NATIONAL FERAL PIG ACTION PLAN

Stakeholder Survey Results

776 stakeholders across Australia participated in the National Feral Pig Action Plan survey to gain input and feedback into the Plan's development. Participants identified themselves as primary producers, community/biosecurity group, Indigenous organisations, conservation/environmental managers, local/state/national government agencies, NRM organisations, recreational shooters and other stakeholders.

Reduction vs Eradication

The majority of respondents want to see a significant reduction or eradication in the feral pig population (69 per cent) delivered from the National Feral Pig Action Plan.

49%
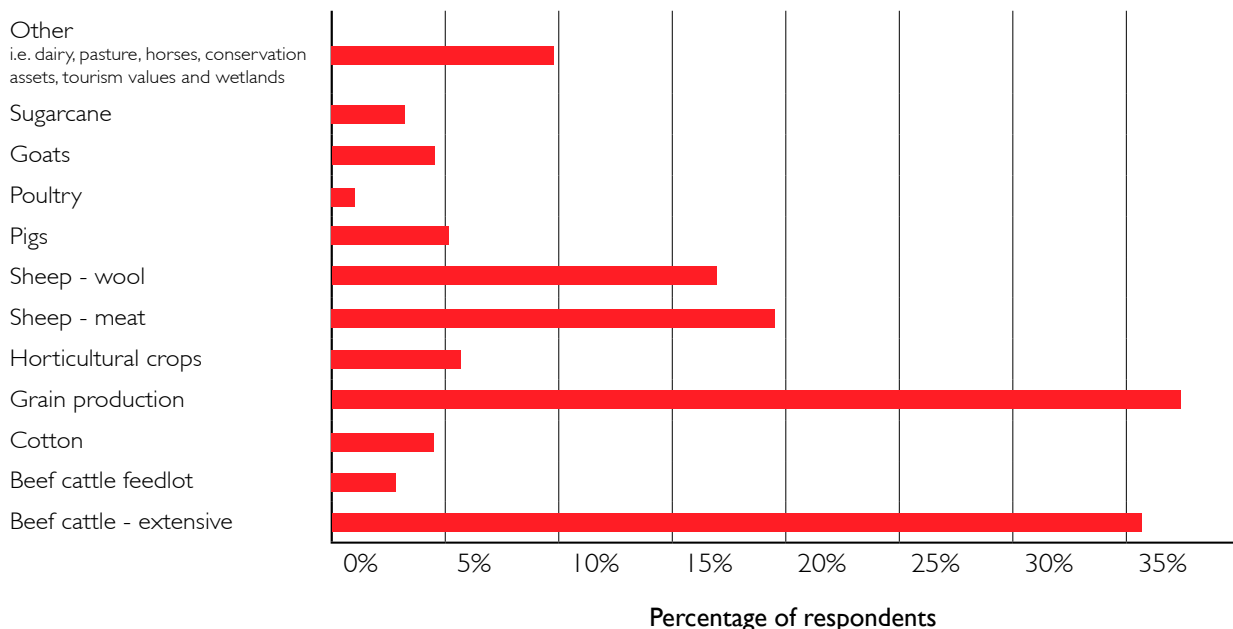Want to see a significant reduction

20%
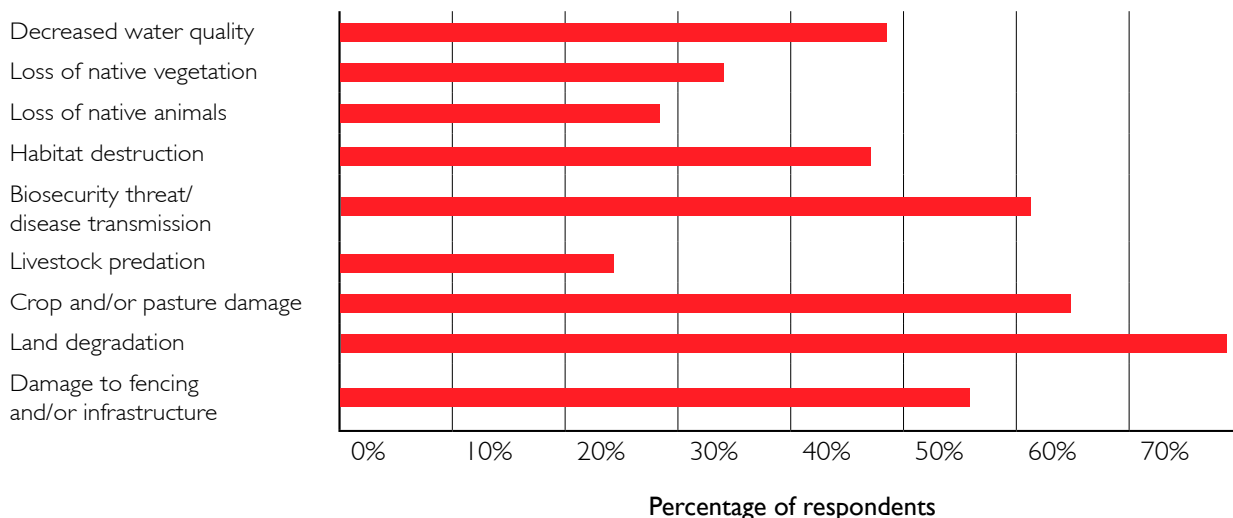Want to see feral pigs eliminated all together

Feral pigs impact

Of the stakeholders surveyed, 396 identified as primary producers

Of those primary producers who were affected by feral pigs, grain production (37 per cent) and extensive beef cattle production (35 per cent) were the most affected enterprises.

Chart: Percentage of respondents by enterprise type — Other (i.e. dairy, pasture, horses, conservation assets, tourism values and wetlands), Sugarcane, Goats, Poultry, Pigs, Sheep - wool, Sheep - meat, Horticultural crops, Grain production, Cotton, Beef cattle feedlot, Beef cattle - extensive. X-axis: Percentage of respondents (0% to 35%).

For land managers

One third of land managers made management changes over the past five years due to feral pigs and had to change their operations due over the last five years and land degradation was listed as the number one impact.

Chart: Percentage of respondents by impact — Decreased water quality, Loss of native vegetation, Loss of native animals, Habitat destruction, Biosecurity threat/disease transmission, Livestock predation, Crop and/or pasture damage, Land degradation, Damage to fencing and/or infrastructure. X-axis: Percentage of respondents (0% to 70%).

Outcomes stakeholders want to see

Coordinated and regional actions to educate, support and empower land managers to humanely apply best practice management to reduce feral pig populations and their impacts.

Land managers

49 per cent stated that working with others would motivate their involvement in locally coordinated control programs (n=279).

Other stakeholders

29 per cent listed co-ordination of all land managers as a key issue that needs to be addressed (n=380).