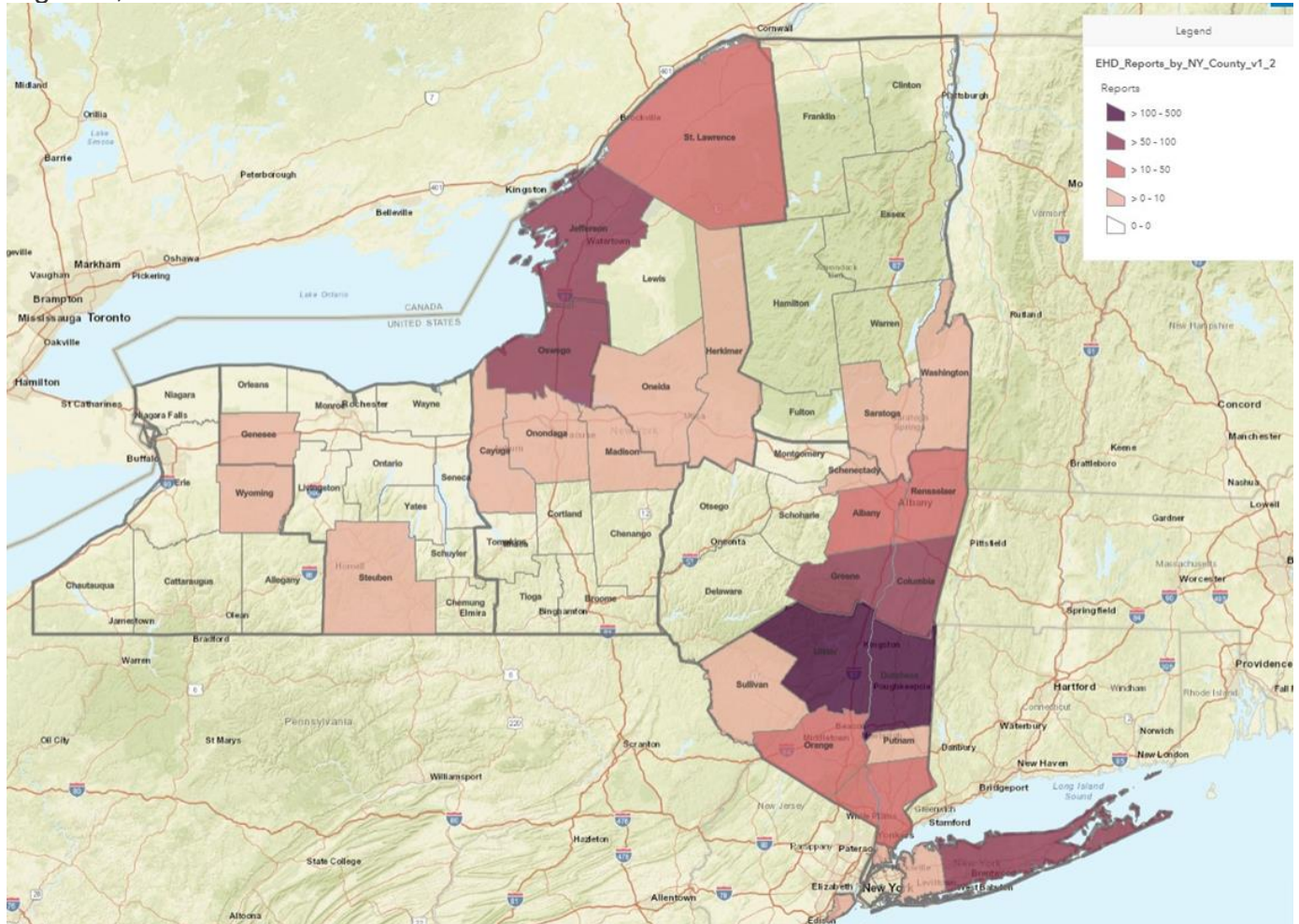


Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease in White-Tailed Deer (Updated October 13, 2021)

August 5, 2021



Updated Case List - Oct. 7, 2021

Number of deer reported in NYS – 1757

You may visit the DEC webpage on EHD for more information at:


<https://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/123773.html>.

It is important that you report any sick or dead deer that have no obvious injuries, using the online EHD Reporting System;

Submit reports and photos of sick or dead deer suspected of having EHD using the Online Reporting Form at:

<https://survey123.arcgis.com/share/6c0603ce13444102be6858bc7dd577e9>

Reports by County

County (Region)	Reports	Deer Reported	Confirmed Positives	Negative Tests
 Albany (4)	13	37	3	
 Bronx (2)	8	9		
 Cayuga (7)	2	2		
 Columbia (4)	100	206	7	2
 Dutchess (3)	203	330	7	
 Genesee (8)	1	1		
 Greene (4)	73	121	2	
 Herkimer (6)	2	2		
 Jefferson (6)	71	138	6	1
 Madison (7)	1	1		
 Nassau (1)	3	3	1	
 Oneida (6)	3	3		
 Onondaga (7)	4	6	1	
 Orange (3)	14	16		1
 Oswego (7)	82	134	7	
 Putnam (3)	1	2		
 Rensselaer (4)	26	36	4	1
 Richmond (2)	10	19	4	
 Rockland (3)	13	13	1	1
 Saratoga (5)	1	1		
 Schenectady (4)	1	1		
 St. Lawrence (6)	27	33	3	
 Steuben (8)	1	1		
 Suffolk (1)	55	87	6	
 Sullivan (3)	4	3		3
 Ulster (3)	362	525	8	
 Washington (5)	2	5		
 Westchester (3)	15	19	1	1
 Wyoming (9)	1	3		

EHD virus is an often-fatal disease of deer that is transmitted by biting midges, small bugs often called no-see-ums or 'punkies.' The disease is not spread from deer to deer and humans cannot be infected by deer or bites from midges.

Once infected with EHD, deer usually die within 36 hours. EHD outbreaks are most common in the late summer and early fall when midges are abundant. EHD symptoms include fever, hemorrhage in muscle or organs, and swelling of the head, neck, tongue, and lips. A deer infected with EHD may appear lame or dehydrated. Frequently, infected deer will seek out water sources and many succumb near a water source. There is no treatment or means to prevent EHD. The dead deer do not serve as a source of infection for other animals.

EHD outbreaks occur sporadically and deer in New York have little immunity to this virus. Consequently, most EHD-infected deer in New York are expected to die. In the north, the first hard frost kills the midges that transmit the disease, ending the EHD outbreak.

The EHD virus was first confirmed in New York in 2007 with relatively small outbreaks in Albany, Rensselaer, and Niagara counties, and in Rockland County in 2011. From early September to late October 2020, a large EHD outbreak occurred in the lower Hudson Valley, centered in Putnam and Orange counties, with an estimated 1,500 deer mortalities.