

# SOUTH DAKOTA GAME, FISH AND PARKS CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE

## PREVENTITATIVE MEASURES

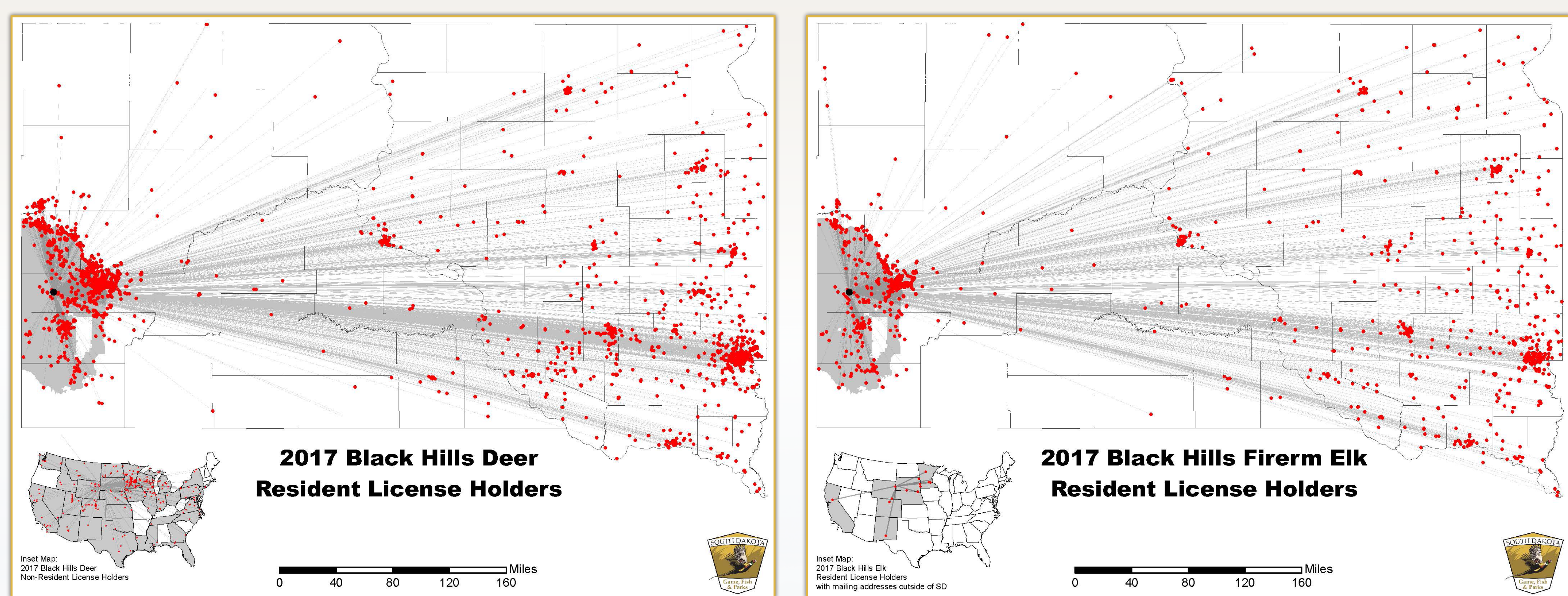
- » Since there is currently no known cure for Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD), proactive actions that include preventive measures to reduce the spread of CWD are a high priority.
- » Having an informed public on the issues and concerns of CWD and its unknown long-term influence on deer and elk populations in South Dakota will serve as the foundation of the CWD Action Plan.
- » Where the implementation of best management practices (BMPs) is considered less than desired to meet an identified need to reduce the spread of CWD, new or modified regulations could be suggested to the GFP Commission for consideration.

### BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TO REDUCE THE SPREAD OF CWD

- » When transporting a cervid carcass, in particular from another state or known CWD endemic area, only transport the following: cut and wrapped meat; quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached; antlers, hides or teeth; and antlers attached to skull caps that are cleaned of all tissue.
- » Encourage hunters, taxidermists and game processors to dispose of all unused cervid carcass parts in a trash container offered by a waste management provider or at a licensed landfill.
- » Encourage the public to not feed wildlife (excluding bird feeding).
- » For areas where deer or elk could be attracted to bird feeders, avoid placing bird feed on the ground or at a height of less than six feet above the ground.
- » Encourage city governments to implement and enforce ordinances that prohibit the feeding of wildlife within city limits.
- » Use full synthetic urine-based products
- » If using natural urine-based products, practice the following:
  - » avoid the application of products onto the ground or plants
  - » use a scent-wick type system placed above ground and remove from your hunting area after hunting
  - » when not used, keep products enclosed in a container
  - » dispose all products into container provided by waste management provider or a licensed landfill
- » Prohibit the movement or translocation of wild cervids and recommend restricting or minimizing the movement of captive cervids.
- » Assist with surveillance efforts by complying and participating with voluntary and mandatory sample submissions, reporting sick deer or elk, promoting BMPs to other hunters and members of the public.
- » Hunters can take precautions such as using gloves and eye protection, washing hands, and cleaning knives and other instruments with a 50:50 solution of bleach and water after field dressing or processing carcasses.

### WHAT CAN I DO TO HELP SLOW THE SPREAD OF CWD?

- » CWD can be spread from animal to animal and through the concentration of cervids at feeding and baiting stations. Eliminating the feeding and baiting areas can help to stop or slow the spread from animal to animal. Additionally, hunters who hunt in areas that are known to have CWD can assist in the reduction of CWD spread by deboning meat in the field and leaving the carcass at the harvest site. Research has shown that infected carcasses do pose a threat to the spread of CWD, and thus should be disposed of in a landfill that will bury the carcass.



Physical address locations of licensed hunters during the 2017 Black Hills firearm deer and elk hunting seasons—a visual of how easily CWD prions could be dispersed across the state via anthropogenic movement of cervid carcasses.

