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"GonaCon™ — Birth Control for Deer: Questions and Answers" (2006). *USDA-APHIS Fact Sheets on Wildlife Damage Management*.
Paper 7.

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GonaCon™—Birth Control for Deer: Questions and Answers

Q. What is GonaCon™?

A. GonaCon™ is a new gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) immunocontraceptive vaccine developed by scientists at the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Wildlife Services' (WS) National Wildlife Research Center (NWRC). Presently, applications of GnRH are being researched in controlled field studies for potential use as a wildlife management tool.

Q. How does GonaCon™ work?

A. The single-shot, multiyear vaccine stimulates the production of antibodies that bind to GnRH. GnRH is a hormone in an animal's body that signals the production of sex hormones (e.g., estrogen, progesterone, and testosterone). By binding to GnRH, the antibodies reduce GnRH's ability to stimulate the release of these sex hormones. All sexual activity is decreased, and animals remain in a nonreproductive state as long as a sufficient level of antibody activity is present.

Q. How does GonaCon™ stimulate the production of antibodies?

A. GonaCon causes an animal's body to make antibodies against its own GnRH. To do this, WS scientists synthesize and hook GnRH to a foreign protein. This material looks like a giant, new molecule that the animal's immune system has never encountered. As a result, when it is injected into the animal's body, the body's immune response neutralizes the hormone's function, resulting in infertility.

Q. What are the health effects associated with GonaCon™?

A. The health effects associated with GonaCon™ are minimal. In field and pen studies, animals showed no evidence of inflammation at injection sites, and blood chemistry was similar among treatment and control groups. Vaccinated animals showed a decrease in sexual activity and breeding behavior.

Q. Are there any dangers or secondary hazards to humans or other animals that eat meat from vaccinated deer?

A. There is no danger associated with humans or wildlife eating deer that have been vaccinated with GonaCon™. As with other vaccines, such as those used with livestock, both the vaccine and the antibodies produced are proteins. Once eaten by humans or other animals, they are broken down by stomach acids and enzymes. After evaluating GonaCon™, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) determined there would be little risk to humans if meat from vaccinated deer was consumed. In fact, the FDA approved the slaughter of pigs vaccinated with GonaCon™. Similar injectable hormone-altering products are used routinely in livestock applications.

Q. How long does GonaCon™ last?

A. It depends upon the individual animal and its response to the vaccine. GonaCon™ has successfully kept female deer infertile for 2 to 4 years in pen studies.

Q. Can GonaCon™ be used with other wildlife species?

A. In addition to white-tailed deer, GonaCon™ has proven effective for use with other wildlife species, including California ground squirrels, Norway rats, feral cats and dogs, domestic and feral swine, wild horses, and elk. Since registering the contraceptive is time consuming and costly, WS has decided to focus registration efforts on use for white-tailed deer and other cervids. Future research will likely be directed toward registering GonaCon™ for use with other wildlife species.

Q. What are the benefits of GonaCon™?

A. Because it is a single-shot, multiyear vaccine, GonaCon™ may be a practical management tool. Deer need to be injected only once to become infertile for up to 4 years. The vaccine can be used in urban and residential areas, where other management methods, such as hunting, are not an option.

Q. What are the limitations of GonaCon™?

A. GonaCon™ must be injected into the muscle or tissue of each animal. Eventually, WS scientists hope to produce an oral GnRH vaccine bait that will be attractive to deer but not other animals.

Q. How much does GonaCon™ cost?

A. The vaccine itself only costs \$2–\$10 per dose. The main cost of using GonaCon™ is associated with the time and money required to capture and vaccinate the deer. The estimated cost of vaccinating a deer ranges from \$500 to \$1,000 if capture and marking are required. If marking individual deer is not required and groups of animals can be vaccinated by remote delivery of the injections, costs would be much lower.

Q. How does GonaCon™ differ from porcine zona pellucida (PZP)?

A. PZP, another immunocontraceptive vaccine, has been used to sterilize dogs, coyotes, burros, wild horses, and white-tailed deer temporarily. The PZP vaccine, also known as SpayVac™, causes multiple estrus cycles in female deer. GonaCon™, however, prevents female deer from entering estrus.

Q. Is GonaCon™ currently available to Federal, State, and local wildlife management agencies?

A. No. Once registered, GonaCon™ will be under the authority of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The GonaCon™ studies underway in Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania are being conducted as part of EPA's approval process. NWRC hopes to submit a registration application to EPA in the fall of 2006 and anticipates a product registration by January 2008. NWRC is currently seeking a private-sector partner to take the vaccine to market.

Q. Who will be allowed to use GonaCon™?

A. GonaCon™ will be registered as a "Restricted Use" product. Although final label language has not been negotiated with EPA, NWRC anticipates the product will be labeled for use by State or Federal wildlife or natural-resources management personnel or persons working under their authority. GonaCon™ users will need to follow State authorization processes.

Q. Will GonaCon™ eliminate the need for hunting to control deer overpopulation?

A. No. Contraception alone cannot reduce overabundant deer populations to healthy levels. GonaCon™ is a tool to be used in conjunction with other wildlife management methods.

Q. What studies are currently being done with GonaCon™?

A. Ongoing field studies near Silver Spring, MD, are providing additional data on the efficacy of the vaccine on white-tailed deer. At a fenced military facility, 28 adult does were captured, equipped with ear tags and radiotelemetry transmitters, and injected with

GonaCon™. The reproductive behavior and reactions of these does will be monitored for 2 years and compared with those of 15 unvaccinated adult does that inhabit an adjacent, enclosed parcel of similar habitat. Preliminary data from 2005 shows the vaccine to be 85– to 90–percent effective in treated deer.

In July 2005, a similar field study involving another 28 deer was started in Morris County, NJ. Results from this and the Maryland study will aid in the EPA registration process for GonaCon™.

Q. What does WS hope to accomplish with these studies?

A. Data from field and pen studies will aid in the final EPA process for approving GonaCon™ as a contraceptive for use in wildlife and feral animals.

Q. What other agencies or organizations are involved in these studies?

A. USDA's WS is working with the following agencies and organizations to develop and test GonaCon™:

- The Pennsylvania State University
- U.S. General Services Administration
- U.S. Department of Defense
- USDA's Veterinary Services

Q. What is the NWRC mission?

A. The NWRC is the research arm of USDA's WS program, a nonregulatory program that provides Federal leadership in managing conflicts with wildlife. NWRC applies scientific expertise to the development of practical methods to resolve human-wildlife conflicts and maintain the quality of the environments shared with wildlife.

Q. How do I obtain more information on this subject?

A. For more information on GonaCon™ and WS' National Wildlife Research Center, please go to <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ws/nwrc> on the Web.

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