

CARCASS AND MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS

- If you hunt outside Ohio, familiarize yourself with the state's regulations on carcass movements and consider having your deer tested for CWD.
- Be aware of Ohio's carcass import laws.
 - **It is illegal to bring high-risk carcass parts into Ohio unless you transport your deer or elk to a certified taxidermist or processor within 24-hrs of returning to the state.** Please visit wildohio.gov for more information.
- Parts a hunter can transport into Ohio include:
 - Antlers.
 - Antlers attached to a skull cap from which all soft tissue has been removed.
 - De-boned meat.
 - Quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached.
 - Meat that is cut and securely wrapped either commercially or privately with no part of the spinal column or head attached.
 - Upper canine teeth from which all soft tissue has been removed.
 - Hides and capes without any part of the head or lymph nodes attached.
 - Finished taxidermy mounts.
 - Soft body tissue wrapped and packaged for use by a diagnostic research laboratory.
- If you hunt in an area where the Division of Wildlife is conducting enhanced surveillance, participate in sampling efforts by having your deer tested. **Hunters harvesting a deer in a declared Disease Surveillance Area are required to present their deer for sampling.** For dates, times and locations refer to the latest Hunting and Trapping digest, or wildohio.gov.



IS IT DANGEROUS TO HUMANS?

- No strong evidence exists that CWD is transmissible to humans.
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that hunters have their deer tested when hunting in areas of known CWD occurrence or if they have concerns about the presence of a disease, and not to consume the meat of an animal that tests positive.

HOW CAN I GET MY DEER TESTED FOR CWD?

FOR DEER HARVESTED WITHIN A DISEASE SURVEILLANCE AREA (DSA):

- Take your deer (only the head is necessary) to a deer inspection station.
- Or, take your deer head to an unmanned sample drop-off location. Locations can be found at <http://wildlife.ohiodnr.gov/species-and-habitats/diseases-in-wildlife>

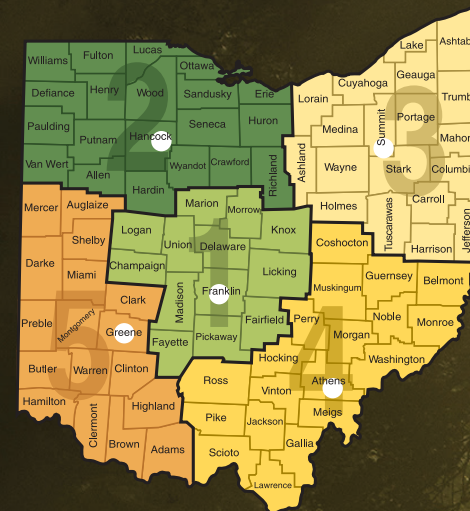
FOR DEER HARVESTED OUTSIDE OF A DSA:

- The Ohio Department of Agriculture's Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (ADDL) in Reynoldsburg, on the east side of Columbus, accepts deer for testing.
 - CWD testing, including collection and accession fees, is \$83.
 - Contact ADDL (614-728-6220) for more information regarding sample preparation and hours of operation.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Division of Wildlife: wildohio.gov
 Chronic Wasting Disease Alliance: cwd-info.org
 National Wildlife Health Center: usgs.gov/centers/nwhc

The ODNR Division of Wildlife's mission is to conserve and improve fish and wildlife resources and their habitats for sustainable use and appreciation by all.



CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE

CWD

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

VISIT US ON THE WEB
WILDHIO.GOV

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION
1-800-WILDLIFE
 (1-800-945-3543)

TO REPORT WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS
1-800-POACHER
 (1-800-762-2437)
 AVAILABLE 24 HOURS

OHIO GAME CHECK
OHIOGAMECHECK.COM
1-877-TAG-IT-OH
 (1-877-824-4864)

HIP CERTIFICATION
1-877-HIP-OHIO
 (1-877-447-6446)



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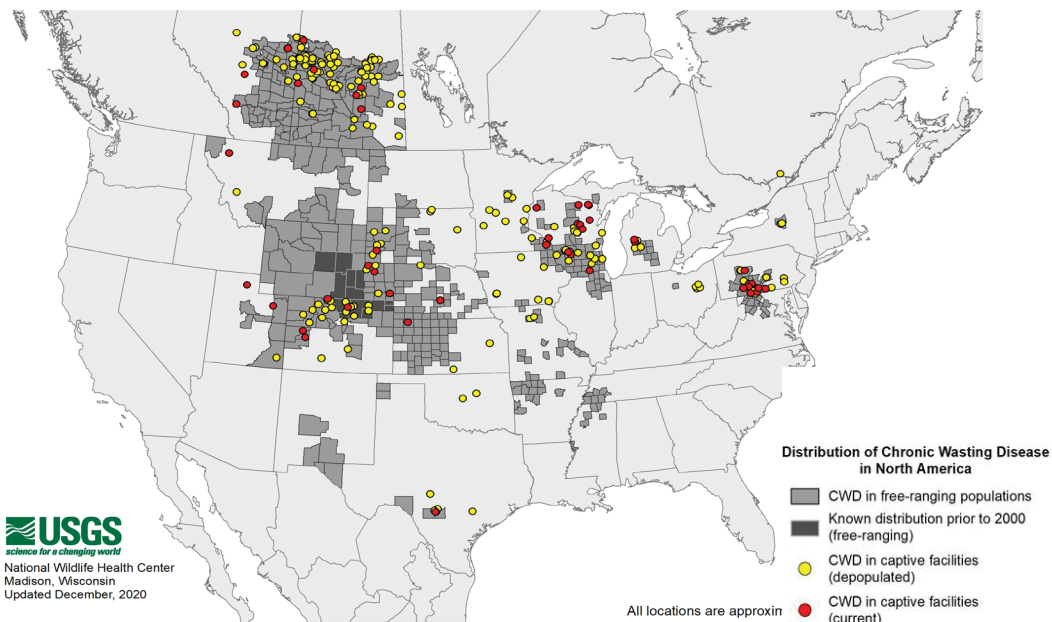
OHIO DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF WILDLIFE
wildohio.gov

WHAT IS CWD?

- CWD is a fatal neurological (brain and central nervous system) disease that affects members of the deer family including white-tailed deer, mule deer, elk, moose, and caribou.
- CWD is caused by naturally occurring proteins, called prions, that become misfolded, creating holes in brain tissue and resulting in eventual death.
- CWD is spread through direct animal-to-animal contact or by contact with saliva, urine, feces, carcass parts of an infected animal, or contaminated materials in the environment (plants and soil).
- Prions released into the environment through bodily fluids or diseased carcasses are extremely resistant to degradation and can remain infectious for years.
- Once an animal is infected there is no recovery or cure for CWD.

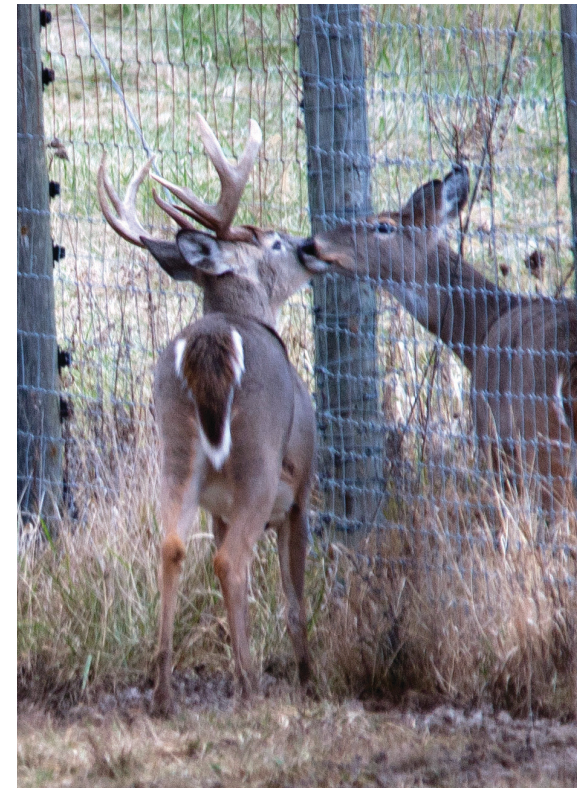
WHERE HAS CWD BEEN FOUND?

- CWD has been confirmed in 26 states, 3 Canadian provinces, Finland, Norway, Sweden, and South Korea.
- The first confirmed case of CWD in Ohio was found in a captive deer at a shooting preserve in Holmes County in 2014. Since then, 25 deer from three captive facilities in Holmes and Wayne counties have tested positive for CWD.
- Since 2002, nearly 30,000 wild deer (including nearly 2,500 in the Holmes County region) have been tested for CWD statewide.
- In December of 2020, Ohio confirmed its first CWD-positive wild deer. The mature buck, harvested in late October in Wyandot County, was taken to a local taxidermist as part of routine CWD surveillance.
- A second deer, a yearling doe harvested on January 30th, 2021 as part of a controlled hunt at the Killdeer Plains Refuge, tested positive for CWD. An additional 72 animals were tested following targeted removals on the refuge in March. None of the animals were positive. A disease surveillance area was established, and intensive monitoring will continue for at least three years in all of Wyandot and parts of Hardin and Marion counties.



USGS
National Wildlife Health Center
Madison, Wisconsin
Updated December, 2020

For more information, visit www.usgs.gov



PRECAUTIONS WHEN FIELD DRESSING AND PROCESSING

To decrease risk of CWD exposure, hunters should follow these steps:

- Wear rubber gloves.
- De-bone meat from the animal.
- Disinfect cutting tools and surfaces with a 40% household bleach solution. (For best results, soak at least 5-minutes in solution.)
- Bag leftover carcass parts. Dispose of the bag through your garbage service.
- Minimize handling of brain and spinal tissues.



CAN I TELL IF A DEER HAS CWD?

- No. Most deer with CWD will appear healthy. It takes at least 16 months for an infected animal to develop clinical symptoms of disease.
- As the disease progresses, animals stagger, carry their heads and ears lowered, drool excessively, and show little or no fear of humans. They will eventually lose body condition and appear weak.
- Many diseases can present the same symptoms as CWD. Testing of brain or lymphoid tissue after death is the only way to confirm CWD.

WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I SEE A DEER WITH THESE SYMPTOMS?

- Do not attempt to disturb, kill, or remove the animal.
- Accurately document the location of the animal.
- Immediately contact your nearest county wildlife officer, or call 1-800-WILDLIFE (1-800-945-3543).

WHAT CAN I DO TO HELP?

- Keep hunting! Controlling population levels helps prevent the spread of CWD.
- Get the facts! Understand what CWD is, where it has been found, and how it differs from other deer diseases.
- Properly dispose of all deer carcasses and high-risk parts.
- Double bag all high-risk carcass parts and set out with your household garbage for trash pickup. Those without trash pickup can double bag the carcass and take it to a municipal solid waste landfill or bury the carcass (at least 3 feet deep).
- Report any deer that appears sick or displays abnormal behavior.
- Use synthetic lures and attractants instead of urine-based products.
- Avoid placing feed, bait, or mineral licks to attract deer as artificially concentrating animals can increase the rate of disease spread if disease is present.