Hogs may have reduced codling moth damage within the treated blocks

Hogs did not appear to affect codling moth density in traps or bands: could be due to plot layout: long rectangular plots

Hogs had a very large impact on orchard weeds

Hog impact on weeds was not uniform: some areas were more disturbed than others

Conclusions

**Next Steps**

**Codling moth and other insects:**

- Determine how hogs interact with CM: i.e. directly through feeding or indirectly through disturbance
- Repeat CM trapping and banding in larger more square blocks
- Assess hog impact on apple maggot and leaf rollers

**Weeds:**

- Further address impacts on weeds, run longer transects
- Identify factors leading to more or less disturbed areas
- Assess Hog-Weed-Rodent interactions
Codling Moth were monitored using pheromone traps, tree bands (Late June and Late August) and a 200 fruit per block damage sample (Mid August). Trapping and banding were not different between the grazed and ungrazed blocks (Fig. 1). However late season CM damage was reduced by about threefold in the grazed blocks (Fig. 2).

Grazing by hogs had a significant impact on the percentage of grass (Fig. 3) and bare ground (Fig. 4) within tree rows throughout the study. Hog rooting was spatially patchy with some areas disturbed more than others.