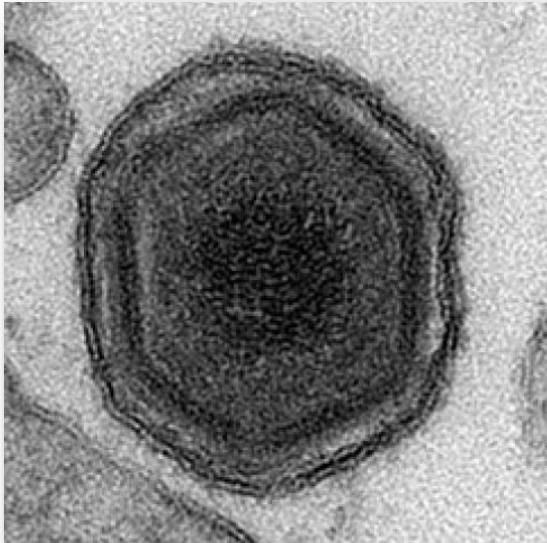


Fighting the African Swine Fever (ASF) in Saxony – Trapping of wild boars in the Saxon State Forest

Marco Horn – Desk Officer ASF Coordination



Bundesministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft

Achtung: Afrikanische Schweinepest!

Bitte werfen Sie Speisereste nur in verschließbare Müllbehälter!

Achtung!
Das Bundesministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland informiert:
Seit 2007 breitet sich die hochsteckende Afrikanische Schweinepest in Europa aus und bereits Millionen Haas- und Wildschweine Lebensmittel können diese für den Menschen unangefährliche Krankheit übertragen.
Bitte werfen Sie Speisereste nur in verschlossene Müllbehälter!

Uwaga!
Federalne Ministerstwo Żywności i Rolnictwa Republiki Federalnej Niemiec informuje:
Od roku 2007 na terenie Europy rozprzestrzenia się w wysokim stopniu zakaźna choroba – afrykański powrót świń – stanowiąc zagrożenie dla milionów sztuk hodowlanych trzody chlewnej oraz rezerwy dzikiej. Ta niebezpieczna zakaźność dla człowieka choroba może być przenoszona także przez zwierzęta.
Należy pozostać w szczególności czujnym w przypadku doświadczenia kontaktów z zwierzętami!

Внимание!
Информация Федерального министерства продовольствия и сельского хозяйства Федеративной Республики Германия:
С 2007 года в Европе распространяется очень заразная африканская чума свиней, представляющая угрозу для миллионов домашних и диких свинок. Это же заболевание для человека заболевание неопасно, передаваясь через продукты питания.
Поступая при этом без необходимости, свиньи передают в животных возбудителя болезни!

Atenție!
Ministerul Federal al Alimentației și Agriculturii al Republicii Federale Germania informează:
Din anul 2007 se răspândește în Europa peza porcină africană, sistem de contagiouă care amenință milioane de porci domestici și sălbatici. Prin alimențe se poate transmite această boală care poate veni în sine periculoasă.
De aceea vă rugăm să amănăți resturile alimentare doar în recipiente de gună care pot fi închise!

Pozor!
Tribunul informărilor pro zvířata a zemědělství Spolkové republiky Německo informuje:
Od roku 2007 se v Evropě rozšířuje vysoce nákalyvý afričský prasečí mor a ohrožuje milióny domácích i divokých prasat. Tato nemoc, která není pro lidi nebezpečná, se přenáší prostřednictvím odpadků jídla, praseti, dříve postavené pouze do zvířetných odpadků na zvířata!

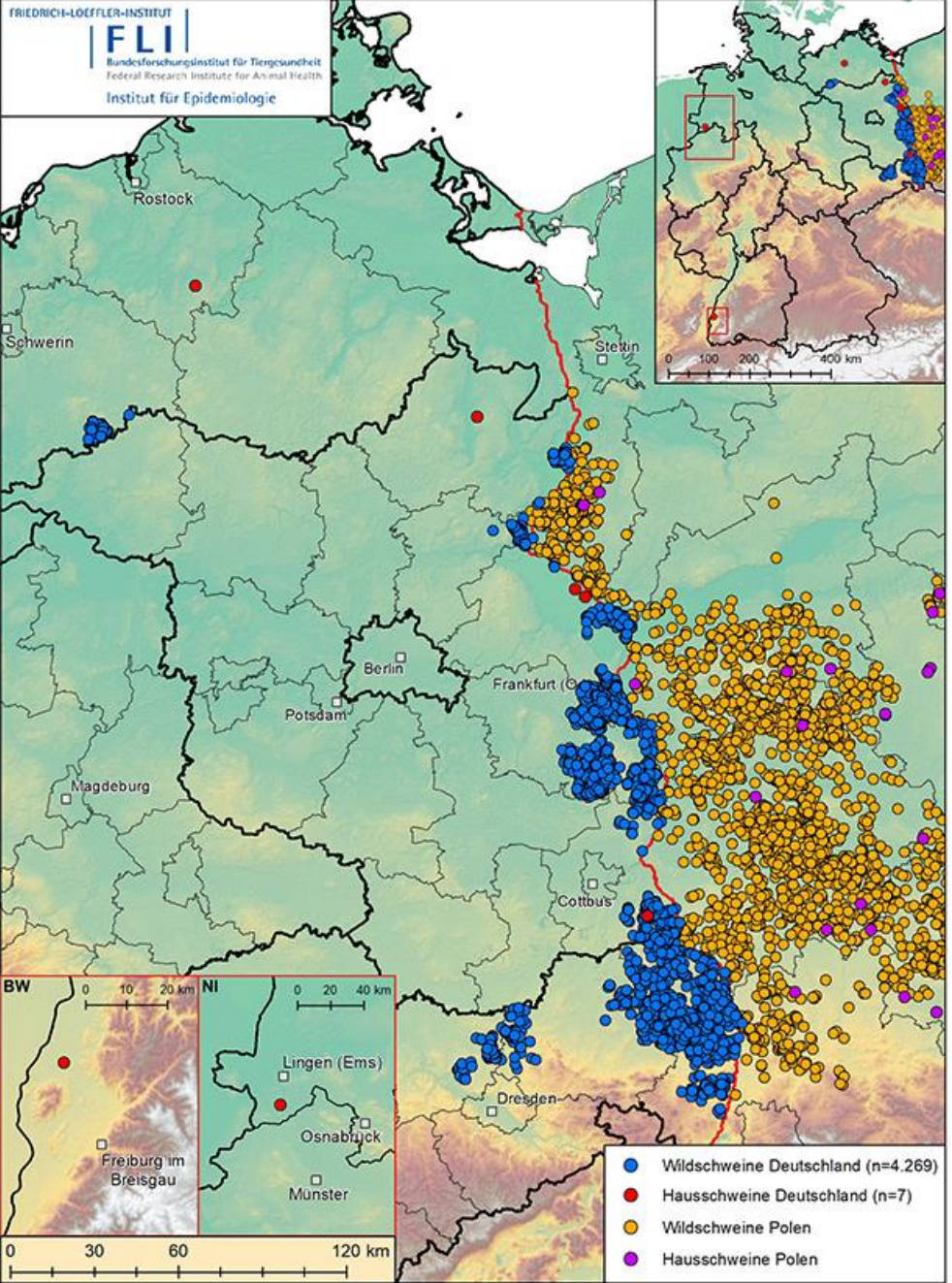
bmi.de/asp

1. ASF situation in Germany / Saxony
2. role of the State Forest in fighting the ASF
3. basics of the fighting strategy
4. trapping wild boars / types of traps used
5. experiences / findings



Afrikanische Schweinepest in Deutschland und Westpolen seit September 2020

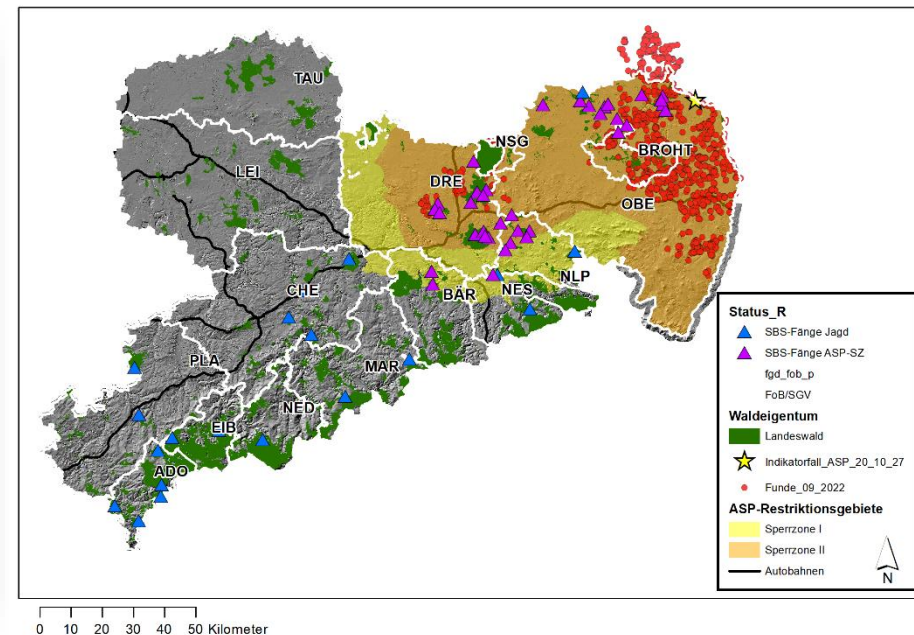
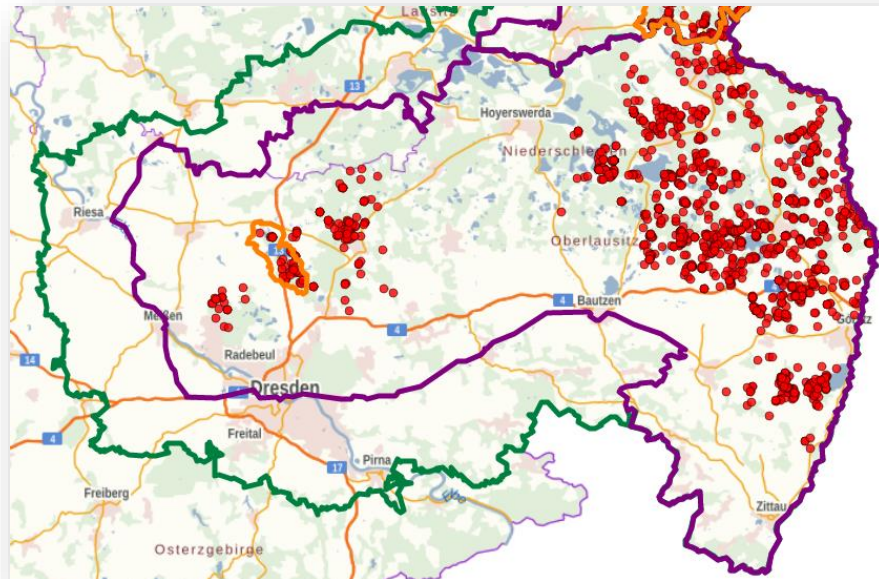
Datenquelle: ADIS, TSN (Stand: 02.09.2022 - 09:50 Uhr)



situation in Germany

situation in Saxony

- first detection of the ASF virus in Saxony on October 27, 2020, more than 1.600 infected wild boars were found until today
- in 2022, Saxony has so far recorded the most intensive ASF infection rates in Germany



role of the State Forest

- main responsibility: veterinary authorities, especially *Saxon State Ministry For Social Affairs And Cohesion*
- State Forest -> same role as other hunters:
 - ordered to intensify the hunt on wild boars, search for and report carcasses, collect blood samples
 - but: State Forest should act as an good/ideal example
 - in total responsibility for more than 200.000 ha hunting ground
 - roughly a quarter (over 45,000 ha) of the Saxon State Forest property now lays within the designated ASF restriction areas

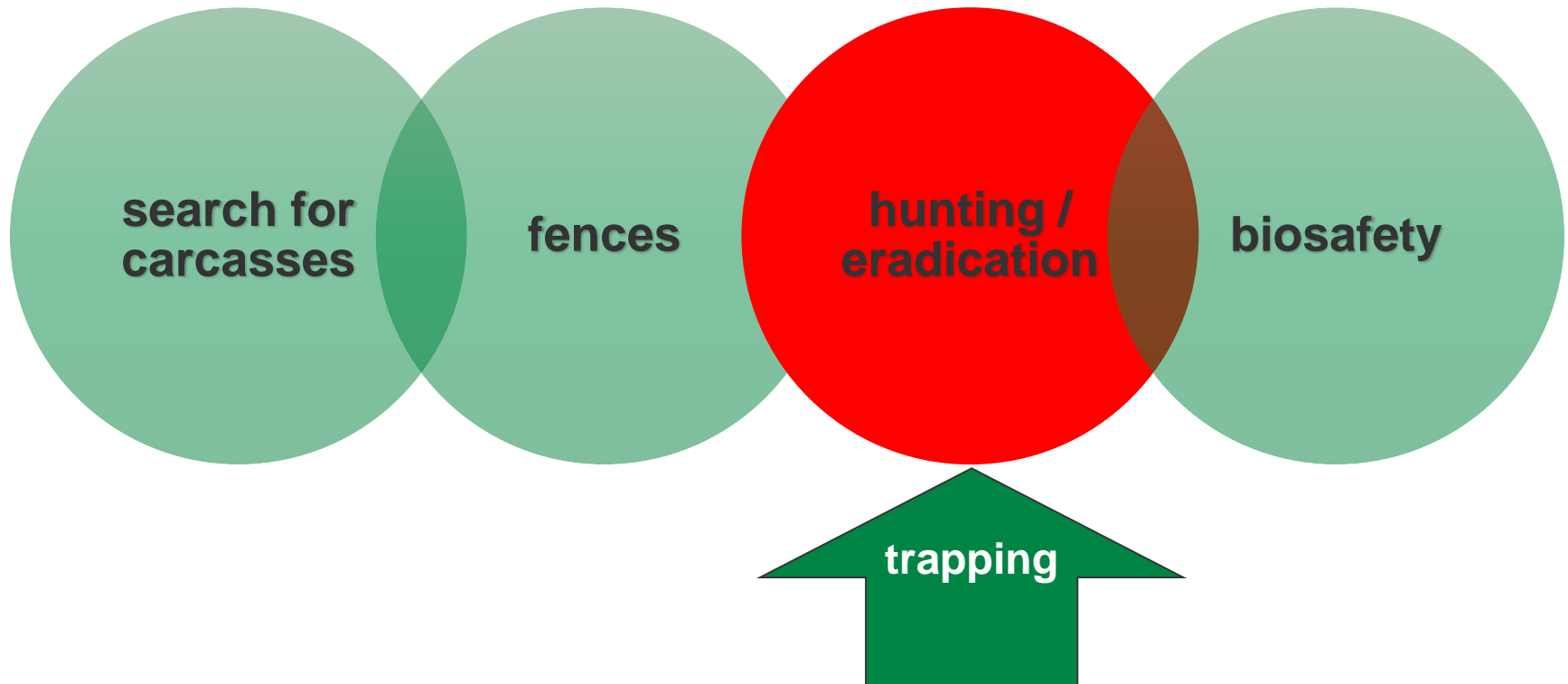
basics of the fighting strategy

■ 4 pillars:



basics of the fighting strategy

■ 4 pillars:



trapping wild boars / types of traps used

- I basic principle:
 1. (pre-)baiting
 2. wild boars enter the trap
 3. monitoring trap
 4. close remote triggered gate
 5. humane killing / euthanasia

- I *we are fighting the virus (i.e. the further spread of the virus), not the wild boars*

trapping wild boars / types of traps used

- smaller traps:
 - cages
 - portable
 - stable
 - limited size



trapping wild boars / types of traps used

- bigger traps:
 - **corrals**
 - stable
 - no roof
 - different sizes
 - stationary



trapping wild boars / types of traps used

I bigger traps:

- I **corrals**
- I stable
- I no roof
- I different sizes
- I stationary



trapping wild boars / types of traps used

l bigger traps:

l net trap (“Pig Brig Trap”)

l lightweight

l easy to set up

l flexible

l no roof

l durability?

l no active trigger





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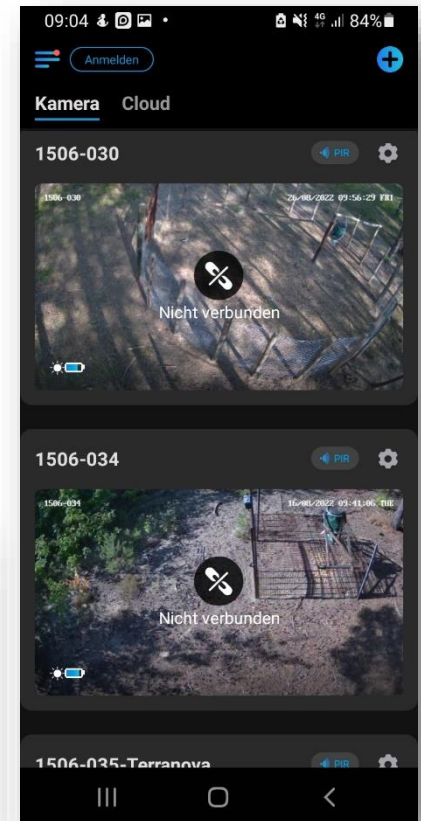


trapping wild boars / types of traps used

- **monitoring** the traps by live-view cameras with night-vision



- **trigger** by calling



trapping wild boars / types of traps used

I humane euthanasia

E0 > 3.200 J
> 9,7 g



.30-06

E0 > 400 J
ca. 3,0 g

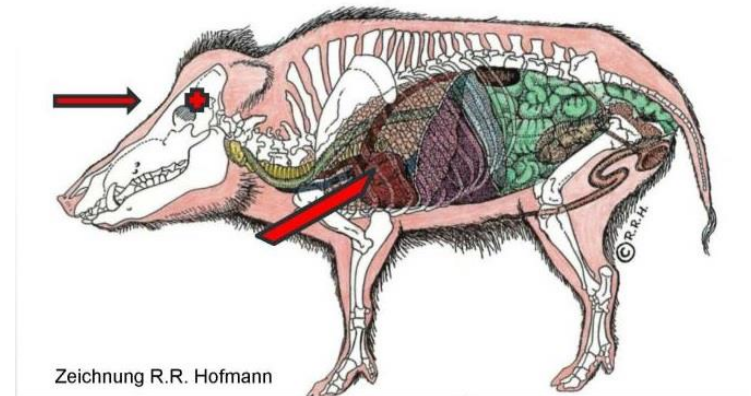


.22 WMR

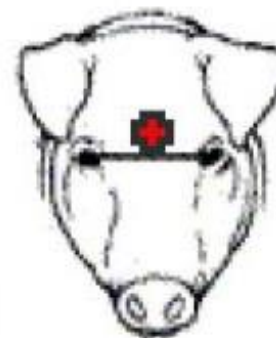
E0 up to 265 J
ca. 2,6 g



.22 lr



Zeichnung R.R. Hofmann



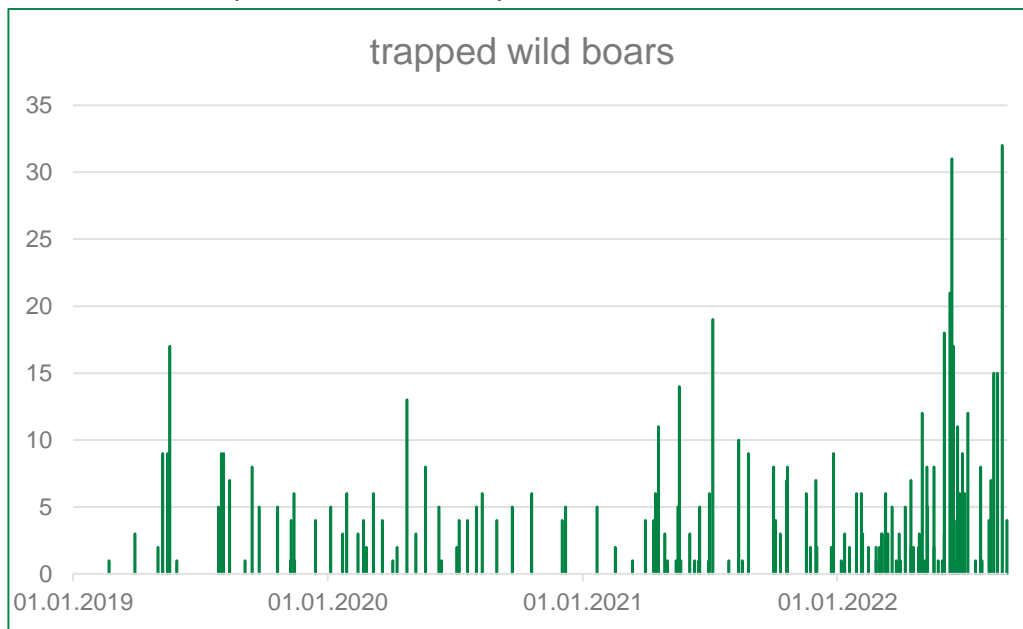
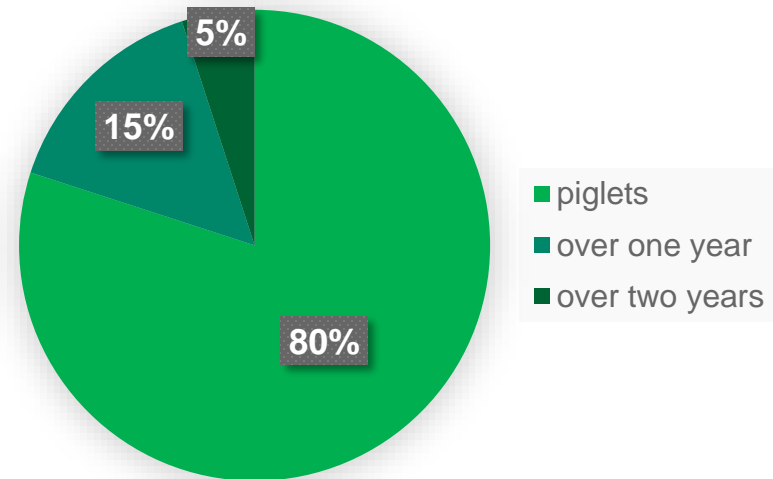
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experiences / findings

- in total **745** wild boars were trapped and killed in the Saxon State Forest since 2019 (332 in ASF-restricted areas)
- 368 male / 377 female
- average trap event: **5.3 wild boars** (maximum: 32)



type	n	average	over one year (%)
cage	555	4.8	19,6
corral	98	10.9	28,6
net	92	6.1	18,5

experiences / findings

■ *takeaways:*

- traps are an important und **very effective** part of density reduction, but can't solve the ASF problem alone
- creates only relatively **small disturbance**, therefore especially useful for protected areas
- traps leave no “witnesses” behind, **no learning effect**
- no search for wounded wild boars, no risk for humans / dogs
- shooting in the head leaves the meat / venison unharmed

experiences / findings

■ *takeaways:*

- success depends on the motivation, the will and patience of the trapper, no one should be forced
- the **mental constitution** and the ability to keep calm and patient in a stressful situation are important (*if the trapper acts stressed, the wild boars are stressed*)
- little to no sympathy in the average society and by a part of the hunters
- requires **investments in traps and equipment**
- traps need the right place and habitat structure, they **forbid other hunting activity around** -> potential for conflicts



