



FERAL SWINE IN GEORGIA

EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF FERAL SWINE

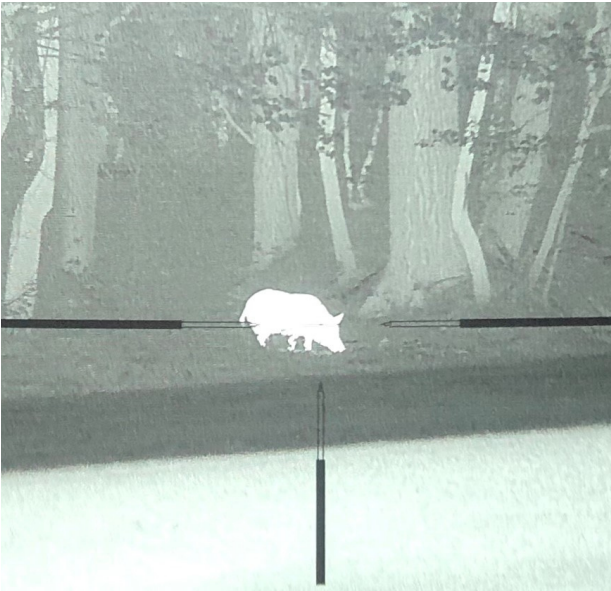
Scouting & Pre baiting

Scouting is key for determining sounder travel and wallowing patterns. Pre-baiting creates a central location for feral swine to gather once areas with abundant activity have been identified.

- Soured grain or dry corn may be used as a bait.
- Place the bait of choice in an area sufficient to allow feeding without crowding. Game cameras are useful to determine the number of feral swine affecting the area.
- Check the site daily. The trap area needs to be pre-baited for sufficient time prior to placement of the trap to allow the sounder to become accustomed to feeding in this area.
- Pre-baiting may take several days, up to two weeks, prior to trap establishment. Time is dictated by feral swine.
- Once feral swine are comfortable in the area, begin trap construction. Often, slowly constructing the trap leads to greater success.



It is important to recognize that complete eradication of feral swine is not practical and may be impossible. Management and reduction of current populations is a more obtainable goal and there are currently a variety of methods that can be used by landowners and wildlife managers to aid in reaching this goal. The most effective approach to feral swine control is the efficient application of whole-sounder removal using large corral traps as the first step in an integrated approach to local control.



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Corral Style Trapping

Corral style trapping focused on whole-sounder removal is the most effective method of reducing feral swine populations. Following scouting and pre-baiting, begin the process of constructing the trap. It can be advantageous to construct the trap over time to allow the feral swine to feel comfortable in their surroundings. A game camera may be useful to estimate the size of the sounder. Once fully constructed deploy the trap when the entire sounder is inside.

Shooting

Shooting may be effective temporarily in situations requiring immediate results, such as in hazing pigs away from areas like newly planted fields. This is a temporary measure and does not result in effective long-term control.

Aerial Control

Aerial operations are most often employed by federal wildlife control agencies. This method of control is often effective for remote areas with short vegetation where there is high visibility, fairly smooth topography, and mild weather conditions.



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