

SLELO PRISM Partners Share These Goals:

PREVENTION

Prevent the introduction of invasive species into the SLELO PRISM region.

EARLY DETECTION & RAPID RESPONSE

Detect new and recent invaders and rapidly respond to eliminate all individuals within a specific area.

COOPERATION

Share resources, expertise, personnel, equipment and information.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Collect, utilize, and share information regarding surveys, infestations, control methods, monitoring and research.

CONTROL

Control invasive species infestations by using best management practices, methods and techniques to include:

ERADICATION - Eliminate all individuals and the seed bank from an area.

CONTAINMENT - Reduce the spread of established infestations.

SUPPRESSION - Reduce the density but not necessarily the total infested area.

RESTORATION

Develop and implement effective restoration methods for areas that have been degraded by invasive species and where suppression or control has taken place.

EDUCATION / OUTREACH

Increase public awareness and understanding of invasive species issues through volunteer monitoring, citizen science and community outreach.



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FOR MORE INFORMATION or to REPORT A SIGHTING CONTACT:

St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario
Partnership for Regional Invasive
Species Management

SLELO PRISM

Main Office

(315) 387-3600 x7725

c/o The Nature Conservancy

St. Lawrence County CCE

315-379-9192

Jefferson County CCE

315-788-8450

Lewis County SWCD

315-376-6122

Oneida County CCE

315-736-3394

Oswego County SWCD

315-592-9663

Or Visit Us Online At

www.sleloinvasives.org

Cover Photo: Budimir Jevtic,
www.photodom.com/photo/1660854 Inside left
column photo of damage caused by feral swine:
Billy Higginbotham, Texas AgriLife Extension
Service, bugwood.org. Inside right column top
photo adult swine: The Nature Conservancy,
bugwood.org. Feral swine offspring photo:
Vladimir Dinets, University of Miami,
bugwood.org.



SLELO PRISM

St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management

What You Should Know About Feral Swine (*Sus scrofa*)



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*"Teaming up to stop the
spread of
invasive species"*

What are Feral Swine?

Feral swine (*Sus scrofa*), commonly called Eurasian wild boar, were once domestic pigs from Europe and Asia. Since they were brought to the United States some populations have become free-ranging feral swine. Although they may look like domestic pigs, feral swine are very aggressive and pose serious threats to humans and local ecosystems. They are vectors for disease and cause damage to valuable crops and property. Feral swine dig deep rooting furrows in search for food and can decimate acres of fields and gardens every night. In 2000, it was estimated that the total damage caused by feral swine in the United States was approximately \$800 million. Below is a photo of damage caused by feral swine.



Steps You Can Take to Stop the Spread of Feral Swine:

Feral Swine are on the New York State Prohibited and Regulated Animal Species List. You can stop their spread by not buying, selling or releasing them into the wild.

Control/Management:

It is no longer legal in NY to hunt, trap or possess any free-ranging feral swine. However, it is legal to own them within a completely enclosed facility to prevent the animals from escaping.

Enclosures:

Gardens and domestic hog pens should be enclosed with very heavy duty fencing. Monitoring of the enclosure is necessary as feral swine may burrow under it.

Shooting/Trapping:

Small populations of feral swine (1-2 swine) can be controlled by shooting; trapping is recommended for removing family groups. To capture free-ranging swine, specially designed corral traps with heavy metal fencing and mechanical doors are needed.

If you see, shoot, or trap feral swine please report it to your regional NYS DEC Wildlife office. It is important that natural resource managers know where the swine are. Visit <http://www.dec.ny.gov/about/50230.html> for more information.

Feral Swine Identification:

Appearance: Feral swine resemble domestic pigs with wide varieties of coloration. Some have spots, stripes, belting, or are solid brown. They may have tusks up to five inches in length. On average, adults range from 110-130 pounds, but can weigh up to 400 pounds.



Offspring: Offspring are born year-round in litters of 1-8 piglets. Gestation time is 115 days, allowing for multiple litters each year.

