



Urban Feral Hogs: Problems and Management Resources

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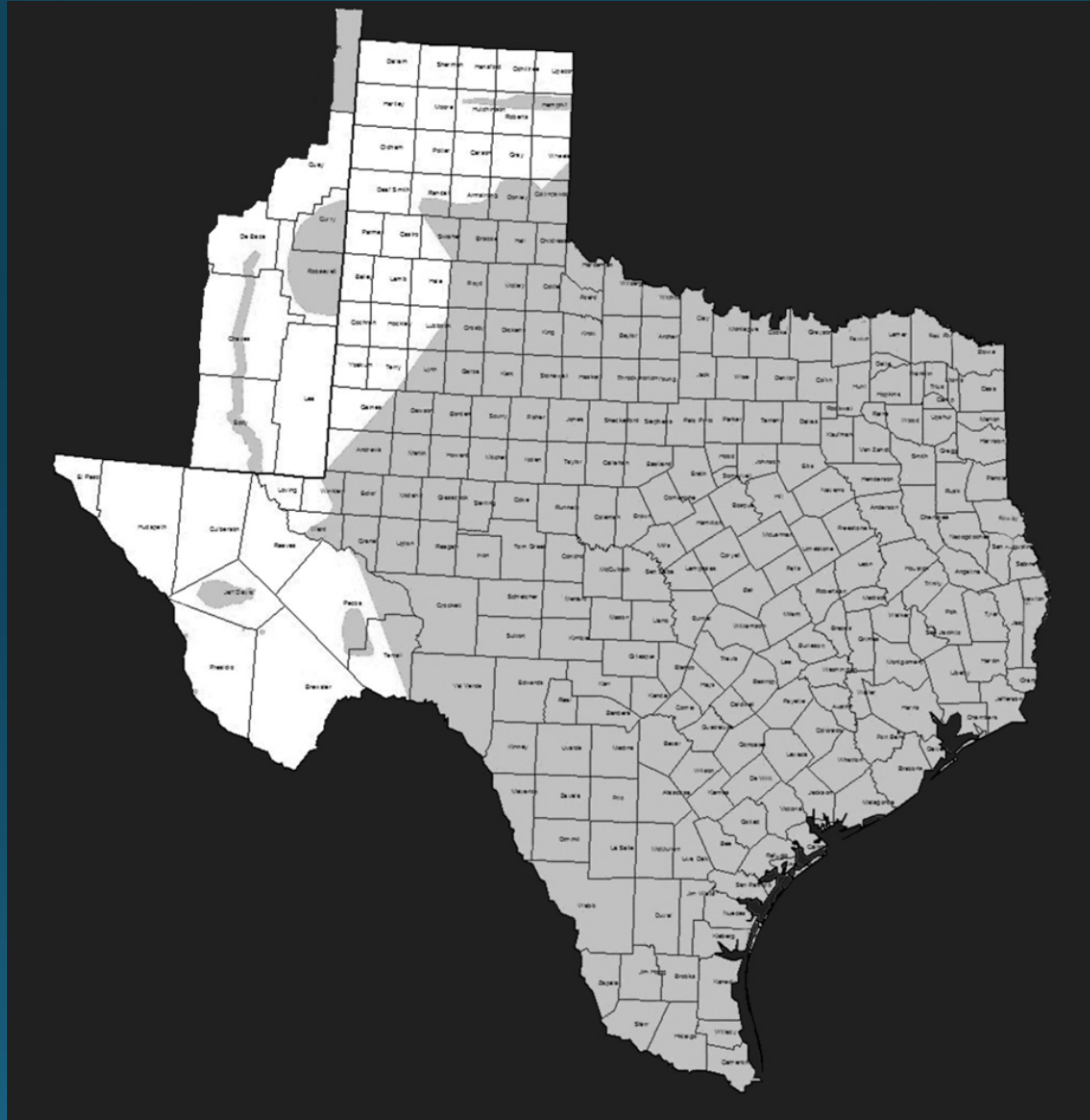


How did they get here?

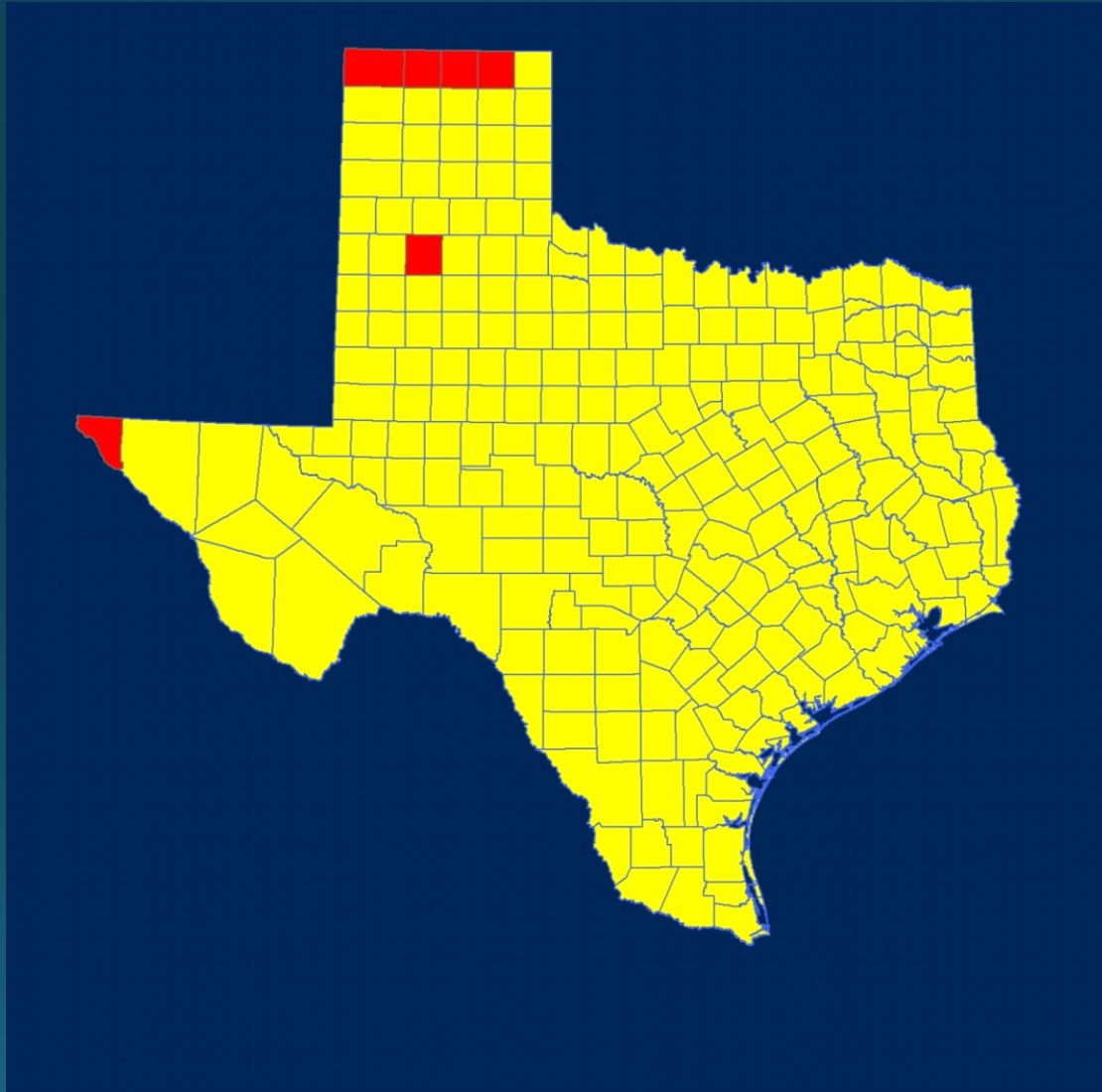
- **Domesticated pigs 1st introduced by early Spanish explorers**
- **Wild boars were introduced for hunting in 1930s**



Distribution: 2004



Distribution: 2010



Reasons for Spread:

- Reproduce quickly
- Low natural mortality rates
- Highly adaptable generalist



\$1.5 Billion in Damage Annually



Water Quality

Erosion

Increased Invasive Plants

Native Plants

Native Wildlife

Landscaping

Livestock

Crops

Natural Habitats

Public and Private Lands

Disease Vectors

- **Brucellosis**
- **Leptospirosis**
- **Salmonella**
- **Toxoplasmosis**
- **Sarcoptic Mange**
- ***E. coli***
- **Trichinosis**
- **Pseudorabies**
- **Tuberculosis**
- **Vesicular Stomatitis**
- **Swine Fever**
- **Hoof-and-Mouth Disease**



Population Control

- **70% population removal required to stop growth**
- **29% population removal currently in Texas**
- **Intense, strategic, adaptive, collaborative approach is necessary**



Hog Removal Regulations

- **Unprotected, non-game animals**
- **Any legal means or methods, year round, no bag limits**
- **Aerial Wildlife Management Permit**
- **Texas Animal Health Commission regulates transport of live feral hogs**

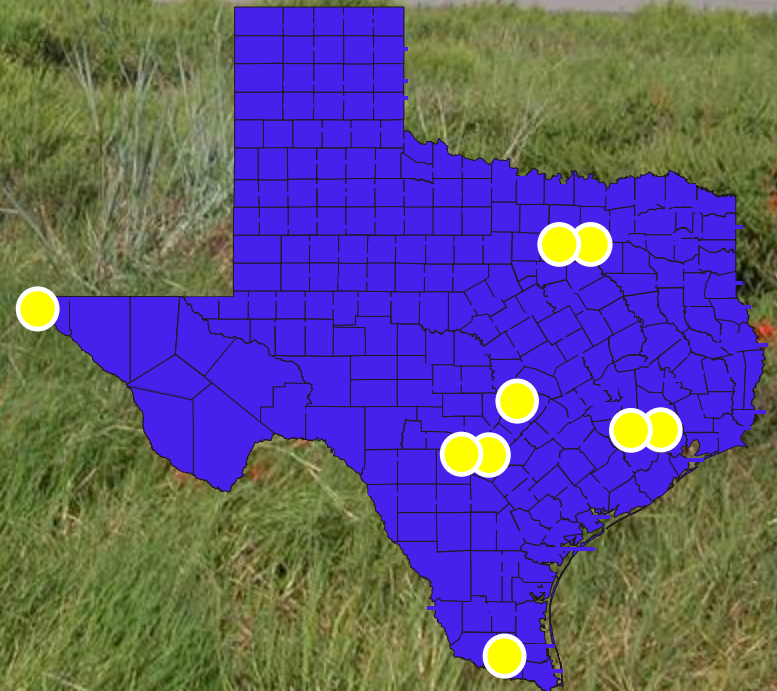
TPWD Urban Wildlife Biologist Program

Roles:

Outreach

Technical Guidance

Research



TPWD Assistance

- **Design a management strategy**
- **Provide credible, scientific basis for management actions**
- **Educate the public**
- **Facilitate community discussions**



Questions?

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