

Habitat Hit:

What Happened Here?

Impacts from Invasive Pigs

Group name: _____

Station	Photo	Description
1		Invasive pigs use their snouts, tusks, and hooves to dig through grasses and soil in search of food, which includes roots, seeds, insects, and other animals. This damages habitats used by native animals.
		This field supports healthy native grasses. Ground-nesting birds live here, as well as burrowing mammals like mice and voles.
2		This fragile wetland is surrounded by native grasses and trees, located at Lac Dubois Grasslands Protected Area near Kamloops. This is a water source for wildlife such as mule deer and is home to fish and amphibians.
		Invasive pigs have damaged this habitat by digging up the soil and wallowing in the mud and water to mark their territory and cool down. This causes soil erosion and water contamination.
3		Invasive pigs like to live in places with wetlands, forest, and crops. Native wildlife, such as elk, also live in these areas. Invasive pigs can damage habitats and compete with wildlife for resources and food.
		Sometimes healthy habitats look “messy”. Here we have a diversity of grasses, shrubs, and trees growing in and around this wetland, providing a home to a variety of wildlife, including fish, insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds, and mammals!
4		Invasive pigs can destroy a farm by eating crops, digging up soil with their snouts and hooves (rooting), trampling fields, and wallowing. They also spread invasive plants that reduce crop yields and forage for livestock and wildlife.
		Farmers and ranchers rely on land that is free of invasive pigs and invasive plants for their livelihood and to be able to grow food that is exported and eaten by people in other parts of BC, Canada, and abroad.

Habitat Hit:

What Happened Here?

Impacts from Invasive Pigs

Group name: _____

Station	Photo	Description
5		British Columbia's grasslands include not only grasses, but also beautiful wildflowers and patches of forests and wetlands. The gentle, rolling hills of grasses and herbs are home to many types of birds, butterflies, and grazing animals such as deer and bighorn sheep.
		Invasive pigs are destructive! They are usually nocturnal so you may have to be a detective to know if they have been nearby. Look for tracks, scat (poop), and areas like this, where the soil has been dug up as the group, called a sounder, searches for food.
6		Invasive pigs love corn! They cause significant damage to corn crops by rooting, trampling, and eating planted seeds and corn. They also destroy farm fields by wallowing.
		In BC, corn is grown mostly on Vancouver Island, the Okanagan, and in the Lower Mainland and Fraser Valley. Agassiz, BC is known as the "Corn Capital of BC". Corn is grown to feed livestock and people.
7		Not in my backyard! Invasive pigs are well-established and spreading in some parts of Canada. They can be aggressive to people and can spread many diseases to people, livestock, and wildlife.
		Kids should be able to play in their own backyards without worrying about invasive pigs!

STATION #1

What Happened Here?

Impacts from Invasive Pigs



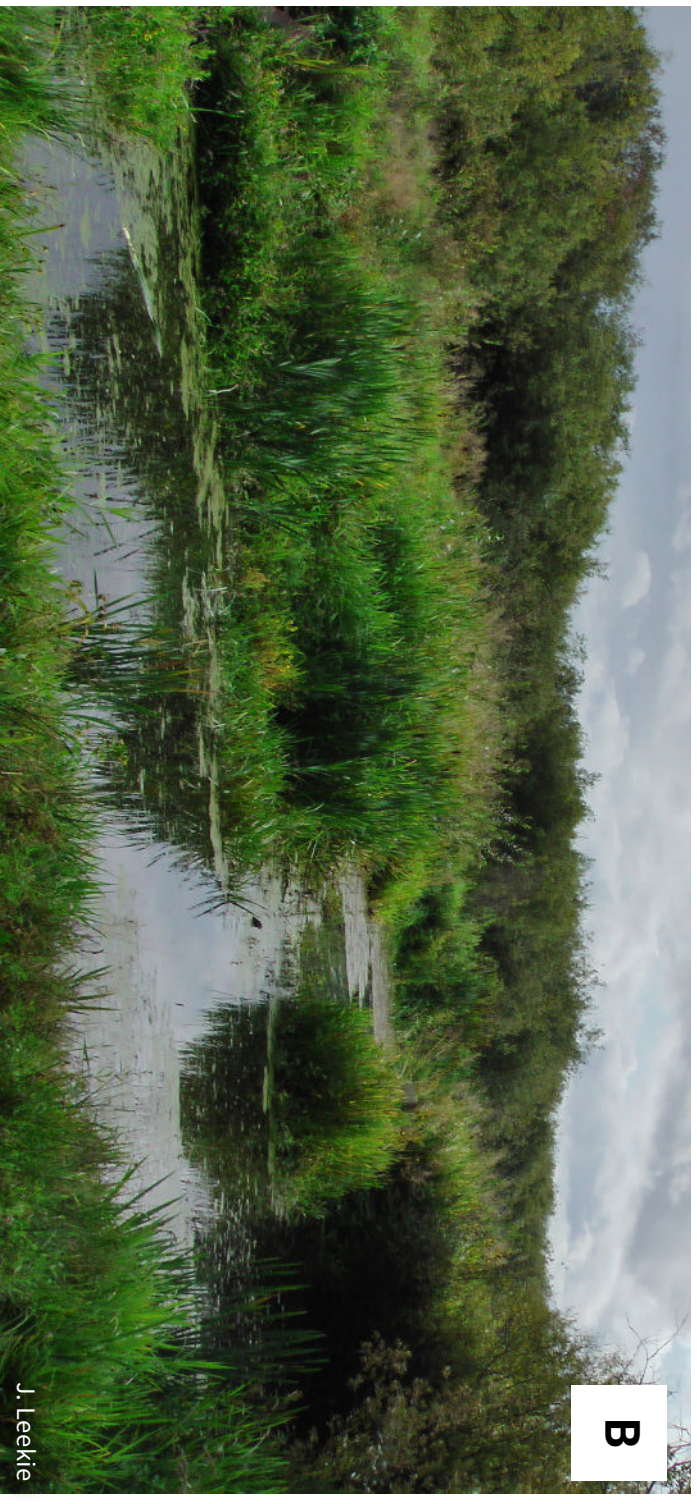
STATION #2

What Happened Here? Impacts from Invasive Pigs



STATION #3

What Happened Here? Impacts from Invasive Pigs



STATION #4

What Happened Here? Impacts from Invasive Pigs



STATION #5

What Happened Here? Impacts from Invasive Pigs



STATION #6

What Happened Here? Impacts from Invasive Pigs



STATION #7

What Happened Here? Impacts from Invasive Pigs



A

Ron Lach, Pexels.com



B

Billy Higginbotham, Texas Agrilife Extension Service, Bugwood.org

Habitat Hit:

What Happened Here?

Impacts from Invasive Pigs

Answer Sheet

Station	Photo	Description
1	B	Invasive pigs use their snouts, tusks, and hooves to dig through grasses and soil in search of food, which includes roots, seeds, insects, and other animals. This damages habitats used by native animals.
	A	This field supports healthy native grasses. Ground-nesting birds live here, as well as burrowing mammals like mice and voles.
2	B	This fragile wetland is surrounded by native grasses and trees, located at Lac Dubois Grasslands Protected Area near Kamloops. This is a water source for wildlife such as mule deer and is home to fish and amphibians.
	A	Invasive pigs have damaged this habitat by digging up the soil and wallowing in the mud and water to mark their territory and cool down. This causes soil erosion and water contamination.
3	A	Invasive pigs like to live in places with wetlands, forest, and crops. Native wildlife, such as elk, also live in these areas. Invasive pigs can damage habitats and compete with wildlife for resources and food.
	B	Sometimes healthy habitats look “messy”. Here we have a diversity of grasses, shrubs, and trees growing in and around this wetland, providing a home to a variety of wildlife, including fish, insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds, and mammals!
4	A	Invasive pigs can destroy a farm by eating crops, digging up soil with their snouts and hooves (rooting), trampling fields, and wallowing. They also spread invasive plants that reduce crop yields and forage for livestock and wildlife.
	B	Farmers and ranchers rely on land that is free of invasive pigs and invasive plants for their livelihood and to be able to grow food that is exported and eaten by people in other parts of BC, Canada, and abroad.

Habitat Hit:

What Happened Here?

Impacts from Invasive Pigs

Answer Sheet

Station	Photo	Description
5	B	British Columbia's grasslands include not only grasses, but also beautiful wildflowers and patches of forests and wetlands. The gentle, rolling hills of grasses and herbs are home to many types of birds, butterflies, and grazing animals such as deer and bighorn sheep.
	A	Invasive pigs are destructive! They are usually nocturnal so you may have to be a detective to know if they have been nearby. Look for tracks, scat (poop), and areas like this, where the soil has been dug up as the group, called a sounder, searches for food.
6	A	Invasive pigs love corn! They cause significant damage to corn crops by rooting, trampling, and eating planted seeds and corn. They also destroy farm fields by wallowing.
	B	In BC, corn is grown mostly on Vancouver Island, the Okanagan, and in the Lower Mainland and Fraser Valley. Agassiz, BC is known as the "Corn Capital of BC". Corn is grown to feed livestock and people.
7	B	Not in my backyard! Invasive pigs are well-established and spreading in some parts of Canada. They can be aggressive to people and can spread many diseases to people, livestock, and wildlife.
	A	Kids should be able to play in their own backyards without worrying about invasive pigs!