

Canada's Invasive Wild Pig Strategy

2022–2032



PARTENARIAT
CANADIEN pour
l'AGRICULTURE



Acknowledgements

Canada's Wild Pig Strategy was written in consultation with partners representing the following organizations:

- Canadian Pork Council
- Canadian Food Inspection Agency
- Animal Health Canada
- Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
- Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative
- Canadian Council on Invasive Species
- Environment and Climate Change Canada
- Public Health Agency of Canada
- Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario
- Canadian Cattle Association
- Canada's African Swine Fever Executive Management Board

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We acknowledge each province and territory (including those not listed above) for their participation in the Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative's "Jurisdictional Scan" activities. The resulting information allowed for a better understanding of the current status of this issue in various regions and where further supports may be required in the future. We also acknowledge the generous input provided by many partners who provided feedback and suggestions incorporated into this strategy.

This strategy is considered an evergreen document and will evolve and adapt over time and with additional input. Engagement with Indigenous people to incorporate their knowledge and concerns regarding the management of wild pigs into this strategy has begun but has not yet been included in this iteration. Implementation of this strategy includes a commitment to working with Indigenous governments and organizations to collaboratively incorporate perspectives from their communities. It is only through mutual understanding and cooperation with Indigenous communities that wild pigs can be effectively managed.

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Disclaimer: We are unable to guarantee the accuracy of the information contained within the strategy and subject to any terms implied by law which cannot be excluded, accepts no responsibility for loss suffered as a result of any person or organizations reliance on the accuracy of the content of this publication.

Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary	4
2. Vision and Mission	5
3. Invasive Wild Pig Definition	6
4. Strategy Overview	7
5. Goals, Objectives and Actions	8
6. Strategy Timeline	14
7. Background	15
The Problem	15
Reporting Wild Pigs	16
Canada's Context	17
8. Appendices	18
Appendix 1: Organizational chart showing invasive wild pig working groups in Canada	18
Appendix 2: Potential interested parties to be engaged during implementation of the Strategy	19
Appendix 3: Current methods to report invasive wild pigs in Canada by province and territory	20
Appendix 4: Legislation related to invasive wild pigs in Canada by province and territory	21

1. Executive Summary



There is no single group at the national level that has ultimate ‘ownership’ of or responsibility for the invasive wild pig issue in Canada. Differences in legislation, resources and the distribution of wild pigs in various regions have hampered a national approach on the issue. Most often, groups working to manage or eradicate invasive wild pigs in Canada are at the provincial or territorial level and include agriculture ministries, invasive species councils, wildlife and environment protection groups or researchers associated with academic institutions.

“INVASIVE WILD PIGS ARE A CLEAR EXAMPLE OF A ONE HEALTH ISSUE”

This strategy will provide Canada-wide leadership to facilitate eradication of invasive wild pigs by enhancing the understanding of the problem, educating on best management practices, coordinating efforts across regions, and systematically tracking progress toward the shared goals. Canada is heavily reliant on our export market for pigs. This plan will demonstrate to our international trading partners the actions being taken to minimize risks invasive wild pigs pose to pigs raised for meat. This is a 10-year strategy with intent to review the document every five years.

To be successful, this strategy will require funding commitments from stakeholders and partners. One of the first tasks of the leadership group responsible for implementing this strategy will be to identify and securing funding.



2. Vision and Mission

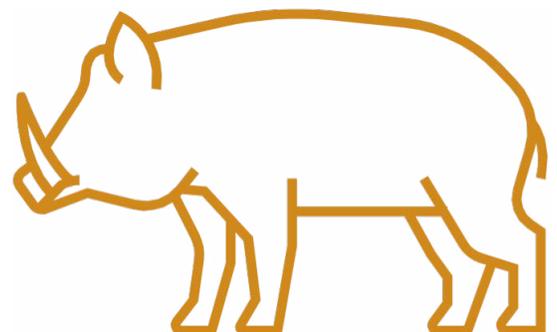
Canada's Invasive Wild Pig Strategy was developed in response to the significant threat that invasive wild pig populations pose to Canada's environment, agriculture industry, natural habitats, and native species. This strategy is designed with the overarching goal of eradication of invasive wild pigs from Canada.

VISION

Eradication of invasive wild pig populations in Canada in order to eliminate their impacts on ecological, agricultural, cultural and social assets.

MISSION

Provide program and policy guidance to support a collaborative, regionally based network focused on the eradication of invasive wild pigs.



3. Invasive Wild Pig Definition

WHAT IS AN INVASIVE WILD PIG?

The definition of an invasive wild pig adopted for use in this strategy comes from Ontario's Strategy to Address the Threat of Invasive Wild Pigs.

A wild pig is any animal of the species *Sus scrofa* that is not contained or under the physical control of any person or is otherwise roaming freely. This includes a pig of any type (domesticated pig, Eurasian wild boar, or hybrid) that has escaped or been released from containment, is no longer on the owner's property and is free roaming. It also includes any pigs that were born in the wild.

Terms that are used by others to describe wild pigs include: invasive pigs, feral swine, feral hogs, wild hogs, and wild boar. For the purposes of this strategy, wild pigs that are self-sustaining and reproducing in the wild are considered established.



Photo: M. Anderson, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

4. Strategy Overview



Assemble the leaders and partners.

National collaboration across regions and stakeholder groups will help to more effectively address the One Health issue of invasive wild pigs. The first step toward eradication of invasive wild pigs in Canada is to establish a leadership group that will direct this strategy and monitor its progress.



Gather more data on the issue and communicate about why it is important to take immediate action.

Success of this strategy depends on a better understanding of the location and distribution of invasive wild pigs in Canada over time. Building awareness of the impacts of invasive wild pigs will increase buy-in on the strategy and its activities to eradicate.



Coordinate and build on existing activities to eradicate wild pigs, using experts to help tackle the issue as effectively as possible.

There are many experts, groups and stakeholders in Canada that are already working to eradicate invasive wild pigs (Appendix 1). This strategy will provide leadership and direction to coordinate and maximize effectiveness of on-going activities at the regional level.



Track the impact of the strategy.

Quality data is key to measuring the success of activities under the strategy. The Leadership Group will be responsible for identifying and reporting on appropriate performance indicators.

5. Goals, Objectives and Actions

GOAL 01

Provide leadership and collaboration to eradicate invasive wild pigs in Canada and prevent their further introduction on the landscape.

OBJECTIVE 1:

Establish a national leadership group that serves as a focal point for strategic collaboration and action on the issue of invasive wild pigs.

The Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative (CWHC) and Animal Health Canada will jointly lead the formation of a national leadership group. The largely in-kind resources required to initiate the strategy are expected to be provided by the key stakeholders and partners involved in the management of invasive species and/or the protection of animal health from across the country.

A wide range of national, provincial, territorial, and municipal stakeholder groups will be engaged throughout implementation of the Strategy (see Appendix 2 for a list of potential partners). Members from a subset of these groups will form the national leadership group.

Actions:

1. Document the business and one health case that demonstrates the national importance of invasive wild pig eradication, its long-term nature, and the absolute necessity of a collaborative approach.
2. Identify the nationally and provincially based organizations that must be included in the development of the governance model for the leadership group.
3. Develop the governance model required to achieve the expected outcomes of the national leadership group.

OBJECTIVE 2:

Develop an initial workplan for the leadership group.

Specific activities to be carried out by the national leadership group will include the development of performance indicators and measures of success for the strategy. This group will also be responsible for identifying, engaging, and coordinating the activities of existing groups working to identify, manage and eradicate invasive wild pigs in Canada.

Actions:

1. Identify the priority activities of the national leadership group.
2. Identify potential sources of financial support to carry out the strategy.

GOAL 02

Build public awareness of impacts of invasive wild pigs and the need to report and verify all wild pig sightings in a timely manner.

OBJECTIVE 1:

Build community and public awareness of invasive wild pig impacts and the need to control and eradicate.

The Canadian Council on Invasive Species and the Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative are leading the way to build awareness of wild pig impacts and the need to control and eradicate invasive wild pigs. The Squeal on Pigs campaign provides an excellent example of communications to educate the general public and how to report sightings of invasive wild pigs. The Don't Let It Loose campaign aims to educate the general public about the dangers of releasing pets, livestock or other animals into the environment that may pose a risk to people, animals or natural ecosystems.

Individual provinces have developed information on responsible pig ownership for small-holder pig producers. This information could be used to build a national campaign to increase awareness of requirements for traceability (as applicable) and obligations to recapture escaped pigs.

Actions:

1. Develop communications about responsible pig ownership including traceability requirements through PigTRACE (as applicable) and the obligations to promptly recapture escaped pigs.
2. Promote best management practices for outdoor pig containment, transporting pigs and addressing pig escapes.
3. Develop tools for describing the distribution, sighting frequency, and characteristics of invasive wild pigs in Canada that can be shared with the public to improve awareness.
4. Implement a communication and engagement strategy on invasive wild pig impacts and control strategies that can be used nationally and at regional levels to increase support for control and eradication efforts.

OBJECTIVE 2:

Ensure invasive wild pig sightings are reported and verified in a timely manner.

The process for reporting, verifying, and tracking invasive wild pig sightings varies from region to region across Canada (see Appendix 3). It will be important to synthesize this data at the national level to better understand the issue and the impact of eradication efforts. Data sharing agreements will be needed for multi agency participation. Ongoing monitoring of established populations for changes in population dynamics is also crucial.

It is important to note that a National Wild Pig Disease Surveillance Strategy has been developed and details are being further developed by the CanSpotASF Working Group. The strategy will outline standard samples to be collected from invasive wild pigs and submitted to Canadian Animal Health Surveillance Network (CAHSS) laboratories across Canada.

Actions:

1. Synthesize and map verified invasive wild pig sightings from provinces and territories to understand the issue at a national level.
2. Establish best practices for follow up and verification of reported invasive wild pig sightings.
3. Establish effective evidence-based methods for estimating invasive wild pig populations in Canada.
4. Ensure established populations of invasive wild pigs are monitored, in addition to reporting new sightings or spread of invasive wild pigs.

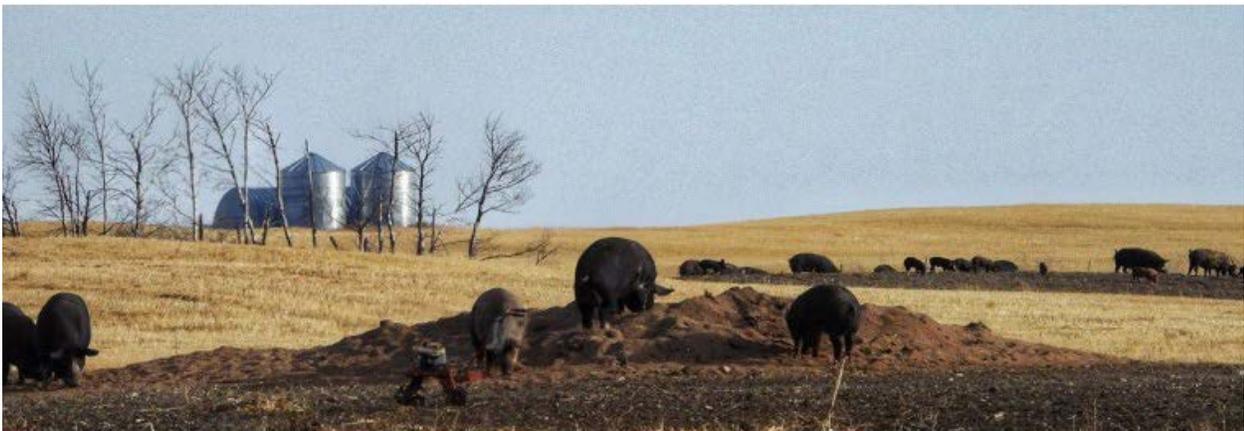


Photo: James Tansey, Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture

GOAL 03

Leverage expertise and resources and coordinate stakeholders to support regional actions to eradicate and prevent the introduction of invasive wild pigs on the landscape.

OBJECTIVE 1:

Develop a national hub that will support regional efforts for eradication and preventing further introduction of invasive wild pigs.

Invasive wild pigs are a clear example of a “One Health” problem. They do not fall in the exclusive domain of any single group, and it will require a “Team Canada” approach if the eradication/prevention of invasive wild pigs on the landscape is to be successful.

Recognizing this and consistent with the strategy’s focus on capitalizing on existing structures, networks and expertise, the national hub is not envisioned to be a “bricks and mortar” organization. At the least it will be a comprehensive, go-to website that builds on that already managed by the Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative. Sensitive information could be accessible via a password protected site for specific individuals.

However, as the “hub” is also expected to have a match-maker role to connect those with questions to those who can assist, it is likely that it will be more than a comprehensive website. Given the anticipated need for scientific, technical, and practical how-to advice, a knowledgeable guide will be required to facilitate the necessary linkages. The same individual(s) would also provide support to the national leadership group.

Actions:

1. Support adoption of best management practices through monitoring and reporting on regional activities.
2. Facilitate linkages between individuals to share scientific, technical, and practical information and advice on invasive wild pig surveillance, management, and control.
3. Provide recommendations to the national Leadership Group.

OBJECTIVE 2:

Increase regional adoption of invasive wild pig eradication practices.

The Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative Best Practices Management Sub-Group has developed a draft Wild Pig Best Management Practices (BMP) document. This document could be used as a baseline for work to develop nationally recommended BMPs to eradicate invasive wild pigs. Some of the BMPs will require action by individual jurisdictions to implement, for example a prohibition on hunting (see Appendix 4 for information on relevant legislation by province and territory). The leadership group can encourage uptake of regionally- appropriate activities across Canada by providing supportive research and documentation to facilitate legislative change.

Actions:

1. Build a list of best practices, methodologies, technologies used for invasive wild pig control and eradication.
2. Encourage prohibition of hunting wild pigs (with exceptions for protecting property from damage) or discourage hunting through communications, extension efforts and guidance documents targeted at hunters.
3. Support jurisdictional efforts to phase-out the import, possession, transport, propagation, buying, selling, leasing, or trading of live Eurasian wild boar and their hybrids.
4. Support jurisdictional legislation that prohibits the release of any pig into the natural environment or facilitates control of invasive wild pig populations.

OBJECTIVE 3:**Identify potential sources of expertise that would support regionally based groups that are eradicating invasive wild pigs.**

There are existing working groups from which experts could easily be identified. For example, the Best Practice Management Sub- Group and the Invasive Wild Pig Operational Sub-Group. These groups also liaise with experts from jurisdictions outside Canada on a regular basis and could provide linkages with these expert resources.

Actions:

1. Build a Canadian network of professional trappers/hunters that could be used to train others.
2. Train the trainer through workshops, webinars, fieldtrips to build and maintain expertise in invasive wild pig eradication methods.

OBJECTIVE 4:**Fund and support regionally based groups that are eradicating invasive wild pigs.**

New techniques that could be investigated to learn more about the distribution of wild pigs in Canada and to support eradication efforts include: eDNA techniques and detection dogs. Studying and modeling the potential impacts of climate change on invasive wild pig distribution and their impacts

Actions:

1. Make investments to support innovation and develop new tools to eradicate invasive wild pigs.

GOAL 04

Measure and report performance indicators of invasive wild pig control efforts nationally.

OBJECTIVE 1:

Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the National Wild Pig Strategy.

Actions:

1. Develop a set of objective performance indicators (outcomes, targets, milestones).
2. Determine how performance indicators will be communicated to different partners (e.g., federal, provincial, territorial (FPT) partners vs general public) and how frequently.
3. Develop and implement a feedback cycle to improve the strategy, including assessment of the effectiveness of eradication efforts.

OBJECTIVE 2:

Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of national invasive wild pig eradication efforts.

Actions:

1. Identify objective performance indicators to measure effectiveness of control and eradication efforts (outcomes, targets, milestones) over various periods of time.
2. Determine how performance indicators will be communicated to different partners (e.g., FPT partners vs general public) and how frequently.

The leadership group will be responsible for determining the performance indicators and reporting structure, format, and timelines. There will be specific indicators for each of the goals under the strategy. These monitoring efforts should include reporting on eradication progress at regional levels, including number of wild pigs removed on a seasonal or annual basis.

6. Strategy Timeline

This strategy recognizes the on-going work by numerous groups to address invasive wild pigs and their impacts. Some activities of the strategy are already taking place, for example, building community awareness of invasive wild pigs and their impacts. The strategy will leverage existing work while aiming to coordinate efforts and maximize resources.

Strategy Year

01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10



Establish a national leadership group that serves as a focal point for strategic collaboration and action on the issue of invasive wild pigs



Develop an initial workplan for the leadership group
 Build community awareness of invasive wild pigs and their impacts Ensure sightings are reported and verified in a timely manner



Develop the national invasive wild pig 'hub'
 Increase regional adoption of invasive wild pig eradication practices
 Identify potential sources of expertise that would support regionally based groups that are eradicating invasive wild pigs
 Fund and support regionally based groups that are eradicating invasive wild pigs



Report on the effectiveness of wild pig eradication measures and the effectiveness of the strategy to-date

7. Background

The Problem

The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) describes “One Health” by stating: “animal health, human health, and environmental health are intrinsically intertwined and interdependent. The health of one affects the health of all.” Invasive wild pigs in Canada are a clear example of a One Health issue that affects animal, human and environmental health. Wild pigs cause significant damage and destruction to ecosystems, disruption of crops and native vegetation and can carry diseases that are infectious to people, wildlife, and domestic animals.

Once populations become established, eradication becomes much more difficult. Population modeling in the United States shows that a wild pig population can double in just five years. Wild pigs can destroy native ecosystems through trampling, wallowing, and rooting behaviours. They prey on and compete with native wildlife for food and habitat and can impact water quality and quantity. The destruction to native ecosystems also leads to impacts on traditional Indigenous food sources, both plants and animals. In many areas, wild pigs cause devastating damage to the agricultural industry. They can impact almost any crop, including stored crops, and damage equipment, infrastructure, and prey on livestock. They can also negatively impact private property and disrupt areas used for tourism, recreation, and nature conservation.

Wild pigs can adapt to living in both rural and urban settings. In the urban setting they have been shown to seek out readily available forage from landfills and that this year-round food source results in increased pig size, population growth and incidence of wild pig vehicle collisions (Mayer et al. 2021). Wild pigs can have direct impacts on people through attacks. While these instances are considered rare, when they do occur the consequences can be severe.

One of the most concerning impacts of wild pigs is their potential to transmit diseases and parasites to wildlife, livestock, pets, and humans. Wild pigs can be hosts to over 30 significant viral and bacterial diseases. Examples include influenza, brucellosis, classical swine fever, foot and mouth disease, pseudorabies, and trichinosis, among many others, as well as more than 37 species of parasites. To date, disease testing of wild pigs in Canada has been extremely limited.

A notable disease concern is African swine fever (ASF), which is now considered the single largest threat to the global pork industry. Although not harmful to humans, ASF can cause high morbidity and mortality in pigs, and can spread quickly through contact with infected pigs or pig products or contaminated farm equipment, feed, and clothing. Wild pigs are a key reservoir and vector for the ASF virus in countries where the disease is present.



Outbreaks of ASF have occurred in many countries in Europe and Asia since 2018 and most recently in the Americas, in the Dominican Republic and Haiti. Although the disease is not currently present in North America, a detection of ASF in Canada, either in domestic or wild pigs, would severely impact our export-driven hog industry.

In the United States alone, the costs for control of and damages caused by wild pigs are estimated at more than \$1.5B annually. Some jurisdictions have attempted to control wild pigs by expanding sport hunting. While increasing hunting opportunities would seem to be a logical method to decrease wild pig populations, its effect is the opposite. Wild pigs exposed to hunting pressures are likely to move into new areas and learn to evade humans.

It is clear that the least costly and most effective approach for managing wild pigs is to act early to eradicate them before they become established on the landscape. Prevention, early detection and effective response and management of wild pigs need to be prioritized in all provinces and territories.



Reporting Wild Pigs

Each province and territory in Canada has their own method and government department or organization that collects reports of wild pig sightings. Methods for reporting sightings range from online/app reporting, sending an email or calling an info-line. Such data collection most often relies on information from the general public, but because this data source is prone to inaccuracies, it is necessary to have mechanisms in place to verify public reports as true 'wild pig' sightings for the purposes of surveillance and response.

A key factor for success of this strategy is to ensure reporting on a national level to assist with response efforts and monitor progress toward eradication of wild pigs. The leadership group will be responsible for establishing a process to regularly collect and synthesize wild pig report data at the national level.

See appendix 3 for a summary of current methods to report wild pig sightings in Canada, by province/territory.

Canada's Context

Information on the status of wild pigs in Canada varies across each province and territory and is currently collated by the Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative (CWHC) in Canada's Jurisdictional Scan on Wild Pigs document. This document is updated at least twice a year and contains information on the status of wild pigs in each contributing province or territory. It provides contact information for those involved in the surveillance and management of wild pigs, summarizes the known distribution of wild pigs, reporting mechanisms, regional legislative classifications of wild pigs and/or hunting regulations, and distribution of known Eurasian wild boar (EWB) farms. The document is not publicly available at this time, but more information on the jurisdictional scan can be obtained from invasivepigs-communications@cwbc-rscf.ca.



Canada's Jurisdictional Scan on Wild Pigs shows that there are established populations of wild pigs in the western provinces (Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and British Columbia). Wild pig populations are not thought to be established in Ontario, Quebec, the Atlantic provinces, or the territories. Ministries and Departments leading wild pig surveillance and management efforts vary amongst the provinces and territories and include Ministries of Forests, Lands and Natural Resources, Ministries of Environment and Climate Change, Ministries of Agriculture, Departments of Wildlife and Departments of Land Resources.

Given the breadth of government divisions involved, it is obvious that a collaborative effort will be required to tackle this issue. The legislative tools available to move forward with wild pig eradication also vary across Canada. Some provinces and territories specifically name wild pigs as an invasive species, while others do not have this legislation in place to assist with achieving the goal of wild pig eradication.

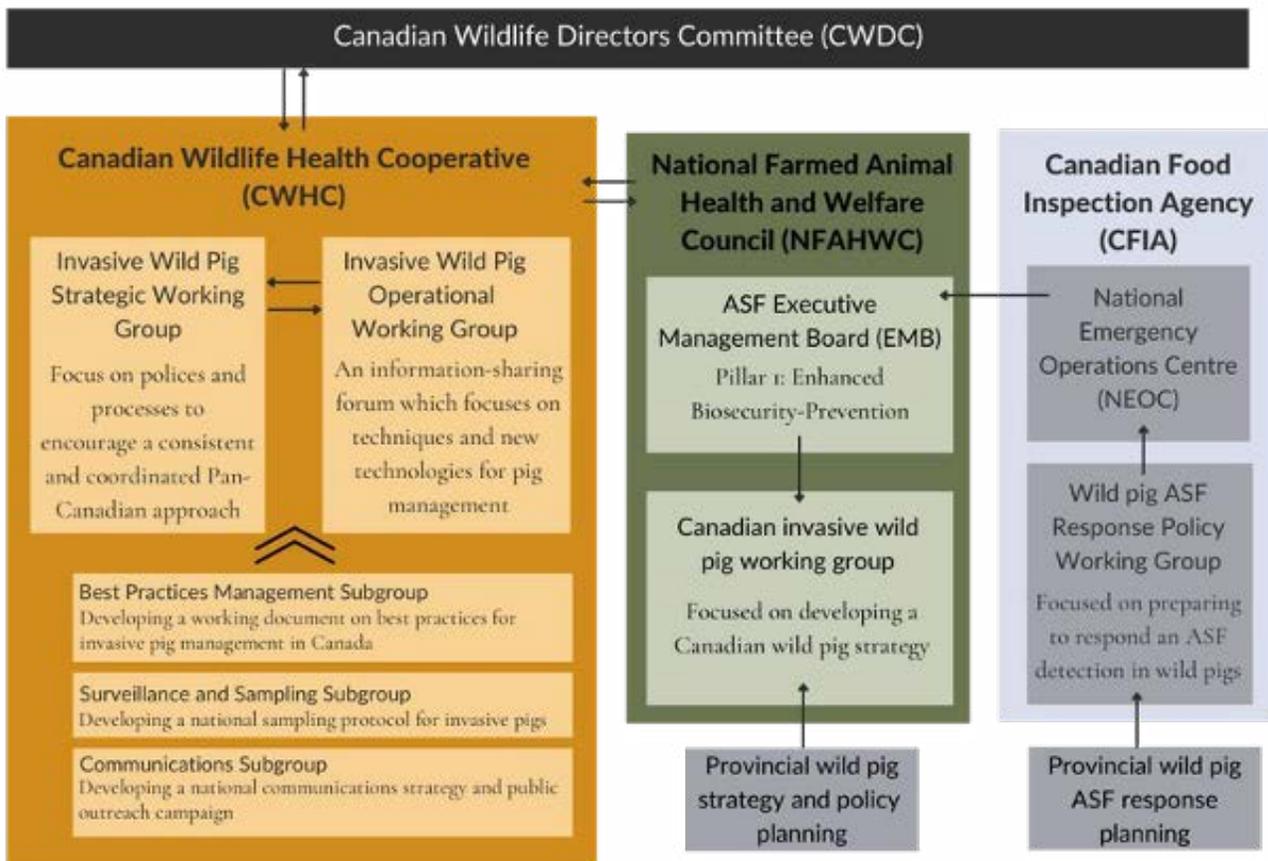
See appendix 4 for a description of legislation related to wild pigs across Canada, by province and territory.



8. Appendices

Appendix 1: Organizational chart showing invasive wild pig working groups in Canada

Wild Pig Working Groups in Canada - Organizational Chart



Appendix 2: Potential interested parties to be engaged during implementation of the Strategy

- First Nations, Inuit, and Métis
- Federal government:
 - Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)
 - Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)
 - Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)
 - Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)
 - Parks Canada
 - Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada
 - Indigenous Services Canada (ISC)
- Provincial/territorial governments:
 - Ministries of conservation
 - Ministries of agriculture
 - Provincial public health agencies
- Hunters and Trappers Associations
- Federation of Canadian Municipalities
- Environment/Wildlife Community:
 - Canadian Wildlife Directors Committee
 - Invasive species councils
 - Canadian Wildlife Federation
 - Ducks Unlimited
 - Nature Conservatory of Canada
- Agriculture/Animal Health Community:
 - Council of Chief Veterinary Officers
 - Canadian Pork Council
 - Canadian Cattlemen's Association
 - Canadian Federation of Agriculture
 - Crops/Crop Insurance groups

Appendix 3: Current methods to report invasive wild pigs in Canada by province and territory

Province/ Territory	Reporting Method
British Columbia	Wild pigs (and all other invasive species) are to be reported via the Report Invasives phone app, a web form available on the British Columbia Inter-Ministry Invasive Species Working Group website www.gov.bc.ca/invasive-species
Alberta	Wild pigs are a regulated invasive species in Alberta and agricultural pest when at large. Under the Agricultural Pests Act, landowners must control or destroy pests and prevent them from becoming established on their land. Sightings of wild pigs should be reported to 310-FARM or af.wildboar@gov.ab.ca
Saskatchewan	Sightings of wild pigs are to be reported to the Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation by calling the nearest crop insurance office or by calling toll-free 1-888-935-0000. Saskatchewan Pork also has a toll-free line for reporting wild pig sightings 1-833-PIGSPOT (744-7768)
Manitoba	Wild pig sightings are to be reported to the local district conservation officer or by emailing a provincial biologist at wildlife@gov.mb.ca
Ontario	Wild pigs in Ontario are to be reported to the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry (NDMNRNF) by emailing wildpigs@ontario.ca or calling 1-833-933-2355. Sightings can also be reported on the iNaturalist app or website Ontario wild pig reporting
Quebec	Sightings of wild pigs are to be reported to Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs (MFFP) by calling 1-800-463-2191
New Brunswick	Wild pig sightings are to be reported to the Department of Natural Resources and Energy Development at 1-506-453-3826 or dnr_mrnweb@gnb.ca
Nova Scotia	Invasive wild pig sightings are to be reported to wildlife@novascotia.ca . Under Nova Scotia game farm regulations, escaped wild animals must be reported within 24 hours to the program administrator acs@novascotia.ca
Prince Edward Island	To report invasive species, including wild pigs, visit PEI Nature Tracker or go to the PEI Invasive Species Council
Newfoundland and Labrador	Wild pig sightings are to be reported to the Newfoundland and Labrador Wildlife Division at 709-637-2025
Northwest Territories	Email wildlifeobs@gov.nt.ca to report wild pig sightings. Any wild pig is considered a pest and may be killed by a renewable resource officer or hunter
Yukon	All escaped livestock should be reported to the Agriculture Branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources at 867-667-5838 or toll-free 1-800-661-0408 ext. 5838. Sightings of wild pigs are to be reported to the TIPP (Turn in Poachers and Polluters) line 1-800-661-0525

Appendix 4: Legislation related to invasive wild pigs in Canada by province and territory

Province/ Territory	Classification	Hunting
British Columbia	Feral pigs are designated as Schedule C wildlife under the provincial Wildlife Act's Designation and Exemption Regulation	No permit is required to trap or kill feral pigs. It is also legal for licensed hunters to harvest feral pigs on crown land. There is an unlimited bag limit and no closed season. Reporting for harvested pigs is compulsory as of 2020.
Alberta	Wild pigs are declared to be a pest where it is at large in Alberta as indicated in the Pest and Nuisance Control Regulation made pursuant to the Agricultural Pests Act	The Agricultural Pests Act requires that an owner or occupant of land shall take active measures to prevent the establishment of pests and control or destroy all pests on the land. The legislation does not preclude any person from killing a pest, but Alberta Agriculture and Irrigation are strongly discouraging unprofessional trapping and recreational hunting of wild boar.
Saskatchewan	Wild pigs are classified as unprotected wildlife	Saskatchewan residents do not require a hunting license to shoot boar. Other Canadian residents are not allowed to hunt wild pigs in Saskatchewan. Hunters and landowners are encouraged to only hunt wild pigs if they are certain they can dispatch all visible animals. Any trapping and baiting requires a permit from Ministry of Environment. Only trappers contracted by Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation are eligible for trap and bait permits.
Manitoba	Wild pigs are classified as exotic wildlife.	Hunting all year with landowner permission.
Ontario	Wild pigs are listed as an invasive species under Ontario's Invasive Species Act	Hunting wild pigs is prohibited under the Invasive Species Act. Landowners are able to protect their property from wildlife damage, including for the purpose of biosecurity.
Quebec	Wild pigs are considered a non-native species	Hunting is prohibited. Sightings are encouraged to be reported so the proper authority can be dispatched to deal with the issue.
New Brunswick	Not applicable	No wild boar hunting grounds.
Nova Scotia	Not applicable	No information available at this time.
Prince Edward Island	Not applicable	No regulations currently due to no wild pig populations.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Not applicable	No regulations currently due to no wild pig populations.
Northwest Territories	Formally classified as pest species under the Wildlife Act	Open season on wild pigs outside a fenced enclosure.
Yukon	In process of updating legislation	No system in place for hunting wild pigs.

