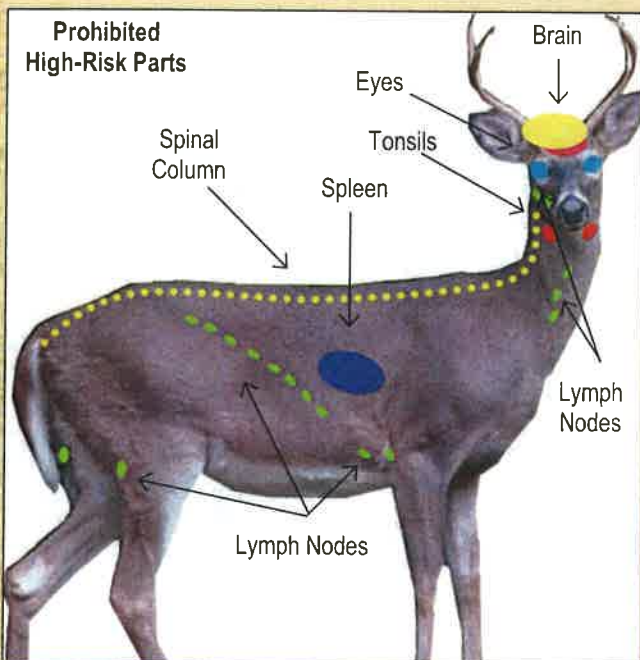


Ban on Specific Cervid Parts

TO HELP prevent CWD from entering or being spread within the state, the Game Commission has banned the importation of specific carcass parts from states and Canadian provinces where CWD exists. A list of states and provinces affected by the ban is available at www.pgc.state.pa.us or by calling your region office. These same parts are banned from being transported out of Pennsylvania's Disease Management Area.

Only the following low-risk cervid parts may be moved into Pennsylvania from CWD areas, or moved out of Pennsylvania's disease management Area.



Prohibited High-Risk Parts

Permitted Low-Risk Parts

- Edible portions with no part of the spinal column or head attached
- Cleaned hides without the head
- Skull plate and/or antlers cleaned of all meat and brain tissue
- Upper canine teeth without soft tissue
- Finished taxidermy mounts

What can I do to help?

STOP SUPPLEMENTAL feeding programs, because concentrating deer and elk helps spread diseases like CWD. Express concerns about CWD to your political representatives. Support increased financial assistance for wildlife and agricultural agencies to combat CWD. Encourage officials at all levels of government to support the steps necessary to prevent the introduction of CWD into Pennsylvania.

What is being done in PA to manage CWD?

CWD HAS BEEN FOUND in a captive deer herd in Adams County. The Game Commission and other state and federal agencies have implemented the Interagency Pennsylvania CWD Response Plan. To determine if CWD has spread to wild deer, and to minimize the risk of spreading CWD if it has. The Game Commission has issued an Executive Order which establishes a Disease Management Area, bans feeding and rehabilitation of deer, bans high-risk cervid parts from leaving the Area, and requires deer hunters to submit their deer for testing.



Pennsylvania Game Commission

Northwest Region	814-432-3187
Southwest Region	724-238-9523
Northcentral Region	570-398-4744
Southcentral Region	814-643-1831
Northeast Region	570-675-1143
Southeast Region	610-926-3136

www.pgc.state.pa.us

Where can I learn more?

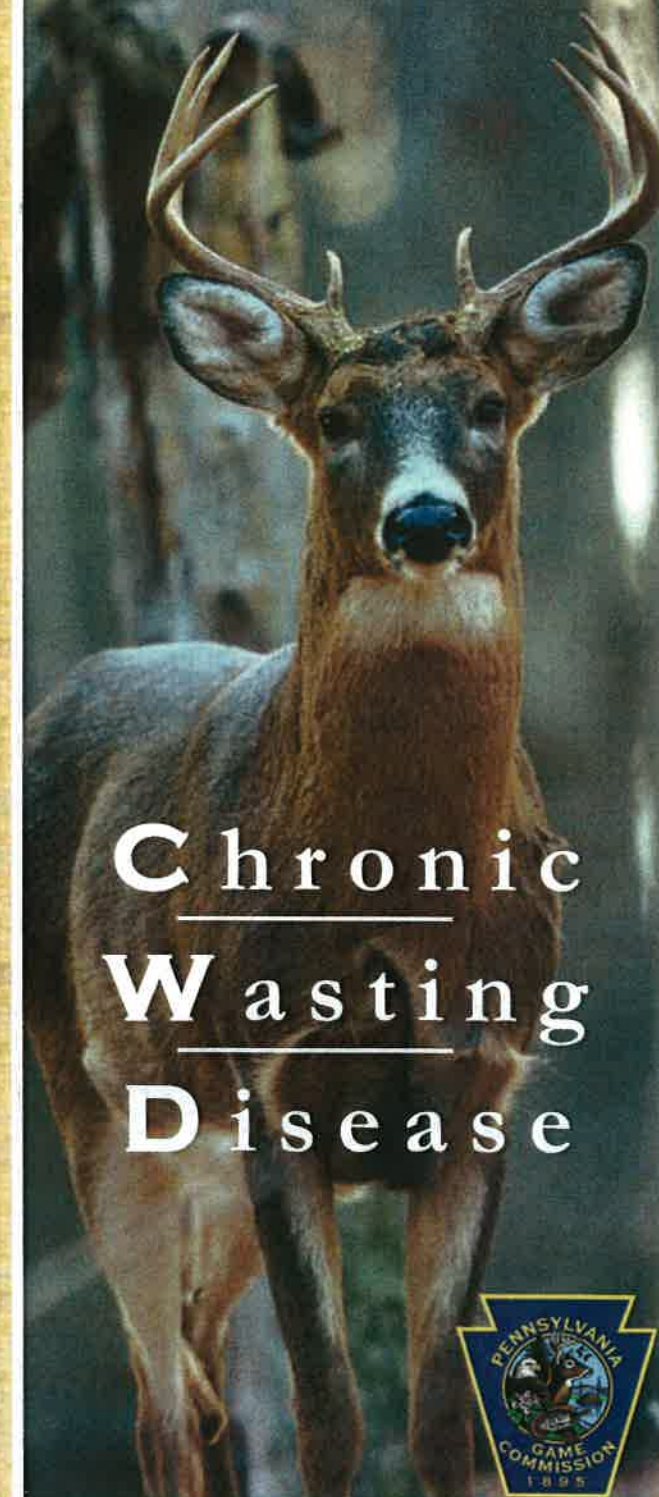
PA Department of Agriculture
www.agriculture.state.pa.us

Chronic Wasting Disease Alliance
www.cwd-info.org

Center for Disease Control
www.cdc.gov

World Health Organization
www.who.int/en

Questions and Answers..



**Chronic
Wasting
Disease**



What is Chronic Wasting Disease?

CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE (CWD) is a uniformly fatal disease that affects the brain and nervous system of deer, elk, and moose. In turn, it affects the normal body functions. There are other similar diseases specific to cattle (mad cow disease), sheep (scrapie), and humans (Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease). Once CWD becomes established in an area, it is likely to persist forever.

There is no evidence that CWD affects humans. However, as research continues, public health officials recommend that human exposure to the CWD agent be avoided.

How is it spread?

While all the ways CWD is spread are probably not yet known, it has been proven that the agent responsible for the disease can be spread both directly (animal-to-animal contact) and indirectly (soil- or other surfaces-to-animal).

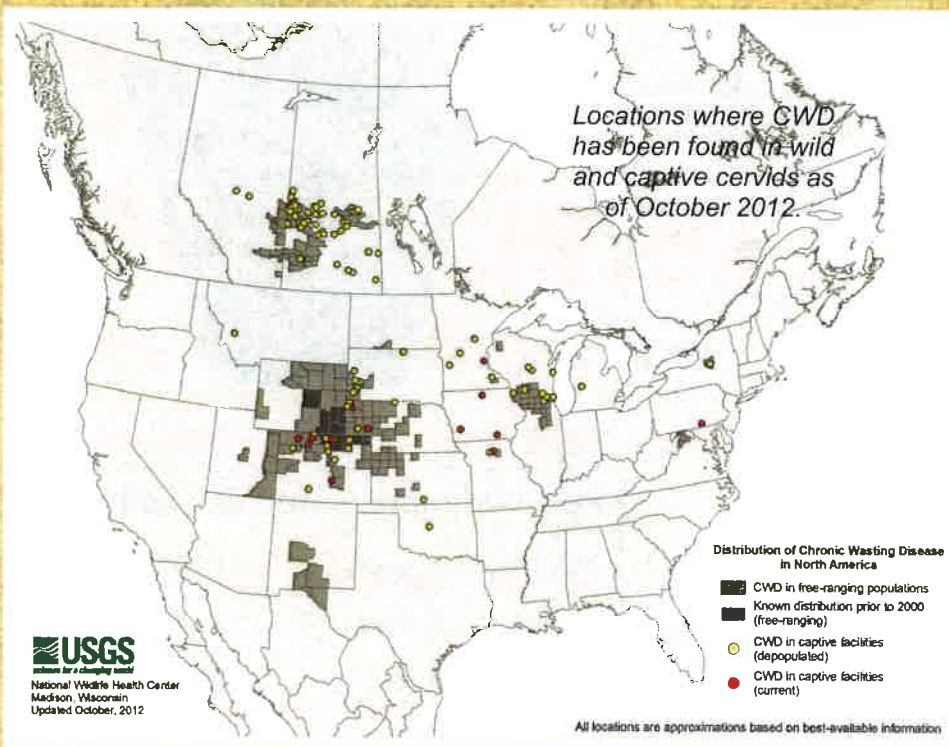
How can I tell if an animal has CWD?

INFECTED ANIMALS MAY not show symptoms in early stages. However, as the disease progresses, infected animals begin to lose body functions and strength. Animals may carry their head and ears lowered. They ultimately become emaciated (thus, a “wasting disease”) and appear to be in very poor body condition. Infected animals are often found near water and may drool excessively. It is important to note that these symptoms are also characteristic of diseases other than CWD and these diseases can occur at the same time as CWD.



Photograph by Dr. Elizabeth Williams, University of Wyoming

Where has CWD been found?



What if I'm hunting in a state or province where CWD is known to exist?

Follow these guidelines to prevent the spread of the disease:

- Be familiar with the regulations and guidelines for the transportation of harvested game where you are hunting as well as the PA Cervid Parts Importation Ban (see back panel).
- Bone out the meat from your animal.

- Minimize the handling of brain and spinal tissues.
- Have your animal processed in the area in which it was harvested so high-risk parts can be disposed of properly; it is illegal to import high-risk parts into Pennsylvania from areas covered by the Cervid Parts Importation Ban. These same restrictions apply to the Disease Management Area in Pennsylvania.
- Ask your butcher to process your meat individually, without meat from other animals; or process your own meat.
- Only bring low-risk parts back to Pennsylvania (refer to the Cervid Parts Importation Ban, see back panel). Only take low risk parts out of Pennsylvania's Disease management Area.
- Have your animal tested if you have hunted in any state or province covered by the Cervid Parts Importation Ban, or in Pennsylvania's Disease Management Area.
- Do not consume parts of any animal testing positive for CWD.

What precautions should hunters take?

Do not shoot, handle, or consume any animal that appears sick and always wear rubber gloves when field-dressing. Wash hands, forearms, and instruments thoroughly when finished. If you see an animal displaying CWD symptoms, accurately document the location of the animal and immediately contact the nearest Game Commission Region Office. Do not attempt to disturb, kill, or remove the animal.



Where can I have my animal tested?

HUNTERS WHO WISH to have their healthy-appearing, hunter-harvested Pennsylvania deer or elk tested can make arrangements with the Pennsylvania Veterinary Laboratory (717-787-8808).

Processors and Taxidermists

If you are presented with deer, elk, or moose body parts harvested in CWD-infected areas, please contact the nearest Game Commission Region Office for guidance. A PGC representative may collect tissue samples, discuss proper processing and disposal procedures, and provide information to hunters.