### CWD Advisory Group Meeting 3

Revisiting the CWD Prevalence Threshold Discussion



#### Estimating CWD Impacts on Doe Survival

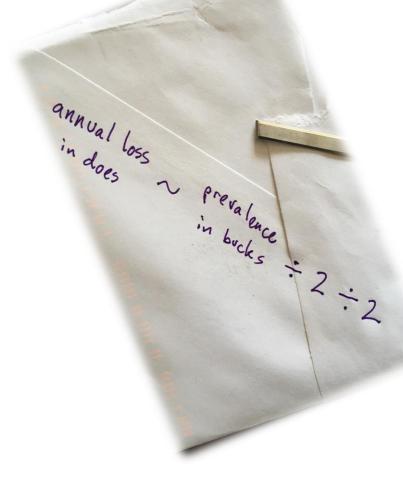
- > Simple calculation (back of envelope literally)\*
- Based on Colorado field data
  - > doe infection rate ~ ½ buck rate
  - > ~ ½ infected individuals die each year (either sex)

\*(originally calculated on a bar napkin...)



#### Estimating CWD Population Impacts

- > Driven by impaired doe survival
- "Healthy" doe survival ~85% ('CWD-free')
- > CWD losses further reduce doe survival
  - > ~85% (annual disease loss)
- > Sufficiently low doe survival will depress herd trends





## Suggesting a 10% prevalence threshold for adult bucks

>Here's the math:

$$>$$
 prev<sub>buck</sub>  $\div$  2  $\div$  2 = added loss<sub>doe</sub>

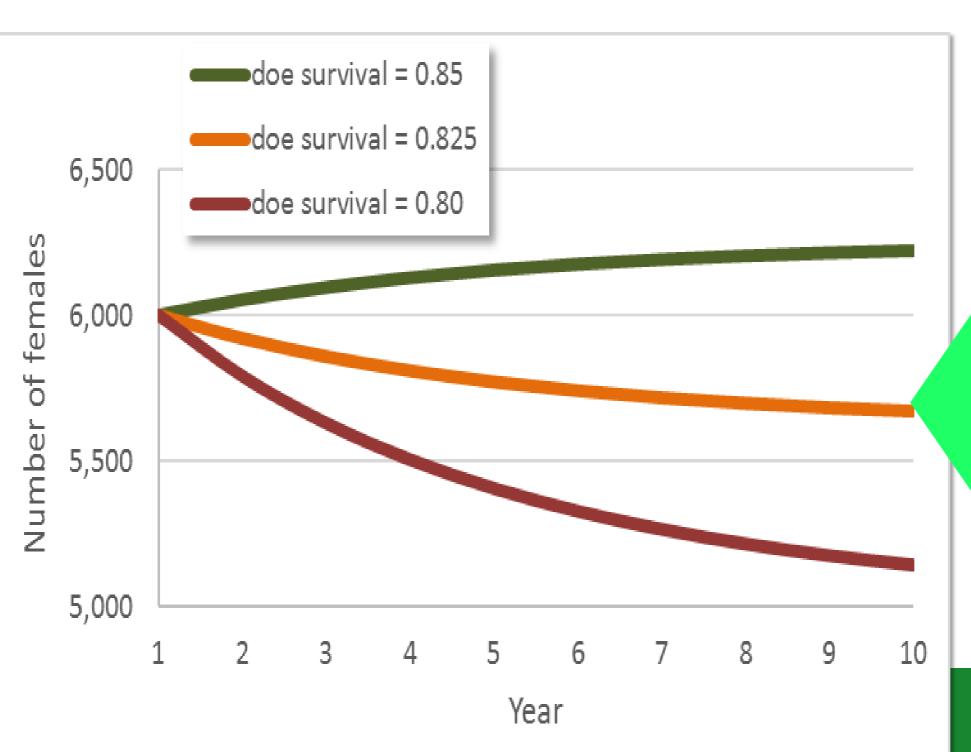
$$> 10\% \div 2 \div 2 = 2.5\%$$

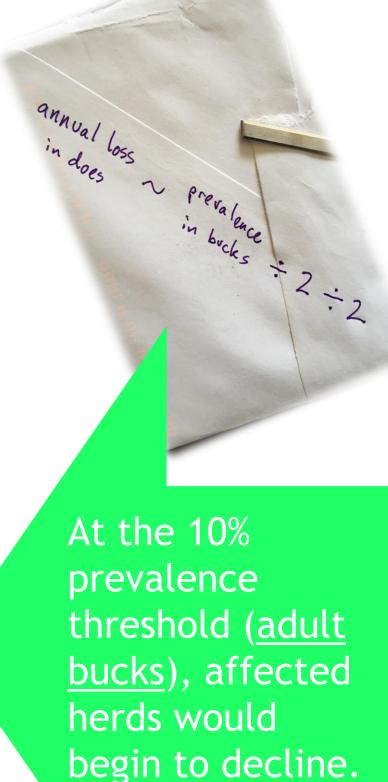
$$> 85\% - 2.5\% = 82.5\%$$



Thresholds for chronic wasting disease management

#### Why use a 10% prevalence threshold?

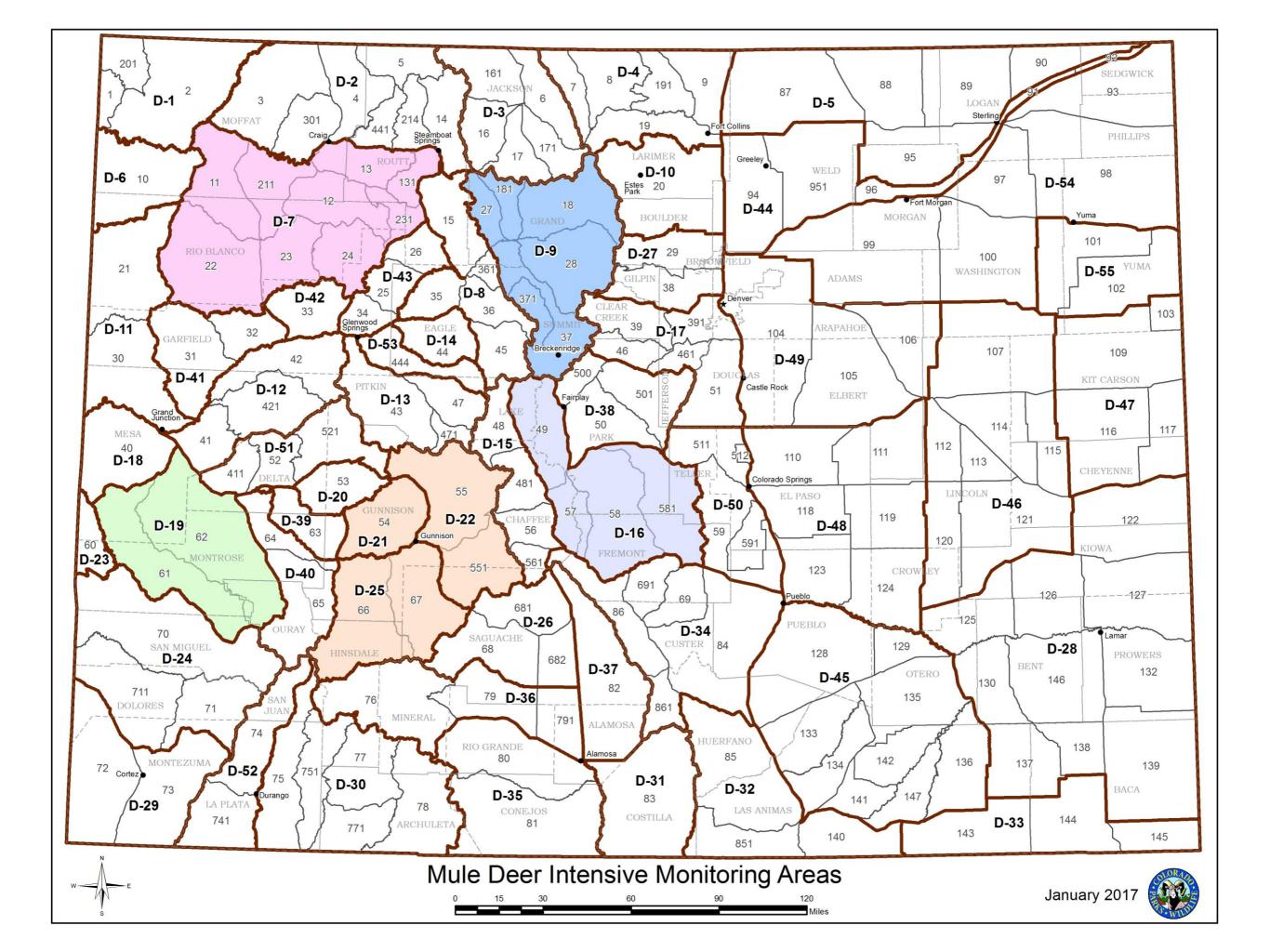


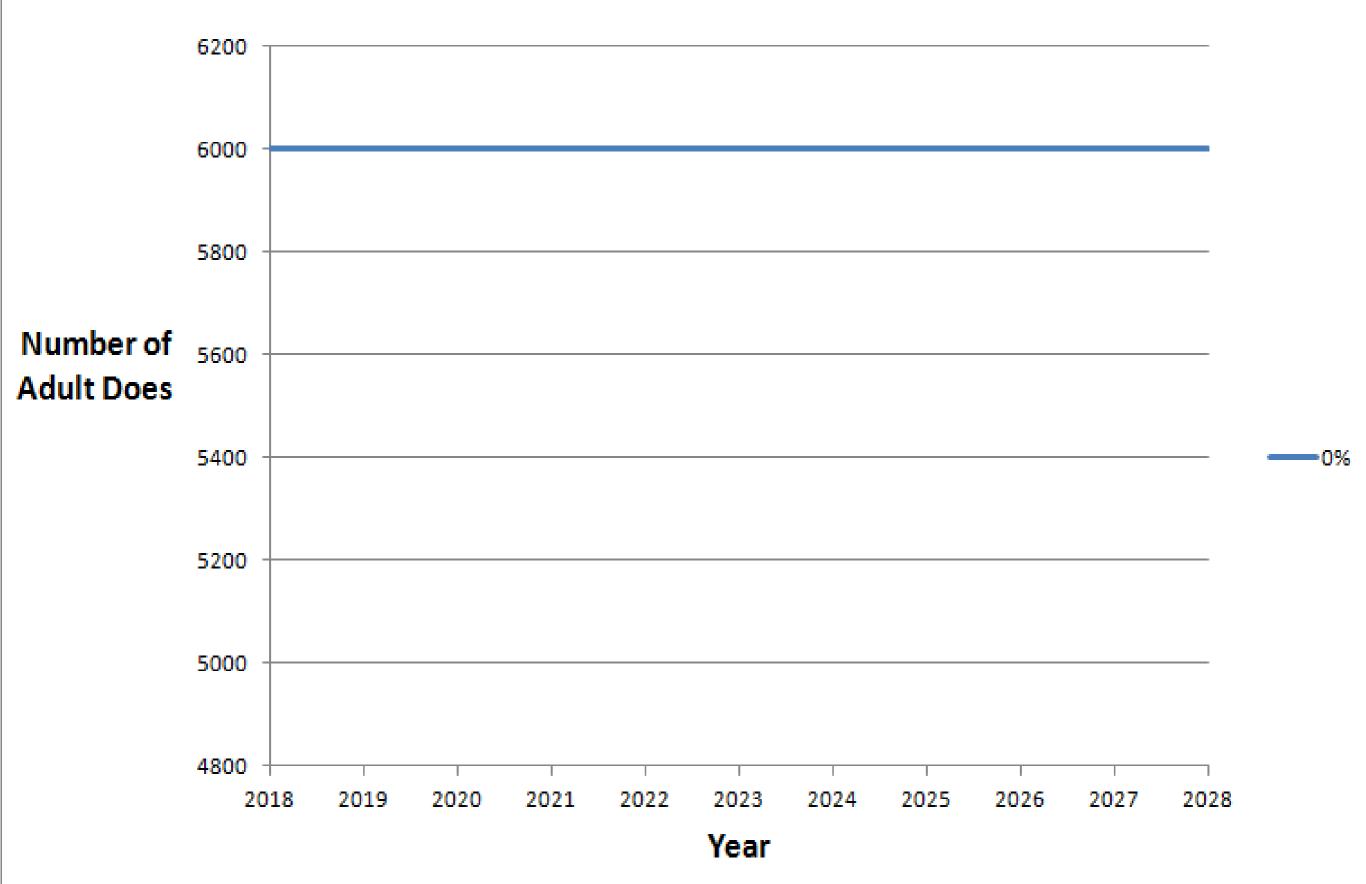


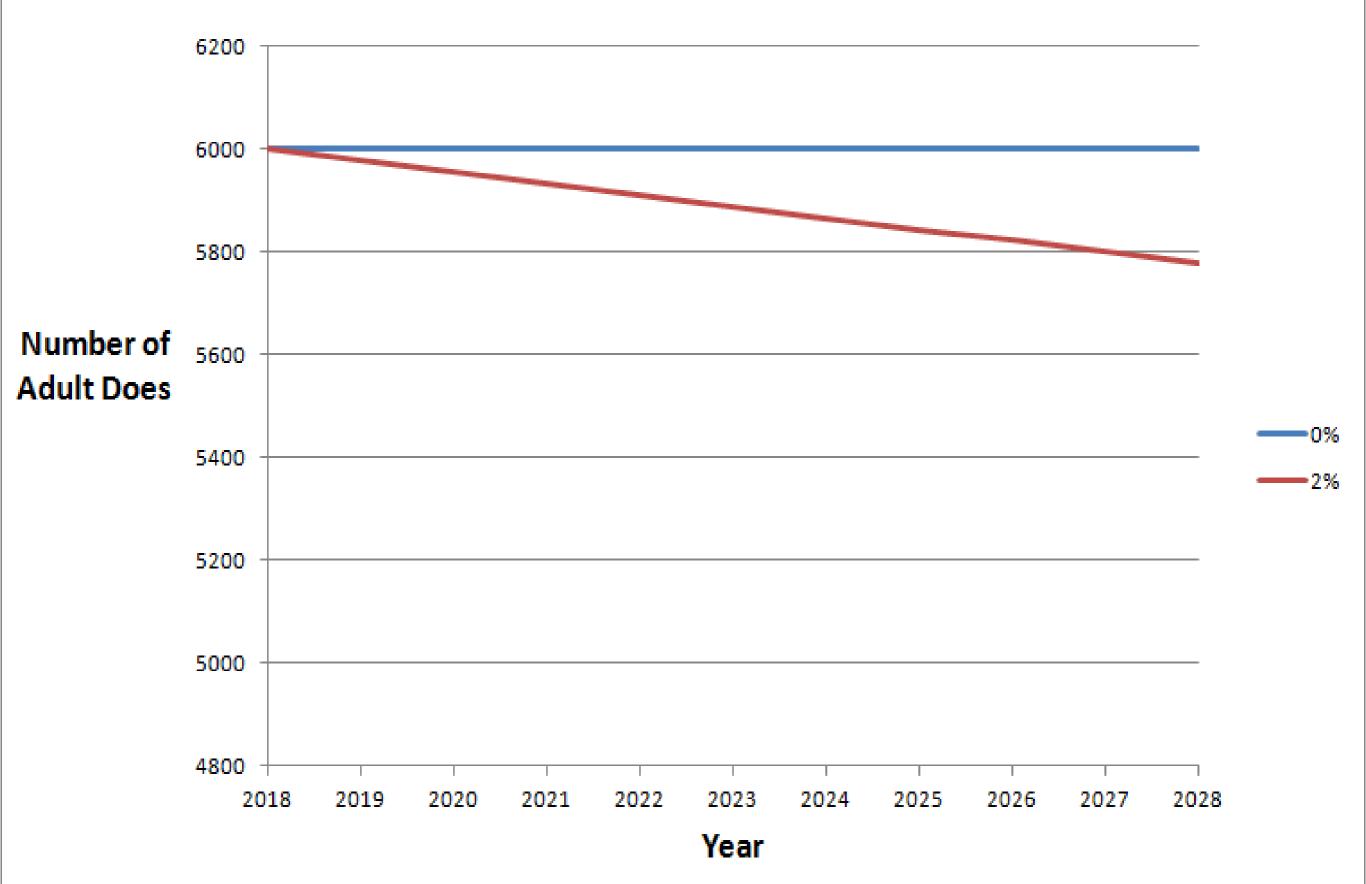
#### Modeled Effect of CWD--Base Vital Rates

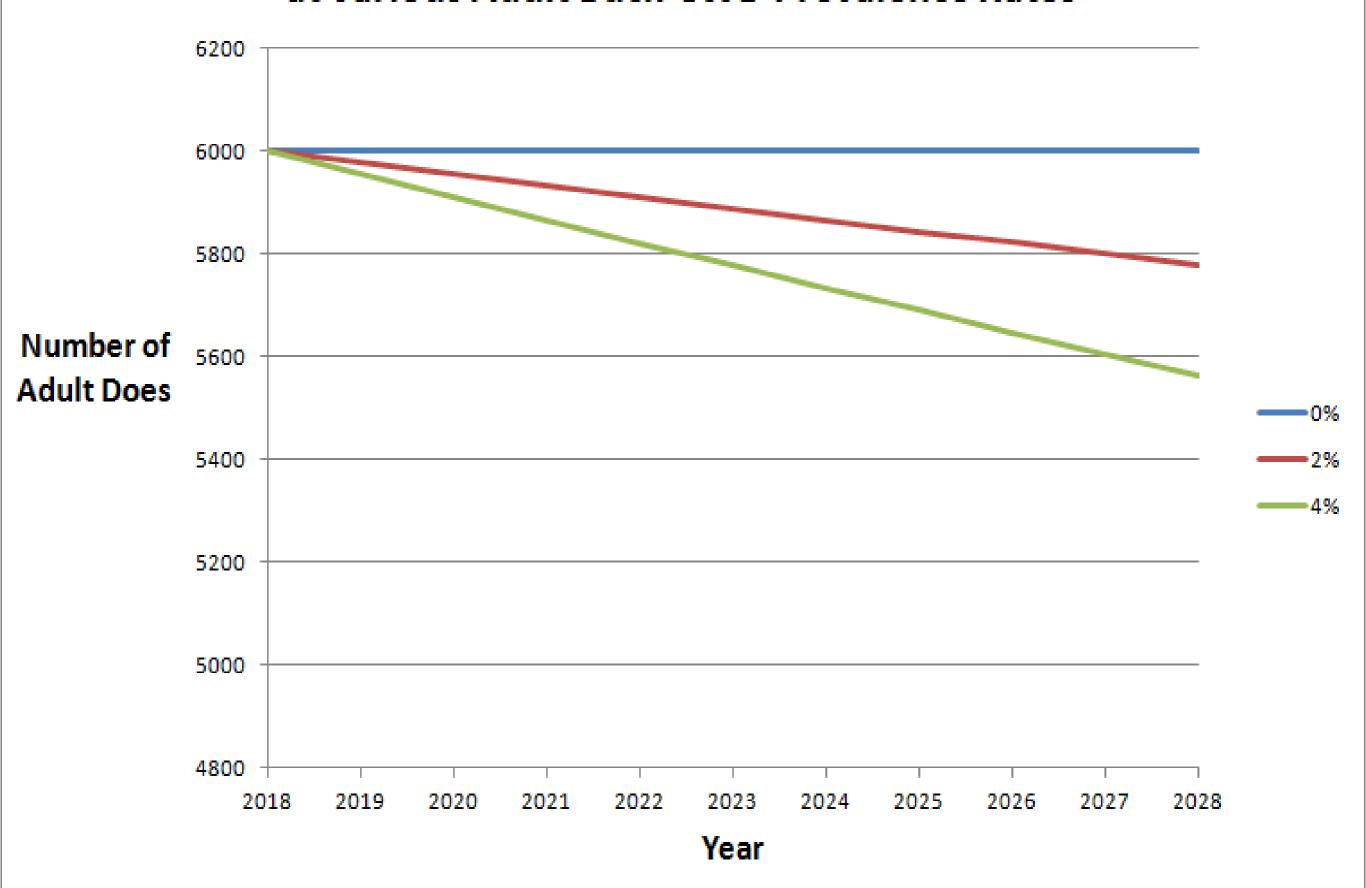
- Fawn: Doe ratio—55.8 fawns per 100 does (statewide 3 year average)
- Fawn survival—68.1% (statewide average)
- > Yearling survival—84% (Assumed CWD free)
- Doe survival—84% (Assumed CWD free)

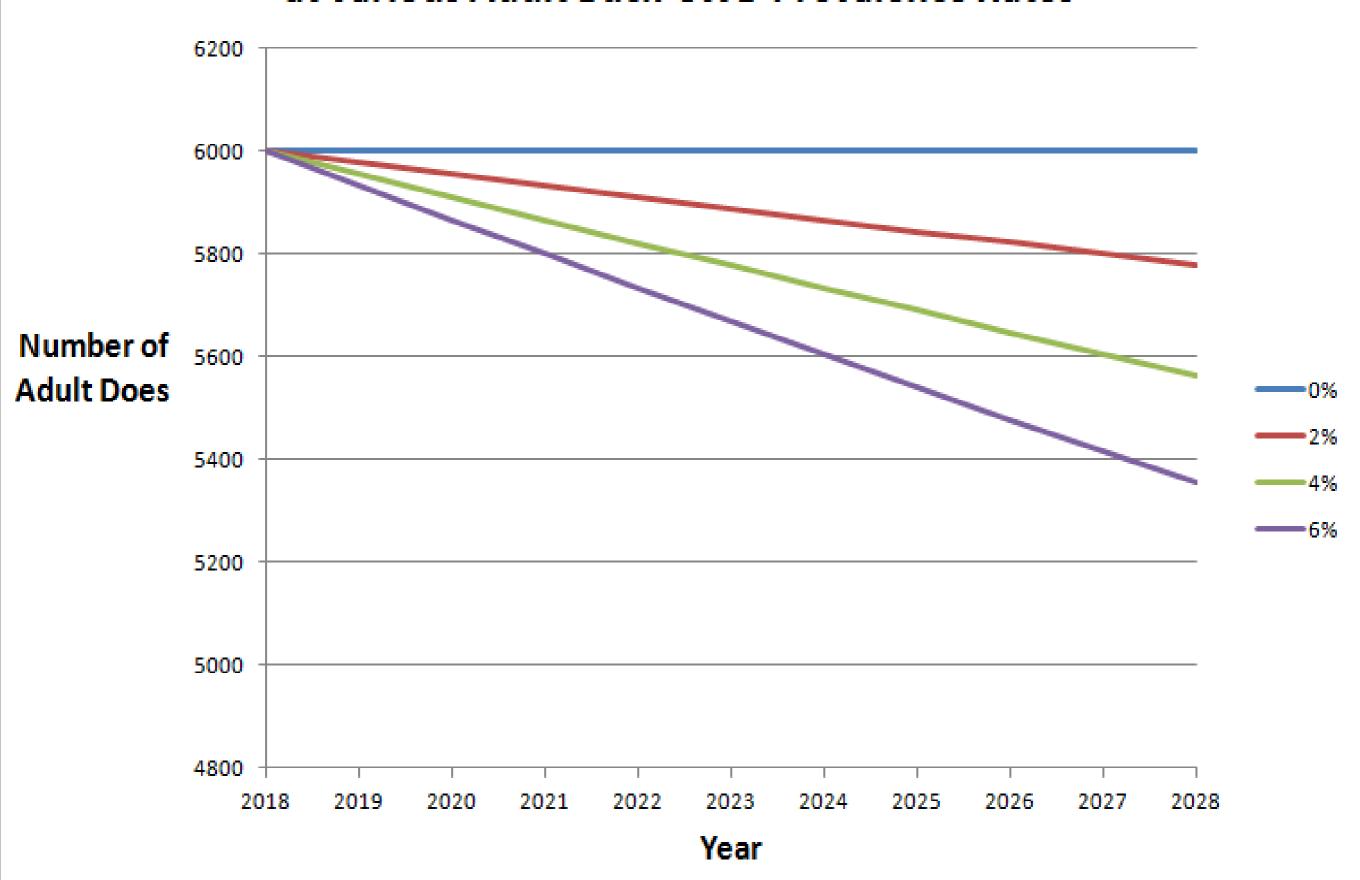


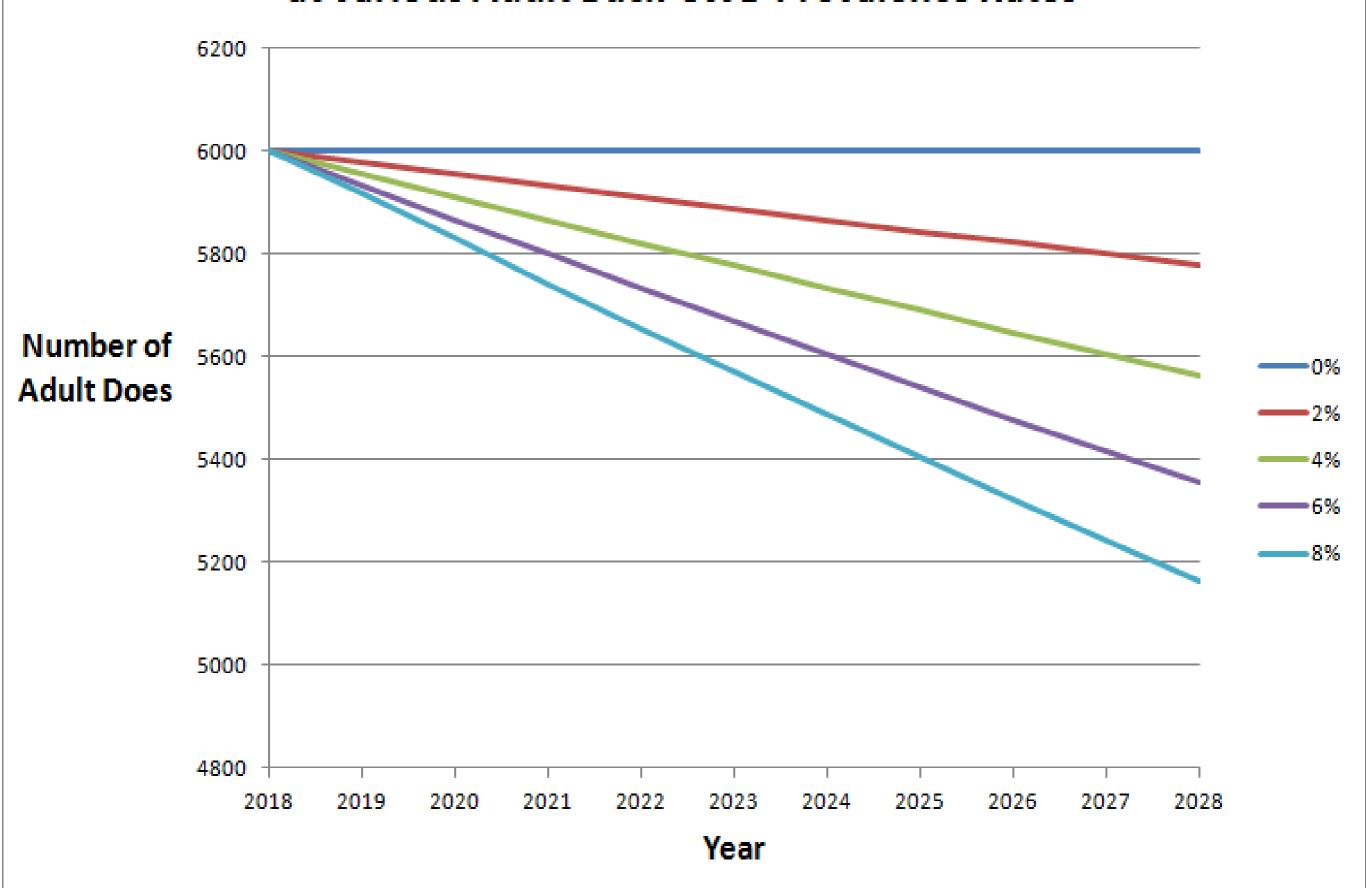


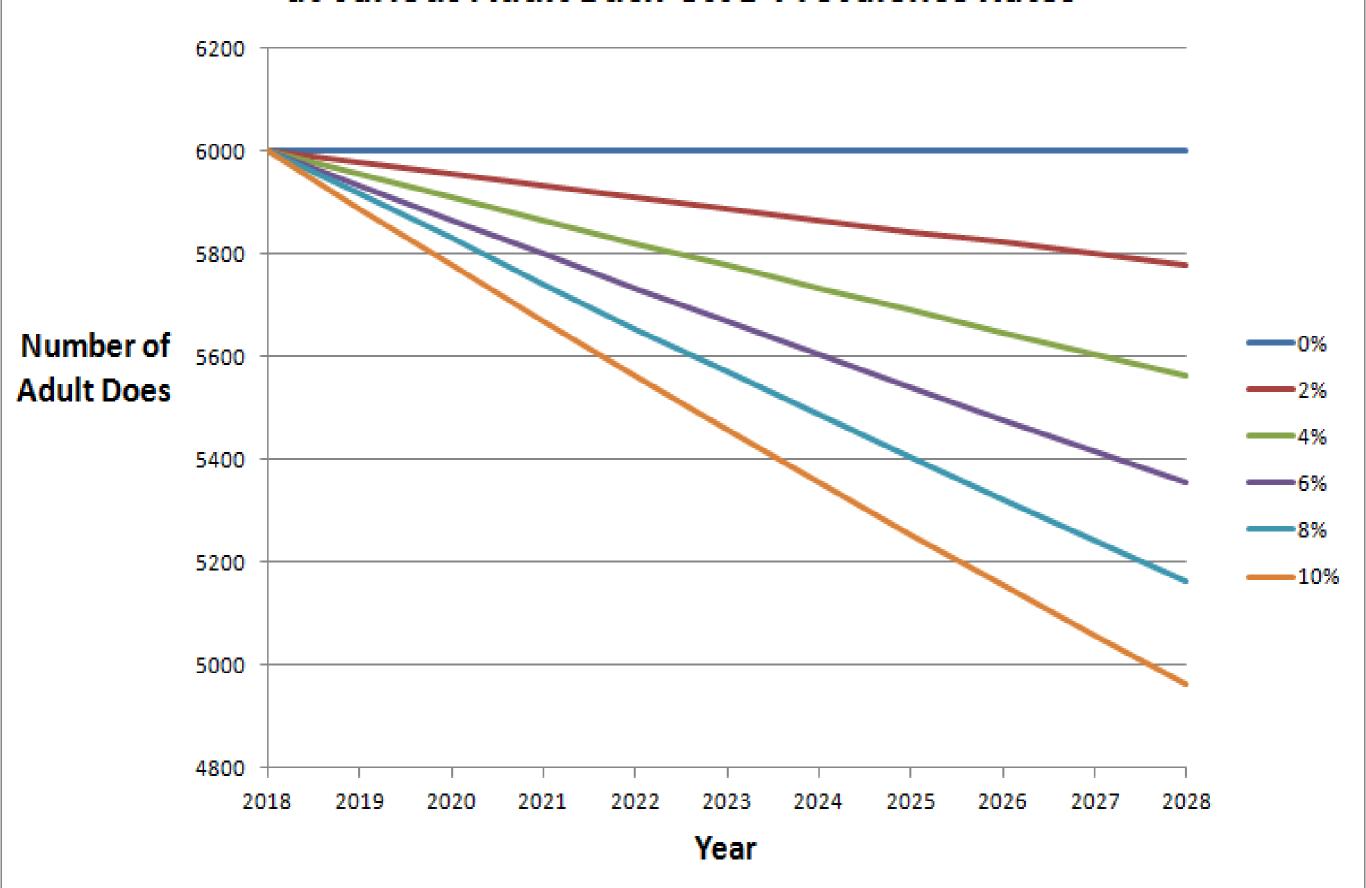










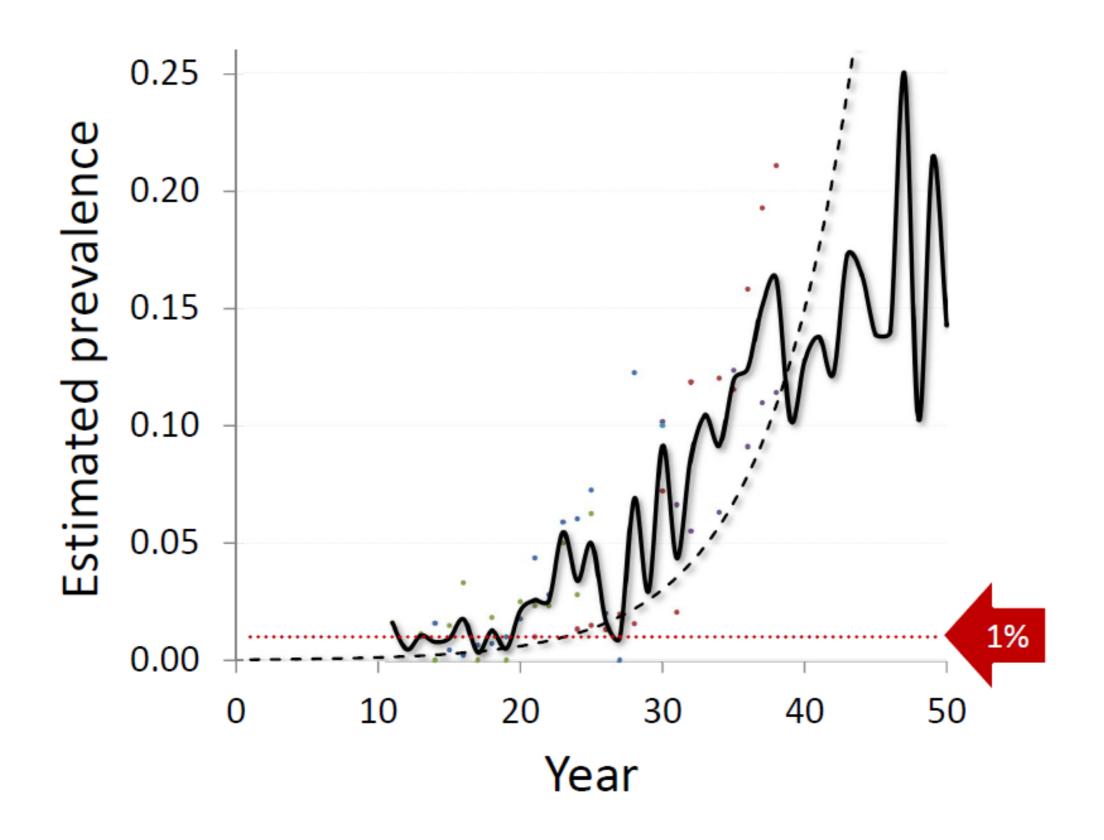


#### Conclusions Assuming Starting Point of 84% Doe Survival and CWD Free

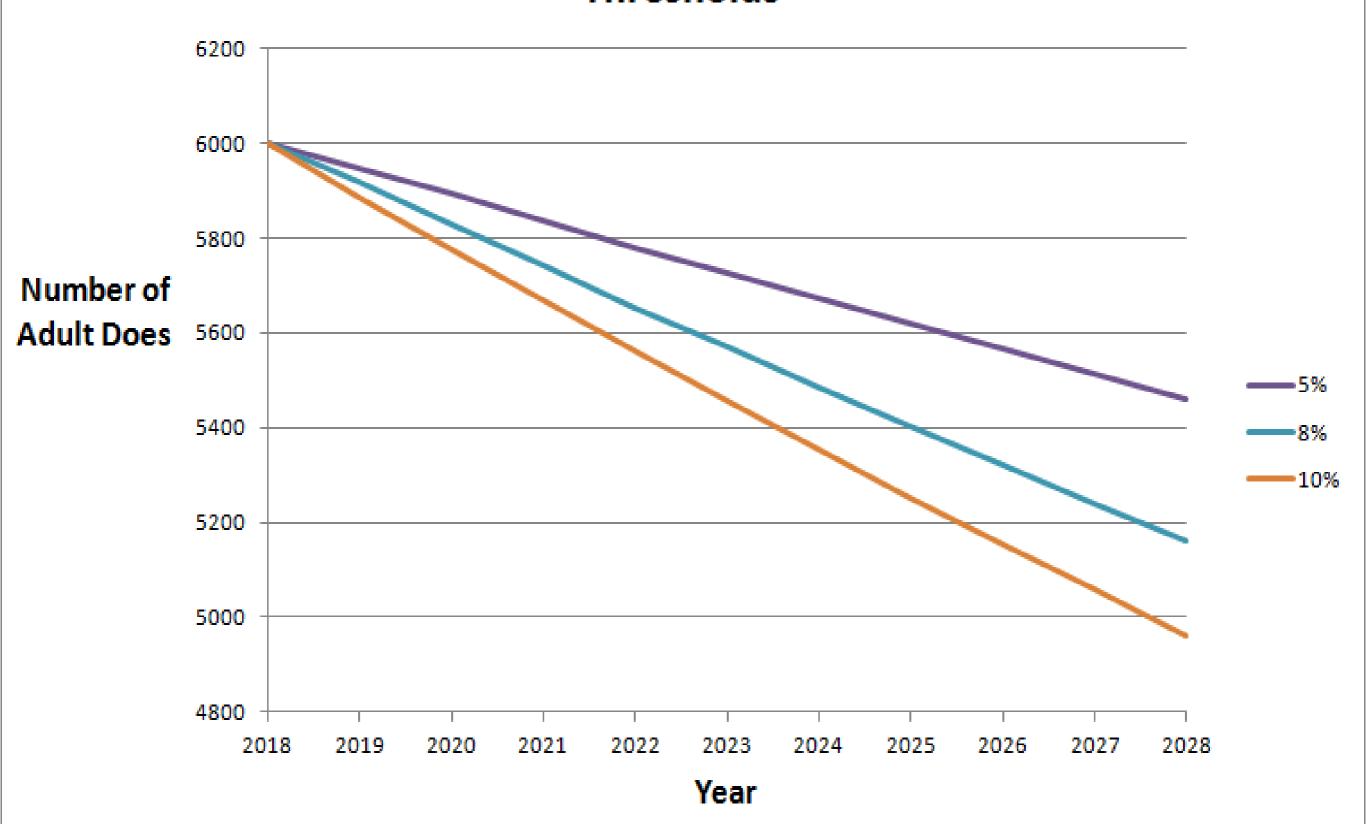
- > With CWD, population starts to decline
  - Sustainable doe harvest becomes increasingly difficult
- At 4% adult buck prevalence, doe population declines by 7% over ten years, *IF* adult buck prevalence stays at 4%
- Increasing CWD prevalence leads to steeper declines



#### Composite epidemic curve (field data vs. model)



#### Trends in Adult Doe Population at Various Adult Buck CWD Prevalence Rates--Possible Thresholds



# Threshold Rates 5% vs 10%: Pros and Cons