



Illinois Chronic Wasting Disease: 2013-2014 Surveillance and Management Report

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Background

First CWD positive: A suspect adult female deer from northwest Boone County was diagnosed with CWD in November 2002.

Total samples through June 30, 2013: 74,114+

Total positives through June 30, 2013: 408

Number of counties affected through June 30, 2013: 12 (JoDaviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Ogle, DeKalb, Kane, DuPage, LaSalle, Kendall, Grundy)

Distribution through June 30, 2013: 87% of positives were found in the four original CWD counties (Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, and DeKalb), while 2 of those counties (Winnebago and Boone) accounted for two-thirds (67%) of positives. CWD appeared to have become established in recent foci in SW Stephenson Co., portions of Kane Co., and along the Illinois River in Grundy Co. (Fig. 1).

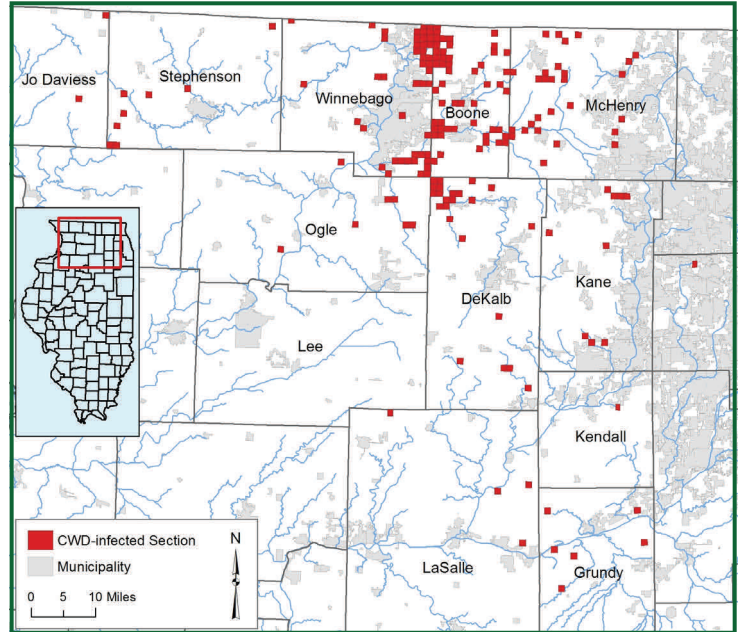


Fig. 1. Historical distribution of CWD-infected deer identified in Illinois through June 30, 2013.

CWD Surveillance Protocols During FY2013-2014 (July 1, 2013-June 30, 2014)

Testing: All CWD testing was conducted using immunohistochemistry (IHC) at Illinois Department of Agriculture's (IDOA) Animal Disease Laboratory in Galesburg, Illinois. Samples were initially screened using retropharyngeal lymph nodes (RPLN), followed by confirmatory testing of recut RPLN tissue and obex.

Sampling of hunter-harvested deer: Three sources were used to provide tissue samples from adult deer harvested by hunters: (1) mandatory firearm deer check stations in high-risk counties in northern Illinois; (2) designated voluntary drop-off testing locations in northern Illinois; and (3) cooperating meat lockers/taxidermists statewide who collected heads/sample tissues for IDNR.

Surveillance by other agencies/individuals authorized by special permits: Recipients of special permits from IDNR authorizing lethal deer removals were required to collect CWD samples when working in high-risk CWD areas or in areas needing additional surveillance. These permits included (1) Deer Population Control Permits (used by some agencies to control urban deer populations); (2) nuisance Deer Removal Permits (for crop depredation, etc.); and (3) Scientific Permits (various research projects).

Suspect ("target") deer surveillance: Upon receiving reports from the public about sick deer, IDNR staff collected samples for CWD testing from deer that exhibited signs/symptoms consistent with chronic wasting disease.

Surveillance from post-hunting season sharpshooting: Sharpshooting was conducted from mid-January through the end of March by trained IDNR staff. Sharpshooting was restricted to areas where CWD-infected deer had been identified (limited to lands within a 2-section buffer around known positive sections).

CWD Surveillance Results FY2013-2014

Total number of CWD samples collected statewide: 7,432, including 6 elk. Figure 3 compares our yearly collection efforts; Appendix A summarizes the samples collected/positives identified by county.

Number of usable samples collected: 7,403 (7,397 deer; 6 elk)

Number of CWD-positive deer identified: 59. Table 1 presents a comparison of the number of positive deer found each year by county.

Number of counties with positive deer: 13 — Boone (5), DeKalb (8), Grundy (3), JoDaviess (4), Kane (5), Kendall (4), Lake (1), LaSalle (2), McHenry (7), Ogle (1), Stephenson (4), Will (2), Winnebago (13). For distribution of positive sections, see Figure 5.

Number of new CWD counties: 2 — Lake and Will

CWD prevalence information for the known CWD area (14 counties; adult deer from hunting sources only) —

Average CWD prevalence (all adult deer): 1.01% (29/2859)

Average CWD prevalence (adult males): 1.18% (17/1439)

Average CWD prevalence (adult females): 0.85% (12/1420)

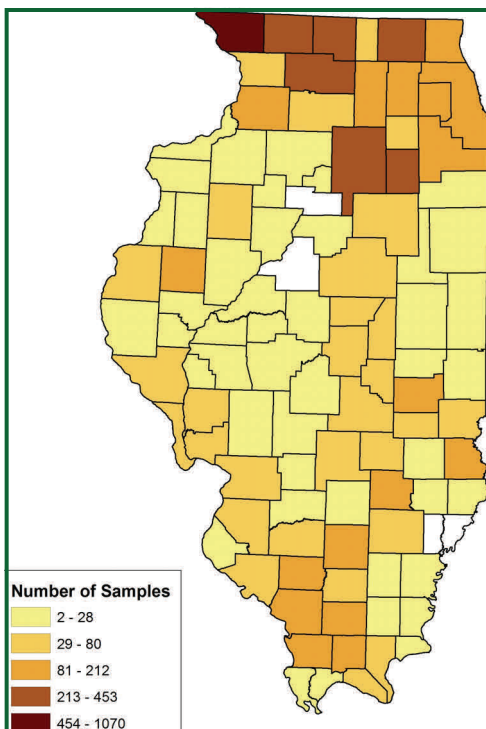


Fig. 2. Distribution of CWD sampling effort in Illinois counties during FY2013-2014 (all sources).

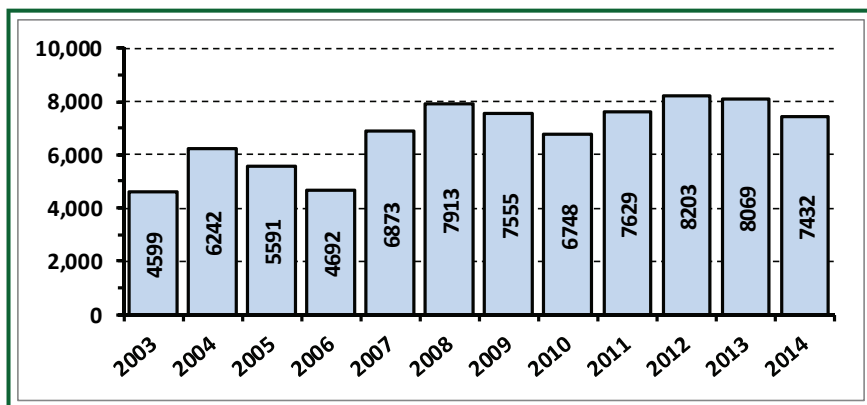


Fig. 3. Number of CWD surveillance samples collected statewide each year during FY2003-FY2014.

Table 1. Number of CWD-positive deer identified in each county by year.

	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	Total
Boone	9	25	13	15	13	11	9	14	7	5	4	5	130
DeKalb	-	4	1	5	6	8	4	3	7	5	7	8	58
DuPage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Grundy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	3	3	13
Jo Daviess	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	6
Kane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	4	5	20
Kendall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
LaSalle	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	7
McHenry	2	2	4	4	4	-	4	3	3	3	3	7	39
Ogle	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	4	2	3	1	13
Stephenson	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	3	4	12
Will	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Winnebago	3	20	13	25	18	18	12	16	10	7	5	13	160
Total	14	51	31	51	42	38	30	37	42	36	36	59	467

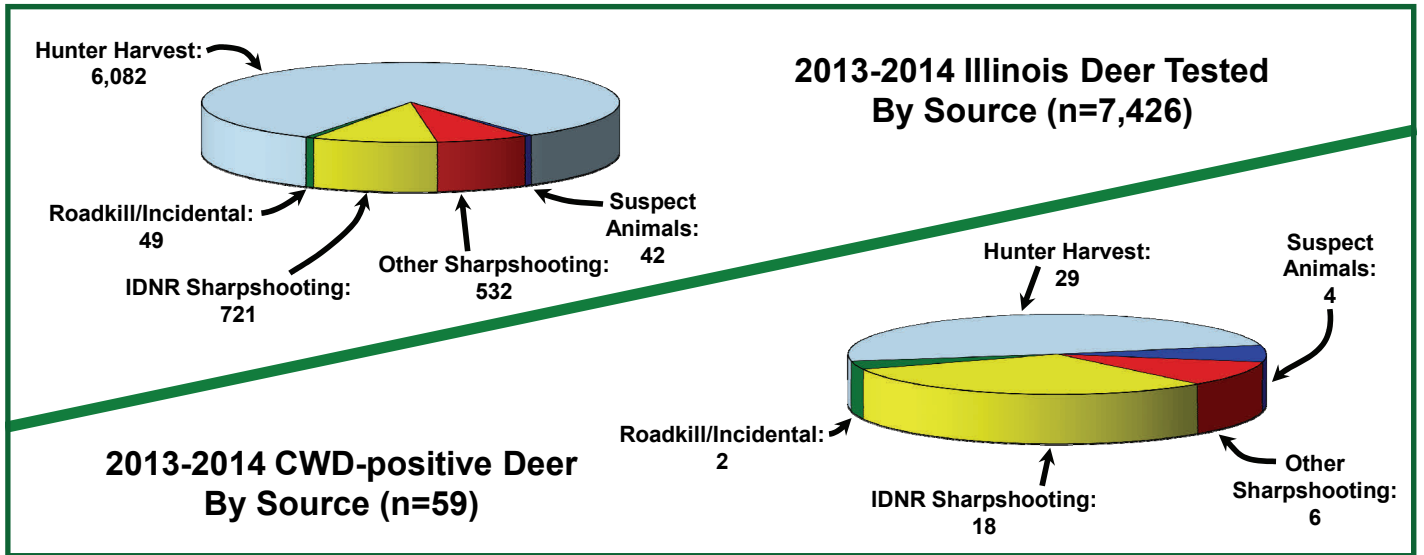


Figure 4. Number of CWD samples tested and number of positives identified by sampling source during FY2013-2014. Note: Number tested includes all samples submitted, regardless of whether a valid test result was obtained.

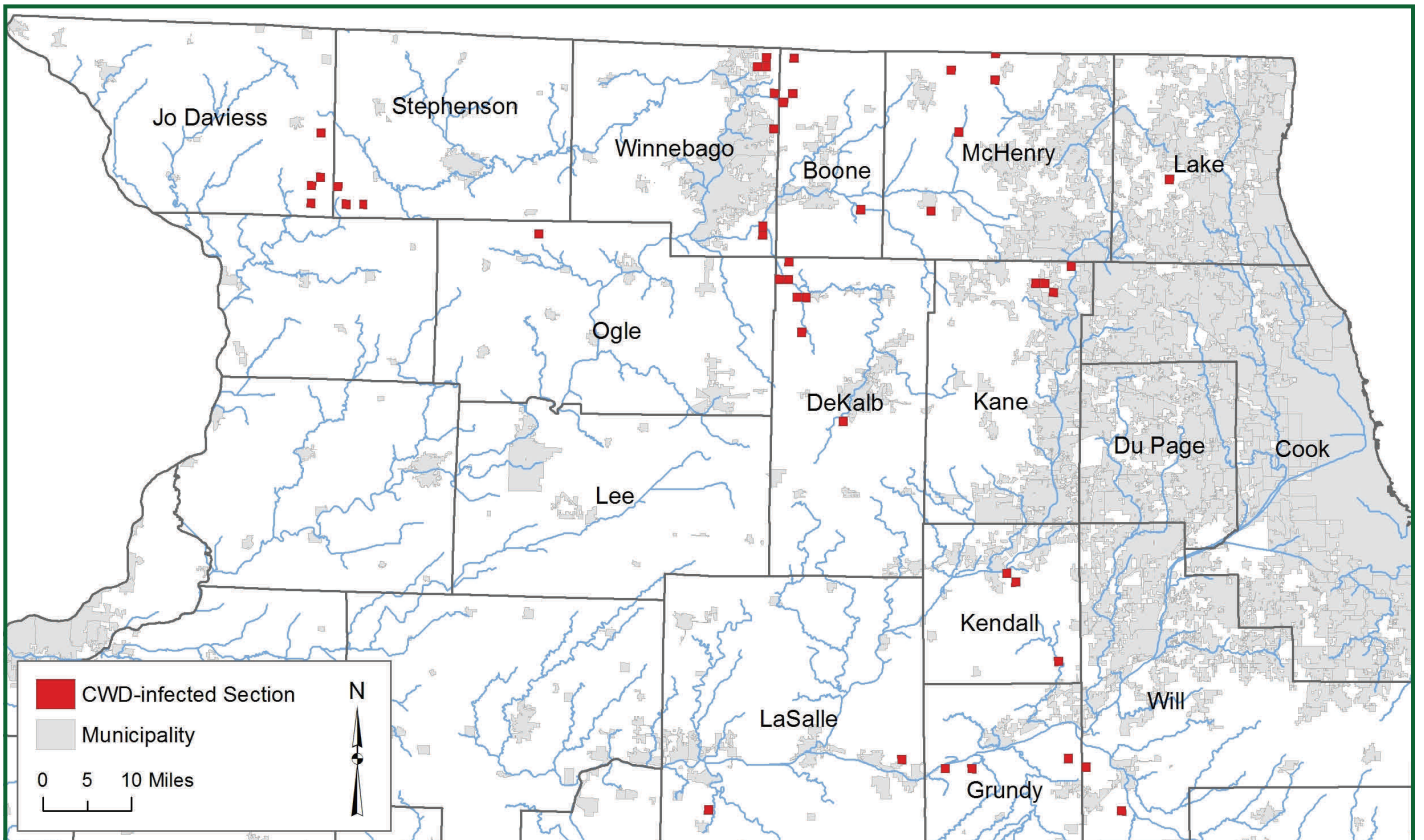


Figure 5. Distribution of CWD-positive deer identified during FY2013-2014.

Table 2. County CWD prevalence estimates for adult deer during 1 July 2013 through 30 June 2014. Estimates are based only on samples collected from hunter-harvested deer.¹

County	# of Samples ²	# of Positives ²	Percent Positive	95% Confidence Interval (±)
Boone	40	5	12.50%	10.25%
DeKalb	98	3	3.06%	3.41%
DuPage	8	0	0.00%	0.00%
Grundy	195	3	1.54%	1.73%
JoDaviess	907	3	0.33%	0.37%
Kane	73	2	2.74%	3.74%
Kendall	13	0	0.00%	0.00%
Lake	24	1	4.17%	7.99%
LaSalle	338	2	0.59%	0.82%
McHenry	244	6	2.46%	1.94%
Ogle	375	1	0.27%	0.52%
Stephenson	375	2	0.53%	0.74%
Will	8	0	0.00%	0.00%
Winnebago	161	1	0.62%	1.21%
All CWD Counties	2859	29	1.01%	0.37%

¹ Estimates derived from hunter-harvested deer represent hunted populations throughout the entire county.

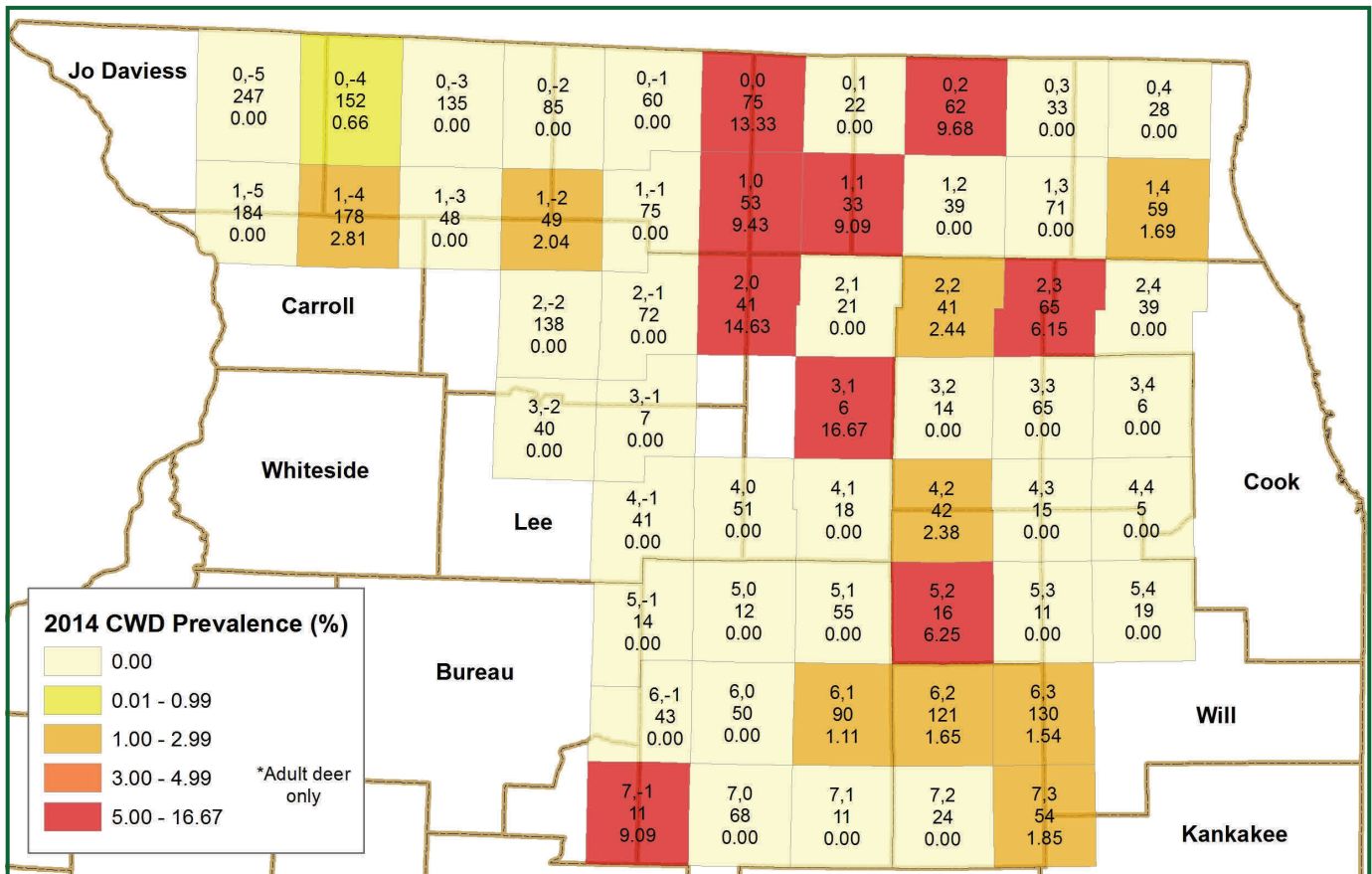


Fig. 6. Estimated prevalence rates in adult deer during FY13-14 per 4-township block. Within each block, the upper number is the grid coordinate; the middle number is the sample size; and the lower number is the estimated adult prevalence rate (%). Includes all sources except suspect deer.

CWD Management During FY2013-2014

Hunting Seasons for Herd/Disease Control

Length: Archery deer season (Oct. 1-Jan. 19; closed during firearm season) consisted of 111 days in DuPage and Lake counties (no firearm hunting), and 104 days in all other CWD counties. Gun seasons totaled 19 days, consisting of the regular firearm season (7 days), youth season (2 days), muzzleloader season (3 days), and special CWD season (7 days). Gun deer seasons were not open in DuPage and Lake counties.

Bag limits: Only two antlered deer could be taken per hunter during all seasons, except that during the special CWD season no antlered limit was in effect. There was no bag limit for antlerless deer.

Gun permit quotas: In counties with established CWD, permit quotas far exceeded demand, so that the number of permits was for all practical purposes unlimited. In counties with limited cases of CWD, permit quotas were more limited, so as not to significantly lower the entire county population. For the Special CWD season, hunters were allowed to purchase unlimited over-the-counter (OTC) permits, and could also use any unfilled deer tags from firearm, muzzleloader, or youth deer seasons.

Significant changes: None. The discovery of CWD in Lake and Will counties came after the end of the year, precluding any related season changes.

Hunter harvest: Hunters harvested 14,376 deer from the 14 CWD counties during 2013-2014 (Table 3), compared to 17,036 deer during 2012-2013. The previous 5-year average harvest for the 14 counties was 17,125. In the 2001-2002 hunting season, the last season prior to the discovery of CWD in Illinois, hunter harvest totaled 15,131.

Table 3. Deer harvest in CWD counties during the 2013-2014 hunting seasons. *Note: The first cases of CWD in Will and Lake counties were sampled in December 2013.*

County	Youth	Muzzleloader	CWD	Firearm	Archery	All Seasons
Boone	5	3	20	73	143	244
DeKalb	4	8	35	131	178	356
DuPage	<i>Not open to firearm deer hunting</i>				42	42
Grundy	14	17	105	340	345	821
JoDaviess	47	100	462	1887	1060	3556
Kane	2	5	21	34	302	364
Kendall	9	15	42	82	222	370
Lake	0	0	0	3	423	426
LaSalle	38	51	164	794	844	1891
McHenry	5	11	77	263	541	897
Ogle	24	46	221	868	713	1872
Stephenson	16	36	194	737	408	1391
Will	15	33	0	317	921	1286
Winnebago	8	22	119	320	391	860
Totals	187	347	1460	5849	6533	14376

IDNR Sharpshooting Protocols

Rationale: The use of sharpshooting as a management tool to supplement hunter harvest allows the Department to conduct very localized, focused deer reductions in small areas that are known to have CWD. Our goal is to reduce disease transmission rates by lowering densities in infected areas, to reduce environmental contamination from infected deer, and to create a situation where sick deer are being removed from the population at a higher rate than deer are becoming newly-infected. Advantages to using sharpshooting include: (1) focused sharpshooting allows reductions to be limited only to areas with disease, so healthy populations in the remainder of a county are not impacted as they would be if we relied solely on hunting for management; (2) carefully-controlled sharpshooting can be conducted on properties that do not normally allow hunting (or allow only very limited hunting), so that management can be achieved in areas that normally serve as refuges to hunting; (3) focused sharpshooting has been shown to remove sick animals at a higher rate than hunting programs; and (4) sharpshooting can target specific high-risk deer social groups known to have CWD. Sharpshooting also provides detailed, localized surveillance information about disease distribution and prevalence rates within infected areas.

Timing: Following the close of deer hunting seasons in January, teams of IDNR staff that were trained/certified for sharpshooting began culling deer wintering in or around known CWD locations. All IDNR sharpshooting activities were carried out between January 15 and March 31, 2014.

Aerial Surveys: Deer were counted via helicopter survey during periods of suitable snow cover to determine distribution and population size within the known CWD areas, enabling us to focus sharpshooting activities on deer in winter concentration areas that included or were near CWD-infected properties.

Locations used for sharpshooting: Sharpshooting areas were generally limited to locations within a 2-section buffer zone around each known CWD-positive section (1 section = ~1 mile²). Sharpshooting was only conducted with the permission of the landowner.

Significant changes during FY2013-2014: The sharpshooting program was reinstated in the central core CWD area (Winnebago County, Boone County, and the northeastern portion of Ogle County) after not sharpshooting in those areas the previous winter.

Carcass handling/disposition: All animals (including fawns) from which suitable tissue samples could be collected were tested for CWD. Other tissue samples were collected for genetic testing and evaluation of reproductive status at the University of Illinois Champaign/Illinois Natural History Survey. All deer with negative CWD test results were processed and donated to the Northern Illinois Food Bank.

IDNR Sharpshooting Results

Number of counties in which deer were taken: 13

Number of sections in which deer were taken: 87

Number of deer taken: 721 (mean # deer taken/section = 8.3; range = 1-30)

Number of CWD-positive deer taken: 18

More specific sharpshooting results and aerial deer survey results are presented in Table 4 and Figure 7.

Other Sharpshooting Programs in CWD counties

Deer Population Control Permits (DPCP): DPCPs were issued to six land-managing entities in six CWD counties (DuPage, JoDaviess, Lake, McHenry, Will and Winnebago) to remove deer. Permit recipients submitted tissue samples for CWD testing from 416 deer taken from about 45 sections in those counties, and identified five CWD-positive deer from Winnebago County and one from Will County.

Table 4. Deer census and sharpshooting results by management unit in the northern Illinois CWD area during winter 2013-2014. Management units are as depicted in Figure 7. The number of deer removed includes both IDNR sharpshooting and other sharpshooting programs that fall within the management unit.

Management Unit	Area Surveyed (mi ²)	# Deer Counted	Deer/mi ² of Total Area Surveyed	Deer/mi ² of Deer Habitat	# Deer Removed	% of Counted Deer Removed
A - Nora-Warren	16.3	224	13.7	76.7	9	4.0%
B - Stockton	44.6	776	17.4	35.1	44	5.7%
C - Pearl City	69.0	2158	31.3	39.9	70	3.2%
D - Lena	24.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	N/A
E - Freeport	24.8	275	11.1	17.6	31	11.3%
F - Durand	25.9	410	15.8	26.2	0	0.0%
G - Machesney Park	29.9	37	1.2	3.5	0	0.0%
H - Byron	26.1	697	26.7	35.8	0	0.0%
I - Stillman Valley	24.9	196	7.9	30.1	15	7.7%
J - Davis Junction	55.4	50	0.9	5.8	0	0.0%
K - Roscoe-Beloit	74.9	379	5.1	9.3	41	10.8%
L - Loves Park-Caledonia	40.5	178	4.4	7.6	18	10.1%
M - Capron	74.1	168	2.3	6.0	11	6.5%
N - Hebron-Harvard	57.4	383	6.7	13.4	23	6.0%
O - Richmond-Wonder lake	46.9	205	4.4	7.6	4	2.0%
P - SE Harvard	19.9	60	3.0	4.3	0	0.0%
Q - Marengo-Union-Woodstock	103.8	374	3.6	7.8	11	2.9%
R - Cherry Valley-Belvidere	44.6	259	5.8	15.0	0	0.0%
S - East Belvidere	40.0	137	3.4	9.3	3	2.2%
T - New Milford	52.4	474	9.1	17.9	85	17.9%
U - Kirkland-Kingston	75.3	235	3.1	11.7	36	15.3%
V - South Kirkland	24.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	N/A
W - Gilberts	62.8	491	7.8	16.1	67	13.6%
X - Burlington-Sycamore	39.9	85	2.1	7.3	0	0.0%
Y - Elgin	24.2	108	4.5	8.7	15	13.9%
Z - Hanover Park	24.2	8	0.3	1.9	17	212.5%
AA - South DeKalb	44.5	5	0.1	2.1	0	0.0%
BB - Sugar Grove-Aurora	42.4	134	3.2	9.8	30	22.4%
CC - Shabbona	23.8	194	8.1	33.5	12	6.2%
DD - Sandwich-Waterman	50.2	149	3.0	15.0	17	11.4%
EE - Oswego	38.6	146	3.8	7.4	49	33.6%
FF - Mendota	24.4	104	4.3	49.5	0	0.0%
GG - Sheridan-Ottawa	71.9	472	6.6	20.7	11	2.3%
HH - Channahon-Coal City	50.3	564	11.2	23.4	34	6.0%
II - Seneca-Morris	66.3	996	15.0	32.5	81	8.1%
JJ - Marseilles	25.2	269	10.7	18.2	8	3.0%
KK - Tonica	25.2	209	8.3	20.8	21	10.0%
LL - German Valley-Adeline	25.0	298	11.9	23.2	0	0.0%
MM - Braidwood-Wilmington	25.5	408	16.0	22.7	53	13.0%
TOTAL	1660.6	12,315	7.4	17.5	816	6.6%

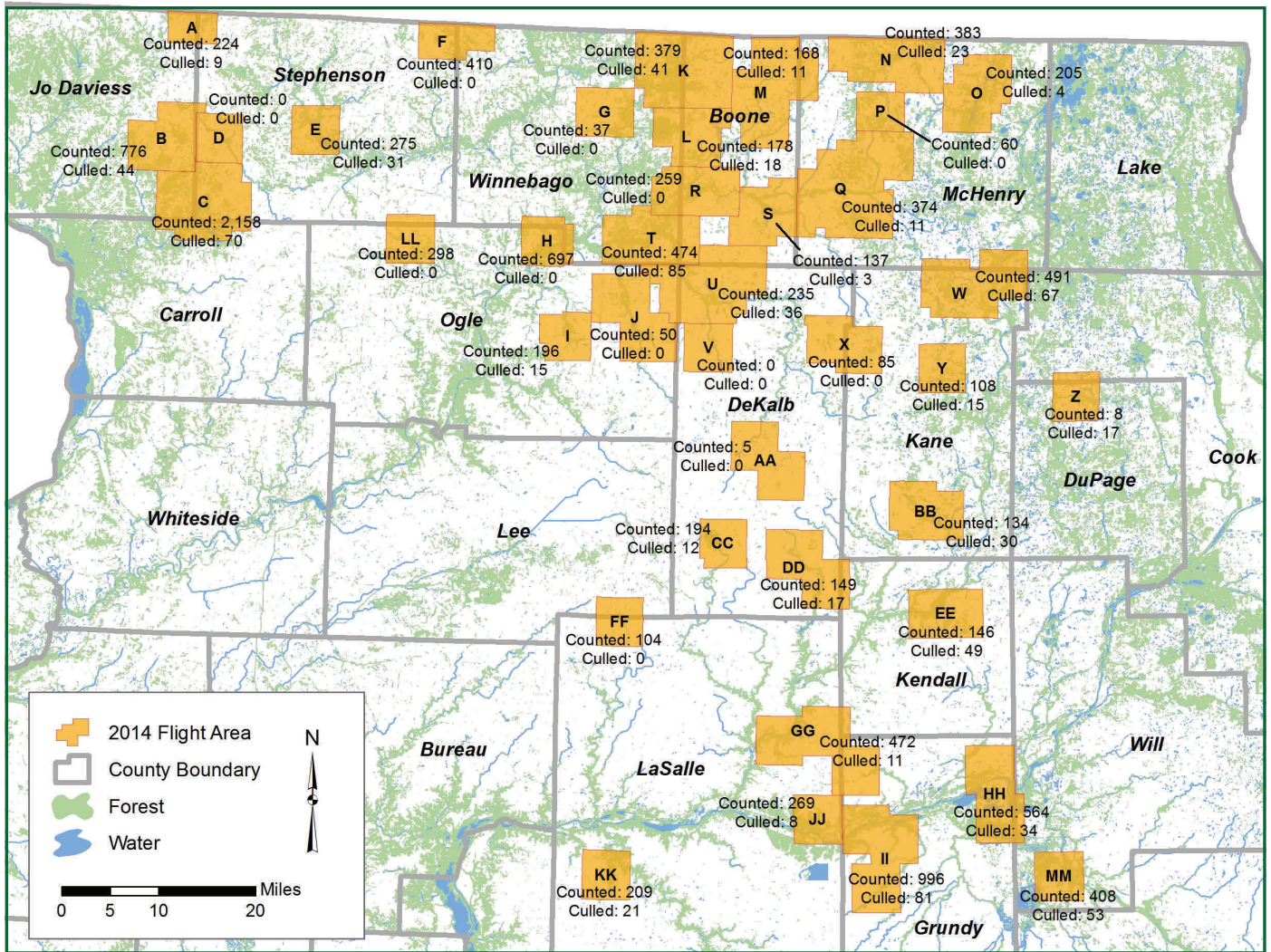


Figure 7. Number of deer counted during aerial censuses and removed by sharpshooters in CWD-affected areas of northern Illinois during winter 2013-2014. Totals reflect number counted/culled within the shaded flight boundary.

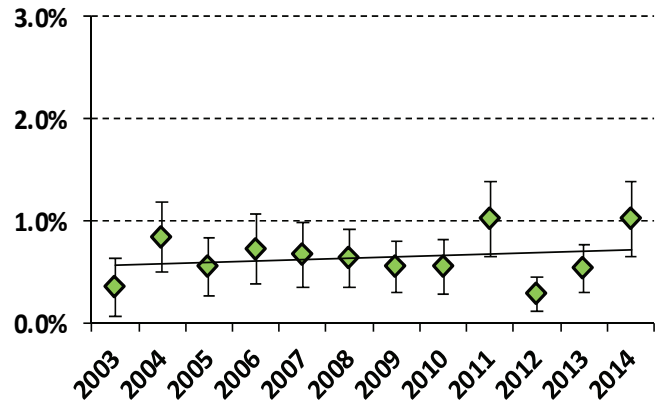
Discussion: Illinois CWD in FY2014

Fifty-nine CWD-positive deer were identified from 7,397 usable samples collected statewide. While overall estimated prevalence rates remain low (about 1%, see Table 2) throughout the known 14-county CWD area, the disease is not distributed regularly on the landscape (Figure 6). Long-distance movements of deer introduce CWD into new areas, and if not promptly detected and addressed through management action, the disease becomes established in local herds and prevalence rates increase in these isolated foci. Adequate surveillance to rapidly detect new disease foci, and the lack of adequate manpower to accommodate management needs in the face of expanding disease boundaries are probably the largest obstacles for our disease management program to overcome in combatting CWD.

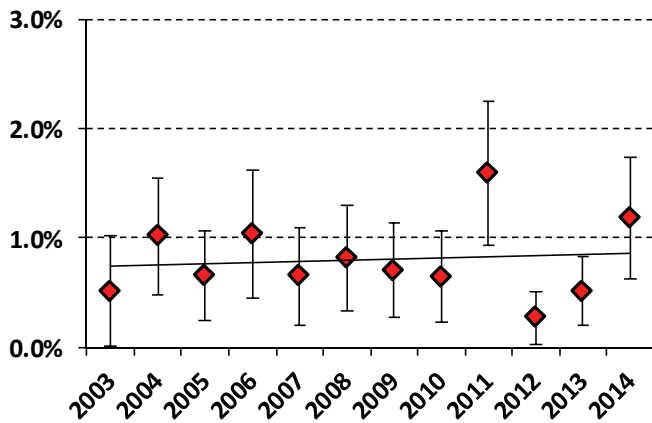
Recent research by scientists at the University of Illinois (Journal of Mammalogy 95(3):646-654) has found that the frequency of occurrence of long-distance dispersal movements by white-tailed deer in northern Illinois is probably higher than previously reported, and this behavior is a significant risk factor affecting the rate at which CWD spreads throughout Illinois' landscape. Their findings highlight the need for a strong surveillance program to identify new spark areas, followed by a management approach that can target local affected populations quickly and in such a way as to prevent establishment of new disease areas.

Figure 8. Trends in CWD prevalence for hunter-harvested adult deer (\geq yearling) during 2003-2014 for the fourteen counties in which CWD has been identified. Error bars at each point depict the 95% confidence interval of the estimate. Mean prevalence rates in males have been 60% higher than in females during this 12-year period.

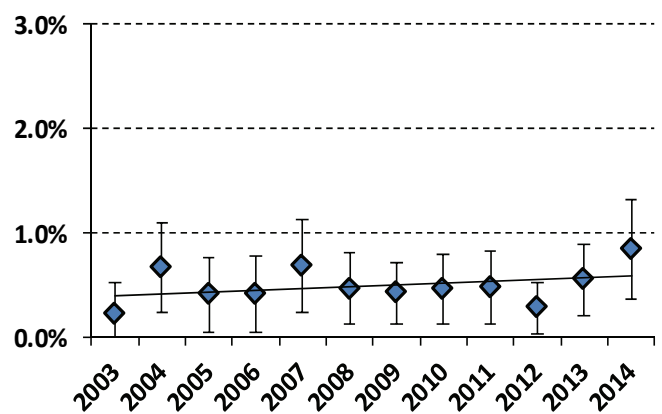
ADULT PREVALENCE - BOTH SEXES



ADULT MALE PREVALENCE



ADULT FEMALE PREVALENCE



New disease foci that harbor large numbers of deer in extensive deer habitat are of particular concern for management. Some examples of this situation include SW Stephenson County/SE JoDaviess County (units B and C in Fig. 7), the Illinois River portion of Grundy County (units HH and II in Fig. 7), and suburban NE Kane County (unit W in Fig. 7). Success in these areas will hinge on program support from local landowners, and that support may be lacking in some areas. All too often there appears to be little worry among local residents regarding the significance of CWD and its potential to impact Illinois deer herds, in part because CWD does not cause rapid and dramatic die-offs such as those observed with hemorrhagic disease. As a result, landowners may opt to retain abundant deer herds on their property, even if this significantly increases the probability of higher disease prevalence rates in the future. The influence of landowner cooperation and access to private property on the success of DNR's sharpshooting program will probably become more evident with the passing of time, but appears to have a significant effect on disease dynamics and our ability to suppress prevalence rates. Most notable is the area in Block 2,0 (NW DeKalb County/NE Ogle County, see Fig. 6), where resistance to disease management is high and few landowners allow access for sharpshooting. During each of the past four years, prevalence rates in this block have exceeded 12%, with the highest rate to date found in 2013-2014 (14.63%; 6 positives from 41 deer tested).

Sharpshooting was not conducted during the winter 2012-2013 in Boone County, Winnebago County, and the northeast corner of Ogle County, as sharpshooting efforts were focused more on the periphery of the known CWD area. While this lull in shooting did not seem to affect western Winnebago County, local prev-

alence rates in 2013-2014 in blocks along the Winnebago County-Boone County line (see Figure 6; Blocks 0,0 and 1,0) were the highest recorded to date, as was also the case in one of the eastern Boone County blocks (1,1). We have not recorded a positive deer from the western half of Winnebago County (west of Meridian Rd.) since FY2009, and a large proportion of the hunter-harvested deer tested from Winnebago County are taken in the western portion of the county. That is not surprising, since the majority of suitable deer habitat is there. This year, only one positive deer was identified in all of Winnebago County from 161 hunter-harvested deer tested (0.6%), whereas 12 positive deer were identified from 143 deer (8.4%) taken by sharpshooting activities focused in the eastern part of the county. It would seem that in Winnebago County, deer hunters are not hunting in areas where prevalence rates are highest, whether by choice or because of lack of access.

Surveillance resulted in identification of positive deer in two new counties this year: an adult male deer taken by an archery hunter in Lake County in December 2013; and a yearling female taken under authority of a Deer Population Control Permit in Will County in December 2013. Follow-up surveillance by IDNR personnel during the winter found an additional Will County positive in March 2014, but that positive deer was more closely associated with a previously-identified disease focus just across the county line in Grundy County.

Appendix A. Useable CWD samples taken by county in Illinois during the 2013-2014 sampling season. Numbers in parentheses reflect the number of CWD-positive deer identified.

County	Check Stations	Drop-off Stations/ Meat Processors	Agency Culling	Special Permits ¹	Roadkill/ Incidental	Suspect	Total
ADAMS		8				1	9
ALEXANDER		6					6
BOND		12					12
BOONE	22 (5)	19	4		1		46 (5)
BROWN		9					9
BUREAU	1	7					8
CALHOUN		47					47
CARROLL	2	61	5	1		1	70
CASS		3					3
CHAMPAIGN		4					4
CHRISTIAN		13					13
CLARK		49					49
CLAY		127			1		128
CLINTON		4				1	5
COLES		107					107
COOK		8		107	2	2	119
CRAWFORD		142					142
CUMBERLAND		33			2		35
DEKALB	65 (3)	33	65 (3)		1 (1)	2 (1)	166 (8)
DEWITT		39					39
DOUGLAS		5					5
DUPAGE		8		83	1		92
EDGAR		20					20
EFFINGHAM		42					42
FAYETTE		46					46
FORD		5					5
FRANKLIN		39					39
FULTON		7				1	8
GALLATIN		4					4
GREENE		70					70
GRUNDY	189 (3)	6	110		7	3	315 (3)
HAMILTON		12					12
HANCOCK		73			1		74
HARDIN		14					14
HENDERSON		6					6
HENRY		11					11
IROQUOIS		7					7
JACKSON		127					127
JASPER		27				1	28
JEFFERSON		131					131
JERSEY		78					78
JO DAVIESS	770 (3)	140	81	63	5	7 (1)	1066 (4)
JOHNSON		107					107
KANE	10	63 (2)	116 (3)		5	1	195 (5)
KANKAKEE		5					5
KENDALL	7	6	48 (2)			3 (2)	64 (4)
KNOX		43					43
LAKE		24 (1)		93	2		119 (1)
LASALLE	333 (2)	6	40			2	381 (2)
LAWRENCE		26			1		27

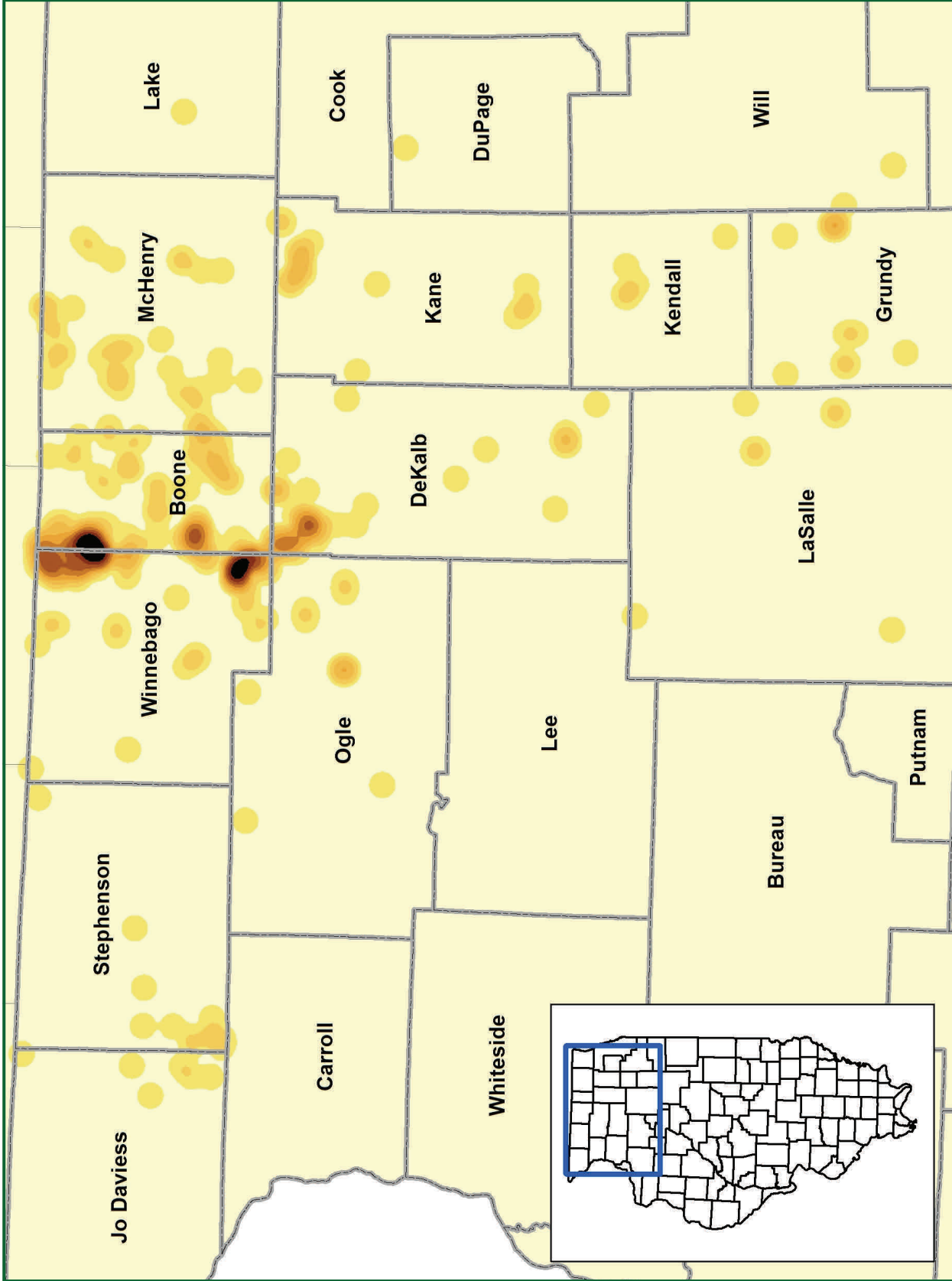
Appendix A cont'd.

County	Check Stations	Drop-off Stations/ Meat Processors	Agency Culling	Special Permits ¹	Roadkill/ Incidental	Suspect	Total
LEE		51				1	52
LIVINGSTON		46			1		47
LOGAN		4					4
MACON		51					51
MACOUPIN		27					27
MADISON		38					38
MARION		25					25
MASON		7					7
MASSAC		32					32
MCDONOUGH		101					101
MCHENRY	120 (2)	124 (4)	49 (1)	30	1	3	327 (7)
MCLEAN		31					31
MENARD		3					3
MERCER		5					5
MONROE		12					12
MONTGOMERY		6					6
MORGAN		4					4
MOULTRIE		29					29
OGLE	347 (1)	28	11	4	2	4	396 (1)
PEORIA		3				1	4
PERRY		186					186
PIATT		40					40
PIKE		67				1	68
POPE		56					56
PULASKI		11					11
PUTNAM		1			1		2
RANDOLPH		41			1	1	43
RICHLAND		19					19
ROCK ISLAND		2				1	3
SALINE		7					7
SANGAMON		2					2
SCHUYLER		9					9
SCOTT		10					10
SHELBY		80					80
ST CLAIR		36					36
STARK		3					3
STEPHENSON	290 (2)	86	70 (1)		5 (1)	1	452 (4)
UNION		212					212
VERMILION		2					2
WARREN		10					10
WASHINGTON		44					44
WAYNE		75			1		76
WHITE		5					5
WHITESIDE		108					108
WILL		8	28 (1)	84 (1)			120 (2)
WILLIAMSON		114			3		117
WINNEBAGO	136	25 (1)	93 (7)	50 (5)	4	3	311 (13)
WOODFORD		5				1	6
TOTALS	2292 (21)	3780 (8)	720 (18)	515 (6)	48 (2)	42 (4)	7397 (59)

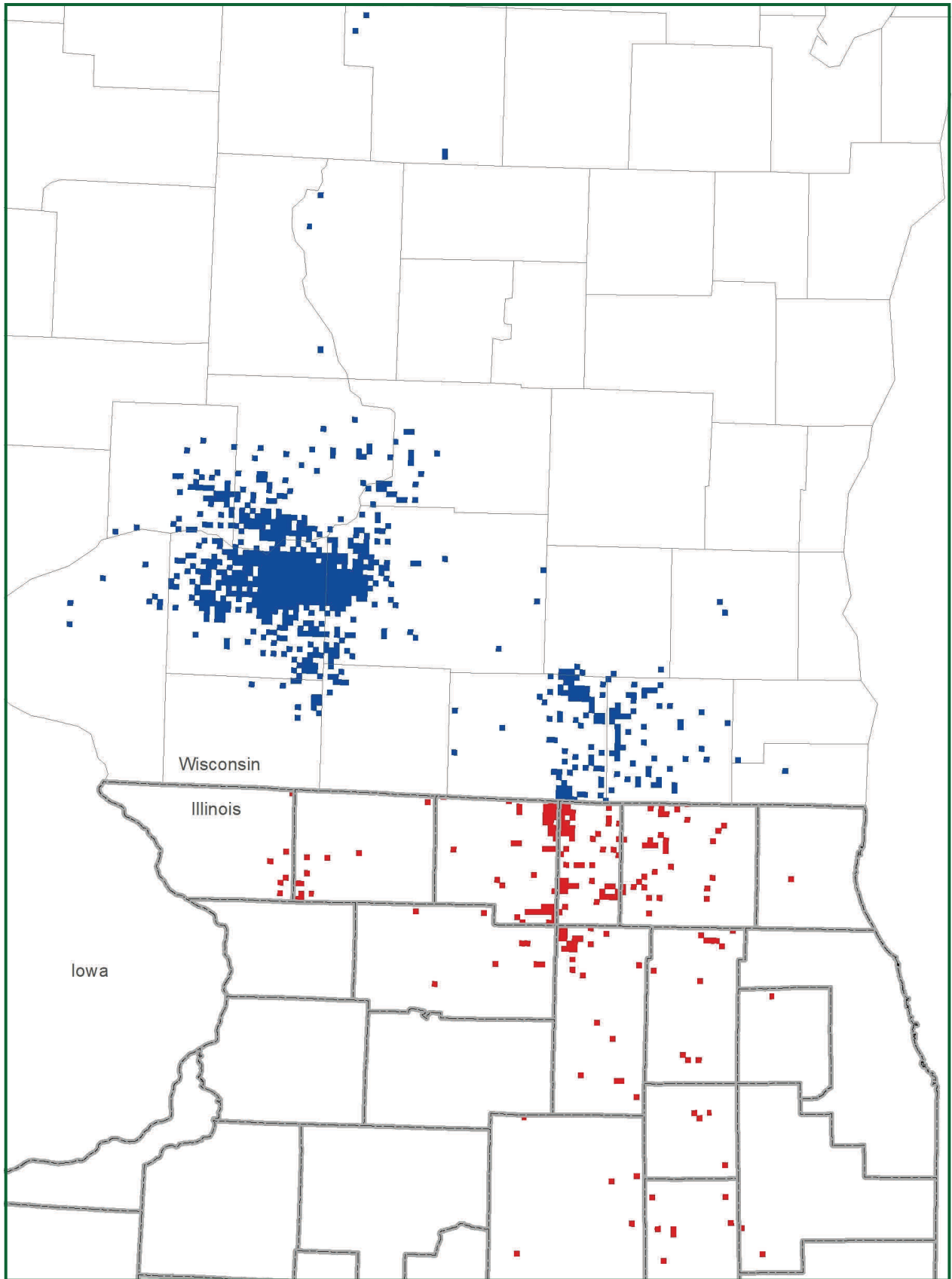
¹ Special permits include urban Deer Population Control Permits, nuisance Deer Removal Permits, and Scientific Permits.

Appendix B. Summary of CWD-positive Illinois deer collected during FY2013-2014.

Date Collected	County	Township, Range, Section	Sex	Age	Collection Method
7/11/13	DEKALB	341N 3E15	F	3	Suspect
9/1/13	KENDALL	337N 7E34	F	3	Suspect
10/2/13	KANE	342N 8E 3	F	1	Hunting
10/4/13	MCHENRY	345N 6E21	F	2	Hunting
11/1/13	MCHENRY	343N 5E 1	F	5	Hunting
11/3/13	KANE	342N 8E 3	M	1	Hunting
11/8/13	MCHENRY	346N 6E17	M	1	Hunting
11/9/13	MCHENRY	346N 7E19	M	2	Hunting
11/22/13	GRUNDY	333N 6E21	M	1	Hunting
11/22/13	LASALLE	333N 5E15	M	1	Hunting
11/22/13	DEKALB	339N 4E 4	M	1	Hunting
11/22/13	BOONE	346N 3E32	M	1	Hunting
11/23/13	BOONE	343N 4E 3	M	1	Hunting
11/23/13	LASALLE	332N 1E13	F	2	Hunting
11/23/13	GRUNDY	333N 6E24	M	2	Hunting
11/23/13	JODAVIESS	426N 5E 8	M	3	Hunting
11/23/13	BOONE	346N 3E 8	F	3	Hunting
11/23/13	DEKALB	342N 3E18	M	1	Hunting
11/23/13	MCHENRY	346N 7E 6	F	2	Hunting
11/24/13	GRUNDY	333N 8E14	F	2	Hunting
11/24/13	DEKALB	342N 3E 5	M	1	Hunting
11/24/13	JODAVIESS	426N 5E30	M	3	Hunting
11/24/13	STEPHENSON	426N 5E15	M	2	Hunting
11/24/13	OGLE	425N 9E 9	F	2	Hunting
12/6/13	MCHENRY	346N 7E 6	F	3	Hunting
12/6/13	BOONE	343N 4E 3	F	1	Hunting
12/7/13	DEKALB	342N 3E17	M	2	Roadkill
12/8/13	BOONE	345N 3E 6	F	2	Hunting
12/8/13	JODAVIESS	427N 5E17	M	2	Hunting
12/8/13	STEPHENSON	426N 6E30	F	2	Hunting
12/10/13	WILL	332N 9E14	F	Y	Sharpshooting
12/11/13	LAKE	344N10E16	M	3	Hunting
12/19/13	WINNEBAGO	346N 2E11	M	4	Hunting
1/20/14	WINNEBAGO	343N 2E23	F	1	Sharpshooting
1/22/14	WINNEBAGO	343N 2E14	F	2	Sharpshooting
1/22/14	WINNEBAGO	343N 2E14	M	4	Sharpshooting
2/4/14	KANE	342N 8E18	F	3	Sharpshooting
2/4/14	KANE	342N 7E13	F	1	Sharpshooting
2/5/14	WINNEBAGO	346N 2E36	F	1	Sharpshooting
2/12/14	DEKALB	342N 3E28	M	2	Sharpshooting
2/12/14	WINNEBAGO	346N 2E14	F	2	Sharpshooting
2/12/14	KENDALL	336N 7E 2	M	1	Sharpshooting
2/18/14	KENDALL	337N 7E34	F	1	Sharpshooting
2/18/14	WINNEBAGO	346N 2E15	M	1	Sharpshooting
2/19/14	WINNEBAGO	343N 2E14	M	2	Sharpshooting
2/19/14	WINNEBAGO	343N 2E14	F	2	Sharpshooting
2/20/14	KANE	342N 8E20	M	1	Sharpshooting
2/20/14	KENDALL	335N 8E22	M	4	Suspect
2/24/14	DEKALB	342N 3E27	F	2	Sharpshooting
3/3/14	DEKALB	342N 3E27	M	3	Sharpshooting
3/5/14	WINNEBAGO	345N 2E24	F	2	Sharpshooting
3/7/14	STEPHENSON	426N 5E26	F	F	Roadkill
3/10/14	WINNEBAGO	346N 2E15	F	3	Sharpshooting
3/17/14	STEPHENSON	426N 5E26	F	2	Sharpshooting
3/17/14	WINNEBAGO	345N 2E24	F	F	Sharpshooting
3/17/14	WINNEBAGO	345N 2E24	F	3	Sharpshooting
3/18/14	MCHENRY	346N 7E 6	F	1	Sharpshooting
3/19/14	WILL	333N 9E19	F	2	Sharpshooting
3/31/14	JODAVIESS	426N 5E18	F	2	Suspect



Appendix C. Cumulative distribution and relative intensity of chronic wasting disease in northern Illinois. Darker areas represent larger numbers of positive deer identified.



Appendix D. Historical distribution of CWD in southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois as of June 30, 2014. Squares represent sections in which CWD has been detected.