

Identification: Brown/Black in color, wiry hair, erect ears, long snout, tusks may be visible



Sign: Rototiller-like rooting, muddy wallows, tracks similar to deer but more rounded and splayed

FERAL SWIND

- Feral Swine damage pasture, lawns and consume and trample crops
- Feral Swine devastate natural habitat and will outcompete native wildlife for food
- Feral Swine may prey upon amphibians, reptiles, deer fawns, wild turkeys, grouse, and other ground nesting birds and their eggs
- Feral Swine can transmit as many as 30 different pathogens and 37 parasites many of which pose threats to humans, livestock, wildlife, and pets
- Feral Swine wallowing can contaminate water sources with parasites and bacteria such as giardia, salmonella, and pathogenic E. coli that may be transmitted to humans and animals

REPORT all sightings and activity to the USDA, APHIS, Wildlife Services at: (603)-223-6832