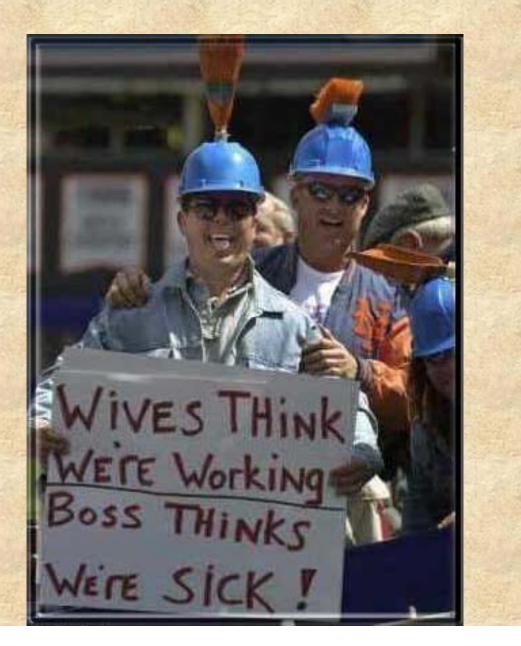




#### Wildlife ?



#### **Topics to Cover**

- History
- Biology
- Economics
- Population management



#### **Feral Hog?**



- Names
  - •Javelina
  - •Collared Peccary

#### **History of Feral Hogs**

- Feral swine are descendants of domesticated pigs
  - wild free-ranging
- The first documented in U.S. in Florida
  - by the Spanish explorer, Hernando de Soto
- Subsequent releases established first founders
  - by Hispanic and Anglo colonists
  - raising free-ranging hog herds

# Feral Hog Biology Females are reproductively mature at 8 - 10 months old

- Young are born in throughout the year
  – late winter and early spring
- The gestation period is 115 days





#### **Feral Hog Biology**

- Males
- Weights range 75 440 lbs; avg. ~ 180
- Coarse hair or bristles
- Generally solitary



- Females
- Average weight ~150
- Coarse hair or bristles
- Generally social occurring in groups called sounders



## Biology

- Well adapted to a variety of habitats
- Prefer moist bottomland and dense vegetation
  - Rivers & creeks
  - Ponds & lakes
  - Marshes & sloughs
- Rest during the day in dense, shady areas
- Most active at night or early morning and

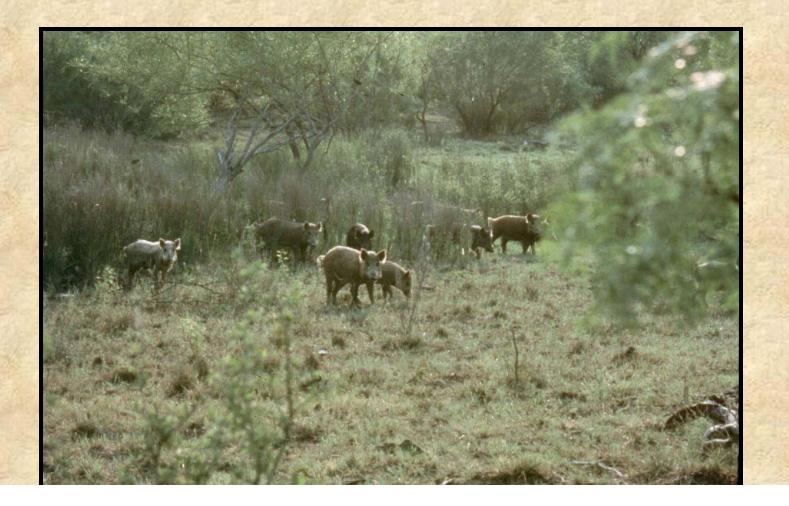


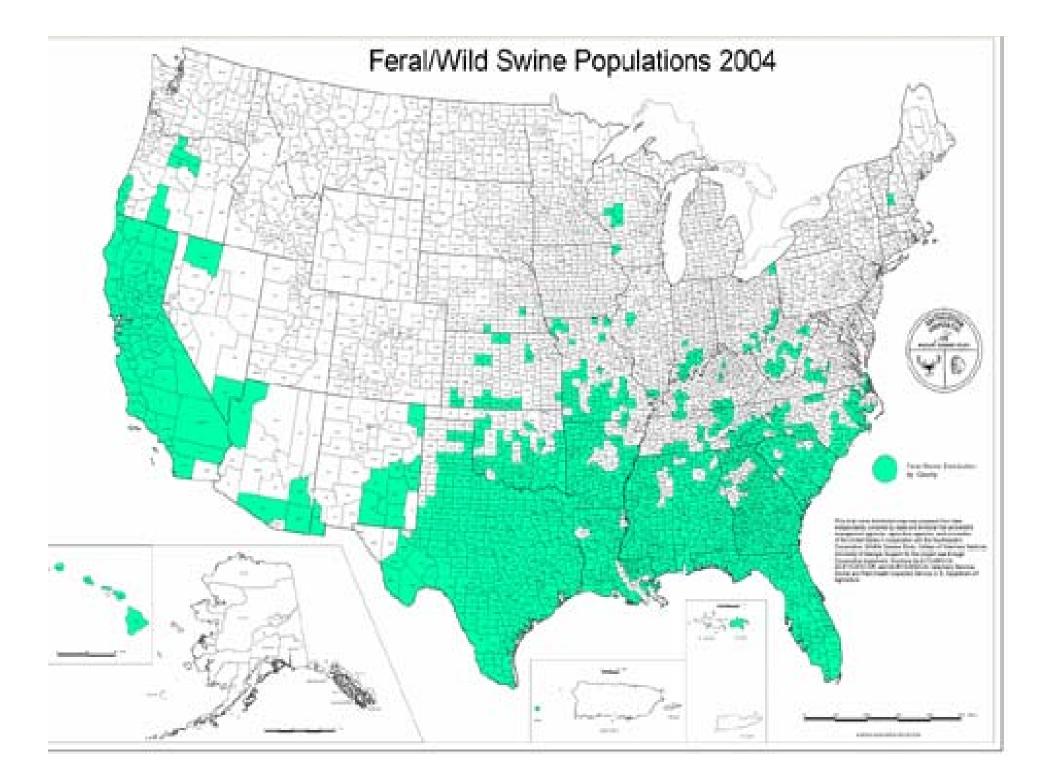




## **Too Many Hogs?**

#### Texas population estimated at over 1.5 million

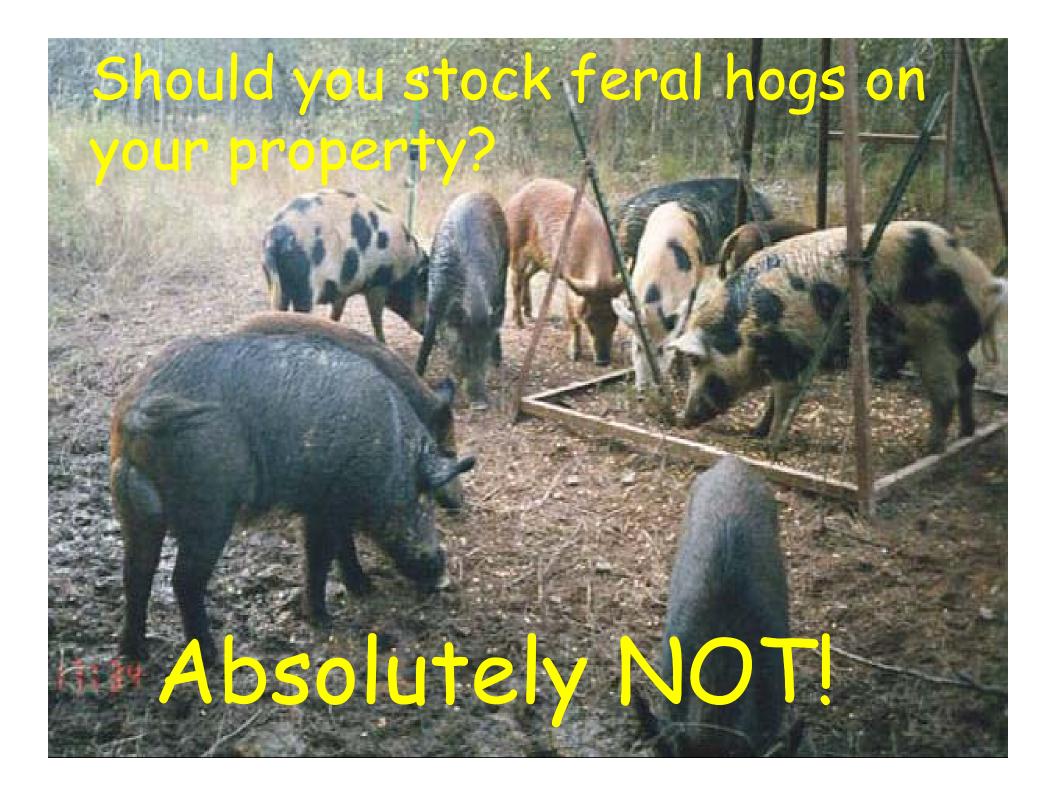




# **The Big Question**



Do feral hogs have a place in nature and the hunting industry, or do they negatively impact the ecosystem and agriculture?



Feral Hogs Hunts	
Package Hunts (2 days)	\$550 - 795
Per Animal	\$150 - 200

Feral Hogs DamageAverage estimated cost of damage\$7,515	CONTRACTOR OF A	
	Feral Hogs Damage	
	\$7 515	
	\$7,313	
Avg. amount \$2,631	\$2,631	
Avg. amount spent on		

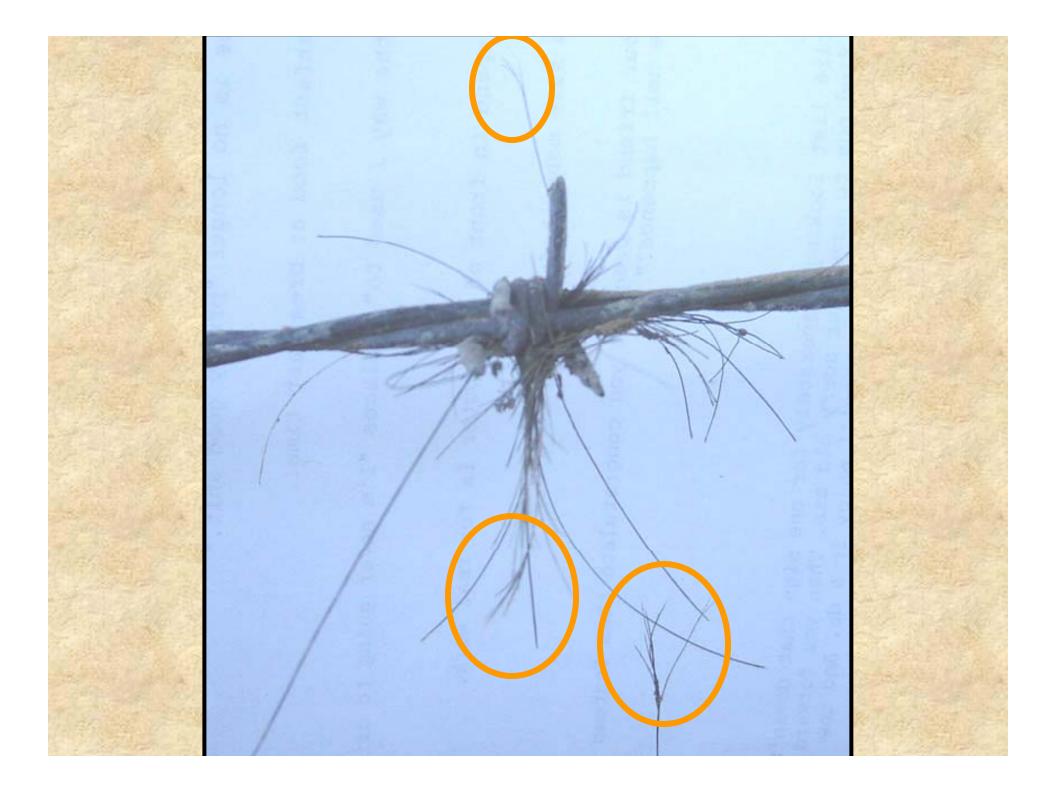
• Survey by Dr. Clark Adams et al.

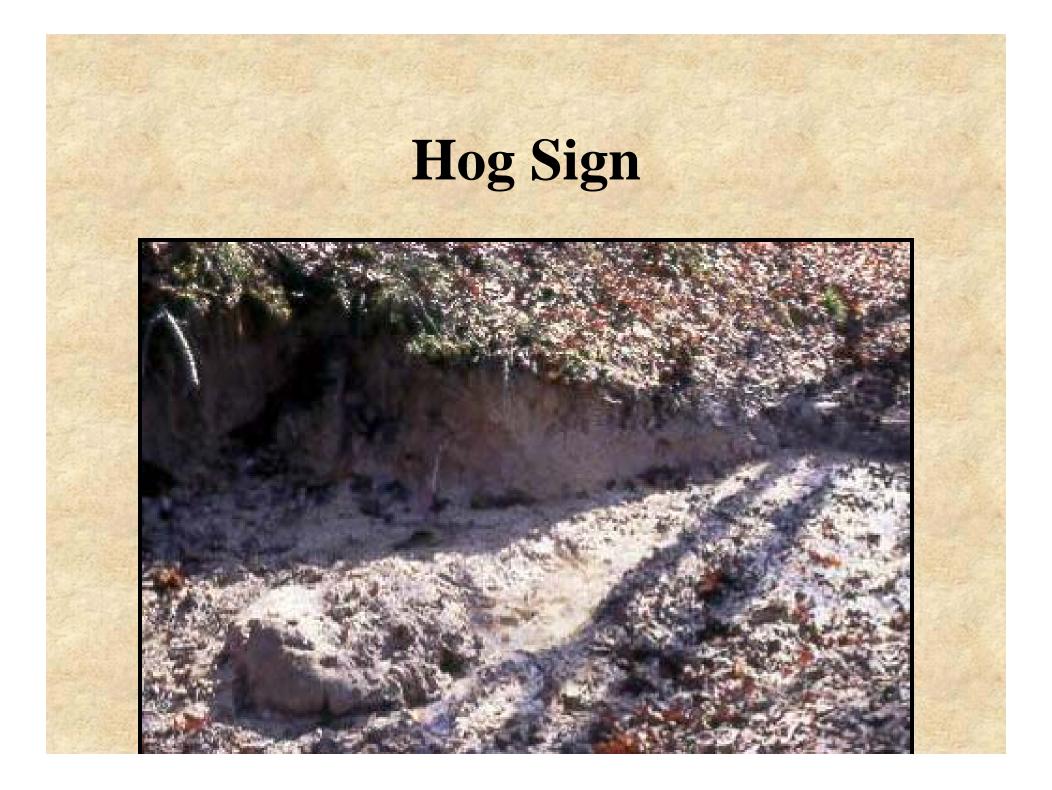
#### **Hog Sign**

- C (C
- Tracks are wider and shorter than a deer track but similar in type
- Toes of the track are usually rounded
  - and blunt









#### **Hog Sign**

## • Rubs are found near wallows – used to remove dry mud, hair and insects





#### **Crop Damage**



#### "There's 2 kinds of landowners in Texas: Those that have hogs today, and those that will have someday!"









#### Damage





 Feral hogs aggressively seek feed and knock down feeders

• Feral hogs tear up fences by pushing holes in the netting or wires



Feral hogs compete with livestock and wildlife species for food and other resources

#### Damage



- Feral hogs are omnivores

   Eating plants and animals
- They have a keen sense of smell

   efficient predator

#### **Pseudorabies and Brucellosis**

- Angelina/Anderson Counties-101 hogs tested
  - 24% brucellosis and 22% pseudorabies exposed
- Nueces/Kleberg Counties-60 hogs tested

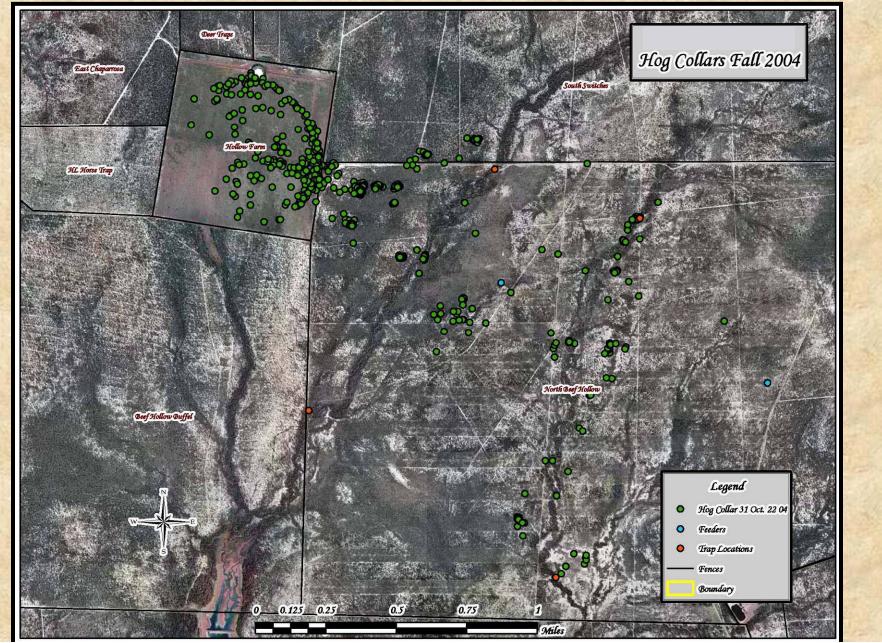
   12% brucellosis and 38% pseudorabies
   exposed

Source: Wyckoff et al. 2006. CKWRI TAMU-Kingsville

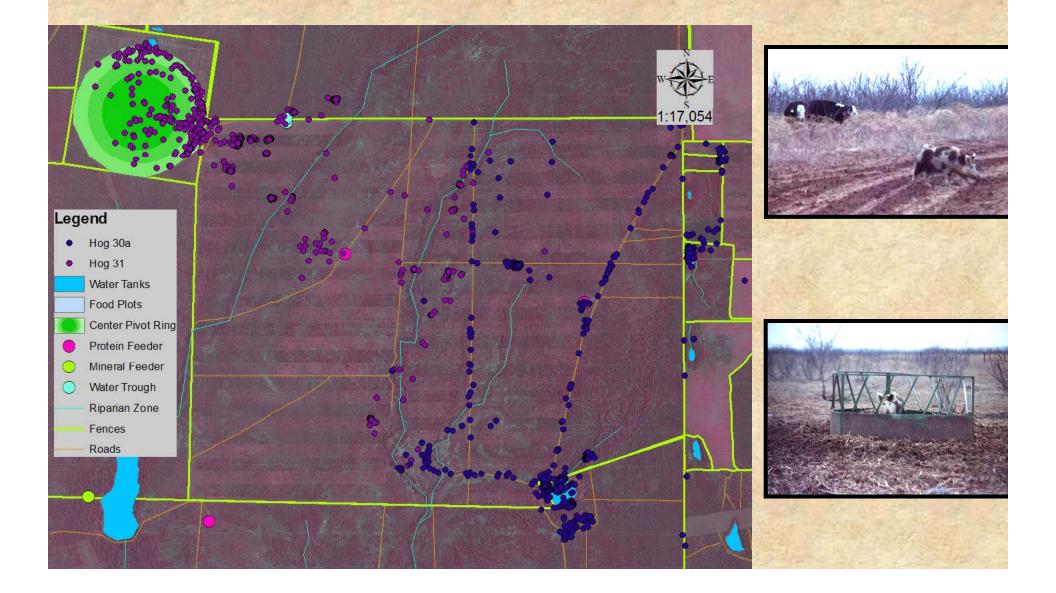
#### **Frequency and Types of Contact**



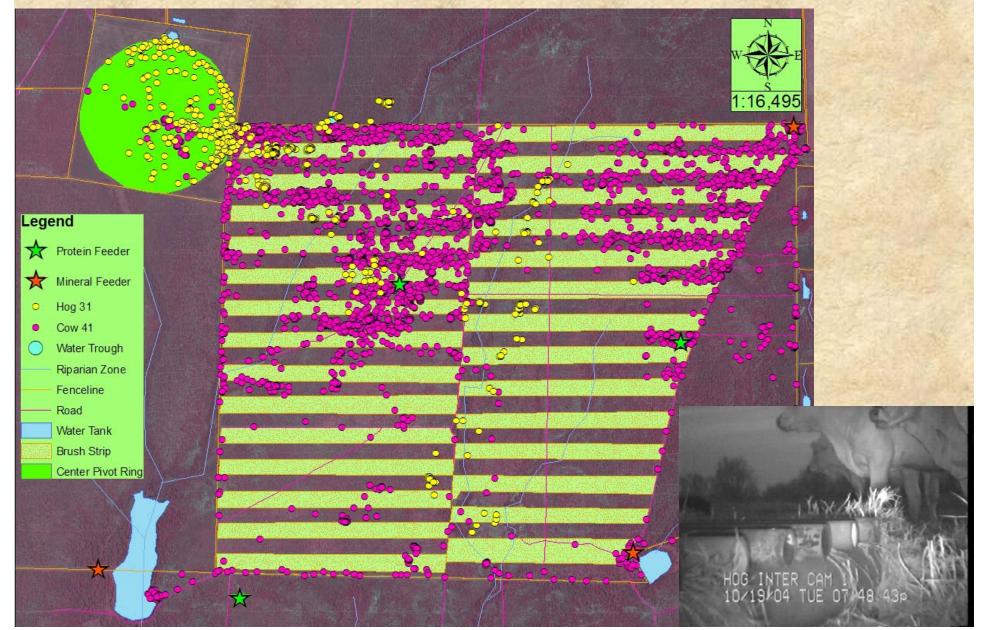
#### **Hog Movements**



#### **Anthropogenic Influence**



#### **Sow/Cow Indirect Contact**



#### **Hog Hunting Regulations**

- Consult TPWD regulations
- Exotic Species

#### Fencing

- Not practical
  - Cost
  - Uneven terrain
  - Water gaps
- Electric fences Not practical on large scales





## •Electrified Polywire









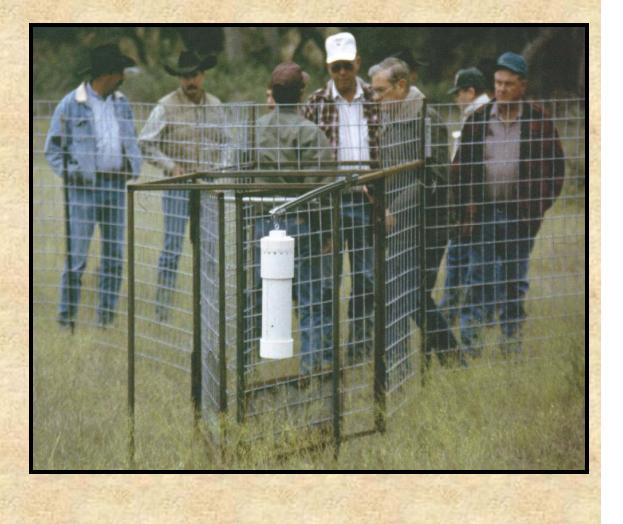


# **Trapping Feral Hogs**



# Trapping

- Traps should be pre-baited
- Whole corn
- Livestock cubes
- Carrion
- Sour grain



# **Hog Traps** 1" PANEL OOR JAMB SUPPOR

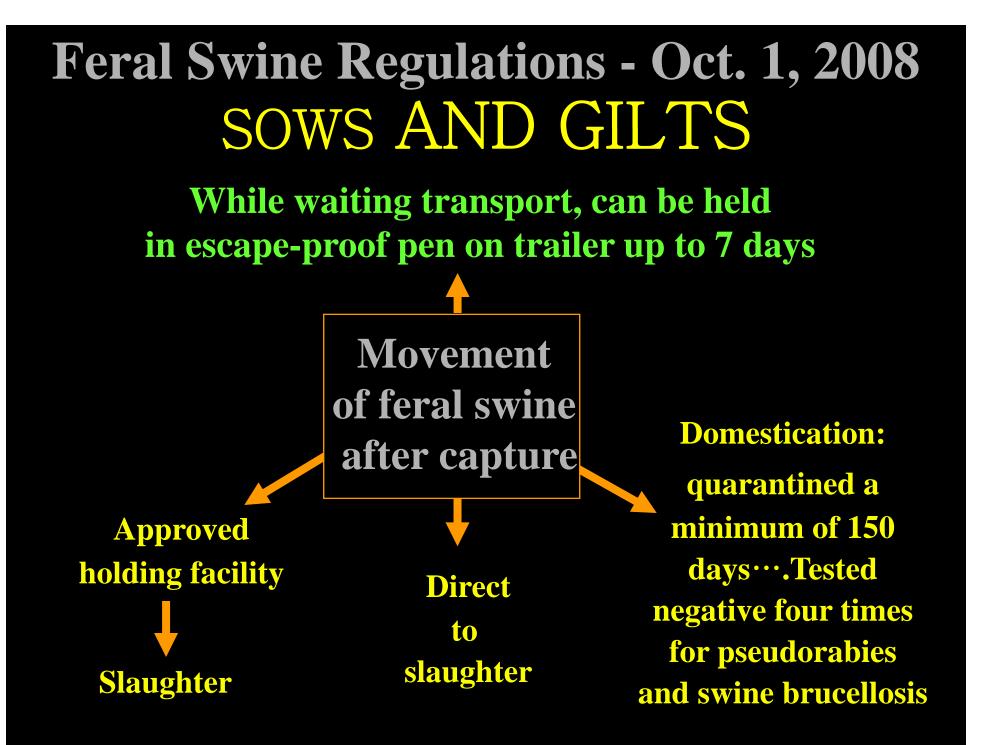


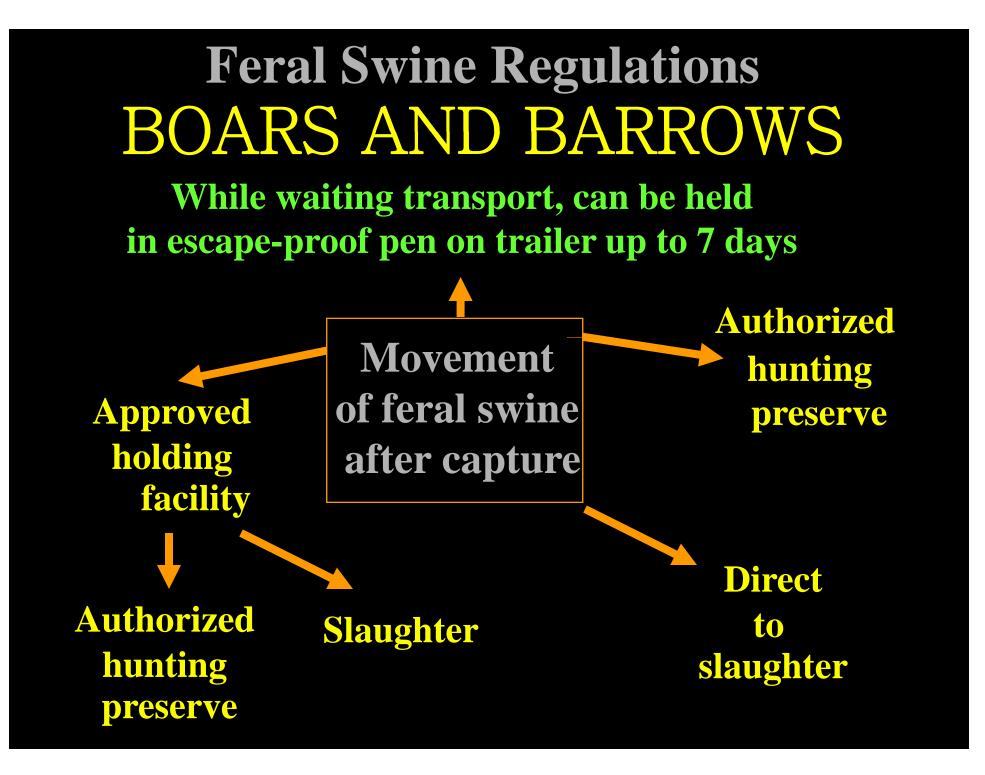






# New TAHC Feral Swine Regulations In Effect October 1, 2008







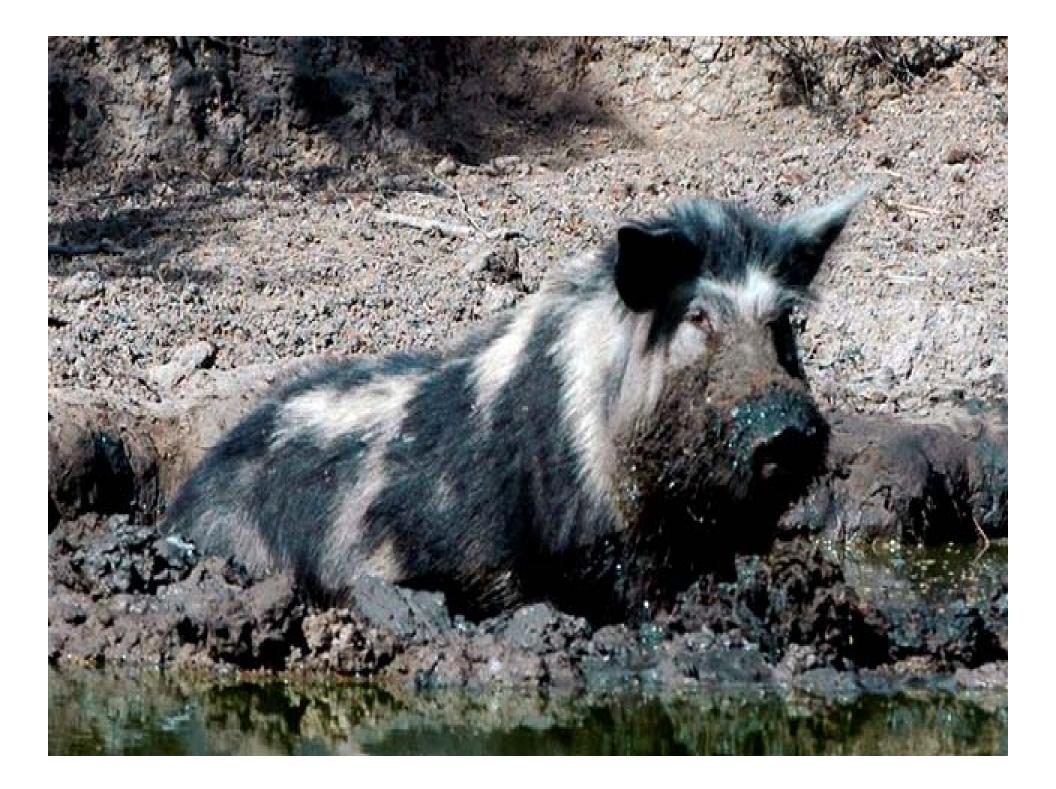
Approved holding facilities: > 200 yards from domestic swine Operator is to apply with TAHC No fee, but TAHC inspection required Records must be maintained on animals in/out of facility "Escape" or release is a violation of the rule

# New Feral Swine Regulations Effective October 1, 2008

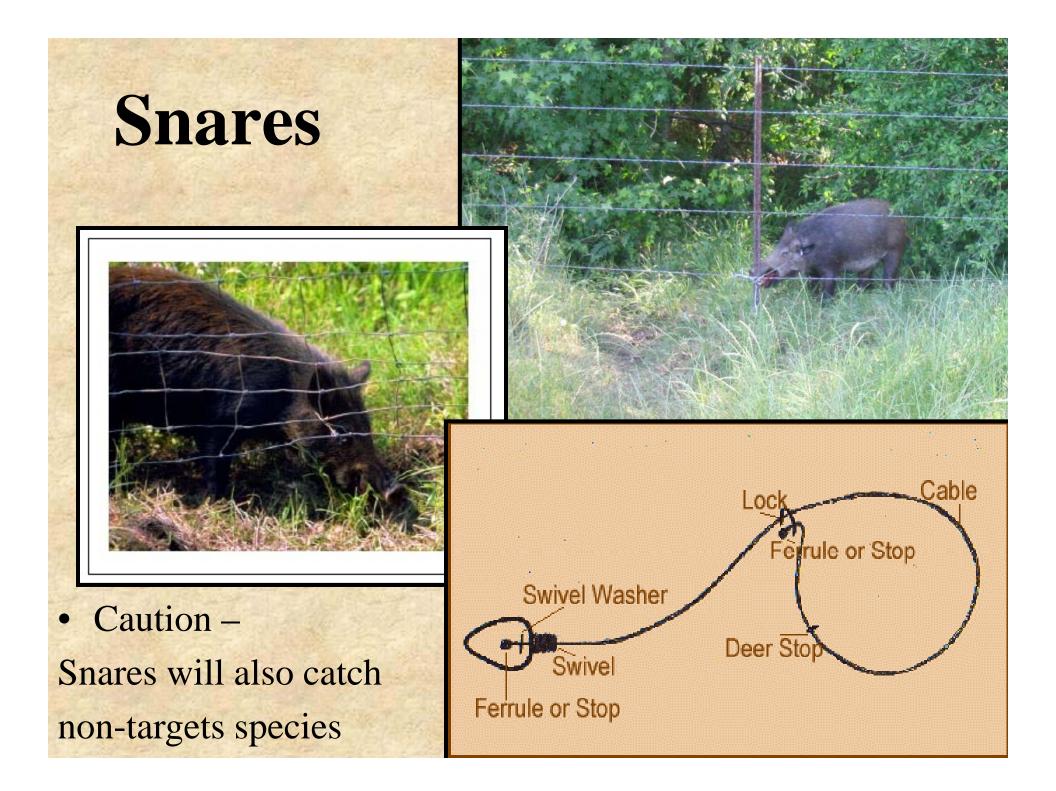
Provides for BOARS and BARROWS to be identified and moved to a hunting preserve with swine-proof fence.

Hunting preserve operators shall have TPWD "Hunting Lease License," keep records on animals in /out, identification, maintain fences, and prohibit garbage feeding. Wild hogs hauled to slaughter DO NOT

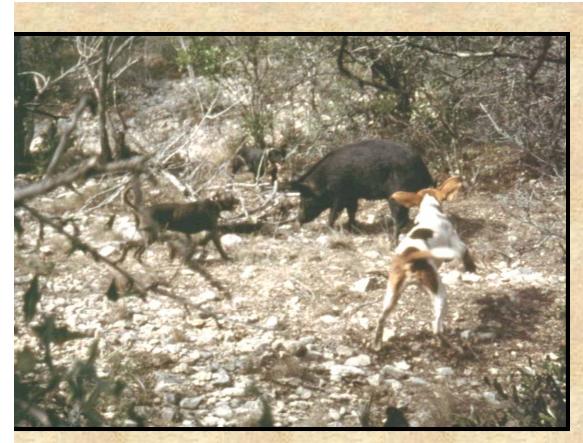
need to be individually identified.













- Dogs
  - Time intensive
  - 1 or a few hogs caught during a run
  - Can move hogs from an area
  - Rough on dogs (not your typical family pet)

# **Lethal Means**



Shooting best for
individuals or small
number of hogs

Done during day or night

Firearm safety should be considered at all times

## **Lethal Means**

*Toxicants* are not legally registered for use against feral hogs in the U.S.



# Key Word Search feral hog TAMU AgriLife Extension bookstore

# http://feralhogs.tamu.edu



#### **Texas Feral Hog Abatement Pilot Project**

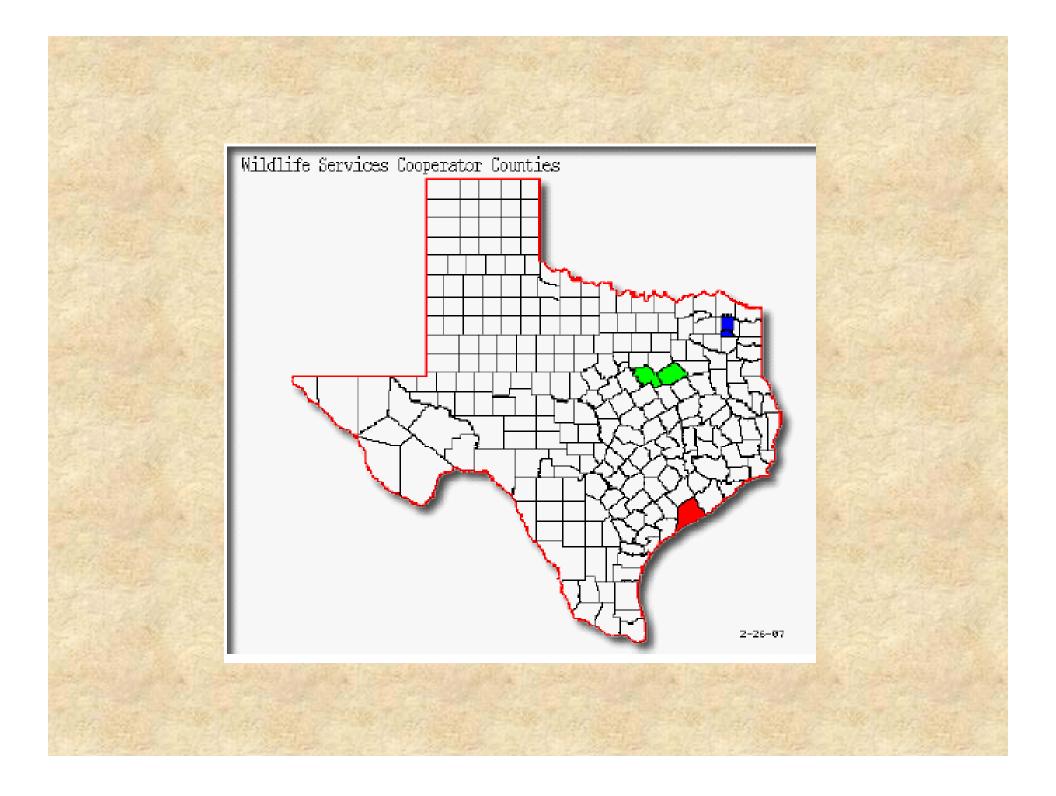
- Sponsored by Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA)
- Approximately\$390,000

• January 1, 2006 – December 31, 2007



Sites Chosen: Different Eco-regions and Agronomic Enterprises

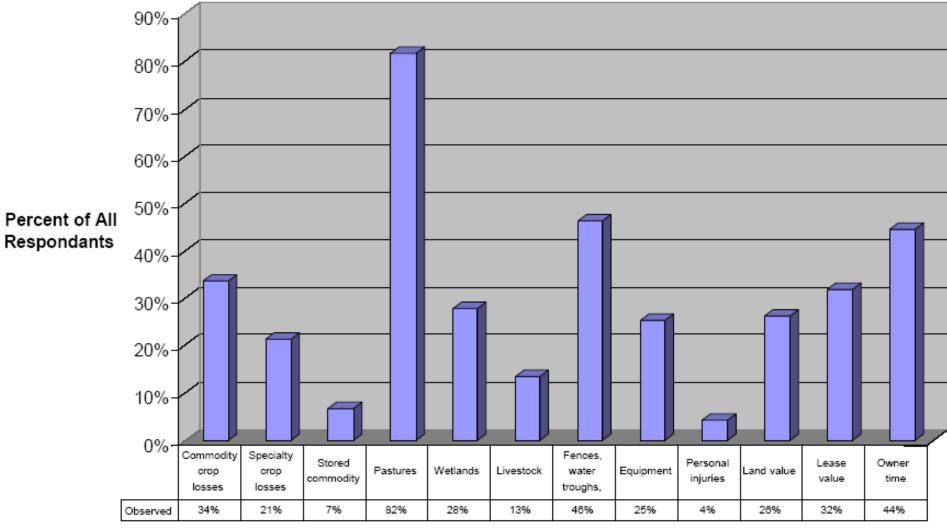
- <u>Blackland Prairie</u> predominately row cropping (corn, grain sorghum, cotton)
- <u>Post Oak Savannah/Piney Woods</u> predominately pasture and hay production with some poultry production and specialty horticulture crops (peaches)
- <u>Coastal Prairie</u> predominately rangeland, pasture, and rice



# Landowner/Producer Survey

- Information on economic damage and subsequent costs on various enterprises
- Information on control methods and costs
- Three levels of data collection:
  - Cooperating landowner/producers allowing Wildlife Services to provide abatement
  - Landowners/producers providing abatement
  - Landowners/producers outside of project site

#### Areas of Economic Impact Reported by Landowners Participating in Educational Programs, 2006-2007



Areas of Economic Impact

# Part 1: Economic Survey and Direct Control

- Texas AgriLife Extension Service Wildlife Services
  - 48 cooperators
  - 2005 baseline survey (\$2,228,076 est. damage)
  - 2006 and 2007 subsequent surveys



# Part 1: Economic Survey and Direct Control

- Texas AgriLife Extension Service Wildlife Services
  - Accessed 223,017 acres in three sites
  - 3,799 hogs removed
    - aerial 36%, traps 33%, firearm 26%, snare 5%
- Direct positive economic impact \$1,480,491 in target counties
- Benefit: Cost Ratio \$6.20 to \$1.00

### **Coastal Prairie**

- 2005 damage estimate \$477,661
  - 146,983 acres enrolled
  - 897 hogs removed
  - Damage declined 19% or a savings of \$89,331
- 2006: 631 hogs removed
  - Damage estimates declined to \$238,930
  - a savings of another \$149,400
- 2007: 823 hogs removed (1,454 total)

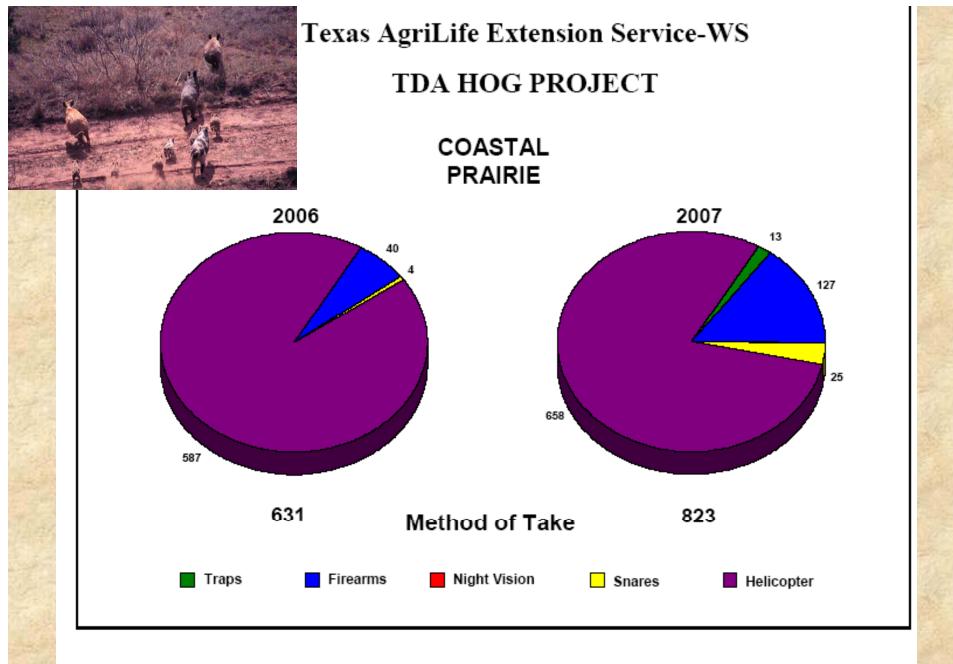


Figure 7. Number of hogs removed from the Coastal Prairie Site by year and method.

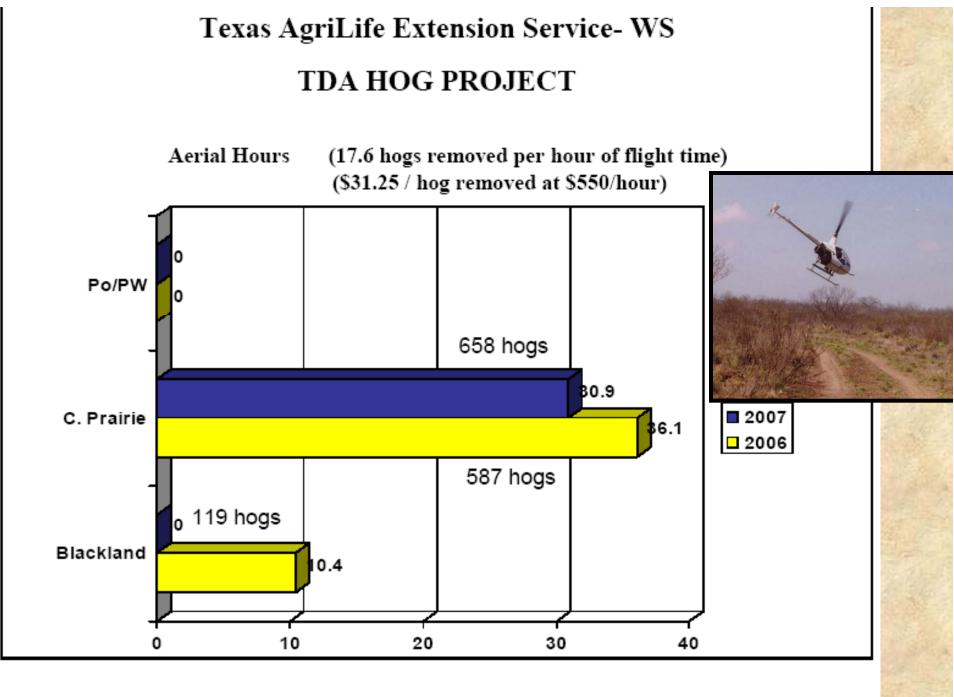


Figure 8. Hogs removed by aerial shooting by site.

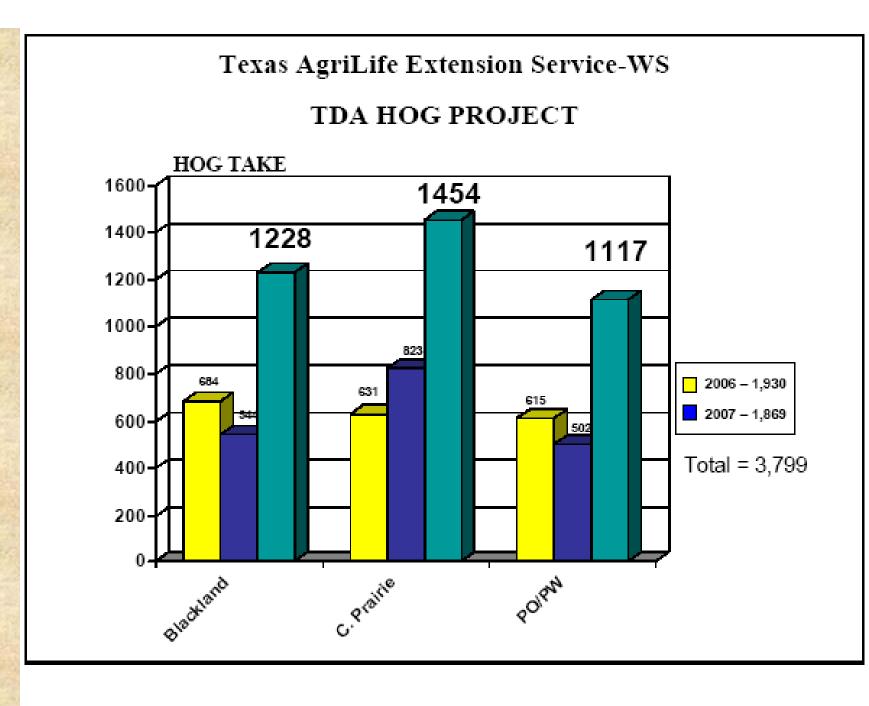
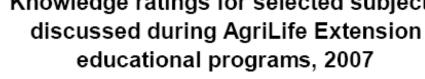
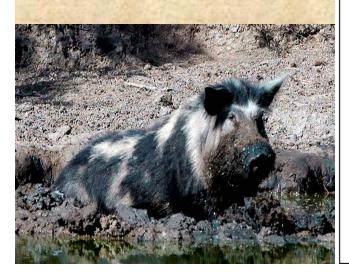


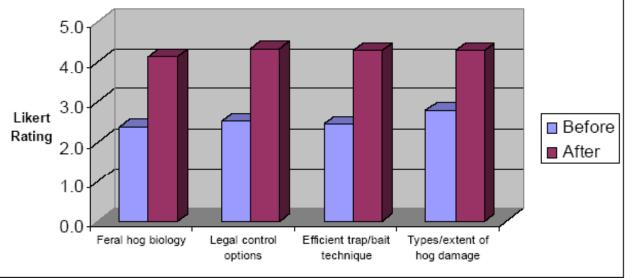
Figure 12. Number of hogs removed by site and year.

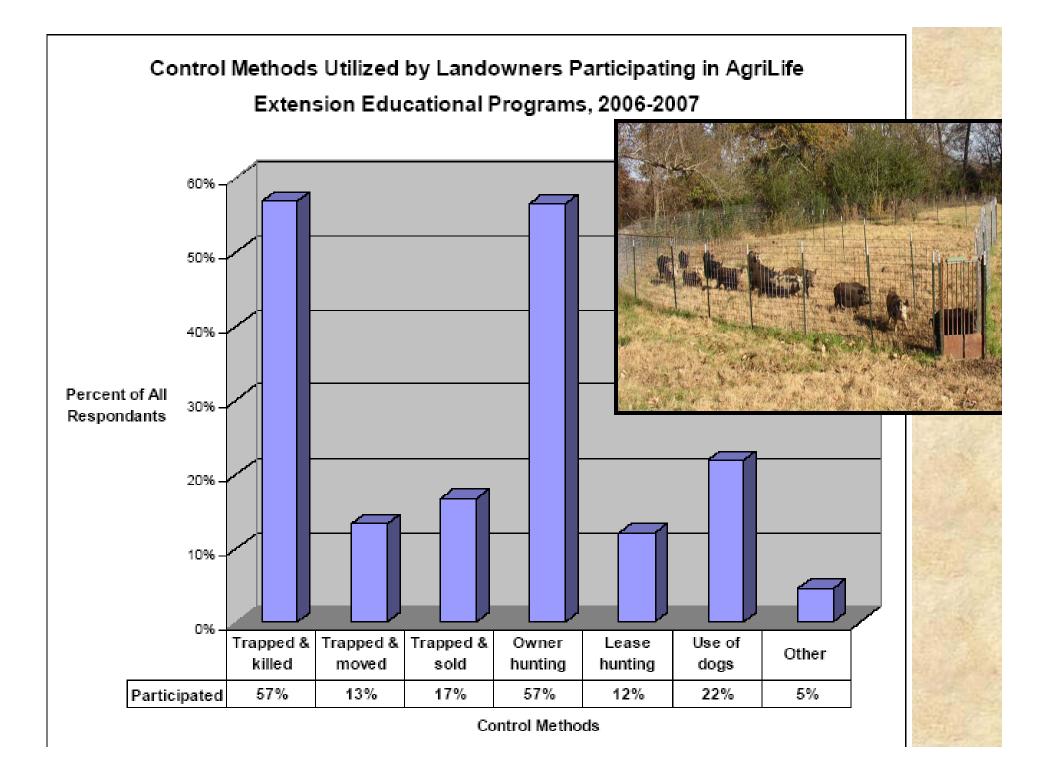
# **Indirect / Education Control**

- 66 Counties reaching
- 67 programs presented
- 5,197 people attended and completed the one page survey
- Web-education (31,374 unique visitors and 76,830 pages accessed)
   Knowledge ratings for selected subjects









### **Indirect / Education Control**

- New management practices adopted 3.2/ participant
- Education Economic Impact \$2,978,821
- Benefit:Cost Ratio = \$19.60 to \$1.00

