

# Examining the Effects of Hunting and Trapping on Wild Pig (*Sus scrofa*) Reproduction

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Image by Kerry Snelson

## Background

- Introduced into Canada as livestock in the 1980's<sup>1</sup>
- Escape and release led to spread across the Canadian prairies<sup>1</sup>
- Wild pigs threaten the agricultural and livestock industries, the natural environment, and public health<sup>1,2,3</sup>

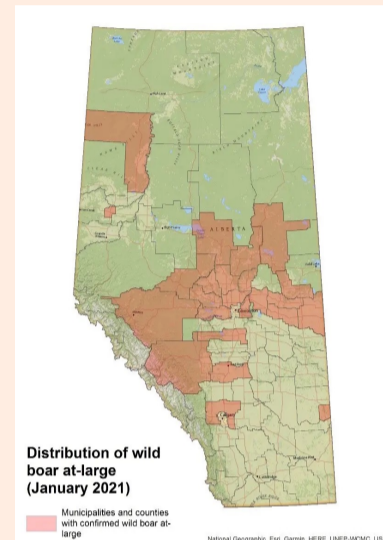


Figure 1. Distribution of wild boar at-large across the province of Alberta, 2021. Image from the Alberta Invasive Species Council.

## Management

- Coordinated whole sounder trapping in Alberta<sup>4</sup>
- Hunting is discouraged, but remains common
  - Hunting triggers learned avoidance behaviours<sup>5</sup>
- Hunting may cause changes in reproduction
  - Increase in reproductive hormones<sup>6</sup>
  - Increase in frequency of reproduction<sup>7</sup>
  - Earlier first reproduction<sup>8</sup>
  - Increased population growth<sup>7,8</sup>



Figure 2. Wild pig sounder. Image from Alberta Invasive Species Council.

## Objective

To document patterns in reproductive output (litter size) across three different management categories using camera trapping.

## Rationale

Adequate control of the wild pigs requires a more in depth understanding of how human intervention affects the ecology and behaviour of populations.

## Study Area

- Based on information by Alberta Agriculture and Alberta Pork
- Four sites chosen represent three different management categories
  - 1) **Trapping**
  - 2) **Hunting**
  - 3) **Non-intervention**
- Sites include broadleaf, conifer, mixed woodland, wetlands, and agricultural lands

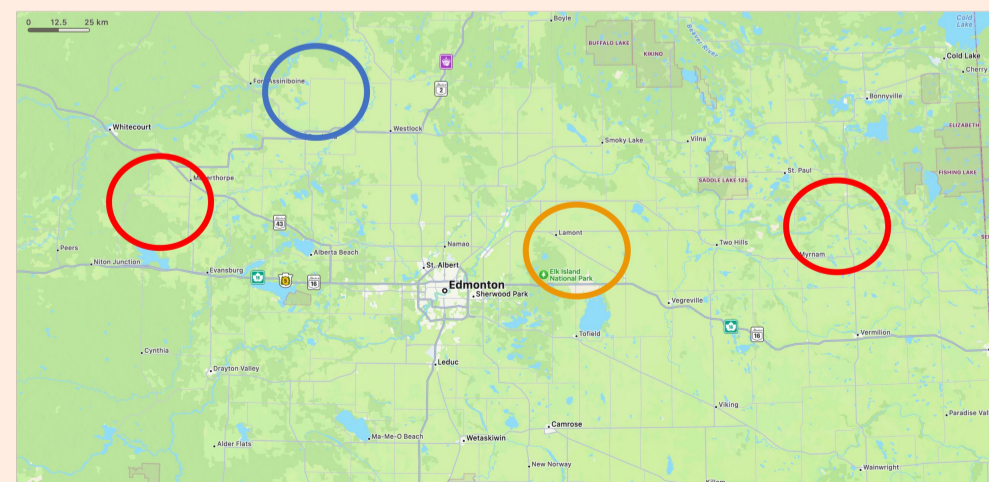


Figure 3. Map of chosen and proposed study sites for the hunting (blue), trapping (red), and non-intervention (yellow) categories.

## Study Design

- 7 clusters at each site, spaced randomly >10km apart
- Each cluster composed of 2 by 3 cells (1.8km<sup>2</sup>)
- Un-baited cameras placed in centroid of the cell
- Cameras mounted 100 cm from the ground
- Unobstructed view 3m wide by 10m long
- Images will be analyzed in WildTrax to count litter size



Figure 5. Example of a camera mounted onto a tree at Study Site B.

## Acknowledgements

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## References

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