



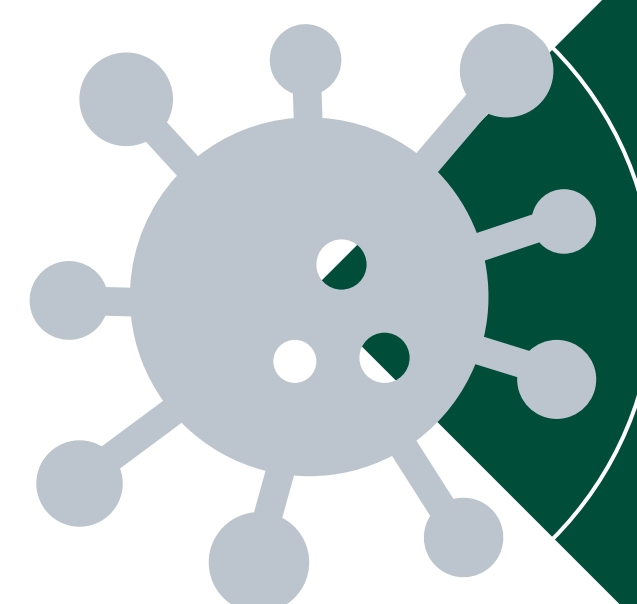
Overview of the National Feral Swine Damage Management Program

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Feral Swine: An Invasive Species

- Considered one of the most destructive invasive species in the world
- Estimated to cause >\$3.4 billion in annual damage



Feral swine carry pathogens that can infect people, livestock, and pets



Feral swine damage crops, pasture, and hayfields through direct consumption, trampling, and rooting



Feral swine compete with native wildlife for resources and destroy property and negatively impact ecosystems



Established in 2014 through Congressional appropriated funding

Four Key Program Elements



Control Operations



Disease Surveillance

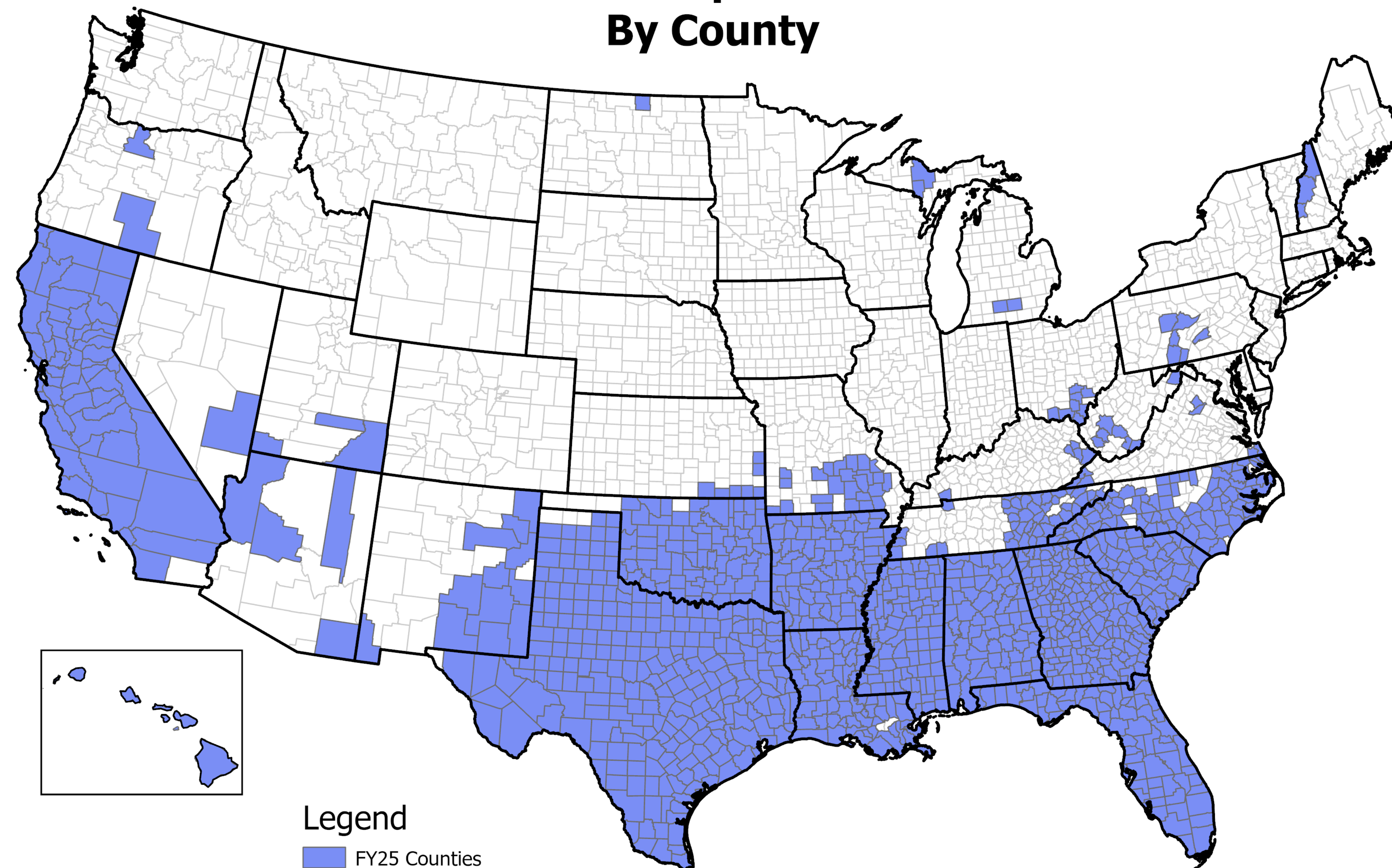


Research

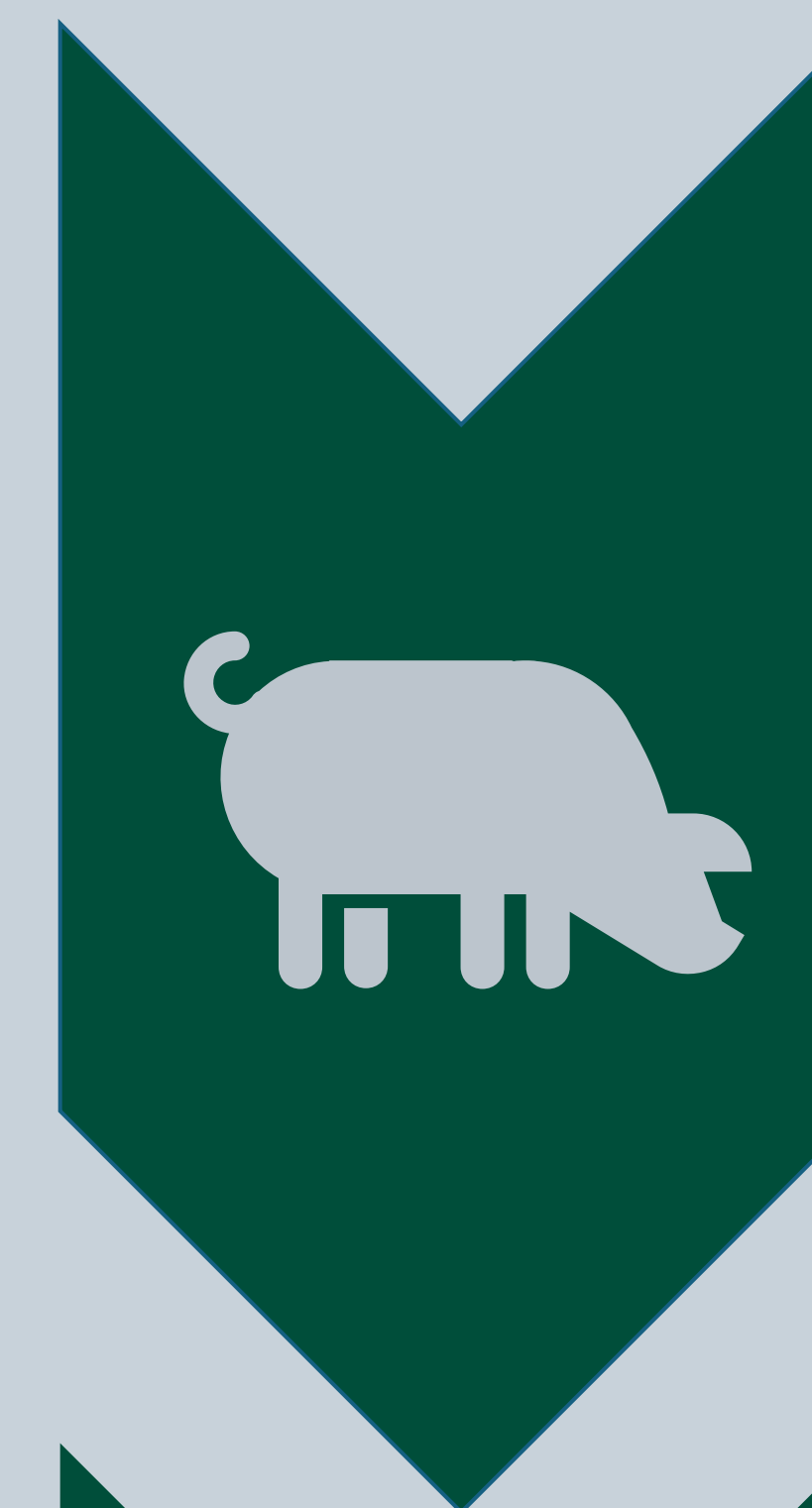


Outreach & Support

Feral Swine Populations 2025 By County



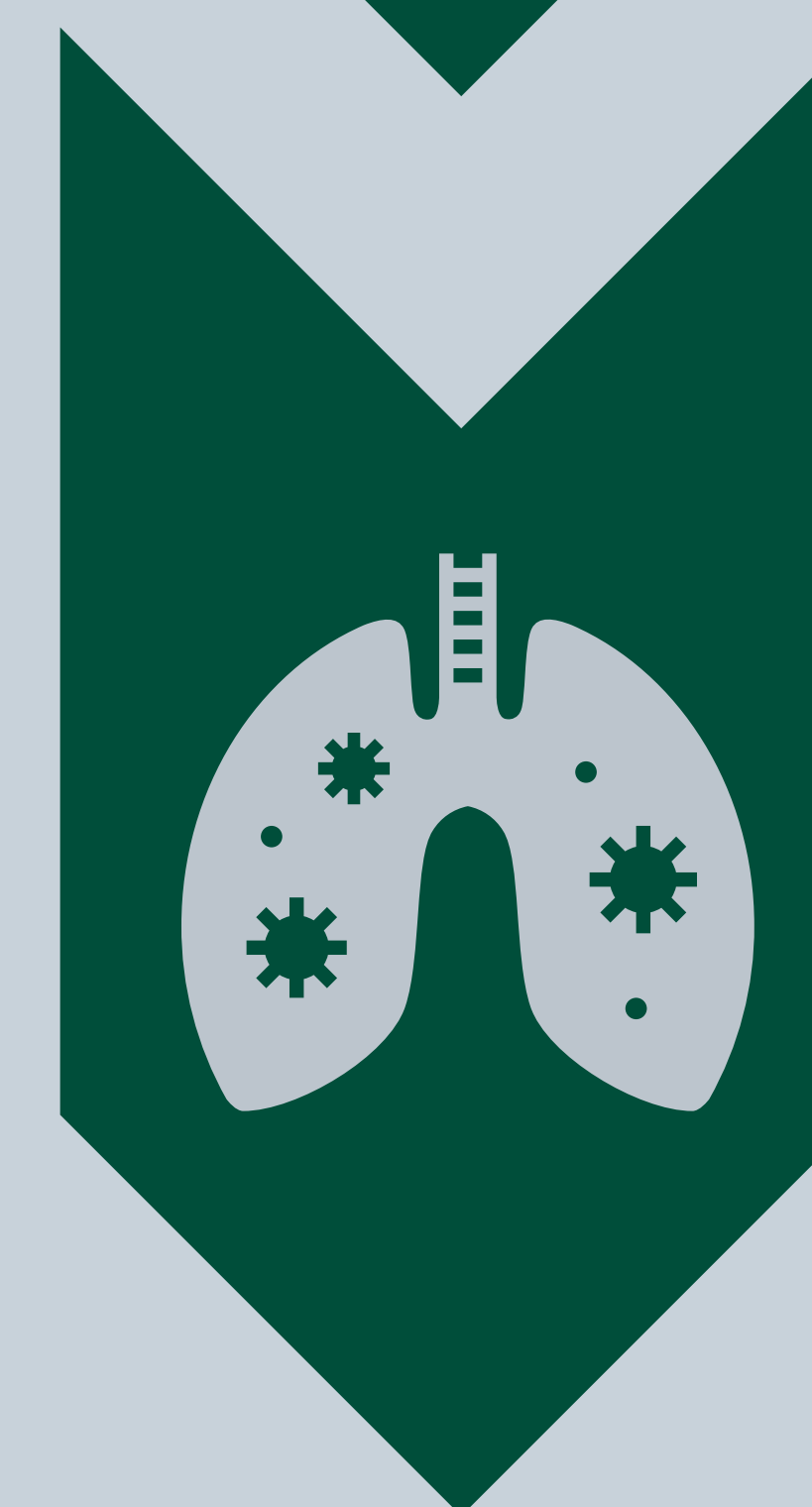
Strategic Goals



Eliminate feral swine where populations are low or newly emergent



Prevent expansion of feral swine from states with large, widely distributed populations to neighboring states



Reduce feral swine to minimize damage and disease risk in states and territories where populations are large and widely distributed

Administered under the United States Dept. of Agriculture – Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service – Wildlife Services

Collaborates with State and Federal Agencies, Tribal Nations, Universities, Producers, Landowners, and other Stakeholders