
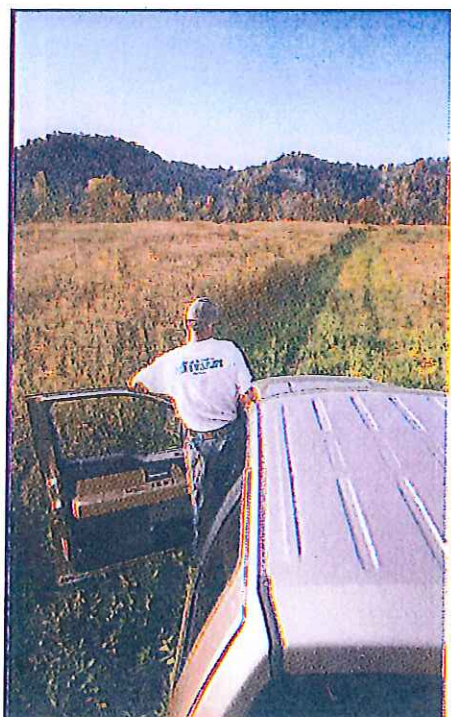


Interim Joint
Committee on
Natural Resources
and Energy
Meeting

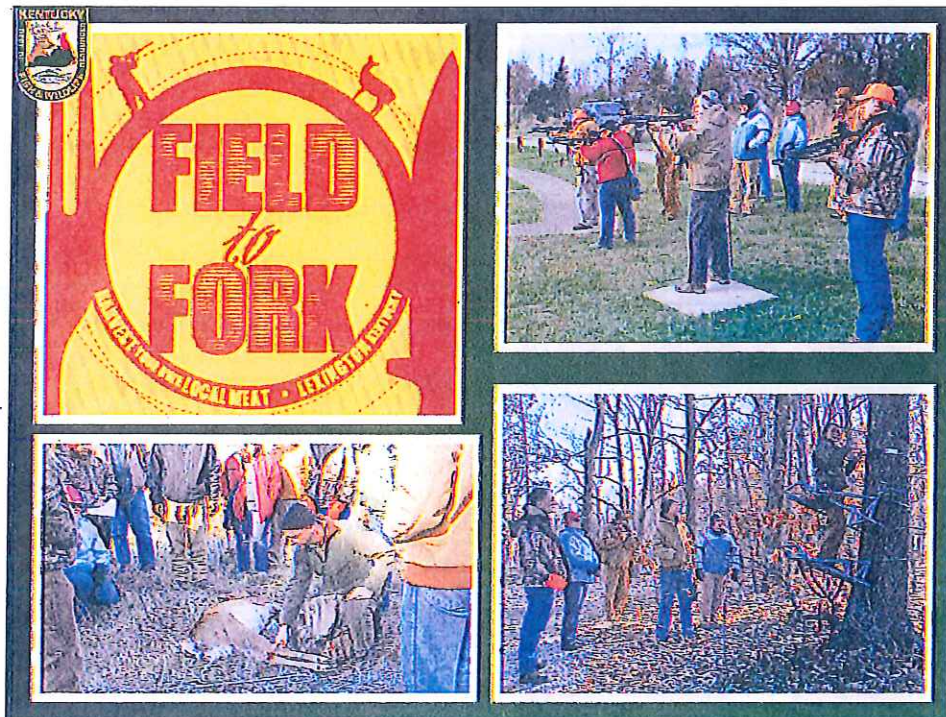
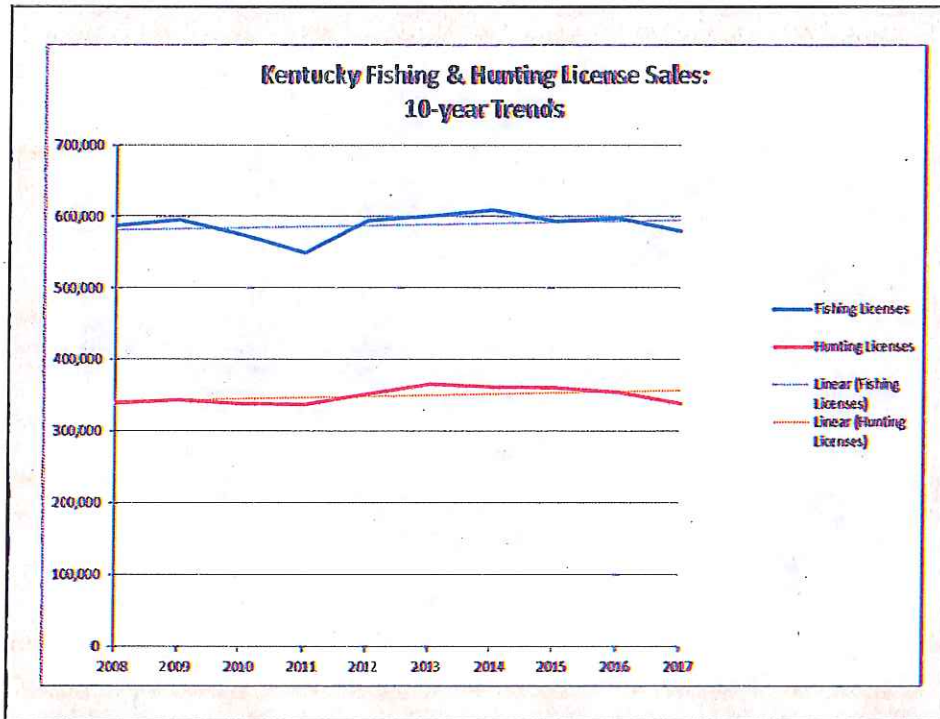


Sept. 6, 2018



TODAY'S TOPICS

- Hunting and fishing license trends
- Law enforcement update
- Wildlife disease update
- Deer season regulation changes
- Wildlife management strategies
- Asian carp update
- Kentucky Wild
- NASP
- Step outside!



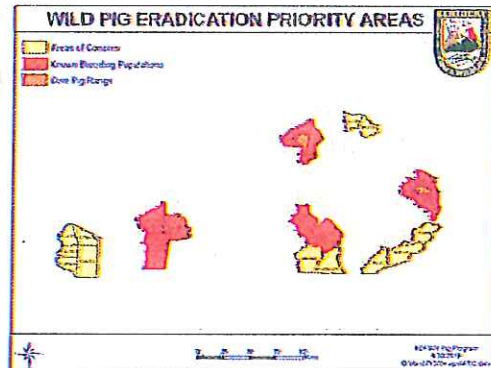
Wildlife Disease Update



Wild Pigs in Kentucky



- 1.5 billion in agriculture damage nationally
- Outcompete native wildlife
- Cause stream erosion and sedimentation
- Consume and damage native plants
- Can transfer over 40 diseases to livestock, pets, and humans



Diseases in Wild Pigs

Wild pigs are one of the most active carriers of wildlife-related diseases in the U.S.



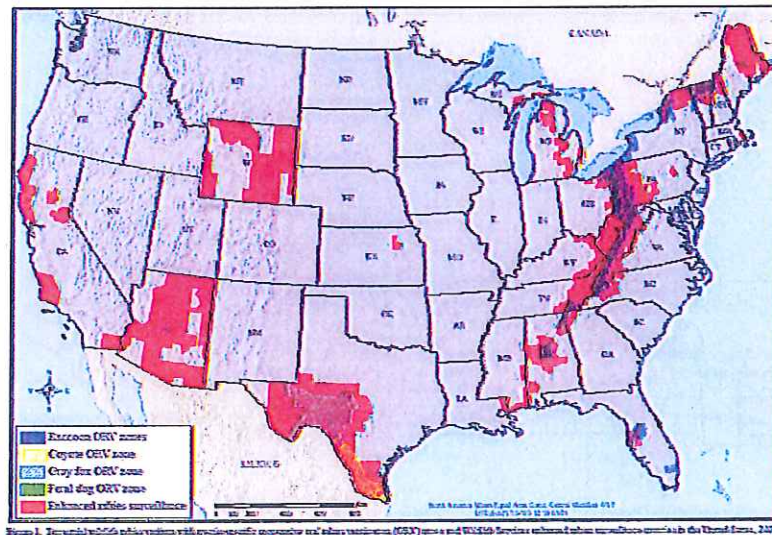
- Known carriers of at least 45 different parasites and diseases
- Threat to livestock, pets, wildlife, and human health.
- Common carriers of pseudorabies and swine brucellosis – major agriculture diseases within the cattle industry
- The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has already confirmed the presence of both pseudorabies and swine brucellosis from wild pigs in Kentucky.
- Diseases transmissible from wild pigs to humans:
 - leptospirosis, brucellosis, E. coli, salmonellosis, toxoplasmosis, rabies, swine Influenza viruses, trichinosis, giardiasis, cryptosporidiosis.

Raccoon-Variant Rabies

- KY currently has bat-variant and skunk-variant rabies
- Oral Rabies Vaccination Zone- oral baits dispensed to prevent westward movement of raccoon-variant rabies
- Breach of Zone-two raccoons with raccoon-variant rabies came within 7 miles of KY border
- Need for regulations changes to reduce risk associated with introduction of raccoon-variant rabies

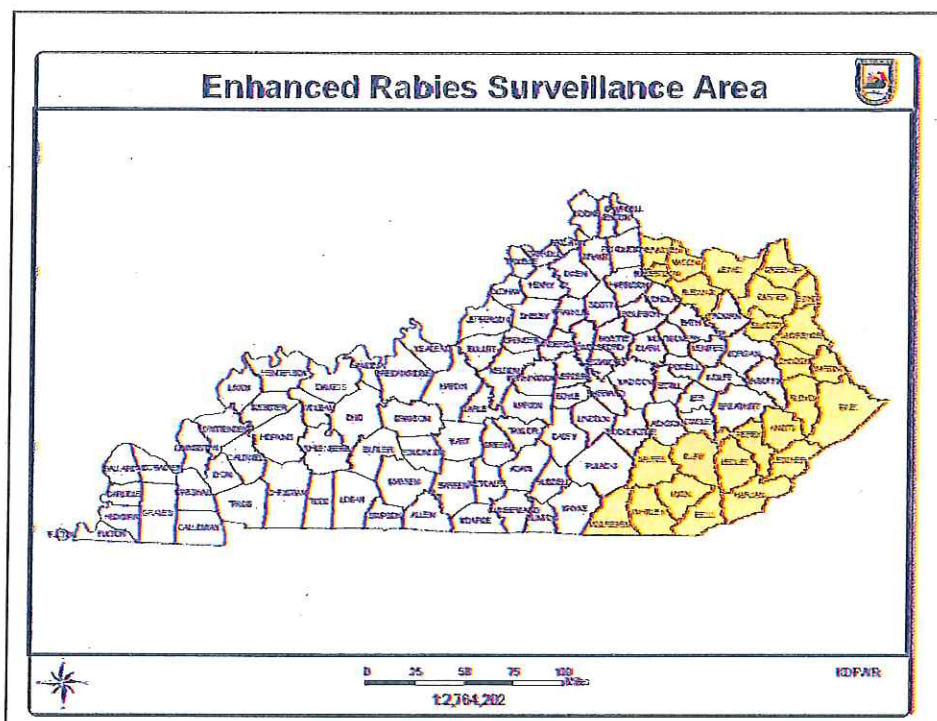


USDA Oral Rabies Vaccination Zones



Economic Impact of Raccoon Rabies

- ~40,000 people in US receive rabies post-exposure prophylaxis treatment (PEP) annually
 - ~ \$10, 000 per treatment
- \$245-\$510 million annually for diagnostics, prevention, and control in the US
- Raccoon-variant rabies significantly increases human exposure and costs (up to 40-fold increase)
- In 2015, the expansion of raccoon-variant rabies cost \$4-5 million in control efforts



Enhanced Rabies Surveillance Area

- Rabies Vector Species
 - Raccoon
 - Coyote
 - Skunk
 - Fox
- Regulatory changes effective in 25 Counties
- Limit Movement of Rabies Vector Species (RVS):
 - NWCO - On-site euthanasia required of RVS in Surveillance Area
 - Wildlife Rehabbers shall not accept, obtain, or possess RVS in Surveillance Area
 - Movement of RVS into or out of Surveillance Area prohibited



Mosquito-borne and Tick-borne disease cases in KY



Source: CDC Division of Health Information and Surveillance, 2005-2017

Butler County rabbit tests positive for tularemia

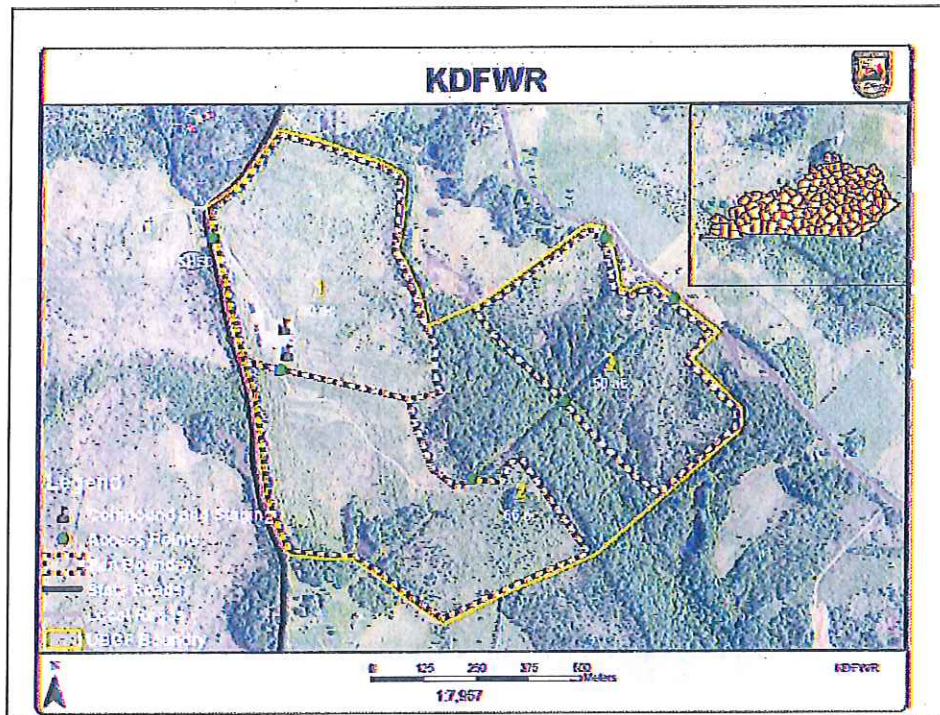
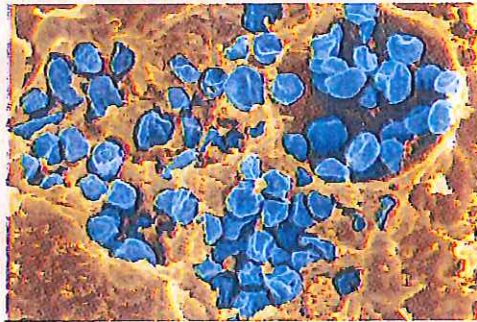
In Community, Local, News by OCMonitor Staff / Apr 10, 2018

Sheep River (South of) in the State of KY - The Kentucky Department of Fish



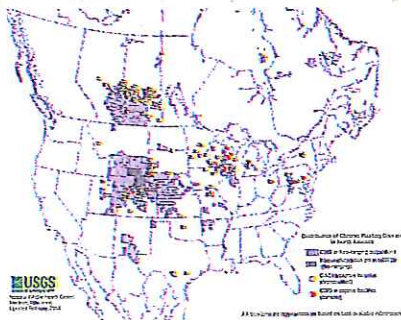
Tularemia Basics

- Bacterial disease
- High infection rate
- Certain varieties result in 30% human mortality if untreated
- Transmission – Rabbits, Ticks, Mowing

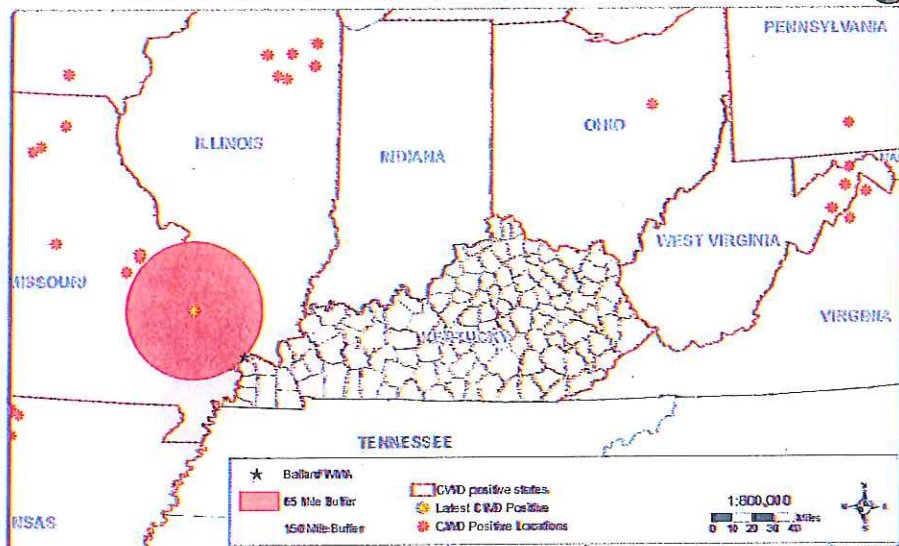


Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)

- What is it?
- Where is it?
- We don't have it!

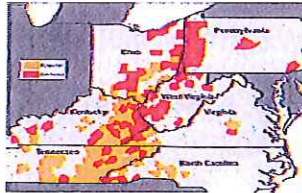


Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Proximity to Kentucky

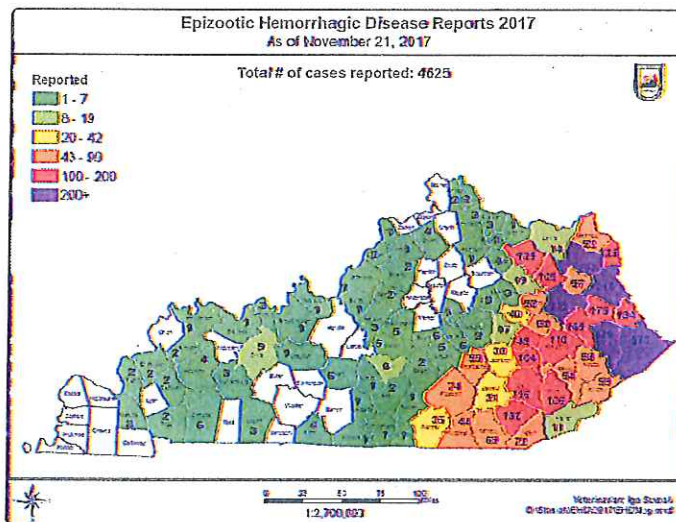


EHD (Blue Tongue)

- Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease
- Common in deer during late summer/early fall
- Caused by biting midge flies
- Disease is cyclic
- Currently no treatment to control or prevent EHD
- No risk to pets, elk or most livestock

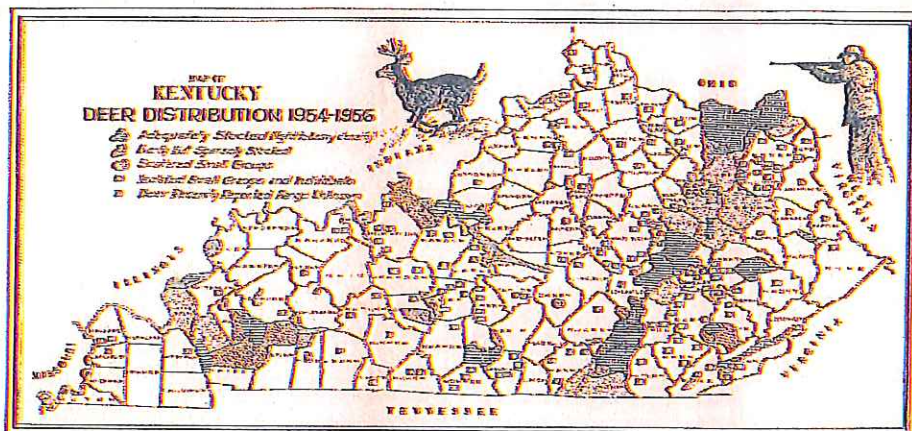


EHD in 2017



White-tailed Deer in Kentucky

- 1927 estimated population of less than 1,000 deer
- 1945 to 1999 active restoration and restocking program
- Today the herd size is approximately 1 million
- Top 5 in country in Boone & Crockett buck Submission
- Recognized annually as a top 5 destination deer hunting state by Outdoor Life
- Economically important to KY
 - \$553.5 million annually
 - 13,322 Jobs



Adaptive Management of the Deer Herd

- Suggestions are vetted through:
 - Deer Program
 - Regional Wildlife and Law Enforcement Meetings
 - Deer Advisory Committee
 - Deer Working Group
 - Commission Meeting
- **Changes for the 2018-19 Season**
 - Deer Permit modification from 2 deer to 4 deer
 - Expansion of Modern Gun Season in Zone 3 and Zone 4
 - Reduction on the antlerless take in Zone 3 and Zone 4
 - 32 counties increased to a less restrictive zone



DEER HUNTING

2018-19 DEER HUNTING ZONES and SEASONS

DEER	Early Season	Modern Season
Antlerless	Sep. 7, 2018 - Jan. 15, 2019	
Modern Gun	Oct. 2-24, 2018	Nov. 15 - Dec. 31, 2018
Modern Gun	Oct. 2-24, 2018	
Modern Gun	Oct. 2-24, 2018	Dec. 1-31, 2018
Modern Gun	Nov. 25-26, 2018	
Archery	Dec. 20-31, 2018	

DEER BAG LIMITS

Only one antlerless deer may be harvested in a day in any zone. The antlerless deer may be harvested in any zone.

ZONE 1: A hunter may harvest one antlerless deer in Zone 1 and one additional deer permit.

ZONE 2: A hunter may harvest one deer in Zone 2.

ZONE 3: A hunter may harvest one deer in Zone 3. A firearm cannot be used to take more than one antlerless deer.

ZONE 4: A hunter may harvest no more than two deer in Zone 4. Only one can be antlerless. Antlerless deer can be harvested using archery, bow, muzzle loader, youth gun (junior or the last three days of the December modern gun season). The antlerless deer may also be harvested using a rifle.

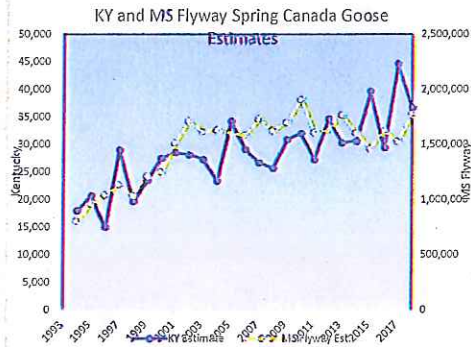
GENERAL INFORMATION:

- The antlerless deer permit and youth deer permit allow for the harvest of up to four deer. Hunters may take up to one antlerless deer and three antlerless deer or four antlerless deer using the antlerless deer permit or youth deer permit.
- The antlerless deer permit allows for the harvest of one deer.
- A hunter may take a young deer as allowed for each zone. In order to take more than five deer, an additional deer permit must be purchased.
- A hunter may take one deer in any zone as allowed for each zone. In order to take more than five deer, an additional deer permit must be purchased.
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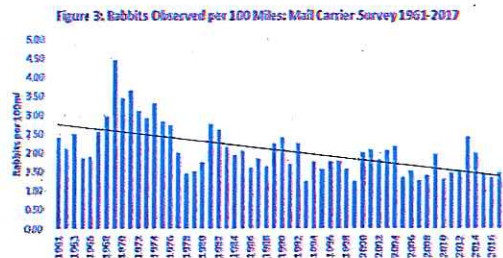
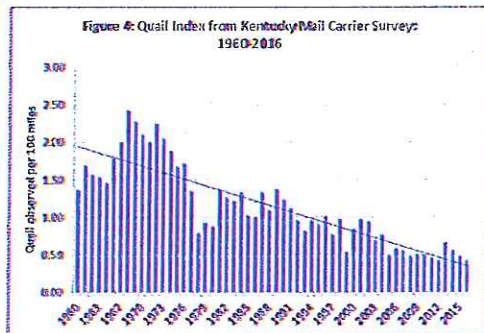
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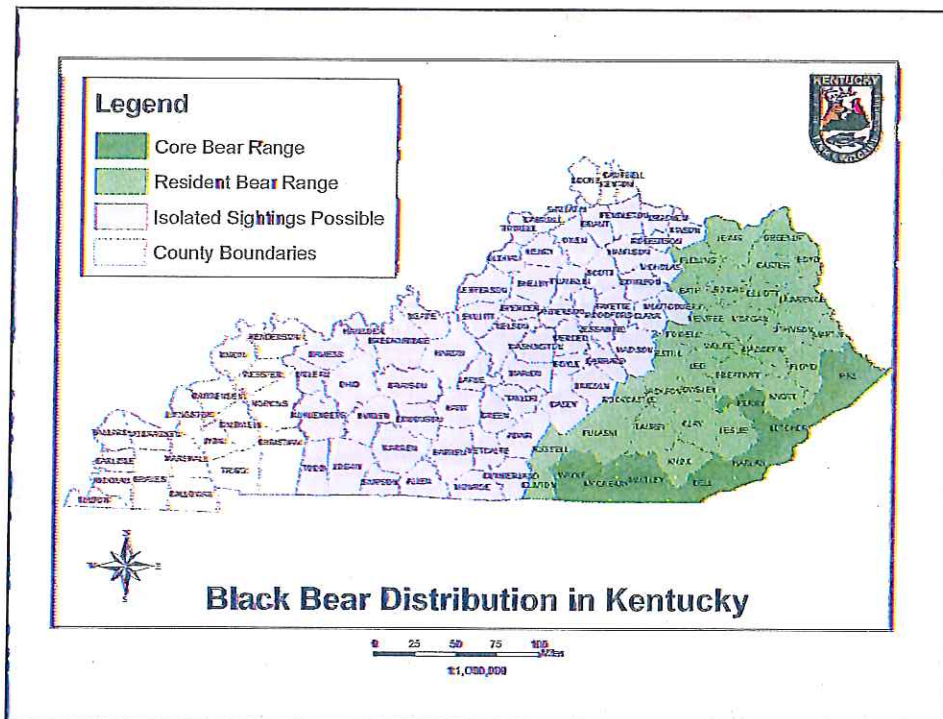
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Canada Geese

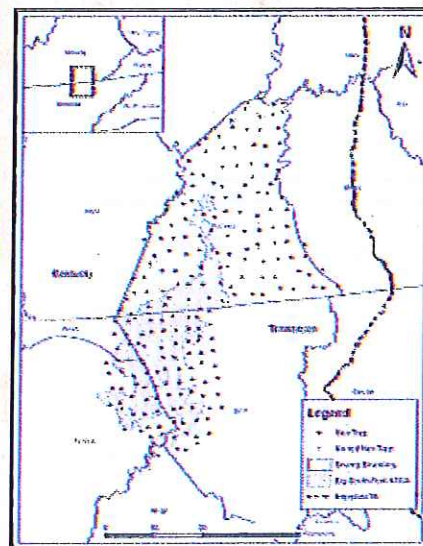
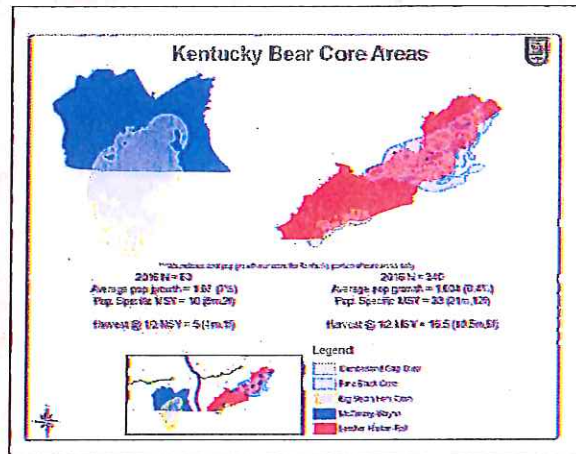


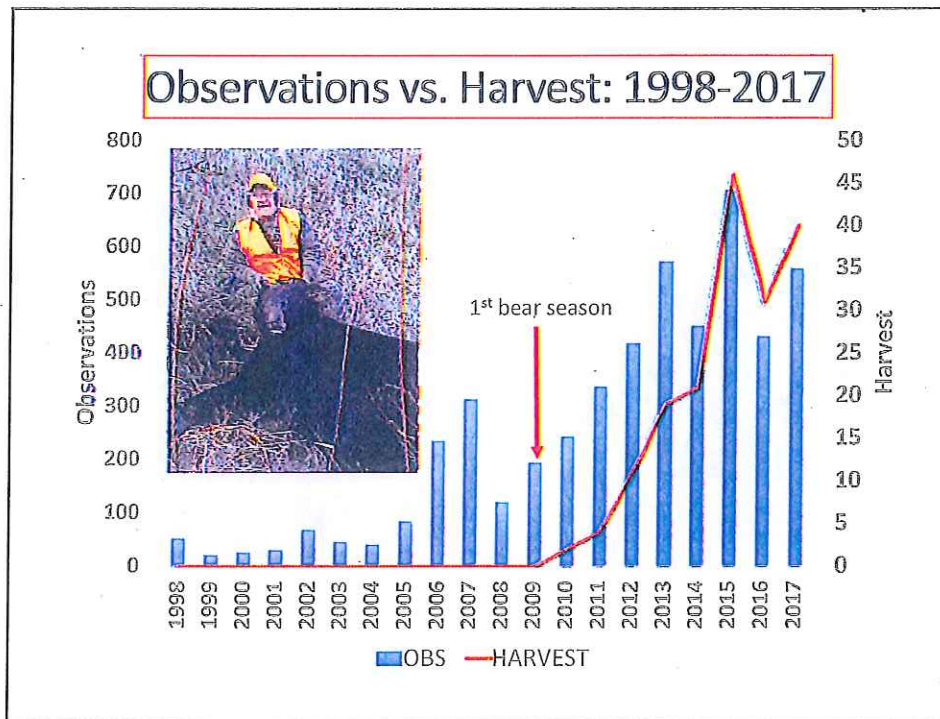
Habitat-related Population Declines





Science-based management



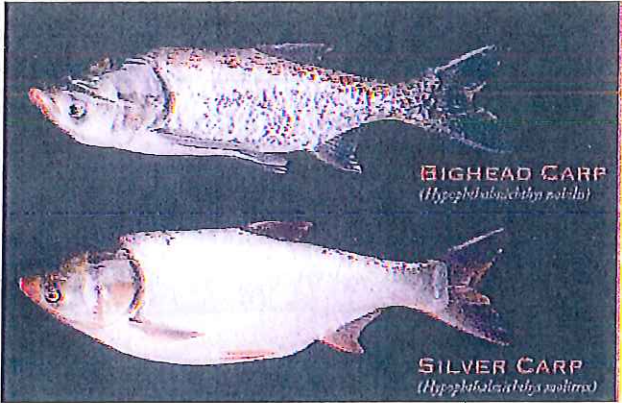


Asian Carp: The perfect invasive species

Introduced 1970's
Throughout Mississippi Basin by 2007

Species – Food

- Silver** – micro plants
- Bighead** – micro inverts
- Grass** – macro plants
- Black** - mussels



BIGHEAD CARP
(Hypophthalmichthys molitrix)

SILVER CARP
(Hypophthalmichthys molitrix)

Ecological Effects

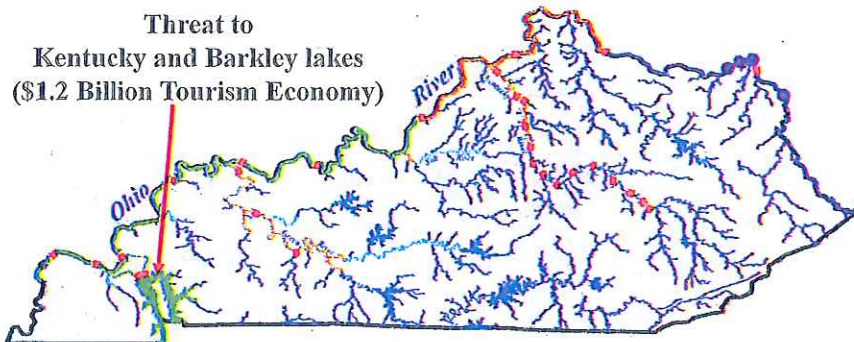


Oxbow filled with Asian carp

Threaten Kentucky Tourism



Asian Carp in Kentucky



Asian Carp Mitigation Strategy Update

- **Current commercial harvest**
2.8M lbs./year
- **Minimal harvest to control species**
5M lbs./year
 - In Lake Barkley and Kentucky Lake
- **Current processor demand**
9.5M lbs./year
- **Prospective processor demand**
30M+ lbs./year



Increasing Commercial Harvest

- Shared Research
- Public awareness
- Public, Private, Partnership
- Subsidy - \$0.05 / LB
- Experimental Gears Research
- Acoustic Barrier Research
- New Funding Sources
 - WARONCARP.COM
 - Foundations





- Individual memberships
- Corporate sponsorships

Contributions are used to purchase equipment, improve and restore habitat, and to fund surveys and research within KDFWR's Wildlife Diversity Program





