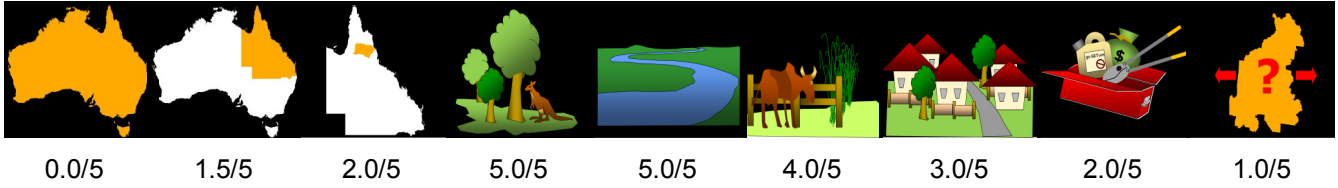


Feral Pig *Sus scrofa*

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 but can also be buff or spotted black and white. They are generally nocturnal and camp in thick cover during the day. In Far North Queensland the average home range is around 8km². Feral Pigs breed year round and often produce two weaned litters every 12 months.

Distribution Common and widespread in a variety of habitats on the southern Tablelands.

Impacts Feral Pigs damage crops, stock, property and the natural environment. They transmit diseases, including Panama disease, Japanese encephalitis, leptospirosis, brucellosis, melioidosis and foot-and-mouth disease.

Key projects Council works with landholders to address problems across neighbouring properties and tenures. Loan traps are available on request.

Background

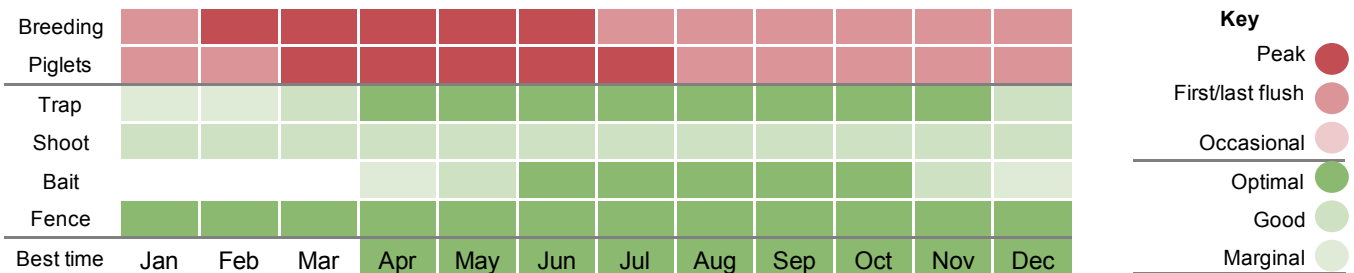
Feral Pigs can transport various weeds, diseases and pests and their foraging sites create ideal conditions for the establishment of weeds. The availability and quality of food and water are the main factors influencing Feral Pig distribution.

Feral Pigs in the tropics tend to have a significantly larger home range size in the dry season compared to the wet season. They are intelligent, opportunistic omnivores with a rapid breeding cycle that makes them difficult to control.

Feral Pigs numbers in Queensland are estimated at 3–6 million, with the majority in northern Queensland. Evidence suggests that at least 70% of the population needs to be removed or the mob will rapidly replenish to numbers that were present before the control program commenced.

Feral Pigs have a negative effect on world heritage-listed natural areas, protected land, threatened species and ecosystems, parklands, reserves, essential infrastructure, 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 [Tablelands Biosecurity Plan](#) available at trc.qld.gov.au and customer service centres.

1300 362 242 (24hr Customer Service)

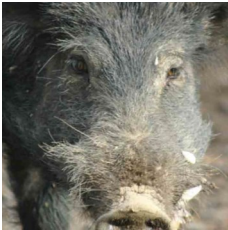
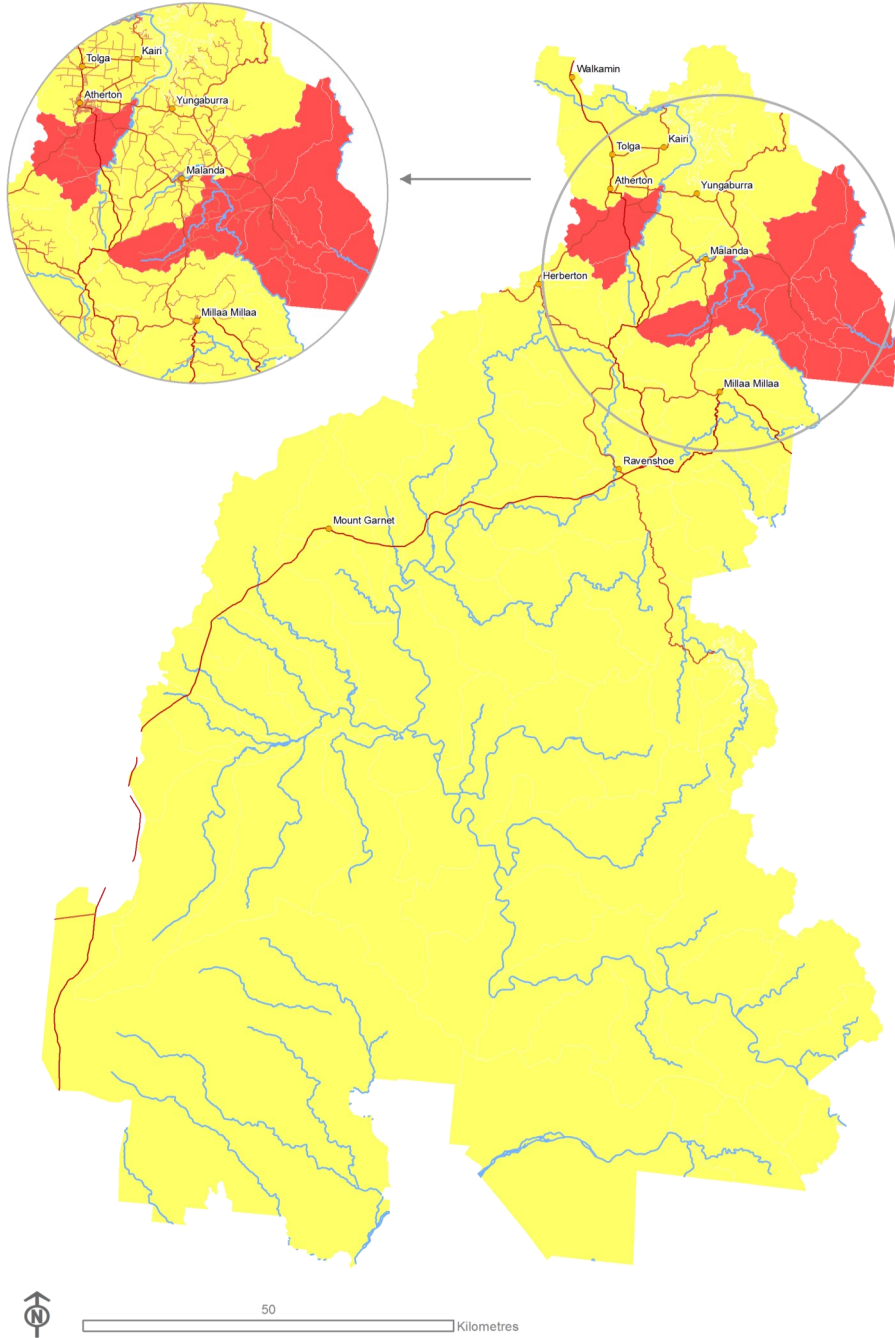
info@trc.qld.gov.au

www.trc.qld.gov.au

PO Box 573, Atherton QLD 4883

Tablelands Regional Council

Customer Service Centres in Atherton, Herberton, Malanda & Ravenshoe



Vertebrate

Omnivore

Biosecurity Act
Restricted matter
category

2
Must be reported

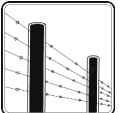
3
Do not distribute

4
Do not move

5
Do not keep

6
Do not feed

Control



What is my biosecurity obligation?

In the asset protection zone

Feral Pigs are a restricted invasive animal under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. They must not be moved, fed, given away, sold or released into the environment without a permit.

Feral Pigs can be managed through strategic baiting and trapping programs. A collaborative neighbour trapping program is the most successful technique to manage Feral Pig numbers over broad areas.

Small crops and house gardens can be protected by exclusion fencing, with mesh fencing being the most effective.