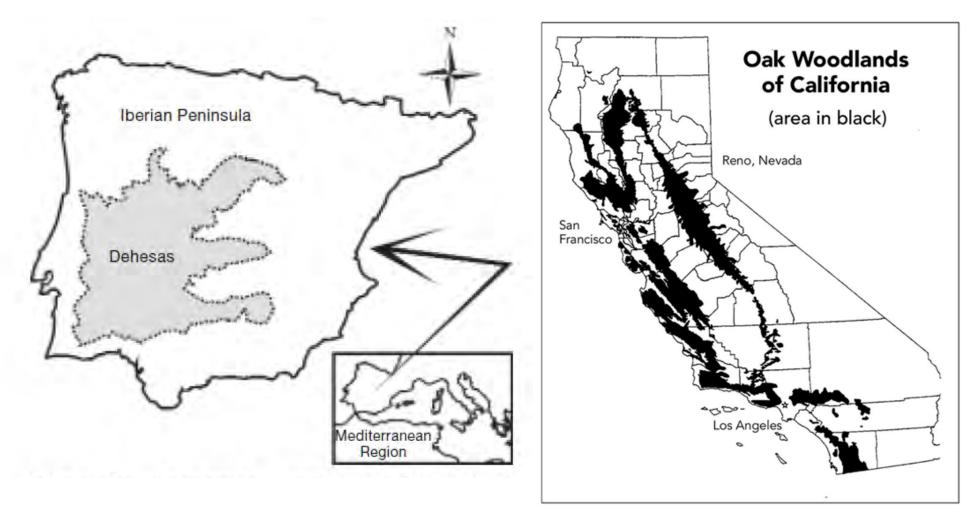


Jamon iberico de bellota _{aka} Iberian ham of acorn... in California

Luke Macaulay University of Calfornia, Berkeley

Distribution of oak woodlands in Spain and California



(Allen Diaz et al. 2007; Gea-Izquierdo et al. 2008)

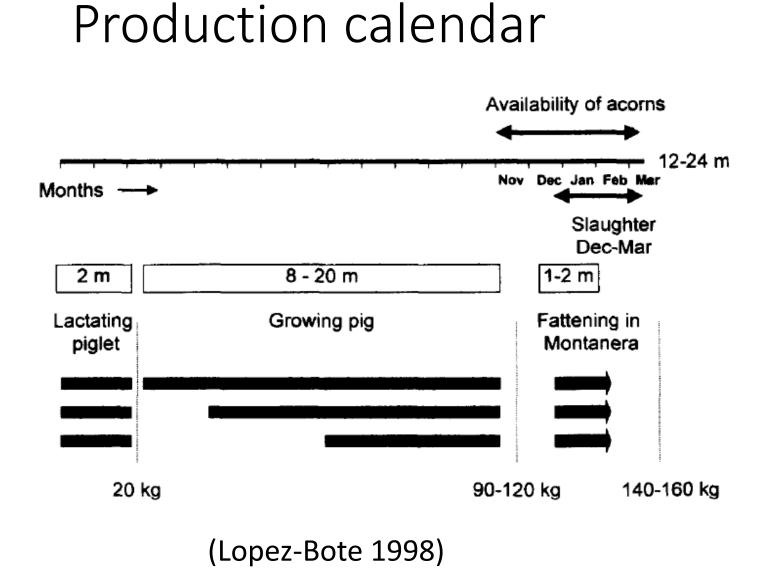








Oak regeneration

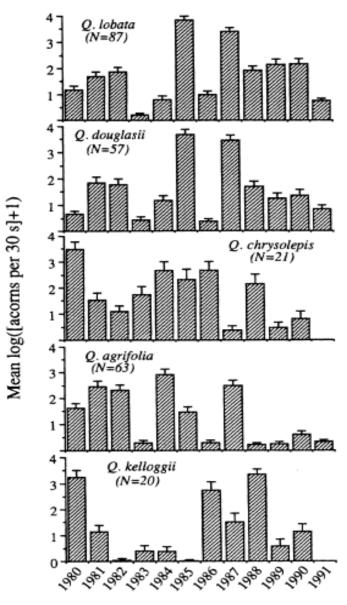




Acorn production in California



California acorn fall begins in October and ends in December Exception of coast live oaks, which frequently retain acorns until February and sometimes to March or April (Koenig et al 2014).



Year

FIG. 1. Annual natural-log-transformed number of acorns counted in 30 s for five species of oaks between 1980 and 1991 at Hastings Reservation (mean ± 1 sE). Sample sizes as listed.

Koenig et al 1994

Diet composition

Chemical composition, metabolic energy, and alpha-Tocopherol of acorn and grass

	Acorns	Grass
Dry matter	56 - 67%	21 - 27%
Crude protein	4 - 6%	14 - 17%
Fat	6 - 11%	4 - 6%
Crude fiber	3 - 6%	20 - 23%
Ash	2%	7 - 10%
Metabolic energy		
(MJ/kg DM)	17.6	10.27
alpha-Tocopherol		
(mg/kg DM)	20	171

<u>By weight</u>: 85% acorn 15% grass

<u>By foraging time</u>: 50% acorn 50% grass





Summary estimates for pig production in the Spanish dehesa

Iberian pigs eat approximately 15 to 22 lbs. of acorns per day,

Approximate acorn production of 0.5 – 1.25 trees/day in Spain

Densities of trees range from 4 to 20 trees/acre

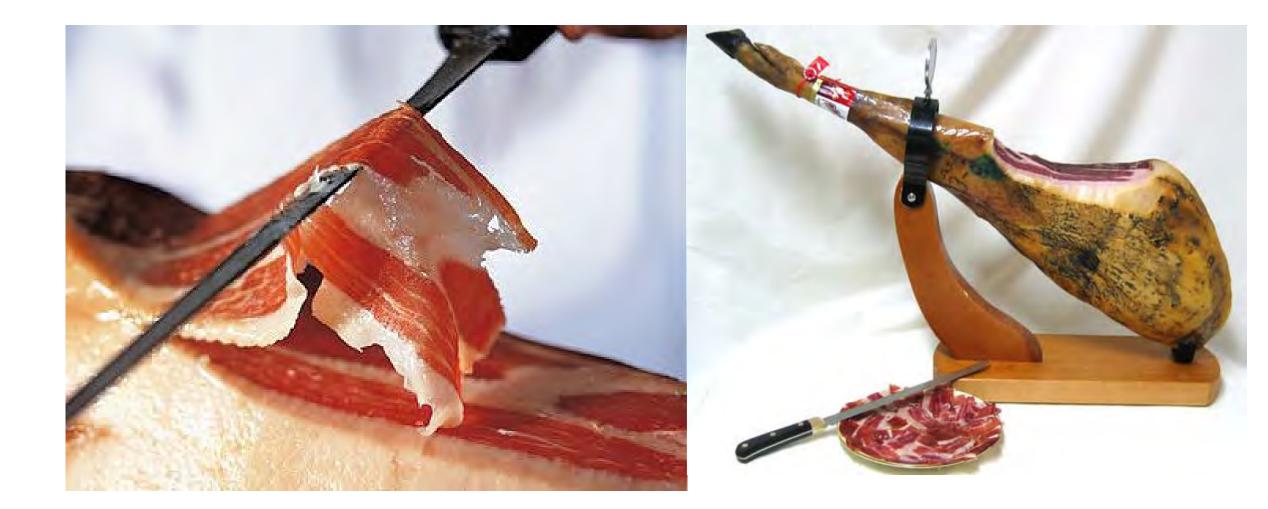
Can support a stocking rate between 0.16 to 0.4 pigs/acre

(Benito et al. 2006; Olea & San Miguel-Ayanz 2006).

Length of time in montanera fattening	42-100 days
Average acorn yield/tree	18-31 lbs
Range of acorn yield/tree	1-324 lbs
Acorns consumed per kg of pig gain	22-33 lbs
Pig weight gain per day	1-2 lbs
Weight gain during montanera	88-110 lbs
Stocking rate	.164 pigs/acre
Total weight of acorns consumed per pig	882-1654 lbs
Total weight of grass consumed per pig	185-463 lbs



Finished product



Also, if you have a wild pig problem... consider the original organic...



Hipsters Who Hunt

More liberals are shooting their own supper.

By Emma Marris



Wild pig harvesting



Evaluating Recreational Use as an Incentive for Habitat Conservation on Private Land in California¹

Luke T. Macaulay²

Private land plays a crucial role in the conservation of biodiversity in California, yet these lands are the least protected and most prone to environmental degradation. In 1930, Aldo Leopold recognized the potential to better conserve private land by an incentive scheme where recreational users would pay landowners for access to conserved wildlife habitat. While research has shown that significant funds are spent to utilize large areas of private land for wildlife-associated recreation, this study seeks to specifically understand whether this recreational use actually results in improved conservation practices. I use interviews with landowners to evaluate their motivations for management activities and determine whether those landowners with recreational utilization modify other land use activities or perform particular practices to enhance habitat conservation.

Key Words: biodiversity hunting management ranching rangelands wildlife



 Trapping, quarantine and inspection process for sale of meat
Hunting

2) Hunting

- Stable income of \$2-\$10 per acre per year
- \$500-\$1,500 per guided pig hunt

Thank you

<u>luke.macaulay</u> <u>@berkeley.edu</u>

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Income earning potential

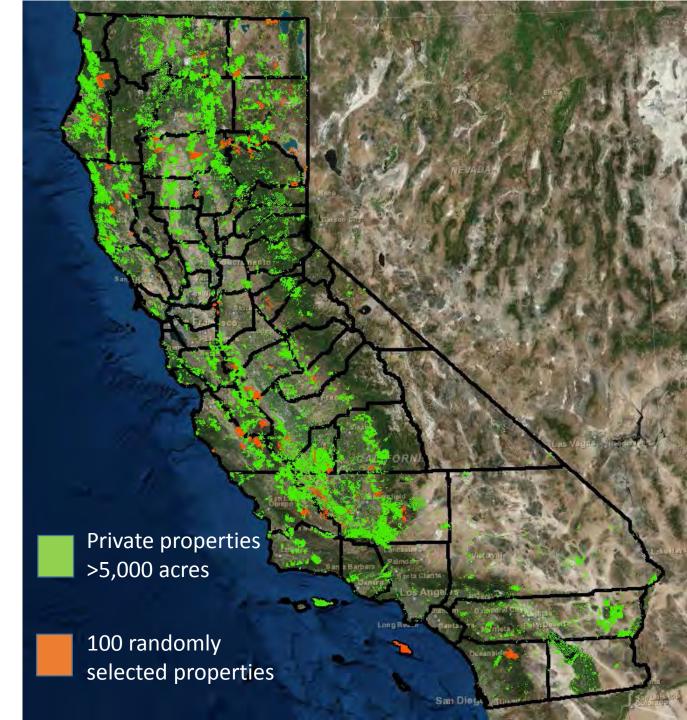
Stable income stream of \$2-\$10/acre/year

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Liability

Insurance Liability release forms





WAIVER AND RELEASE AGREEMENT

Please read carefully before signing This is a release of liability and waiver of certain legal rights

In consideration for my being permitted to participate in the activities of _______, I agree to the following Waiver and Release:

I acknowledge that hunting and/or target shooting has inherent risks, hazards, and dangers for anyone, that cannot be eliminated, particularly in a wilderness environment. I UNDERSTAND THAT THESE RISKS, HAZARDS, AND DANGERS INCLUDE WITHOUT LIMITATION:

