

Don't Move CWD Around

How following Montana's big game carcass disposal regulations can help contain the disease **By Paul Queneau**

The author, his two sons (far left and second to left), and a friend's son on a successful whitetail doe hunt.

For years I had a tradition of unknowingly breaking Montana's game-disposal law. After harvesting a deer, I'd carefully follow state regulations by notching my tag and promptly attaching it to the carcass. Then I'd field dress the animal and pack it in pieces back to my truck.

Once home, I'd be left with a pile of bones after all the meat was butchered and tucked away in my freezer. Unbeknownst to me, that's when things went south, legally speaking. Rather than tossing the remains out with our trash, I felt drawn to deposit them in the nearby forest, where they could revert back to soil. Our local landfill seemed an unceremonious final resting place for animals I revere in life and seek to honor in death.

I've since learned that what I'd been doing was in fact illegal. And that the best way to honor a harvested big game animal is to take the carcass or parts to a local

garbage disposal facility. Also known as Class II landfills, these operations bury refuse deep in the soil, which shields it from contact with wild deer.

BROUGHT IN BY A HUNTER?

In 2017, Montana documented its first case of chronic wasting disease (CWD) in free-

ranging wildlife after a mule deer buck south of Billings tested positive. This always-fatal brain disease can afflict deer, elk, and moose (but, as far as scientists can tell, not humans). Later that same year it cropped up along Montana's Hi-Line near the Canadian border, then a couple of years later near the Ruby River east of Dillon.

In 2019, CWD inexplicably leapt 300 miles across Montana's portion of the Continental Divide to the northwestern Montana town of Libby, where a whitetail doe tested positive inside city limits. Disease experts were stunned. Since then, more than 136 deer in the Libby area have tested positive for CWD, yet that outbreak remains isolated, hundreds of miles from any other positive detection.

The big question: How did CWD get there? According to Dr. Emily Almberg, a disease ecologist with Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks, it's likely that no one will ever know for certain how the Libby outbreak started. One possibility is that an infected deer made a long-distance trip; another is that a hunter

brought CWD there in a deer harvested elsewhere. The disease could have been inadvertently turned loose when the infected carcass was dumped in the woods. "We always worry about that scenario," says Almberg, who works at the FWP wildlife health lab in Bozeman.

Look around the outskirts of any Montana town and you'll find the "boneyards" where generations of hunters have dumped the remains of deer, elk, and other harvested game. What many don't realize is that this illegal carcass disposal creates a disease "vector."

"CWD isn't anything like your typical bacteria or virus," says Austin Wieseler, FWP wildlife health biologist. "It's spread by prions—super-hardy misfolded proteins that remain infectious in the environment for at least two years and likely even longer."

Live animals with CWD can shed infected prions through feces, saliva, and urine, but the prions also remain infectious in the tissues of dead animals. Prions bind to a variety of surfaces, minerals, and soil types, making CWD diabolically hard to eradicate. The disease can persist in the ground for years and get picked up by deer, elk, or moose if the animals nose around contaminated soil or plants.

PLUS, IT'S ILLEGAL

Many hunters hunt far from home, sometimes traveling hundreds of miles within Montana (or to other states) to pursue deer, elk, or moose before returning home with a harvested animal. "If you don't realize it is CWD positive, and then discard the carcass back home where other big game animals can readily come into contact with it, you are increasing the risk factor for transmitting CWD to where you live," says Morgan Jacobsen, FWP regional Communication and Education Program manager.

If that isn't reason enough, it's also illegal under Montana state statutes to place any animal remains on public land not directly at the kill site. Violators are subject to a \$500 fine and a loss of hunting and fishing privileges for a court-determined length of time. "Those off-limits areas also include fishing access sites, trailheads, wildlife management areas, all bodies of water, and road rights-of-way," Wieseler says.



WARNING SIGNS
To reduce the risk of CWD ending up in soil and plants, where other animals could contract the disease, FWP has increasingly been posting signs near "boneyards" on the outskirts of towns where hunters commonly—and illegally—dump the remains of their deer, elk, or moose.



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