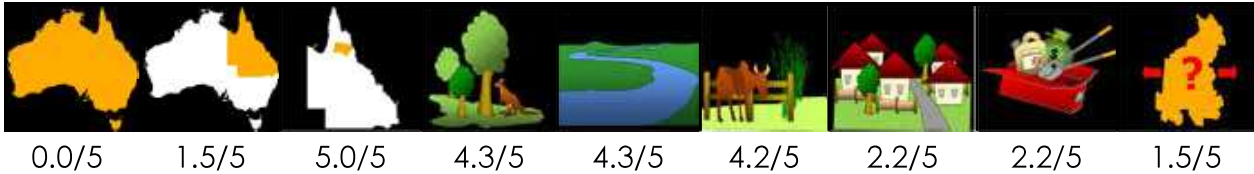


Feral pig (*Sus scrofa*)

National priority State priority Previous local Conservation Water resources Agriculture and industry Community and residential Feasibility of control Current extent

Priority



Details

Description: Feral pigs are usually black, buff or spotted black or white. They are generally nocturnal, omnivorous and can range from 5 to 50 square kilometres. Feral pigs breed throughout the year often producing two weaned litters per year.

Distribution: Common and widespread within the Cassowary Coast Region and the Wet Tropics although DNA testing indicates there are distinct populations.

Impacts: Feral pigs damage crops, stock, property and the natural environment. They transmit disease and could spread exotic diseases such as foot and mouth if this was introduced to the country. They have been identified as a likely vector of Panama TR4.

Key projects: CC RC and QPWS (ph 4048 3713)both provide trap loan services and can assist with co-ordinated baiting activities. Local agricultural producers can gain assistance through their industry support officers.

Background

Effective Feral Pig control needs to be coordinated across all land uses and utilise one or a variety of approved methods (shooting/trapping/baiting) in conjunction with neighbours. There is a practical guide available—"Trapping Feral Pigs on the Cassowary Coast " to assist landholders with developing the best approach for their situation.

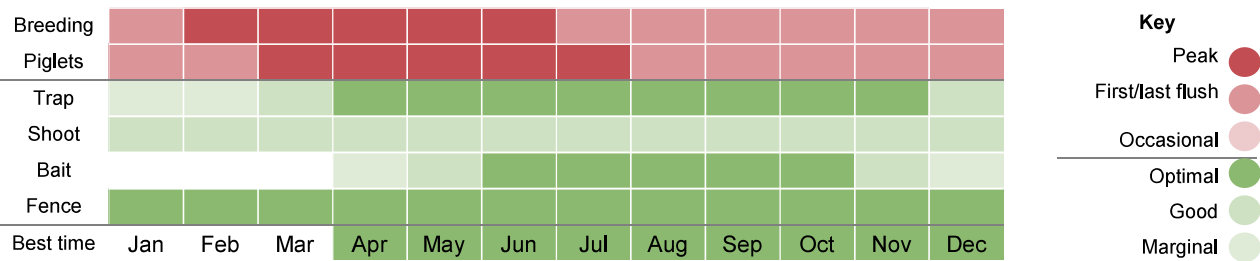
The main techniques suitable for feral pig control are not suitable for use in Urban/peri urban situations. In these areas exclusion fencing, trapping and undertaking baiting on the perimeters is the best approach.

All data for feral pig management (sightings/damage and control activities) can be entered in "Feral Scan" GIS platform which is monitored by council. This can help target control efforts to ensure effective reduction in numbers.

Hunting with dogs is not an endorsed control method and is limited in its effectiveness. Hunting is a recreational pastime and is unlikely to reduce damage caused by feral pigs. In QLD dogs can be used for flushing or locating pigs but cannot be used to bring them down (Animal Care and protection Act).

Feral pigs also have a negative effect on World Heritage listed natural areas, threatened species and ecosystems, CCRC reserves, urban and peri urban environments, essential infrastructure such as road shoulders, drainage systems, wetlands, farmland, private, rural and peri-urban land and other areas.

Control calendar



For more information on using this biosecurity action plan fact sheet, and further information on control tools, refer to the Cassowary Coast Local Area Biosecurity Plan available at cassowarycoast.qld.gov.au and customer service centres.



www.cassowarycoast.qld.gov.au
enquiries@cassowarycoast.qld.gov.au



PO Box 887, Innisfail, QLD, 4860
 Innisfail - 70 Rankine Street
 Tully - 38-40 Bryant Street
 Cardwell - 4 Balliol Street



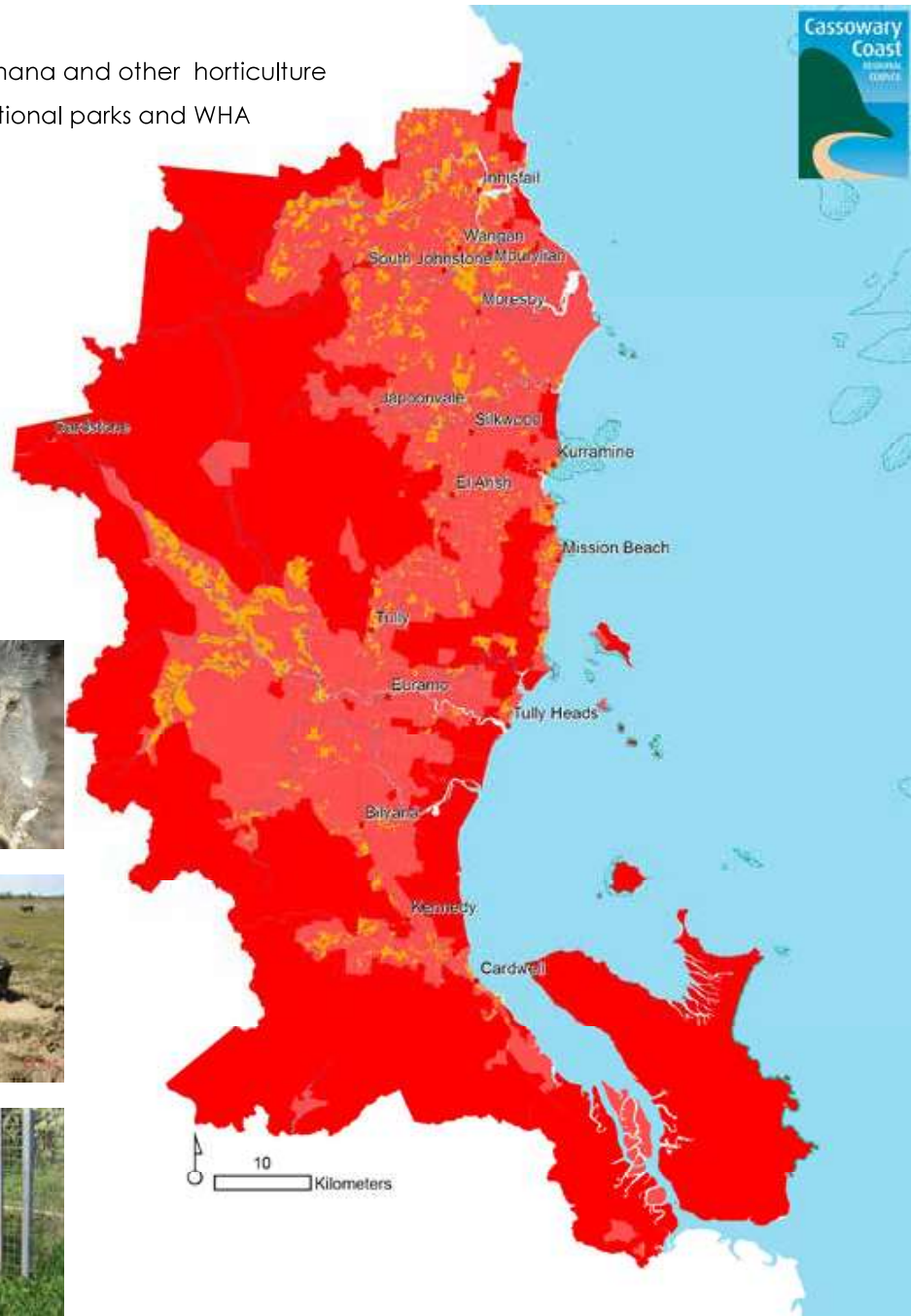
1300 763 903



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Feral pig (*Sus scrofa*)

- Banana and other horticulture
- National parks and WHA



Vertebrate

Omnivore

Biosecurity Act Restricted matter category

2 Must be reported

3 Do not distribute

4 Do not move

5 Do not keep

6 Do not feed

Control



What is my biosecurity obligation?

The feral pig is a restricted invasive animal under the Biosecurity Act 2014 and must not be distributed, fed given away, sold or released into the environment.

Undertake control activities for feral pigs on your property. Identify high value assets and protect them from impacts where possible. Smaller valuable assets like back yards and market gardens can be readily protected using exclusion fencing.

Ensure best practice biosecurity hygiene measures are in place to prevent spread of Panama TR4 and other biosecurity matter when controlling, trapping or hunting pigs. Comply with property access requirements. Participate in local and regional control programs.

In the asset protection zone