

Chronic Wasting Disease



Monitoring in Poland 2018-2019



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of 30 October 2017

amending Annexes I and III to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a surveillance programme for chronic wasting disease in cervids in Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Sweden and repealing Commission Decision 2007/182/EC

(Text with EEA relevance)

CWD monitoring

I. In Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, the following points are added to point 2:

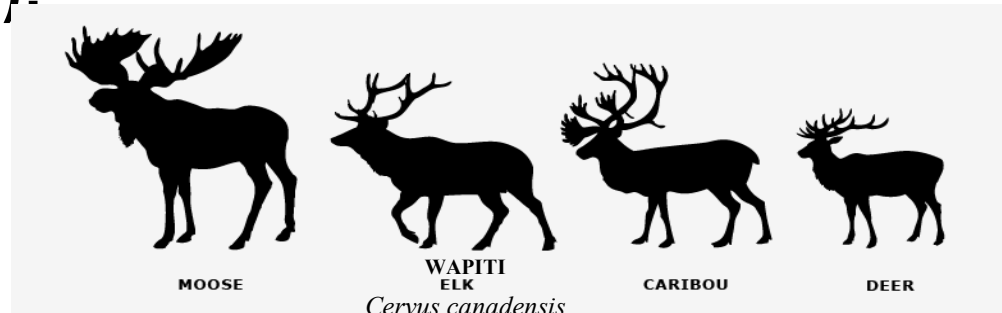
'(o) **'farmed and captive cervids'** means animals of the family *Cervidae* which are kept by humans in an enclosed territory.

(p) **'wild and semi-domesticated cervids'** means animals of the family *Cervidae* which are not kept by humans, as well as animals of the family *Cervidae* which are kept by humans although not in an enclosed territory.'

CWD monitoring

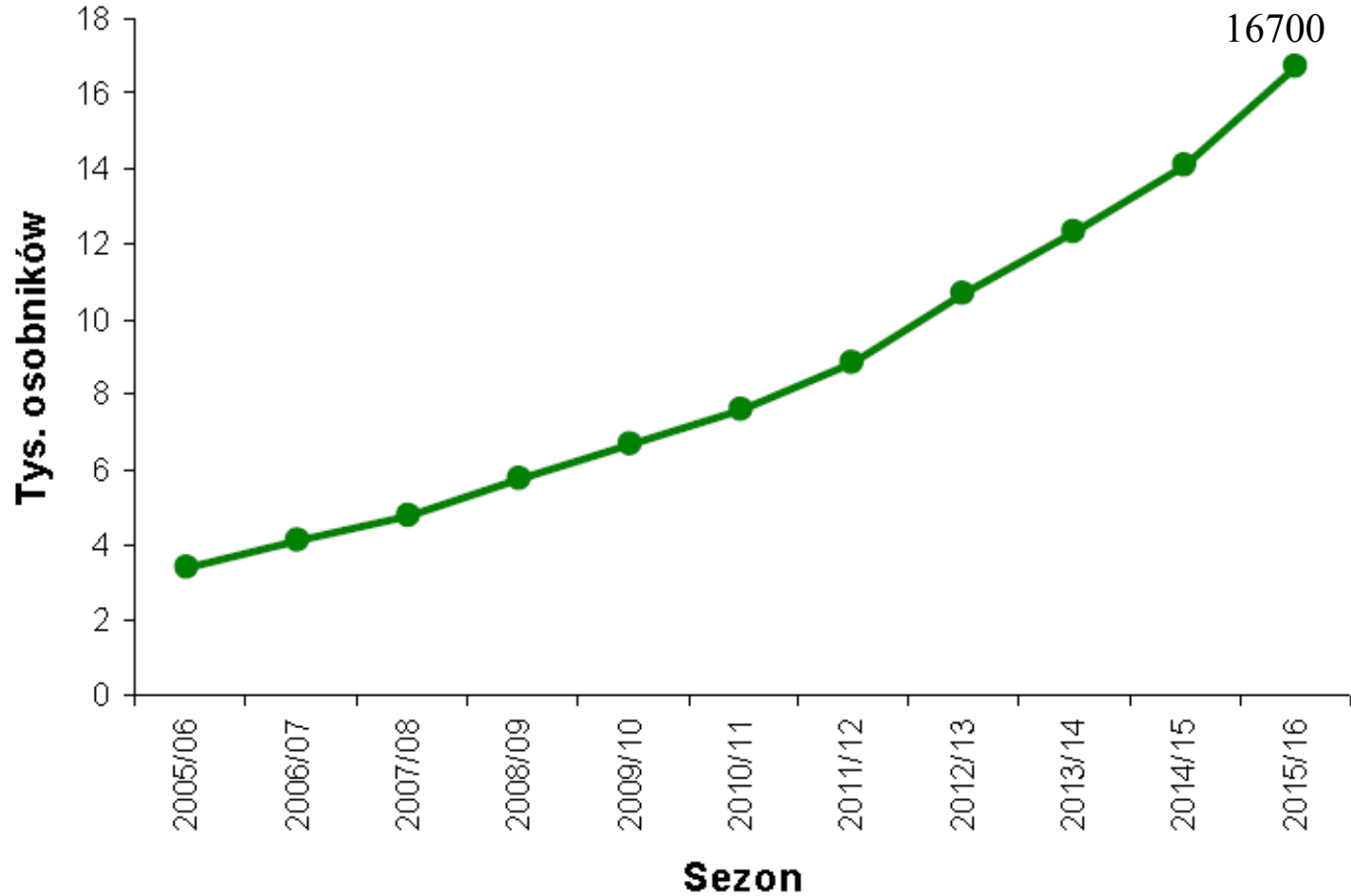
1.2. The three-year CWD monitoring programme shall cover the following cervid species:

- Eurasian tundra reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus tarandus*);
- Finnish forest reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus fennicus*);
- **Moose (*Alces alces*)**; (moratorium since 2001)
- **Roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*)**;
- White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*);
- **Red deer (*Cervus elaphus*)**:



Moose population

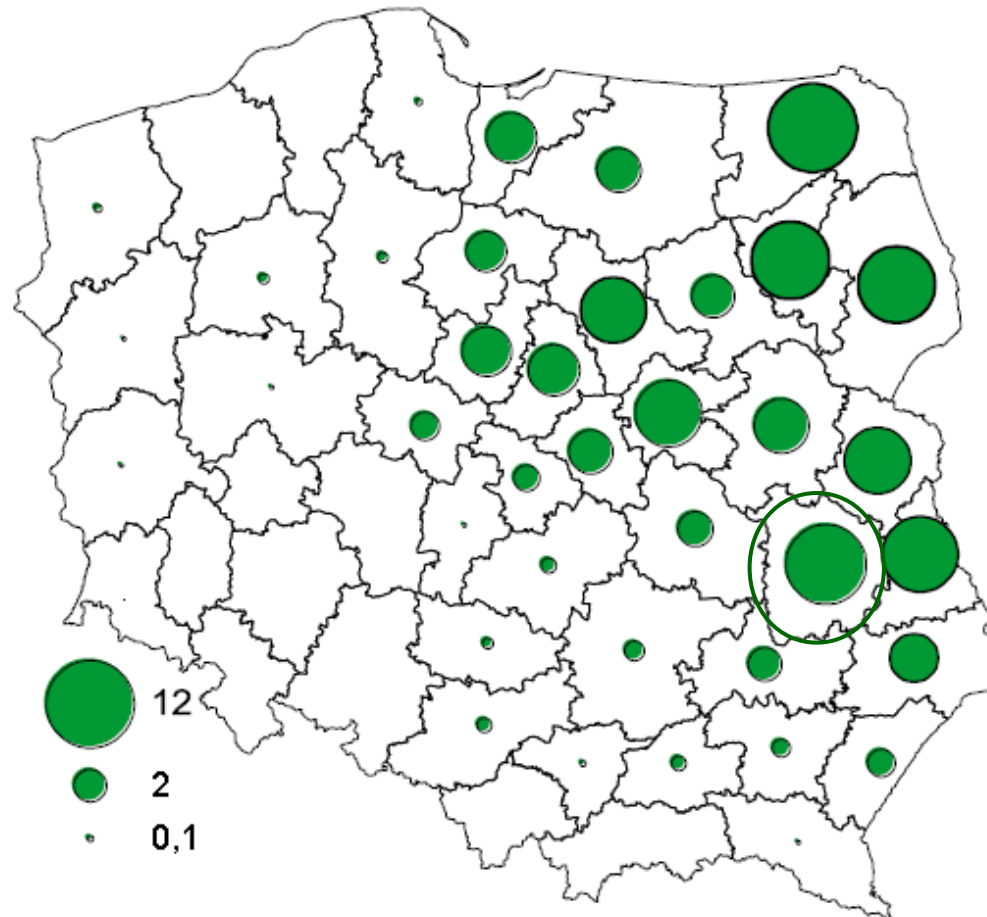
➤ Łoś (*Alces alces*)



Moose distribution

➤ Łoś (*Alces alces*)

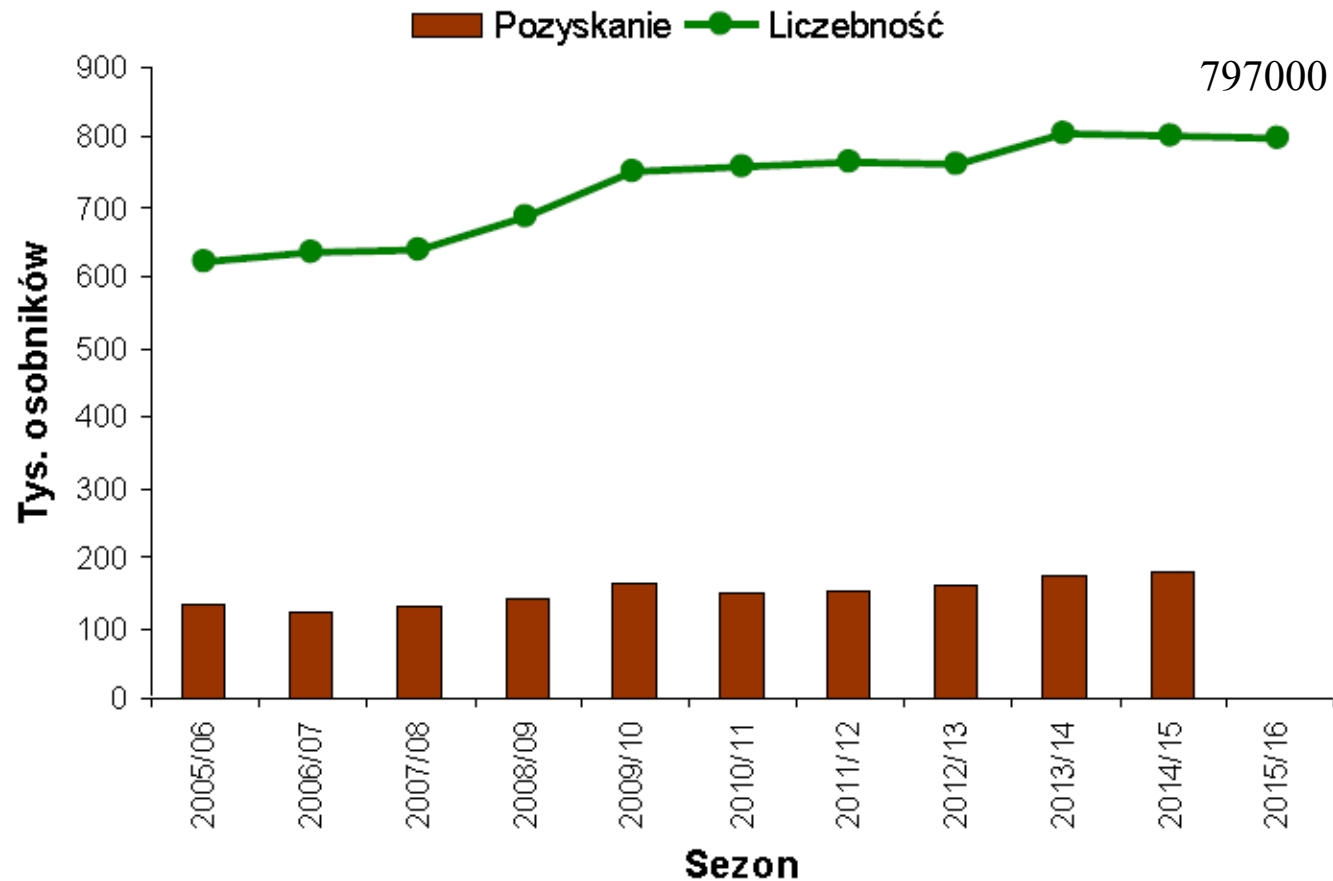
Rys. 2. Zagęszczenie łosi w okręgach łowieckich w 2015 roku
(osobniki na 1000 ha powierzchni leśnej)



Roe deer population

- Sarna (*Capreolus capreolus*)

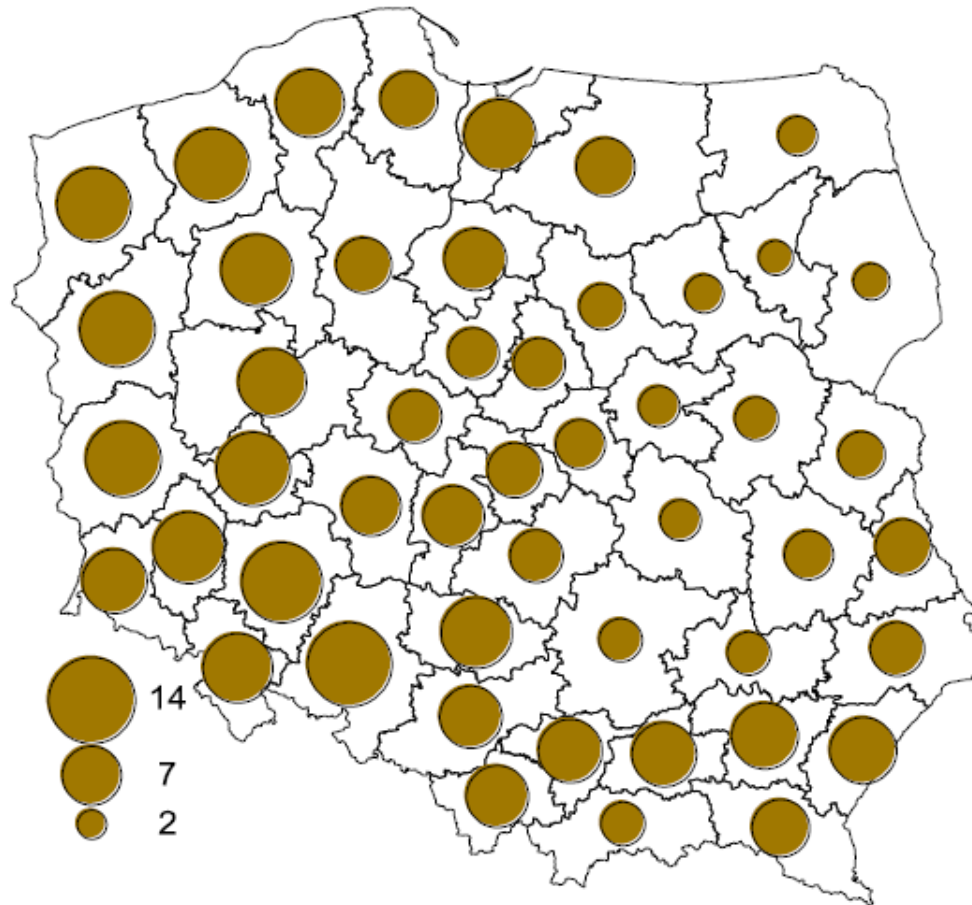
Rys. 7. Liczebność i pozyskanie saren w Polsce w sezonach 2005/06–2015/16



Roe deer distribution

- Sarna (*Capreolus capreolus*)

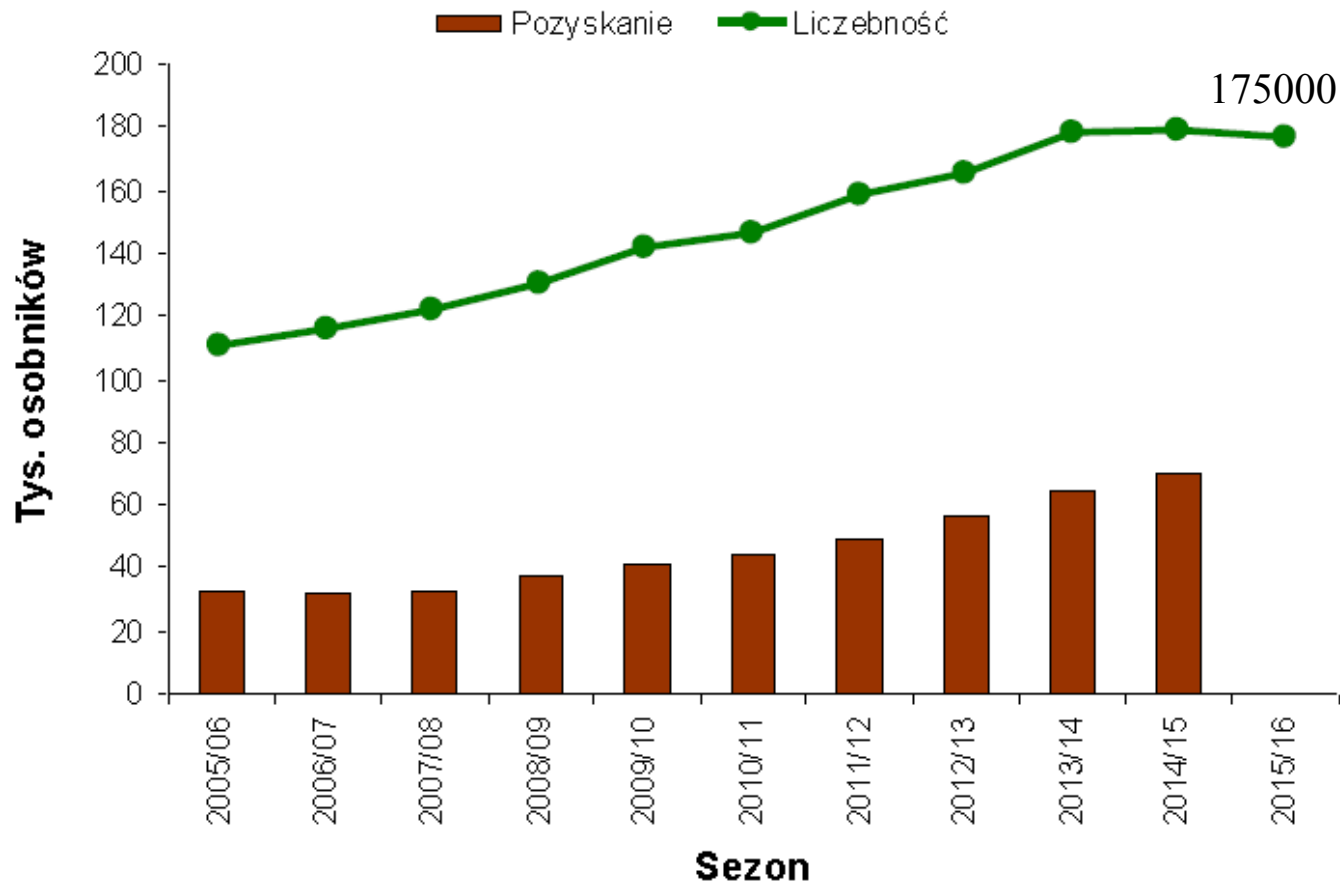
Rys. 8. Pozyskanie saren w okręgach łowieckich w sezonie 2014/15
(sztuki na 1000 ha powierzchni ogólnej)



Red deer population

➤ Jeleń szlachetny (*Cervus elaphus*)

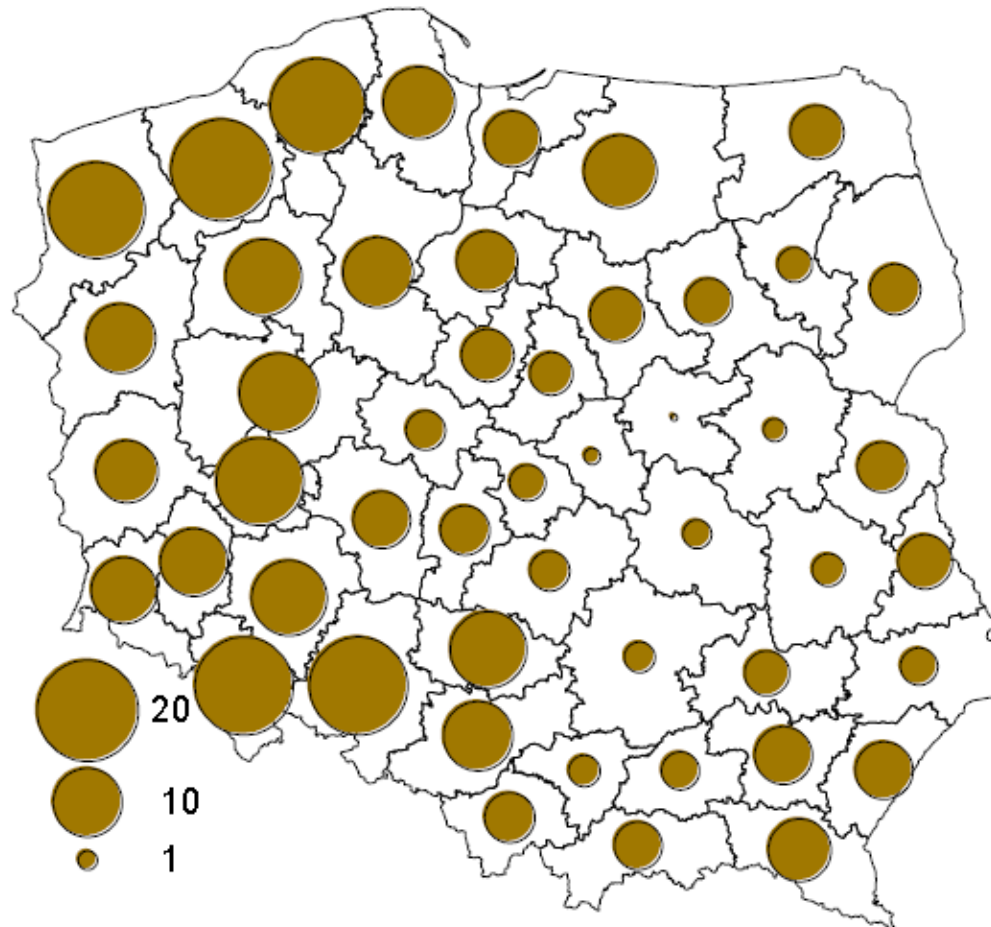
Rys. 3. Liczebność i pozyskanie jeleni w Polsce w sezonach 2005/06–2015/16



Red deer population

- Jeleń szlachetny (*Cervus elaphus*)

Rys. 4. Pozyskanie jeleni w okręgach łowieckich w sezonie 2014/15
(sztuki na 1000 ha powierzchni leśnej)



CWD monitoring

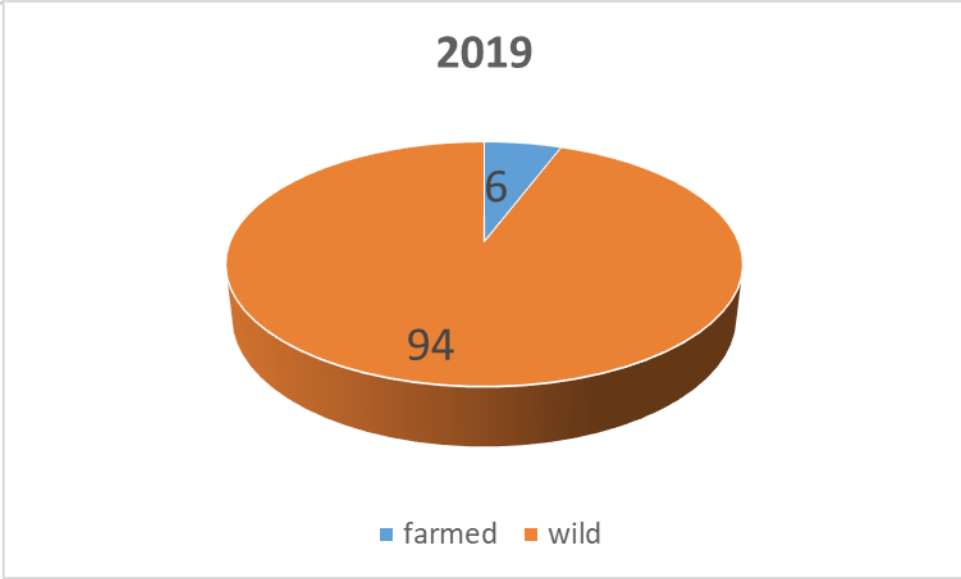
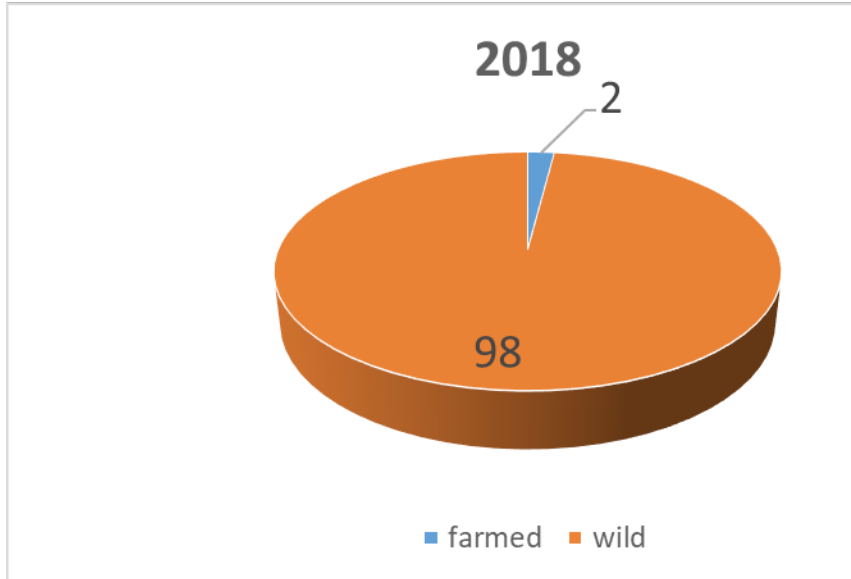
Table 2: Reviewed numbers of samples that can be tested over a 3 years period if animals fit for human consumption would be eligible:

	Number of wild game and semi-domesticated reindeer	Number of farmed game and captive cervids
EFSA opinion/current proposal	3000	3000
Estonia	3000	50
Finland	3000	10
Iceland		
Latvia	1500	615
Lithuania	unknown	3000
Norway	3000	2-300
Poland	3000	3000
Sweden	3000	<100

k

enclosed territory

2018-2019	All tested	farmed	wild
2018.01-12	1141	23	1118
2019.01-06	833	48	785



CWD testing January-December 2018

Wild cervids

Species	Fallen	Accidents	Suspects	Unfi t	Healthy	Total	%
Moose	4	38				42	4
Roe deer	72	668	8	2	136	886	79
Red deer	11	49	1	1	128	190	17
Total	87	755	9	3	264	1118	
%	8	67	1	0.3	24		

23 farmed red deer tested in 2018 (15 of them were healthy-65%) – 2% of all tested cervid

CWD testing January-June 2019

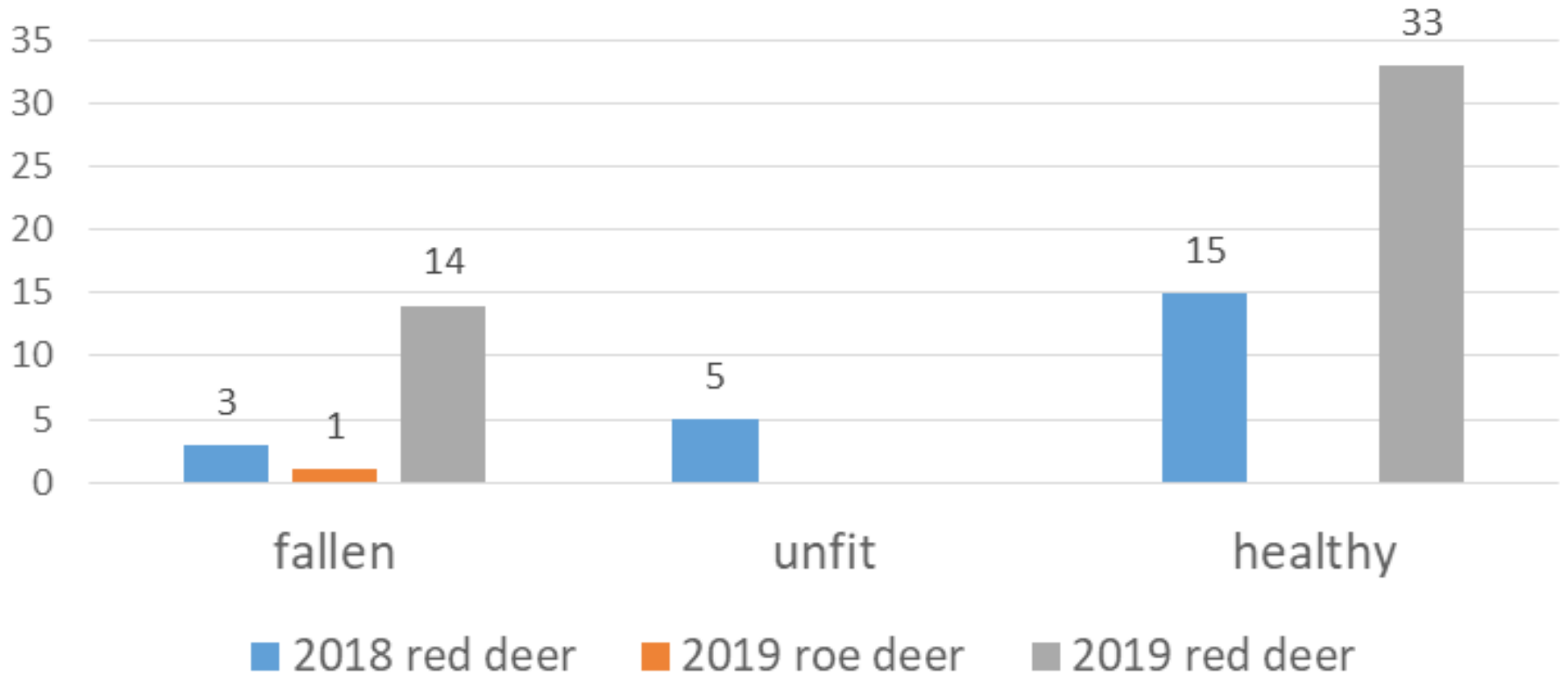
Wild cervids

Species	Fallen	Accidents	Suspects	Healthy	Total	%
Moose	13	60			73	9
Roe deer	124	497	0	5	626	80
Red deer	8	54	1	23	86	11
Total	145	611	1	28	785	
%	18	78	0.13	3.6		

47 farmed red deer tested in 2019 (plus 1 roe deer) – 6% of all tested cervids (33 healthy red deer (69%), other – fallen stock)

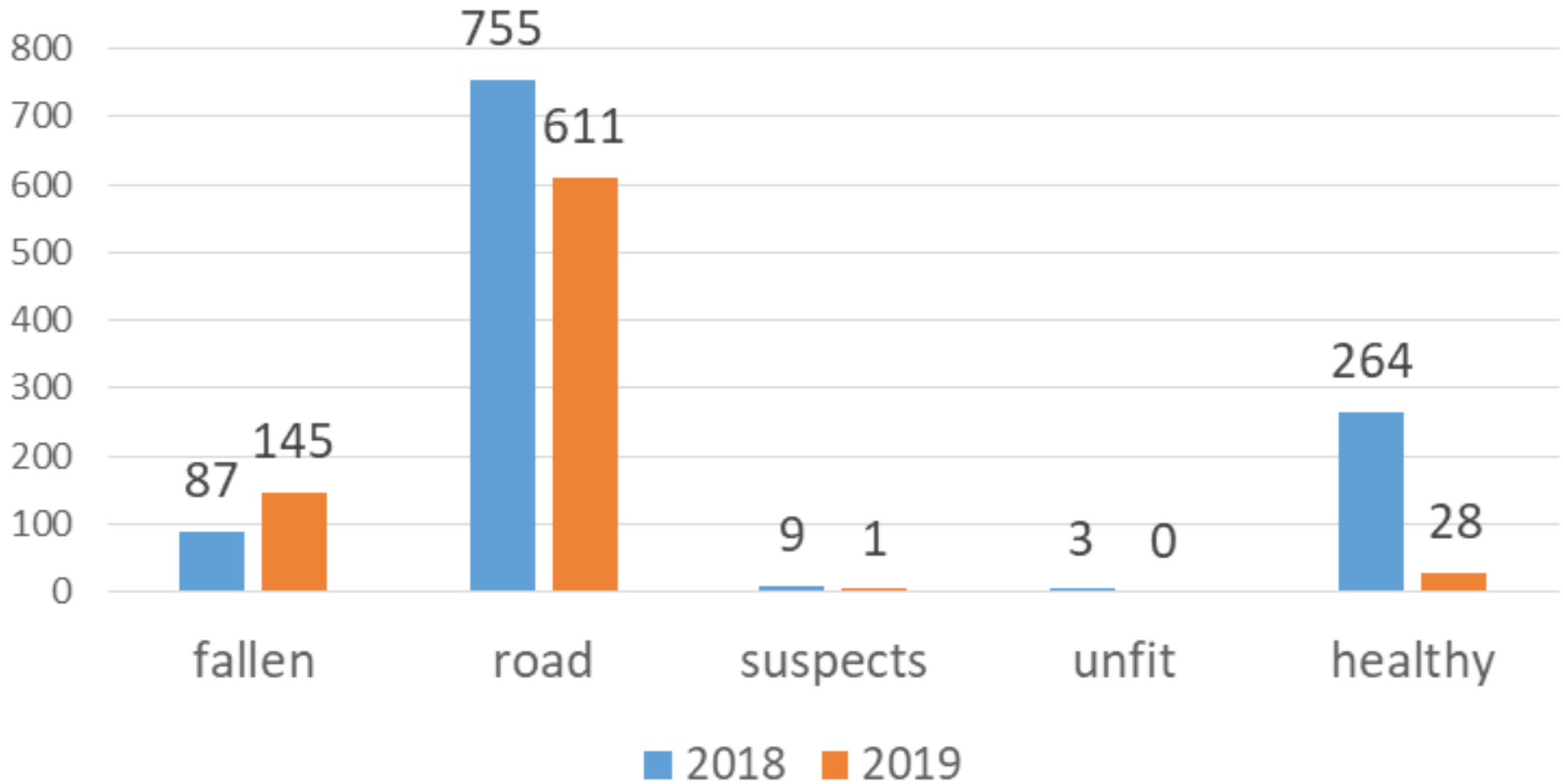
CWD testing 2018-2019

Farmed cervids 2018-2019 (71 tested=3.6%)

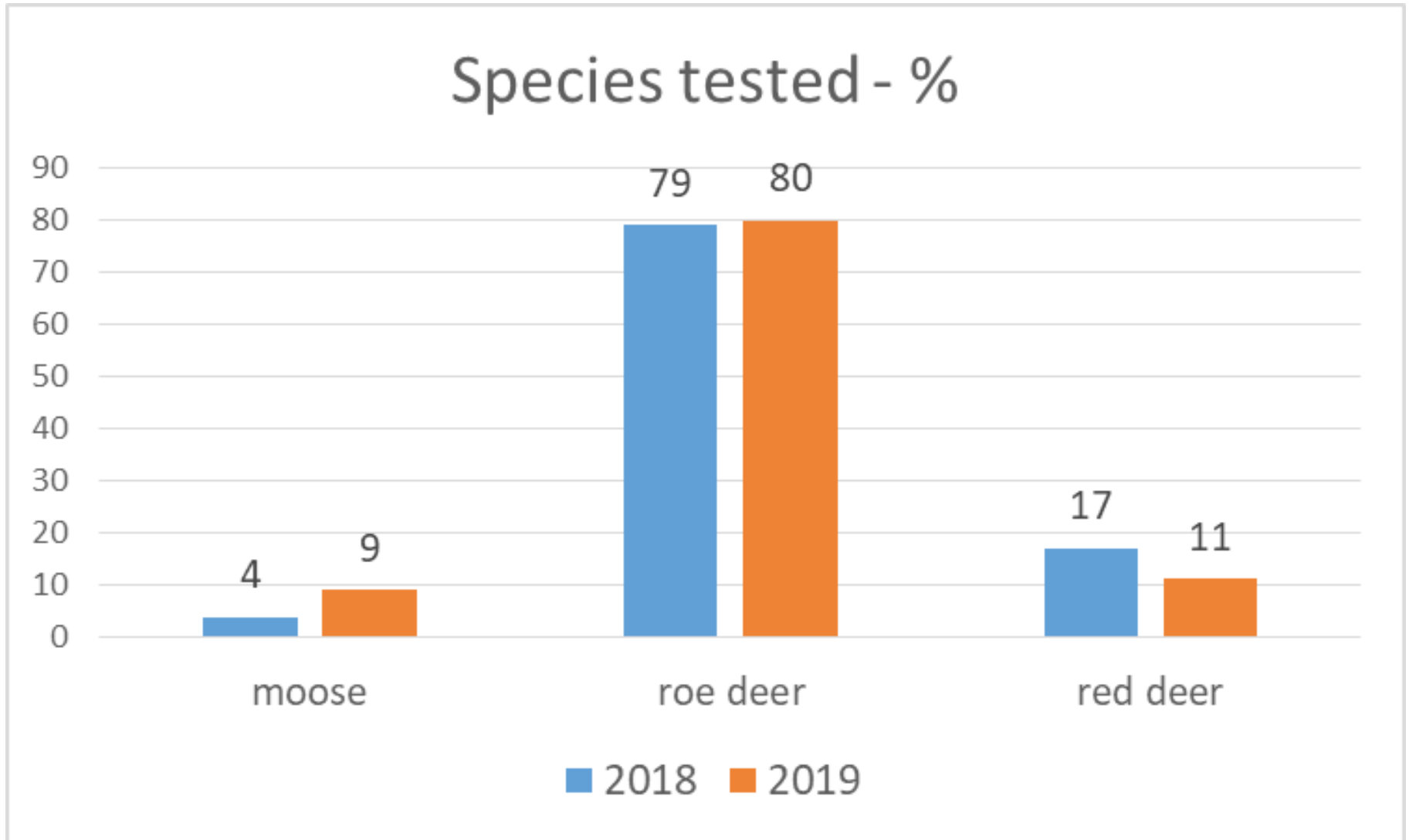


CWD testing 2018-2019

Wild cervids 2018-2019 (1903=96.4%)



CWD testing 2018-2019



Thank you for your attention

Staff of 3 regional diagnostic labs involved in CWD monitoring is acknowledged:

- **Cracow**
- **Leszno**
- **Siedlce**

