Time... and CWD... Marches On

Margo Pybus & Mark Ball Fish and Wildlife Disease Unit

Acknowledgements: Hundreds of F&W temporary and permanent staff Thousands of landowners and hunters across the

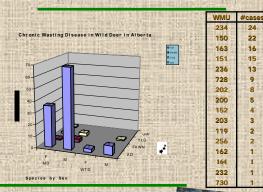
Disease occurrence: deer species

Hunter kills (2010 surveillance data) MD 3211 tested, 17 infected 0.53% WTD 1781 tested, 2 infected 0.11%

Hunter kills (2011 surveillance data) MD 1995 tested, 30 infected 1.50% WTD 1172 tested, 3 infected 0.26%

Disease control data (2005-2008, incl) MD 3663 tested, 41 infected 1.12% WTD 3928 tested, 4 infected 0.10%

Primarily in mule deer



Conclusions

CWD continues to establish a population in eastern Alberta

CWD in two watersheds: Battle River & **Red Deer/South Saskatchewan rivers**

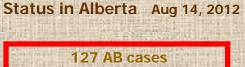
Mule deer drew the short straw when it comes to CWD!

No natural barriers to further spread

Changes in prevalence & geographic distribution accelerated since targeted control programs were discontinued

Hunter harvest is not stopping an increase in prevalence or a spread in geographic distribution

With current management approach, CWD will continue to expand numerically and geographically in Alberta



115 MD: 12 WTD 42 22:8533

Preponderance of cases in mule deer & males

Chronic















Prevalence stable during disease control. Prevalence increasing since control discontinued

Disease control applied

0.14% in 2006 (n=2965)

0.14% in 2007 (n=5170)

0.16% in 2008 (n= 4347)

No disease control

0.25% in 2009 (n= 4817)

0.39% in 2010 (n= 5144)

1.03% in 2011 (n=3194)

Over 48.000 wild deer tested

CWD detected in Alberta in 2005

Spillover from Saskatchewan

Relatively recent arrival in AB

since 1998

