citations for having an inadequate and incomplete Program of Veterinary Care, failing to have attendants present during public contact with animals, failing to provide a camel with shade from direct sunlight, allowing a camel to run loose between enclosures with no perimeter fence, and failing to clean an excessive accumulation of excreta from the ground of a barn housing three pigs.

The Camel Farm was cited for a repeat citation for failing to maintain the following structures in good repair: a gate in an enclosure housing a camel, an enclosure housing goats that had several nailheads protruding from wooden fence boards, wire fencing with a large gap at the bottom in an enclosure housing an eland, an enclosure housing goats with wires protruding from the chain-link fence, protruding screw heads and a shade structure with rusted legs and sharp points in an enclosure housing sheep and goats, a 4-foot-long gap at the bottom of a fence in an enclosure housing goats and a pig, a hole at least 2 feet deep in an enclosure housing a camel, rusted sheet metal with sharp edges in an enclosure housing pigs, and wiring in an enclosure housing goats that allowed a goat to stick his head through and into the adjacent

camel enclosure. The camel enclosure had a gap in the wood paneling that was also in need of repair.

November 15, 2016: The USDA cited The Camel Farm for a repeat citation for failing to provide a coatimundi with adequate veterinary care for an abnormal left eye. The eye was swollen and extremely reddened and had an abnormally uneven corneal surface and discharge. The coatimundi had not been evaluated by a veterinarian, and the facility manager stated that “the eye looks better since it exploded” and clarified that the eye had ruptured. The facility was also cited for repeat citations for failing to trim excessively long hooves on three pigs, three sheep, and three goats; failing to have an adequate and complete Program of Veterinary Care; and failing to maintain enclosures in good repair, including the following: an enclosure housing sheep that had protruding nails and two enclosures (housing goats and pigs) that had chain-link material that was turned up with several sharp points. The facility was also cited for failing to provide two camels with drinking water. The inspectors noticed that the water receptacle was empty and one of the camels was trying to drink out of it. When the water was turned back on, the camel drank excessively for approximately eight minutes.

August 2, 2016: The USDA cited The Camel Farm for repeat citations for failing to provide multiple animals with adequate veterinary care, including a camel who was nonweight-bearing on her left hind limb, a goat who could not bear weight on the front right limb, three pigs with excessively long hooves that extended out approximately 3 to 5 inches, a goat with a skin condition, and a sheep who was found down on the ground. The facility was cited for additional repeat citations for failing to provide 15 goats with adequate shade and failing to maintain the following structures in good

repair: a den box in an enclosure housing coatimundis that had a hole in the top and excessively chewed and worn edges, an enclosure housing three deer that had a hole in the chain link with sharp points, an enclosure housing a sheep that had a hole in the chain link with sharp points, a metal structure in an enclosure housing goats that had sections of rust and sharp edges, an enclosure housing pigs and goats that had chain-link material with a gap and several sharp points, and a feeder that was rusted with sharp edges in an enclosure housing goats. The facility was also cited for failing to have a structurally sound perimeter fence. The fence had an approximately 60-foot section with severely rusted posts that were broken and bent during a storm.

April 27, 2016: The USDA cited The Camel Farm for multiple repeat citations, including failing to provide a coatimundi with adequate veterinary care (he had a reddened lesion on the tip of his tail), failing to have an effective fly-control program (an inspector observed a camel with several flies on and around her face), and failing to maintain the following structures in good repair: a feeding station for the camels that had a rusted leg with sharp edges, an enclosure housing a fox that had twisted chain link with several sharp points, a feeder for sheep and goats with a rusted-out bottom and several sharp edges, chain-link fencing surrounding pigs that was turned up with several sharp points, and a structure in the enclosure housing goats that was excessively rusted with sharp edges.

The facility was also cited for failing to have adequate daily observation of all animals to ensure their well-being, failing to have identification for four puppies, failing to have adequate records of acquisition and disposition, and housing 6-week-old puppies in an outdoor enclosure without shelter, an exercise plan, or approval from the attending veterinarian.

March 8, 2016: The USDA cited The Camel Farm for a repeat citation for failing to provide the following animals with adequate veterinary care: a gobex (ibex and goat cross) with excessively long hooves that were curling and an abnormal gait; a male coatimundi with an abnormal right eye with a milky-white, thickened, opaque area on the iris; a camel calf with an abnormal swelling on the left hind hock; a ferret with hair loss from the shoulders to hips; a newborn lamb who appeared weak and was wheezing; and a goat with an abnormal swelling in the left knee. The facility was cited for additional repeat citations for failing to have an adequate number of employees to oversee public contact with animals, failing to have adequate water receptacles in three enclosures (the receptacles were either dirty or excessively rusted to the point of leaking), and failing to have an adequate number of employees to conduct daily husbandry and facility maintenance. The facility was also cited for failing to have an effective program to control bees around an enclosure housing camels.

December 12, 2015: According to an incident report from the Arizona Game and Fish Department, a fennec fox who belonged to The Camel Farm bit a member of the public. Due to a lack of documentation that showed definitively that the fox was vaccinated against rabies, the fox was euthanized in order to be tested for the virus.

November 10, 2015: The USDA cited The Camel Farm for a repeatedly failing to provide animals with adequate veterinary care, including a camel who had difficulty rising and was weak in the hind limbs and a sheep who was squinting in her right eye. The facility was also cited for repeatedly failing to repair chain-link material in an enclosure housing goats and sheep that was turned up with several sharp points and

failing to remove an excessive accumulation of feces on the ground in the enclosure housing goats. Due to the accumulation of feces, the animals could not lie in their enclosure without becoming contaminated.

August 21, 2015: The USDA cited The Camel Farm for failing to provide a gobex (ibex/goat cross) who had long toenails on both front limbs that were affecting her gait with adequate veterinary care, failing to have a written Program of Veterinary Care available for review during the inspection, and failing to clean an enclosure housing goats and an ibex, which had an excessive accumulation of feces present on the ground. Due to the accumulation of feces, the animals could not lie in the enclosure without becoming contaminated. The facility was also cited for a repeat citation for failing to repair twisted wire with sharp points in an enclosure housing kinkajous.

October 8, 2014: The USDA assessed The Camel Farm a penalty of \$4,464 for multiple violations of the AWA, including failing to provide animals with adequate veterinary care, failing to keep animal housing facilities structurally sound, and failing to keep water receptacles clean and sanitary.

May 20, 2014: The USDA cited The Camel Farm for repeatedly failing to repair sharp wire in an enclosure housing coatimundis, failing to repair loose chain-link fencing with numerous sharp ends in an enclosure housing 13 animals, and failing to have clean water in two enclosures. The inside of the water receptacles was green in color. The facility was also cited for having an unapproved comingling of species (two rabbits and one duck were housed together, which could lead to possible transmission of diseases between the species) and failing to have adequate shade to protect 23 gobex.

January 14, 2014: The USDA cited The Camel Farm for repeatedly failing to provide

a rabbit with adequate veterinary care—the animal was attacked by two other rabbits. The rabbit was hunched and shaking and had hairless and reddened skin that appeared swollen, with several scabbed areas on the right ear and near both eyes. The facility was cited for additional repeat citations for failing to repair the following items: protruding nail ends in multiple enclosures, areas of chain-link fencing in multiple enclosures that was turned up or loose or had sharp edges, sharp wire protruding in an enclosure housing coatimundis, and a feeder with a rusted-out bottom and sharp points in an enclosure housing goats. The facility was also cited for failing to follow the diagnostic and preventive plans recommended by the attending veterinarian, failing to have adequate acquisition records for at least three rabbits, and failing to have a clean water receptacle for six camels, three gobex, and a goat. The water receptacle had a dark, slimy substance on the bottom and sides.

June 15, 2013: The USDA cited The Camel Farm for repeat citations for failing to provide the following animals with adequate veterinary care: a cavy who could not bear full weight on the left front leg and a goat who would only walk on the front knees and would not stand up. The facility was cited for an additional repeat citation for failing to maintain structurally sound enclosures in good repair, including the following: an enclosure housing ibex that had weak and sagging chain link, an enclosure housing sheep that had wire fencing panels that were broken and coming apart with sharp edges, an enclosure housing rams that had loose and unattached fencing and numerous sharp ends, pens for camels with unsecured wire fencing that was bent and broken with protruding sharp ends, an enclosure housing cavy with several broken wires with protruding sharp ends, an enclosure housing a ferret that had two

screws with sharp ends protruding from the floor, an enclosure housing goats that had damaged fencing with numerous sharp points, an enclosure housing five deer that had broken fencing, and an enclosure housing sheep that had most of the fencing pulled up at the bottom, leaving several large gaps and numerous sharp points. The facility was also cited for failing to repair a shelter structure for three rabbits that had several nails protruding from the surface.

February 27, 2013: The USDA cited The Camel Farm for a repeat citation for failing to provide numerous animals with adequate veterinary care, including the following: a gobex with tissue protruding from her hind end who had given birth to two babies the previous day, both of whom died; a cavy who could not bear full weight on the left front leg and had been this way for about two weeks; a very thin eland with protruding hips and backbone, a patchy coat, an unusual gait, and a broken horn that was hanging off; a camel with wet, stained fur on the back of her left hind leg and an area of hair loss and exposed, raw, pink flesh with reddish discharge on her hip; two sheep with thick, mucous discharges from both eyes; a very thin goat with protruding hips and backbone; a goat who could only walk on the front knees and would not stand up; a goat with a supposedly broken leg that had not been evaluated by the attending veterinarian; a goat who appeared thin; a camel with dried blood and missing hair on her neck; and several animals in thin body condition with prominent hip bones and backbones. The facility was cited for additional repeat citations for failing to dispose of expired drugs, failing to have adequate disposition records, housing guinea pigs in outdoor enclosures with other species, and housing rabbits with other species.

The Camel Farm was cited for a repeat citation for failing to maintain structurally

sound enclosures in good repair, including the following: an enclosure holding camels that did not properly contain the animals (one camel was seen crawling under the lower cable of the fence, and the ranch manager said she had gotten out this way a couple of times), the enclosure housing coatimundis that had loose wire with sharp ends on the gate, a den box for four coatimundis that was leaning to one side and had a broken metal support bar, an enclosure housing ibex with weak and sagging fencing, an enclosure housing sheep with numerous broken wires with sharp ends on the fence panels, and an enclosure housing rams that had loose and unattached fencing material.

the fencing in an enclosure housing rams that was loose and unattached from the fence posts and had sharp wire, failing to repair weak and sagging fencing in an enclosure housing the ibex, and failing to repair the den box for the coatimundis, which was leaning to one side and not square.

The facility was also cited for failing to repair the perimeter fence, including several areas that were loose and not attached to posts, holes and gaps under the fence, and areas where the top rail was bent or broken entirely; feeding an eland and a camel directly from the ground, increasing the risk of contamination; failing to keep multiple water receptacles clean, including the bowl for the ferret that was noted to have a dark, slimy substance on the bottom and sides and receptacles for multiple animals that had buildups of algae and debris; failing to remove an accumulation of feces and food debris from an enclosure housing coatimundis; and failing to remove an overgrowth of weeds from an enclosure housing coatimundis.

December 21, 2012: The USDA cited The Camel Farm for repeat citations for failing to provide an eland with adequate veterinary care (the animal had a broken horn), housing guinea pigs in outdoor enclosures with other animals, and housing rabbits in an enclosure with other animals. The facility was also cited for failing to trim the overgrown hooves of two goats, failing to repair fencing that was coming apart in an enclosure housing sheep, failing to repair