



# Stakeholder forum:

## 11 October 2021

# Response to questions

### **Q: Is there a template available for a feral pig management plan?**

A: Templates to assist land managers and management groups to prepare their management plan are being developed and will be available for downloading from our website, [www.feralpigs.com.au](http://www.feralpigs.com.au), in the near future.

### **Q: Can humaneness be included when talking about pest control principles i.e. aim to use the most humane method where possible?**

A: Humaneness considerations will be included into guidelines to support the use of the management planning template. Any updates to Standard Operating Procedures at the national level need to be supported and then endorsed by the Environment and Invasives Committee.

### **Q: We need to convince government to plan for thirty years, not three.**

A: Action 3.1.4 of the National Feral Pig Action Plan is focussed on ensuring long term investment through new innovative approaches which is needed to deliver the Plan's vision. Investment Advisory Panel is being formed to provide guidance and recommendations to the Implementation Committee to identify and attract sustained investment required to achieve the long term goals of the Plan.

### **Q: Considering the weight of bait required, and the amount of poison required, how does the cost of HOGGONE® compare to 1080?**

A: Feral pigs only need to consume 100-200 g of HOGGONE® to be killed, so it is more efficient and effective than other bait types. Based on this consumption level, the estimated cost per dead pig is about \$5. The HOGGONE® bait box that is required to be used with the HOGGONE® product can be reused. For 1080, 500 g of 1080 treated grain bait is budgeted per pig at a cost of \$3.50/kg. However, the actual consumption of bait per pig can vary. Costs associated with free feeding are not included.

### **Q: Where there is overlap between vertebrate pest species, what can/will be done to align control and coordinate control activities where dog groups may already be established?**

A: We recognise that groups of land managers are often managing multiple pests and threats in their local region and an integrated approach across species is needed to optimise their management. It is recommended that feral pig control is incorporated into the group's existing vertebrate pest management plans. The inclusion of these groups onto our Information Hub is also requested.



Photo supplied by Madeleine Page, Porter Novelli

**Coordinated, long term actions by land managers, working together, increases the effectiveness of control programs to reduce feral pig populations and their impacts**