



Illinois Chronic Wasting Disease: 2014-2015 Surveillance and Management Report

(Project Period: July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015)

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Executive Summary

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

Total samples through June 30, 2015: 89,448+

Total positives through June 30, 2015: 538

Number of counties affected through June 30, 2015: 16 (Boone, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, JoDaviess, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Lake, LaSalle, Livingston, McHenry, Ogle, Stephenson, Will, Winnebago).

Distribution through June 30, 2015: Total affected area as determined by a minimum convex polygon including all positives is about 8,000 square miles. Disease is established in peripheral areas that were formerly considered sparks (Figure 1). Several counties to the southeast of the original core area now have significant disease establishment, as does the JoDaviess-Stephenson CWD area, posing additional risks for further disease spread.

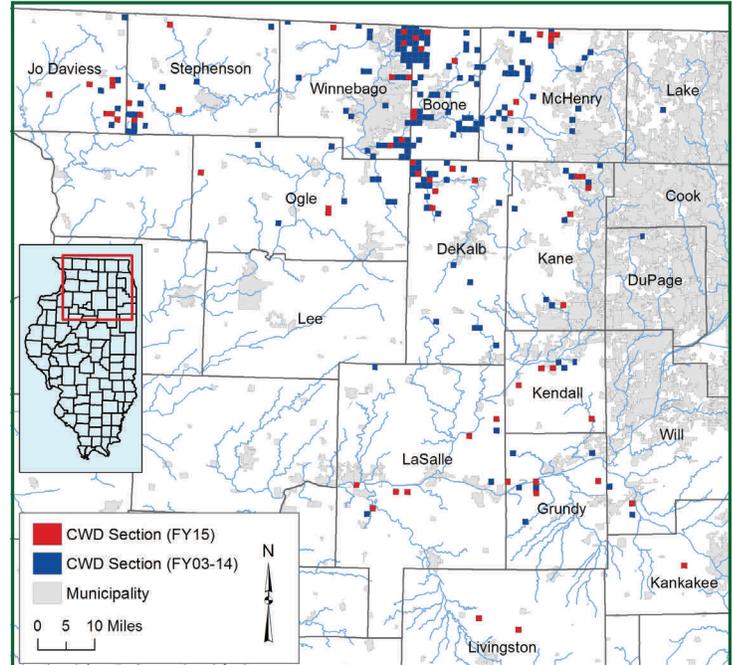


Figure 1. Distribution of all known CWD-infected deer identified in Illinois through June 30, 2015.

CWD Surveillance Protocols During FY2015 (July 1, 2014-June 30, 2015)

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 FY2015

Total number of CWD samples collected statewide: 7,902 (all white-tailed deer). Figure 2 depicts the geographic distribution of sampling effort; Figure 3 compares annual sample numbers; Figure 4 presents a comparison of the number of deer sampled and the number of positives identified by source; and Appendix A summarizes the samples collected/positives identified by county.

Number of usable samples collected: 7,861

Number of CWD-positive deer identified: 71. Table 1 presents a comparison of the number of positive deer found each year by county.

Number of counties with positive deer: 14 — Boone (6), DeKalb (8), Grundy (5), JoDaviess (7), Kane (7), Kankakee (1), Kendall (6), LaSalle (6), Livingston (2), McHenry (6), Ogle (2), Stephenson (6), Will (1), Winnebago (8). For distribution of positive sections, see Figure 5.

Number of new CWD counties: 2 — Kankakee and Livingston

CWD prevalence information for the known CWD area (16 counties; adult deer from hunting sources only) —

Average CWD prevalence (all adult deer): 1.20% (39/3262)

Average CWD prevalence (adult males): 1.68% (27/1605)

Average CWD prevalence (adult females): 0.72% (12/1657)

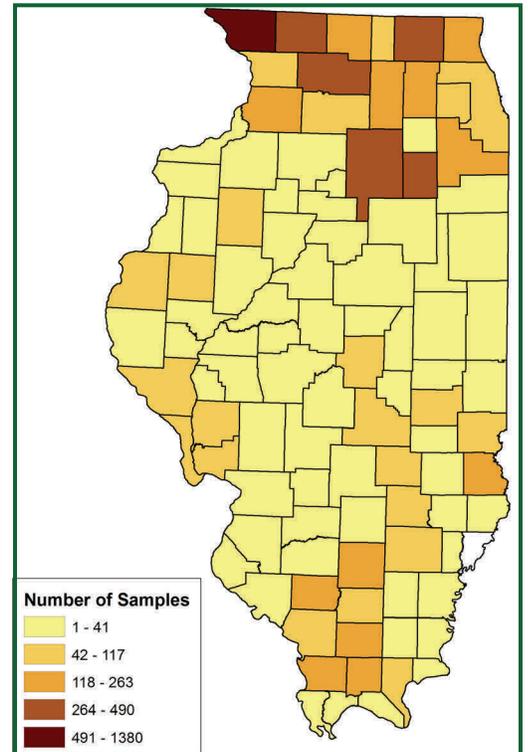


Figure 2. CWD sample distribution across Illinois during FY2015 (all sources).

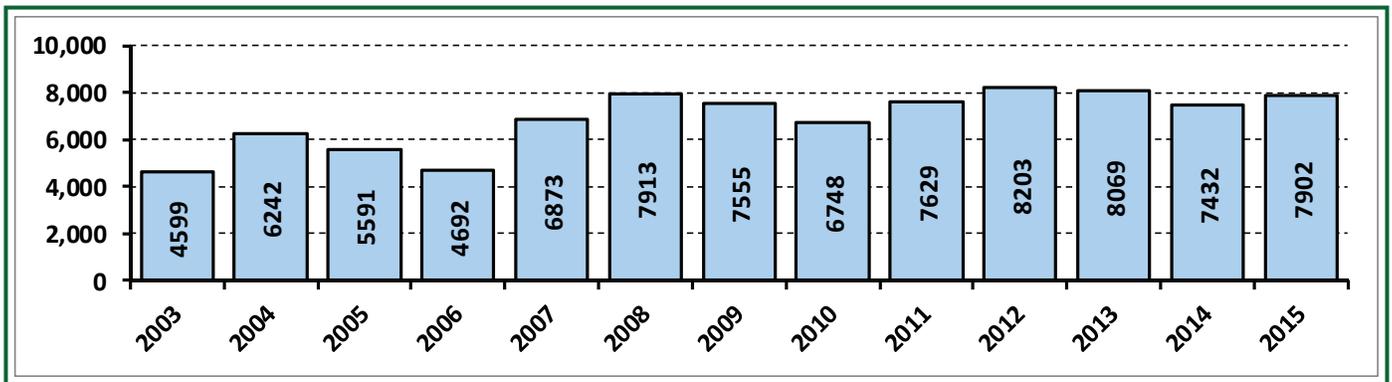


Figure 3. Number of CWD surveillance samples collected statewide each year during FY2003 through FY2015.

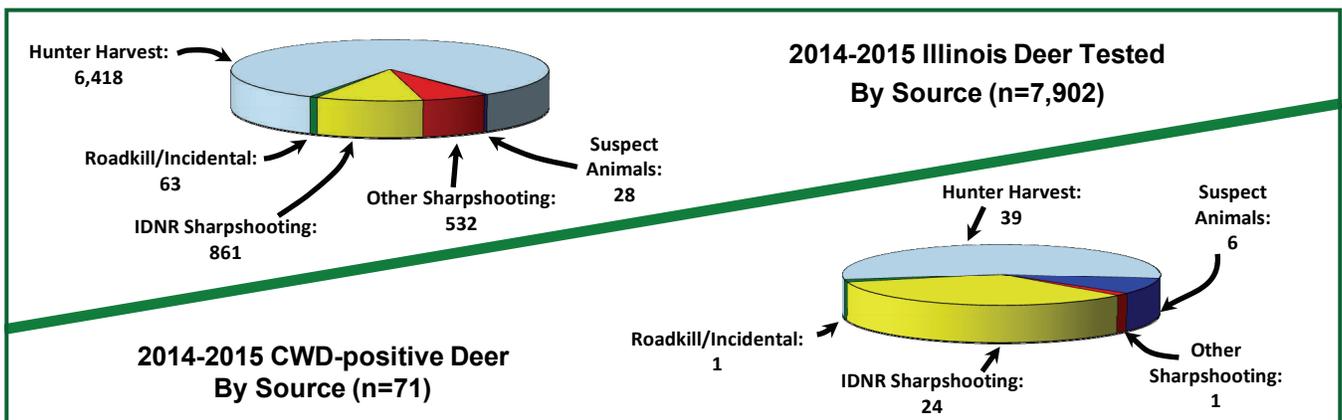


Figure 4. Number of CWD samples tested and number of positives identified by sampling source during FY2015.

Note: Number tested includes all samples submitted, regardless of whether a valid test result was obtained.

CWD Management During FY2015

Hunting Seasons for Herd/Disease Control

Length: Archery deer season (Oct. 1-Jan. 18; closed during firearm season) consisted of 110 days in DuPage and Lake counties (no firearm hunting), and 103 days in all other CWD counties. Gun seasons totaled 20 days, consisting of the regular firearm season (7 days), youth season (3 days), muzzleloader season (3 days), and special CWD season (7 days). Gun deer seasons were not open in DuPage and Lake counties, except for Chain O' Lakes State Park in Lake County.

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: Will County was added to the Special CWD Season, after discovery of the disease in that county last year. Discovery of CWD in Kankakee and Livingston counties occurred during the 2015 hunting season, precluding any related season changes.

Hunter harvest: Hunters harvested 15,603 deer from the 16 CWD counties during 2014-2015 (Table 2), compared to 15,687 deer during 2013-2014. The previous 5-year average harvest for the 16 counties was 18,037. In the 2001-2002 hunting season, the last season prior to the discovery of CWD in Illinois, hunter harvest totaled 16,301.

Table 2. Deer harvest in CWD counties during the 2014-2015 hunting seasons. *Note: The first cases of CWD in Kankakee and Livingston counties were sampled in fall 2014.*

County	Youth	Muzzleloader	CWD	Firearm	Archery	All Seasons
Boone	2	3	30	110	152	297
DeKalb	1	7	45	133	162	348
DuPage	<i>Not open to firearm deer hunting</i>				36	36
Grundy	9	9	90	331	345	784
JoDaviess	49	78	510	1996	1130	3763
Kane	1	1	24	43	341	410
Kankakee	9	12	<i>Not open</i>	186	308	515
Kendall	2	5	37	84	164	292
Lake	<i>Not open to firearm deer hunting</i>			3 ¹	460	463
LaSalle	24	36	140	794	753	1747
Livingston	11	19	<i>Not open</i>	444	236	710
McHenry	8	10	107	309	526	960
Ogle	22	26	226	837	668	1779
Stephenson	8	19	219	777	471	1494
Will	20	22	51	275	725	1093
Winnebago	7	10	130	340	425	912
Totals	173	257	1609	6662	6902	15603

¹ Only Chain O Lakes SP is open to firearm deer hunting in Lake County.

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, 2015.

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.

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

Results of Helicopter Deer Counts:

CWD management unit boundaries were established by buffering each CWD-positive section that occurred during the past five years (2010-2014) with a 2-section buffer (Figure 6). Total size of this CWD management area was 1622 square miles. IDNR staff attempted to survey as much of this delineated area during January/February as snow conditions allowed, and completed flights covering 605 square miles of deer habitat of the 738 mi² of deer habitat found within the management boundary. Highest deer densities were observed in JoDaviess County, followed by Carroll, Grundy, and Stephenson counties (Table 3).

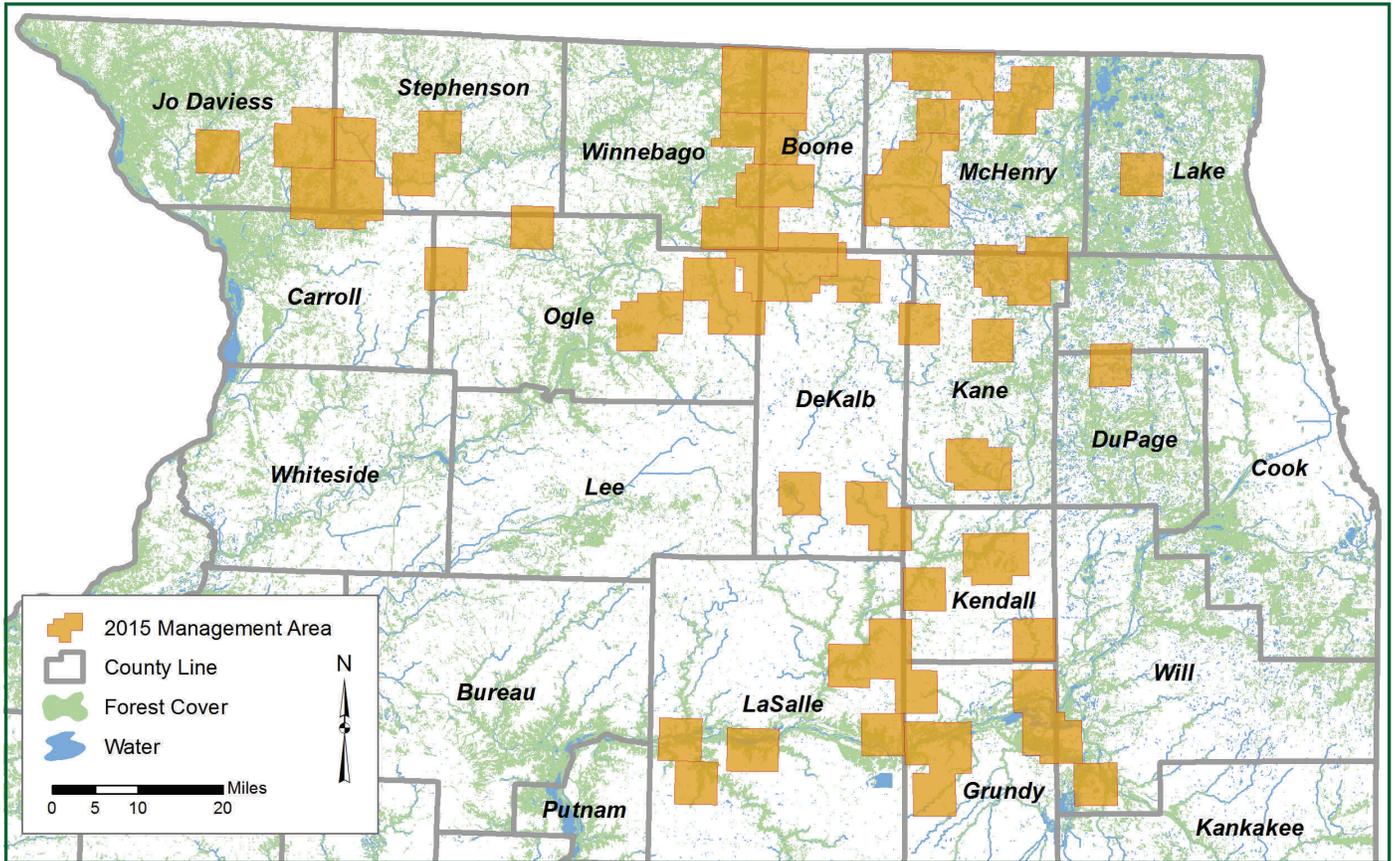


Figure 6. CWD management area boundaries for Winter 2015.

Table 3. Summary of aerial deer counts within CWD management units per county during Winter 2015.

County	Management Unit Total Area (mi ²)	Amount of Deer Habitat in Management Unit (mi ²)	Total Deer Habitat Surveyed (mi ²)	Total Number of Deer Counted	Deer per mi ² of Deer Habitat Surveyed
Boone	120.28	47.98	35.04	431	12.30
Carroll	21.99	17.75	17.46	499	28.58
DeKalb	147.56	43.67	30.43	536	17.61
DuPage	19.32	3.76	2.50	13	5.20
Grundy	137.23	57.45	54.85	1,521	27.73
JoDaviess	96.18	67.45	65.65	2,302	35.06
Kane	139.68	62.00	57.99	791	13.64
Kendall	102.77	40.37	36.50	591	16.19
Lake	24.76	13.79	12.55	164	13.07
LaSalle	162.96	74.65	64.53	895	13.87
McHenry	227.05	117.98	90.92	1,426	15.68
Ogle	153.89	41.61	38.98	697	17.88
Stephenson	113.40	60.47	36.88	946	25.65
Will	41.39	25.99	25.53	392	15.36
Winnebago	113.36	63.28	35.17	613	17.43
Total	1,621.81	738.20	604.99	11,817	19.53

IDNR Sharpshooting Results

Number of counties in which deer were taken: 12

Number of townships in which deer were taken: 47

Number of sections in which deer were taken: 103

Number of deer taken: 861 (mean # deer taken/section = 8.4; range = 1-48)

Number of CWD-positive deer taken: 24

More specific sharpshooting results for each county are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Summary of IDNR sharpshooting effort and results by county during winter 2015.

County	# of Townships Where Removals Occurred	# of Sections Where Removals Occurred	Total Number of Deer Removed	Average Number of Deer Removed per Section	Number of Positive Deer Removed
Boone	3	6	34	5.7	1
DeKalb	5	9	87	9.7	1
Grundy	5	13	182	14.0	3
JoDaviess	4	17	159	9.4	3
Kane	8	18	167	9.3	6
Kendall	2	3	19	6.3	2
LaSalle	5	7	32	4.6	1
McHenry	7	11	63	5.7	2
Ogle	2	2	6	3.0	0
Stephenson	3	10	54	5.4	1
Will	1	1	22	22.0	1
Winnebago	2	6	36	6.0	3
All Counties	47	103	861	8.4	24

Sharpshooting Programs by Other Agencies in CWD counties

Deer Population Control Permits (DPCP): DPCPs were issued to five land-managing entities in five CWD counties (DuPage, JoDaviess, Lake, Will and Winnebago) to remove deer. Permit recipients submitted tissue samples for CWD testing from 420 deer taken from about 42 sections in those counties, and identified one CWD-positive deer from Winnebago County.

Discussion: Illinois CWD in FY2015

Seventy-one CWD-positive deer were identified from 7,861 usable samples collected statewide. Disease prevalence across the known CWD area remains low (1.2%) and has changed little over time (Figure 7), but that estimate does not describe the diversity of disease conditions that exist across northern Illinois. CWD is not distributed regularly across the landscape (Table 5, Figure 8), but is influenced by available habitat, proximity to established disease areas, numbers of deer, the length of time since local disease introduction, the amount of localized management, deer movement, and other factors. The Illinois outbreak area consists of a central core of elevated prevalence along the Boone-Winnebago county line continuing south into

Figure 7. Trends in CWD prevalence for hunter-harvested adult deer (\geq yearling) during 2003-2015 for the sixteen 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 almost 60% higher than in females during this 13-year period.

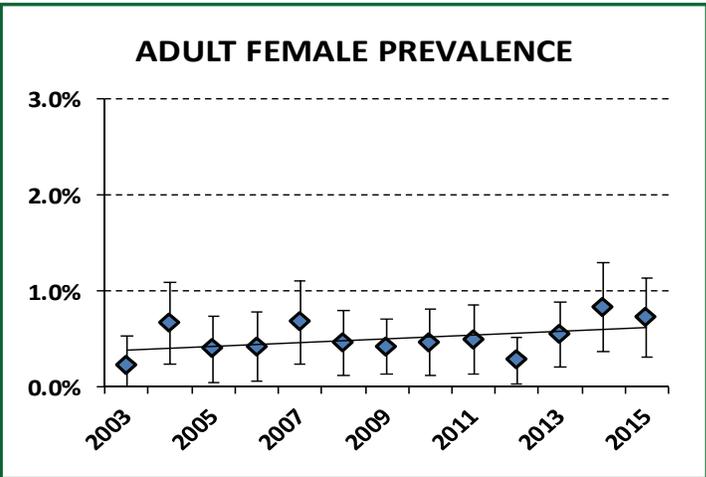
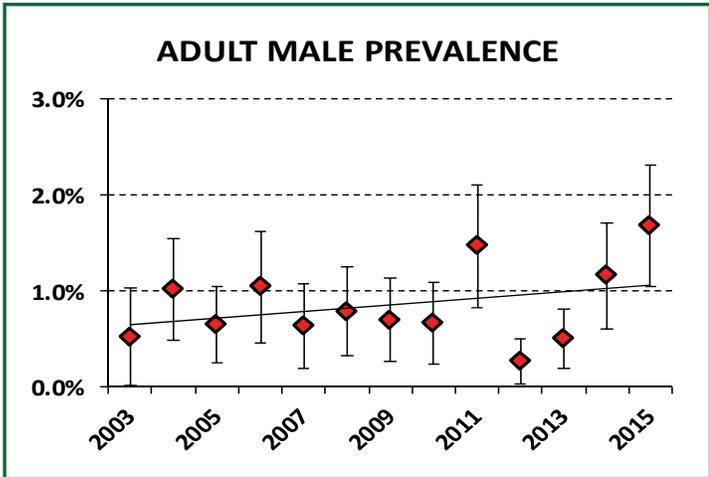
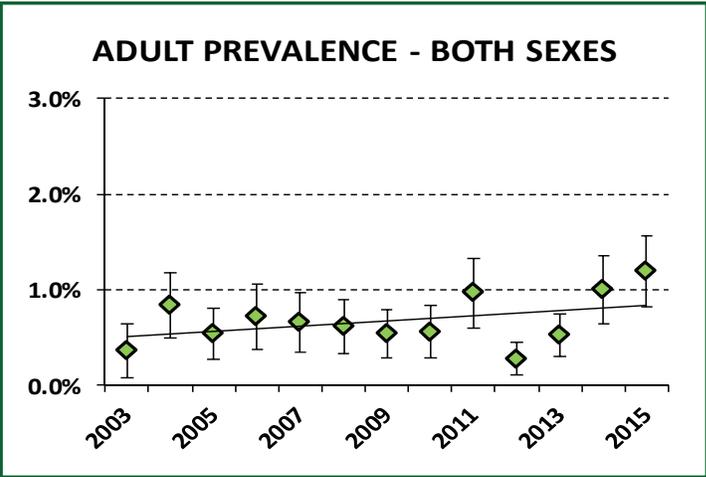


Table 5. County CWD prevalence estimates for adult deer during 1 July 2014 through 30 June 2015. Estimates are based only on samples collected from hunter-harvested deer.¹

County	# of Samples	# of Positives	Percent Positive	95% Confidence Interval (\pm)
Boone	61	5	8.20%	6.88%
DeKalb	77	7	9.09%	6.42%
DuPage	1	0	0.00%	0.00%
Grundy	173	1	0.58%	1.13%
JoDaviess	1131	4	0.35%	0.35%
Kane	87	0	0.00%	N/A
Kankakee	9	1	11.11%	20.53%
Kendall	5	1	20.00%	35.06%
Lake	44	0	0.00%	0.00%
LaSalle	367	4	1.09%	1.06%
Livingston	41	2	4.88%	6.59%
McHenry	269	4	1.49%	1.45%
Ogle	391	2	0.51%	0.71%
Stephenson	427	5	1.17%	1.02%
Will	14	0	0.00%	N/A
Winnebago	165	3	1.82%	2.04%
All CWD Counties	3262	39	1.20%	0.37%

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

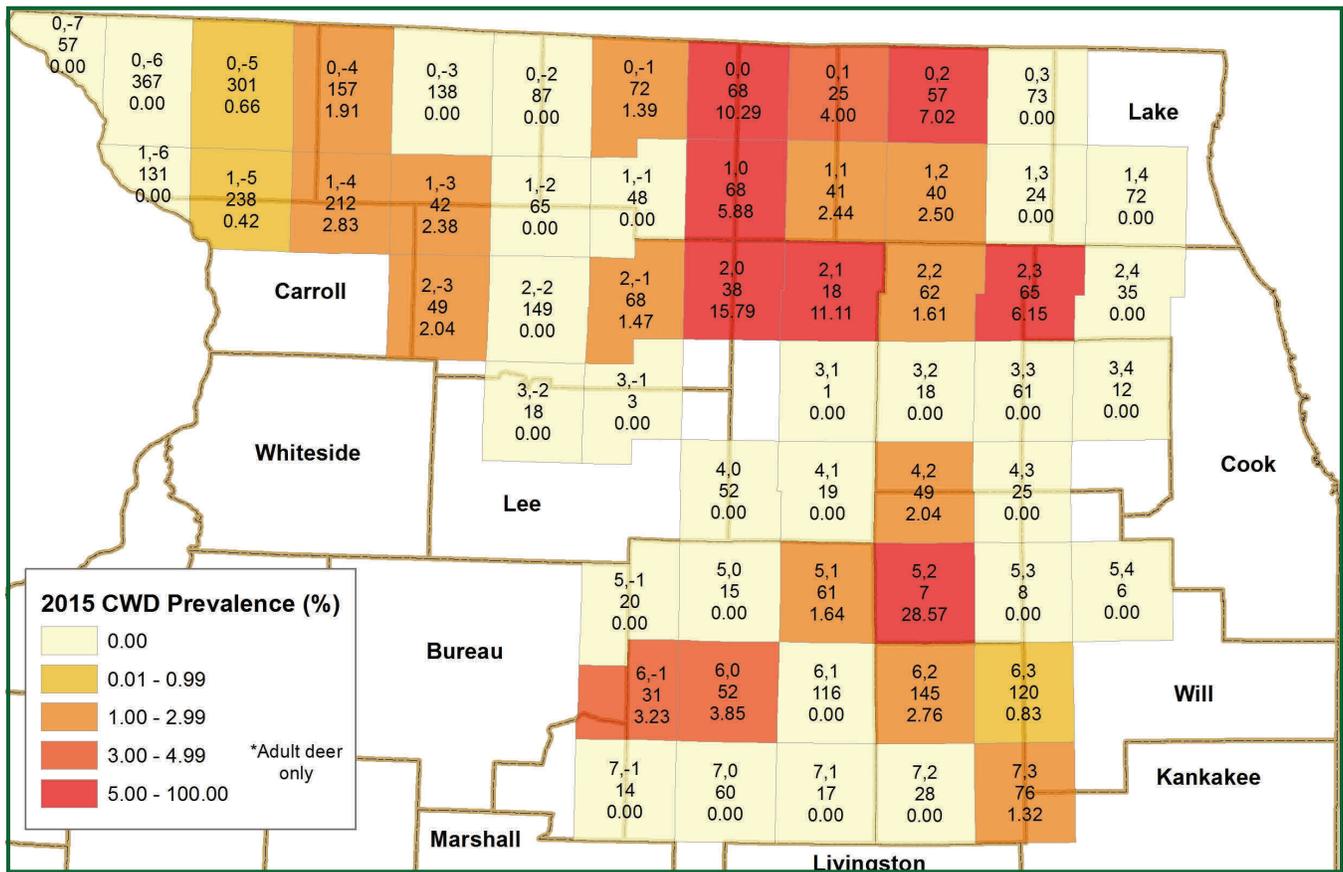


Figure 8. Estimated prevalence rates in adult deer during FY15 per 4-township block. For each block the upper number is the grid coordinate; the middle number is the sample size; and the lower number is the estimated adult prevalence rate (%). Includes all sources except suspect deer. Blocks from Kankakee and Livingston counties are not included because location data were not available.

DeKalb County, surrounded by generally disjunct disease foci that extend across the agricultural landscape more than 60 miles to the west and southeast (see Appendix C). Most of these disease foci are of relatively recent origin, and have only produced one or a few positive deer to date. However, in the absence of management, CWD will likely become established in these areas with subsequent increases in prevalence rates over time. Already there are disease foci far removed from the core area, typified by high-density deer herds, in which CWD-positive deer are regularly being found. These include the southeastern JoDavies/southwestern Stephenson County area, and riparian areas along the Illinois River in LaSalle and Grundy counties. Not only is control of prevalence rates necessary in these areas in order to preserve health of local herds, but also to limit further disease spread into currently unaffected parts of the state. Recent findings of positive individuals in Will, Kankakee, and Livingston counties are likely the result of Grundy County CWD foci serving as reservoirs for further spread.

Northwestern DeKalb County (in the southern part of the disease core area; see Block 2,0 in Figure 8) has consistently exhibited among the highest local prevalence rates in Illinois during the past 5 years, with a rate of 15.8% (all adult deer) in 2014-2015. This was exceeded only by one area in western Kendall County along the Fox River (28.6%), but sample sizes there were too low (n=7) to provide any confidence in the estimate. Highest deer densities in the CWD range occur at significant distances from the main disease core in eastern JoDavies Co., western Stephenson Co., and in LaSalle and Grundy counties along the Illinois River. Current prevalence rates in those areas remain relatively low, but a sustained, concerted management

effort will be required in order to affect disease progression. This will also be the case in northeastern Kane County, where many of the larger blocks of deer habitat are in public ownership (county, township, etc.) and closed to hunting.

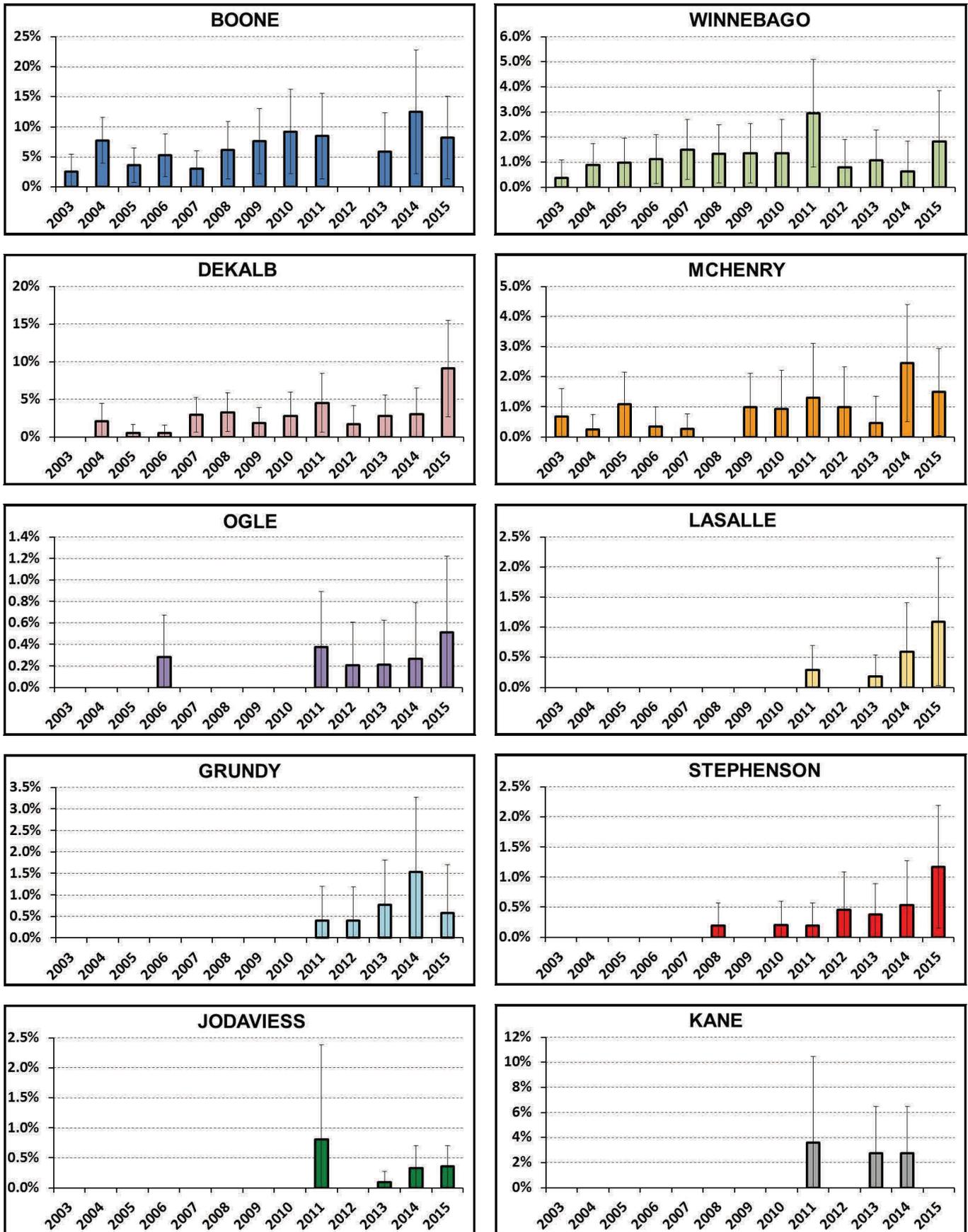
County prevalence rates in the two primary CWD core counties (Boone and Winnebago) have remained relatively consistent over time (Figure 9). Although prevalence rates at the county level have not declined, the number of positives produced annually by these two counties has dropped markedly. This is due at least in part to measurable deer population declines, resulting in both lower hunter harvest and fewer deer removed by sharpshooters, so that sample sizes for surveillance testing are much lower than in the past. Most disturbing about the long term CWD prevalence trend information presented in Figure 9 is the number of counties in which CWD did not occur prior to 2011 that now have established areas of disease. In 2010, occurrence of CWD had been documented in only 6 counties, but by 2015 CWD had been found in 16. In short, we have been able to influence CWD prevalence and keep rates low, but we have been unable to prevent spread of the disease into new areas. While it cannot be measured, our management efforts may be slowing spread, but are clearly not preventing it. We note that several states have adopted the control of CWD spread as the primary objective of their management program, but in our experience limiting spread is more difficult to achieve than the control of prevalence rates.

Long-distance movements of deer are common in Illinois' fragmented habitat. These movements introduce CWD into new areas, and if not promptly detected and addressed through management action, the disease becomes established and local prevalence rates increase. Adequate surveillance to rapidly detect new disease foci; the lack of adequate manpower to accommodate management needs in the face of expanding disease boundaries; and inadequate numbers of cooperators for land access are the largest obstacles for our disease management program to overcome in combatting CWD.

Surveillance resulted in identification of positive deer (3) in two new counties this year: an adult male deer taken by an archery hunter in Kankakee County in November 2014; an adult male deer taken by an archery hunter in Livingston County in October 2014; and an adult male deer taken by a firearm hunter in Livingston County in November 2014. All of these new positives were identified through IDNR's meat locker surveillance program. Since meat locker collected samples are typically submitted by cooperators after close of hunting seasons, test results were not available in time for follow-up surveillance sampling to occur during winter 2014-2015.

IDNR must continue to educate Illinoisans about the potential negative impacts of CWD on the deer herd. Since CWD does not cause rapid and dramatic die-offs such as those associated with hemorrhagic disease (EHD and bluetongue), it has failed to attract significant attention in the news since the early days of the Illinois outbreak (2002). As a result, there are hunters that are more concerned about the agency's possible impacts on current deer numbers from managing the disease (through localized herd reductions) than they are concerned about the disease itself. Common themes heard from these hunters are that CWD is not a significant disease, that management is not necessary (or will not work), and that the disease "has always been here." Proponents of those arguments want to maintain high deer densities, high hunter success rates, and older age structure (for trophy buck production), refusing to accept that those conditions are most conducive to high disease prevalence rates that threaten the long-term health of the deer population.

Figure 9. Patterns in estimated CWD prevalence rates in counties with multiple years of data. County prevalence rates were calculated using only hunter-harvested adult deer (both sexes).



Appendix A. Useable CWD samples taken by county in Illinois during the 2014-2015 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		11					11
ALEXANDER		16					16
BOND		8					8
BOONE	35 (4)	25 (1)	34 (1)		1		95 (6)
BROWN		5					5
BUREAU		19					19
CALHOUN		58					58
CARROLL	5	74			4		83
CASS		5					5
CHAMPAIGN		1					1
CHRISTIAN		10					10
CLARK		55					55
CLAY		112			1		113
CLINTON		1					1
COLES		89					89
COOK		10		93	12		115
CRAWFORD		137					137
CUMBERLAND		19					19
DEKALB	52 (5)	25 (2)	87 (1)			1	165 (8)
DEWITT		29					29
DOUGLAS		4					4
DUPAGE		1		98	2		101
EDGAR		24					24
EDWARDS		1					1
EFFINGHAM		56					56
FAYETTE		39					39
FORD		2					2
FRANKLIN		44			1		45
FULTON		10					10
GALLATIN		3					3
GREENE		67					67
GRUNDY	163 (1)	10	182 (3)		4 (1)		359 (5)
HAMILTON		13					13
HANCOCK		62					62
HARDIN		21					21
HENDERSON		10					10
HENRY		11					11
IROQUOIS		6					6
JACKSON		105			1		106
JASPER		26					26
JEFFERSON		153					153
JERSEY		64					64
JO DAVIESS	892 (3)	247 (1)	159 (3)	51	13	3	1365 (7)
JOHNSON		125			1		126
KANE	7	83	166 (6)	1	2	1 (1)	260 (7)
KANKAKEE		9 (1)					9 (1)
KENDALL	1	4 (1)	19 (2)		1	4 (3)	29 (6)
KNOX		44					44
LAKE		44		138	5	1	188
LASALLE	360 (4)	7	32 (1)		1	2 (1)	402 (6)
LAWRENCE		27					27

Appendix A cont'd.

County	Check Stations	Drop-off Stations/ Meat Processors	Agency Culling	Special Permits ¹	Roadkill/ Incidental	Suspect	Total
LEE		51					51
LIVINGSTON	1	40 (2)					41 (2)
LOGAN		8					8
MACON		61					61
MACOUPIN		35					35
MADISON		32			1	2	35
MARION		33			1		34
MARSHALL		3					3
MASON		3					3
MASSAC		27					27
MCDONOUGH		80					80
MCHENRY	141 (3)	128 (1)	63 (2)	5	6	2	345 (6)
MCLEAN		23					23
MENARD		3					3
MERCER						1	1
MONROE		9					9
MONTGOMERY		10					10
MORGAN		4					4
MOULTRIE		33					33
OGLE	351 (2)	40	6	9	2	1	409 (2)
PEORIA		6					6
PERRY		191					191
PIATT		32					32
PIKE		54					54
POPE		47					47
PULASKI		14					14
PUTNAM		1					1
RANDOLPH		32					32
RICHLAND		21					21
ROCK ISLAND		4					4
SALINE		15					15
SANGAMON		8					8
SCHUYLER		11				1	12
SCOTT		8					8
SHELBY		60					60
ST CLAIR		36					36
STARK		1				1	2
STEPHENSON	324 (5)	103	54 (1)		4	3	488 (6)
TAZEWELL		3					3
UNION		180					180
VERMILION		2					2
WARREN		5					5
WASHINGTON		37					37
WAYNE		72					72
WHITE		4					4
WHITESIDE		133			1		134
WILL		14	22 (1)	88		3	127 (1)
WILLIAMSON		138					138
WINNEBAGO	140 (2)	25 (1)	36 (3)	39 (1)	1	2 (1)	243 (8)
WOODFORD		3					3
TOTALS	2472 (29)	3914 (10)	860 (24)	522 (1)	65 (1)	28 (6)	7861 (71)

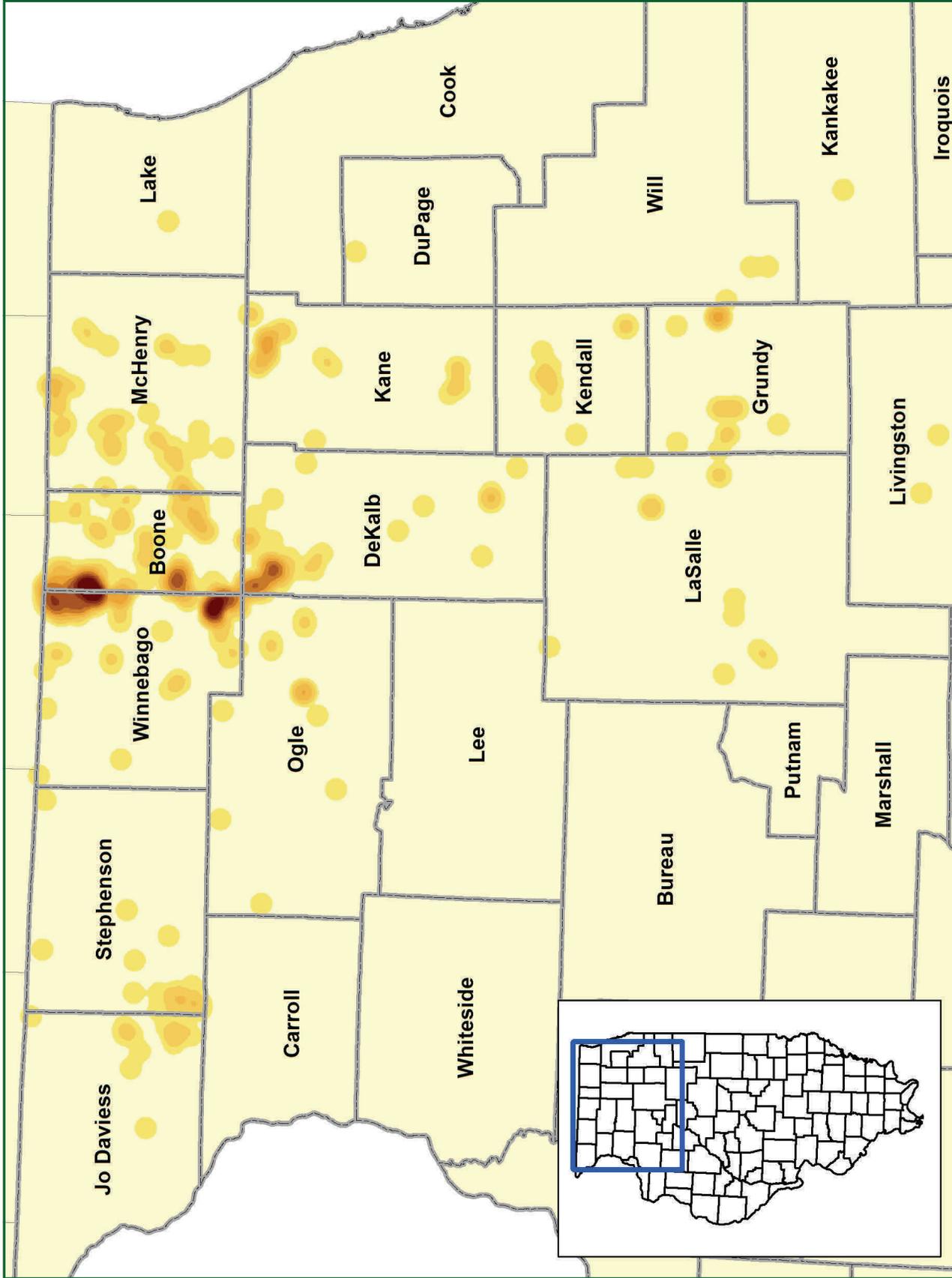
¹ Special permits include urban Deer Population Control Permits, nuisance Deer Removal Permits, and Scientific Permits.

Appendix B. Summary of CWD-positive Illinois deer collected during FY2015.

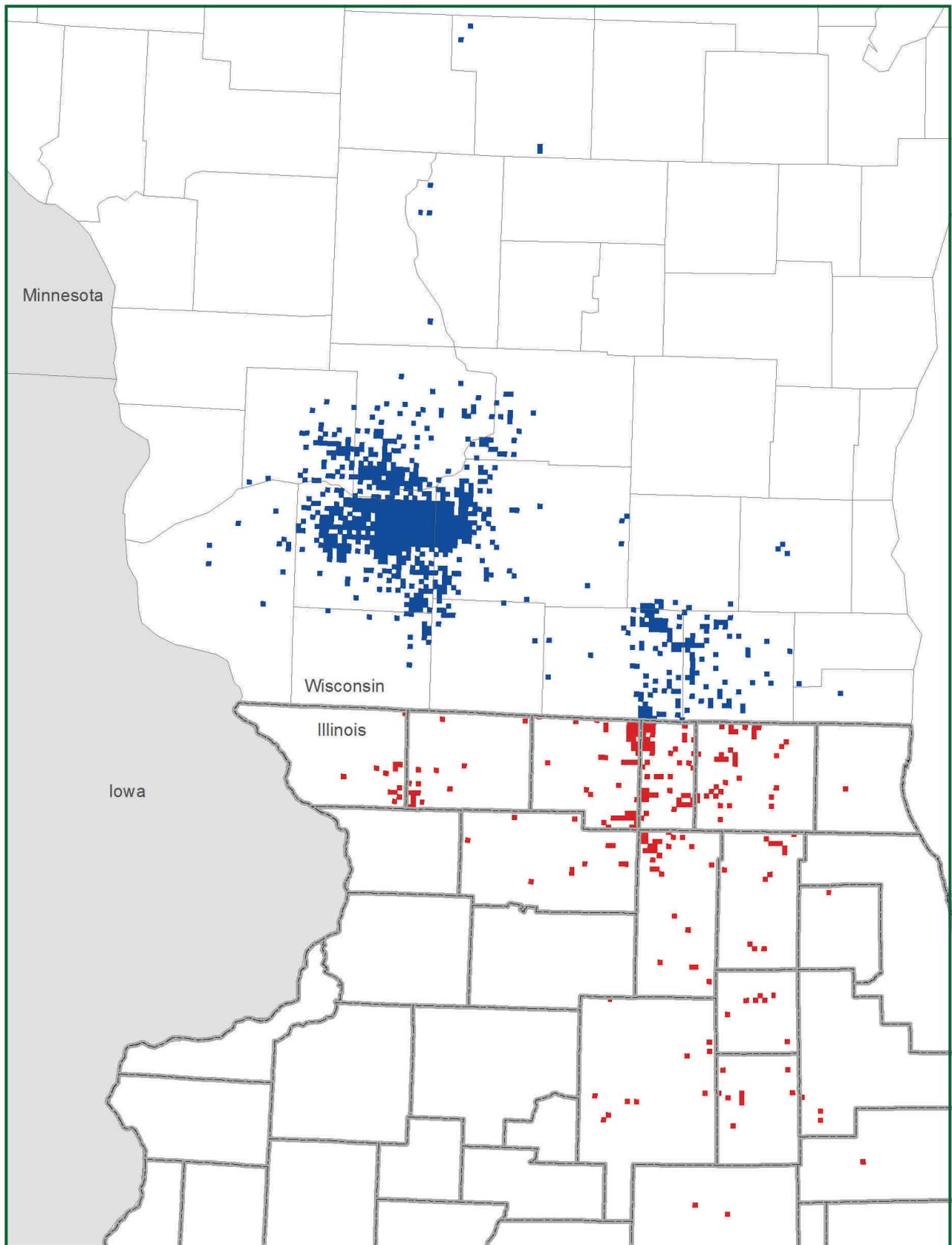
Date Collected	County	Township, Range, Section	Sex	Age	Collection Method
9/22/14	KENDALL	336N 6E21	F	2	Suspect
10/13/14	LIVINGSTON	329N 6E28	M	2	Hunting
10/31/14	MCHENRY	346N 7E18	M	3	Hunting
11/2/14	DEKALB	342N 3E17	M	2	Hunting
11/14/14	WINNEBAGO	345N 2E21	F	1	Hunting
11/17/14	KANKAKEE	331N11E32	M	2	Hunting
11/21/14	JODAVIESS	427N 3E32	M	1	Hunting
11/21/14	BOONE	344N 3E30	F	3	Hunting
11/21/14	DEKALB	342N 4E 8	M	2	Hunting
11/21/14	DEKALB	342N 4E24	M	1	Hunting
11/21/14	MCHENRY	344N 6E 7	M	1	Hunting
11/21/14	OGLE	424N 7E 2	M	1	Hunting
11/21/14	LASALLE	333N 1E22	M	3	Hunting
11/21/14	GRUNDY	333N 6E25	M	2	Hunting
11/21/14	WINNEBAGO	343N 2E21	M	1	Hunting
11/21/14	JODAVIESS	427N 5E18	M	2	Hunting
11/22/14	DEKALB	341N 3E14	M	2	Hunting
11/22/14	JODAVIESS	426N 5E18	F	2	Hunting
11/22/14	BOONE	345N 4E 5	M	1	Hunting
11/22/14	MCHENRY	344N 5E24	M	1	Hunting
11/22/14	STEPHENSON	426N 5E13	M	2	Hunting
11/22/14	LASALLE	333N 3E30	M	1	Hunting
11/22/14	LIVINGSTON	329N 5E17	M	2	Hunting
11/23/14	STEPHENSON	426N 5E13	M	2	Hunting
11/23/14	STEPHENSON	426N 7E 7	M	2	Hunting
12/4/14	STEPHENSON	426N 5E 3	F	2	Hunting
12/4/14	WINNEBAGO	429N11E27	F	2	Hunting
12/5/14	LASALLE	335N 5E23	M	3	Hunting
12/5/14	LASALLE	333N 2E26	F	2	Hunting
12/5/14	BOONE	346N 3E 9	F	2	Hunting
12/6/14	STEPHENSON	429N 6E26	M	2	Hunting
12/6/14	DEKALB	342N 3E35	M	2	Hunting
12/6/14	OGLE	423N11E 3	M	3	Hunting
12/7/14	DEKALB	342N 3E17	F	2	Hunting
12/7/14	MCHENRY	346N 7E 7	F	3	Hunting
12/7/14	DEKALB	342N 3E 6	M	2	Hunting
12/7/14	BOONE	346N 3E18	F	3	Hunting
12/8/14	KENDALL	No Location Provided	F	2	Hunting
1/5/15	BOONE	346N 3E29	M	2	Hunting
1/19/15	JODAVIESS	426N 5E20	F	2	Hunting
1/21/15	WINNEBAGO	343N 2E14	M	1	Sharpshooting
1/26/15	KANE	341N 7E24	M	2	Sharpshooting
1/28/15	MCHENRY	346N 7E 8	F	4	Sharpshooting
1/29/15	GRUNDY	333N 6E13	F	3	Sharpshooting

Appendix B cont'd.

Date Collected	County	Township, Range, Section	Sex	Age	Collection Method
2/2/15	WINNEBAGO	346N 2E11	F	2	Sharpshooting
2/4/15	STEPHENSON	426N 5E23	M	2	Sharpshooting
2/4/15	KANE	342N 8E18	M	2	Sharpshooting
2/6/15	KANE	342N 7E13	M	1	Suspect
2/9/15	JODAVIESS	426N 4E13	F	1	Sharpshooting
2/9/15	JODAVIESS	427N 4E21	F	1	Sharpshooting
2/10/15	LASALLE	334N 4E 1	F	4	Suspect
2/10/15	JODAVIESS	427N 5E19	M	2	Sharpshooting
2/10/15	BOONE	344N 3E19	M	2	Sharpshooting
2/16/15	KANE	338N 7E11	M	2	Sharpshooting
2/17/15	GRUNDY	333N 6E18	M	2	Roadkill
2/17/15	KENDALL	336N 7E 4	F	2	Sharpshooting
2/19/15	DEKALB	342N 3E22	F	3	Sharpshooting
2/19/15	MCHENRY	346N 6E11	M	2	Sharpshooting
2/19/15	KANE	342N 8E29	M	2	Sharpshooting
2/20/15	WINNEBAGO	346N 2E23	F	1	Suspect
2/24/15	KENDALL	336N 7E 6	F	4	Suspect
3/2/15	GRUNDY	333N 6E13	F	3	Sharpshooting
3/3/15	KANE	342N 8E29	M	2	Sharpshooting
3/10/15	KENDALL	336N 7E 4	F	4	Sharpshooting
3/12/15	WILL	332N 9E 2	F	4	Sharpshooting
3/17/15	WINNEBAGO	345N 2E24	F	1	Sharpshooting
3/23/15	GRUNDY	333N 8E14	F	5	Sharpshooting
3/24/15	LASALLE	332N 2E 7	M	F	Sharpshooting
3/24/15	WINNEBAGO	345N 2E24	F	3	Sharpshooting
3/24/15	KANE	342N 8E18	F	1	Sharpshooting
3/28/15	KENDALL	335N 8E22	F	3	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, 2015. Squares represent sections in which CWD has been detected.