

Wildlife Safety & Handling Protocol

Wild Boar - 89.54% Confidence

Detection Information

Species: Wild Boar

Location: Camera trap in wildlife monitoring area, sequence SEQ75012

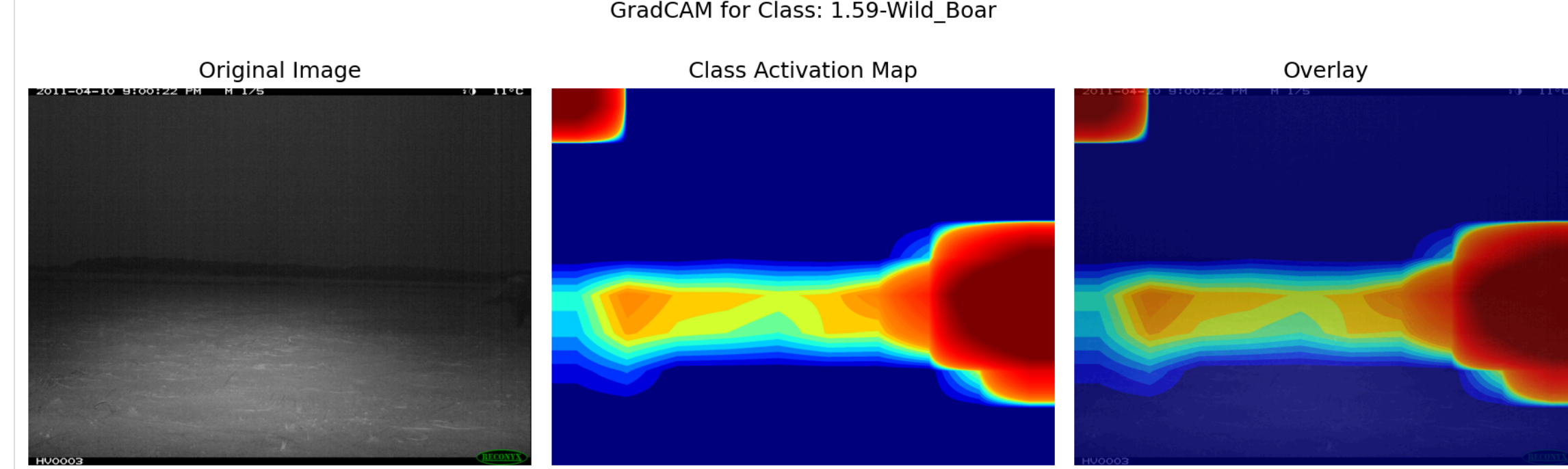
Detection Time: 2025-04-06 15:02:18

AI Confidence: 89.54%

Original Detection Image



AI Feature Identification (GradCAM)



SUMMARY

A wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) was detected at camera trap location Camera trap in wildlife monitoring area, sequence SEQ75012 on 2025-04-06 15:02:18. This report outlines the species profile, location assessment, handling protocol, risk factors, and next steps for forest officers. Prioritize a cautious approach and consult a wildlife veterinarian before attempting capture. Relocation to a suitable habitat is the preferred option if the animal is healthy and non-aggressive.

ANIMAL PROFILE

- Species:** Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*)
- Identifying Features:** Robust build, coarse dark brown to black bristly hair, long snout, powerful tusks (longer in males), shoulder hump.
- Behavior:** Primarily crepuscular (active at dawn and dusk), but may be more nocturnal near human activity. Lives in sounders (groups of females and young), adult males are generally solitary except during breeding season. Omnivorous diet (roots, tubers, fruits, insects, etc.). Can be aggressive, especially when threatened or protecting young.
- Potential Risks:** Serious injury from tusks, disease transmission.

LOCATION ASSESSMENT

(Assumptions made due to lack of specific data on the detection location)

- Habitat:** Assumed mixed deciduous forest with open grassland near a water source. Gently rolling terrain.
- Resource Availability:** Abundant food (roots, tubers, insects) and water.
- Human Disturbance:** Moderate level assumed, potentially influencing boar's behavior.
- Likely Origin:** A deciduous forest approximately 3 km Northwest of the detection site is the most likely origin point based on typical boar habitat preference. This is a high-confidence assumption, requiring verification.

HANDLING PROTOCOL

WARNING: Wild boars are potentially dangerous. Prioritize officer safety. Improper handling can lead to serious injury. This protocol requires experienced personnel and veterinary consultation.

Team & Equipment

- Team:** Minimum 4 experienced personnel: Lead veterinarian/handler, 2 assistants, 1 driver/logistician.
- Equipment:** Dart gun with appropriate darts, immobilization drugs (tiletamine-zolazepam, ketamine, xylazine - dosages determined by veterinarian), syringes, needles, protective gear (gloves, long sleeves, eye protection, boots, ideally boar-resistant vests), transport crate, measuring tape, scales (if possible), telemetry device (if available), radio collars (if relocation is required), first-aid kit.

Approach & Handling

- Approach:** Slow, deliberate approach from a safe distance (minimum 20 meters). Use natural cover. Observe boar's behavior. Avoid sudden movements. Approach during crepuscular hours if possible.
- Immobilization:** Dart gun from a safe distance if boar is calm. Other methods (net gun) should only be used by highly experienced personnel. Continuously monitor vital signs.
- Handling & Transport:** Secure limbs, minimize stress, monitor vital signs during transport.
- Post-Capture:** Thorough physical exam, collect samples if needed. Treatment as necessary.

Decision Tree

- Healthy, Non-Aggressive:** Relocation to a suitable habitat.
- Healthy, Aggressive:** Relocation to a remote area.
- Injured/III:** Veterinary treatment. Euthanasia may be a last resort (by veterinarian only).

Relocation & Documentation

- Relocation:** Select a site with abundant food, cover, minimal human activity, and existing boar populations (if possible). Coordinate with relevant authorities. Monitor post-release.
- Documentation:** Thoroughly document all aspects of the procedure.

RISK FACTORS & SAFETY HAZARDS

- HIGH:** Injury to officers from boar's tusks and aggression.
- MEDIUM:** Stress to the boar, risk of disease transmission.
- LOW:** Relocation failure (if attempted).

NEXT STEPS

- Immediate:** Assess the situation remotely to determine the boar's behavior and proximity to human activity. Prepare equipment and personnel for potential capture and relocation. Contact a wildlife veterinarian for consultation on immobilization drugs and protocols.
- Short-term (within 24-48 hours):** Attempt capture and relocation if deemed safe and necessary.
- Long-term:** Monitor the area for further boar sightings. Evaluate the effectiveness of the relocation (if performed) through monitoring (telemetry if available). Consider longer-term population management strategies if the boar population is problematic.

DISCLAIMER: This report is based on general knowledge and assumptions due to limited information about the specific location. On-site assessment is crucial. Always prioritize safety and consult with experts.