

NATSOP-PIG004 NATIONAL STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE: USE OF JUDAS PIGS

Voluntarily adopted by the Vertebrate Pest Committee 2012 with the Invasive Plants and Animals Committee endorsing minor updates September 2017.

BACKGROUND

Feral pigs (*Sus scrofa*) have a significant impact on the environment and agricultural production and are a potential reservoir and vector of exotic diseases. Control methods include poisoning, trapping, exclusion fencing, ground shooting and shooting from helicopters.

Radio-collared 'Judas' pigs are used to locate groups of feral pigs that are difficult to find using other methods. This technique involves attaching a radio-collar to a feral pig and releasing it with the expectation that it will join up with other pigs. Feral pigs are gregarious, although not to the point of forming large herds as goats do. The nuclear social unit is based around one to several females and their offspring. Other individuals may loosely associate with these groups particularly older adult males when females are in oestrus.

Once their position is established, the feral pigs accompanying the Judas pig are either trapped or destroyed by shooting (refer to Trapping of feral pigs, Aerial shooting of feral pigs and Ground shooting of feral pigs for further details on these methods of control). The Judas pig is usually allowed to escape so that it will search out other groups of feral pigs. Once eradication is achieved the Judas pig is located, then shot and the radio-collar retrieved.

This National Standard Operating Procedure (NATSOP) is a guide only; it does not replace or override the legislation that applies in the relevant state or territory jurisdiction. The NATSOP should only be used subject to the applicable legal requirements (including OH&S) operating in the relevant jurisdiction.

APPLICATION

- The Judas technique is commonly used to locate remnant individual animals or groups of feral pigs in low density populations.
- It is most effective when used to mop up remnant populations of feral pigs, particularly in rough country, that are proving difficult or costly to control. The technique is not efficient where there are large numbers of feral pigs in the area.
- The Judas technique requires expensive telemetry equipment and skilled operators.
- It is preferable to use local adult sows that are familiar with the area and are already part of the social structure of the target population.
The use of radio-collared Judas pigs to locate feral herds increases the effectiveness of ground and aerial shooting control operations particularly when eradication is the aim of the program.
- Trained dogs are sometimes used to detect, herd or flush out feral pigs so that they can be captured and used as Judas pigs. It is unacceptable to set a dog onto a pig with the intention of bringing it down, holding or attacking it.

ANIMAL WELFARE CONSIDERATIONS

Impact on target animals

- The technique can have negative impacts on the Judas pig through the following:
 - capture, handling and restraint can cause anxiety and sometimes pain and injury when an animal struggles to escape

NATSOP-PIG004 NATIONAL STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE: USE OF JUDAS PIGS

- If shooting animals at a distance, refer to PIG003 Ground shooting of feral pigs for firearm and ammunition requirements.

PROCEDURES

Capture of pigs

- Animals to be used as Judas pigs should be caught without causing injury and excessive stress.
- It is preferable to capture and release feral pigs from, and to, familiar surroundings.
- Judas pigs are usually selected from a group of pigs that have been captured during trapping, but, sometimes individuals are caught using dogs. If dogs are used they should only bail the pig up, not bite or attack. Trained working dogs such as kelpies are preferred as they are not usually aggressive. As a precaution, a muzzle can be fitted to the dog to prevent bite injuries.
- Once the pig is caught, the dogs should be restrained whilst the collar is being attached.
- Adult female pigs are preferred for use as Judas animals. Older adult males are not as effective as females as they may take a lot longer to make contact with other pigs and will only associate with them infrequently. Immature pigs may also be less effective as they are often excluded from family groups and tend to form temporary groups of their own. There appears to be no practical advantage in using the sexual attraction of sows induced into oestrus.
- Heavily pregnant females, females with young at foot, very young, very old or weak/sick/injured animals must not be used as Judas animals.

Fitting of collar and releasing of Judas pig

- At least two people must be present when fitting a collar: one to restrain the animal and one to fit the collar. To prevent injury to the animal and/or the operators it may be necessary to use chemical restraint. Operators performing chemical restraint must be trained and experienced in the techniques and sedative drugs appropriate for use in feral pigs.
- The collar should be fitted snugly on the neck to ensure that no irritating movement or rubbing occurs, but at the same time enough space should be left to allow the animal to behave normally and for it not to experience any discomfort while moving or feeding. As a general guide you should be able to slip two fingers between the animals' neck and the collar.
- To reduce the risk of irritation on the neck, the collar should be fastened at the side and any metal fitting should be covered or as least smoothed on the inside.
- The Judas pigs should be clearly identifiable (e.g. with brightly coloured paint, highly visible collar or ear tags) so that they can be easily distinguished from other pigs in the group.
- Remove magnet (battery stop) or turn on the collar if it is fitted with a magnetic switch and check transmitter frequency before releasing pig.
- Once the collar has been attached and before release, observe the animal for any unusual behaviour that could indicate that the collar may cause a problem (eg affecting balance, impeding movement or causing irritation to the skin)
The Judas pig is then released in the target area. If the animal needs to be translocated to another area it must be appropriately restrained during transportation.
- Animals should not be restrained for more than one hour and they must be protected from extremes of temperature during transportation.

Location of feral pig groups

- The Judas pigs should be given time to meet up with other feral pigs (around a week or two).

NATSOP-PIG004 NATIONAL STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE: USE OF JUDAS PIGS

- Radio tracking is commenced and when the position of the feral group is established, the pigs are trapped or destroyed by shooting. Refer to the appropriate SOP for further details:
 - Trapping of feral pigs
 - Aerial shooting of feral pigs
 - Ground shooting of feral pigs
- The process of tracking down individuals or groups of feral pigs and then shooting or mustering, is repeated until only the Judas pigs remain in the area. The Judas pigs are then destroyed by shooting and the collar retrieved.

NATSOP-PIG004 NATIONAL STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE: USE OF JUDAS PIGS

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