

The Rabies Reporter

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Rabies in Ontario During the Third Quarter

There were 40 reported cases of rabies diagnosed in wild animals and no cases in domestic animals in the third quarter of 2005. This is 20% fewer than the third quarter last year but 55% more than the previous quarter of 2005. So far in 2005, there have been 81 reported cases. Last year, at this time there were 91 reported cases. Most cases were reported in the central and western regions of the province (15 and 14 respectively). There have been no reported cases in northern Ontario since one little brown bat was reported rabid in September 2004 and there have only been 2 reported cases in the northern region since 2003.

After being raccoon rabies free for 366 days, a raccoon in the Mallorytown area of eastern Ontario tested positive for the strain, making it case #132 since the strain was first confirmed in 1999. The raccoon was found 2.5 km north of the previous case. As the trap-vaccinate-release (TVR) and aerial baiting programs were already being implemented in the area, immediate control measures simply included more intensive TVR and the submission of suspicious animals within a 2km radius of the case. Ontario has seen a steady decline in raccoon strain cases since 2001 with a reduction of 98% and so far, 2005 has seen the fewest cases since the strain arrived in Ontario.

In addition to the one raccoon strain case, Ontario had 1 arctic strain case in a red fox located in Bruce County (western region) in the third quarter. So far in 2005, there have only been 2 reported cases of rabies in fox, the same number as 2004's annual total. In the third quarter there were 38 reported bat strain cases scattered across the province. Normally the number of rabid bats peaks during the third quarter and 2005 was no exception. This brings the total at the end of the third quarter to 53

which is 1 case shy of 2004's annual total. So far, 2005 is not shaping up to be the record year for reported bat cases that 2003 was. However, 65% of all cases so far in 2005 were bats. This is the highest percentage on record for the end of the third quarter. In the summer and early fall, young bats are learning to fly so bats are more readily noticed or encountered than at most other times of the year. This in turn causes a spike in the number of reported cases. People are also more active at this time of year, increasing the chance of encounters. Increased public awareness may also be contributing to an increase in reported cases.

There were no rabid skunks reported in the third quarter, which is a positive and very surprising development. Since 1958, there has not been an instance when Ontario has had an absence of reported skunk cases for an entire quarter. In fact, since 1958, there have only been 6 other months without reported skunk cases. These occurred in January and February 1996; September 1998; February and September 2003; and June 2004.

Eight rabid skunks were reported in the previous quarter and 6 were reported in the third quarter of 2004. Ontario has seen 14 reported cases in skunks so far in 2005.

There were no livestock cases in the second and third quarters of 2005 compared with 9 reported in the first quarter. There may be a correlation between the lack of rabid skunks and the lack of rabid livestock, as skunks are known to frequent farms, thus increasing the chances of infecting livestock. However, this phenomenon does not explain the lack of rabid livestock in the second quarter when there were 8 rabid skunks.

Val von Zuben
RRDU
Peterborough, ON

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The Rabies Reporter, a scientific newsletter about current issues in rabies research and control, is a joint effort of the Rabies Research Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources; the Rabies Laboratory at the Ottawa Laboratory (Fallowfield) of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency; the Ontario Ministry of Health; and the Geographic Information Systems Laboratory at Queens University, Kingston. Articles for future issues will be welcomed by the editor. The Rabies Reporter is not refereed, and should not be cited in papers intended for refereed journals. Send contributions, letters and inquiries to:

The Rabies Reporter
Rabies Research &
Development Unit
Ontario Ministry of Natural
Resources,
P.O. Box 4840
Peterborough, ON K9J 8N8

Visit: www.gis.queensu.ca/RRReporter/ or
rabies.mnr.gov.on.ca

Raccoon Rabies Cases Down

High Risk Area Reduced in Eastern Ontario

Effective July 1, 2005, the boundaries of the High Risk Area (HRA) were changed resulting in a 65% size reduction in the HRA (Figure 1). The HRA was first established in eastern Ontario in 2000 and expanded in 2002 to help control the spread of raccoon strain rabies. Preventing the spread of raccoon rabies is a high priority for MNR. Preventing rabies spread within wildlife populations decreases the risk of spread to domestic animals and to humans.

Each summer, the boundaries of the HRA are re-assessed based on the location of cases in the previous two years. It is generally defined as the area within a 50 km radius of all raccoon rabies cases that have occurred in the past 24 months. (This is based on the maximum distance marked raccoons are known to move from their point of capture.)

The boundaries of the HRA can be reassessed later in the year if warranted by new cases. The Office of International Epizootics (OIE) suggests that rabies control activities continue two years past the date of the last confirmed case. (The OIE includes members from 167 countries and their recommendations are in agreement with the World Health Organization and the United Nations.)

From July 1, 2003 to date, there have only been five confirmed cases in eastern Ontario for a total of 132 cases since 1999. All cases have occurred in a small area near Mallorytown. By comparison, New York state, which did not initiate control programs immediately, had over 8,000 confirmed cases in the first six years.

When the HRA was established, people were asked to help stop the spread of the disease by not rehabilitating, moving or relocating skunks, raccoons, and foxes. These rabies vector species must either have been released

immediately at the point of capture or humanely euthanized.

The success of the HRA is due to co-operation from wildlife rehabilitators, wildlife control agencies, and trappers.

Effective January 1, 2006 new rehabilitation guidelines are in effect. In addition to new requirements to successfully complete the rabies vector species rehabilitation course prior to receiving authorization to rehabilitate fox, raccoon, or skunks, the following conditions apply.

Within the HRA:

- All adult animals may be released up to 1 km from the point of capture
- Juvenile fox, raccoon, and skunks may be released up to 1 km from the point of capture

- All other juvenile animals may be released up to 15 km from the point of capture

Outside the HRA:

- All adult animals may be released up to 1 km from the point of capture
- All juvenile animals may be released up to 15 km from the point of capture.

For more information on the recent changes to Ontario's rehabilitation policies, please see the article entitled 'Ontario Enhances Wildlife Rehabilitation Policies' in this issue (p.3).

Beverly Stevenson
RRDU
Peterborough, ON

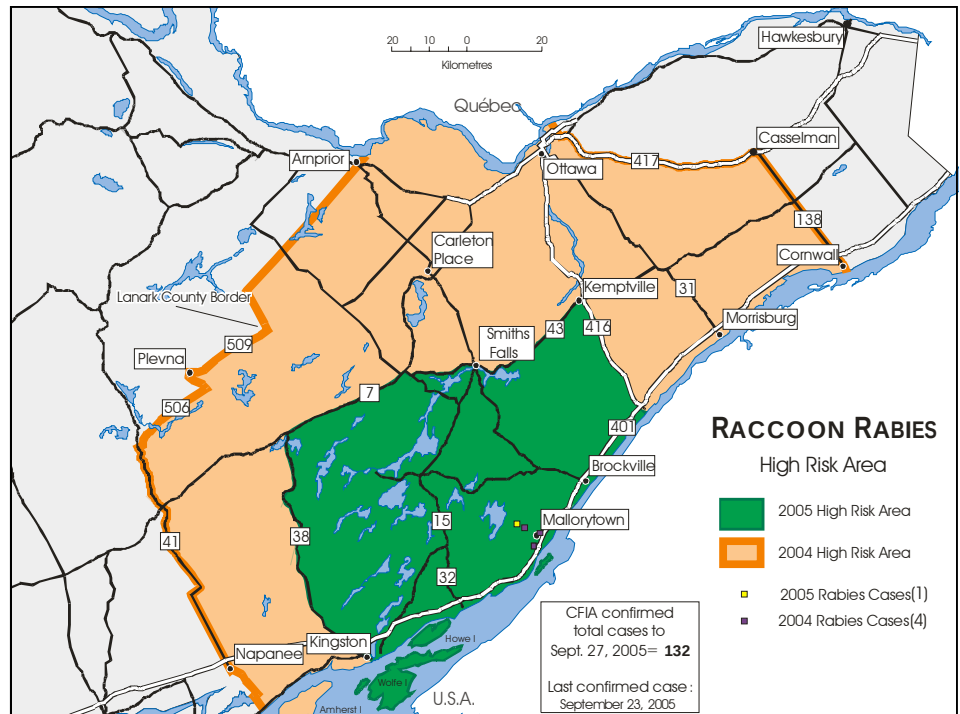


Figure 1. Current boundaries of the High Risk Area in eastern Ontario in relation to recent cases and previous boundaries.

Ontario Enhances Wildlife Rehabilitation Policies

Changes to Ontario's Wildlife Rehabilitation Program will enhance the standards of care for wildlife undergoing rehabilitation, and enhance the protection of human and wildlife health. Implementation of the enhancements will begin January 1, 2006.

The enhancements include a proficiency level for new custodians, mandatory rabies vector species (RVS) training for all wildlife custodians and new and revised authorization conditions. These conditions include changes to release rules for juvenile wildlife and the allowance of RVS rehabilitation in the rabies High Risk Area.

Comments were requested through an Environmental Bill of Rights (EBR) posting early in 2005. Changes were made to the program based on recommendations received from the rehabilitation community.

Please go to the EBR website to view the new Wildlife Custodian policy and procedure, and new conditions of authorization. To access the posting go to the Environmental Commissioner's web page at <http://www.eco.on.ca>, then go to the Environmental Registry, and search for EBR posting #PB04E6022. All materials posted to the EBR website in December of 2004 are replaced by these final documents.

Please direct any additional questions regarding policy changes or training opportunities to your local MNR district office.

*Tamara Gomer
Fish & Wildlife Branch
Peterborough, ON*

Florida and Alabama ORV Winter 2005

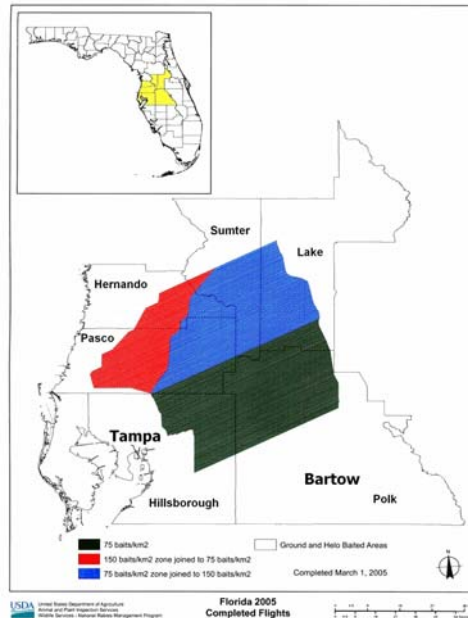


Figure 2. Florida ORV zone, February 2005..

On February 20, 2005, nine OMNR staff and Twin Otters OGA (with a brand new paint job) and OGB left Ontario to assist the states of Florida and Alabama with their aerial baiting programs.

This year's crew included pilots Garry Stewart, Frank Aquino, Al Quinn and Jeff McClain; engineers Bob Everatt, George Levasseur and Joe Spence; and RRDU technicians Andrew Silver and Kim Bennett. Previously, OMNR had participated in Florida's February 2004 bait drop and Alabama's November 2004 bait drop.

Baiting began at Bartow, Florida on February 23rd. Despite some rainy days and fog, all 29 flights were completed by March 1st. In total, 333,392 fishmeal polymer baits were distributed by the Twin Otters over Hernando, Hillsborough, Lake, Pasco, Polk and Sumter counties. The baits were distributed at densities of 75 and 150 baits per square kilometer in an area between Tampa and Orlando (Figure 2). Additional baits were distributed by hand

and helicopter in populated areas.

Baiting operations out of Selma, Alabama began on March 3rd. Selma is located in central Alabama (Figure 3), west of Montgomery and is the home of the Edmund Pettus Bridge where civil rights marches occurred and later resulted in the signing of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

In a three day period, 19 flights were completed. A total of 246,053 baits were distributed at a density of 75 baits per square kilometer over Chilton, Coosa, Elmore, Autauga, Dallas, Lowndes and Montgomery counties.

On March 6th, the OMNR crew returned to Ontario, happy to be home, but sad to leave the warm weather and southern hospitality behind.

*Kim Bennett
RRDU
Peterborough, ON*

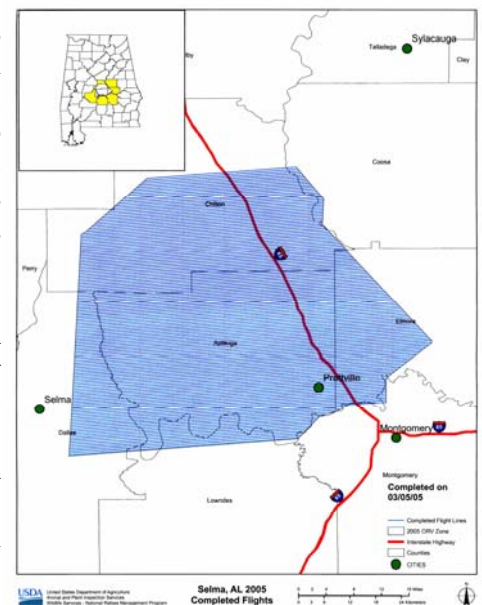


Figure 3. Alabama ORV zone, February 2005.

Baiting 2005— Clear Skies Allow Us to Finish in Record Time

This year's schedule started in eastern Ontario at Brockville airport and then across the river to Ogdensburg, NY. From there we went to Newport, Vermont where we baited Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine before heading to Dunkirk, New York to bait Chautauqua and Niagara Falls. After the Labour Day weekend, we went to Poland, Ohio to bait the Appalachian Ridge (Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia). From there, it was back to Ontario to wrap up the south-western baiting from Stratford.

Eastern Ontario

On August the 18th the bait machine crew headed to Brockville to meet the planes while the rest of the new baiting staff was being signed on. We met with two MNR Twin Otters (OPG and OPJ) and began to install the bait machines and electronics. While this was being done, some of the baiter and navigator training and safety briefings were done.

The 19th started slow as the ceiling was too low to fly. When the weather cleared, the new fliers were keen to check their intestinal fortitude as they were all privy to the usual airsick stories. We made good progress and managed to get almost 6 flights done and no one was any worse for wear.

The 20th was a carbon copy of the previous day with a little drizzle thrown in for good measure. We managed to get another 6 flights done leaving only two more flights.

The 21st was a moving day. An extra flight was done in eastern Ontario to place the leftover baits in a strategic location. Since the trappers had only remote access to the areas around Charleston Lake, this was the ideal spot to drop them. After 2½ days of baiting, we dropped a total of 276,048 VRG Ontario Slim baits.

St. Lawrence Region, New York

When we arrived in Ogdensburg,

New York, we were greeted by familiar faces including Laura Bigler from Cornell and Bob Hale from Ohio and Bradley Hicks from Texas USDA. Everyone marvelled at the mobile command trailer that was brought along to be the brain centre of the operation. After converting the bait machines to drop coated sachets, there were a few minor computer glitches to work out.

On August 22nd, we had a small window of opportunity to complete the flights over the military base at Fort Drum. The day started off a little overcast which gave time for training. When Twin Otter OGA and Navajo CJX arrived, there was navigation and computer equipment to be installed. As people trickled in, more training was required.

The 23rd looked promising with only the odd cloud to contend with but 2 planes returned due to fog and the 3rd planed managed to get 2/3 of its flight done but returned with radio problems. When the clouds began to break, the planes headed to a fog-free area. OGA was grounded for the afternoon as there was a small leak in an oil line that needed to be replaced. This year the island flights were done with the Navajo using sachet baits.

The nice sunrise on the 24th looked like the weather was going to cooperate and we would be able to wrap up the Ogdensburg flights before moving the next day. The 3 planes were off early but we were still waiting for the engineer to return from Ottawa with a replacement oil line. By 11:00, the engineer returned and the line was installed and tested before the next flights came in. Things were running smoothly as OGA was back in the air.

Today's lunch of chilli cheese burgers and dogs was courteously supplied by a USDA employee nick named Cornbread. He came to help from the Florida project, but was a little con-

cerned about his pets with talk of a major hurricane hitting the southern coastline in the next few days.

After almost a week of flying the crews were starting to feel a little fatigued from the early mornings and long days so some napped between flights. With the day finishing early, many took advantage of the sun and had a refreshing dip in the hotel pool.

Vermont

The 25th we moved to Vermont where more navigators were trained and the bait machines were cleaned and adjusted to prepare for the next day's flights.

The 26th was another clear and beautiful day with some high wispy mare's tail type clouds later in the day. With new people arriving there was more training to do. There were plans to do the Maine baiting so the sachet belts, gears and teeth would need to be switched for the fishmeal polymer baits.

Maine

On the 27th, OGA went to Houlton, Maine while the rest stayed to finish Vermont and New Hampshire. The clouds from the previous day didn't lie and it got windy and hotter which usually makes for lumpy flights. The first flight went without much of a problem but the second flight was rough and the crew needed the pilot to throttle back in order to keep up with the machine. Once the flights were done, the crew was eager to head back as we still had to switch the bait machine back for sachet baiting and another moving day back west to Dunkirk, N.Y.

The crews managed to drop a total of 333,192 VRG coated sachets over 8,704 km² of Vermont as well as 27,897 over 543.2 km² of New Hampshire. We also dropped 45,737 VRG fishmeal polymer baits over 7,47.3 km² in Maine.

Niagara Region, New York

As the clouds forecasted, the 28th was a lousy weather day. Some people wanted to enjoy the scenic route while others just wanted to get to the next destination in case there was some work still needing to be done.

The 29th started with breakfast footage of the damage being caused by Hurricane Katrina in Louisiana. The crews were split so we could finish the Niagara flights in the morning while OPG started the Dunkirk flights. With any new airport, there is always training to do. News came from Niagara that Hillary Clinton was supposed to be coming to the airport so things may slow down with security but so far things were running smoothly. After lunch, the Niagara flights were finished and OGA had some governor problems so instead of taking the bait electronics out of CJX right away it did an extra flight. Then crews went to work at taking the bait machinery out of CJX and the other 2 Twins split the last flight to finish baiting. Once the last flights were finished, the planes were loaded with the spare bait machine equipment that would be needed to complete the next baiting mission due to start in Ohio after Labour Day. By the end of New York baiting we had dropped 1,046,330 VRG coated sachets over 18,492 km².

On the 30th, the pilots were eager to fly to Ohio and get the planes settled in as the tail end of Hurricane Katrina's weather was heading our way. Once the planes were off, the baiting crews headed back home to Ontario. Because the weather cooperated and things ran so smoothly, it was decided that the bait machine crew would join the pilots and engineers in a couple of days.

Appalachian Ridge, Ohio

On September 3rd, the bait machine crew left Peterborough with clean laundry and recharged batteries. The first stop was to gas the truck for the trip south. Ouch!!! It was up to \$1.26/litre. And how strange was it to run into a group from Ohio while we were fueling. We ran into some holiday traffic

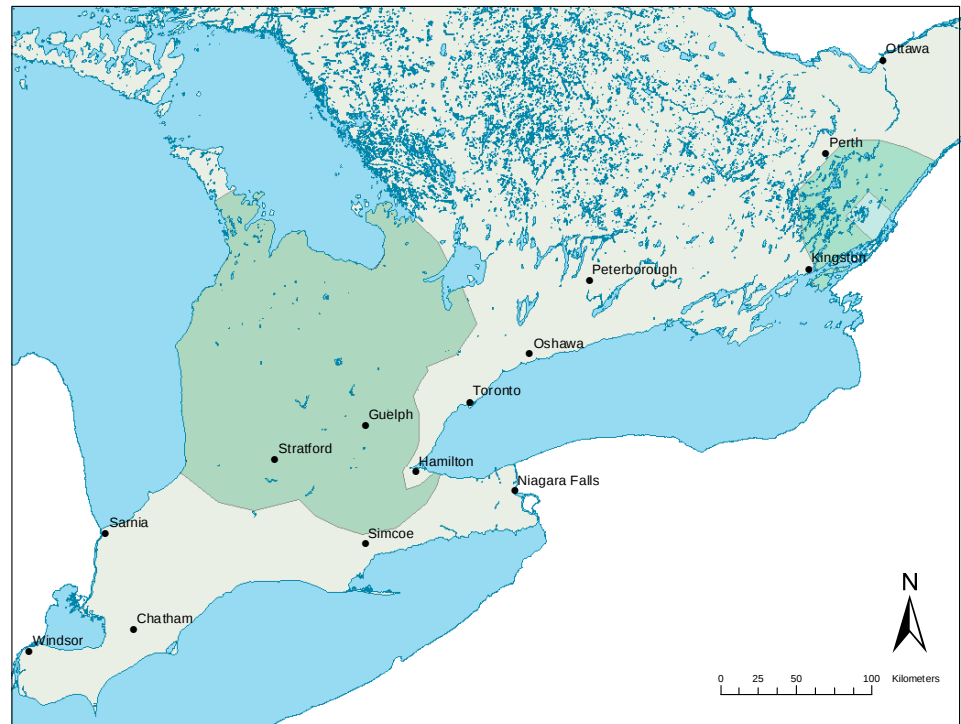


Figure 4. Distribution of VRG baits in eastern Ontario for raccoon strain rabies and of ERA baits in south-western Ontario for arctic fox strain rabies.

on the way down and more than a few questions at the border.

On the 4th, we headed to the North Lima airport with one of the engineers to work on the aircraft. The engineers had work to do on OGA while we switched over the bait machinery in the other 2 Twins.

The next morning, we headed to the airport a little later. Today we had to switch gears, teeth and belts and calibrate each machine. Bob and Bradley had their hands full as one of the diesel engines on the reefer truck for the baits gave up the ghost. After a late lunch, the conversions were done and we restocked each of the aircraft with supplies for tomorrow.

On the 6th, we were greeted at the airport by this year's contingent of National Guard. After staff introductions and a group photo, the King Air arrived for a crew change and then it was time for training. There were a few minor glitches with headsets on OGA that were quickly sorted out. With the late start we still managed to get 4 flights completed.

We were ready to go on the 7th but

there was a little morning fog that delayed the flights for a half hour. The flights came back with happy faces as things were smooth sailing but we were still having headset problems with OGA so the engineers called the Sault to order parts. Stragglers were still arriving and we had more training to do. The afternoon flight proved a little different and we began to see the first little white bags used. Today was a good day and we managed to get 17 flights done before calling it a day.

Breakfast on the 8th included news that John Pingley had eaten 3 – 20 oz steaks at dinner last night, WOW where did he put it? Again the fog delayed the flights for a half hour. Once they were off, OPJ returned as his area was still too foggy. Around lunch-time, it became overcast and began to drizzle. We managed to complete 17 flights.

Breakfast on the 9th was accompanied by CNN footage of the damage in New Orleans and Mississippi. At the airport, the first 2 flights for each aircraft were scrubbed due to fog but by 11:30 the planes were baiting. We

managed to get 11 flights done.

The 10th was better and the fog burnt off by 9:30. We managed to get 13 flights completed.

The 11th was an earlier start as the weather was cooperating and the planes were off by 8:00. Plans were to switch the belts, gears and fingers on OPJ's bait machine at day's end.

With a little fog on the 12th, there was time for a new person to get baiter and safety training. OGA and OPG were a half hour behind schedule and OPJ was an hour behind as it was closer to a major airport. We were anticipating being done by the weekend if all went well. The day was finished with 11 flights getting done.

Today, the 13th, things were delayed due to haze and humidity for about an hour and a half. The word came back from Ontario that the schedule for the Stratford baiting was still a week away on the 20th. Flights were running okay and with 2 more fishmeal polymer flights left, OPG needed its machine switched over. The day ended with a total of 12 flights or 4 per plane getting done.

On the 14th, we were greeted by a nice red sunrise and the planes got off about a half hour late. The forecast was for bad weather to move in around mid-afternoon. We finished 9 flights. Staff decided to have a cookout and bonfire at the airport as it looked like we should finish the last flights by the end of tomorrow.

On the 15th, the flights were delayed due to haze and humidity and news that OPJ was having some fuel pump problems after last night's installation. We still had 8 flights to finish and we were slated to take the machinery out of OGA but with OPJ still having problems we didn't want to jump the gun as we still needed 2 Twins for Stratford. By 3:30, the engineers had OPJ repaired to fly its last flight of the day. Crews were ordered to not bring any baits back. Of course, someone had to radio back that they had 1 box and 8 bags to see if they could get a rise out of John Forbes and it worked as he

stormed up to the tarmac to find the navigator giggling. It was funny but I have a feeling someone will pay for it later. Once OGA was back on the ground, we dismantled the bait machine and removed the electronics and found a home for them in OPG for the flight back to Ontario so all the bait machines would end up in Peterborough.

The 16th saw the planes leave around 9:00. While baiting the Appalachian Ridge, the planes dropped 701,899 coated sachets over 12,505.5 km² of Ohio, 166,875 coated sachets and 3,300 fishmeal polymer baits over 2,634.1 km² of West Virginia and 71,010 coated sachets and 1,038,400 fishmeal polymers over 20,597.9 km² of Pennsylvania.

South-western Ontario

On the 17th, it was time to pack our personal gear and head back to Ontario. The weather was deteriorating and we were lucky we only had to drive to Kitchener while Bradley Hicks figured he had about 28 hours to get back to Texas. After the gear was loaded, we headed north. The weekend traffic wasn't too bad but the rain wasn't conducive to site seeing.

The 18th gave us time to switch over the 2 machines for Ontario slim baiting. We finished the day with only some cleaning and supply stocking left to do.

On the 19th, it was back to the airport to restock the planes for tomorrow's flights.

Baiting wasn't slated to start until after lunch on the 20th so we did some cleaning and helped the pilots and engineers set up the antennae for flight watch. There were 4 baiters to be trained for navigating. Then it was time to load some tubs for the flights that were going up. They were off at 2:30 and back 2 hours later and we still had time to do 2 more flights so a call was placed to the hotel to delay the start of dinner.

The morning of the 21st, we heard that someone had smashed the window of the van while we were eating dinner and stolen the flight line computer from a well lit parking lot right beside the hotel. The police didn't have much hope of it being found or returned, so the local pawn shops were called and warned. The morning flights were going to the Midland area. Upon take off, there were some

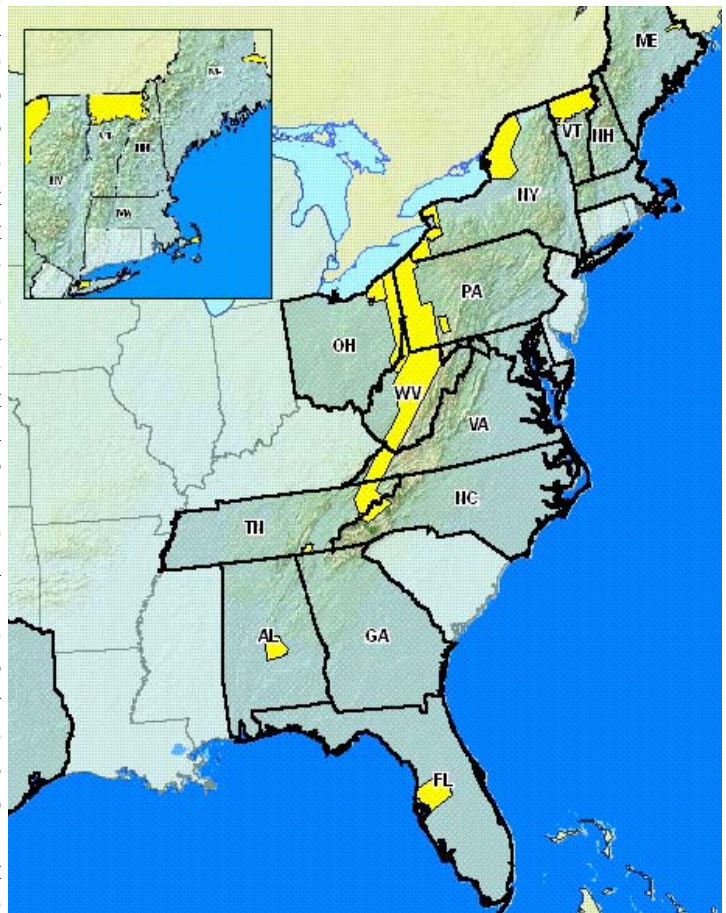


Figure 5. Oral rabies vaccination zones within the United States. All baits contained VRG vaccine for raccoon strain rabies.

sparks from the base of the pilot's yoke so we returned and things were fixed and we were off 20 minutes later. The next flight went up but came back as one of the volunteers was too ill to continue. Both planes needed a good cleaning before heading back to the hotel for the night.

On the 22nd, a nice sunrise greeted us but it was a bit foggy. Today was our opportunity to fly Base Borden and the crews came back a little worse for wear with the navigator as well as one of the baiters being sick. The flights near Toronto were delayed and the weather was starting to look bad. The planes headed back up after a lunch. The first plane got back and it was getting really windy and black. The other plane called in that it would try to finish and it landed just as the skies opened up and began to pour. We only managed to get 6 flights done.

The 23rd was another interesting day, as some equipment needed to be taken to OES for work. Down to London and back as the flights continued. After lunch we were low on crewmembers. There was talk that there was another positive raccoon case in eastern Ontario near last years cases. It seems whenever we have the TVR crew help us bait, another positive case comes up. The planes and crews managed to get another 8 flights done. Only one more day of baiting for the year.

Our new computer had a hard disk failure message so we had to put the old one back in. The engineers worked on a little leak in the belly of OPG and then both planes were up and working to finish the last 2 flights. They were done in about 2 hours and the crews worked to uninstall the bait machines for the trip back to Peterborough.

The south-western Ontario baiting dropped 472,308 Ontario Slim ERA baits over 29,163 km². Another season of baiting came to an end with a total of 4,182,776 baits being dropped since August 18th.

Mark Gibson

RRDU

Peterborough, ON

Rob Warren— The Adventurous TVR Trapper

I first met Rob Warren when I was a student working in the Wildlife Laboratory at Maple. He was the guy working downstairs in the creepy basement lab doing necropsies on road killed wildlife. On the outside Rob seemed like a normal, clean-cut guy but that summer I realized that there was a certain misadventurous side to him that would follow us for many years to come.

I won't dwell on Rob's driving too much but as one of the few MNR witnesses left to the two trashed green S-10's that were limped into the Maple compound on consecutive days....well traffic in Scarborough was really treacherous during the 1990's.

In those early days of the rabies program, Rob was reportedly seen rescuing a hand baiting volunteer from a mud slide along the Rouge River system in Toronto. I never witnessed the deed myself but the mud imbedded in

Rob's pores from head to toe were enough to relegate both Rob and the volunteer to the truck bed for the journey home. There was no way that my partner (the girl with the white go-go boots) and I were going to cozy up to two mud slicks in the cab.

After finishing University, Rob and I both moved from Guelph to work on the Niagara TVR program. We shared many experiences that we can laugh about now from being chased by a stranger through the woods along the beach in Fort Erie (this incident resulted in Rob cutting a piece of lead pipe in half for each of us to carry...just in case) to timidly attempting to wake a sleeping (and possibly dead) man who was sealed up in his car in 100 ° heat back down a bush road. Working in Niagara was always memorable and those times will always be close to my heart.

Rob is an honourable sort of guy



Figure 6. Rob Warren releasing a vaccinated raccoon in Niagara Region's Navy Island.



Figure 7. Mary Orpen and Rob Warren prepare to vaccinate and eartag raccoons captured on Navy Island.

who constantly stuck up for me with male coworkers who thought that girls couldn't do squat as far as wildlife work goes. I always thought that it was so cool to have someone who had my back and was supportive of me to the very core. When I had trouble in a certain theme park that "everyone loves" he was there checking on me to make sure that I wasn't still hiding in the bushes. From the day we spent hours in an elderly ladies backyard, sitting on 106's and agonizing over job offers to our gossip sessions and long conversations about life held over the back tailgate. At the time I never realized that Rob's support wouldn't just be there in the bushes but be with me through the many years that we would work together.

Rob is a man with strong work ethic; passion and integrity. He is trustworthy; loyal; a teacher and a leader. I am extremely proud to call

him my friend and am so grateful that our paths crossed back in Maple.

One of the best parts about Rob is that you don't have to have known him as long as I have to know all these things about him. Many staff who have been touched by Rob over the years would say the same things.

It is an admirable quality to lead with what's true in your heart and always pursue what you love in life. Rob has always done this while working with our unit and will always continue in his many (mis?) adventures to come.

Rob, your presence will be missed by all of us who've worked with you over the years but we wish you the best of luck as you pursue your dreams in PEI.

*Laura Bruce
RRDU
Peterborough, ON*

[Editor's Note: Rob's enthusiastic nature and kind heartedness will be missed by all of the staff who have worked with him in the past. It will be hard for anyone to fill your shoes or beat your trapping record.]

Rob Warren and Luke Buchanan set the record for most raccoons ever captured in a single day during TVR. They captured 77 raccoons in a single day (out of 96 traps) while trapping Navy Island in 2005.

During the four nights that traps were set on Navy Island, Rob and Luke captured a

total of 258 raccoons of which 89 were recaptures.

Since Navy Island is only 1.28 km², the minimum raccoon density on this island is 132 raccoons per km². Having a vaccinated population of raccoons on Navy Island is an important defense for rabid raccoons which may cross from New York state into Ontario.]

HOW TO REACH US:

Rabies Research and Development Unit
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 4840
Peterborough, ON K9J 8N8
Canada

Office phone: 705-755-2272
Office fax: 705-755-2276
Email: beverly.stevenson@mnr.gov.on.ca

Animal Rabies Report: July to September 2005

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Animal Rabies Report: July to September 2005

Animal Type	Fox			Raccoon			Skunk			Other Wildlife			Bat			Dog			Cat			Livestock			Totals		
County or Region	#	Cumulative		#	Cumulative		#	Cumulative		#	Cumulative		#	Cumulative		#	Cumulative		#	Cumulative		#	Cumulative		#	Cumulative	
		05	04		05	04		05	04		05	04		05	04		05	04		05	04		05	04			
Southern																											
Wentworth												2	2												2	2	0
Haldimand-Norfolk														1											0	0	1
Brant																									0	0	0
Niagara													2	2											0	2	2
Elgin												2	2	1											2	2	1
Oxford													1												0	1	0
Middlesex													2	3	6										2	3	6
Lambton													1	1	3										1	1	3
Kent														1											0	0	1
Essex																									0	0	0
Northern																											
Muskoka														1											0	0	1
Parry Sound																									0	0	0
Nipissing																									0	0	0
Sudbury																									0	0	0
Cochrane																									0	0	0
Timiskaming																									0	0	0
Algoma																									0	0	0
Thunder Bay																									0	0	0
Rainy River																									0	0	0
Kenora																									0	0	0
Regional Totals																											
Eastern	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	17
Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	0	0	0	15	19	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	12	15	26	29
Western	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	7	11	0	0	0	13	17	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	9	9	14	37	30
Southern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	11	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	11	14
Northern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	1	2	1	1	2	5	0	14	15	0	0	0	38	53	47	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	9	21	40	81	91

Notes for this quarter: One bat in Peterborough was a little brown bat. All other bats were big brown bats.

