

## P27 - Assessment of the suitability of different deterrents to prevent contact of wild boar with potentially ASF - positive carcasses

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In the course of the African Swine Fever (ASF) epidemic in Europe it became evident that the epidemic is maintained by an epidemiological cycle unknown before - the habitat cycle. Wild boar get infected through contact with infectious carcasses, favoured by the high tenacity of ASF-Virus. Therefore, one of the most important measures in ASF control is considered the search for and timely removal of potentially infectious carcasses. If immediate removal is not possible e.g. for logistic reasons, deterring wild boar from the carcasses might be an option.

A study to identify suitable deterrents is carried out on five sites in a forest next to the city of Greifswald, Germany. The study sites (four test and one control site) are standardised as far as possible. The carcasses (as an entity of attraction to the wild boar) are simulated by baiting automats (offering maize). Each site is monitored by two wildlife cameras. Baiting areas (2 X 4 m) are located within a rectangle of slender posts connected by a wire, the latter serving as a frame to carry the deterrents to be tested. Some preliminary results concerning the effectivity of different physical and chemical deterrents will be presented.

It has to be borne in mind that a temporary effect of deterrents may be sufficient since an eventual removal and proper disposal of the carcass has to be an imperative in ASF control.

Successful candidates of deterrents need to be tested on carcasses.

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