**Asset Information Page**

**Wild Boar**

**Sticky Note 1:**

**Wild Boar’s history begins about 9,000 years ago when Eurasian wild boar were first domesticated and kept for centuries as farm animals in Europe and Asia!**

**Appearance:** Wild boars are built like domestic pigs, with bulky, thick-set bodies, long, mobile, cartilaginous snouts, black hooves, and medium-length tails. They are usually dark brown or black but can be a variety of colors and have thick skin covered with a coat of coarse hair.

They have sharp tusks that protrude from their lower jaws, which they use for digging and defense. Their snouts are long and flexible, helping them root for food.

**Habitat:** Wild Boars live in forests, grasslands, and wetlands, often near water sources. They are highly adaptable and can thrive in a variety of environments.

**Movement:** Wild boars are strong and agile, capable of running quickly and jumping over obstacles. They use their powerful legs to dig and forage for food. Boars are also good swimmers and can cross rivers and streams

**Diet:** Wild boars are omnivores, eating both plants and animals. Their diet includes roots, tubers, fruits, nuts, insects, small mammals, and carrion.

They are nocturnal, beginning to forage at around dusk but may change their behavioral patterns depending on human activity or season!

-------------------------------------------------------End of Sticky Note 1---------------------------------------------------------

**Sticky Note 2:**

**The wild boar’s nickname "razorback" comes from a thick line of hair running down their spine that stands up when they get agitated or angry!**

**Reproduction:** Female wild boars, called sows, give birth to litters of 4 to 6 piglets, though larger litters can occur. Once a female is impregnated, gestation lasts almost four months.

Piglets have striped coats for camouflage, which fade as they grow older.

**Social Structures:** Wild boars are social animals, living in groups called sounders. Sounders usually consist of females and their young, while males are more solitary, joining groups during the breeding season.

Living in groups helps protect them from predators and increases their foraging efficiency!

**Communication:** Wild boars communicate using grunts, squeals, and other vocalizations. They also use body language, such as tail movements and postures, to communicate.

Males that come into the sounder battle with other males for the right to mate with females. The winner begins courtship by making a low vocalization and nuzzling the female.

**Survival Skills:** Wild boars use their keen sense of smell and hearing to detect danger. They can be aggressive when threatened, using their tusks to defend themselves.

Their camouflage coloring helps them blend into their environment, making it harder for predators to spot them!

-------------------------------------------------------End of Sticky Note 2---------------------------------------------------------