



ESTADO DE
COAHUILA

Proposal to Establish Collared Peccary as a New Records Book Category

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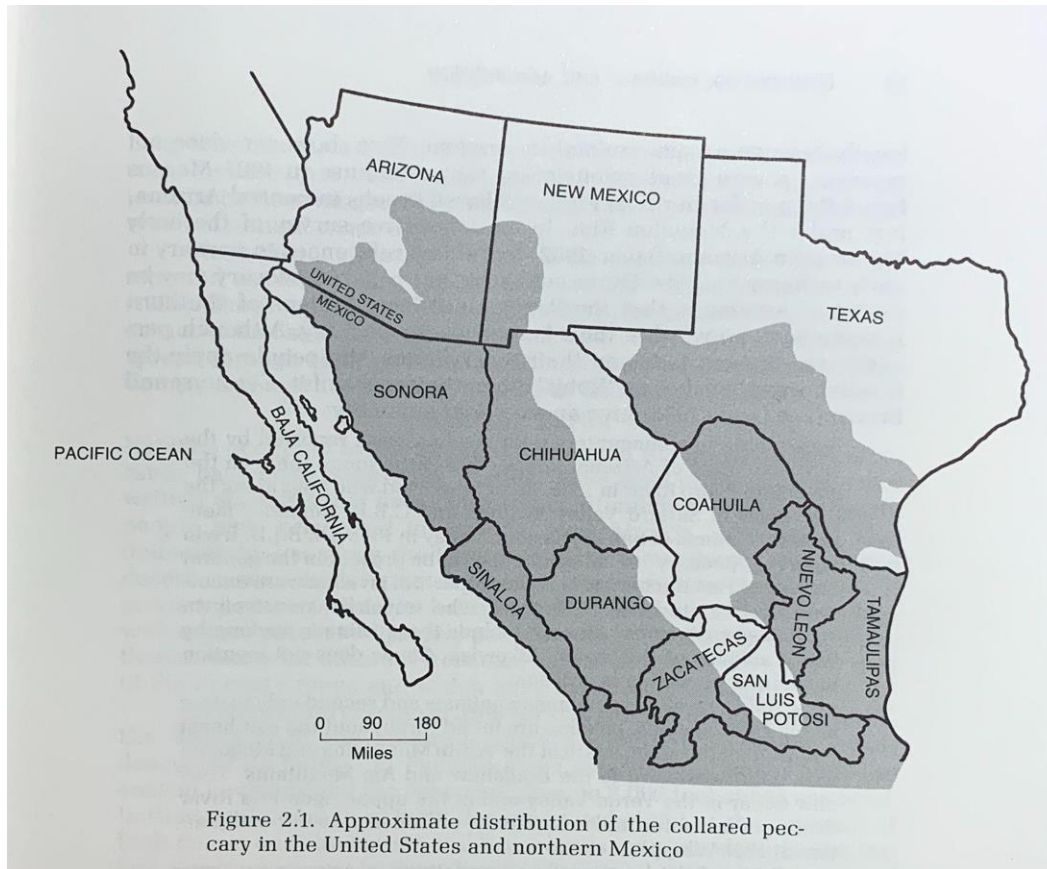
Collared peccary (*Pecari tajacu*), also known locally as javelina, are an important big game animal in the southwestern United States and Mexico. They are managed alongside other big game species, including requirements that hunters follow all regulations in pursuit of the animal across all jurisdictions. This is the first step in taking an animal under the “fair chase” ethic; a concept that originated with the Boone and Crockett Club. This ethic demands an elevated level of respect for the unique and diverse species of big game on the landscape. We propose the creation of a new javelina category in the *Records of North American Big Game*, building upon the growing interest in javelina hunting and recognizing this unique North American big game species. There is a feeling of pride from hunters who have taken “a Boone and Crockett” animal. Mention of this is almost always accompanied by highlighting aspects of the hunter’s pursuit and instilling in their audience excitement about the species. This results in increased desire for conservation of that species and the landscapes in which they live. In this way, the Boone and Crockett Club is a leader in conservation by holding hunters to a high standard of fair chase and recognizing the largest and most magnificent individuals of native North American big game species.



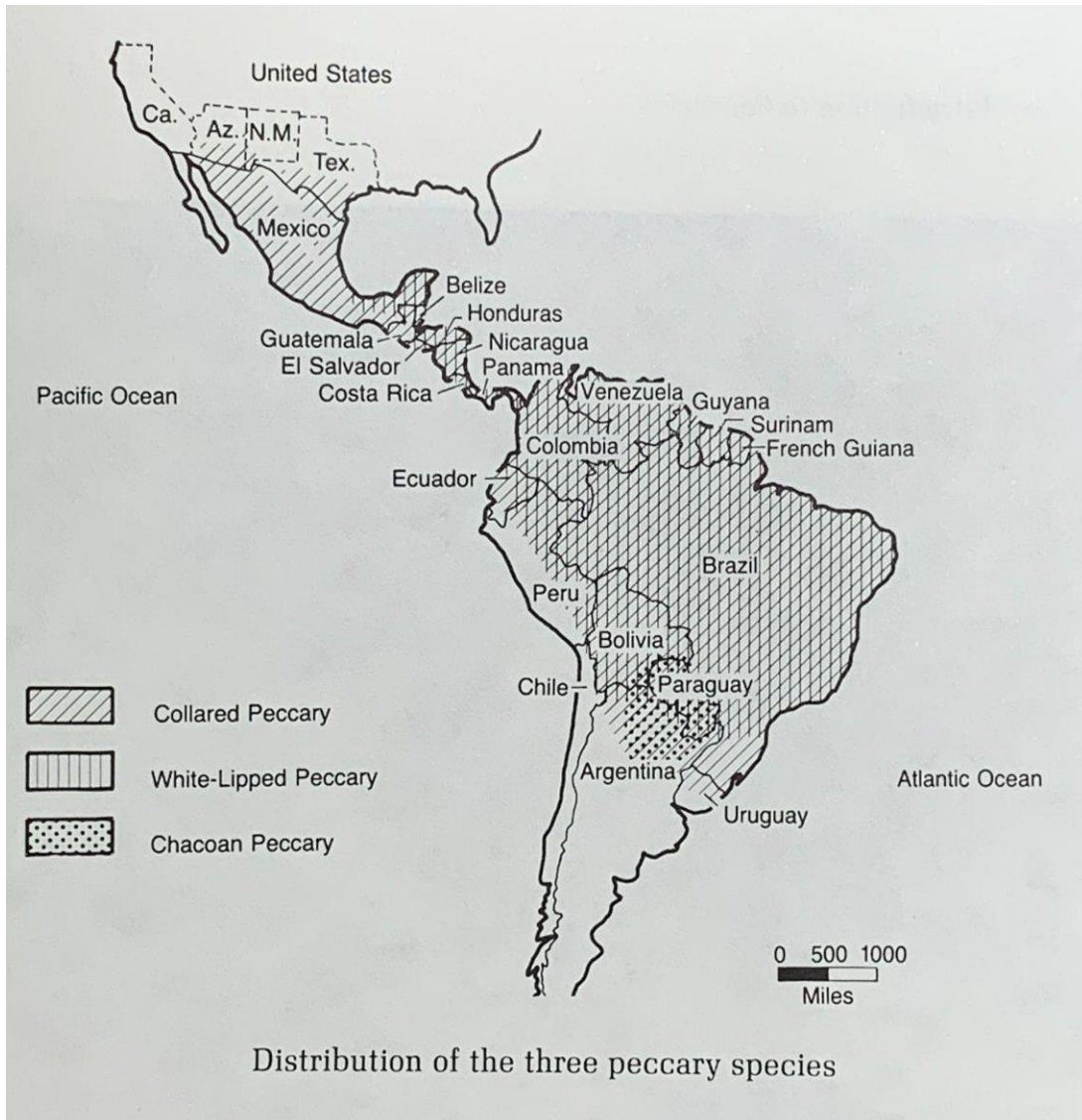
RANGE AND CLASSIFICATION

Javelina are medium-sized hooved mammals native to the southwestern United States, Mexico, and both Central and South America. The species' northern extent is the US, in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas while their southern extent is northern Argentina. Peccaries inhabit a variety of habitats ranging from dry deserts to tropical forests. They are often referred to as a “pig” but are technically classified as a different family. Many different forms of peccaries were common

throughout North America during the Pleistocene Epoch, but most went extinct. The collared peccary evolved in South America and spread northward into Mexico and the southwestern United States over the last few thousand years. They appear to still be expanding their range northward in 3 states.



The species is morphologically the same throughout its range and there are no subspecies. There are 2 other types of peccaries, the white-lipped and Chacoan peccaries, but they are separate species and do not interbreed. These 2 species of peccary do not have monitoring and management programs to assure any harvest is sustainable. And they only occur south of the US border into Central and South America.



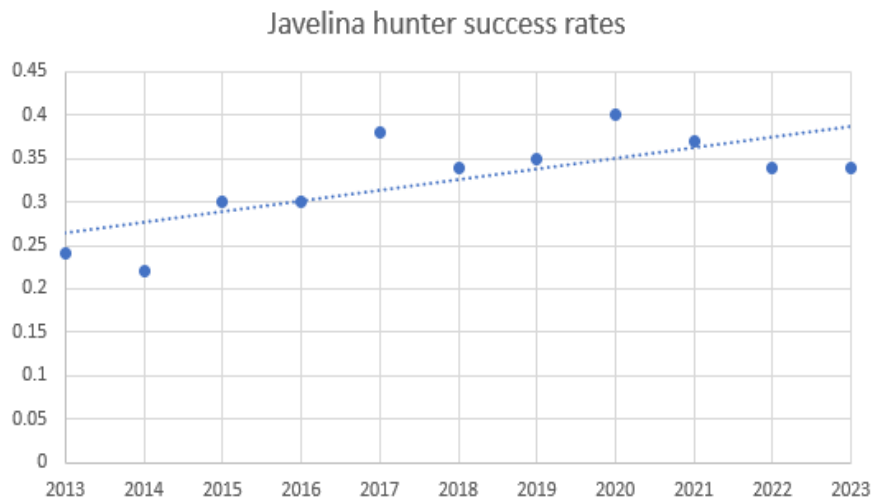
POPULATION STATUS AND MANAGEMENT

Wildlife management agencies in both the U.S. and Mexico officially classify native javelina as a “Big Game” species and they are managed using the same science-guided process as all other big game, such as elk or mule deer. Recognition of the need to manage javelina as big game species occurred as early as 1929 in Arizona with New Mexico and Texas following suit in 1937 and 1939, respectively. In fact, the recognition of javelina as a managed big game species in these states occurred around the first edition of the Club’s *Records of North American Big Game* (1932).

Presently, javelina populations in the US and Mexico are robust. All 3 states report healthy and sustainably hunted populations. There is also evidence that javelina are continuing to expand their range in the U.S. Texas recently opened a new season in several counties due to range expansion and increased observations. And Texas has also been approached by landowners interested in restoring javelina into historic habitat. At least 4 landowners have offered their

property as possible future restoration sites. New Mexico primarily uses harvest success rates as an index to annual changes in javelina abundance. Hunter success rates have increased over the last decade (Figure 1), indicating javelina populations are strong and likely increasing. In Arizona, biologists conduct annual surveys (aerial and ground) for javelina that monitor population demographics and abundance. In addition, a post-hunt questionnaire gathers harvest and index data that biologists couple with population surveys to recommend draw license numbers. Arizona manages javelina populations to meet target criteria (average herd size = 7-10, average adults per herd = 6-9, juveniles:100 adults = 20-30, and hunt success = 20-25%) and licenses are adjusted as needed.

Figure 1: Collared Peccary harvest success rates in New Mexico showing an increasing trend in hunt success, which indexes javelina abundance, 2013-2023.



In the US and Mexico, each jurisdiction has some combination of closed seasons, bag limits, a lottery-style draw, or limits to license numbers. In Mexico, javelina are managed identical to deer and hunters acquire licenses through a participating ejido or landowner. These programs are designed to that limit javelina harvest and monitor populations to ensure sustainable harvest into the future.

In addition to rigorous management programs, efforts have also been put into research on javelina. Arizona Game and Fish Department biologists have published 2 books on javelina (*The Javelina in Arizona* by Ted Knipe and *Javelina: Research and Management in Arizona* by Gerald Day) based on decades of javelina data focused on biology, survey methods, and the effects of hunting. Ted Knipe studied javelina for 15 years and Gerry Day conducted field and captive research projects on this species for nearly 3 decades. Recently, Texas initiated a research project aimed at quantifying javelina populations and their spatial ecology in the South Texas plains. And the Texas A&M University Extension Service has dramatically ramped up its effort to produce outreach materials to promote fair chase javelina hunting and encourage enhanced data collection to inform management recommendations. Collectively, these research

and outreach programs were implemented to better inform the management of this socially and ecologically important species.

HUNTING INTEREST

Javelina hunting has grown in popularity in recent years. In the United States, across all three states with javelina, there are almost 58,000 javelina hunters with an estimated annual harvest of over 33,000 individuals. In New Mexico there were 2,500 applicants for 1,500 javelina licenses in 2019, but in 2023 the number of applicants doubled to about 3,000 (Figure 2). In Texas javelina harvest estimates have remained relatively consistent over the last 20 years, averaging approximately 30,000 javelina annually (Figure 3). Reports from the most recent 2 seasons indicate approximately 35,000 hunters pursuing javelina in 2022-2023 with that number increasing to 42,000 in 2023-2024. Arizona is experiencing a decade-long surge in interest from javelina hunters. After a reduction in applications in the early 2000's, Arizona resident and nonresident hunters have shown an increase since 2012, from 6,500 applicants in 2011 to 14,800 in 2022. A 127% increase in those interested in pursuing javelina (Figure 4). For the spring 2025 season, Arizona has authorized 26,227 javelina tags.



A common concern with hunters in the western US is that it is becoming more challenging to obtain a tag to hunt. This issue is not likely to go away with growing human populations and more complicated draw structures. In this context, it's likely that this species will continue to see more hunting interest and desire from folks to have the most impressive of the species recognized.

Some jurisdictions already report that they are receiving more inquiries from a variety of hunters including those new to hunting, youth hunters, archery hunters, and out-of-state residents who are interested in pursuing an intriguing North American big game animal with a limited distribution. Javelina indeed offer excellent potential for these “specialized hunts”, and they also offer a great opportunity to hunt at a time when few other seasons are open. In some areas javelina hunting extends into March or later.

In Mexico there is also growing interest in javelina hunting, especially by locals. Other big game species, like deer, can often price locals out. There is growing interest in javelina as they do not currently demand the same high price for an opportunity to hunt. For hunting operations in northern Mexico, having a javelina category in the Boone and Crockett record book would add value to this species which will equate to more management and conservation attention for javelina.

Texas already includes javelina as one of the big game species in their “Texas Grand Slam” and Arizona Game and Fish Department celebrates javelina as one of the “Arizona Big 10” as incentives to big game hunters in their states. There are popular forums and websites devoted to

javelina hunting and javelina calls made by several companies. See for example: <http://javelinahunter.com/>.

Figure 2: Number of hunters interested in hunting javelina is increasing in New Mexico as evidenced by the trend in applicants for lottery-style draw tags, 2013-2023.

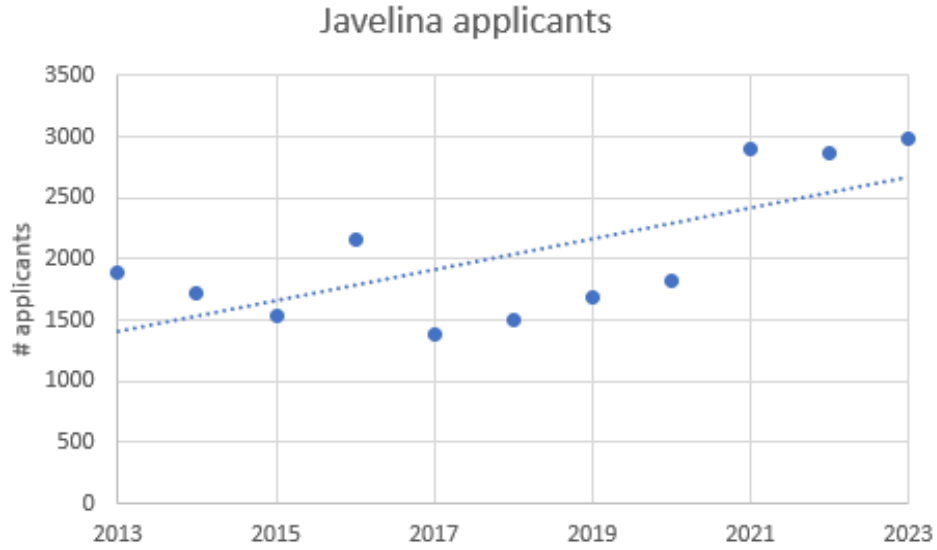


Figure 3: Texas javelina hunters and harvest estimate, 2005-2023.

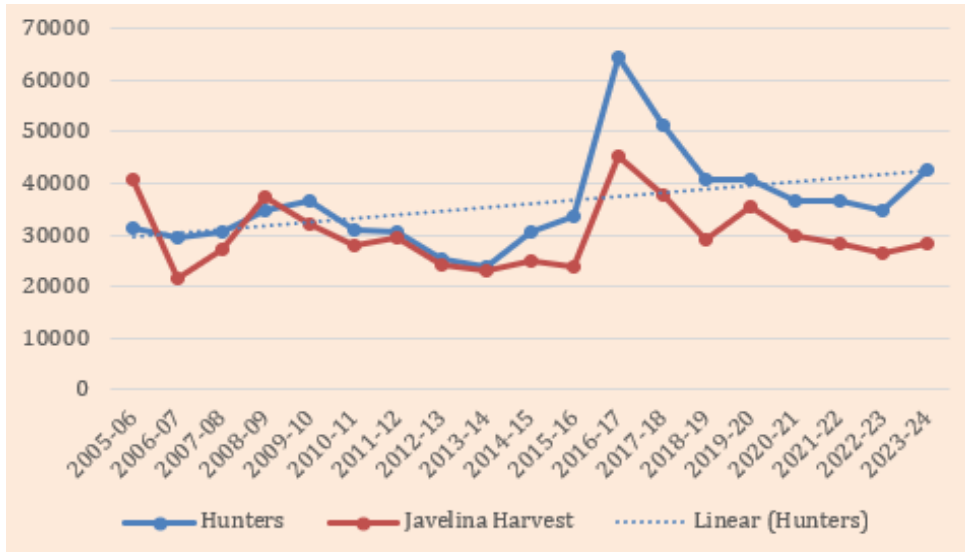
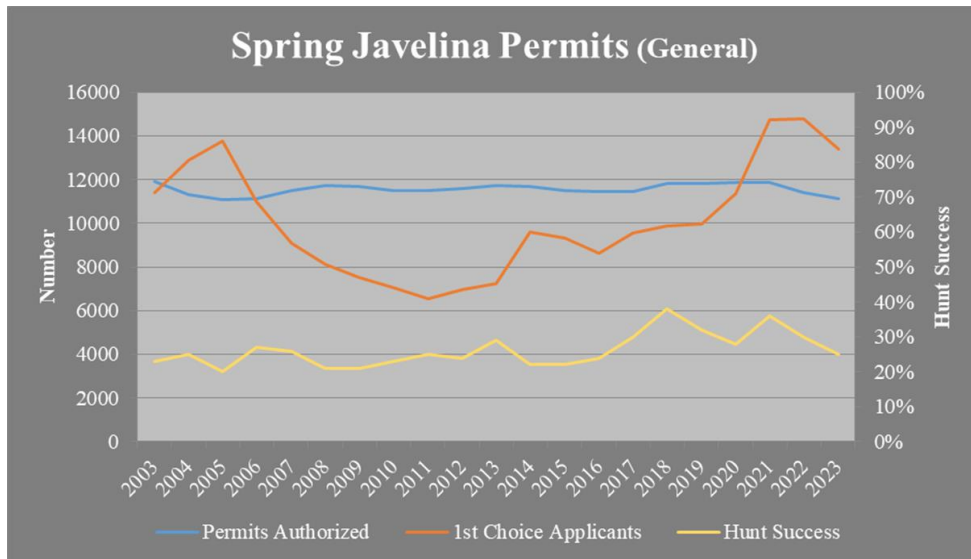


Figure 4. Collared peccary in Arizona are managed as intensively as any other big game species and growing in popularity as illustrated by the 127% increase in the number of people applying for tags 2011-2023 (orange line - 1st Choice Applicants).



EXISTING RECORD BOOKS

All 3 US states consider javelina as part of their state's big game records. In Arizona, records have been kept since 1970 and the Texas Big Game Awards established a javelina category in 2010. New Mexico recognizes records from Safari Club International for javelina records. Hunters in these southwestern states have access to a fun animal to hunt at a different time of year and allowing javelina to “join the club” places them appropriately among all other native big game species.

For the groups that already measure javelina, a length and width measurement is taken and then summed for a total score. Scoring does not need to be any more complicated than how Boone and Crockett Official Measurers score bear and cougar skulls (Appendix A-B). The exception in existing records is that the Records of Arizona Big Game measure only to the front of the javelina skull and do not include teeth in the total length (Appendix C). Since this is the largest

	Arizona	New Mexico	Texas
Minimum Score	14	14 1/16	13 10/16
#1 Score	15 4/16	15 6/16	15 7/16
Scoring entity	Records of Arizona Big Game	Safari Club International	Texas Big Game Awards
# entries	339	43	385

database of all jurisdictions, and likely the source of most future entries, it would be useful to measure a large collection of skulls already available to determine the total length with and without the incisors to calculate what percent of the total length the front teeth represent. That can be used to evaluate the large Arizona records database to help inform a Boone and Crockett minimum score using standard measuring techniques that include the teeth. Across the 3 US states

there are more than 1,000 javelina records in the books already.

RECOMMENDATION


The Boone and Crockett Club has a legacy of leadership when it comes to conservation of native North American big game species and is ideally positioned to act on the increased interest and enthusiasm surrounding javelina hunting. There are strong javelina populations across the southwestern US and Mexico. A solid dataset of baseline skull measurements already exists from which to establish minimum qualifications and an accurate expectation of the approximate #1 score. Official Measurers would not need additional training as skull length and width measurements are already a well-established protocol for other species. And there is no need for a nontypical category and no controversy about subspecies. Lastly, all 3 U.S. states and Mexico enthusiastically support adding collared peccary (javelina/jabalí) to the *Records of North American Big Game* (Appendix D). By continuing to hold hunters to the highest ethical standard of fair chase and recognizing the largest and most magnificent individuals of a species, the Club would add to the conservation value of javelina and their habitats by establishing a new category.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Javelina (right) and black bear (left) skull comparisons. Both animals were taken in New Mexico.



Appendix B: Boone and Crockett and Pope and Young score sheets for bear showing length and width measurements.

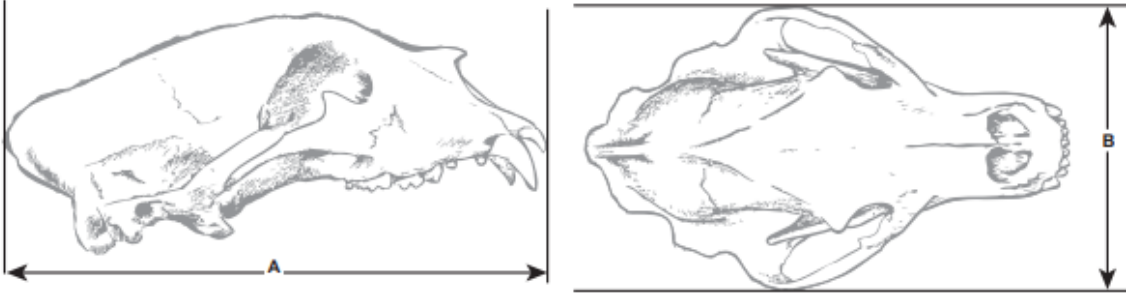


BOONE AND CROCKETT CLUB®
OFFICIAL SCORING SYSTEM FOR NORTH AMERICAN BIG GAME TROPHIES

Clear Form

BEAR

(CHECK ONE):	MINIMUM SCORES	
	AWARDS	ALL-TIME
<input type="checkbox"/> black bear	20	21
<input type="checkbox"/> grizzly bear	23	24
<input type="checkbox"/> Alaska brown bear	26	28
<input type="checkbox"/> polar bear	27	27



SEE OTHER SIDE FOR SCORING INSTRUCTIONS	MEASUREMENTS
A. Greatest Length Without Lower Jaw	
B. Greatest Width	
FINAL SCORE	
Exact Locality Where Killed:*	County: State/Prov:
Hunter (Legal Name):	Date Killed:
Trophy Owner (Legal Name):	Telephone #:
Trophy Owner's Address:	
Trophy Owner's Email:	Guide's Name:
Remarks (Mention Any Abnormalities or Unique Qualities):	
*Geographic location (lake, mountain, river, etc.) required for trophies taken in Canada and Alaska.	
I, _____, certify that I have measured this trophy on _____ <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 80%; margin: 0 auto;"> PRINT NAME MM/DD/YYYY </div> at _____ <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 80%; margin: 0 auto;"> STREET ADDRESS CITY STATE/PROVINCE </div> and that these measurements and data are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, made in accordance with the instructions given.	
Witness: _____ Signature: _____ <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 5px;">B&C OFFICIAL MEASURER</div>	
Boone and Crockett Club® Official Measurer I.D. Number	
Mail To: Boone and Crockett Club ■ 250 Station Drive, Missoula, MT 59801 ■ (406) 542-1888 ■ www.booneandcrockettclub.com	
No part of this scoring system may be altered in any way. No part of this score chart may be altered or copied without express written permission from the Boone and Crockett Club. A score chart is not authenticated until signed and dated by a certified Boone and Crockett Club Official Measurer. No scores are official Boone and Crockett scores until verified and the trophy is accepted by the Boone and Crockett Club. All trophy entries into the Boone and Crockett Club's Awards Programs are subject to verification.	
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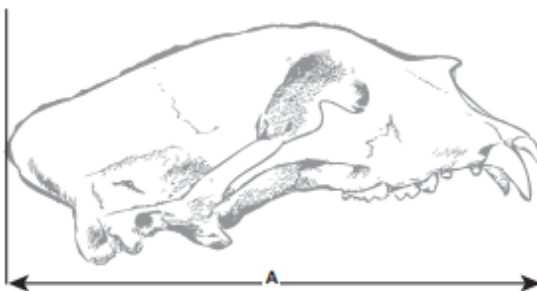


POPE AND YOUNG CLUB®

OFFICIAL SCORING SYSTEM FOR BOWHUNTING
NORTH AMERICAN BIG GAME TROPHIES

BEAR

(CHECK ONE):	MINIMUM SCORES	
<input type="checkbox"/> black bear	18	<input type="checkbox"/> Male
<input type="checkbox"/> grizzly bear	19	<input type="checkbox"/> Female
<input type="checkbox"/> Alaska brown bear	20	
<input type="checkbox"/> polar bear	20	



SEE OTHER SIDE FOR SCORING INSTRUCTIONS

MEASUREMENTS

A. Greatest Length Without Lower Jaw	(Measured in Sixteenths)	
B. Greatest Width	(Measured in Sixteenths)	
FINAL SCORE		
Exact Locality Where Killed:*	County:	State/Prov:
Hunter (Legal Name):	Date Killed:	
Address:	Telephone #:	
City	State:	Zip:
Hunter's Email:	Outfitter:	
Remarks (Mention Any Abnormalities or Unique Qualities):		
Pope and Young Club® Official Measurer Email:		
Pope and Young Club® Official Measurer I.D. Number		

Were dogs used in conjunction with the pursuit and harvest of this animal?

YES NO

If yes, the following statements apply:

1. I was present at the time that the dogs were initially released to pursue this animal.
2. If electronic collars were attached to any of the dogs, at no time from the beginning of the chase until the harvest of this animal were receivers used in the pursuit and harvest.

To the best of my knowledge the above statements are true. If #1 & #2 do not apply, please explain on a separate sheet.

HUNTER'S SIGNATURE

MM/DD/YYYY

*Geographic location (lake, mountain, river, etc.) required for trophies taken in Canada and Alaska.

No part of this scoring system may be altered in any way. No part of this score chart may be altered or copied without express written permission from the Pope and Young Club. A score chart is not authenticated until signed and dated by a certified Pope and Young Club Official Measurer. No scores are official Pope and Young scores until verified and the trophy is accepted by the Pope and Young Club. All trophy entries into the Pope and Young Club's Awards Programs are subject to verification.

Appendix C: Examples of scoring guidelines from groups that already recognize javelina: Records of Arizona Big Game, Texas Big Game Awards, and Safari Club International (Method 15).



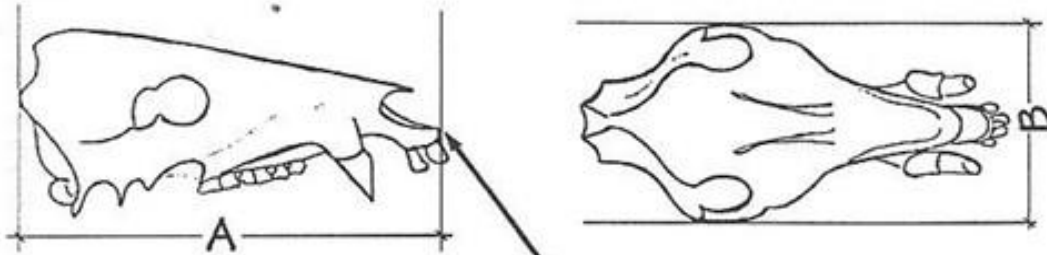
Records of Arizona Big Game

PO Box 1182, Mesa, AZ 85211



JAVELINA or COLLARED PECCARY

Minimum Score: 14



Measurement to end of skull—not including teeth—No abnormalities shall be measured.

SEE OTHER SIDE FOR INSTRUCTIONS	Measurements
A. Greatest Length without Lower Jaw	
B. Greatest Width	
TOTAL and FINAL SCORE	

Sex of Javelina _____
 Exact locality where killed _____ Unit # _____
 County where killed _____ Date killed _____
 By whom killed _____
 Current Owner _____
 Address _____
 Phone # _____ E-mail Address _____
 Guides Name and Address _____
 Additional Information: _____

CERTIFICATION

I certify that I have measured the above trophy on (date) _____
 at (address) _____ City _____ State _____
 and that these measurements and data are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, made in accordance with the instructions given.
 Witness: _____ Signature: _____

INSTRUCTIONS

These measurements are best taken with calipers to the nearest one-sixteenth of an inch.

Official measurements cannot be taken for at least sixty days after the animal was killed.

- A. Greatest Length measured between perpendiculars to the long axis of the skull WITHOUT the lower jaw and EXCLUDING malformations.
- B. Greatest Width measured between perpendiculars at right angles to the long axis.

All adhering flesh, membrane and cartilage must be completely removed before official measurements are taken.

NO TROPHY OBTAINED BY UNFAIR CHASE MAY BE ENTERED IN ANY BOONE AND CROCKETT BIG GAME COMPETITION

Spotting or herding Land Game from the air, followed by landing in its vicinity for pursuit, shall be deemed UNFAIR CHASE and unsportsmanlike. Herding or pursuing ANY game from motor-powered vehicles shall likewise be deemed UNFAIR CHASE and unsportsmanlike.

I certify that the trophy scored on this chart was taken in Fair Chase as defined above by the Boone & Crockett Club. I certify that it was not taken by spotting or herding from the air followed by landing in its vicinity for pursuit. I further certify that it was not taken by herding or pursuing from from motor-powered vehicles, and that it was taken in full compliance with the local game laws of the province or state.

Date: _____ Hunter: _____

TEXAS BIG GAME AWARDS OFFICIAL JAVELINA SCORED ENTRY FORM



Score is based upon cleaned skull width and length; similar to B & C standards for cats and bear. Entries will be accepted until February 15 the following hunting season for animals harvested the entry year. For example, Javelina harvested from September 1, 2013 will be accepted for entry until February 2015. This will allow for skulls to be cleaned prior to scoring and entry into the Javelina category.

Measurements A-1 through B-2 are incidental and may be used in future classifications.

Hunter Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip Code: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Harvest Date (Month, Day, Year): _____ Harvest Time (Hour & Minute: AM/PM): _____

County of Harvest: _____ Ranch Recognition (Yes or No): _____

Ranch Name: _____ Ranch Address: _____

JAVELINA			
A-1. Length of Right Upper Canine			
A-2. Length of Left Upper Canine			
B-1. Length of Right Lower Canine		C. Length of Skull	
B-2. Length of Left Lower Canine		D. Width of Skull	
Javelina Minimum Score: 13 4/16		Final Score (sum of C & D)	

Type of Weapon: Bow Crossbow Muzzleloader Handgun Shotgun Rifle

SCORER AFFIDAVIT

I certify that I measured the above javelina and that these measurements and data are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct and made in accordance with official TBGA guidelines.

Date and Time Measured: _____

Scorer Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip Code: _____

Date Signed: _____

Scorer ID & Animal Number: _____

Scorer Signature: _____

This score sheet must mailed to:
 Texas Wildlife Association
 c/o TBGA
 3660 Thousand Oaks, Suite 126
 San Antonio, TX 78247

For more information:
 Website: www.TexasBigGameAwards.org
 Phone: (210) 236-9761

Canine measurements should be taken along the outside edge beginning where the tusk meets the skull down to the tip following the curve of the tusk.



Measurement C



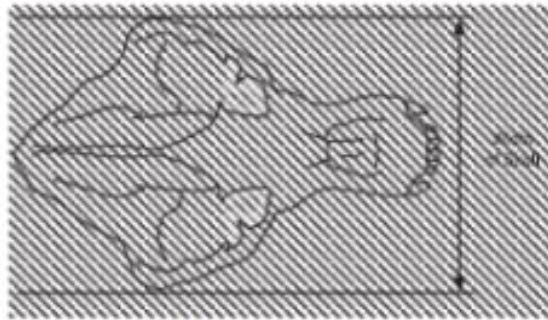
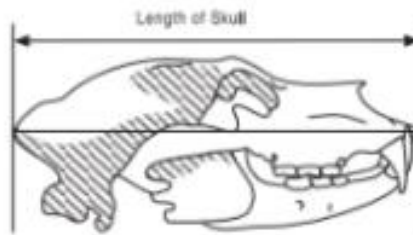
Measurement D

For more assistance on scoring skulls, consult chapter 5 of Measuring and Scoring North American Big Game Trophies



Method 15

For carnivores, peccaries and water chevrotain



I. LENGTH OF SKULL

Measure the length of the skull parallel to its longitudinal axis. This measurement may include the lower jaw and normal teeth, if that will increase the measurement.

II. WIDTH OF SKULL

Measure the width of the skull at a right angle to its longitudinal axis. This measurement is taken across the zygomatic arches, or cheek bones.

III. TOTAL SCORE

Total the measurements. When measuring in inches, record fractions in 1/16ths of an inch. Metric measurements are recorded to 0.1 cm.

Damaged skulls: Only existing skull material may be measured. Missing skull material must not be estimated or allowed for. Details of any skull damage should be noted on the entry form.

Repaired skulls: Only original skull material from the same animal may be measured, either in its original state, or acceptably put back together so as not to increase any measurement. Any other material, either natural or taxidermic, that has been added to the skull is not to be measured. Details of skull repair must be noted on the entry form, and photographs clearly showing the repair will be required. The Record Book Committee reserves the right to require a repaired animal to be submitted for inspection.

Appendix D: Letters of support to include collared peccary as a new Boone and Crockett record category from New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, and Estado de Coahuila.

GOVERNOR
Michelle Lujan Grisham



DIRECTOR AND SECRETARY
TO THE COMMISSION
Michael B. Sloane

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
DEPARTMENT OF GAME & FISH**

One Wildlife Way, Santa Fe, NM 87507
Tel: (505) 476-8000 | Fax: (505) 476-8180
For information call: (888) 248-6866

www.wildlife.state.nm.us

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June 16, 2024

Mike Opitz, Chair
Records Committee
Boone and Crockett Club
250 Station Drive
Missoula, MT 59801

Dear Mr. Opitz,

On behalf of the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, I am writing in support of the inclusion of javelina as a category in the Boone & Crockett Record Book. Javelina are considered a native big game species in New Mexico and are managed under the same framework as all other big game. In recent years, javelina hunting has increased in popularity within the hunting community, with javelina draw applicants increasing in recent years. This increased interest is not only due to the unique challenge javelina present to hunters but also because of their robust populations.

Inclusion of javelina in the Boone & Crockett Record Book would further promote conservation of the species and fair chase hunting practices surrounding their pursuit. And additional record keeping will enhance our understanding of javelina to ensure robust populations are maintained into the future. This directly aligns with the Club's mission to promote the conservation and management of native North American wildlife.

Including javelina in the Boone & Crockett Record Book will acknowledge the evolving interests of the hunting community and add to the growing knowledge about this unique species.

Thank you for your consideration.

Stewart Liley, Chief
Wildlife Management Division



June 28, 2024

Boone and Crockett Club
250 Station Drive
Missoula, MT 59801

Boone and Crockett Record Book Committee,

The Arizona Game and Fish Department actively manages javelina as one of ten big game species in the state of Arizona. The Arizona Game and Fish Commission has authorized hunting seasons for javelina since 1929 when they were designated a game animal. Each year we set hunting seasons and permit allocations using current year survey and harvest data that has been collected since the 1940s. We have conducted decades of research to learn about their food habits, home ranges, herd dynamics, impacts of various hunting structures, and survey effectiveness. In addition to research on wild herds, the Department has also engaged in research on captive javelina on at least two different occasions.

Javelina are a very popular game animal in our state and are managed accordingly. Department biologists host annual javelina hunting seminars and hunt camps to promote javelina hunting opportunities and educate on proper handling and preparation of javelina meat. Over the last several decades, javelina hunting has remained very popular among both resident and nonresident hunters with approximately 27,000 permits issued and 6,000 javelina harvested annually.

Boone and Crockett's recognition of javelina as a big game category will increase interest in this native ungulate, which in turn will promote enhanced interest in its conservation throughout its occupied range. Javelina's recognition as a record book species may also engage a segment of the hunting community that is passionate about this species but unfamiliar with Boone and Crockett's mission.

By way of this letter, I am lending the support of the Arizona Game and Fish Department to add javelina as a category in the Boone and Crockett record books. If you have any questions or require further clarification regarding our support, please contact the Arizona Game and Fish Department's Big Game Management Program Supervisor at (623) 236-7355.

azgfd.gov | 602.942.3000

5000 W. CAREFREE HIGHWAY, PHOENIX AZ 85086

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Sincerely,

Callie Cavalcant

Callie Cavalcant

Big Game Management Program Supervisor, Terrestrial Wildlife Branch

cc: Clay Crowder, Assistant Director, Wildlife Management Division

4 July 2024



Life's better outside.®

Mike Opitz
Boone and Crockett Club
250 Station Drive
Missoula, MT 59801

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Chairman-Emeritus
Houston

David Yoskowitz, Ph.D.
Executive Director

Dear Mr. Opitz,

The Texas Big Game Awards (TBGA), a partnership program between the Texas Wildlife Association (TWA) and Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD), continues to be the leader in increasing awareness of the role hunting plays in wildlife habitat conservation. TBGA annually recognizes over 2,000 hunters, landowners, youth and first-time hunters as a free certificate-based awards program that brings hunters together to celebrate our state's strong hunting heritage. We would like to thank the Boone and Crockett Club (B&C) for their continued support.

One of the species recognized through TBGA is the javelina (*Pecari tajacu*). Javelinas historically occupied much of Texas but can now be found in good numbers in the South Texas Plains, Trans-Pecos and parts of the western Edwards Plateau ecoregions. Despite being given game-animal status in 1939, javelinas have long suffered from a reputation of being a nuisance in certain parts of the state.

In an effort to highlight the species and the potential hunting opportunity for private landowners, the TBGA established a javelina category in 2010 and began accepting entries scoring at least 13 4/16". In 2018, the program also began requiring a qualifying javelina harvest for recognition in the Texas Slam category which boosted entries. Since 2010, there have been 385 javelina entries in the TBGA program with the largest being 15 7/16" from Pecos County in west Texas.

TPWD and TWA would like to respectfully request the B&C Records Committee consider adding javelina to the list of recognized species through the B&C Records Program. We feel the recognition and record keeping resulting from this change would benefit this unique species by increasing relevance to the hunting community which in turn, will result in added incentives for management on private and public lands.

Your consideration will be greatly appreciated. Please reach out with any questions.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Alan Cain in black ink.

Alan Cain
Big Game Program Director
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

Handwritten signature of David Brimager in blue ink.

David Brimager
Chief Operating Officer
Texas Wildlife Association



ESTADO DE
COAHUILA



"2024 Bicentenario de Coahuila; 200 años de grandeza"

OFICIO: SMA-VS/148-2023
26 DE JUNIO DEL 2023
SALTILLO, COAHUILA.

**ESTIMADO MICHAEL OPITZ
CHAIRMAN, BOONE Y CROCKETT
RECORDS COMMITTEE.**

El Pecarí de Collar (*Pecari tajacu*) también conocido como jabalí de collar se considera una especie nativa del estado de Coahuila, del norte de México y otras partes del país, es de alto interés cinegético y se gestiona ante las instancias gubernamentales bajo el mismo marco que todas las demás especies de interés cinegético. Es de gran popularidad para la caza en el estado y sus poblaciones se mantienen estables gracias a las actividades de conservación y aprovechamiento sustentable que realizan los propietarios y responsables técnicos de las Unidades de Manejo para la Conservación de la Vida Silvestre (UMA) en el estado.

Por lo anterior envío la presente para apoyar la inclusión del Pecarí de Collar (*Pecari tajacu*) en una categoría dentro del Libro de Registro de Boone & Crockett ya que consideramos que el reconocimiento formal promovería aún más su conservación y las prácticas para un aprovechamiento sustentable que contribuirá a mejorar las estrategias de manejo para garantizar que las poblaciones se mantengan sanas y estables en el futuro.

En el conocimiento que esto se alinea directamente con la misión del Club de promover la conservación y el manejo de la vida silvestre, le envío un cordial saludo.

**ATENTAMENTE
"SUFRAGIO EFECTIVO. NO REELECCIÓN"**

**DANIEL F. GONZALEZ GUAJARDO
DIRECTOR DE VIDA SILVESTRE**

C.c.p. M.E. Diana Susan Estens de la Garza, Secretaria de Medio Ambiente
C.c.p. Olga L. Rumayor Rodríguez, Subsecretaria de Recursos Naturales

SECRETARÍA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE

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