

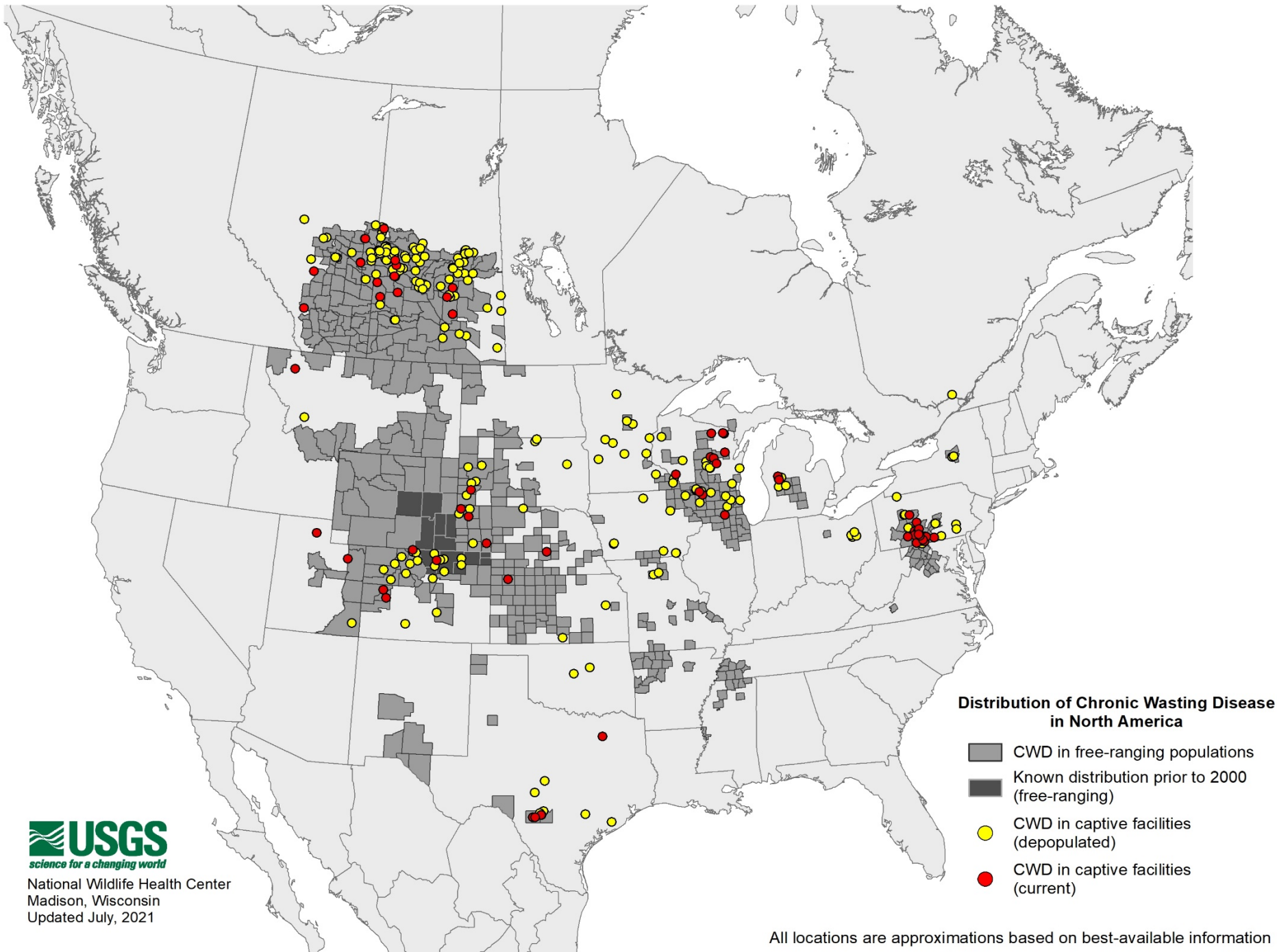
# Department of Natural Resources CWD Update 2020-2021



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**Distribution of Chronic Wasting Disease in North America**

- CWD in free-ranging populations
- Known distribution prior to 2000 (free-ranging)
- CWD in captive facilities (depopulated)
- CWD in captive facilities (current)



National Wildlife Health Center  
Madison, Wisconsin  
Updated July, 2021

All locations are approximations based on best-available information

# Michigan Department of Natural Resources Wildlife Disease Laboratory



CWD testing here!  
(MSU VDL)

We work here!




# CWD Surveillance in Michigan

- The DNR has historically undertaken massive testing efforts for CWD in order to:
  1. Better understand the distribution and prevalence of disease
  2. To provide “hunter service” testing across the state
- This is neither sustainable *nor effective* for the long term...  
...not if the goal of surveillance is early detection of disease.










# 2018 Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Surveillance in Free-ranging White-tailed Deer, Michigan

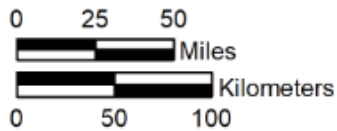
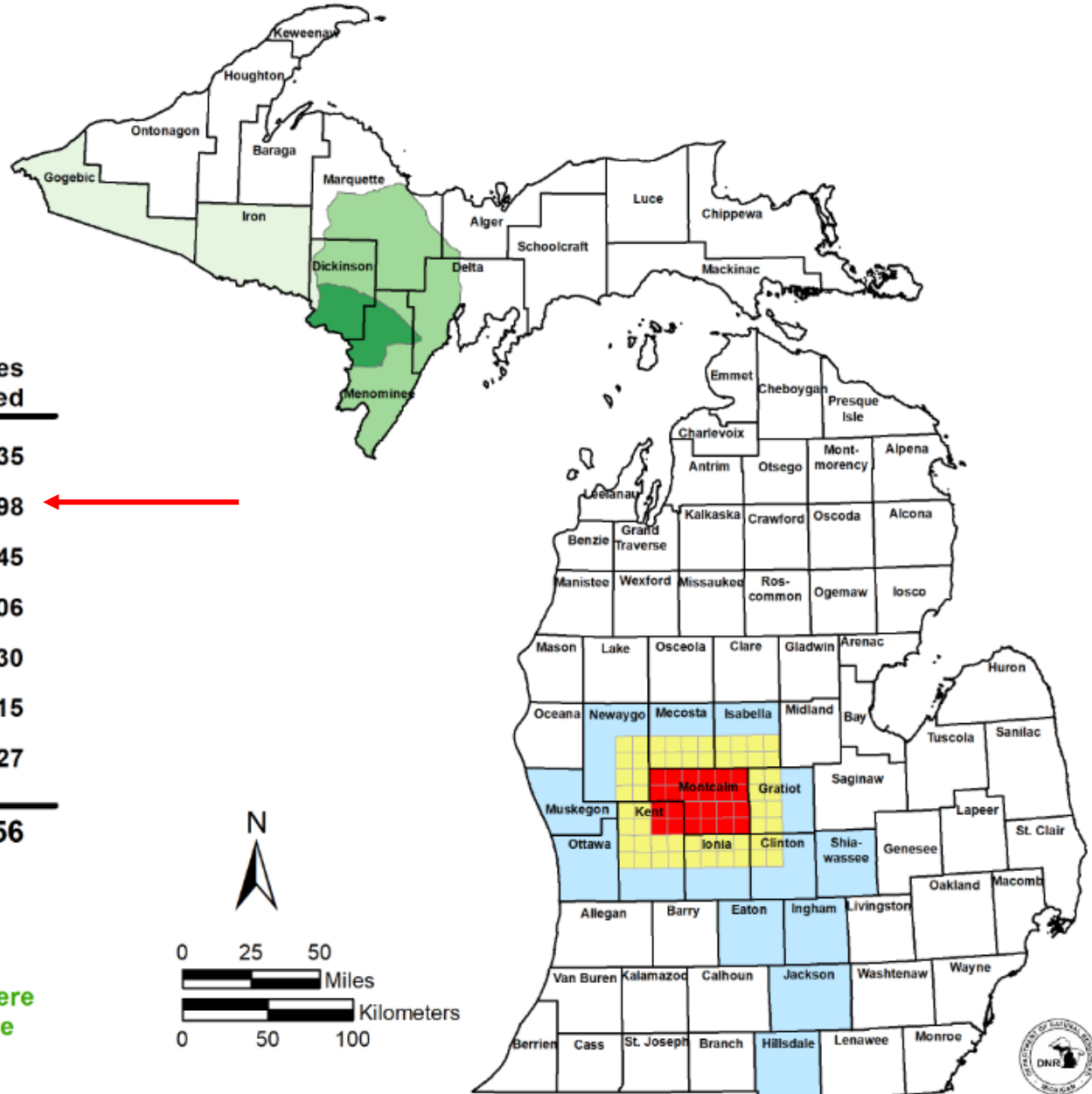
## Legend

 County Lines

### I. ACTIVE SURVEILLANCE

(These samples were also tested for bovine tuberculosis)

Testing Zone	Sample Goals	Samples Tested
	300	4,435
	8,475	5,598
	6,260	14,445
	155	306
	300	830
	600	915
	0	4,227
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,090</b>	<b>30,756</b>



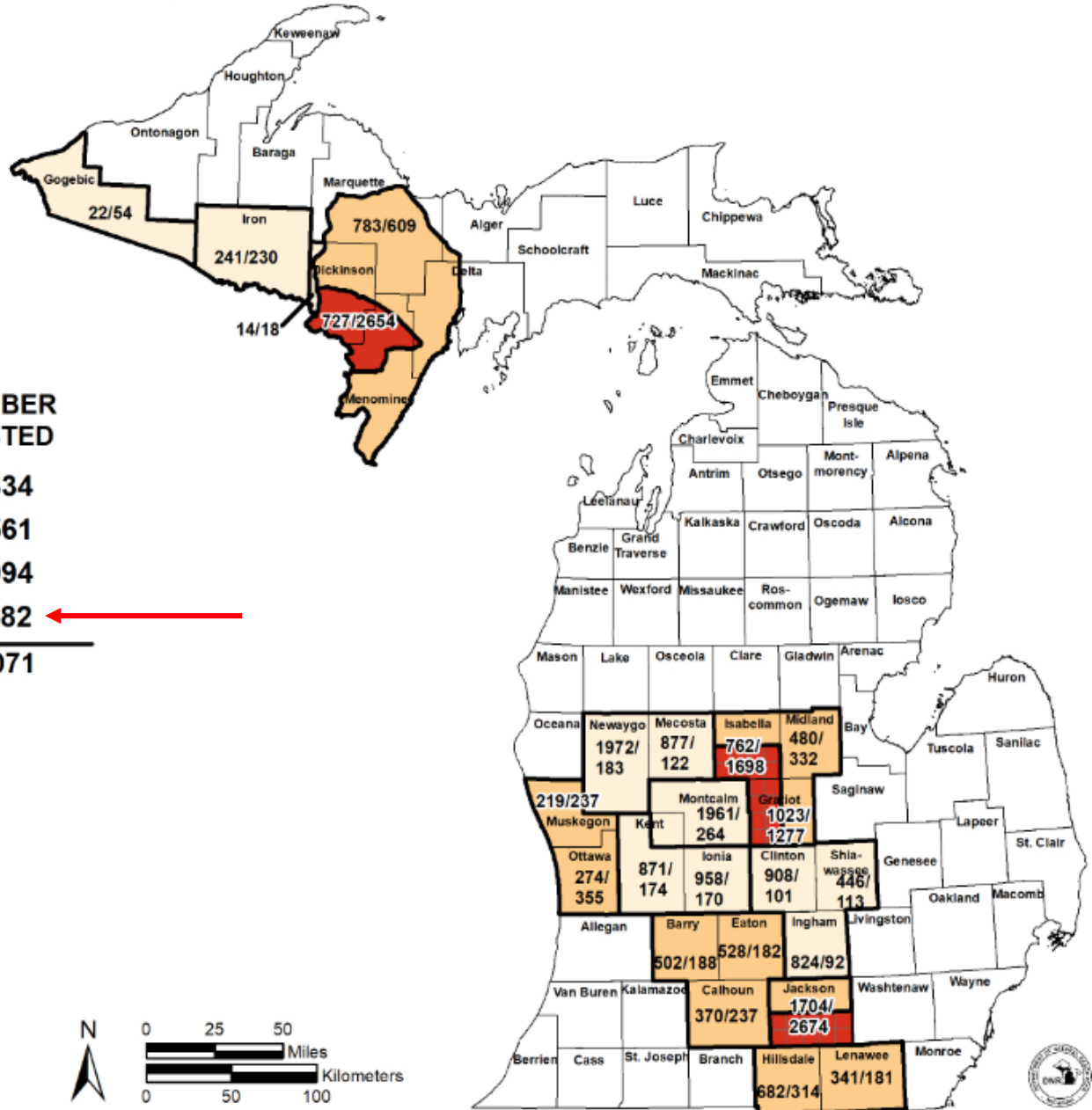
### II. TARGETED SURVEILLANCE

Cervids with CWD-like symptoms

229 of the 30,756 deer tested in 2018 were tested as part of targeted surveillance







# 2019 Michigan Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Surveillance for Free-ranging White-tailed Deer by Sampling Unit



## Legend

### I. ACTIVE SURVEILLANCE

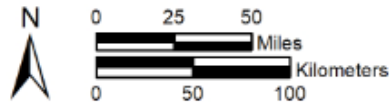
ZONE	DETECTION LEVEL*	SAMPLE SIZE	NUMBER TESTED
	0.1%	7,922	2,834
	0.5%	3,016	5,561
	1.0%	1,521	9,094
	N/A	0	2,582
<b>Total</b>		<b>12,459</b>	<b>20,071</b>

Numbers on map represent the number tested/county goal

\*Detection Level is the prevalence at which CWD can be detected with 95% confidence through the corresponding sample size.

### II. TARGETED SURVEILLANCE Cervids with CWD-like symptoms

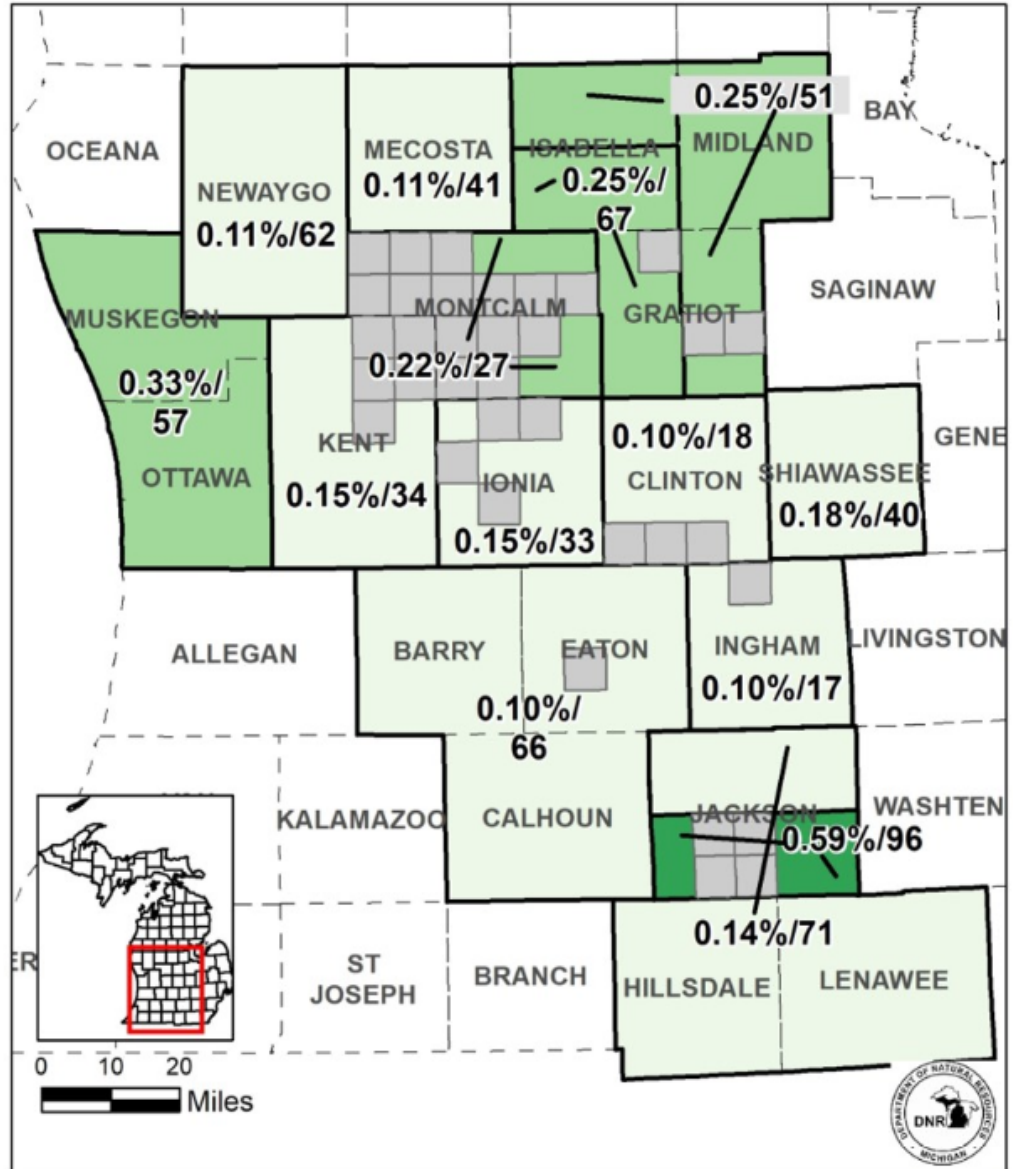
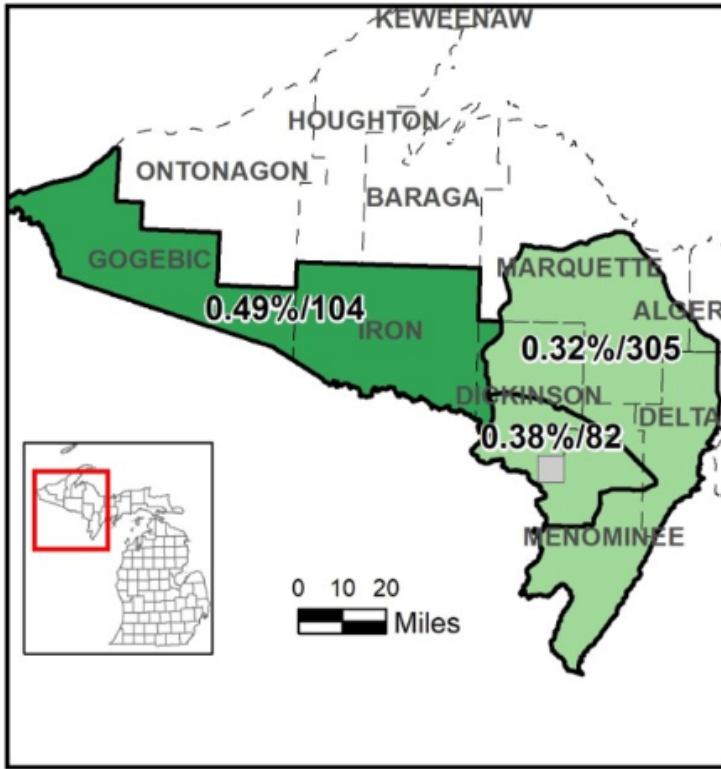
All deer tested for CWD are also tested for bovine tuberculosis.





# Estimated Potential Undetected Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Prevalence/Positive Deer\* in the CWD Surveillance Areas, Michigan

Based on 2008-2019 Testing



**Legend**

- 2019 CWD Surveillance Populations
- County Line

Numbers represent the upper 95% credible limit for undetected prevalence and the corresponding maximum number of positive deer

\*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.



# 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

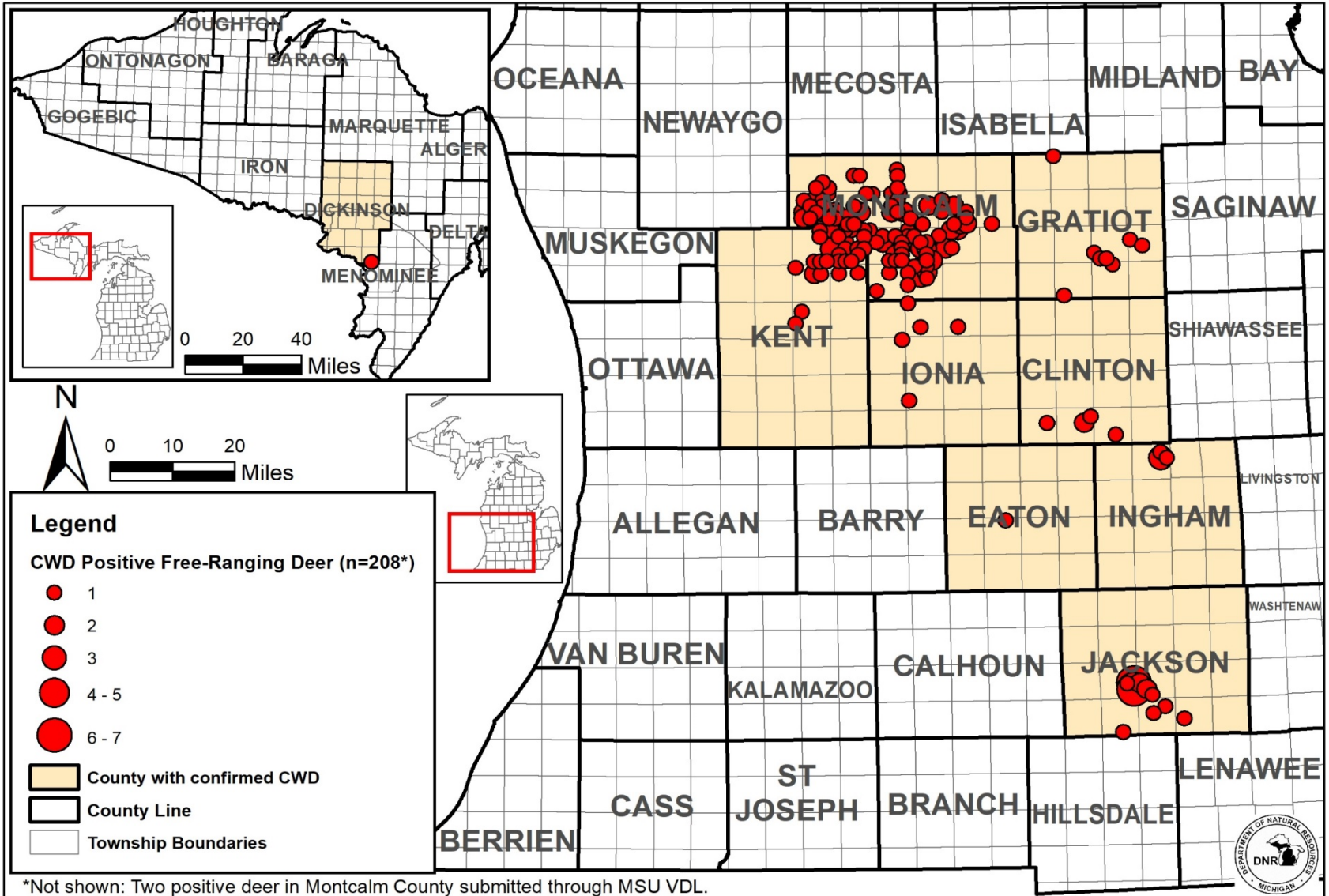
2020: >2,000 tested

2021: 8-10,000 is goal





# Free-ranging White-tailed Deer Positive for Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Michigan as of March 19, 2021



\*Not shown: Two positive deer in Montcalm County submitted through MSU VDL.



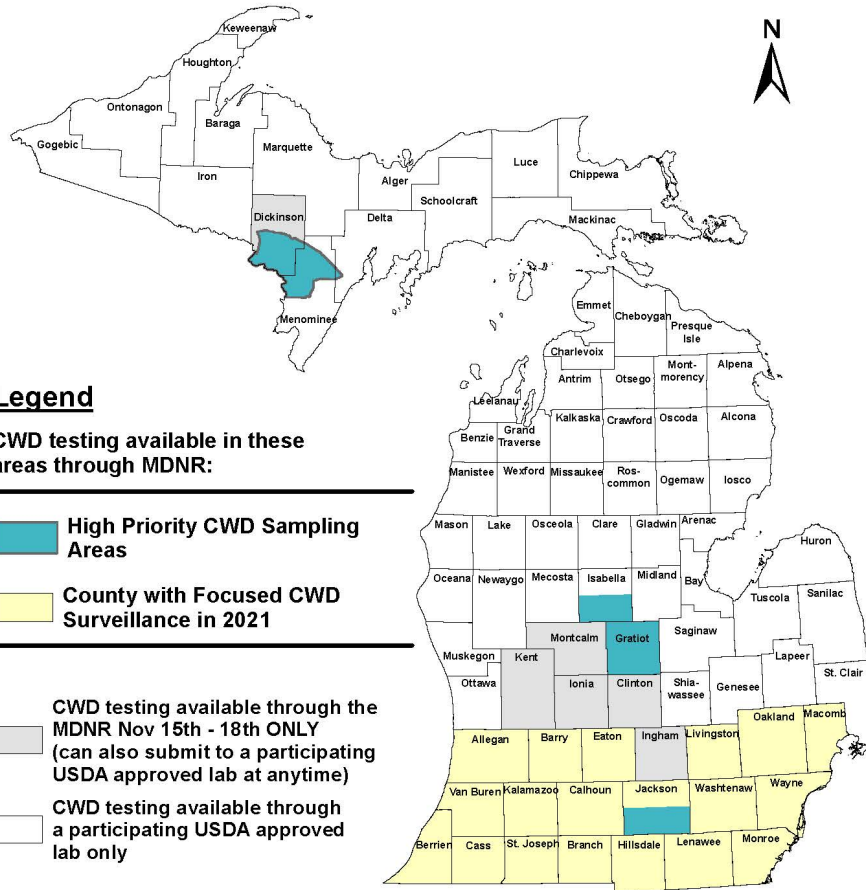


## I. ACTIVE SURVEILLANCE

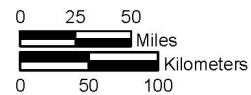
- Focus on Southern Lower Peninsula in year one
- Goals statistically modelled using best available data
- More intensive sampling in priority areas
- Will address gaps in historical surveillance-early detection
- Hunter support will continue through expanded partnerships with landowners, processors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

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

## 2021 Michigan Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Surveillance Plan for Free-ranging White-tailed Deer



Carcasses from deer with CWD-like symptoms accepted statewide, year-round.



*All deer tested for CWD are also tested for bovine tuberculosis.*

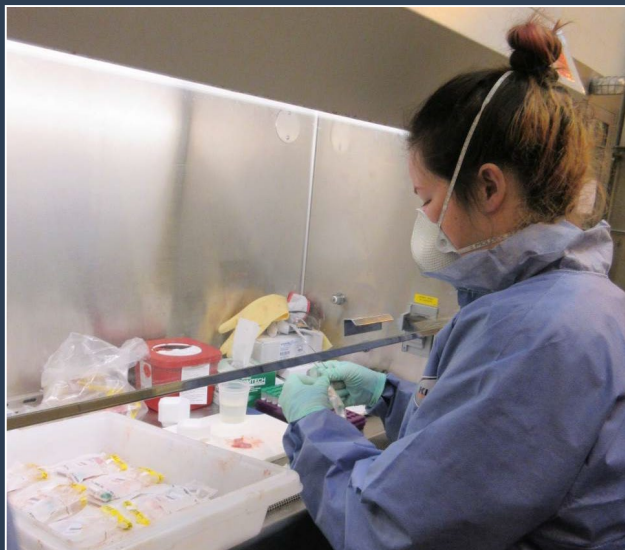


July 8, 2021 (MC)



When it comes to CWD in 2021 and beyond, the goals of our surveillance are to:

1. Assess if disease is present in new areas (i.e. catch it early), and
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: Expanding partnerships with MSU VDL, MSUE, stakeholder groups

#3: Combination of data from #2 and modelling efforts

**NEVER GIVE UP!**





A herd of approximately 12 deer is scattered across a field of tall, dry grass. The background is a dense forest of bare trees, with a warm, orange and yellow glow from the setting or rising sun visible through the branches. The overall scene is peaceful and natural.

# Thank you!

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