

A Population At Risk

Winter ticks killing moose calves, UNH research shows

Friday, September 14, 2018



THIS ADULT "GHOST MOOSE" MOOSE ILLUSTRATES TYPICAL HAIR LOSS ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH LOADS OF WINTER TICKS. THE INCREASED FREQUENCY OF WINTER TICKS IN NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND IS LINKED TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE FORM OF LONGER AUTUMNS WITH LATER SNOW THAT LENGTHENS THE WINTER TICK SEASON. *PHOTO CREDIT: DAN BERGERON, N.H. FISH AND GAME*

As New England winters warm, fall lingers longer and spring comes into bloom earlier, regions like northern New Hampshire and western Maine are seeing an unusual continued increase in winter ticks, which are endangering the moose population. UNH

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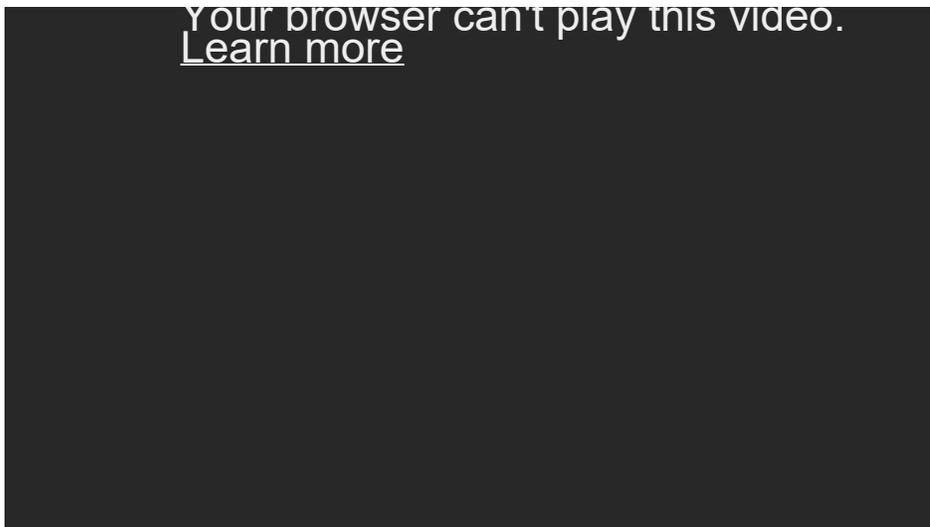
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researchers have found that the swell of infestations of this parasite, which attaches itself to moose by the tens of thousands during the fall and feeds throughout the winter, is the primary cause of an unprecedented 70 percent death rate of calves over a three-year period.



“The iconic moose is rapidly becoming the new poster child for climate change in parts of the Northeast,” said Pete Pekins, professor of wildlife ecology. “Normally anything over a 50 percent death rate would concern us, but at 70 percent, we are looking at a real problem in the moose population.” Moose are a major driver of tourism in northern New Hampshire.

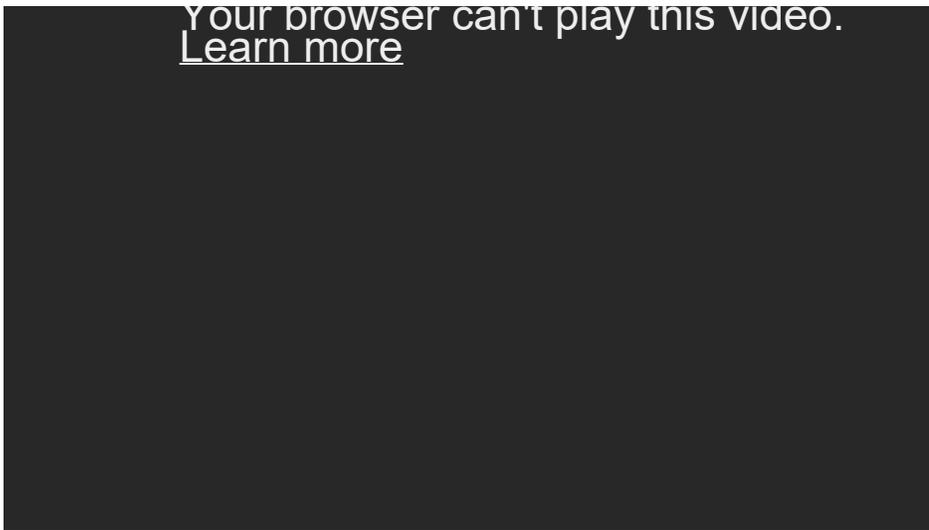
In the [study](#), published in the Canadian Journal of Zoology, researchers outline the screening of 179 radio-marked moose calves (age 9 to 10 months) for physical condition and parasites in the month of January over three consecutive years from 2014 to 2016. They tracked new calves for four months each winter and found that a total of 125 calves died over the three-year period. A high infestation of winter ticks was found on each calf (an average of 47,371 per moose) causing emaciation and severe metabolic imbalance from blood loss, which was the primary cause of death.

Most adult moose survived but were still severely compromised. They were thin and anemic from losing so much blood. The ticks appear to be harming reproductive health so there is also less

breeding.

The researchers say winter tick epidemics typically last one to two years. But five of the last 10 years have shown a rare frequency of tick infestations, reflecting the influence of climate change.

Researchers point out that right now these issues are mostly appearing in southern moose populations, but as climate change progresses they anticipate this issue to reach farther north.



“We’re sitting on a powder keg,” said Pekins. “The changing environmental conditions associated with climate change are increasing and are favorable for winter ticks, specifically later-starting winters that lengthen the autumnal questing period for ticks. Fall is considered “questing” season for winter ticks. They climb up vegetation and look to attach to a host. Once they attach, they go through three active life stages (larvae, nymph and adult) by taking a blood meal and feeding on the same animal. The ticks will feed and remain on one host during their subsequent molts until spring when adult females detach and drop to the ground. Their preferred hosts are moose and other mammals, including deer, elk, caribou and occasionally horses and cattle. Winter ticks rarely bite and feed on humans.

Co-authors include Henry Jones and Daniel Ellingwood, both of UNH, Lee Kantar and Matthew O’Neal of the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, Inga Sidor of the New Hampshire

Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory at UNH, and Anne Lichtenwalner of the University of Maine Animal Health Laboratory.

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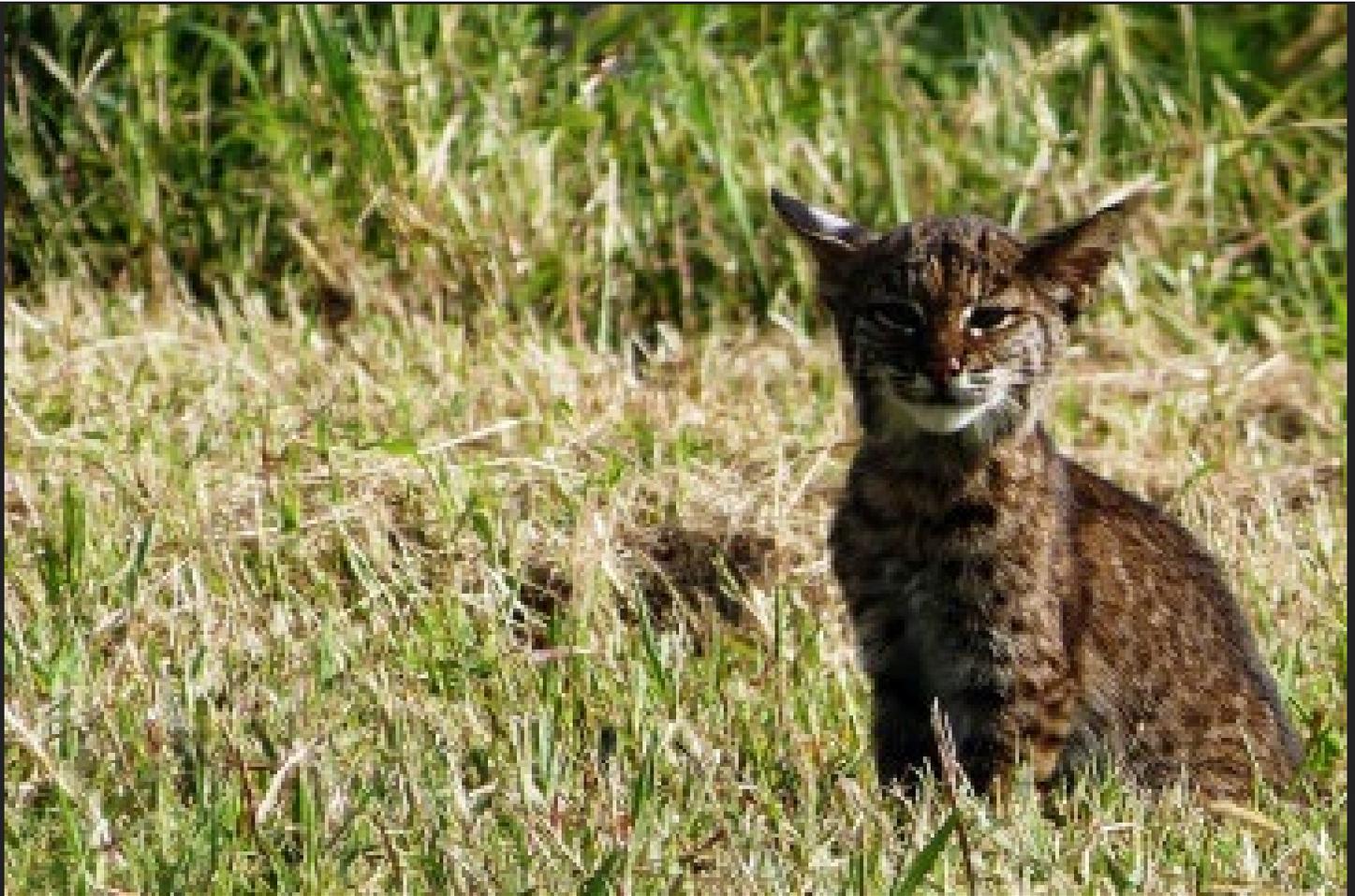
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