Feral Pigs

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Feral Pigs

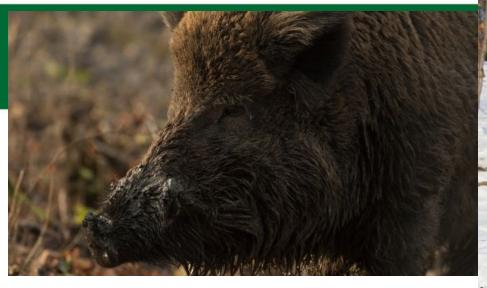
- Sus scrofa
 - Indigenous to north-eastern Europe and Africa
 - Brought by Spanish explorers as livestock in the 1500s
 - Population in the United States ~6,000,000
 - Canadian populations associated with diversification efforts in 1980s and 1990s
 - Meat and captive hunts
 - Establishment from accidental and deliberate releases in SK
 - Population estimates in Canada vary
 - Among the most significant invasive species in the world



Feral Pigs

- Wild boar and domestic pigs happily exchange genetic material to produce viable young
- Interbred animals now prevalent in Western Canada
- This mixing means that the terms 'feral pig' and 'invasive wild pig' have been adopted to described all pigs at large in Canada
- Much of the existing guidance and regs refers to 'Wild boar'
 - Consider these equivalent to feral pigs in most contexts













Saskatchewan





Go go hogzilla...



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So, what's the problem?

- Direct damage to landscapes associated with their wallowing, digging and rooting
- Broadly omnivorous and will feed on a wide range of plants, and vertebrate and invertebrate species
- Significant damage to crops, range and pasture, as well as predatory interactions with young livestock, contribute to effects on agricultural production
- Mechanical distribution of invasive plants, shifts in plant communities



Direct damage





Disease

Disease

- 2020 Saskatchewan
 - Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae (Multi-APP), Toxoplasma, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS) virus, Influenza A, transmissible gastroenteritis virus (TGEV), and porcine circovirus (PRCV)
- Pseudorabies, brucellosis, tuberculosis, and several other diseases of high importance to livestock and humans in parts of the North American range
- Feral pigs are attracted to sites of domestic pork production. This behaviour facilitates disease transmission



Disease

- African swine fever (ASF)
 - Kenya 1907
 - Usually fatal to pigs (hemorrhagic fever)
 - Direct or indirect contact with infected pigs, feces or body fluid
 - Arthropod vector- Ornithodoros spp.
 - Does not infect humans
 - The virus can survive for several months in fresh pork and processed pork products





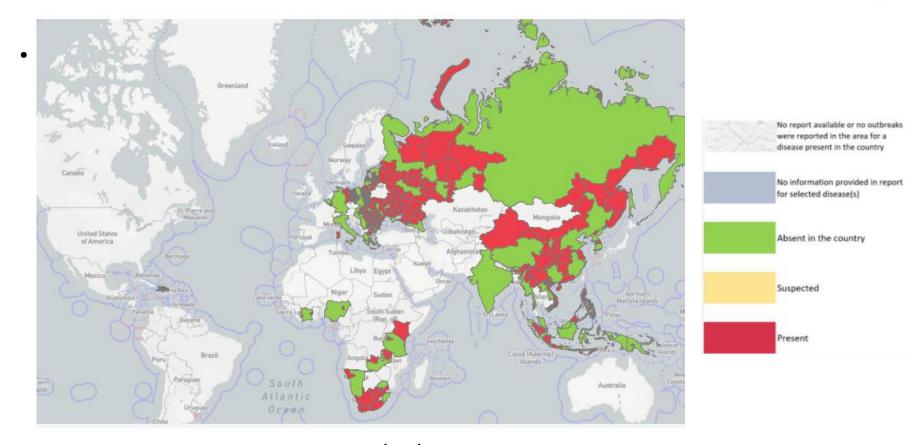




Disease

- African swine fever (ASF)
 - Biosecurity and culling only methods to contain
 - Now in 36 countries (including the Western Hemisphere)
 - 40% of China's sow herd culled 2019 (~200 million pigs)
 - ASF is a reportable disease under the Health of Animals Act
 - All suspected cases must be reported to the CFIA
 - Potentially serious trade issue



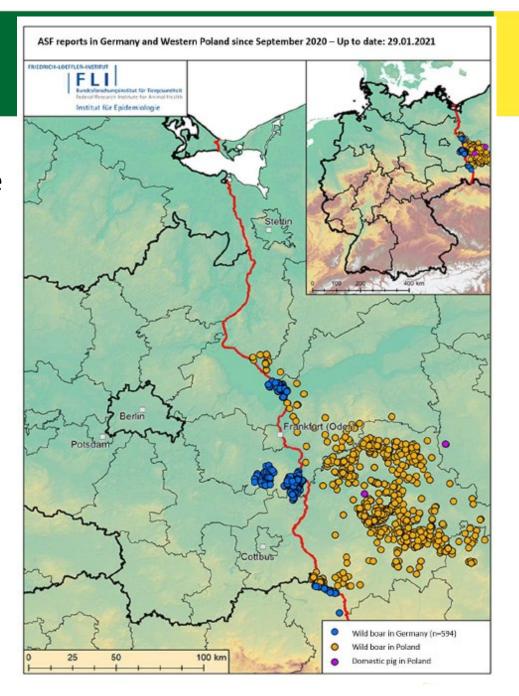


2020 – 25/11/2021

Figure: World Animal Health Information System of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE-WAHIS)



- Concern in central Europe
 - Boar are native
- January 2022
 - first case Piedmont, Italy





Saskatchewan

 September 2021, USDA APHIS detected in an outbreak in Haiti near the border with Dominican Republic following outbreaks this year in DR



DR/Haiti

USDA

- Working with the Haitian authorities to expand surveillance to better determine the scope of the problem
- APHIS created a "protection zone" around Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands to help keep the disease from spreading to those locations, mobilized additional staff to Puerto Rico to support the domestic swine monitoring response
- Working on a large-scale eradication program for feral swine in Puerto Rico Inspection of 100% of the baggage from commercial flights from the Dominican Republic



DR/Haiti

Columbia

- Validation of cargo flights from the Dominican Republic and Haiti
- For the international courier service, the number of products to be physically inspected will be increased by type of risk
- 100% of all cargo and passenger vessels from the Dominican Republic and Haiti will be inspected to ensure that no pork products are introduced
- At border crossings, the frequency of vehicle and pedestrian inspections will be increased
- Pork products will be subject to seizure and confiscation





Photo: trip advisor

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 Swim with the pigs in Antigua

SMAYORES

Haiti

Port-au-Prince

Santiago De Los Caballeros

Dominican

Republic





British

Virgin

Islands

San Juan

Puerto Rico



Current understanding of populations in SK

- Projection of large population increase
 - Need to know current extent of population
 - Inform management decisions, trade issues
- SCIC manages the feral wild boar control program in Saskatchewan
 - Trapping, culling, Judas-pigs, UAV
 - Removed >500 pigs in 5 yrs
 - 10 years: 25 crop insurance claims from wildlife damage listing wild boar as the primary contributor
 - \$100K
 - Suggests low numbers



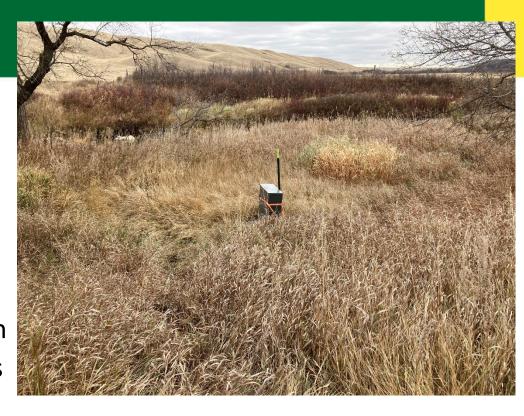
Provincial WG

- Ministry of Agriculture
 - CIB, Livestock
- SCIC
- Ministry of Environment
- Sask Pork
- Sask Wildlife Federation
- Sask Trapper's Association
- SARM

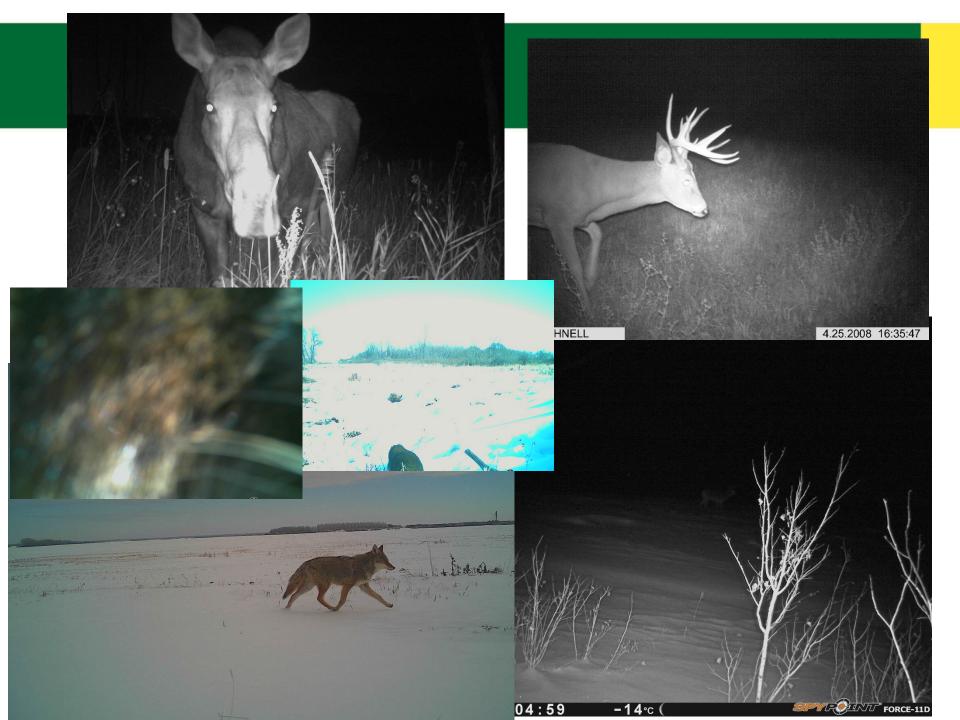


Monitoring

- Baited camera 'traps'
- Monitoring sites
 - Near commercial wild boar production
 - Near commercial domestic pig production
 - In areas with past reports of activity
 - Hog feeder with 100 lbs of corn
 - Return in a week, top-up feeder as needed, set
 6 cameras within ~100 m radius
- Network of camera collaborators



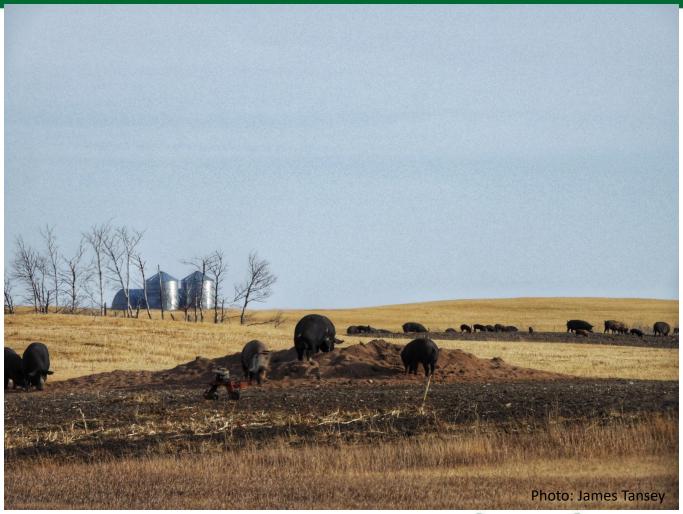




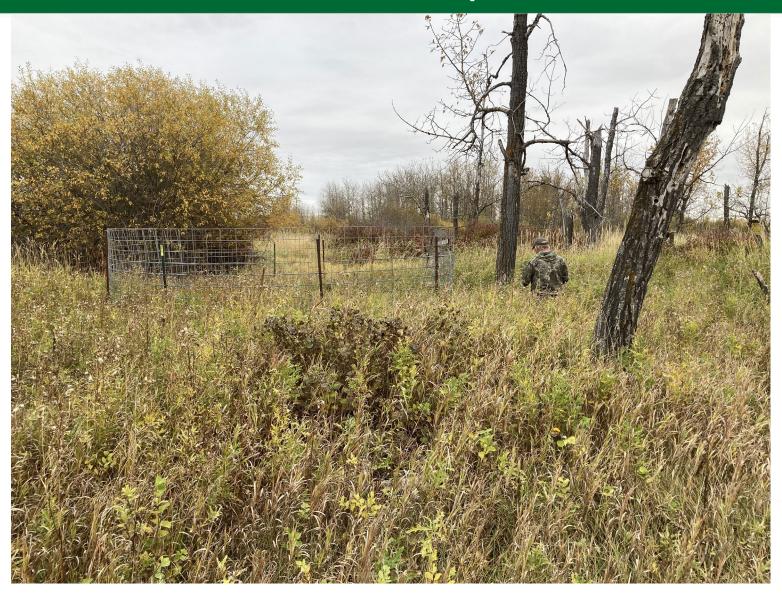




Escaped and uncontained pigs...

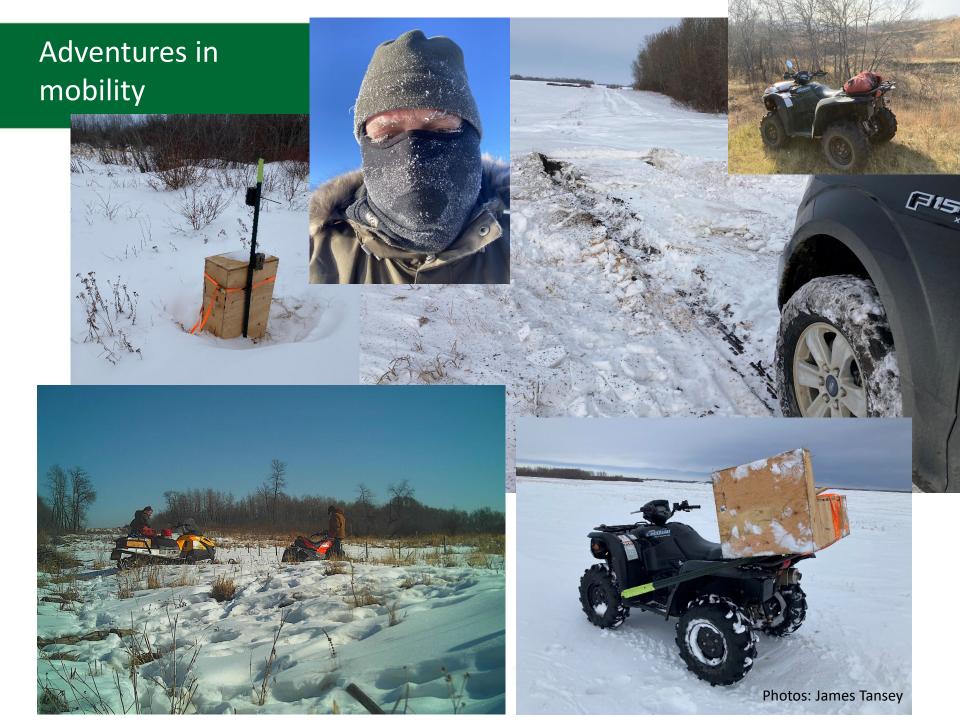


Corral Trap

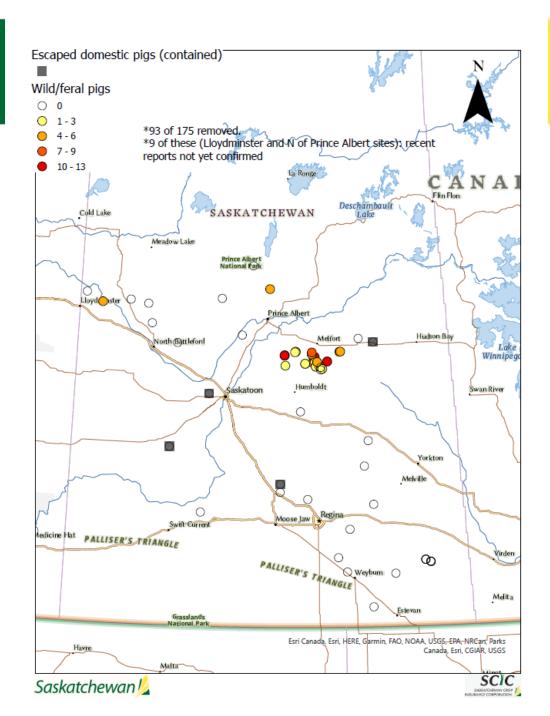


Corral Trap





Aug 2020 – Aug 2021



Ongoing

- Cam traps, analyze camera data
- Adjuster and WG investigation of reports
- Continued contributions to:
 - Provincial WG
 - Canadian Invasive Wild Pig Initiative
 http://www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/invasive_pigs.php
 - Canadian Invasive Wild Pig Strategy WG
 - Western Invasive Species Council Feral Swine Transboundary WG (concluding)
 - ASF WGs
- SCIC efforts
- MoE recording incidental pigs as part of other vert survey
- Further monitoring of sites with historical reports
- Social media mining for reports
- Extension efforts
- Monitoring in Prov, Nat Parks
- Regulatory changes, submissions underway



Hunting

- We're dissuading hunting
 - Hunting scatters sounders, makes control more difficult
 - Do not want a pig hunting industry in SK
 - Changes to the SK Hunters and Trappers Guide

Wild Boar

Wild boar is an invasive species in Saskatchewan. Current control efforts include the Feral Wild Boar Program where residents can report sightings for investigation and removal by calling 1-888-935-0000 or 1-833-PIGSPOT. Wild boar may be hunted by Saskatchewan residents without a licence but is not recommended as a control method. During a big game season, a person can hunt wild boar (without a valid big game licence) as long as they are not accompanying a licensed big game hunter. Hunters are reminded to always obtain permission on private lands before pursuing wild boar.

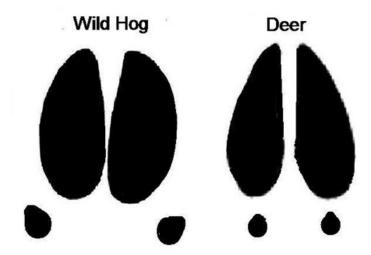
- Established outfitting industry and cultural importance in S USA
 - Means that eradication in southern USA highly unlikely
 - Recent report of illegal transport of pigs for hunting from TX to CO



















Pest Monitoring Programs

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