



Survey of Raccoons on Key Largo, Florida, USA, for *Baylisascaris procyonis*

Authors: McCleery, Robert A., Foster, Garry W., Lopez, Roel R., Peterson, Markus J., Forrester, Donald J., et al.

Source: Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 41(1) : 250-252

Published By: Wildlife Disease Association

URL: <https://doi.org/10.7589/0090-3558-41.1.250>

BioOne Complete (complete.BioOne.org) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at www.bioone.org/terms-of-use.

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

Survey of Raccoons on Key Largo, Florida, USA, for *Baylisascaris procyonis*

Robert A. McCleery,^{1,3} Garry W. Foster,² Roel R. Lopez,¹ Markus J. Peterson,¹ Donald J. Forrester,² and Nova J. Silvy¹ ¹ Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Sciences, Texas A&M University, TAMU-2258, College Station, Texas 77843-2258, USA; ² Department of Pathobiology, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Florida, PO Box 110880, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA; ³ Corresponding author (email: iamnotfunny@yahoo.com)

ABSTRACT: Numbers of the endangered Key Largo woodrat (KLWR; *Neotoma floridana smalli*) have been declining for at least 25 yr. The raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) roundworm, *Baylisascaris procyonis*, has been found to have an adverse effect on the survival of Alleghany woodrats (*N. magister*). High densities of raccoons can exacerbate this problem by increasing the amount of feces containing viable eggs of *B. procyonis* available to woodrats. In 2002, 64 fecal samples were collected and examined for eggs of *B. procyonis* from >32 raccoons within the KLWR's known range on Key Largo, Florida, USA. All samples were negative for eggs of *B. procyonis*. Raccoon density in this area was approximately 0.62 raccoons/ha. Despite this high density of raccoons, *B. procyonis* does not appear to be a threat to the KLWR population.

Key words: *Baylisascaris procyonis*, density, endangered species, Key Largo woodrat, *Neotoma floridana smalli*, *Procyon lotor*, raccoon, Florida.

The endangered Key Largo woodrat (KLWR; *Neotoma floridana smalli*) is a federally listed endangered subspecies endemic to Key Largo, Florida, USA. The population of KLWRs has undergone a precipitous decline, with current numbers estimated between 26 and 106 individuals (McCleery, 2003). A population viability analysis predicted >95% probability of KLWR extinction within the next 10 yr if significant management actions are not taken (McCleery, 2003). Numerous untested hypotheses including feral cat predation (Humphrey, 1992), predation by fire ants (*Solenopsis* spp.; Frank et al., 1997), habitat fragmentation (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS], 1999), competition with black rats (*Rattus rattus*; Humphrey, 1992), various infectious agents (USFWS, 1999), and a combination of these factors (Frank et al., 1997) have

been suggested as causes of the KLWR's decline.

McGowan (1993) and LoGiudice (2001, 2003) suggested that *Baylisascaris procyonis*, a common parasitic nematode of raccoons (*Procyon lotor*; Kazacos, 2001), adversely affected the survival of the Alleghany woodrat (*N. magister*). Infected raccoons pass large numbers of eggs of *B. procyonis* in their feces. Under suitable environmental conditions, these eggs become infectious second-stage larvae in about 10–14 days and can remain infectious for years (Kazacos, 2001). Woodrats and many other rodents commonly feed on undigested seeds in raccoon feces (LoGiudice, 2001). *Baylisascaris procyonis* is highly pathogenic and infection with this organism is often fatal in these intermediate hosts (Kazacos, 2001). Woodrats are particularly susceptible to ingesting larval *B. procyonis* because of their feeding behavior. For example, woodrats collect raccoon feces and store them in food caches, where infectious larval *B. procyonis* can contaminate other foods (LoGiudice, 2001). Moreover, woodrats often wait several weeks for fecal matter to harden before harvesting it, allowing the eggs of *B. procyonis* time to embryonate (LoGiudice, 2001). High raccoon density appears to increase the threat of transmission of *B. procyonis* to woodrats by increasing the amount of feces containing viable eggs of *B. procyonis* available to woodrats (Kazacos, 2001; LoGiudice, 2003).

Our objectives were to determine whether *B. procyonis* was present in the raccoon population on Key Largo, Florida, USA, and to estimate raccoon density on north Key Largo so we could accurately

assess the degree of risk that *B. procyonis* poses to the endangered KLWR population. Key Largo (25°15'N, 80°15'W) is the first and largest in a chain of islands (keys) that extend from the southern tip of peninsular Florida. We limited our study to KLWR habitat (845 ha) along an 11-km stretch of protected hardwood hammock forest on the northern third of Key Largo. The hardwood hammock contains a high abundance of West Indian plants and trees (Strong and Bancroft, 1994). Common trees include gumbo-limbo (*Buresa simaruba*), poisonwood (*Metopium toxiferum*), wild tamarind (*Lysiloma bahamensis*), pigeon plum (*Cocoloba diversifolia*), willowbustic (*Bumelia salicifolia*), and Jamaican dogwood (*Piscidia foetidissimum*).

We livetrapped raccoons within remaining KLWR habitat to determine the presence of *B. procyonis* in summer and fall when the parasites and eggs are most prevalent (Kidder et al., 1989). The study area was sampled by utilizing existing 28-ha blocks used in monitoring KLWRs by the USFWS. In using the grid design, we systematically sampled the entire KLWR range and could validate the presence of *B. procyonis* in areas known to have KLWRs. We placed four box traps (Tomahawk 106 and 108 live-traps, Tomahawk, Wisconsin, USA) within each block and baited them with dry cat food for a period of 2–3 days. Traps were checked and closed in the mornings and opened in the evenings. Trapping ceased once a raccoon was captured and a fecal sample was collected within each block. Fecal samples were placed individually into plastic bags and refrigerated at approximately 5 C until analyzed. Thirty samples were collected between June and September 2002. In November 2002, raccoon density was estimated and additional fecal samples were taken from a portion of the study site sampled between June and September. A 132-ha tract of hardwood hammock bordered by water and a major highway was chosen for intensive sampling because it had a large portion (40%) of the entire KLWR

population occurring there and raccoon dispersal was limited. We placed 40 traps 150 m apart along transects and baited them with dry cat food every day for 12 days. Again, traps were checked daily, and closed in the mornings and opened in the evenings. Captured raccoons were marked with colored polyvinyl chloride cement and released. They were marked on the right side if a fecal sample was collected; otherwise the left side was marked. Raccoon density was estimated by using the Schnabel method, a population estimator that extends the Peterson method for marked and released animals in a closed population over multiple trapping sessions (Krebs, 1999). Additionally we calculated the prevalence of *B. procyonis* with 95% binomial confidence intervals (CIs) for the entire study site and for the 132-ha tract of hammock used for the mark–recapture estimate of raccoon density (Krebs, 1999).

Fecal samples (~3 g) were examined with a modified centrifugal flotation technique by using a sodium nitrate solution (Sloss et al., 1994). Flotations were examined with a compound microscope at 100× and 400× for the presence of eggs of *B. procyonis*.

Fecal samples were collected from 32 raccoons during the second round of trapping in November. No eggs of *B. procyonis* were found in any of 64 samples. Approximately 25% of these samples came from juvenile raccoons, which are known to have higher rates of infection with *B. procyonis* and to shed more eggs in their fecal matter than adults (Kazacos, 2001). Raccoon density for north Key Largo was approximately 0.62 raccoons/ha (95% CI=0.38–1.21 raccoons/ha). Prevalence on the 132-ha tract of hammock used for the mark–recapture study was 0.0% (0.0–8.5%) for the estimated raccoon population of 82 individuals. For the lower and upper CI of this estimate (50, 160), prevalence of *B. procyonis* was estimated at 0.0% (0.0–6.5%) and 0.0% (0.0–9.7%), respectively.

The apparent absence of the nematode

B. procyonis from sympatric raccoons leads us to conclude that there is little subsequent risk to the KLWR population. However, raccoon density on Key Largo was much higher than reported for most other rural areas (typically <0.2 raccoons/ha; Walker, 1993), including regions where *B. procyonis* occurs.

Kazacos (2001) reported low prevalences of *B. procyonis* in the southeastern United States. *Baylisascaris procyonis* has been reported from raccoons in Georgia (Kazacos, 2001) and coastal Texas (Kerr et al., 1997), but no records exist of this parasite in Florida (Forrester, 1992). Kazacos (2001) maintained that the absence of *B. procyonis* in many southeastern states was not related to environmental factors; rather, this parasite probably was not present in the raccoons that originally colonized these areas. Although *B. procyonis* does not currently appear to be a problem for KLWRs, the high raccoon densities on Key Largo may mean that KLWRs could easily be exposed should this parasite be inadvertently introduced onto Key Largo by raccoons or domestic dogs with patent infections transported from areas having high prevalences of *B. procyonis* (Kazacos, 2001).

We thank anonymous reviewers for constructive comments on earlier drafts of this manuscript. Special thanks are extended to Steve Klett and Phil Frank of the USFWS, who initiated the project, and to our field technicians Kate Banick, Eddie Lyons, and Erin Knoll, whose hard work was invaluable. This study was approved by the Texas A&M University Laboratory Animal Care Committee (AUP 2002-394). Funding and support was provided by the USFWS (agreement 1448-40181-01-G-253), Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, and College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Florida.

LITERATURE CITED

- FORRESTER, D. J. 1992. Parasites and diseases of wild mammals in Florida. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, 459 pp.
- FRANK, P., F. PERCIVAL, AND B. KEITH. 1997. A status survey for Key Largo woodrat (*Neotoma floridana smalli*) and Key Largo cotton mouse (*Peromyscus gossypinus allapaticola*) on North Key Largo, Monroe County, Florida. Unpublished report to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Jacksonville, Florida, 21 pp.
- HUMPHREY, S. R. 1992. Key Largo woodrat. In Rare and endangered biota of Florida, Vol. I, S. R. Humphrey (ed.). University Press of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, pp. 119–130.
- KAZACOS, K. R. 2001. *Baylisascaris procyonis* and related species. In Parasitic diseases in wild mammals. 2nd Edition, W. M. Samuel, M. J. Pybus, and A. A. Kocan (eds.). Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa, pp. 301–341.
- KERR, C. L., S. E. HENKE, AND D. B. PENCE. 1997. *Baylisascaris* in raccoons from southern coastal Texas. *Journal of Wildlife Diseases* 33: 653–655.
- KIDDER, J. D., S. E. WADE, M. E. RICHMOND, AND S. J. SCHWAGER. 1989. Prevalence of patent *Baylisascaris procyonis* infection in raccoons (*Procyon lotor*) in Ithaca, New York. *Journal of Parasitology* 75: 870–874.
- KREBS, C. J. 1999. Ecological methodology. 2nd Edition. Benjamin/Cummings, Menlo Park, California, 620 pp.
- LOGIUDICE, K. 2001. Latrine foraging strategies of two small mammals: Implications for the transmission of *Baylisascaris procyonis*. *American Midland Naturalist* 146: 369–378.
- . 2003. Trophically transmitted parasites and the conservation of small populations: Raccoon roundworm and the imperiled Allegheny woodrat. *Conservation Biology* 17: 258–266.
- MCGOWAN, E. 1993. Experimental release and fate study of the Allegheny woodrat (*Neotoma magister*). Federal aid project W-166; E-1 job VIII-7. Report. Endangered Species Unit, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Delmar, New York, 15 pp.
- MCCLEERY, R. A. 2003. Aspects of Key Largo woodrat ecology. MS Thesis, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, 73 pp.
- SLOSS, M. W., R. L. KEMP, AND A. M. ZAJAC. 1994. *Veterinary clinical parasitology*. 6th Edition. Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa, 198 pp.
- STRONG, A. M., AND G. T. BANCROFT. 1994. Patterns of deforestation and fragmentation of mangrove and deciduous seasonal forests in the upper Florida Keys. *Bulletin of Marine Science* 54: 795–804.
- U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE. 1999. Multi-species recovery plan for the threatened and endangered species of south Florida, Vol. 1. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Vero Beach, Florida, 422 pp.
- WALKER, R. S. 1993. Habitat use, movement, and density of the raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) in a wetland/sandhill mosaic of north-central Florida. MS Thesis, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, 98 pp.

Received for publication 18 May 2004.