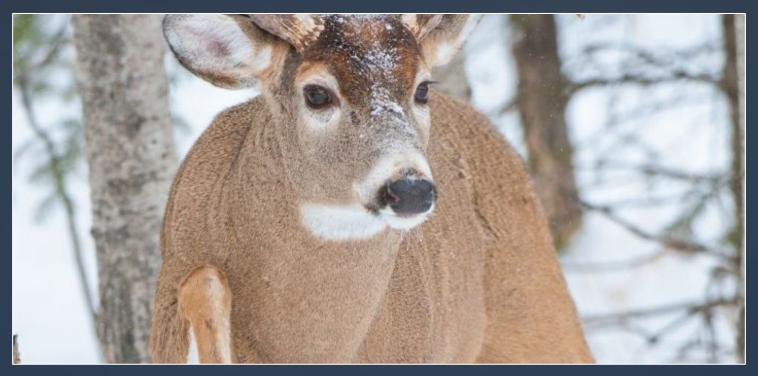
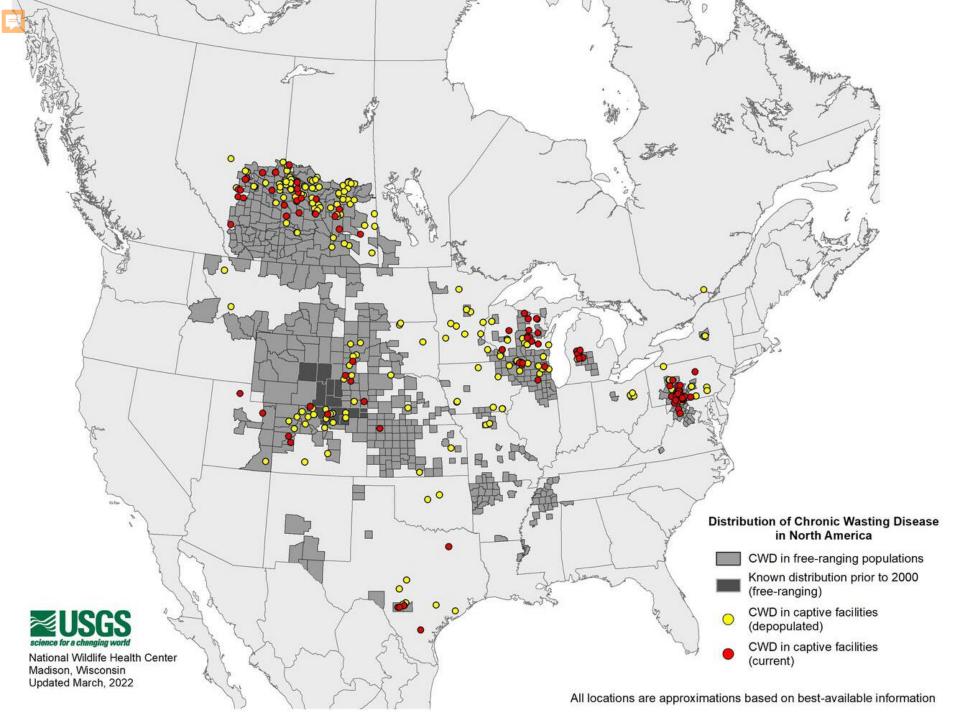
Department of Natural Resources CWD Update 2021-2022



Melinda Cosgrove Laboratory Scientist Manager Wildlife Health Section



Scott Whitcomb
Director, Office of Public Lands
Executive Division



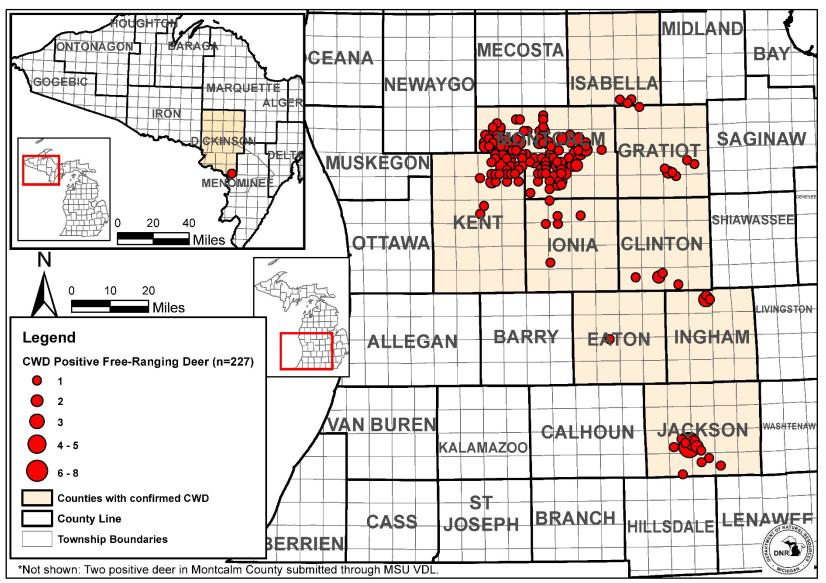
Michigan Department of Natural Resources Wildlife Disease Laboratory





Free-ranging White-tailed Deer Positive for Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Michigan

as of March 15, 2022



CWD Surveillance History

2012: 35 tested

2013: 46 tested

2014: 30 tested

2015: CWD DETECTED

2016: >7,000 tested

2017: >17,000 tested

2018: >30,000 tested

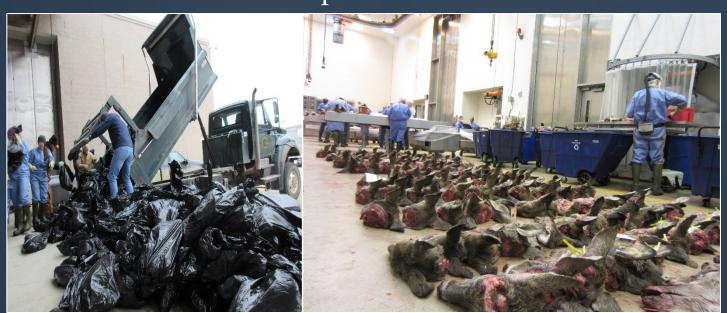
2019: >20,000 tested

2020: >2,000 tested

2021: >7,000 tested

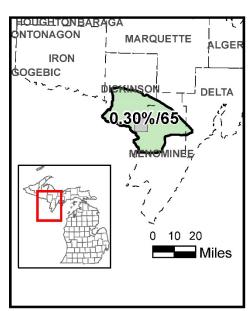


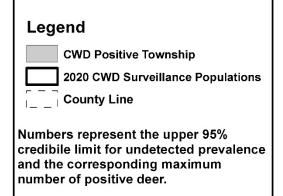
- Continue to provide testing for hunters outside of current CWD surveillance areas by partnering with diagnostic labs for direct submission of samples by hunters.
- ➤ Use DNR resources to intensively survey areas with historically low testing to focus on early detection of disease using a weighted surveillance method.
- Review after each season to assess confidence in our ability to detect the disease if present.



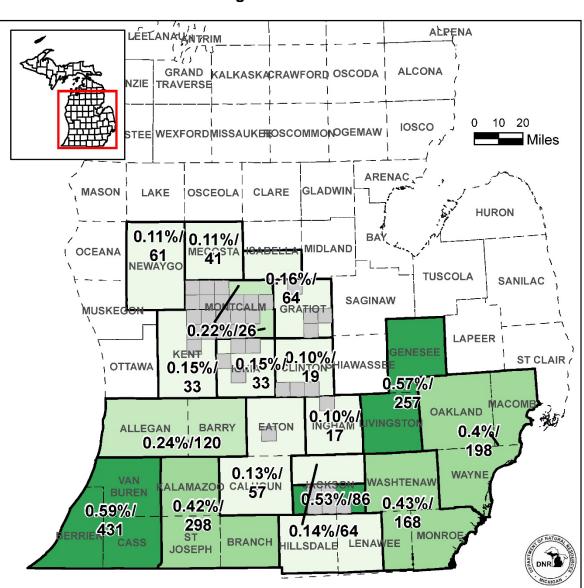


Estimated Potential Undetected Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Prevalence/Positive Deer* in the CWD Surveillance Areas, Michigan Based on 2008-2020 Testing





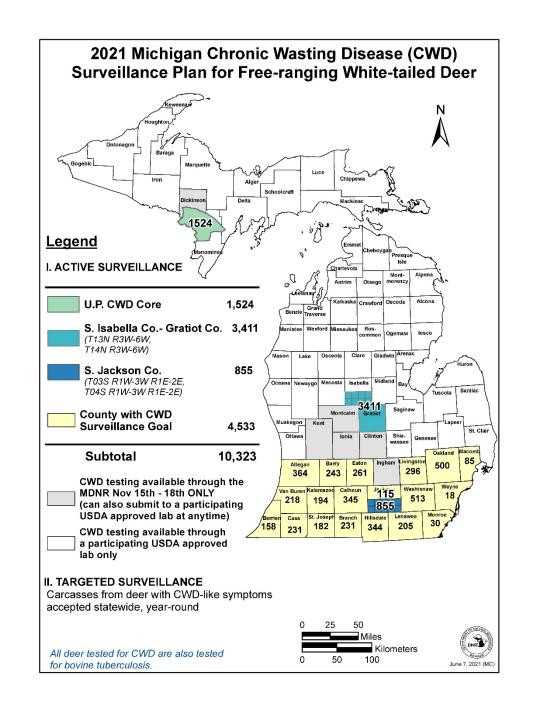
^{*}To the extent that CWD is clustered on the landscape and/or the deer tested are not representative of the underlying population, prevalence/number of positive deer could be higher.



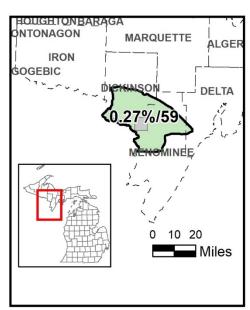
Weighted Surveillance

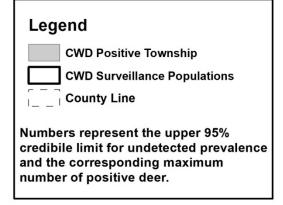
- Age/gender and collection method considered
 - > Male vs. female; Adult vs. yearling vs. fawn
 - Hunter harvest vs. sick deer vs. roadkill, etc.
- Each category assigned value or weight based on likelihood to be positive for CWD

Not all deer are created equal

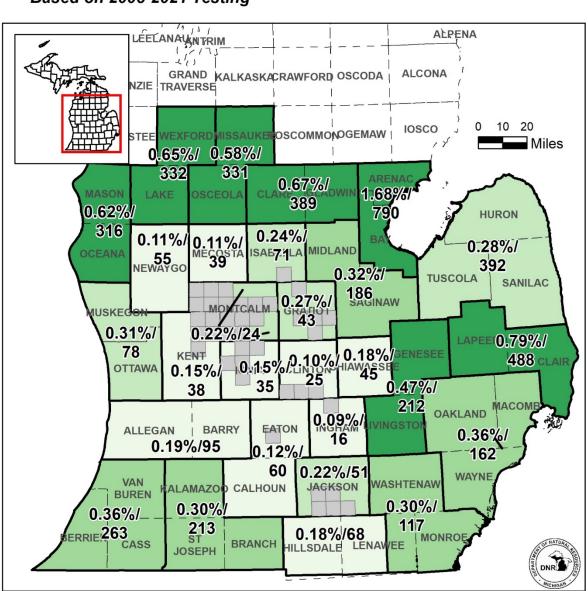


Estimated Potential Undetected Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Prevalence/Positive Deer* in the CWD Surveillance Areas, Michigan Based on 2008-2021 Testing





^{*}To the extent that CWD is clustered on the landscape and/or the deer tested are not representative of the underlying population, prevalence/number of positive deer could be higher.

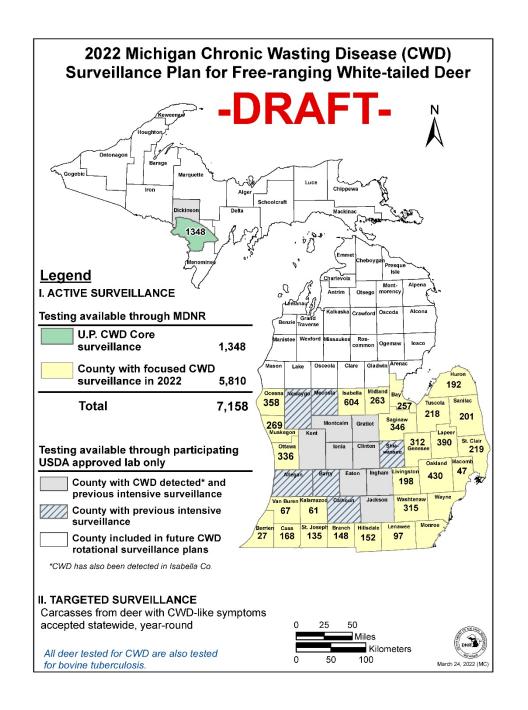




I. ACTIVE SURVEILLANCE

- > Focus on Southern Lower Peninsula in year one
- Goals statistically modelled using best available data
- More intensive sampling in priority areas
- Will address gaps in historical surveillance-early detection
- Hunter support will continue through expanded partnerships with landowners, processors and taxidermists

II. Cervids with CWD-like symptoms accepted statewide, year round



Michigan Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Surveillance Plan for Free-ranging White-tailed Deer **Conceptual Plan** DRAFT-Legend I. ACTIVE SURVEILLANCE Mont-Phase 2*: Current Effort Kalkaska Crawford Oscoda Phase 3 Will also include counties from Phase 2 that did not meet latent prevalence goal. Phase 4 Will also include counties from Phase 3 that did not meet latent prevalence goal. Midland County where CWD has been detected and intensive Montcalm Gratiot surveillance is completed. St. Clair Ottawa Clinton County where intensive surveillance is completed *Phase 1 included the three southern most rows of counties. The counties that did not Washtenaw meet the latent prevalence goal will continue surveillance in Phase 2. Most counties will take at least 2 years to reach goals. II. TARGETED SURVEILLANCE Carcasses from deer with CWD-like symptoms accepted statewide, year-round 50 Kilometers All deer tested for CWD are also tested 100 for bovine tuberculosis. March 22, 2021 (MC

When it comes to CWD in 2022 and beyond, the goals of our surveillance are to:

- 1. Assess if disease is present in new areas (i.e. catch it early)
- 2. Continue to support limited testing in core areas and continue to develop opportunities for hunter submissions to non-DNR labs
- 3. Determine appropriate frequency and effort needed for long-term monitoring



#1: Systematic, risk-based rotating surveillance

#2: Exploring partnerships with MSU VDL, MSUE, stakeholder groups

#3: Goal is to gather information to inform models developed by MSU, which inform how the disease moves on the landscape

