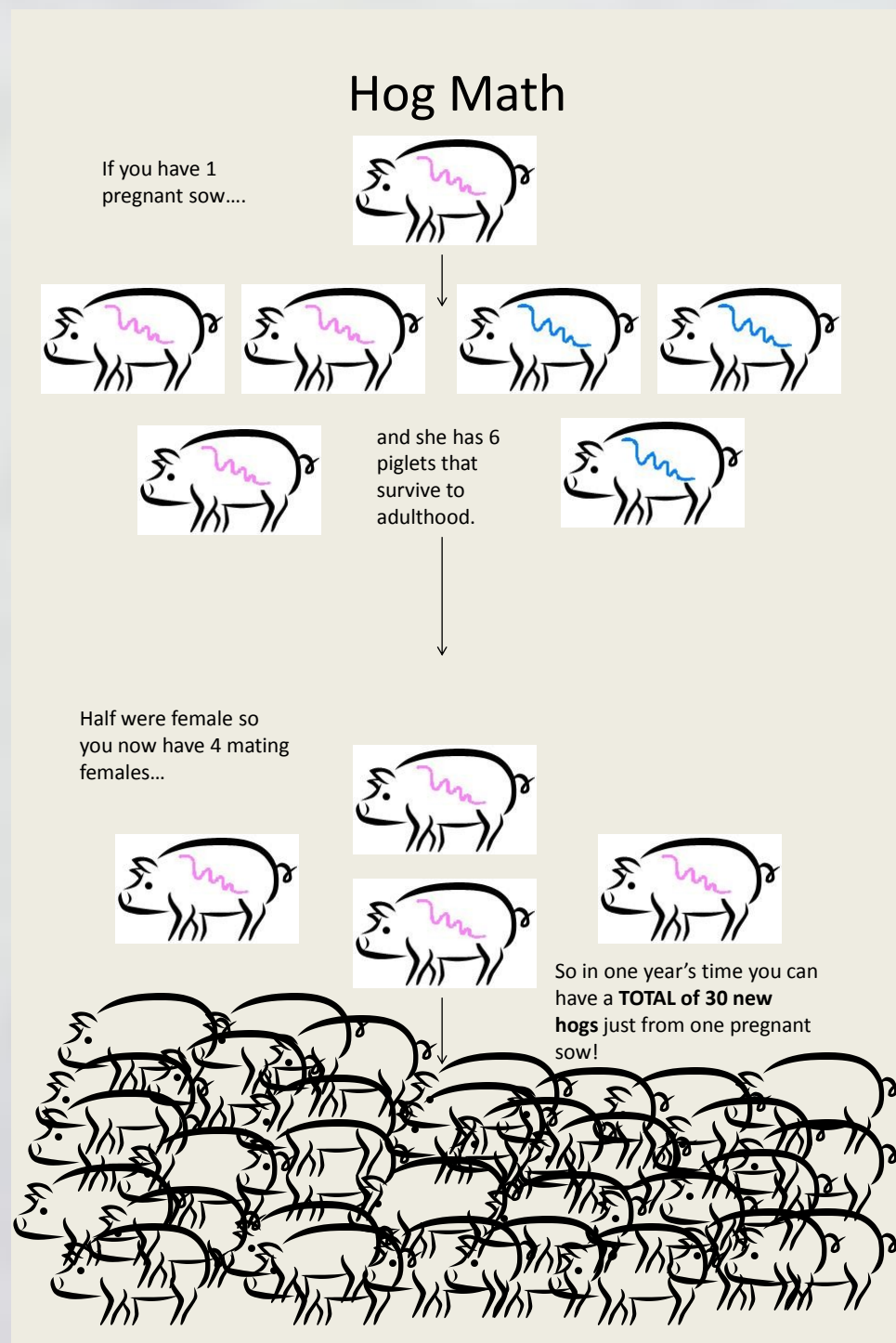


Wild Hog Disease Threat:

- **Cholera**
- **Pseudorabies**
- **Brucellosis**
- **Tuberculosis**
- **Salmonellosis**
- **Anthrax**
- **Ticks, Fleas, Lice**
- **Various Internal Parasites**

Root and Wallow



Hogs are very prolific breeders. They can produce two litters of 1-13 piglets per year.

Omnivorous and Opportunistic:

- **Grass, forb, woody plant stems, roots, tubers, leaves, fruit, and seeds (including a favorite, acorns)**
- **Worms, insects, amphibians, crustaceans, fish, small birds, reptiles and mammals.**

Frequently damaged areas include:

- **Wetlands**
- **Agricultural Crops**
- **Pastures**
- **Forest and Timberlands**
- **Yards**



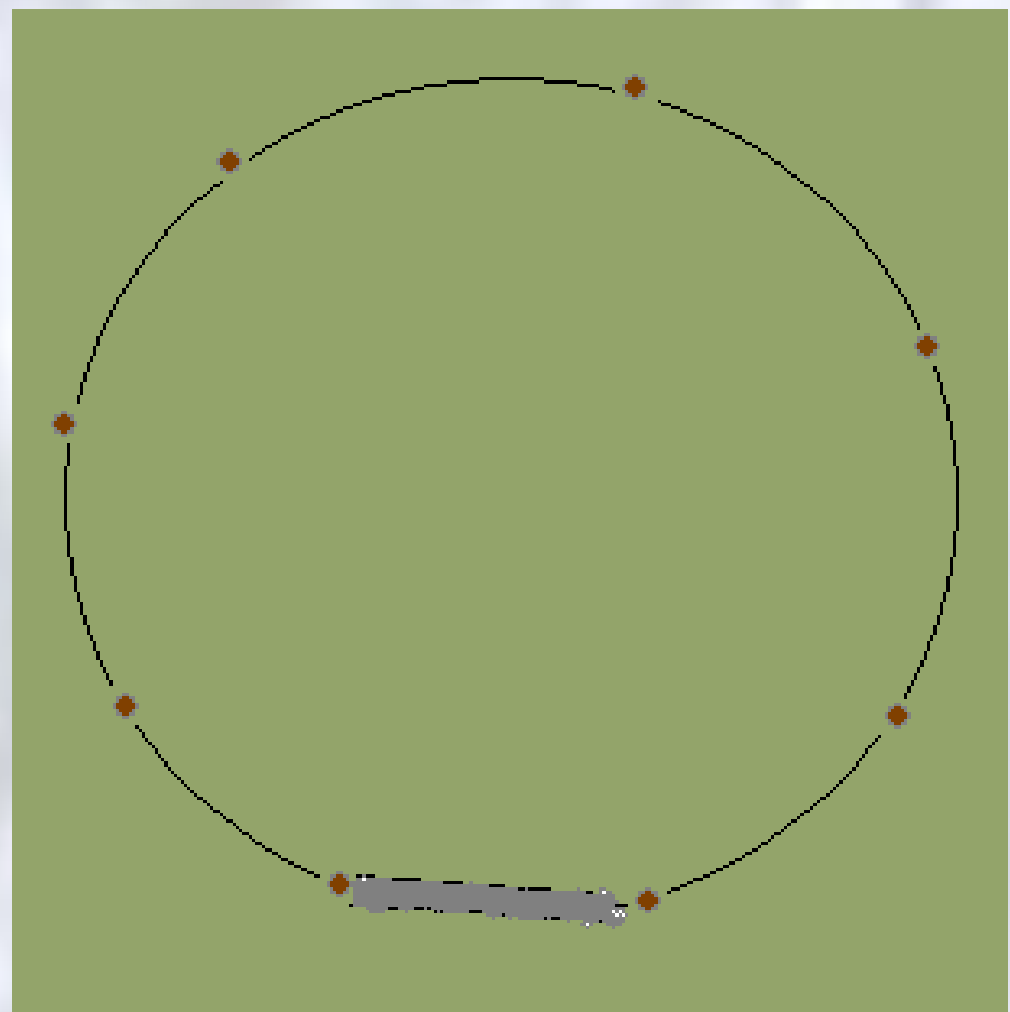
Damage to Wetlands

Rooting and wallowing by wild hogs lead to erosion, destruction of native vegetation, and decreased water quality.



Wild hogs often prey on nests of ground nesting wildlife such as sea turtles.

Adaptive Management is Key to Control!



Most effective method of control is using a corral trap to catch the entire sounder at once.



Still hunting can be employed to remove one or two hogs at a time. Night hunting hogs is legal in the state of Florida.



Hunting with dogs can be helpful in taking boars or sows that will not go into a trap.



Box traps can catch smaller hogs when just one or two are causing problems.