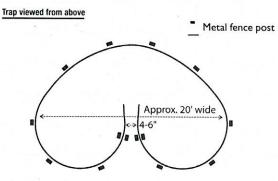
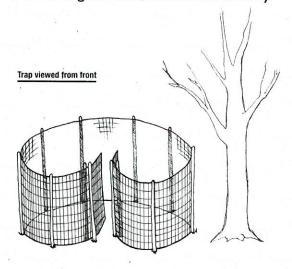
Corral trap



Fence is 6-foot, welded wire with 4 x 4 inch mesh (or 2 x 4 inch mesh). Use five sections that are 12 to 15 feet long. Attach to posts with wire and clamps with about 10 inches of overlap between sections. Leave a 4- to 6-inch gap between panel ends at the entrance. After the hogs pass through, the ends will mesh together, trapping the hogs inside. This pen will hold 6 to 10 hogs and should be checked daily.



Resources

For more information on wild hogs, visit www.agfc.com and the websites below.

Managing Wild Pigs: A Technical Guide

www.berrymaninstitute.org/pdf/managing-feral-pigs.pdf

How to build a corral trap video www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tnm6GZAeVy 0&feature=related

Corral trap video www.youtube.com/watch?v=Px8fdxzq8bE



Arkansas Game and Fish Commission

2 Natural Resources Drive Little Rock, AR 72205 501-223-6300 www.agfc.com



Wild Hogs

Frequently Asked Questions



What is a wild hog?

Any member of the pig family, including Russian or European wild boar, that is roaming freely is considered a wild hog.

What part of the state has the most hogs?

All counties in Arkansas have some wild hogs, but south Arkansas has the most. Hogs prefer low-lying swampy areas.

Do I need a hunting license to hunt hogs?

No hunting license is required to hunt hogs on private land. On public land, hunters must hunt during an open season and have a license valid for that season.

What weapons are legal?

There are no weapons restrictions on private land. On public land, the weapon used must be legal for the season open at that time.

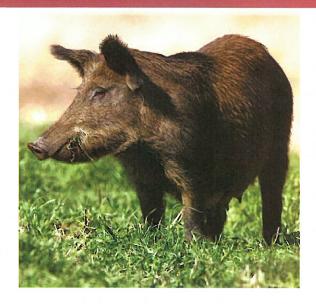
When can I hunt hogs?

On private land, hogs may be killed or trapped year-round, day or night. On public land, hunting is allowed only during an open season and only during the day.

How many hogs can I kill?

There is no bag limit on wild hogs.

Rules and regulations for hunting wild hogs in Arkansas are subject to change. Please consult a current AGFC Hunting Guidebook or your local AGFC office for the most up-to-date information.



Can I use spotlights to hunt wild hogs on private land?

Yes, but it's a good idea to contact your local wildlife officer before the hunt to avoid confusion with poaching.

Can I bait hogs?

Baiting is legal on private land only.

What type of bait works best?

Corn works well, but anything with a strong odor is recommended.

Can I use dogs to hunt hogs?

Dogs are allowed to hunt wild hogs on private land only.

How can I prevent wild hogs from coming on my property?

Fencing hogs out can work, but the best method is talking to other landowners and preventing the release of hogs in your area.

How can I remove wild hogs from my property?

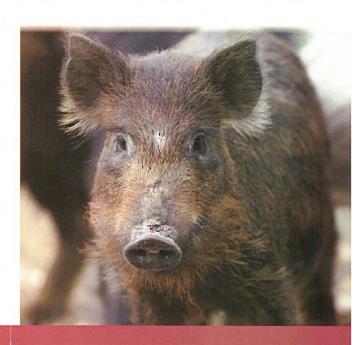
Hunting and shooting hogs on sight isn't effective enough to eradicate them on its own. Trapping hogs is much more effective.

What is the best type of trap?

Corral traps at least 20 feet in diameter with a one-way door are best. See the diagram on the next page for an inexpensive option.

Are wild hogs good to eat?

Hogs are quite good, but can carry diseases that affect humans and livestock. Wear protective gloves and eyewear when handling and dressing hogs. Cook the meat thoroughly before eating.





Biology

Feral hogs are not native to North America. They can have up to two litters per year or three litters in 14 months. Each litter can have up to eight piglets. They have very few natural predators in Arkansas. Because of this, 70 percent of a population must be destroyed annually just to keep numbers stable.

Control

Hunting has no recognizable effect on reducing populations. They simply reproduce faster than hunters can keep up with. In fact, hunting can have a negative effect on hog control. The most effective means to reduce hog numbers is to trap them in large numbers using corral-type traps. Shooting one or two hogs from a group will cause the rest of the sounder to relocate, wasting any effort land managers have made in baiting trap sites.

Hauling Hogs Illegal

Act 1104 of the Arkansas General Assembly prohibits the possession, sale and transport of live feral hogs. Felony penalties apply to this act. www.arkleg.state.ar.us/assembly/2013/2013R/Acts/Act1104.pdf

Resources

For a video produced by Mississippi State University about the feral hog pandemic, visit: www.youtube.com/MSSTATEwfaTV

For more information on feral hogs, visit: The Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study www.uga.edu/scwds

USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service www.aphis.usda.gov

Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health www.invasive.org



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ARKANSAS GAME AND FISH COMMISSION



An Epidemic and Arkansas's Worst Invasive Pest





Background

Feral hogs are any free-roaming hog on public or private land. They are not native to North America and are highly invasive. Because they are escaped livestock, they are not considered wildlife or a game species. They are a nuisance that can destroy wildlife habitat, eat the eggs and young of groundnesting birds and outcompete deer and other native wildlife for acorns and other food.

Threats

Feral hogs are highly mobile vermin and are reservoirs for disease. They can carry more than 45 viruses, bacteria and parasites that can be transmitted to humans or livestock, some of which include tularemia (rabbit fever), brucellosis and psedorabies, a swine herpes virus.

Impacts

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, feral hog damages total \$1.5 billion annually. More than \$300 million in damages impact row crops, pasture land and other agriculture. It's estimated that feral hogs cause more than \$18.5 million in damage in Arkansas each year. The Arkansas Game and Fish Commission spends roughly \$250,000 annually to control feral hogs. That's money that could be used to benefit other wildlife.

Billy Higginbotham, Bugwood.org



Plague on Wildlife

Feral hog presence reduces wildlife presence. They are in direct competition for food, and their rooting and wallowing damages habitat. They consume the eggs of turkeys, quail and other ground-nesting birds and will eat deer fawns, turkey poults and other young game animals.

Environmental Scourge

Hogs also damage water quality and create unsanitary conditions, which can impact people. Their rooting increases sediment loads in water, and they can infect drinking and recreational water sources with E. coli and other harmful bacteria or disease.

