Chronic Wasting Disease in North Carolina

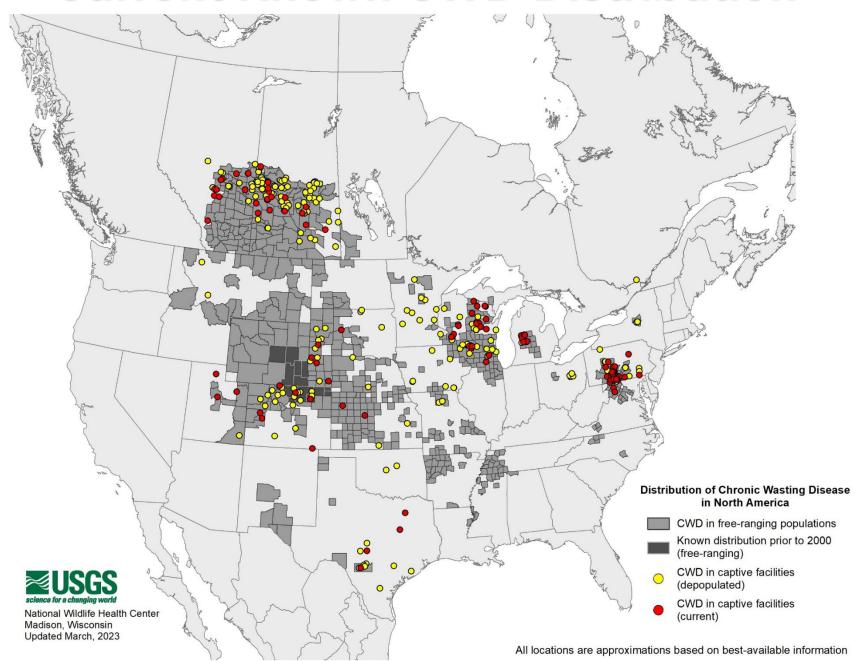


What it means for our future

Moriah Boggess, Deer Biologist



Current Known CWD Distribution





Hemorrhagic Disease

EHD & Blue Tongue

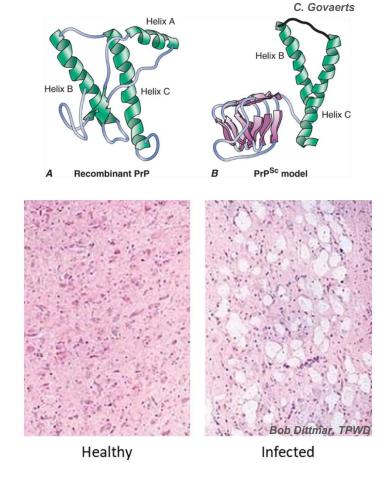


VS.

- Virus **Endemic to the Southeast Cyclical outbreaks** Some deer survive with immunity Populations rebound quickly
- Prion **Spreading across country Constant drain on population** 100% mortality rate **Populations slowly decline**

Infectious Agent - Prion^{CWD}

- No treatment
- Nonliving material cannot be killed
- Persists in environment
- Accumulates over time on landscape





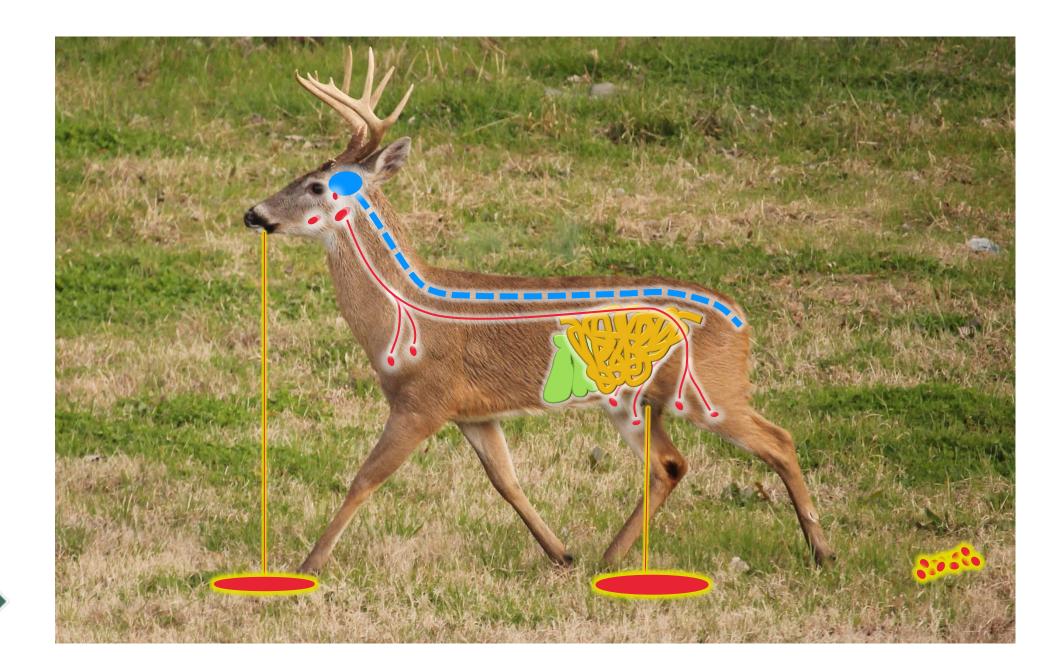
What Does CWD Look Like?









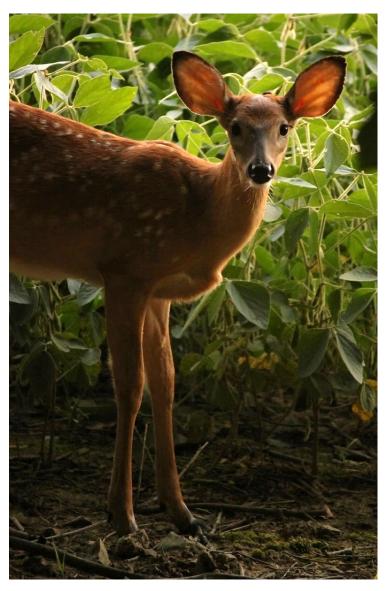




Why Does CWD Matter?

- CWD is a slow, permanent disease
- CWD prevalence will increase
- Deer lifespans will be shortened
- Future deer populations will change





Future Population Effects

- Average fawn recruitment rate ~50%
- It takes at least 2 years for a doe to replace herself (minimum)
- Shorter lifespan = less reproduction

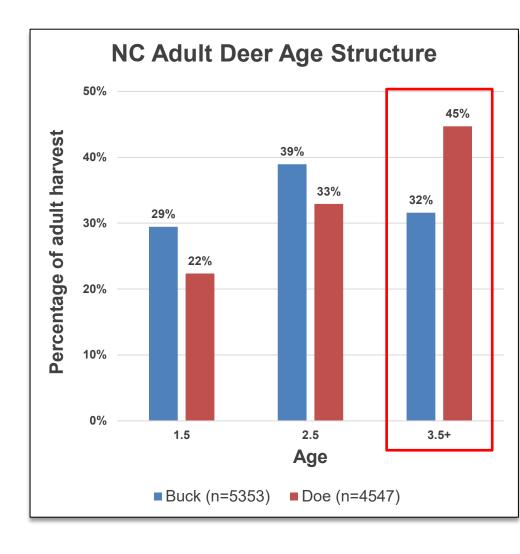




Future Population Effects

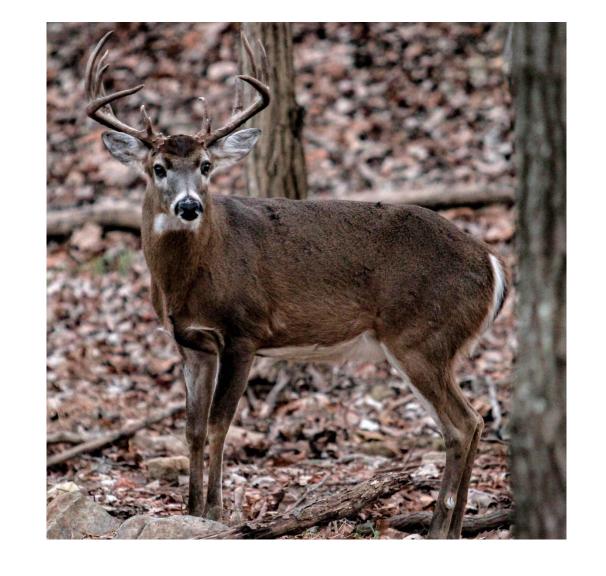
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CWD in North Carolina

- NC has surveilled for CWD since 1999
- Detected in Northwestern zone in 2022
 - 9 additional detections during 2022-23 season, including Cumberland County





CWD Positive Deer Detections

Counties

- Cumberland	1
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- Stokes

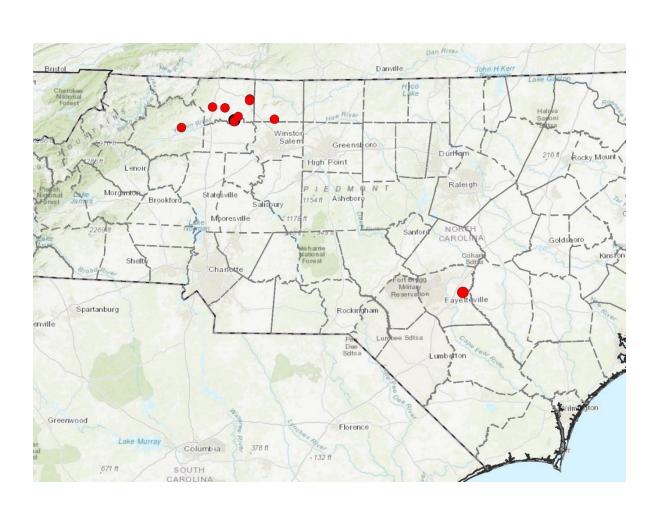
- Surry 5

- Wilkes 1

- Yadkin 2

as of 05/15/23





Cumberland County CWD Detection

- Harvested during rifle season
- Tested by Cervid Health Cooperator taxidermist
- DNA confirmation matched
- First detection in coastal plain





What Can Be Done?

- 1. Know where it is
 - Test, test, test
- 2. Don't give it a ride!
 - Live deer
 - Dead deer
- 3. Slow transmission rates
 - Avoid unnecessarily congregating deer



