Land use associations and changes in population indices were assessed for an urban population of raccoons (*Procyon lotor*) in Baltimore, Maryland (USA), from January 1984 to December 1987. Records were examined for 1,458 raccoons trapped alive and removed dead from city streets during, and after, the peak of a rabies epizootic. The distribution of raccoons was associated with single-unit residential areas primarily along the northern and western perimeter of the city. Beginning in March 1985 an ending in May 1987, an epizootic of raccoon rabies spread through Baltimore, ultimately resulting in the identification of 95 rabid raccoons. Within the study interval, annual numbers of trapped raccoons remained stable from 1984 to 1986, before showing a marked decline in 1987. The number of raccoons removed as vehicle mortalities (road-kills) varied little from 1984–1985 but declined in the last 2 yr of study. Numbers of other road-killed species did not decrease concurrently, suggesting a specific decrease in the urban raccoon population. The rabies epizootic, in conjunction with the increased city and private control, appears to have contributed to a decline in the number of raccoons in Baltimore.
Clonal Spread of Quinolone-Resistant Escherichia coli among Sika Deer (Cervus nippon) Inhabiting an Urban City Park in Japan
Shiori Ikushima, Harumi Torii, Makoto Asano, Masatsugu Suzuki, Tetsuo Asai

DICTYOCALUS CERVI-LIKE LUNGWORM INFECTION IN A ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK (CERVUS CANADENSIS NELSON) FROM WYOMING, USA
Berit Bangoura, Bill Brinegar, Terry E. Creekmore

Species Distribution Model of Trichinella Species in Cougars (Puma concolor) for the Southwestern Region of Colorado, USA
Ryan W. Koch, Mason V. Reichard

EFFECT OF PRESCRIBED FIRE ON THE VIABILITY OF BAYLISASCARIS PROCYONIS EGGS
Tiffany Pope, Scott E. Henke, David B. Wester, Sandra Rideout-Hanzak, Clayton D. Hilton

LEPTOSPIRA PREVALENCE AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH RENAL PATHOLOGY IN MOUNTAIN LIONS (PUMA CONCOLOR) AND BOBCATS (LYNX Rufus) IN CALIFORNIA, USA
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Epizootic rabies among raccoons (Procyon lotor) in the United States was first identified in Florida in the 1940s (6), and the area affected gradually expanded into other southeastern states. In the late 1970s, a second focus of rabies among raccoons emerged on the West Virginia/Virginia border (Fig. 1a). We compared our results with the predictions from a model of raccoon rabies that determines changes in the densities of susceptible, exposed, infectious, and recovered (SEIR) individuals (13). We analyze the numerical solutions of the model in the same way as the data, so as to ensure a robust test of the predictions. Land use associations and changes in population indices of urban raccoons during a rabies epizootic. J Wildl Dis 1990;26:170-9. Rupprecht CE, Smith JS. Raccoon rabies: the re-emergence of an epizootic in a densely populated area. Seminars in Virology 1994;5: 155-264. CDC. Rabies postexposure prophylaxis -- Connecticut, 1990-1994. MMWR 1996;45:232-4. Uhaa IJ, Dato VM, Sorhage FE, et al. Benefits and costs of using an orally absorbed vaccine to control rabies in raccoons. J Am Vet Med Assoc 1992;201:1873-82.