

FULL ACCOUNT FOR: Sus scrofa







**System:** Terrestrial

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Suidae

Common name

pig (English), Wildschwein (German), razorback (English), te poaka (Maori), kuhukuhu (Maori), poretere (Maori), petapeta (Maori), kune-kune (Maori, New Zealand)

**Synonym** 

Similar species

**Summary** 

Sus scrofa (feral pigs) are escaped or released domestic animals which have been introduced to many parts of the world. They damage crops, stock and property, and transmit many diseases such as Leptospirosis and Foot and Mouth disease. Rooting pigs dig up large areas of native vegetation and spread weeds, disrupting ecological processes such as succession and species composition. Sus scrofa are omnivorous and their diet can include juvenile land tortoises, sea turtles, sea birds, endemic reptiles and macroinvertebrates. Management of Sus scrofa is complicated by the fact that complete eradication is often not acceptable to communities that value feral pigs for hunting and food.



view this species on IUCN Red List



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### **Species Description**

Pigs are large omnivorous mammals with powerful bodies and coarse hairy coats. Their thick necks, wedge-shaped heads and mobile snouts are used in feeding to uproot the ground and find prey or plant material. Feral pigs are easily distinguished from domestic pigs via a smaller leaner and more muscular stature, shorter hind quarters, longer snouts and tusks. Older boars usually develop a thick keratinous shield over their shoulders, which provides some protection during fights with other boars. Feral pig hair is longer and coarser than a domestic pigs and sometimes forms in a tuft along their back (hence, the name razorback). The tails of feral pigs are not curly as in domestic pigs, they are instead long and straight with a bushy tip. Ecological characteristics of feral pig activity, group size and home range size should be considered in any management strategy aimed to control pig numbers or reduce their negative impact. Feral pig activity varies between different habitats and climates. High activity has been reported to occur in early morning and late afternoon in tropical climates (Diong 1982). However, in India pigs have been reported to feed nocturnally to raid croplands (Sekhar 1998, in Wolf and Conover 2003). On Santa Cruz Island (California) the milder weather of fall and late winter causes pigs to be more active in the morning and evening, while the short cool and often rainy days of winter causes midday activity. Pigs on the island were active at night mostly when conditions were warm and dry (Van Vuren 1984, in Wolf and Conover 2003).

In terms of group structure, in North-western Australia mob sizes are generally about 12 or less, although occasionally mobs of 30 pigs are seen. Adult boars are mostly solitary.. In South Carolina the average home range of boars is 226 hectares, while the average for sows is 181 hectares (Wood and Brenneman 1980, in Wolf and Conover 2003). Whereas in Australia average home range can vary from 140 hectares for a boar in Namagdi National park, Australian capital territory (McIlroy and Saillard 1989), to 430 hectares for a boar in Western New South Wale (Giles 1980).

Feral pigs are polyoestrous, adult sows have a 21 day oestrous cycle and a gestation period of 112-114 days (Choquenot et al.1996). Estimated litter size is 4.5-6.3 viable young per sow (Twigg *et al.* 2005, Choquenot *et al.* 1996) but in good conditions 10 piglets can be born to one sow.

#### Lifecycle Stages

Pigs are normally social animals but adult boars over 18 months old are invariably solitary (McIlroy 1990).

#### Uses

Captain Cook used the pig in trading with the natives as early as 1777. \"A small pig of 10 or 12 pounds\" was traded for a spike but a \"hog\" was exchanged for a hatchet (Cook 1784, in Diong 1982).\r\n In central Europe the false spruce webworm (*Cephalcia abietis*) causes defoliation of Norway spruce trees; high densities of boars are able to cause high mortality to insect larvae by up to 70%, however they also cause damage to tree roots making the perceived benefit negligible (Fuhrer and Fischer 1991, in Wolf and Conover 2003).\r\n

In many highland areas of New Guinea pigs are deliberately placed into gardens at the end of a harvest sequence and prior to gardening to remove remaining sweet potato tubers and to assist in turning and aerating the soil before replanting (Westermann 1968, Paglau 1982, Wood and Humphreys 1982, Tucker 1986, Kohun in hide 2003).



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### **Habitat Description**

The feral pig adapts to a variety of environments from Mediterranean oak woodland forests to the semi-arid rangelands of Eastern Australia, from the flood plains, billabongs and grassland savannas of tropical Northwestern Australia to the gray beech forests of the Smoky Mountains in America and from the wetland and lowland evergreen monsoon forests of Australia to the fresh water marshes and brackish water marshes of South Carolina (Wood and Brenneman 1980, in Wolf and Conover 2003). Wild pigs are rarely found over 1650m (Bulmer and Bulmer 1964, in hide 2003), but are known to be found at altitudes as high as 3000m in New Guinea (Flannery 1995, in Hide 2003).\r\n

Home ranges of pigs are smaller during the dry season than during the wet season. During the dry season on Santa Catalina pigs preferred cool moist canyon bottoms due to a physiological need for free water. Dense vegetation was more actively sought after than open areas such as grasslands (Baber and Coblentz 1986, in Wolf and Conover 2003). \r\n

The presence of crops in the near area (for example palm dates or oat hay cultivations) provide a food supplement and may greatly increase feral pig density; the close location of cereal crops in one study increased the density of feral pigs almost four-fold (Caley 1993, in Wolf and Conover 2003). Similarly the presence of adjacent palm cultivations in Malaysia was found to increase pigs density by 10 to 100 times (Ickes Paciorek and Thomas 2005). \r\n

High densities of pigs may also be attributed to water availability. The recent expansion in feral pig distribution in Australia has been attributed to the increase in suitable habitats, in particular, an increase in water availability from farm dams and developing forest industries (Spencer and Hampton 2005).

### Reproduction

Feral pigs are polyoestrus: adult females have a 21-day oestrus cycle and a gestation period of about 112-114 days. In New Zealand they probably breed throughout the year, though mainly in spring and summer (Wodzicki 1950; J. McIlroy unpublished). Their litter size is usually between 6 and 10 piglets, but usually only half this number survives. They reach breeding age at between 10 and 12 months (Wodzicki 1950). In one study females were found to have about 5 young every 0.86 years with some females having two litters per year. In this study fertility continued to increase with age until it peaked at two to three years of age. 58% of piglets died before weaning (Baber and Coblentz 1986, in Wolf and Conover 2003).



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### **Nutrition**

Pigs lack the multiple stomachs found in ruminants such as cattle and goats. Feral pigs are omnivores with an opportunistic diet, including high-fibre (> 25%) low-protein grasses, legumes, herbs and roots. They readily feed on crops, fallen fruits, seeds and small animals (McIlroy 1990). Pigs regularly root the ground in search of roots, fungus, nuts, seeds and grubs (Frederick 1998, Sicuro 2002, in Wolf and Conover 2003). In their native Mediterranean woodland the wild boar compensates for the reduced supply of acorns in the spring by raiding underground hoards of acorns collected and buried by small mammals (the availability of acorns is critical to female boars as they need the extra nutrition for lactation) (Focardi Capizzi and Monetti 2000, in Wolf and Conover 2003).

Pigs adapt their diet to best utilise local resources. In the semi-arid rangelands of eastern Australia and in New Guinea feral pigs will regularly hunt and devour lambs (particularly twin lambs (which are weaker) (Choquenot, Lukins and Curran 1997, in Wolf and Conover 2003; Hide 2003). On Horn Island, Mississippi, hogs take advantage of high seasonal abundances of insects, crabs and dead fish (Baron 1982, in Wolf and Conover 2003). On Santa Cruz Island, California, acorns and new growth of grasses and forbs are major components of the feral pig's diet (Van Vuren 1984, in Wolf and Conover 2003).

In South Carolina fruits, especially acorns are the most common food type consumed in fall and winter; herbage and foliage are most common in the spring; roots are most common in the summer. Invertebrates and vertebrates are also consumed, though they were not as important. The consumption of woody plants may be underestimated in stomach contents surveys as the starches and sap obtained from the roots of such plants go undetected (Wood and Roark 1980, in Wolf and Conover 2003).

In the western South Texas Plains (introduced range) feral pigs have a spring-summer diet that consists mainly of vegetation, while acorns are their winter food source. Their autumn diet consists of roots and corn. Animal matter consisting of deer, morning doves, reptiles and other birds represents a small portion of the hog's diet. Of these, reptiles were the most susceptible to predation (Taylor and Hellgren 1997, in Wolf and Conover 2003). In one study conducted in Hawaii by Diong 1982, food habits were characterised by (1) an omnivorous diet consisting mainly of plant matter, (2) a staple of tree ferns, (3) a seasonal switch from tree ferns to strawberry guava, and (4) a strong reliance of earthworms as a source of animal protein. The dietary range covered 40 plant species (63% herbaceous species, 33% trees and woody vine). Tree ferns were the most concentrated source of sugar and starch.

### **General Impacts**

Please follow this link for details on the general impacts of *S. scrofa* compiled by the ISSG.



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### **Management Info**

Poisoning with sodium monofluoracetate (1080) is the most popular method used to control feral pigs. Most pigs vomit within four hours of ingestion. This may be potentially hazardous to nontarget organisms and may result in the survival of the pig. The use of anti-emetics such as metoclopramide, thiethylperazine and prochlorperazine may prevent vomiting at high doses (O'Brien et al. 1986, in Wolf and Conover 2003).\r\n A vaccine for pseudorabies and swine brucellosis in fish meal bait may be used in late summer (when natural food supplies are low) to control these diseases (Fletcher et al. 1990, in Wolf and Conover 2003).\r\n In the mid 1900s New Zealand conservation practitioners applied mainland hunting techniques to eradicate feral pig populations from small islands (<200 ha, Veitch and Bell, 1990, in Cruz et al. 2005). More recently poisoning techniques have been developed to control or eradicate feral pig populations (Choquenot et al., 1990; O'Brien and Lukins, 1990, in Cruz et al. 2005). Hunting and poisoning techniques used in combination, now facilitate pig eradication efforts on larger islands (Lombardo and Faulkner, 2000, Schuyler et al., 2002, Veitch and Bell, 1990, in Cruz et al. 2005).\r\n

In Hawaii, snaring has been used to control pigs within 600–800 km2 fenced enclosures located in remote areas of rain forest in the Haleakala National Park (Maui) (Anderson and Stone 1993). Many people place a high cultural value on pigs (ie: using them as a food convenient food source) so that removing them from designated areas may not be acceptable without a clear idea of the benefits. Snaring would is not always be an acceptable method of control. In addition, the fact that pigs are highly mobile means it is uneconomic for an individual landowners or controlling agency to control them (as pigs as they quickly move in from adjacent properties to replace the removed ones).\r\n

Much wisdom and insight can be gained from the case study of pig removal from Santiago Island in the Galapagos Archipelago (off the coast of Ecuador). Factors that proved critical to the successful eradication of the feral pig on the island were: (1) a sustained effort, (2) an effective poisoning campaign, (3) a hunting program, (4) access to animals by cutting more trails and, (5) an intensive monitoring program. Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, hunting effort was low (<500 hunter-days/year), while in the early 1990s effort increased but fluctuated. In contrast, the revised campaign in the mid-1990s resulted in a continuous, minimum annual effort of 1500 hunter-days/year. Hunter access to pigs was critical. Extra trails were cut and goats were not hunted in order to keep vegetation suppressed (allowing hunters and dogs access to all areas of the island). Motivating hunters was a continual challenge, especially when pigs were at low densities. However, social, moral boosting events and financial incentives maintained hunter motivation. While the poisoning campaign killed relatively few pigs compared to hunting, the low cost of the poisoning made such efforts especially cost-effective. The compounds used were toxic to most species, and thus the pros of using them for eradication had to be balanced with the potential impact on non-target species (Donlan et al., 2003a, in Cruz et al. 2005). In 2000, six months after the last pig was shot, the last pig was poisoned following an intensive monitoring effort. A sustained monitoring effort was critical to successful eradication. The lack of such an effort is responsible for many eradication failures (Campbell et al., 2004, in Cruz et al. 2005).

### **Pathway**

Expansion into new areas can result from transport for hunting, escape from confined facilities, dispersal of wild populations and escape of domestic swine from free ranging commercial ranches (Gipson Hlavachick And Berger 1998, in Wolf and Conover 2003). Released as food.

## **Principal source:**

**Compiler:** IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group

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### Review:

Pubblication date: 2010-05-18



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#### **ALIEN RANGE**

[1] AMERICAN SAMOA

[7] AUSTRALIA

[1] BRAZIL

[7] COOK ISLANDS

[1] DOMINICA

[2] ECUADOR

[1] FRANCE

[1] FRENCH SOUTHERN TERRITORIES

[1] INDIA

[9] KIRIBATI

[2] MAURITIUS

[1] MEXICO

[1] MONTSERRAT

[7] NEW CALEDONIA

[8] NEW ZEALAND

[4] NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

[1] PALAU

[1] PITCAIRN

[1] REUNION

**[2]** SAMOA

[1] SOUTH AMERICA

[22] UNITED STATES

[1] WALLIS AND FUTUNA

[1] ARGENTINA

[1] BAHAMAS

[1] CHILE

[1] CURACAO

[1] DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

[4] FIII

[8] FRENCH POLYNESIA

**[1]** GUAM

[1] JAMAICA

[1] MARSHALL ISLANDS

[1] MAYOTTE

[3] MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF

[1] NAURU

[1] NEW GUINEA

[1] NIUE

[1] PAKISTAN

[13] PAPUA NEW GUINEA

[1] PUERTO RICO

[1] SAINT LUCIA

[8] SOLOMON ISLANDS

[1] TONGA

[1] VIRGIN ISLANDS, U.S.

# Red List assessed species 281: EX = 7; EW = 5; CR = 109; EN = 81; VU = 54; LR/nt = 1; NT = 14; DD = 1; LC = 9;

<u>Abutilon sandwicense</u> **CR** Alectryon macrococcus **CR** 

Alsinidendron lychnoides CR

Alsinidendron trinerve CR Anas aucklandica VU

Aphelocoma insularis NT

<u>Araucaria hunsteinii</u> **LR/nt** <u>Argyroxiphium sandwicense</u> **VU** 

Bidens conjuncta **VU**Bidens populifolia **VU** 

Bonamia menziesii CR Bulimulus darwini VU

<u>Calamagrostis expansa</u> **VU** <u>Callerya neocaledonica</u> **CR** 

Canavalia molokaiensis CR

<u>Casuarius bennetti</u> **NT** <u>Chamaesyce deppeana</u> **CR** 

Chamaesyce remyi CR

<u>Chamaesyce sparsiflora</u> **VU** Cheirodendron dominii **EN** 

Christella boydiae EN

<u>Clermontia drepanomorpha</u> **EN** <u>Clermontia lindseyana</u> **EN** 

Clermontia pyrularia CR

<u>Clermontia waimeae</u> **EN** <u>Coenocorypha aucklandica</u> **NT**  Acacia koaia VU

Alphitonia ponderosa VU

Alsinidendron obovatum CR

Alsinidendron viscosum CR

Anas wyvilliana EN

Apteryx haastii VU

Argyroxiphium kauense CR

Astelia waialealae CR

Bidens cosmoides EN

Bobea sandwicensis **VU** 

Branta sandvicensis VU

Buteo solitarius NT

Calamagrostis hillebrandii EN

Camarhynchus pauper CR

Caretta caretta EN

Cenchrus agrimonioides CR

Chamaesyce halemanui CR

Chamaesyce rockii CR

Charpentiera densiflora CR

Chelonia mydas **EN** 

Clermontia calophylla EN

Clermontia hawaiiensis **VU** 

Clarescetia nalacea FIM

Clermontia peleana EW

<u>Clermontia tuberculata</u> **EN** <u>Coccyzus ferrugineus</u> **VU** 

Colubrina oppositifolia CR



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Ctenitis squamigera CR
Cyanea asarifolia CR
Cyanea crispa CR
Cyanea eleeleensis CR
Cyanea horrida CR
Cyanea st-johnii CR
Cyanea truncata EW
Cyclura cornuta VU
Cyrtandra giffardii EN
Cyrtandra polyantha CR
Dasyornis brachypterus EN
Diomedea antipodensis VU
Diomedea epomophora VU
Ducula galeata EN

**Engaeus martigener EN** Engaewa similis LC **Epicrates monensis EN** Erythrura gouldiae EN Euastacus australasiensis LC **Euastacus bidawalis EN Euastacus brachythorax EN** Euastacus claytoni EN Euastacus dalagarbe CR **Euastacus diversus EN Euastacus fleckeri EN** Euastacus girurmulayn CR Euastacus guruhgi CR **Euastacus hirsutus EN** Euastacus jagabar CR Euastacus maccai EN Euastacus mirangudjin CR **Euastacus pilosus EN** Euastacus rieki EN **Euastacus setosus CR** 

Euastacus suttoni VU
Euastacus valentulus LC
Euastacus yanga LC
Euastacus yigara CR
Euphorbia haeleeleana EN
Gallicolumba sanctaecrucis EN
Gallinula pacifica CR
Gallirallus sylvestris EN
Geocrinia vitellina VU
Gymnomyza aubryana CR
Hemignathus parvus VU

Euastacus spinichelatus EN

Hesperomannia arbuscula CR
Hibiscus clayi CR
Hypericum corsicum LC
Labordia cyrtandrae CR
Leptodactylus fallax CR
Lioscincus steindachneri EN
Litoria lorica CR
Litoria nyakalensis CR

Cyanea acuminata CR
Cyanea asplenifolia CR
Cyanea dunbariae CR
Cyanea glabra CR
Cyanea pinnatifida EW
Cyanea superba EW
Cyclura collei CR
Cyclura stejnegeri EN
Cyrtandra kaulantha CR
Cyrtandra waiolani EW
Dermochelys coriacea CR
Diploglossus montisserrati CR

Emoia adspersa EN Engaeus urostrictus VU Engaewa walpolea EN **Eretmochelys imbricata CR Euastacus armatus DD** Euastacus balanesis EN **Euastacus bindal CR** Euastacus clarkae CR Euastacus crassus EN Euastacus dharawalus CR Euastacus eungella CR Euastacus gamilaroi CR **Euastacus gumar EN Euastacus guwinus CR Euastacus hystricosus EN** Euastacus jagara CR Euastacus maidae CR Euastacus monteithorum CR **Euastacus polysetosus EN** Euastacus robertsi CR

Euastacus robertsi CR
Euastacus simplex VU
Euastacus sulcatus VU
Euastacus urospinosus EN
Euastacus wiowuru NT
Euastacus yarreansis VU
Eugenia koolauensis EN
Gallicolumba salamonis EX
Gallinula nesiotis VU
Gallirallus lafresnayanus CR
Gardenia mannii CR
Gouania vitifolia CR

Hemignathus lucidus CR
Hesperomannia arborescens CR
Hibiscadelphus woodii CR
Himantoglossum adriaticum LC
Icterus oberi CR

Laterallus spilonotus VU
Lewinia muelleri VU
Litoria dayi EN
Litoria nannotis EN
Litoria pearsoniana NT

Global Invasive Species Database (GISD) 2025. Species profile *Sus scrofa*. Available from: <a href="https://iucngisd.org/gisd/species.php?sc=73">https://iucngisd.org/gisd/species.php?sc=73</a> [Accessed 17 November 2025]



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Litoria rheocola EN Loxops coccineus EN Marmorosphax kaala CR Marmorosphax taom CR Mastacomys fuscus NT Megacrex inepta NT Megapodius laperouse EN Melamprosops phaeosoma CR Melicope saint-johnii EN Metrosideros bartlettii EN Mimus trifasciatus CR Moho bishopi **EX** Myadestes lanaiensis CR Myadestes obscurus VU Nannoscincus garrulus EN Nannoscincus manautei CR Nesotriccus ridgwayi VU Numenius tahitiensis VU Oreomystis bairdi CR Palmeria dolei CR Pelagodoxa henryana CR Phalacrocorax colensoi VU Phalacrocorax onslowi CR Phlegmariurus nutans CR Phyllostegia kaalaensis CR Pinaroloxias inornata VU Potorous longipes EN Pritchardia glabrata EN Pritchardia lanaiensis EN Pritchardia limahuliensis CR Pritchardia perlmanii EN Procellaria conspicillata VU Psephotus chrysopterygius EN Pseudonestor xanthophrys CR Psittacula eques EN Pteralyxia kauaiensis EN Pterodroma axillaris EN Pterodroma caribbaea CR Pterodroma leucoptera VU Pterodroma phaeopygia CR Pterodroma solandri VU Puffinus auricularis CR Puffinus huttoni EN Rhacodactylus auriculatus LC Rhionaeschna galapagoensis EN Rhynochetos jubatus EN

Setonix brachyurus VU

Taudactylus diurnus EX

Taudactylus rheophilus CR

Tacheocampylaea cyrniaca EN

Tacheocampylaea romagnolii CR

Sus cebifrons CR

Sus philippensis VU

Thylogale calabyi EN

Lonchura stygia NT Marmorosphax boulinda VU Marmorosphax montana VU Marmorosphax tricolor LC Masticophis anthonyi CR Megalurus albolimbatus VU Megapodius pritchardii EN Melicope balloui EN Mergus australis EX Mimus macdonaldi **VU** Mixophyes fleavi EN Moho braccatus **EX** Myadestes myadestinus EX Myadestes palmeri CR Nannoscincus hanchisteus CR Nannoscincus rankini VU Nothocestrum peltatum CR Oedodera marmorata CR Oreomystis mana EN Paroreomyza montana EN Phaeognathus hubrichti EN Phalacrocorax featherstoni EN Phalanger alexandrae EN Phylloscopus amoenus VU Phyllostegia mollis CR Potamon fluviatile NT Pritchardia affinis CR Pritchardia kaalae CR Pritchardia lanigera EN Pritchardia napaliensis CR Pritchardia viscosa CR Procellaria parkinsoni VU Pseudobulweria rostrata NT Pseudophryne pengilleyi EN Psittirostra psittacea CR Pterodroma arminjoniana VU Pterodroma brevipes VU Pterodroma hasitata EN Pterodroma magentae CR Pterodroma sandwichensis VU Pteropus mariannus EN Puffinus bulleri VU Puffinus newelli EN Rheobatrachus silus EX Rhynchomeles prattorum EN Schiedea kaalae CR Simiscincus aurantiacus VU Sus oliveri EN Sylvilagus graysoni EN Tacheocampylaea raspailii VU Taudactylus acutirostris CR Taudactylus pleione CR Tetraplasandra gymnocarpa CR



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Tinostoma smaragditis EN
Todiramphus godeffroyi CR
Trigonostemon cherrieri CR
Typhlops biminiensis NT
Urosaurus clarionensis VU
Vini ultramarina EN
Xylosma crenatum CR

Todiramphus farquhari NT
Todiramphus ruficollaris VU
Turnix melanogaster VU
Urera kaalae CR
Vestiaria coccinea VU
Xantusia riversiana LC

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FULL ACCOUNT FOR: Sus scrofa

### IUCN 2010. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2010.4.

**Summary:** The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species provides taxonomic, conservation status and distribution information on taxa that have been globally evaluated using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. This system is designed to determine the relative risk of extinction, and the main purpose of the IUCN Red List is to catalogue and highlight those taxa that are facing a higher risk of global extinction (i.e. those listed as Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable). The IUCN Red List also includes information on taxa that are categorized as Extinct or Extinct in the Wild; on taxa that cannot be evaluated because of insufficient information (i.e. are Data Deficient); and on taxa that are either close to meeting the threatened thresholds or that would be threatened were it not for an ongoing taxon-specific conservation programme (i.e. are Near Threatened).

Available from: http://www.iucnredlist.org/ [Accessed 25 May 2011]

IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)., 2010. A Compilation of Information Sources for Conservation Managers.

**Summary:** This compilation of information sources can be sorted on keywords for example: Baits & Lures, Non Target Species, Eradication, Monitoring, Risk Assessment, Weeds, Herbicides etc. This compilation is at present in Excel format, this will be web-enabled as a searchable database shortly. This version of the database has been developed by the IUCN SSC ISSG as part of an Overseas Territories Environmental Programme funded project XOT603 in partnership with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment. The compilation is a work under progress, the ISSG will manage, maintain and enhance the database with current and newly published information, reports, journal articles etc.

Kessler, C.C., 2002. Eradication of feral goats and pigs and consequences for other biota on Sarigan Island, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. In *Turning the tide: the eradication of invasive species*: 132-140. Veitch, C.R. and Clout, M.N.(eds). IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group. IUCN. Gland. Switzerland and Cambridge. UK.

Summary: Eradication case study in Turning the tide: the eradication of invasive species.

Marvin, David C.; Bradley, Bethany A.; Wilcove, David S., 2009. A Novel, Web-based, Ecosystem Mapping Tool Using Expert Opinion. Natural Areas Journal. 29(3). JUL 2009. 281-292.

Matlack, Glenn R., 2002. Exotic plant species in Mississippi, USA: Critical issues in management and research. Natural Areas Journal. 22(3). July, 2002. 241-247.

Mauremootoo, J. R.; C. G. Jones, W. A. Strahm, M. E. Dulloo, and Y. Mungroo., 2002. The effectiveness of weeded and fenced Conservation Management Areas as a means of maintaining the threateneed biodiversity of mainland Mauritius. In *Turning the tide: the eradication of invasive species*: 406 - 414. IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group. IUCN. Gland. Switzerland and Cambridge. UK.

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Montaldo, Norberto H., 1993. Avian dispersal and reproductive success of two species of *Ligustrum* (Oleaceae) in a subtropical forest relict in Argentina. Revista Chilena de Historia Natural. 66(1). 1993. 75-85.

Moors, P. J., Atkinson, I. A. E. and Sherley, G. H. 1992. Reducing the rat threat to island birds. Bird Conservation International 2: 93�114. Nel, J.L.; D.M. Richardson; M. Rouget; T.N. Mgidi; N. Mdzeke; D.C. Le Maitre; B.W. van Wilgen; L. Schonegevel; L. Henderson and S. Neser, 2004. A proposed classification of invasive alien plant species in South Africa: towards prioritizing species and areas for management action. Working for Water South African Journal of Science 100, January/February 2004

Summary: Available from: http://www.dwaf.gov.za/WFW/Docs/Papers/SAJSFeb2004nel.pdf [Accessed 10 March 2010]

Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk (PIER), 2005. Risk Assessment: Ligustrum sinense Lour., Oleaceae

Summary: Available from: http://www.hear.org/pier/wra/pacific/ligustrum\_sinense\_htmlwra.htm [Accessed 10 March 2010]

Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk (PIER), 2010. Ligustrum sinense Lour., Oleaceae

Summary: Available from: http://www.hear.org/pier/species/ligustrum\_sinense.htm [Accessed 10 March 2010]

Patry, M. 2001. Feral Pig Eradication Campaign on Santiago Island, Galapagos. Informe Galapagos 2001. Fundacin Natura, Quito (in press). **Summary:** Describes the eradication project for pigs on Santiago Island, Galapagos. Covers the entire project from pre-1997 to May 2001. Queensland Pest Animal Strategy, 2004. Feral Pigs, The State of Queensland (Natural Resouces, Mines and Energy).

**Summary:** The feral pig management strategy outlines the best practises for the management of feral pigs to minimise their impact on the environment, economy and health of Queensland.

Schuyler, P. T., Garcelon, D. K. and Escover, S., 2002. Eradication of feral pigs (*Sus scrofa*) on Santa Catalina Island, California, USA. In *Turning the tide: the eradication of invasive species:* 274-286. Veitch, C.R. and Clout, M.N.(eds). IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group. IUCN. Gland. Switzerland and Cambridge. UK.

Summary: Eradication case study in Turning the tide: the eradication of invasive species.

Smith, K. E.; G. B Runion; S.A. Prior; A. J. Price; H. H. Rogers and H. A. Torbert, 2008. Chinese Privet (*Ligustrum sinense*) in an elevated CO2 Environment. Botany Research Journal 1 (2): 43-48, 2008.

Summary: Available from: http://www.medwellonline.net/fulltext/brj/2008/43-48.pdf [Accessed 10 March 2010]

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Twigg, L.E., Lowe, T., Martin, G. and Michael, E. 2005. Feral Pigs in North-western Australia: Basic Biology, Bait Consumption, and the Efficacy of 1080 Baits, *Wildlife Research 32*: 281-296.

Ulyshen, Michael D.; Scott Horn and James L. Hanula, 2009. Response of beetles (Coleoptera) at three heights to the experimental removal of an invasive shrub, Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), from floodplain forests. Biological Invasions DOI 10.1007/s10530-009-9569-2 Varnham, K. 2006. Non-native species in UK Overseas Territories: a review. JNCC Report 372. Peterborough: United Kingdom.

Summary: This database compiles information on alien species from British Overseas Territories.

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West., C. J., 2002. Eradication of alien plants on Raoul Island, Kermadec Islands, New Zealand. In *Turning the tide: the eradication of invasive species*: 381-388. Veitch, C.R. and Clout, M.N.(eds). IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group. IUCN. Gland.

**Summary:** Eradication case study in Turning the tide: the eradication of invasive species.

Global Invasive Species Database (GISD) 2025. Species profile *Sus scrofa*. Available from: <a href="https://iucngisd.org/gisd/species.php?sc=73">https://iucngisd.org/gisd/species.php?sc=73</a> [Accessed 17 November 2025]



FULL ACCOUNT FOR: Sus scrofa

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Butaud and Meyer, pers. comm. 2007

**Summary:** Personal communication with Jean Frantois Butaud and Jean Yves Meyer, two experts on flora and fauna of French Polynesia CONABIO. 2008. Sistema de información sobre especies invasoras en Móxico. Especies invasoras - Mamóferos. Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad. Fecha de acceso.

## Summary: English:

The species list sheet for the Mexican information system on invasive species currently provides information related to Scientific names, family, group and common names, as well as habitat, status of invasion in Mexico, pathways of introduction and links to other specialised websites. Some of the higher risk species already have a direct link to the alert page. It is important to notice that these lists are constantly being updated, please refer to the main page (http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Portada), under the section Novedades for information on updates.

Invasive species - mammals is available from: http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Especies\_invasoras\_-\_Mam%C3%ADferos [Accessed 30 July 2008]

### Spanish:

La lista de especies del Sistema de información sobre especies invasoras de móxico cuenta actualmente con información aceca de nombre cientófico, familia, grupo y nombre comón, asó como hóbitat, estado de la invasión en Móxico, rutas de introducción y ligas a otros sitios especializados. Algunas de las especies de mayor riesgo ya tienen una liga directa a la pógina de alertas. Es importante resaltar que estas listas se encuentran en constante proceso de actualización, por favor consulte la portada

(http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Portada), en la secci∳n novedades, para conocer los cambios.

Especies invasoras - Mam�feros is available from:

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FULL ACCOUNT FOR: Sus scrofa

#### ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System), 2005. Online Database Sus scrofa

**Summary:** An online database that provides taxonomic information, common names, synonyms and geographical jurisdiction of a species. In addition links are provided to retrieve biological records and collection information from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) Data Portal and bioscience articles from BioOne journals.

Available from:

 $http://www.cbif.gc.ca/pls/itisca/taxastep?king=every\&p\_action=containing\&taxa=Sus+scrofa\&p\_format=\&p\_ifx=plglt\&p\_lang=[Accessed March 2005]$ 

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**Summary:** Synth�se g�n�rale sur la faune terrestre de Mayotte

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