

It is just a matter of time before they get here, **so report 'em when you see 'em!**

Photos courtesy ODF&W 2010

Distribution of Feral Swine Over Time

Feral swine are quickly spreading across the United States due to natural population growth, illegal movement by sports hunters, and escapes from domestic swine operations. Experts estimate their numbers at over 5 million animals nationwide.



■ ■ ■ Feral Swine Identified
■ No Feral Swine



Wild (Feral) Pigs



are coming to destroy Polk County!!!

Common Name: Feral Swine

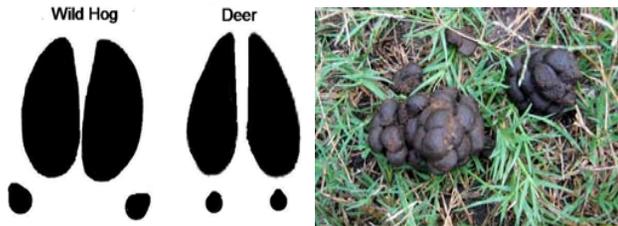
Other names: Feral pig, feral hog, wild boar, old world swine, razorback

Size: Range from 77-450 lbs.

Feral swine coloration can range from solid black to red, striped, grizzled or spotted.

Boars have four continually growing tusks which they use for defense and to establish a dominance hierarchy during breeding.

Feral swine have cloven feet and flat elongated snouts which they use to root in the soil for food.



They have a strong sense of smell and hearing but very poor eyesight.

Feral swine in Oregon are the result of unintentional escapes from domestic swine facilities and intentional releases.

If you see feral swine on public or private property, please call

**ODFW at (503) 947-6000 or
1-866-INVADER.**

In general, feral swine can adapt to almost any kind of habitat, but they tend to inhabit swamps, brush lands, riparian zones, forests and areas near agricultural fields.

Feral swine also scratch themselves on a variety of objects to remove dried mud or parasites from their skin. They have been known to rub on trees, rocks, fence posts and power poles. The rubs are usually from ground level up to about 3 feet high, usually with bits of hair or mud clinging to the rubbed object.

Feral swine dig and scrape in wet ground to form wallows which they lie in to escape from heat and insects.

Feral swine are omnivores. Their diet is comprised of acorns, forbs, grasses, fungus, leaves, berries, fruits, roots, tubers, corn and other agricultural crops, insects, crayfish, frogs, salamanders, snakes, mice, eggs of ground-nesting birds, small mammals, fawns, lambs, calves, kid goats and carrion. Feral swine feed most heavily at dawn and dusk.



Interesting fact:



Feral swine reproduce quickly; it would take a 70% harvest rate each year just to maintain the population at its current level. Hunting is often used as a management tool but studies have found that even with unlimited hunting, hunters are only able to remove up to 40% of a population each year.

Potential Impact:

Feral swine have been shown to:

- Restrict timber growth.
- Reduce and/or remove understory vegetation and destabilize soils, causing increased erosion and compaction while simultaneously decreasing stream quality.
- Rooting and grubbing activities the invasion of noxious weeds and other nonnative vegetation, reducing site diversity and distribution of native species.
- Feral swine compete with native wildlife and livestock for food and habitat, and they prey on young native wildlife and livestock.
- Feral swine can transmit disease to wildlife, livestock and humans.