



HELP THE OFAH FIGHT THE SPREAD OF WILD PIGS

a destructive mix of feral domestic pigs and Eurasian wild boar. Follow these instructions to set up your trail cameras for wild pigs and report your findings.



PLACE CAMERAS where there is sign of wild pigs.

If that's not possible, choose locations being used by other animals (like deer trails) that are within wild pig habitat: wetlands, deciduous forests, the edges of crops (especially corn and soybeans), pastureland, forest-field edges and near water sources.

BAIT can significantly help attract wild pigs. Salt licks, especially blue cobalt blocks, can attract pigs and are easy to maintain. Corn works better, but straight corn can harm deer during the winter and should be mixed with whole oats at a ratio of 1:1. Sourcing corn by soaking in water with yeast and sugar in a closed container for at least three days makes it a better pig bait and less attractive to deer.

SET CAMERAS to capture 3-5 photos per trigger, with a delay between triggers that will prevent the memory from filling up to quickly. Check cameras as needed based on the memory capacity and battery life and adjust settings if necessary. Cameras should be moved to a new area after a maximum of five months in one location. Be prepared to move your camera if you find pig sign in another location.

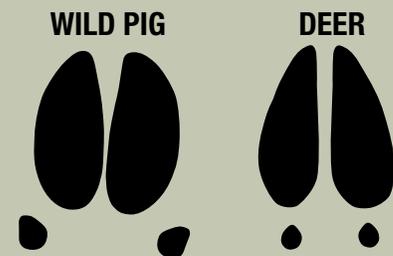
REPORT ALL SIGHTINGS OF PIGS (even if you're unsure) to the Invading Species Hotline at 1-800-563-7711 or info@invadingspecies.com. Include the date, location (address, GPS coordinates, etc.) and a photo. Make sure all young pigs are reported.

FOR MORE INFORMATION about wild pigs, and this project, visit www.ofah.org/wildpigs.

Consult relevant land use and wildlife regulations for your area before setting up a trail camera or putting out bait. Always exercise caution when working around wildlife.

WILD PIG SIGNS

WILD PIG TRACKS look like deer tracks but the front toes are more rounded and point slightly outward and the dew claws are wider than the front toes.



ROOTING is when wild pigs use their snout to dig up soil while feeding.



WALLOWS are pig-sized indents in the mud, often filled with water.



Photo Credit : U.S. Department of Agriculture- Wildlife Services



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Position the camera facing North whenever possible to prevent it being triggered by the sun. The distance from camera to target area will depend on the trigger range of each camera.

Put the bait as far from the camera as you can while still getting reliable triggers. This will help get clear pictures of groups of pigs.

Secure game camera with a lock or security box.

Young pigs, or piglets, are smaller than adults and may have spots or stripes on their backs.

Set camera approx. 1m up a tree or fence post.

Wild pigs eat mostly vegetation like crops, roots, tubers, and mast.

Cut any vegetation that may obstruct camera view or cause false triggers.