



# Wild Pig

IUCN Status: Least Concern



## Habitat in Asia

Widespread; found both in forests and close to forests

## Diet

Tubers and roots, fruits, leaves, insects, small frogs, reptiles and carrion. Garbage and crops in human areas

## Life span

10 – 14 years

## Breeding

Seasonal – usually before and after rains  
Depends on food availability and climate conditions

## Reproductive age

8 – 18 months

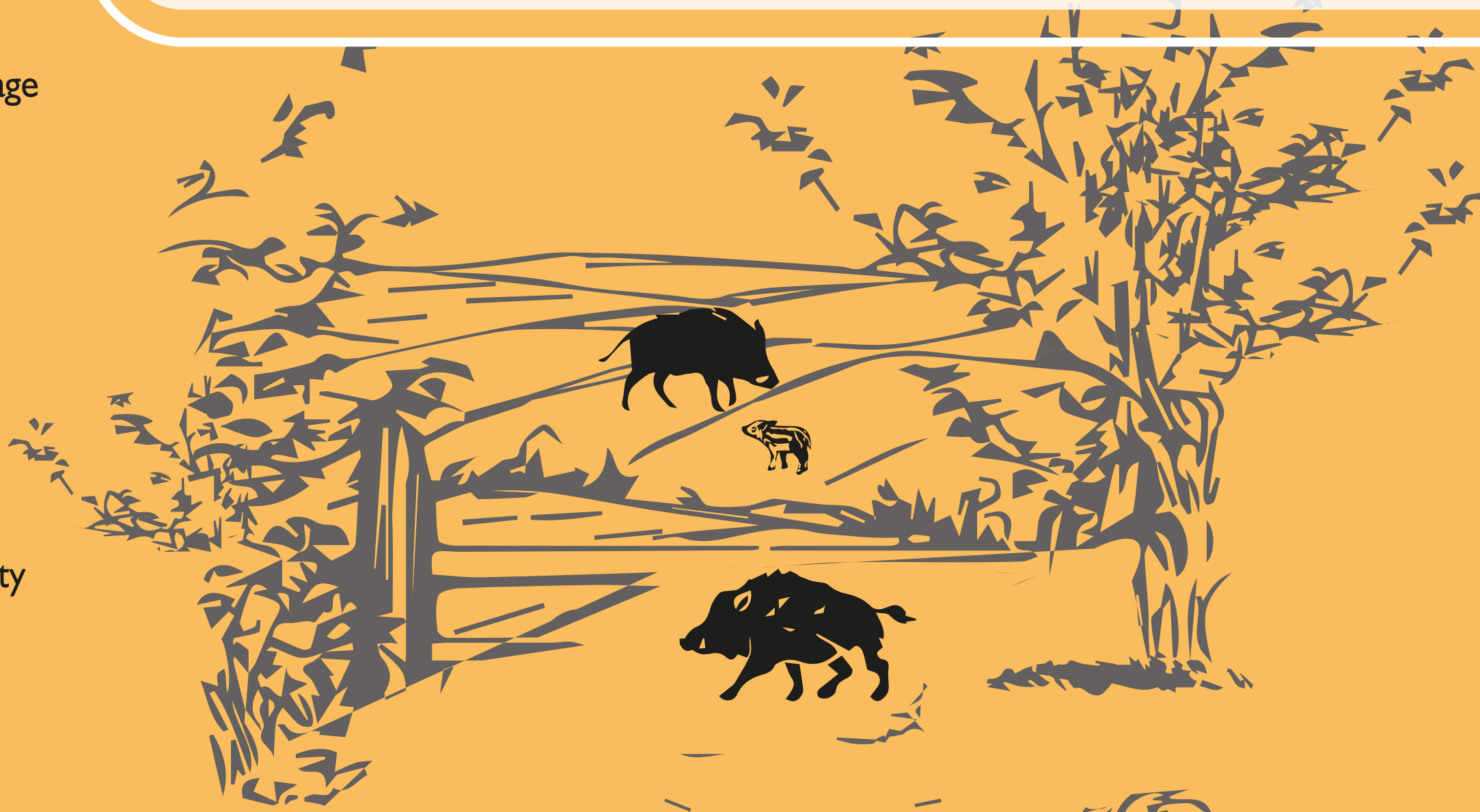
## Gestation period

3 – 4 months

## Birth

4-6 piglets in a litter

- Wild pigs have large canines, called tusks, that keep growing and curving with age. These canines are sometimes called tusks
- Omnivorous and opportunistic forager
- Primarily nocturnal
- Males have a mane that runs along its back from head to lower body
- Spends 4-8 hours daily on foraging or traveling to feeding areas
- Due to the absence of sweat glands it spends hours wallowing in mud to regulate body temperature, remove parasites, and protect sensitive skin from the sun
- They also obtain food through rooting – digging layers of soil in search of food
- They frequently raid agricultural crops by uprooting, trampling and eating them
- Feeding is a social activity, solitary males join feeding groups
- Gets attracted to open garbage dumps in human-dominated areas



## Group size

4 – 13

## Group structure

Female with her last litter + sub-adults from old litters and adult males during the mating season  
Males disperse when they are 8-16 months old, females stay with their mothers



- A group of female and young wild pigs is called a "sounder". The size of the sounders varies with season, habitat and availability of water and food
- The Indian wild pig is one of the subspecies of the wild boar. It differs from the European one in having a crested mane, larger and straighter skull and smaller ears
- Wild pigs make temporary sleeping beds to rest during the day. One bed can accommodate up to 15 individuals. Sometimes, they use burrows dug by other animals
- Wild pigs are an important part of the food chain for top carnivores. They maintain ecosystem health through seed dispersal and keep pests in check
- Human attacks happen mostly due to surprise encounters or when wild pigs are cornered in crop fields

Do you know?

## HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT MITIGATION IN INDIA

Indo-German Cooperation on Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation in India  
2017-2023  
Taking a Harmonious Co-existence  
approach to Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation in India



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