

**From:** [Paris Nielsen](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Cc:** [Matthew M. Ford](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Concerned Citizen Feedback - Kevin Crowder  
**Date:** Friday, December 19, 2025 8:23:27 AM  
**Attachments:** [6348dd69-3798-482a-b13c-f1a5a430a836.png](#)  
[8c5996c7-1f9a-4703-83ae-3f6a199db4da.png](#)  
[image063515.png](#)

Please see the email below.



**Paris Nielsen**  
Executive Assistant  
Shared Services | Arkansas Department of Agriculture  
e: [Paris.R.Nielsen@arkansas.gov](mailto:Paris.R.Nielsen@arkansas.gov)  
t: 501-219-6368

**From:** Arkansas Agriculture <[notifications@cognitofrms.com](mailto:notifications@cognitofrms.com)>  
**Sent:** Thursday, December 18, 2025 6:16 PM  
**To:** Paris Nielsen <[Paris.R.Nielsen@agriculture.arkansas.gov](mailto:Paris.R.Nielsen@agriculture.arkansas.gov)>  
**Subject:** Concerned Citizen Feedback - Kevin Crowder

## Arkansas Agriculture

### Concerned Citizen Feedback

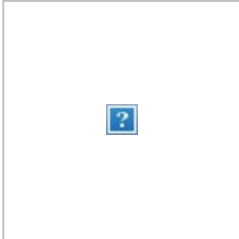
### Entry Details

NAME	Kevin Crowder
ADDRESS	237 Nagel Drive, Stuttgart, Arkansas 72160
EMAIL	<a href="mailto:kcrowder36@gmail.com">kcrowder36@gmail.com</a>
PHONE	(807) 897-1103
COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS	To whom it may concern. I am writing to comment on proposed rule changes for the use of pesticides against feral hogs. I own 440

acres in northern Arkansas county. I have trapped extensively and over the past 10 years have removed 500-1000 pigs off of this land. I feel like i am qualified to say that trapping is no solution. We need the kaput in the worst way. I am not interested in control I am interested in eradication. These things are a plague. They are destroying the riparian area along Lagrue Bayou. They compete for food with the native deer on my land and wreak havoc in the crop fields adjoining my land. Pesticide is the only solution. If i let up trapping for 6 months i have numbers right back where i started. In addition, assuming i was able to trap and remove every pig on my place and the surrounding area all it takes to replace them is one dog hunter to move a sow and boar back in and the cycle starts again. I have killed a pig on my place with a gps tracking collar attached to it by dog hunters so im not guessing about catch and release of these things. Its happening. I fully support this method at least on private lands. We have needed it for years and no longer need to focus on control. Complete eradication is the only solution. Please don't let the opinion of people who seek the recreation of hunting these things interfere with what has to be done from a biological and financial standpoint. Thank you for allowing me to comment.

**From:** [Paris Nielsen](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Concerned Citizen Feedback - Kelly Dollarhide  
**Date:** Thursday, December 18, 2025 8:31:16 AM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)

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**Paris Nielsen**  
Executive Assistant  
Shared Services | Arkansas Department of Agriculture  
e: [Paris.R.Nielsen@arkansas.gov](mailto:Paris.R.Nielsen@arkansas.gov)  
t: [501-219-6368](tel:501-219-6368)

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**From:** Arkansas Agriculture <notifications@cognitofirms.com>  
**Sent:** Thursday, December 18, 2025 7:22 AM  
**To:** Paris Nielsen <Paris.R.Nielsen@agriculture.arkansas.gov>  
**Subject:** Concerned Citizen Feedback - Kelly Dollarhide

## Arkansas Agriculture

### Concerned Citizen Feedback

### Entry Details

NAME	Kelly Dollarhide
ADDRESS	14 Kirkliston Ln, Bella Vista 72715
EMAIL	<a href="mailto:mrskellydollarhide@gmail.com">mrskellydollarhide@gmail.com</a>
PHONE	(501) 941-4073
COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS	Warfarin? A blood thinner. Let's just dump it in the environment because that's not dangerous-come on.



**From:** [Paris Nielsen](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Cc:** [Matthew M. Ford](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Concerned Citizen Feedback - Jesse Hance  
**Date:** Friday, December 19, 2025 8:47:52 AM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)

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Please see the email below.



**Paris Nielsen**  
Executive Assistant  
Shared Services | Arkansas Department of Agriculture  
e: [Paris.R.Nielsen@arkansas.gov](mailto:Paris.R.Nielsen@arkansas.gov)  
t: [501-219-6368](tel:501-219-6368)

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**From:** Arkansas Agriculture <notifications@cognitofrms.com>  
**Sent:** Friday, December 19, 2025 8:09 AM  
**To:** Paris Nielsen <Paris.R.Nielsen@agriculture.arkansas.gov>  
**Subject:** Concerned Citizen Feedback - Jesse Hance

## Arkansas Agriculture

### Concerned Citizen Feedback

### Entry Details

NAME	Jesse Hance
ADDRESS	425 cr 206, Norfolk, Arkansas 72658
EMAIL	<a href="mailto:jessehance@yahoo.com">jessehance@yahoo.com</a>
COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS	I am reading that the Agricultural division in Arkansas is planning possibly to kill feral hogs with pesticides. This is outrageous and would be a huge problem for many reasons. First off, consumers (human and animal) possibly eating contaminated meat, and poison getting

into the environment via streams and soil. A better way of reducing numbers of feral hogs quickly is to open season on them year round. It is a win-win. People will be able to eat organic meat, it saves \$ which would be spent on pesticides, saves our environment (which has a direct effect on human and wildlife health), and will greatly reduce the population of these guys. People are already poisoned enough by so many other factors in these modern times. To me, it is unjust. Thank you for hearing me out!

**From:** [Paris Nielsen](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Cc:** [Matthew M. Ford](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Concerned Citizen Feedback - Frank Steinmetz  
**Date:** Friday, December 19, 2025 8:36:32 AM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)

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Please see the email below.



**Paris Nielsen**  
Executive Assistant  
Shared Services | Arkansas Department of Agriculture  
e: [Paris.R.Nielsen@arkansas.gov](mailto:Paris.R.Nielsen@arkansas.gov)  
t: [501-219-6368](tel:501-219-6368)

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**From:** Arkansas Agriculture <notifications@cognitofrms.com>  
**Sent:** Thursday, December 18, 2025 8:27 PM  
**To:** Paris Nielsen <Paris.R.Nielsen@agriculture.arkansas.gov>  
**Subject:** Concerned Citizen Feedback - Frank Steinmetz

## Arkansas Agriculture

### Concerned Citizen Feedback

### Entry Details

NAME	Frank Steinmetz
ADDRESS	3831 Uniontown Highway, Van Buren, Arkansas 72956
EMAIL	<a href="mailto:fgsteinmetz49@gmail.com">fgsteinmetz49@gmail.com</a>
PHONE	(479) 208-0797
COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS	Yes, my concern is if you are going to poison feral hogs what others animals/wildlife will be affected?

This doesn't sound like a wise decision to me.

TO THE ATTENTION OF MATTHEW M. FORD

1 Natural Resources Drive

Little Rock, Arkansas

We have a farm in Newton County that is within the boundary of the Ozark National Forest. We are pleased to have the opportunity to comment on the pesticide use of Warfain for the control of feral hogs. As you may know, where we live the country is thinly populated rough, steep and ideal habitat for feral hogs.

We have been suffering damage from feral hogs for the past twenty plus years.

If it had not been for the Arkansas Game and Fish commission trapping and helping to control the feral hogs, we would have suffered untold pasture and hay field damage. The problem we have had is often times a single boar hog that comes in to the area and stays for several days. He may leave and then come back doing a great amount of damage to the pasture area. Most often these boars are trap shy and will not go near a trap. The Arkansas Game and Fish personnel do not have the time to set a trap, keep it baited and keep watch for a single trap shy hog. I realize there is a concern about black bear coming into contact with the Warfain bait feeders. This situation can be mitigated using several methods. For example, the Hog-stopper feeder should be placed using the same bait material without the Warfain. This feeder should be monitored daily using a trail camera. After observing no bears for several days, the warfain could be placed using only enough to lethal for a single hog. This feeder, with the Warfain, should be monitored daily with a trail camera. If bears are seen in the area of the feeder, of course, the feeder should be removed. The Arkansas Game and fish personnel should be updated while the feeder is in user.

In light of the problem that we have experienced with the single trap shy hogs, I am requesting the Arkansas Department of Agriculture to allow the use of Warfain bait feeders in the area where it becomes necessary to control a single feral hog. This would be of a great help to landowners when this type of control is necessary

I have included some warfain research on feral hogs and wild life. It becomes obvious, when used correctly, there is no danger to non-target species including black bears I have high lighted some interesting areas.

Sincerely,  
James Winnat

HC 62, Box 281A  
OZONE, AR 72854  
PH 870-428-5580

## **Kaput® Feral Hog Bait Containing 0.005% Warfarin: An Overview of its Usefulness against Feral Hogs and Safety to Wildlife and Humans**

**Richard M. Poche'**, Genesis Laboratories Inc., Wellington, CO

**David M. Poche'**, Genesis Laboratories Inc., Wellington, CO

**Gregory A. Franckwoiak**, Genesis Laboratories Inc., Wellington, CO

**Tyler Clark**, Genesis Laboratories Inc., Wellington, CO

**Larisa Polyakova**, Genesis Laboratories, Inc., Marble Falls, TX

**Batchimeg Tseveenjav**, Genesis Laboratories, Inc. Wellington, CO

**ABSTRACT:** Warfarin has been approved for use in the United States as a rodenticide since 1948. The United States Environmental Protection approved Kaput® Feral Hog Bait (0.005% warfarin) for use as a toxicant to control wild pigs in 2017. The level of warfarin is 80% less than in commercial rodenticide formulations. Since 1994 we have conducted wildlife safety studies examining the potential effects of warfarin on non-target mammals and birds. Over a 25-year period, non-target toxicity research was completed with European ferrets, pied magpies, mallard ducks, bobwhite quail, Norway rats, house mice, and American alligator to assess primary and secondary exposure to warfarin baits. Pen studies were conducted on birds to examine primary exposure to birds feeding on baits ranging in concentration of 0.05% to 0.025% warfarin. Laboratory studies were completed where warfarin baits were fed to rats or prairie dogs and the carcasses presented to ferrets and magpies to simulate wildlife scavenging on carcasses. A low-dose warfarin was presented to Norway rats to simulate spilled Kaput Feral Hog Bait exposure. A low-dose warfarin hog bait reduces wildlife toxicity potential significantly while at the same time is efficacious against wild pigs. Field studies in Texas over three years (2015-2017) showed consistent efficacy of >95% for feral hogs. Daily systematic searches during baiting and post-baiting periods on treatment and control plots showed no non-target effects. In this paper we review studies conducted with warfarin over the past 25 years and the results of our findings.

**KEY WORDS:** feral hogs, magpies, toxicity, warfarin

## INTRODUCTION

Prior to 1948, rodent control in the United States was comprised of a series of acute toxicants, none of which had antidotes. Those included sodium monofluoroacetate (Compound 1080), strychnine, bromethalin, thallium sulphate, red squill (Meehan 1984). Warfarin was developed during the early 1900's and was approved for use as a rodenticide in 1948. Later, in 1954, the drug was approved for use in humans to treat blood clots such as pulmonary embolism and deep vein thrombosis to prevent stroke (Ravina 2011). Today, some 30 million American take warfarin as a drug to prevent blood clots that could induce strokes.

Known as an anticoagulant or blood-thinner, warfarin had the benefit of an antidote (vitamin K1) which can reverse the effects of the compound. Consequently, warfarin quickly replaced many of the acute rodenticides and revolutionized rodent control in the US by providing a product that was efficacious against a broad spectrum of rodents and provided a safety margin of reversing the effects of the chemical in non-target animals (Meehan 1984).

Development of rodenticides and hog toxicants necessitated the need for more information on bait exposure risks to domestic animals and wildlife. The low-risk potential of warfarin was summarized by Poché and Mach (2001) and Baroch (2004).

In 2017, the EPA approved the use of Kaput® Feral Hog Bait, containing 0.005% warfarin to control wild pigs. At a low-dose warfarin product the bait was shown to be efficacious both in pen and field studies (Davis 2010, Poché et al 2018, Poché et al 2019).

Results from a series of laboratory, pen, and field studies demonstrated the low risk warfarin poses to non-target animals. The information is presented in the publication.

## METHODS

Primary and secondary warfarin toxicity to non-target wildlife were completed on various species to test warfarin bait palatability and the effects of warfarin bait consumption. Here, we include results on mallard ducks (*Anas platyrhynchos*), black-billed magpie (*Pica pica*), bobwhite quail (*Colinus virginianus*), European ferret (*Mustela putorius furo*), Norway rat (*Rattus norvegicus*), house mouse (*Mus musculus*) and American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*) that were exposed to warfarin concentrations 2-10 times higher than Kaput® Feral Hog Bait.

### *Mallard duck*

In 2008, mallard ducks were exposed to warfarin bait at a concentration of 0.025%, 5 times that of Kaput® Feral Hog Bait. The purpose of the study was to determine palatability and consumption of bait and game bird feed in a choice test. This species was selected since it is common throughout North America and is a standard waterfowl model used by the EPA for acute toxicity and avian reproduction studies. Adult mallards (5 male; 5 female) were obtained from a gamebird supplier (Field Trial Game Bird Farm, Wellington, CO) for use in the study.

Our research was performed outdoors in ambient environmental conditions using 10 adult mallards (5 male; 5 female) obtained from a gamebird supplier (Field Trial Gamebird Farm, Wellington, CO) for use in the study. Mallards were group housed in an enclosure approximately 9 m x 9 m, with a covered shelter approximately 1 m x 2 m x 0.5 m available for shade. Water was provided *ad libitum* during the study. In addition, an artificial plastic pond was made available and the water was replaced when dirty.

In a choice test mallard ducks were provided 2 kg commercial game bird feed

and 2 kg warfarin bait in separate feed containers. Paraffin bait blocks, containing 0.025% warfarin, were cut into 16 pieces to make it easier for mallards to consume. Furthermore, this smaller bait size also simulated potential bait spillage by feral hogs under actual-use field conditions. The bait and poultry feed were provided to all mallards for 14 days during acclimation to the pen. The amount of warfarin bait and commercial game bird feed consumed was recorded every 2 days of the exposure period. Throughout the test, metal trays were placed under feed containers to retrieve any spilled diet. Spilled feed and bait was collected and added to the appropriate feed for consumption estimates. Feed presented to ducks was protected from rain and wind. Ducks were examined twice daily for signs of exposure to the bait and to ensure feed and water was always present. Diet consumption was measured to nearest g.

A no-choice test was conducted with mallard ducks. Birds were group housed and presented 4 kg of warfarin bait. The wax bait was ground into a powder to make it as easy as possible for mallards to consume the product. The bait was presented to mallards for 7 days. Warfarin bait consumption was weighed every 2 days during the no-choice test.

At the conclusion of the choice and no-choice tests, ducks were presented with commercial game bird feed for 14 days and were examined twice daily for signs of exposure to the bait and to ensure feed and water was always present.

### ***Black-billed Magpie***

Laboratory research on magpies was reported by Poché and Mach (2001). Two separated secondary toxicity studies were conducted in 1997. Norway rats were fed a 0.05% warfarin diet until each expired. The carcasses were presented to individually caged magpies (7 males, 7 females) for 5

consecutive days, rat remains removed, and ferrets observed for 22 days post-exposure.

### ***Bobwhite Quail***

A choice study using bobwhite quail was completed in 2010. Quail were offered Kaput® Combo Bait Mini Blocks containing 0.025% warfarin and game bird feed in separate feeder trays. The bait was crushed into a fine consistency to enable quail to consume the product. Trays contained 750 g of either the bait or bird feed. Twenty male and 20 female quail were conditioned to the 10 x 10 m pen for two weeks then presented the bait and game bird diet for 14 days. After the exposure period quail were observed for 14 days.

In 2018, a study to determine palatability and consumption of Kaput® Feral Hog Bait by bobwhite quail was tested using 40 individuals (20 M, 20 F). Treatment and control groups were comprised of 10 quail of each sex. Quail were housed in separate covered outdoor enclosures approximately 5 m x 6 m and 3.3 m x 3.3 m for treatment and control groups, respectively. Both pens were provided with structures for shade. Water was provided *ad libitum* during all periods of the study.

This study was initially designed to be a 30-day no-choice test. During the first three days of bait (Kaput® Feral Hog Bait) exposure treatment birds were offered bait exclusively, while control birds were administered challenge diet. Consumption by treatment birds was notably low; therefore, the study was changed to a choice test to reduce the potential for starvation. For the remaining 27-day bait exposure period, the treatment group was offered both bait and game bird feed, whereas the control group was only exclusively offered non-toxic bird feed. The bait was ground into a granular consistency to replicate the physical form of the commercial feed. Feeders holding the bait and feed were placed on separate metal

trays inside the quail enclosure. Spilled feed was collected and added to the appropriate feed for consumption estimates. Consumption of the bait and game bird feed were recorded approximately daily to the nearest 0.1 g, and feed was replenished *ad libitum*. The position of the bait and feed were reversed daily to reduce the potential for feeder position bias. Bait acceptance was calculated using comparison between warfarin bait and commercial game bird feed consumption. Any quail that died during testing was necropsied and the liver and muscle tissue analyzed by Colorado State University for warfarin residue.

Post-exposure observations were made completion of the choice test. The bait was removed from the treatment group and replaced only with game bird feed. During the post-exposure period, quail were observed approximately two times daily for signs of anticoagulant poisoning, and to ensure feed and water were always present.

### ***European ferrets***

The details of this study were reported by Poché and Mach (2001). Research conducted during 1996 and 1997 involved the use of black-tailed prairie dogs (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) presented with 0.05% warfarin gain bait for five days. The carcasses from warfarin-treated animals were presented to individually caged European ferrets, 11 males and 11 females for seven consecutive days. Ferret consumption of the carcasses was recorded daily to the nearest g. After the 7 days ferrets were given ferret chow and observed for 21 days post-exposure.

### ***Norway Rat***

During field trials evaluating the performance of the hog bait, small rodent species were observed near feeder stations primarily during nocturnal hours. To test if Kaput® Feral Hog Bait was palatable to

small rodent species, we exposed feral hog bait and the EPA Challenge Diet (EPA 1991b) to Norway rats during nocturnal hours (approximately (1700-0700 h). We weighed feed consumption and recorded any observable symptoms of warfarin effects.

Two treatment groups and no control group were used for this study. The Kaput® Feral Hog Bait and challenge diet were offered to the treatment group rats in separate cups on opposite sides at the front of the cage during the nocturnal exposure period. After presentation of the bait and challenge diet, lights in the laboratory study room remained until the next morning. All treatment groups received 4 bait blocks, totaling approximately 40 g. The water was replenished *ad libitum* before each presentation to its respective amount, and challenge diet was offered at 40 g each day. Cups were identical in type and size. Feed cups were placed so that they were equidistant from walls, shelter, and water source so that there was no clear advantage to either container position. Throughout the study, paper plates were placed under rat cages to retrieve any spilled diet. Any spilled diet was collected and added to the appropriate feed dish for consumption estimates. At the end of the 10-day nocturnal exposure period, the bait was removed, and maintenance diet was provided *ad libitum* during the 5-day post-exposure observation period. Daily consumption of the bait and challenge diet was recorded during the exposure period for all surviving animals or until death. Diet fouled by urine or feces was replaced daily with fresh diet.

### ***House Mouse***

Kaput® Feral Hog Bait was presented to house mice in a choice test. There were 3 treatment groups (T1, T2, and T3) was comprised of 9-10 mice (4-5 males, 5 females) group housed in 6 cages. The bait and challenge diet were offered to the

Rats were selected for presentation to alligators the evening before feeding. The frozen rats were placed in a lab sink overnight for thawing. On the morning before offering the rats to the gators, the rats were placed in warm water to simulate natural body temperature. Alligators were each presented with an entire rat weekly during the first three weeks of the study. Rats were placed into the tanks near the head of the gators. Four alligators were fed rats killed by warfarin bait consumption, and the 5th alligator was given rats that had not received any bait. For weeks 4 and 5 rats were skinned, the entrails (intestines, liver, heart, lungs, and other internal organs) placed in porcine hard gelatin capsules (Torpac, Fairfield, NJ, size# 07, 24 mL (1.5 oz)) capsules, and the carcass cut into 4-5 parcels depending on the size of the rat. The gators were each presented with all parts of a partitioned rat. During the 3-wk post-treatment observation period, alligators were fed Gator Chow (Fish Foods, Grand Junction, Colorado). Throughout the post-exposure period, each alligator was presented with approximately 250 g of pellets every 3-4 days until the study was terminated.

The alligators were monitored a minimum of twice daily for general observations during the exposure and post-exposure periods. The reptiles were visually examined for possible effects of anticoagulant intoxication: lethargy, bruising, bleeding, or general discomfort. In addition, blood was drawn from each alligator, with one individual having blood drawn a second time one week later. A 22-gage needle (about 5 cm in length) was used to draw blood from the underside of the tail, midway between the anus and tip of the tail. Blood was collected in ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) tubes to prevent clotting. The blood was centrifuged to separate out the plasma which was then transferred into glass vials.

Samples were frozen at -20° C from the day of collection and defrosted before analysis.

### ***Hog Feeder Development***

A key to delivery of a toxicant to hogs is excluding non-target wildlife and domestic animals from baits. Campbell et al (2012) tested an Australian hog feeder (HogHopper™) and had good results excluding non-target wildlife with the exception of racoons (*Procyon lotor*).

A similar designed feeder with heavier gage metal, increased weight, and internal and external modifications was tested and used in 2017. This feeder known as the HogStopper® was good at keep wildlife from accessing bait (Poche et al 2019b).

### ***Field Testing Warfarin Bait Formulations***

Experimental Use Permits (EUP) were obtained from the EPA and field efficacy studies conducted during 2015-2017 near Amarillo, Texas. The initial 0.005% warfarin bait was an extruded wax product containing a fat-soluble dye. That bait was evaluated in 2015 with the methods and results reported by Poché et al (2018).

Additional field efficacy evaluations were conducted in 2016 and 2017, when corn formulations were used, both at 0.005% warfarin (Franckowiak et al 2019). These studies were performed in areas about 50 miles east of Plainview, Texas.

## **RESULTS**

### ***Mallard ducks***

The warfarin bait consumption by mallard ducks was 5.5% of total food intake. During the choice test, 640 g of warfarin bait was consumed over the 14-day exposure period, compared to 10,946 of game bird feed. Consumption of warfarin bait peaked on Day 4 of exposure (Table 1).

treatment group mice in separate cups on opposite sides at the front of the cage during the exposure period. All treatment groups received 4 bait blocks, totaling approximately 40 g bait. The bait was replenished *ad libitum* before each presentation to its respective amount, and challenge diet was offered at 40 g each day. Cups were identical in type and size. The positions of the bait and challenge diet were not be reversed daily to better imitate field conditions. Feed cups were placed so that they were equidistant from walls, shelter, and water source so that there was no clear advantage to either container position. At the end of the 10-day nocturnal exposure period (1600-0700 h), the bait was removed, and challenge diet was provided *ad libitum* during the 5-day post-exposure observation period. Daily consumption was recorded during the exposure period for all surviving animals or until death. challenge diet fouled by urine or feces was replaced daily with fresh diet.

On Day 0 of exposure, paper towels were placed under the cages in place of wood shavings and were used for the remainder of the test. Paper plates were then placed on top of the paper towels to retrieve any spilled diet. Both paper towels and plates were replaced at least once a week during the exposure and post-exposure periods. Spilled diet was collected added to the appropriate feed dish. Diet fouled by either urine or feces was replaced with fresh TS or challenge diet. At the end of the 5-day post-exposure period, all survivors within treatment groups were euthanized by asphyxiation with CO<sub>2</sub> gas.

### *American Alligator*

To determine if secondary toxicity of warfarin poses a threat to alligators, we fed warfarin-killed rats to American alligators in a 2008 study. This study simulated an alligator consuming a warfarin-effected feral hog or scavenging on a recently killed hog.

Alligators were obtained from Colorado Gators, Mosca, Colorado. The animals were transported to Genesis Labs by the owners of Colorado Gators, kept in plastic boxes with tape around the muzzle. Five alligators were used for the study.

Alligators ranged in length from 1.3 to 1.5 m in length and were singularly housed in a 2-meter diameter circular metal enclosure with 0.8 m sides. One end of the tank was maintained approximately 15 cm above the floor such the tilt allowed for the animal to be completely submerged in water is so desired. Water was replaced weekly and the tanks were routinely rinsed and vacuumed to ensure a clean housing environment. One-third to one half of the enclosure had a plastic container with bricks inside to prevent floating. Each was covered with a rubber mat to allow for a dry area such that gators could bask outside the water at will. The ambient air temperature in the study room ranged between 24 and 32°C, and water temperature within the tanks was within 1°C of the ambient air.

Laboratory rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) were obtained from Harlan-Sprague Dawley (Indianapolis, IN). Rats had unique identification numbers, housed in individual cages, and provided food and water provided *ad libitum* during a 7-day acclimation period. At the end of the acclimations period, rats were exclusively provided 0.025% warfarin bait (5 times the concentration of Kaput® Feral Hog Bait) with no alternative diet. Daily consumption of the bait was recorded for each rat to the nearest 0.1 g until the individual expired. Each deceased, warfarin-inundated rat was placed into a labelled sealed container and stored in a freezer at -20° C until used in the study. Data obtained from each rat included total g of bait consumed, the number of mg of warfarin consumed, mg/kg warfarin eaten, and the approximate number of LD<sub>50</sub> of warfarin ingested.

Table 1. Consumption (g) of Warfarin Bait and Game Bird Feed by Mallard Ducks During a Choice Test, 2008.

Feed Type	Day 2	Day 4	Day 6	Day 8	Day 10	Day 12	Day 14	Total
0.025% Warfarin bait	34	376	32	68	102	2	26	640
Game Bird Feed	202	1,690	1,276	1,968	1,970	1,928	1,912	10,946

During the no-choice test a total of 1,330 g of bait was consumed, averaging 19 g per duck/day (0.475 g warfarin per duck/day). The paraffin in the bait served more as a repellent as ducks were observed attempting to feed alternative food, such as grass within and outside the pen. Behavioral avoidance of the warfarin bait, because of the wax, resulted in the no-choice test being terminated to prevent duck starvation.

The ducks were monitored for two weeks upon completion of both testing regiments. During that 14-day period, 13.258 kg of feed was consumed. This amounted to 94.7 g per duck/day. No symptoms of warfarin bait consumption were observed during the study.

#### ***Black-billed Magpie***

The secondary toxicity study conducted by Poché and Mach (2001) simulated rats consuming 0.05% warfarin bait (10 times the concentration of that in Kaput® Feral Hog Bait) then fed to magpies. The results demonstrated no effects of warfarin in scavenger bird. The EPA (1991) cited that warfarin is virtually nontoxic to game birds. Because of low residue levels in the carcasses of feral hogs, these data demonstrate a low risk of warfarin to magpies.

#### ***Bobwhite quail***

In the 2010 study during the exposure period, total consumption of the combined game bird feed and warfarin bait was 4,812.4

g. Of the total, 534 g of Kaput® was consumed (11%). The treatment group consumed an average of 2.0 g of bait per bird daily which amounted to 0.5 mg warfarin. None of the birds in the treatment group died or showed signs of toxicity to warfarin.

The 2018 study using Kaput® Feral Hog Bait, resulted in quail consumption by the treatment group of 6.6% of the total diet. Consumption of the bait (713.9 g) by the treatment group was significantly lower than the alternative diet (10,057.4 g;  $U = 0$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ). We found no significant differences ( $U=103$ ,  $P = 0.36$ ) in consumption of the challenge diet between the treatment and control groups (11,0378 g). The treatment group averaged a daily feed rate of 1.4 g of the TS per bird/day (which averaged 0.007 mg per bird/day of warfarin) and 19.6 g of the challenge diet per bird per day. The control group averaged 20.4g of challenge diet per bird per day. We found no differences in body weight ( $F_{3,75}$ ,  $P = 0.122$ ) as a function of study group (treatment, control) or study period (acclimation, post-exposure).

One mortality occurred during the exposure period. During the necropsy, blue dye was noted in the enlarged bile duct and the gizzard; the gizzard was soft and had paste-like texture, and full of bait. Liver and muscle tissue samples were collected and analyzed. Liver residue analysis exhibited a warfarin concentration of 17.1 ng/g (0.0171 mg/kg). Muscle tissue residue analysis was below the limit of detection. According to Erickson and Urban (2004) the LD<sub>50</sub> for

warfarin in bobwhite is >2,150 mg/kg and the LC<sub>50</sub> is 625 ppm, confirming mortality was not the result of warfarin.

All remaining birds at the end of the post-exposure observation period appeared healthy and displayed no internal or external signs of anticoagulant poisoning. At the conclusion of the post-exposure observation period, all quail in the treatment group were euthanized and necropsied. No internal or external signs of anticoagulant poisoning or lesions were found in any of the quail.

**European Ferret**

The 28-day secondary study conducted in 1996 with warfarin-killed rats showed no effects on ferrets (Poché and Mach 2001). A second study completed in

1997 had similar results. This suggests little potential risk to carnivores from feeding on Kaput<sup>®</sup>-killed hogs.

**Norway rats**

Kaput<sup>®</sup> Feral Hog Bait acceptance by the treatment groups 1 and 2 were 4.7% and 3.3%, respectively (Table 2). This indicated poor palatability to rodents. Treatment groups did not differ in bait consumption ( $t_{18}=1.03$ ,  $P = 0.32$ ) or challenge diet consumption ( $t_{18}=-1.13$ ,  $P = 0.28$ ) during the exposure period. For all rats, weights were 274.0 g and 295.6 g for pre-exposure and post-exposure periods, respectively. We found no significant differences in weight as a function of treatment group and study period ( $F_{3,36} = 0.52$ ,  $P = 0.67$ ).

Table 2: Feed Consumption and Warfarin Bait Acceptance by Norway Rats During a Nocturnal Choice Test, 2018.

Treatment Group	Exposure Period		
	Challenge Diet Consumption (g)	Warfarin bait Consumption (g)	Warfarin Bait Acceptance (%)
T1	1646.0	81.9	4.7
T2	1837.8	62.1	3.3
T1 and T2	3483.8	144.0	4.0

Of the 20 rats exposed to bait for 10 days, no mortality was observed throughout the exposure and post-exposure periods. In addition, we observed no symptoms as a result of warfarin bait consumption.

**House Mice**

Two female mice from T3 found dead during this study (2 of 29 mice). Both mice were necropsied and had signs of warfarin intoxication. Blue dye was also present in the subcutaneous fat of the mice. Before expiring, one mouse was hyporeactive, while

the other was found dead with no prior signs of warfarin effects. The remaining 27 mice exposed to bait for 10 days did not show signs of warfarin effects during the exposure or post-exposure periods.

**American Alligator**

Norway rats fed 0.025% warfarin bait began exhibiting symptoms of anticoagulant intoxication on day 5 of bait exposure, with the first mortality on day 6. The last rat succumbed to the bait on day 13. Norway rat

carcasses were presented to alligators the day following the last rat mortality.

During the first presentation (week 1), two alligators consumed their entire rats by the end of the day. During the second week later after the second presentation, none of the treatment gators consumed the entire rat. When presented rats in week 3, two alligators consumed the entire rat. For weeks 4 and 5, when skinned rats with the entrails were fed to alligators, the entire rat was consumed by each animal, with the exception of gator 4 in week 5 that had only 6 grams of rat tissue remaining.

For weeks 4 and 5, the all treatment gators quickly consumed the two gelatin capsules containing the internal organs and gastrointestinal tract within a minute after presentation. The smaller portions of rat carcass were eaten within 30 minutes after placed into the tank.

**Feeder Development**

Over a 3-year period a satisfactory feeder was designed to exclude non-target animals from accessing bait in studies from northern Texas. Table 3 presents results as reported by Poché et al (2019b)

Table 3: Results of Nontarget Wildlife Activity Near Commercial Hog Feeders and HogStopper® During Field Studies in North Texas (Poché et al 2019b)

SPECIES	2016 (commercial)		2017 (HogStopper®)	
	Feeder Visits <sup>1</sup>	Feeder Entry <sup>2</sup>	Feeder Visits	Feeder Entry
Raccoon	164	10	153	0
Deer	33	0	178	0
Turkey	43	0	25	0
Rat/Mouse	38	0	24	1

<sup>1</sup> Non-target species on camera near or at feeder.

<sup>2</sup> Feeder door lifted by wildlife in attempt to access contents.

<sup>3</sup> Mouse likely entered feeder when hogs lifted guillotine doors.

**Field Studies Testing Warfarin Bait Formulations**

With all three years of field trials, efficacy surpassed EPA’s minimum of 70% (EPA 1991b). Table 4 gives a summary of those data. After extensive carcass

searching over the three-year period, no non-target fatalities were observed. For details see Poche et al (2018) and Franckowiak (2019).

Table 4: Summary Results of Kaput Feral Hog Bait Efficacy over a 3-year Period of Field Testing.

Efficacy Based on:	2015 <sup>1</sup>	2016 <sup>2</sup>	2017 <sup>2</sup>
Trail Camera counts	98.5%	93.7%	94.7%
Bait Consumption (kg/wk)	97.8%	96.9%	88%

<sup>1</sup> Poché et al (2018); <sup>2</sup> Franckowiak et al (2019)

**DISCUSSION**

Our study presents data generated from a combination of laboratory, pen, and field research conducted to assess potential non-target risk of a low-dose warfarin bait (Kaput® Feral Hog Bait). Before the development of the HogStopper® in north Texas access to feeders by non-target wildlife exclusion was a challenge. Refinement of the design in a guillotine feeder was effective at keeping wildlife and domestic animals away from the bait.

An important consideration in toxicology has to do with the concept “dose makes the poison”, formulated by Paracelsus some 500 years ago (Frank and Ottoboni 2011). It has become the foundation of toxicology in that all things are poisonous depending on the dose administered. It means that any substance can produce harmful effects, including water and oxygen, and is linked to the amount taken in. Warfarin is an example: it can save humans

from fatal strokes, or kill rats and pigs, depending on the dose.

The Kaput® Feral Hog Bait contains a blue tracer dye that is fat soluble and becomes visible after the consumption of approximately 250 grams of bait (Poché et al 2018). Should a hunter harvest a feral hog which has consumed the warfarin bait, a necropsy reveals the internal and subcutaneous blue color in the fat.

A report by Guillory (1985) referenced President Dwight D. Eisenhower had a heart attack in 1955, Physicians gave him 35 mg/kg of warfarin to prevent blood clots. Of the 30 million American on warfarin today, the daily dose ranges from 1 to 20 mg/day. Should there be an accidental overdose, vitamin k can be administered to reverse the effects of the drug.

As with most mammals fed warfarin baits, 95% of the residues bind in the liver and the half-life in plasma is approximately 42 hours (Meehan 1984). During pen and field studies

conducted with Kaput<sup>®</sup>, warfarin residues recovered from livers of wild pigs killed with warfarin from using 0.005% warfarin and pen research using 0.01% bait averaged 3.69 and 3.11 ug/g, respectively (Poché et al 2018; Poché et al 2019a).

During the 2015-2017 field efficacy trials, no non-target species were recovered dead nor showed signs of exposure to low-dose warfarin bait (Poché et al., 2018; Franckowiak et al. 2019). Supporting data to substantiate those claims are presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Summary of Wildlife Species Studies Using Warfarin Baits, Concentration of the Baits, Year of Study, and Results.

SPECIES	YEAR OF STUDY	CONCENTRATION %	MORTALITY
Mallard Duck	2008	0.025%	0 of 20
Pied Magpie	1997	0.050%	0 of 7
Bobwhite Quail	1992, 2018	0.005%	0 of 20
European Ferret	1996, 1997	0.05%	0 of 12
Norway Rat	2018	0.005%	0 of 20
House Mouse	2018	0.005%	2 of 29
American Alligator	2008	0.025%	0 of 4

Toxicants can play an important role in feral hog control. Of major concern are secondary toxicity to non-target animals and alerting humans to avoid consumption of feral hog meat. The potential risk is very low because of the blue dye incorporated in the bait and the low residues from the 0.005% warfarin concentration in the product. The

overall risk assessment conducted by the EPA rated Kaput Feral Bait as a Toxicity Category IV pesticide, which is the least restrictive of regulated products and is determined as “practically non-toxic and not an irritant” (EPA 2019). This is an important consideration in the use of any pesticide.

#### LITERATURE CITED

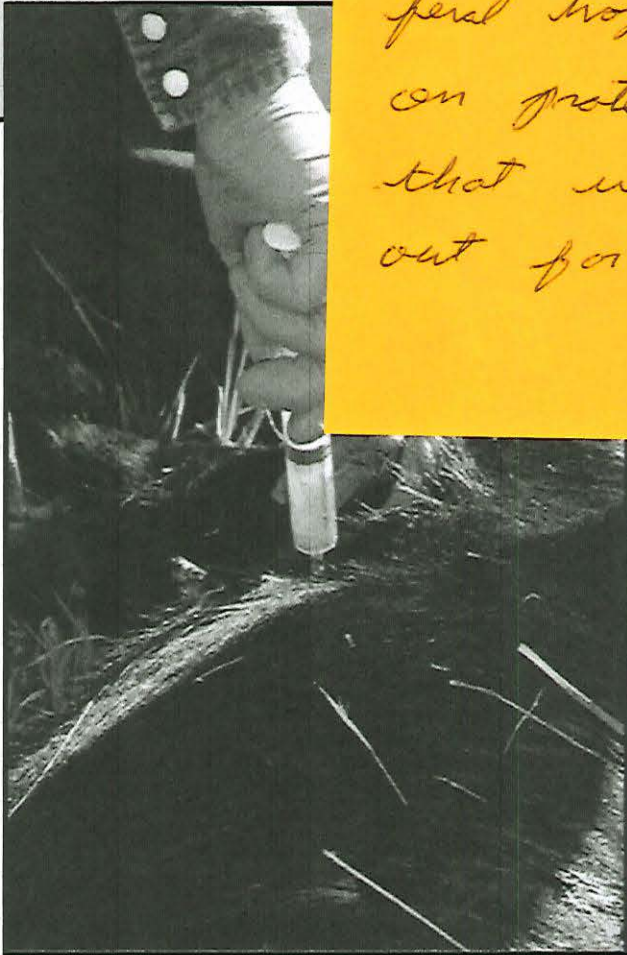
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Performance, Subdivision G: 96-12,  
Rodenticides on farms and rangelands.  
422 pp.



We have seen  
feral hogs feeding  
on protein tubes  
that were put  
out for cattle.

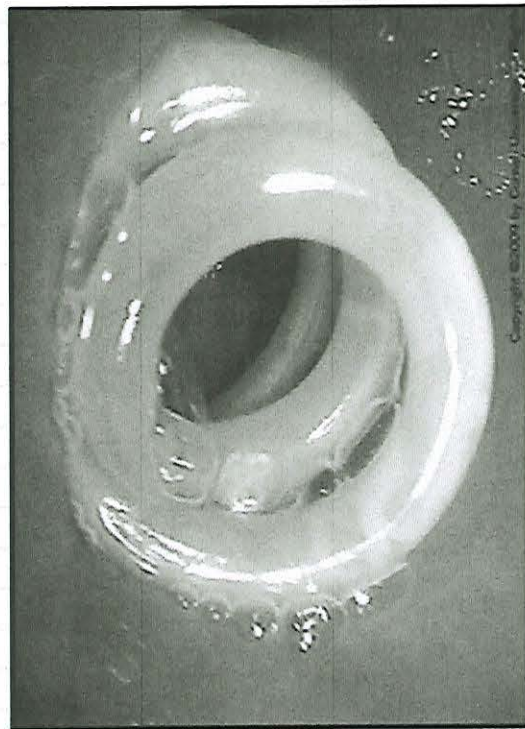
This is part of  
larger research  
study.

- disease
- PRRS
  - Porcine circovirus
  - Swine influenza virus
  - Toxoplasmosis
  - Streptococcus suis
  - Bubonic plague
  - Tularemia
  - Hog cholera
  - Anthrax

# Internal and Ectoparasites of Feral Hogs

## Internal

- **Kidney worms**
- **Stomach worms**
- **Round worms**
- **Whipworms**
- **Liver flukes**
- **Trichinosis**



## External

- **Ticks**
- **Fleas**
- **Hog lice**



## Toxicity of Hog Bait to Wildlife

(A.P. Meehan 1984)

- Hogs (88 lb) - Single Feeding: 5.3 lbs bait
  - Chronic:  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb/day for 5 – 7 days
- Dog (44 lb) – Single Feeding: 88 lbs bait
  - Chronic: 13.2 lb/day for 5 days
- Cattle (880 lb) – Chronic: 3520 lbs/day for 5 days
- Turkey: (15 lb) – Chronic: 29.3 lbs/day for 19 days
- Bobwhite quail- Chronic: 27.6 lbs (EPA-practically non-toxic)
  - *Follow label directions to minimize non-target exposure*

AP Meehan = the 'bible' of rodent control toxicity

Single Feeding = all at one time, requires more Warfarin in system to kill

Chronic = over the course of multiple feedings, Warfarin builds up in system so less is required to kill

Hogs – VERY susceptible to Warfarin specifically

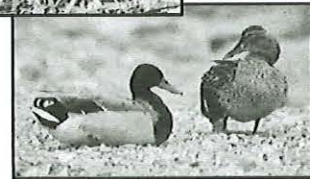
Cattle – reticulated stomach with lots of bacteria in system breaks down the Warfarin instead of letting it build up

Birds – Warfarin is practically non-toxic according to EPA

## Primary Toxicity Data on Warfarin (0.025%) to wildlife

- Mallard (5x) 14 days. No effects
- Bobwhite quail (5x) 14 days. No effects
- LD-50 bobwhite >10,000 mg/kg
- LD-50 mallard ducks >10,000 mg/kg

(5x) = 5x the 0.005% warfarin concentration



20 lbs of bait per day for 14 days to *POTENTIALLY* kill them



## Secondary Toxicity Data Submitted to EPA

- Warfarin (10x)-killed rats fed to magpies. No effects.
- Warfarin (10x)-killed prairie dogs fed to European ferrets. No effects.
- Warfarin (5x)-killed rats fed to alligators. No effects.
- Warfarin (10x) fed to mallards, 14 days. No effects.
- Warfarin (10x) fed to bobwhite quail, 14-days. No effects.

*(10x) = bait containing 0.05% warfarin concentration*  
*(5x) = bait containing 0.025% warfarin concentration*



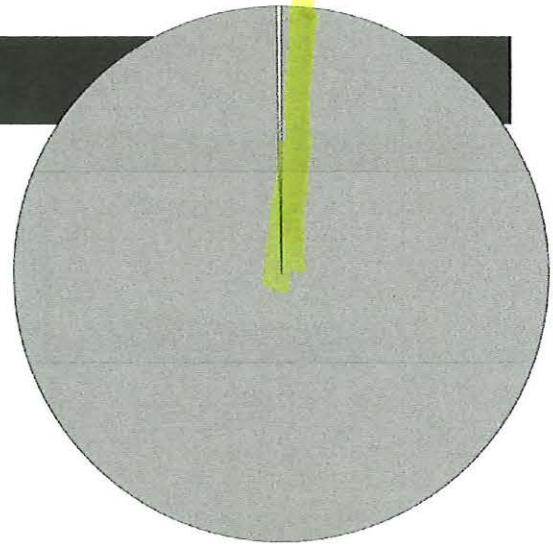
Loaded rodents with higher concentration of bait. Fed to mammal and bird predators-  
no effect.

Magpies commonly used in EPA studies as example of scavenging bird that might feed  
on carcasses

## Feral Hog Batch Size

Warfarin comprises less than 1/3 of a pound out of a 6,300 pound total batch.

- 6,300 lb Total Batch Weight
- Flour and grains 6,299.666 lbs
- Warfarin 0.3333 lbs



■ Total Size of One Batch    ■ 52x The Amount of Warfarin in One Batch

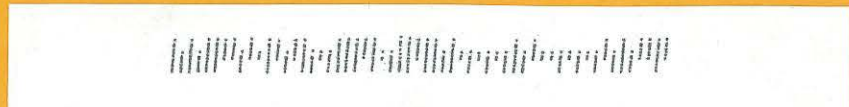
Warfarin comprises less than 1/3 of a pound out of a 6,300 pound total batch.

James & Linda Winnat  
HC 62 BOX 281A  
Ozone, Arkansas 72854



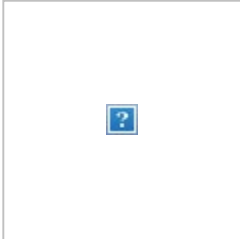
Arkansas Department of Agriculture  
1 Natural Resources Drive  
Little Rock, AR 72205

ATTN: Matthew M. Fond



**From:** [Corey Seats](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Fw: Concerned Citizen Feedback - Brandon Price  
**Date:** Thursday, December 18, 2025 8:29:59 AM  
**Attachments:** [0d200815-a7a4-4a84-ae32-0a1d411e1e39.png](#)

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**Corey Seats**

Agriculture Division Director  
Plant Industries Division | Arkansas Department of Agriculture  
e: [Corey.Seats@arkansas.gov](mailto:Corey.Seats@arkansas.gov)  
t: 501-219-6337

---

**From:** Arkansas Agriculture <[notifications@cognitofirms.com](mailto:notifications@cognitofirms.com)>  
**Sent:** Thursday, December 18, 2025 6:33 AM  
**To:** Paris Nielsen <[Paris.R.Nielsen@agriculture.arkansas.gov](mailto:Paris.R.Nielsen@agriculture.arkansas.gov)>  
**Subject:** Concerned Citizen Feedback - Brandon Price

## Arkansas Agriculture

### Concerned Citizen Feedback

### Entry Details

Name	Brandon Price
Address	7845 MC 6061, Flippin, Arkansas 72634
Email	<a href="mailto:pricebrandon046@gmail.com">pricebrandon046@gmail.com</a>
Comments and Suggestions	Concerned about use of toxins/pesticides! I understand the destruction they cause, but they are also food for hunters and the use of poisons no matter what species their meant for cause more problems then they solve. And

increase the risk of other animals that feed on the hogs being poisoned as well including but not limited to people as well! Could a reward be offered for every pig killed, similar to the incentive to catch invasive fish?? Wouldn't need to be much to amp up citizen involvement! State wide eradication effort before resulting to poison control efforts. Call all farmers and hunters to kill every single pig in sight or we have to use poisoned bait! I believe you will have great results! Please no poison. Thank you for your time.

**From:** [Paris Nielsen](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Cc:** [Matthew M. Ford](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Concerned Citizen Feedback - Billy Mosley  
**Date:** Friday, December 19, 2025 8:38:36 AM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)

---

Please see the email below.



**Paris Nielsen**  
Executive Assistant  
Shared Services | Arkansas Department of Agriculture  
e: [Paris.R.Nielsen@arkansas.gov](mailto:Paris.R.Nielsen@arkansas.gov)  
t: [501-219-6368](tel:501-219-6368)

---

**From:** Arkansas Agriculture <notifications@cognitofirms.com>  
**Sent:** Thursday, December 18, 2025 11:41 PM  
**To:** Paris Nielsen <Paris.R.Nielsen@agriculture.arkansas.gov>  
**Subject:** Concerned Citizen Feedback - Billy Mosley

## Arkansas Agriculture

### Concerned Citizen Feedback

### Entry Details

NAME	Billy Mosley
ADDRESS	550 Bivens road east, Quitman, Arkansas 72131
EMAIL	<a href="mailto:braymos36@yahoo.com">braymos36@yahoo.com</a>
PHONE	(501) 270-5531
COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS	Warfarin should not be used to poison any animals that could be consumed by humans. It's not possible to contain a wild animal to a

safe area that there is not a 100% possibility of accidental contamination of humans or other wildlife. Traps are good source of pollution control and eliminate the possibility of poisoning humans or desired animals.

**From:** [Paris Nielsen](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Concerned Citizen Feedback - Bella Comas  
**Date:** Monday, January 5, 2026 11:04:40 AM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)

---

Please see the email below.



**Paris Nielsen**  
Executive Assistant  
Shared Services | Arkansas Department of Agriculture  
e: [Paris.R.Nielsen@arkansas.gov](mailto:Paris.R.Nielsen@arkansas.gov)  
t: [501-219-6368](tel:501-219-6368)

---

**From:** Arkansas Agriculture <notifications@cognitofirms.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, January 5, 2026 10:44 AM  
**To:** Paris Nielsen <Paris.R.Nielsen@agriculture.arkansas.gov>  
**Subject:** Concerned Citizen Feedback - Bella Comas

## Arkansas Agriculture

### Concerned Citizen Feedback

### Entry Details

NAME	Bella Comas
ADDRESS	115 Fireside Ln, Fairfield Bay, Arkansas 72088-2809
EMAIL	<a href="mailto:bellaacomas@gmail.com">bellaacomas@gmail.com</a>
PHONE	(501) 294-8122
COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS	Regarding Warfarin against feral hogs. Catching them processing the meat and sending them to the main food bank in Little Rock and distributing all to non profit food

shelters for the needy. My Native Brothers taught me when you harvest meat you thank the creator and use every part of the buffalo. Nothing goes to waste. Poisoning good meat is a waste. I'm part of a hunger alliance program to feed the hungry.

Thank you,  
Fairfield Bay Councilwoman  
ARML Advisory Council  
Bella Comas

**From:** [Anthony Cassinelli](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** For-Hog poison proposal  
**Date:** Saturday, December 20, 2025 8:13:56 PM

---

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I am for the approval of hog poison being legalized in Arkansas. They are causing millions of dollars in crop damage to Arkansas farmers.

Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [Greg Bland](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Feral swine  
**Date:** Wednesday, December 31, 2025 8:28:14 AM

---

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I am absolutely opposed to the poisoning of feral hogs.

I could spend several paragraphs describing my concerns but will just refer you to my first sentence.

Greg Bland

**From:** [James Meeks](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Feral hogs  
**Date:** Wednesday, December 17, 2025 8:42:58 PM

---

[You don't often get email from jamesmeeks3m@yahoo.com. Learn why this is important at <https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification> ]

Sent from my iPhone

This pesticide has been proved and tested, land owners need help to get rid of these out of control pests! This is another tool in the toolbox. We also need trapping and allow hunters to hunt and fine those who are turning hogs loose in the wild. It is not going to be a fix all but it is one more tool to help the land owners

**From:** [Leann Tharp](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Feral hog/ Coumadin dosing  
**Date:** Thursday, December 18, 2025 8:07:06 PM

---

[You don't often get email from leanntharp@yahoo.com. Learn why this is important at <https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification> ]

This is dangerous to other wildlife and there is entirely too much room for potential exposure to other animals including the deer population.

I do not support the use of Coumadin to manage the overpopulation of feral

Hogs in Arkansas

Leann Tharp

Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [Rusty Smith](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Feral hog  
**Date:** Saturday, December 20, 2025 10:21:08 AM

---

[You don't often get email from rusty.smith2@icloud.com. Learn why this is important at <https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification> ]

Please make Kaput legal ASAP. Feral hogs are destroying the environment and wildlife habitat.  
Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [John McAlpine](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Cc:** [Wes Ward](#); [Kyle Cunningham](#); [Chris Colclasure](#)  
**Subject:** Comments of Plant Board Rules  
**Date:** Sunday, January 4, 2026 7:28:59 PM  
**Attachments:** [Paraquat Damage.JPG](#)  
[Injection Devices.JPG](#)

---

You don't often get email from johnfmc Alpine@gmail.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

**Attention Matthew M. Ford**  
**Chief Legal Counsel, Arkansas Department of Agriculture**

**Comments on 2 CAR § 70-115. Class J.**

Feral hogs are a nuisance and costly invasive species; all control efforts should be considered.

If pesticides containing warfarin when used as a feral hog (*Sus scrofa*) toxicant are going to be legalized in Arkansas, several factors should be considered.

1. Is the 2023 bear report for harvested bears the best map to ban the future use of the product? Several counties are not included that have had bears harvested in past years. These include but are not limited to Benton, Conway, Jackson, and Siever Counties. In south Arkansas there are bears in many more counties that have not had an open season long enough to harvest bears in.
2. Kaput's Hog Stopper Feeder is reported as "Field tested for use in bear territory." If this is true then why even worry about the bears that have been harvested in some counties. Many of these counties that have harvested have the most feral hog problems.
3. Kaput's label indicates that hogs should be buried. In most cases in Arkansas finding dead hogs and burying them is not a practical solution in most cases.
4. Is Class J only going to be Warfarin? Or should this be widened to consider other poisons for feral hogs such as sodium nitrite hog control that is being tested by EPA now. I would also imagine that other hog poisons will be coming to the market in the future.
5. Are we willing to accept collateral damage from use of poisons in the wild? Typically, we have only used poisons around inhabited or improved areas.
6. Recommendations to allow poisoning of feral hogs in all areas of the state provided that no bears are visiting the bait site prior to applying the poison in the approved feeder. It might be beneficial to only allow commercial applicators to install bait stations with poisons. This might have a better chance of getting the feral hogs buried and have a better chance of any other potential issues that come up. There should also be a reporting requirement of secondary poisoning with no penalty to the reporter as long as the label and rules are followed. Tracking the effectiveness will be necessary to defend the continual use of this in the future.

**Comments on Tree Injection Permit**

1. Tree Injection Permit should be reconsidered and put under the Forest Pest Control license. Using Class E or F herbicides on an individual stem injection has low risk to herbicide moving off site and causing damage. The total volume and acreage covered is minimal.

2. Several of the herbicides used are not a Class E or F herbicide. The wording for needing the permit is for all tree injection applications.
3. The \$10 permit for each injection device is about as much as the cost of the squirt bottle and machete used for injection. This \$10 per device is an unreasonable permit fee.
4. Louisiana pesticide application law for 2-4-D products used in forestry with single tree injection is covered under the forestry application permit.
5. Recommendation is to consider tree injection under the Forest Pest license and remove the fees for tree injection devices.

### **Comments for Use of Paraquat**

1. The use of Paraquat has increased in the last several years in Southeast Arkansas. During this time we have seen a significant amount of damage to pine and cypress trees in the delta region from paraquat that is offsite.
2. Arkansas Department of Agriculture – Forestry Division conducted a study (2024) that approximately 65% of the samples they collected tested positive for paraquat. This is a strong indication that paraquat is either being applied appropriately or that current regulations are not adequate to ensure that the applied pesticide is staying on site.
3. Millions of dollars of commercial timber crops have been killed and many yard trees have been killed also.
4. Forestry Division's report could also indicate likely offsite movement of paraquat could be having regular contact with residents and wildlife in adjacent and nearby areas to the application area.
5. Recommendations to consider would be to restrict the application to ground application and not allow aerial application. This should limit the amount of offsite movement from Paraquat.

Please let me know if you have any questions or need clarification on any of my comments.

***John McAlpine, RF, ACF, MAI***

149 Old Highway 13  
Monticello, AR 71655  
Cell: (870) 723-0151





**From:** [dusty skates](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Code § 20-20-206,  
**Date:** Wednesday, December 17, 2025 9:44:12 PM

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You don't often get email from yelporgobble@yahoo.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

Please vote no to Code § 20-20-206, we do not need pesticides use in our , OUR the tax paying citizens who the National forest belong to, Forrest or land. Open up more dog hunting for hogs on public land. Make it to where they have to kill the hog.

**From:** [Heart of a Mustang](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Chemicals to kill wild hogs  
**Date:** Friday, December 19, 2025 9:05:47 AM

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You don't often get email from [camoangel.cs@gmail.com](mailto:camoangel.cs@gmail.com). [Learn why this is important](#)

Absolutely NO! The residue in hogs that have been eating the chemical will be passed onto other animals and humans. You will wipe out other animals and kill people who continue to hunt wild hogs for food. Polluting the environment and poisoning anything in the food chain is not ethical or proper way to control a problem. Open year round hunting. Let private landowners use traps. Open a season for dog hunters that will not affect deer hunting season. If poisoning worked other states would already be using that to control hog populations.

Warfarin, has been shown to be passed onto other predators after mice and rats eat it. You must be very un-educated to even consider this. The first time a human dies you'll be responsible. When someones high dollar dogs die, you'll be responsible. You knowingly poisoning hogs and causing other deaths is the same as premeditated murder and if you knowingly proceed with this ignorant course of action I hope the death penalty for premeditated murder is what you get.

Cindy K. Shat-Williams

**From:** [Traveler](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Rules on Pesticide Use,  
**Date:** Thursday, December 18, 2025 1:53:52 PM

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You don't often get email from herbygoatlady@gmail.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

Dear Committee Members,

I am extremely concerned about the proposed use of Warfarin (Kapat) anywhere on our lands. My husband has required Warfarin daily for over 15 years now, and I know first hand just how dangerous it can be - from potentially bleeding to death (inside the brain, mostly) to how severely he bleeds from the smallest of scratches. I frequently wonder if he may need stitches when he comes in with a new cut because of all of the blood. As for effects on pets, have you ever seen a cat eat a mouse that has been poisoned with warfarin? They are fine one moment, and literally dead the next.

Should this practice of using warfarin on the land were to be approved, we all will begin to see the impact of all kinds of animals dying in a very inhumane way - bleeding to death.

Although I understand the damage that these hogs cause (I raised pigs on my little home/farm), I am also highly aware of the damages warfarin and drugs in this class cause to all beings, not just hogs. Coyotes, scavenger birds, and other predatory animals will all be exposed to the warfarin when they feed on one of those hogs - not to mention any "unintentional" exposure to animals that may feed on the same vegetation or even nearby. Here are just a few articles so you can begin to understand what will be 'unleashed' should this be allowed:

"Butterflies, bumble bees, honey bees, hummingbirds and moths are immensely fond of anise hyssop and it's particularly noted as being a splendiferous plant for bees." [Bees, butterflies, hummingbirds, moths](#)  
[Bee, hummingbird, butterfly magnet](#)

### [Coyotes and dogs](#)

### [Mice, rodents](#)

This doesn't even begin to address what warfarin in our waterways will do to this area - you know, "The Natural State". It will become known as the place to come to watch birds die in mid-flight, dead animals all over our roadways and unsafe lands and waterways. That will be our future should this class of drugs enter our systems.

### [Bass](#)

### [Beavers](#)

So, as you can see, all kinds of animals - wild and domesticated have potential to be affected by the use of this class of drugs. All of these animals and pets all will be at risk should this be allowed.

By the way, the State should also be required to restrict all hunting in any area where this class of drugs may be used, as the effects of the warfarin could be transferred to people when they eat any wild game that may have ingested said drug. We don't need our hunters and our fishermen, in our "Natural State", dying because they ate the venison, fish or whatever else they may have harvested in our wonderful state.

I urge you to not use this class of drugs on any property, waterway, plants/roots, or ground. The

results will be devastating.

Pam Pangle  
Marion County, Arkansas

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May we all find Peace one day at a time.

**From:** [Kevin Wood](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Rules on Pesticide Use, 2 CAR Pt. 70, Public Comments  
**Date:** Friday, December 19, 2025 10:10:23 AM  
**Attachments:** [Outlook-z0nkp5rp.png](#)

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You don't often get email from kwood@nativstate.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

The following are my personal comments and do not necessarily reflect the position of NativState.

Warfarin is a known toxicant to American Black Bears (*Ursus americanus*).

"2 CAR § 70-115. Class J. (c) Requirements for commercial, noncommercial, and private applicators.

(1)(A) Use is prohibited in any county where black bears have been harvested since 2023, per the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission Black Bear Harvest Report.

(B) Use in all other counties is prohibited from April 1-November 30."

These restrictions are wholly inadequate to protect black bears from inadvertent consumption of warfarin toxicants.

- There are several counties where the bear season is open, but no bears have been harvested. This is more a function of the season structure (quota), than the absence of bears.
- The harvest reports for 2024 and 2025 are not publicly available on the AGFC website. Those data may further restrict the counties where warfarin use would be prohibited. Restrictions based on data that are not readily available could lead to landowners and other users unintentionally violating the proposed statute.
- There are bears present in counties where the bear season is closed. These bears are even more vulnerable to toxicant exposure due to poor quality habitat. They would be more likely to feed at a bait station than bears in high quality habitat where natural foods are more abundant.
- Black bears are not true hibernators and can be active outside of the April - November timeframe proposed. I have personally captured bears outside of dens during the proposed usage period.

Furthermore, the requirements set forth by the label of Kaput Feral Hog Bait are impractical, if not impossible.

"SURVEILLANCE AND FOLLOW-UP: Dead hogs may begin to appear in or near the treatment areas within 5 to 7 days after bait placement. Applicators must return to the treatment site within 4 days after the first bait placements were made, and at 2- to 4-day intervals thereafter during the baiting program, to inspect the site for evidence of

dead or dying feral hogs. All carcasses found must be disposed of properly. Carcasses may be buried on site. Burial may minimize feral hog disease transmission to humans, domestic animals, and other wildlife. If burial is not practical and other disposal methods are allowed by State and local authorities, carcasses may be disposed of by other methods. Continue to monitor the treatment area for dead or dying feral hogs for at least two weeks after the removal of all bait from the hog feeders."

- Feral hogs are known to travel long distances. They could easily move off of the property where they were poisoned, leaving the carcasses available for consumption by other non-target animals.
- Are other means of disposal authorized by the State?
- Is allowing an animal to bleed to death over a 5-7 day period ethical treatment?

Between the restrictions based on black bears and the following label restrictions, there are very few areas of the state where it would be legal to use the toxicant.

"USE RESTRICTIONS: This product may only be used to control feral hogs (*Sus scrofa*) on pastures, rangeland, forests, and non-crop areas."

The risks to non-target wildlife seem to greatly outweigh any possible benefits of using the toxicant.

We only need to look at the history of the United States to solve the feral hog problem. Before game agencies existed, any wildlife that was economically valuable was quickly and efficiently pushed to extinction or near extinction. When feral hogs become economically valuable through the open market, or through a very lucrative bounty system, the problem will be solved. In the meantime, we do not need to poison our wildlife by using toxicants that will only have marginal effects to the feral hog population.

Kevin Wood, CWB<sup>®</sup>, CSE

Project Wildlife Biologist

Certified Wildlife Biologist<sup>®</sup>

Certified Senior Ecologist, Ecological Society of America

Cell: 479-739-1145

NativState.com



**From:** [James Hopper](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Rules on Pesticide Use  
**Date:** Tuesday, January 13, 2026 12:58:44 PM

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You don't often get email from hopper.james.david@gmail.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

Good Morning,

My name is James Hopper. I am a property owner in north central Arkansas. I am writing to say that I am against using warfarin to poison feral hogs in Arkansas. The Arkansas Game and Fish Commission article, "Arkansas battles feral hog invasion: A timeline of eradication efforts" written by Randy Zellers on 5-14-25, states that the Feral Hog Eradication Task Force and the USDA Feral Swine Control Project has been showing positive results by eliminating 13,000 feral hogs.

I am concerned that poisoning with warfarin will have trickle-down effects, damaging the rest of the ecosystem, including other animals that eat the bait, scavengers that eat the dead carcass and humans who eat the feral hogs that have already been poisoned several days prior to when the hunter or trapper killed them.

My recommendation would be to continue to trap with the Feral Hog Eradication Task Force and not add any additional poison to the ecosystem.

Respectfully Submitted,

James Hopper

**From:** [phillip pickett](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Amendments to Rules on Pesticide Use  
**Date:** Wednesday, December 17, 2025 10:46:25 PM

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You don't often get email from ppick88@yahoo.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

## **Notice of Proposed Rule Change, Comment Period, and Public Hearing: Amendments to Rules on Pesticide Use.**

I am a heavy user of Spring River/Harold E. Alexander WMA and the feral hogs are as bad as I've ever seen them right now. Please do whatever needs to be done, be it warfarin, remove WMA restrictions on hunting them, allow night hunting of them on WMA's, bounties or whatever it takes, but something has to be done!

I wouldn't jump in heavy on the warfarin, but maybe do trial bait sites. use a drone for observations, literally watch the results of its use. If it's a positive result, continue its usage, if it's negative, discontinue its use, but something needs to be done with the feral hogs.

**From:** [Rex Hayes](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Amendments to Arkansas Rules on Pesticide Use, 2 CAR Pt. 70  
**Date:** Friday, December 19, 2025 10:40:03 AM

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You don't often get email from rexahayes@gmail.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

Hello,

I am writing to oppose the use of Kaput® (warfarin-based poison) in Arkansas and to ask for clarification on its risks.

I am concerned about unintended poisoning of wildlife, especially scavengers and predators that may feed on poisoned feral hogs or carcasses. I would like to understand how these risks are being addressed in real-world conditions.

I am also concerned about the impact on hunters and people who eat feral hogs. In particular:

What is the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission's position on the risk to hunters who may harvest hogs that have consumed poison?

How will hunters know where bait has been used?

How will the state ensure that harvested hogs are safe to eat?

Given these concerns, I urge Arkansas agencies to prohibit or strictly limit the use of Kaput® and to focus on feral hog control methods that do not risk wildlife, hunters, or public confidence in wild game.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,  
Rex Hayes



**From:** [michael werner](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Warfarin  
**Date:** Saturday, December 20, 2025 9:05:54 PM

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You don't often get email from m.werner10@yahoo.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

Dear Sir,

We don't need warfarin blood thinners out in the environment. What happens to the hog after he dies in the middle of the woods? The coyotes, raccoons, foxes, rats and especially Bald eagles will eat the carcass. What could go wrong?

Sincerely,

Michael Werner

**From:** [Pamela Kelly](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Warfarin use control feral hogs  
**Date:** Saturday, December 20, 2025 8:22:58 AM

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[You don't often get email from kellyepm@aol.com. Learn why this is important at <https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification> ]

How can you protect the safety of hunting dogs and peoples pets?

Jim Kelly  
Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [Lynn Pride](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Warfarin pesticides on feral hogs  
**Date:** Wednesday, December 17, 2025 9:24:41 PM

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[You don't often get email from sunstone1313@hotmail.com. Learn why this is important at <https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification> ]

While feral hogs present a large problem, I am concerned about what might happen to other wildlife that may eat the carcasses of the dead poisoned hogs. Won't the warfarin or other poisons kill animals that eat the hogs?

Thanks,

Lynn Pride

Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [Ken Pittaway](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Warfarin for feral hogs  
**Date:** Thursday, December 18, 2025 6:58:52 PM

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[You don't often get email from ken.pittaway@gmail.com. Learn why this is important at <https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification> ]

I am absolutely opposed to using poisons to control feral hogs. I eat a couple of feral hogs each year.

I am quite concerned that poisons will affect other animals including myself.

Ken Pittaway  
90 Rustic Sunset Trl  
Gassville, AR. 72635  
432-557-0885

**From:** [Julia Clark](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Warfarin Comments  
**Date:** Thursday, December 18, 2025 4:36:59 PM

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You don't often get email from [julia.dianna.clark@gmail.com](mailto:julia.dianna.clark@gmail.com). [Learn why this is important](#)

To Whom it May Concern,

The proposed amendments to Arkansas Rules on Pesticide Use to include sale and use of Warfarin as a feral hog toxicant is deeply concerning. It is an inefficient proposal to control Arkansas' problem of feral hog overpopulation, as it would ultimately be detrimental to other species of wildlife that call Arkansas home, such as squirrels, raccoons, opossums, and other rodent-classified wildlife, not to mention long-term effects on larger wildlife.

The use of Warfarin as a form of overpopulation control is, by and large, a poor idea and not sustainable when long-term effects are taken into consideration. Rather than using a pesticide, it would be better for the state of Arkansas to provide an incentive program for the harvest of feral hogs. Whether that is monetary, or even a rewards-based program that could award something like entries into a draw-hunt such as Choctaw Island, it would certainly cause more people to be intentional about reducing the feral hog population.

In short, as a hunter and outdoorswoman who enjoys spending time in our Natural State, I ask that this amendment be rejected.

Sincerely,

Julia Clark

**From:** [michael mauro](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Use of warfarin on feral hogs  
**Date:** Thursday, December 18, 2025 9:44:33 AM

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You don't often get email from [mauromichael@hotmail.com](mailto:mauromichael@hotmail.com). [Learn why this is important](#)

To whom it may concern,

The use of warfarin on feral pigs in the wild is a thought process bordering on mental illness. It poses a serious danger to wildlife up and down the food chain, including people that harvest them and actually utilize them as a food source. There is no set of regulations that can guarantee to mitigate the accidental exposure or ingestion of affected feral pigs, nor is there any rule that can ensure applications will be done correctly in every instance. Escape from pen traps is not at all uncommon, and use of animal specific procedures would be a waste of time and money with little impact on the population.

I would remind you that there is valid science and common sense that prohibits the use of cyanide guns and poison baits in the wild for these very reasons.

While feral pig control is a very important concern in areas of the state, biologists might better concentrate on species specific reproductive control measures, or others.

The risks far outweigh the benefit.

**From:** [Keith Riley](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Date:** Friday, December 19, 2025 9:12:45 PM

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You don't often get email from keith.n.jamid@gmail.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

No to the pesticides for hog removal open up all wma and private lands for dog hunters will thin the population quickly !!!! No need for stinking bodies laying around and rotting when lots of folks would love to have the meat !

**From:** [Heath Devazier](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Proposed use of warfarin  
**Date:** Thursday, December 18, 2025 7:24:37 AM

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[You don't often get email from [heath.devazier@gmail.com](mailto:heath.devazier@gmail.com). Learn why this is important at <https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification> ]

ABSOLUTELY NOT!!! The use of poison to control the feral hog population is the worst possible solution to use. There is no way to control it that other gave animals don't get it or don't eat animals that have died from the poison. What other impacts on the environment and ecosystem will occur? Will it leech into our waterways? What happens if a hog has infested it, and then before dying is killed by a hunter whose family then consumes it? Take the handcuffs off of hunters and allow them to actually hunt, chase with dogs, and trap them on public property and watch the population decrease. Open the wma's up to permit hunters to allow the use of dogs to catch and kill. There are many acceptable solutions to the feral hog problem, but warfarin is not one of them.

Heath Devazier (a hunter and concerned citizen)

**From:** [Roy Crowder](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Proposed use of pesticides for control of feral hogs  
**Date:** Friday, December 19, 2025 10:13:20 AM

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You don't often get email from roycrowder67@gmail.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

I fully support using pesticides to control/eradicate feral hogs. The damage that is done by them to the environment is devastating not to mention the billions of dollars in damages that they cause.

**From:** [Charlie Reynolds](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Proposed Pesticide Use Rule Changes Related to Feral Hog Control  
**Date:** Thursday, December 18, 2025 1:33:24 PM

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You don't often get email from reynoldsproduction@outlook.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

Mr. Ford,

Poison is indiscriminate, there is no way to guarantee that hogs and hogs alone will ingest this poison. The use of these warfarin based pesticides have been on the decline, due in part to their impact on non target species of wildlife. The only sensible way to control the invasive hog problem is to lift the ludicrous restrictions on WMAs and incentivize hunters to kill as many hogs as possible.

Sincerely,

Charlie Reynolds  
Owner  
Reynolds Production Company, LLC  
[ReynoldsProduction@outlook.com](mailto:ReynoldsProduction@outlook.com)  
Cell : [870-833-0355](tel:870-833-0355)

**From:** [Matthew](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Poisoning hogs is a bad idea  
**Date:** Thursday, December 18, 2025 9:01:41 AM

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You don't often get email from mstrasser39@gmail.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

Poisoning hogs is a bad idea. We aren't going to get rid of hogs, nobody ever has, so why not manage them like the game animal they are? Open the WMAs year round for hog hunting with rifle, archery, spear, etc depending on the WMA. Put a statewide bounty on hogs. Allow sporting families with deep Arkansas roots to run hog dogs. Allow locals to trap on public land. Remove the restrictions and let the people benefit from the overabundance of wild hogs in Arkansas.

This poison does not break down and disappear when the hogs die; it is ingested by scavengers (dogs, coyotes, bobcats, raptors) or Arkansans who consume the hog and unknowingly consume toxins.

**From:** [Gage Fairris](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Pesticides for hog control.  
**Date:** Thursday, December 18, 2025 4:21:38 PM

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[You don't often get email from gagefairris@ymail.com. Learn why this is important at <https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification> ]

I do not agree with this way to manage hogs. Nor do I believe it to be humane. Or safe for other animals. Not to mention my family has been hunting wild hogs for generations. I would hate for one of my rights and privilege get taken away because some believe the animal is a nuisance. For many people hunting hogs is a way of life! And I think this should be taken into consideration.

Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [Lynn Sykes](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Pesticides for feral hogs  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:39 AM

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You don't often get email from lynnsykes@outlook.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

I completely disagree with the use of pesticides for hog removal. This is a problem because you discourage and ban hog hunting on State lands. This will also kill other wildlife. Trapping needs to increase. There are better options that don't harm other wildlife.

Sent via the Samsung Galaxy S10, an AT&T 5G Evolution capable smartphone

**From:** [Roy Crowder](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Pesticides for controlling Feral Hogs  
**Date:** Friday, December 19, 2025 10:18:39 AM

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[You don't often get email from roycrowder@icloud.com. Learn why this is important at <https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification> ]

I fully support using pesticides for controlling feral hogs.  
Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [Jimmy Richardson](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Pesticide use for hog control  
**Date:** Monday, December 22, 2025 11:34:31 AM

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You don't often get email from jgrich.jr98@gmail.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

Not a good idea at all, in fact a terrible idea. Arkansas hunters should be utilized instead. In addition to being received well by the public it will be much safer and will cost less. If you're just looking to spend money put a bounty on the hogs harvested.

Thanks,

Jimmy

**From:** [Colby Miles](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Pesticide proposal  
**Date:** Thursday, December 18, 2025 11:05:59 AM

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You don't often get email from colbym671989@gmail.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

I am writing in regards to amending the proposal to start use of pesticides. I believe it would be a very bad idea to introduce any kind of poison to our wildlife hogs included. Hogs are no doubt a big nuisance for land owner. They are also a great food source for lots people and should not be poisoned but better controlled. Allowing people to freely hunt hogs at night and with dogs year around will do more help than poisoning. I myself hunt all east polk County for hogs on multiple farms. I have been in reach with multiple organizations to get a trap paid for but they will not even answer the phone. We hunt these hogs with thermals and dogs and it is the only successful way to move them besides traps. The AGFC once had a program to help land owners buy hog traps but they failed miserably and I don't know of ANY land owners that had help purchasing one. I have a freezer full of wild hog meat and deer that helps our family be able make it. The hogs and deer are a very important food source for alot of Americans and introducing any type of poison into the food sources seems like a horrible and wasteful idea. Introduce a bounty? I have homeowners paying me to kill these hogs off their properties and they should not have too.

**From:** [Cody Green](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Pesticide for wild hogs  
**Date:** Thursday, December 18, 2025 8:58:52 AM

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[You don't often get email from cody.green95.cg@gmail.com. Learn why this is important at <https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification> ]

Good morning, as an avid hunter and outdoorsman I enjoy the opportunity's we have hunting wild game in the great state of Arkansas. While I completely agree we need to step up and take action on the wild hog issue. I do believe using a pesticide is absolutely the WRONG way to approach the problem. I want to state that I am 100% against using poison for the hogs . I believe other wildlife will reap the effect of this dangerous idea. I fear loss of other abundant wildlife that is trying to thrive. I would love to see a complete open season on PUBLIC lands and be able to use dogs to hunt these animals. We have honest hard working hounds men that would love the opportunity to work there dogs and enjoy the outdoors with family while taking care of these pest. Not to mention many Arkansas natives use this wild hog meat to feed there family's. I would love to speak to someone VIA phone or in person if they have any questions!

Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [Todd Goin](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Pesticide for feral hog control  
**Date:** Thursday, December 18, 2025 7:05:12 AM

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[You don't often get email from toddgoin@gmail.com. Learn why this is important at <https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification> ]

Hello,

As an Arkansas resident and licensed pesticide applicator, I am well aware of what “unanticipated consequences” there can be when using pesticide.

I cannot see a way that using warfarin to control wild hogs would ever only be effective against hogs. Many many other animals would likely fall victim to this poison

Please put me down as against this rule change  
Todd Goin

Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [cole brixie](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Opposition to Proposed Rule 2 CAR § 70-115 – Warfarin for Feral Hog Control  
**Date:** Wednesday, December 17, 2025 10:20:47 PM

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You don't often get email from colebrixie@yahoo.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

Dear Arkansas Department of Agriculture,

I strongly oppose the proposed amendments to 2 CAR Pt. 70 that would allow the sale and use of warfarin (Kapat) as a feral hog toxicant through the creation of Class J pesticides.

Using a first-generation anticoagulant poison on a large, free-ranging species is unsafe and irresponsible. Warfarin is non-selective and creates a high risk of non-target poisoning to wildlife, livestock, pets, hunting dogs, and scavengers through both direct exposure and secondary poisoning. Once deployed, poisoned bait and animals cannot be controlled or recovered, making enforcement and containment unrealistic.

The environmental risks far outweigh any questionable benefit. Toxicant-based hog control has repeatedly failed to produce meaningful, long-term population reduction, while causing collateral damage to ecosystems and undermining public trust in pesticide regulation.

Arkansas should focus on proven control methods such as trapping, coordinated hunting efforts, and landowner cooperation—not the widespread introduction of anticoagulant poisons into the environment.

I urge the Department to reject the proposed amendments creating Class J pesticides for warfarin use on feral hogs.

Sincerely,

Cole Brixie



**From:** [Thomas McCoy5](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Opposition to poisoning feral hogs  
**Date:** Saturday, December 20, 2025 8:59:34 PM

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You don't often get email from colddoc2003@gmail.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

If this "proposal" is anything like the surveys the AGFC sends out, you have already made up your mind on what you're going to do. This is just a manipulation tactic to make the public think their opinion matters. BUT... I strongly oppose poisoning hogs. The USDA has received \$5.32 million since 2019 for feral hog control, and the last article posted to the AGFC website showed less than 16,000 hogs have been removed as a result of that money. Meanwhile, hunters are blamed for not controlling populations on WMA's even though we have been banned from intentional hog hunting on WMA's since 2006. We've heard trapping is the way and shooting hogs only scatters them, but traps sit empty for years at a time while helicopter joyrides are taken to do what we are restricted from doing. The hypocrisy is infuriating. Ya'll have had 2 decades without intentional hunting and have done nothing but blame hunters for your lack of results. Poisoning is lazy and unethical. So again, I strongly oppose the use of poisons, if that matters. I have been in contact with Ryan Farney, the feral hog program coordinator for Arkansas about this, but I will extend the same offer to whomever reads this; I will attend whatever meeting and let my voice be heard to stop this absolute overreach and abuse of power. It has to stop.

Sincerely,

An angry Arkansas Sportsman

Thomas McCoy

Cell: 479-970-7548

**From:** [Michael McClintock](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Kaput  
**Date:** Wednesday, December 17, 2025 5:36:28 PM

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You don't often get email from michaelmcclintock47@gmail.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

I am a rancher in North Arkansas and I support the use of Kaput for feral hog control.  
Mike McClintock  
Harrison, Ar

**From:** [daniel bryant](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Kaput  
**Date:** Wednesday, December 17, 2025 8:48:02 PM

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[You don't often get email from paulbear5977@yahoo.com. Learn why this is important at <https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification> ]

Dear Sir,

My name is Daniel Bryant.

I live in the small southeast Arkansas town of New Edinburg. Since probably the early 2000s we've experienced a huge increase in the numbers of feral hogs. From seeing one or two a year we now see that many in any given week, and sometimes many more. It's rare that I go into my woods that I don't see hog sign such a rooting or mud rubbed on trees. They constantly rut up my pastures and low areas, eat all available acorns, and devour any bait I put out for deer. The deer herd on my property has decreased each year even though we rarely harvest more than two or three. I'm afraid they're being out competed for food. Please allow Kaput to be used to manage hogs in Arkansas. We can't control them through trapping and shooting. I know because I've trapped and killed over 200 in the last ten years and still have more than ever.

Thank you  
Daniel Bryant  
New Edinburg  
Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [Christine mcelfish](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Hogs  
**Date:** Friday, December 19, 2025 9:16:57 PM

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[You don't often get email from christinemcelfish@icloud.com. Learn why this is important at <https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification> ]

These pesticides do not need to be used. Why not go back to where we can hunt them with each season that is open. Hogs won't be the only ones affected by this. Other animals will as well. I had a video from about 5-6 years ago of a bear that was terrible. Seen several more. Posted video forestry seen and now video is completely gone from my Facebook account. You can say it's mange all you want but we the people know this is just another form of government trying to control us supporting ourselves by hunting. Let people hunt them. Many will love this it's free meat that can feed families.

Sent from my iPad

**From:** [Tom Denniston](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Hogs  
**Date:** Saturday, December 20, 2025 8:18:03 PM

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[You don't often get email from tdenniston1@gmail.com. Learn why this is important at <https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification> ]

please do what TX does for Hog control. The hogs are very destructive Poison is the only answer.

**From:** [Terry McClintock](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Hog ratification  
**Date:** Thursday, December 18, 2025 2:43:17 PM

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You don't often get email from terry McClintock101@gmail.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

Why would Ar Fish and Game even think about poison? A lot of animals eat the same thing hogs do. Then the animals die and there ya go scavengers eat the animals and they die. Trapping is the way to go, but like the Harold Alexander WMA the traps are there but haven't been set in who knows how long. They can't work if they aren't set and taken care of ( baited, set, and run) it makes a big difference in the population.

**From:** [Garrett Tuggle](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Hog Poisons  
**Date:** Thursday, December 18, 2025 5:45:08 PM

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You don't often get email from garrett\_tuggle@yahoo.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

Absolutely not.

What we need is state-sponsored hog bounties and state-sponsored USDA licensed processing facilities where hobby hunters and bounty hunters can haul the hogs in, get paid so much per ear, and turn the meat in to be processed and sold as a cheap local source of meat or pet food.

This is the only way to ultimately turn this costly nuisance into an economic tool.

**From:** [Shannon Talbert](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Hog poison rule  
**Date:** Sunday, December 21, 2025 7:08:43 PM

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[You don't often get email from talberttrans@yahoo.com. Learn why this is important at <https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification> ]

I am writing in support of the hog poison rules and regulations. These animals are so destructive and breeding so fast we need something to rid our lands of the horrid animals.

Thank you  
Jennifer Talbert

**From:** [gary smith](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Hog control.  
**Date:** Wednesday, December 17, 2025 6:51:04 PM

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[You don't often get email from smigar82@yahoo.com. Learn why this is important at <https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification> ]

I manage a 1400ac ranch which borders the little river wma. If the wma would allow hunters to hunt the hogs with dogs or even trap them. We could put a big big dent in them. My boss bought me a trap and I have caught over 750 pigs in the last few years. If we could trap on the wma that number would be a lot higher. I've tried to get the game and fish to help me trap them and as usual, it's like crickets. Never hear a word from them.

Gary Smith  
903-748-2912

**From:** [Paris Nielsen](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Concerned Citizen Feedback - Sidney Lowrance  
**Date:** Tuesday, December 23, 2025 8:20:43 AM  
**Attachments:** [image214059.png](#)

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**Paris Nielsen**  
Executive Assistant  
Shared Services | Arkansas Department of Agriculture  
e: [Paris.R.Nielsen@arkansas.gov](mailto:Paris.R.Nielsen@arkansas.gov)  
t: 501-219-6368

**From:** Arkansas Agriculture <[notifications@cognitofirms.com](mailto:notifications@cognitofirms.com)>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, December 23, 2025 7:56 AM  
**To:** Paris Nielsen <[Paris.R.Nielsen@agriculture.arkansas.gov](mailto:Paris.R.Nielsen@agriculture.arkansas.gov)>  
**Subject:** Concerned Citizen Feedback - Sidney Lowrance

## Arkansas Agriculture

### Concerned Citizen Feedback

### Entry Details

NAME	Sidney Lowrance
ADDRESS	Po Box 161, Marshall 72650
EMAIL	<a href="mailto:lowrancefarms1951@gmail.com">lowrancefarms1951@gmail.com</a>
PHONE	(870) 504-0357
COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS	Our farm is Searcy County, Arkansas just one air mile north of court house at Martin Box at end of Windsor Hill. We have 314 acres. I have traped and killed 136 total hogs. Our from very close in air miles to Buffalo Nation River. I read other states use pesticide. I am a retired NRCS district conservation with over

30 plus years. If other states use pesticide to slow or control feral hogs Arkansas should also.

**From:** [Kevin crowder](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** feral hog pesticide rule change  
**Date:** Friday, December 19, 2025 10:49:37 AM

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You don't often get email from [kcrowder36@gmail.com](mailto:kcrowder36@gmail.com). [Learn why this is important](#)

I am writing to fully support the rule change allowing the use of kaput against feral hogs. I own 440 acres in northern Arkansas county. i have been attempting control with trapping for 10 years. we have removed between 500 and 1000 pigs from this place. Tapping is not a solution to this problem. I have stopped trapping for 8 months and numbers are again out of control. Please allow landowners to use this tool. Hogs are destroying the riparian area along Lagrue bayou and wreaking havoc on the adjoining crop fields. When used appropriately this could end the problem in my area altogether. with the benefits to the environment far out weighing the risks.

**From:** [Corey Seats](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Fw: Concerned Citizen Feedback - Randy Sanders  
**Date:** Thursday, December 18, 2025 8:30:10 AM  
**Attachments:** [ae1ea7a8-da9a-4ea3-b8e0-82c982f8b49a.png](#)

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**Corey Seats**

Agriculture Division Director  
Plant Industries Division | Arkansas Department of Agriculture  
e: [Corey.Seats@arkansas.gov](mailto:Corey.Seats@arkansas.gov)  
t: 501-219-6337

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**From:** Arkansas Agriculture <[notifications@cognitofrms.com](mailto:notifications@cognitofrms.com)>  
**Sent:** Thursday, December 18, 2025 4:54 AM  
**To:** Paris Nielsen <[Paris.R.Nielsen@agriculture.arkansas.gov](mailto:Paris.R.Nielsen@agriculture.arkansas.gov)>  
**Subject:** Concerned Citizen Feedback - Randy Sanders

## Arkansas Agriculture

### Concerned Citizen Feedback

### Entry Details

Name	Randy Sanders
Address	55 Tharp Ln, Batesville 72501
Email	<a href="mailto:ransysanders075@gmail.com">ransysanders075@gmail.com</a>
Phone	(870) 613-3412
Comments and Suggestions	I'm totally against using any kind of chemicals to remove fatal hogs or any other wildlife . I

believe it will kill other wildlife and in the long run will affect humans. It will end up in our water ways and in our crops we will be consuming it aswell in the end .

**From:** [Joe Thrash](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Feral Hog Control Measures by the Arkansas State Plant Board  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:30 AM

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You don't often get email from joe.thrash.747517177@forgrassroots.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

As someone involved in farming, I am expressing my gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for identifying the critical issue of feral hog control and moving toward approving warfarin (Kaput) for this purpose. Feral hogs inflict significant harm on crops, pastures, and properties, and it is vital that farmers have a variety of solutions to select the most effective one for their needs.

While I acknowledge the importance of wildlife protection, I am concerned that the current rule is overly restrictive and may prevent many farmers from utilizing this product effectively. County-wide prohibitions and time-based limitations during peak needs render Kaput unfeasible for many. The proposed regulation excessively restricts proper usage.

I appreciate your collaboration with stakeholders in developing these guidelines and strongly encourage you to reconsider the rule to allow greater adaptability while still protecting wildlife. I am confident we can collaborate to safely leverage this crucial tool for eradicating invasive species and safeguard wildlife simultaneously.

**From:** [Marion Fletcher](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:40 AM

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You don't often get email from marion.fletcher.746958783@grassrootsmessages.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I am writing to express my gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for their acknowledgment of the critical issue of feral hog management and for their efforts in approving warfarin (Kaput) as a control measure. The extensive damage caused by feral hogs to crops, pastures, and properties is a major concern, and I believe that farmers should have all the necessary tools at their disposal to address their specific challenges effectively.

While I agree with the need to protect wildlife, the current rules appear to make it exceedingly difficult for most farmers to implement the product effectively. The extensive county-wide restrictions and seasonal limitations during peak necessity periods make Kaput a less viable option. The proposed regulations seem overly restrictive regarding responsible usage.

I appreciate your commitment to collaborating with involved parties to develop these guidelines, and I strongly encourage you to modify the rules to provide greater flexibility while still ensuring wildlife protection. I am confident that together we can responsibly use this vital method to manage invasive species and protect wildlife.

**From:** [Marion Fletcher](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:40 AM

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You don't often get email from marion.fletcher.746958783@grassrootsmessages.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I am writing to express my gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for their acknowledgment of the critical issue of feral hog management and for their efforts in approving warfarin (Kaput) as a control measure. The extensive damage caused by feral hogs to crops, pastures, and properties is a major concern, and I believe that farmers should have all the necessary tools at their disposal to address their specific challenges effectively.

While I agree with the need to protect wildlife, the current rules appear to make it exceedingly difficult for most farmers to implement the product effectively. The extensive county-wide restrictions and seasonal limitations during peak necessity periods make Kaput a less viable option. The proposed regulations seem overly restrictive regarding responsible usage.

I appreciate your commitment to collaborating with involved parties to develop these guidelines, and I strongly encourage you to modify the rules to provide greater flexibility while still ensuring wildlife protection. I am confident that together we can responsibly use this vital method to manage invasive species and protect wildlife.

**From:** [Brian Weisenfels](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:40 AM

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You don't often get email from brian.weisenfels.767122946@grsdelivery.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I am writing to express my gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for their acknowledgment of the critical issue of feral hog management and for their efforts in approving warfarin (Kaput) as a control measure. The extensive damage caused by feral hogs to crops, pastures, and properties is a major concern, and I believe that farmers should have all the necessary tools at their disposal to address their specific challenges effectively.

While I agree with the need to protect wildlife, the current rules appear to make it exceedingly difficult for most farmers to implement the product effectively. The extensive county-wide restrictions and seasonal limitations during peak necessity periods make Kaput a less viable option. The proposed regulations seem overly restrictive regarding responsible usage.

I appreciate your commitment to collaborating with involved parties to develop these guidelines, and I strongly encourage you to modify the rules to provide greater flexibility while still ensuring wildlife protection. I am confident that together we can responsibly use this vital method to manage invasive species and protect wildlife.

**From:** [Tom Hess](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:39 AM

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You don't often get email from tom.hess.766699348@advocatesmessage.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

I am writing as a farmer, to thank the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for recognizing the importance of feral hog control and for taking steps to approve the use of warfarin (Kaput). Feral hogs cause severe damage to crops, pasture, and property, and I believe farmers need every tool available so they can choose what works best for their situation.

I recognize that it is necessary to provide protection for wildlife, however, I feel that the rule, as written, will make it nearly impossible for most farmers to use the product. Broad county bans and seasonal restrictions during the times it would be needed most mean Kaput would not be a realistic option. The proposed rule goes too far in limiting responsible use.

I commend your efforts to work with stakeholders to create these regulations and urge you to revise the rule to allow more flexibility while maintaining safeguards for wildlife. I truly believe we can work together to safely utilize this important tool for eradicating invasive species while also protecting wildlife.

**From:** [Todd Smith](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:39 AM

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You don't often get email from todd.smith.747521674@grassrootsmessages.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I express my appreciation to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the critical issue of feral hog management and for initiating the approval process for warfarin (Kaput). These hogs pose significant threats to crops, pastures, and properties, and it is essential for farmers to have varied options to address their unique circumstances.

While the need to protect wildlife is paramount, the current rule appears to overly restrict practical use for most farmers. The implementation of broad county bans and restrictions during peak necessity periods renders Kaput impractical. The rule seems excessively limiting on responsible usage.

I appreciate your engagement with stakeholders in formulating these guidelines and strongly encourage a revision of the rule to offer greater adaptability without compromising wildlife protection. I am confident that we can collaborate to responsibly employ this crucial tool in combating invasive species while ensuring wildlife conservation.

**From:** [William Dodgen](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:38 AM

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You don't often get email from [william.dodgen.746963029@advocatefor.me](mailto:william.dodgen.746963029@advocatefor.me). [Learn why this is important](#)

I am writing to you as a farmer, expressing my gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for addressing the issue of feral hog control by approving the use of warfarin (Kaput). Feral hogs inflict severe harm to crops, pasturelands, and properties, so I believe it is crucial for farmers to have every possible tool at their disposal to find what best fits their needs.

While I understand the need to protect wildlife, I am concerned that the current rule, as proposed, would make it difficult for many farmers to utilize this product. Restrictions placed at the county level and seasonal bans during critical periods make Kaput an unrealistic choice. Thus, the rule appears too restrictive in terms of allowing its responsible use.

I appreciate your collaboration with stakeholders in crafting these regulations and strongly encourage you to consider revising the rule. Greater flexibility, while ensuring wildlife protection, is essential. I am confident that we can work together to responsibly harness this important method for tackling invasive species as we continue to safeguard wildlife.

**From:** [Mike Freeze](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:38 AM

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You don't often get email from mike.freeze.746961799@foradvocacy.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I wish to express my appreciation to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the vital role of feral hog management and for advancing the approval of warfarin (Kaput). Feral hogs inflict substantial harm on crops, pastures, and properties, and I support that farmers should have access to every possible tool that suits their needs.

While I understand the need to protect wildlife, I believe that the current rule, as proposed, would make it exceedingly difficult for farmers to utilize the product. The broad prohibitions at the county level and the restrictions during crucial times of need render Kaput impractical. The proposed regulations impose excessive limitations on responsible application.

I applaud your collaboration with stakeholders in developing these rules and encourage you to revise the regulations to provide more allowances while upholding wildlife protections. I am convinced that we can collaborate to safely implement this significant solution for controlling invasive species and safeguarding wildlife.

**From:** [Delbert Walker](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:37 AM

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You don't often get email from delbert.walker.946744414@advocatefor.me. [Learn why this is important](#)

I am writing to you as a farmer, expressing my gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for addressing the issue of feral hog control by approving the use of warfarin (Kaput). Feral hogs inflict severe harm to crops, pasturelands, and properties, so I believe it is crucial for farmers to have every possible tool at their disposal to find what best fits their needs.

While I understand the need to protect wildlife, I am concerned that the current rule, as proposed, would make it difficult for many farmers to utilize this product. Restrictions placed at the county level and seasonal bans during critical periods make Kaput an unrealistic choice. Thus, the rule appears too restrictive in terms of allowing its responsible use.

I appreciate your collaboration with stakeholders in crafting these regulations and strongly encourage you to consider revising the rule. Greater flexibility, while ensuring wildlife protection, is essential. I am confident that we can work together to responsibly harness this important method for tackling invasive species as we continue to safeguard wildlife.

**From:** [James Meeks](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:36 AM

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You don't often get email from james.meeks.747040284@advocacymessages.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I'm writing to express my gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the necessity of feral hog management and advancing the approval of warfarin (Kaput). These hogs inflict significant harm on crops, pasturelands, and property, so it's vital for farmers to have access to diverse tools to address their specific needs.

While I understand the importance of wildlife conservation, I worry that the current rule's framework could severely limit farmers' ability to use it effectively. With county-wide prohibitions and seasonal limits when it's most critical, Kaput may not prove to be a viable choice. The restrictions are overly stringent, hindering responsible application.

I appreciate your collaboration with stakeholders in drafting these regulations and urge a revision of the rule to permit greater flexibility while preserving wildlife protections. I am confident that, together, we can find a way to use this essential tool for controlling invasive species without endangering wildlife.

**From:** [Tommy Young](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:35 AM

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You don't often get email from tommy.young.747441531@grassrootsmessages.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

I am reaching out as a farmer to express my gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the critical need for feral hog management and for progressing towards the approval of warfarin (Kaput). These feral hogs inflict considerable harm on agricultural land, pastures, and properties, and it's essential for farmers to have access to every possible option to determine what is best for their individual needs.

I understand the necessity of protecting wildlife, yet I am concerned that the current provisions make it very challenging for most farmers to utilize this product effectively. The existing broad county prohibitions and seasonal regulations during crucial times significantly reduce Kaput's feasibility. The current rule overly restricts its responsible usage.

I appreciate your ongoing efforts in collaborating with stakeholders to develop these regulations and encourage you to modify the rule for increased adaptability while still safeguarding wildlife. I genuinely believe joint efforts can lead to the safe deployment of this vital tool for controlling invasive populations, alongside the preservation of wildlife.

**From:** [Sarah Tull](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:35 AM

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You don't often get email from sarah.tull.959953836@grsdelivery.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

I am writing as a farmer, to thank the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for recognizing the importance of feral hog control and for taking steps to approve the use of warfarin (Kaput). Feral hogs cause severe damage to crops, pasture, and property, and I believe farmers need every tool available so they can choose what works best for their situation.

I recognize that it is necessary to provide protection for wildlife, however, I feel that the rule, as written, will make it nearly impossible for most farmers to use the product. Broad county bans and seasonal restrictions during the times it would be needed most mean Kaput would not be a realistic option. The proposed rule goes too far in limiting responsible use.

I commend your efforts to work with stakeholders to create these regulations and urge you to revise the rule to allow more flexibility while maintaining safeguards for wildlife. I truly believe we can work together to safely utilize this important tool for eradicating invasive species while also protecting wildlife.

**From:** [Phillip Steed](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:34 AM

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You don't often get email from phillip.steed.746994572@advocatesmessage.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I express my appreciation to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the critical issue of feral hog management and for initiating the approval process for warfarin (Kaput). These hogs pose significant threats to crops, pastures, and properties, and it is essential for farmers to have varied options to address their unique circumstances.

While the need to protect wildlife is paramount, the current rule appears to overly restrict practical use for most farmers. The implementation of broad county bans and restrictions during peak necessity periods renders Kaput impractical. The rule seems excessively limiting on responsible usage.

I appreciate your engagement with stakeholders in formulating these guidelines and strongly encourage a revision of the rule to offer greater adaptability without compromising wildlife protection. I am confident that we can collaborate to responsibly employ this crucial tool in combating invasive species while ensuring wildlife conservation.

**From:** [Kelli Evans](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:34 AM

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You don't often get email from kelli.evans.746991432@grsdelivery.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

I am writing as a farmer, to thank the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for recognizing the importance of feral hog control and for taking steps to approve the use of warfarin (Kaput). Feral hogs cause severe damage to crops, pasture, and property, and I believe farmers need every tool available so they can choose what works best for their situation.

I recognize that it is necessary to provide protection for wildlife, however, I feel that the rule, as written, will make it nearly impossible for most farmers to use the product. Broad county bans and seasonal restrictions during the times it would be needed most mean Kaput would not be a realistic option. The proposed rule goes too far in limiting responsible use.

I commend your efforts to work with stakeholders to create these regulations and urge you to revise the rule to allow more flexibility while maintaining safeguards for wildlife. I truly believe we can work together to safely utilize this important tool for eradicating invasive species while also protecting wildlife.

**From:** [Daniel Free](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:34 AM

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You don't often get email from daniel.free.746676258@sendgrassroots.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

I am reaching out as a farmer to express my gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the critical need for feral hog management and for progressing towards the approval of warfarin (Kaput). These feral hogs inflict considerable harm on agricultural land, pastures, and properties, and it's essential for farmers to have access to every possible option to determine what is best for their individual needs.

I understand the necessity of protecting wildlife, yet I am concerned that the current provisions make it very challenging for most farmers to utilize this product effectively. The existing broad county prohibitions and seasonal regulations during crucial times significantly reduce Kaput's feasibility. The current rule overly restricts its responsible usage.

I appreciate your ongoing efforts in collaborating with stakeholders to develop these regulations and encourage you to modify the rule for increased adaptability while still safeguarding wildlife. I genuinely believe joint efforts can lead to the safe deployment of this vital tool for controlling invasive populations, alongside the preservation of wildlife.

**From:** [Jeff Felts](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:33 AM

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You don't often get email from jeff.felts.747440698@sendgrassroots.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

I am reaching out as a farmer to express my gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the critical need for feral hog management and for progressing towards the approval of warfarin (Kaput). These feral hogs inflict considerable harm on agricultural land, pastures, and properties, and it's essential for farmers to have access to every possible option to determine what is best for their individual needs.

I understand the necessity of protecting wildlife, yet I am concerned that the current provisions make it very challenging for most farmers to utilize this product effectively. The existing broad county prohibitions and seasonal regulations during crucial times significantly reduce Kaput's feasibility. The current rule overly restricts its responsible usage.

I appreciate your ongoing efforts in collaborating with stakeholders to develop these regulations and encourage you to modify the rule for increased adaptability while still safeguarding wildlife. I genuinely believe joint efforts can lead to the safe deployment of this vital tool for controlling invasive populations, alongside the preservation of wildlife.

**From:** [Chris Acre](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:32 AM

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You don't often get email from [chris.acre.747415540@advocacymessages.com](mailto:chris.acre.747415540@advocacymessages.com). [Learn why this is important](#)

I am reaching out as a farmer to express my gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the critical need for feral hog management and for progressing towards the approval of warfarin (Kaput). These feral hogs inflict considerable harm on agricultural land, pastures, and properties, and it's essential for farmers to have access to every possible option to determine what is best for their individual needs.

I understand the necessity of protecting wildlife, yet I am concerned that the current provisions make it very challenging for most farmers to utilize this product effectively. The existing broad county prohibitions and seasonal regulations during crucial times significantly reduce Kaput's feasibility. The current rule overly restricts its responsible usage.

I appreciate your ongoing efforts in collaborating with stakeholders to develop these regulations and encourage you to modify the rule for increased adaptability while still safeguarding wildlife. I genuinely believe joint efforts can lead to the safe deployment of this vital tool for controlling invasive populations, alongside the preservation of wildlife.

**From:** [Everett Mason](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:31 AM

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You don't often get email from everett.mason.747601261@sendgrassroots.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I wish to express my gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for understanding the critical need for effective feral hog management and for considering approval of warfarin (Kaput) as a solution. Feral hogs inflict significant harm to agriculture and property, and it's imperative that farmers have access to various tools to address their unique challenges.

While it is essential to safeguard wildlife, I am concerned that the current rule makes it exceedingly difficult for most farmers to utilize this product. Restrictions on a county level and during critical periods greatly reduce the practicality of using Kaput. The proposed regulations overly constrain its potential application.

I appreciate your collaborative efforts with stakeholders in formulating these guidelines and urge you to adjust the regulations to provide more adaptability while still ensuring wildlife safety. I am confident that we can collaboratively utilize this crucial tool to control invasive species effectively, with protected measures in place for wildlife.

**From:** [Caleb Swears](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:31 AM

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You don't often get email from caleb.swears.767115550@advocacymessages.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

I am writing as a farmer, to thank the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for recognizing the importance of feral hog control and for taking steps to approve the use of warfarin (Kaput). Feral hogs cause severe damage to crops, pasture, and property, and I believe farmers need every tool available so they can choose what works best for their situation.

I recognize that it is necessary to provide protection for wildlife, however, I feel that the rule, as written, will make it nearly impossible for most farmers to use the product. Broad county bans and seasonal restrictions during the times it would be needed most mean Kaput would not be a realistic option. The proposed rule goes too far in limiting responsible use.

I commend your efforts to work with stakeholders to create these regulations and urge you to revise the rule to allow more flexibility while maintaining safeguards for wildlife. I truly believe we can work together to safely utilize this important tool for eradicating invasive species while also protecting wildlife.

**From:** [Everett Mason](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:31 AM

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You don't often get email from everett.mason.747601261@sendgrassroots.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I am reaching out to express gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the significance of controlling feral hog populations and the steps taken toward sanctioning the use of warfarin (Kaput). The destruction caused by feral hogs to crops, pastures, and properties is substantial, and it's essential for farmers to have access to varied tools to address these challenges effectively.

While I understand the need to protect wildlife, I am concerned that the current rule, as it stands, presents significant obstacles for most farmers wishing to utilize the product. Broad geographic restrictions and seasonal limitations during critical times render Kaput impractical for many. The proposed regulation excessively restricts responsible usage.

I appreciate your collaboration with stakeholders to draft these measures and encourage a revision of the rule to allow greater flexibility, while still ensuring wildlife protection. I am confident that together, we can safely employ this essential resource in combating invasive species, while conserving wildlife.

**From:** [Bill Groce](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:30 AM

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You don't often get email from bill.groce.766697120@grsdelivery.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I am writing to express my gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for their acknowledgment of the critical issue of feral hog management and for their efforts in approving warfarin (Kaput) as a control measure. The extensive damage caused by feral hogs to crops, pastures, and properties is a major concern, and I believe that farmers should have all the necessary tools at their disposal to address their specific challenges effectively.

While I agree with the need to protect wildlife, the current rules appear to make it exceedingly difficult for most farmers to implement the product effectively. The extensive county-wide restrictions and seasonal limitations during peak necessity periods make Kaput a less viable option. The proposed regulations seem overly restrictive regarding responsible usage.

I appreciate your commitment to collaborating with involved parties to develop these guidelines, and I strongly encourage you to modify the rules to provide greater flexibility while still ensuring wildlife protection. I am confident that together we can responsibly use this vital method to manage invasive species and protect wildlife.

**From:** [Stephen Boyd](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:29 AM

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You don't often get email from stephen.boyd.746679284@advocatefor.me. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I'm writing to express my gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the necessity of feral hog management and advancing the approval of warfarin (Kaput). These hogs inflict significant harm on crops, pasturelands, and property, so it's vital for farmers to have access to diverse tools to address their specific needs.

While I understand the importance of wildlife conservation, I worry that the current rule's framework could severely limit farmers' ability to use it effectively. With county-wide prohibitions and seasonal limits when it's most critical, Kaput may not prove to be a viable choice. The restrictions are overly stringent, hindering responsible application.

I appreciate your collaboration with stakeholders in drafting these regulations and urge a revision of the rule to permit greater flexibility while preserving wildlife protections. I am confident that, together, we can find a way to use this essential tool for controlling invasive species without endangering wildlife.

**From:** [Rudty Smith](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:29 AM

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You don't often get email from rudty.smith.767113080@advocatefor.me. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I express my appreciation to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the critical issue of feral hog management and for initiating the approval process for warfarin (Kaput). These hogs pose significant threats to crops, pastures, and properties, and it is essential for farmers to have varied options to address their unique circumstances.

While the need to protect wildlife is paramount, the current rule appears to overly restrict practical use for most farmers. The implementation of broad county bans and restrictions during peak necessity periods renders Kaput impractical. The rule seems excessively limiting on responsible usage.

I appreciate your engagement with stakeholders in formulating these guidelines and strongly encourage a revision of the rule to offer greater adaptability without compromising wildlife protection. I am confident that we can collaborate to responsibly employ this crucial tool in combating invasive species while ensuring wildlife conservation.

**From:** [James Patton](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:28 AM

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You don't often get email from james.patton.746963677@forgrassroots.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I wish to express my appreciation to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the vital role of feral hog management and for advancing the approval of warfarin (Kaput). Feral hogs inflict substantial harm on crops, pastures, and properties, and I support that farmers should have access to every possible tool that suits their needs.

While I understand the need to protect wildlife, I believe that the current rule, as proposed, would make it exceedingly difficult for farmers to utilize the product. The broad prohibitions at the county level and the restrictions during crucial times of need render Kaput impractical. The proposed regulations impose excessive limitations on responsible application.

I applaud your collaboration with stakeholders in developing these rules and encourage you to revise the regulations to provide more allowances while upholding wildlife protections. I am convinced that we can collaborate to safely implement this significant solution for controlling invasive species and safeguarding wildlife.

**From:** [Mike Knoedl](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:28 AM

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You don't often get email from mike.knoedl.766697723@p2a.co. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I express my appreciation to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the critical issue of feral hog management and for initiating the approval process for warfarin (Kaput). These hogs pose significant threats to crops, pastures, and properties, and it is essential for farmers to have varied options to address their unique circumstances.

While the need to protect wildlife is paramount, the current rule appears to overly restrict practical use for most farmers. The implementation of broad county bans and restrictions during peak necessity periods renders Kaput impractical. The rule seems excessively limiting on responsible usage.

I appreciate your engagement with stakeholders in formulating these guidelines and strongly encourage a revision of the rule to offer greater adaptability without compromising wildlife protection. I am confident that we can collaborate to responsibly employ this crucial tool in combating invasive species while ensuring wildlife conservation.

**From:** [Sue Billiot](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:26 AM

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You don't often get email from sue.billiot.746959089@grassrootsmessages.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I am writing to express my gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for their acknowledgment of the critical issue of feral hog management and for their efforts in approving warfarin (Kaput) as a control measure. The extensive damage caused by feral hogs to crops, pastures, and properties is a major concern, and I believe that farmers should have all the necessary tools at their disposal to address their specific challenges effectively.

While I agree with the need to protect wildlife, the current rules appear to make it exceedingly difficult for most farmers to implement the product effectively. The extensive county-wide restrictions and seasonal limitations during peak necessity periods make Kaput a less viable option. The proposed regulations seem overly restrictive regarding responsible usage.

I appreciate your commitment to collaborating with involved parties to develop these guidelines, and I strongly encourage you to modify the rules to provide greater flexibility while still ensuring wildlife protection. I am confident that together we can responsibly use this vital method to manage invasive species and protect wildlife.

**From:** [Cliff Gifford](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:25 AM

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You don't often get email from cliff.gifford.747518511@advocacymessages.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

I am reaching out as a farmer to express my gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the critical need for feral hog management and for progressing towards the approval of warfarin (Kaput). These feral hogs inflict considerable harm on agricultural land, pastures, and properties, and it's essential for farmers to have access to every possible option to determine what is best for their individual needs.

I understand the necessity of protecting wildlife, yet I am concerned that the current provisions make it very challenging for most farmers to utilize this product effectively. The existing broad county prohibitions and seasonal regulations during crucial times significantly reduce Kaput's feasibility. The current rule overly restricts its responsible usage.

I appreciate your ongoing efforts in collaborating with stakeholders to develop these regulations and encourage you to modify the rule for increased adaptability while still safeguarding wildlife. I genuinely believe joint efforts can lead to the safe deployment of this vital tool for controlling invasive populations, alongside the preservation of wildlife.

**From:** [Colin Lockeby](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:24 AM

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You don't often get email from colin.lockeby.746959307@sendgrassroots.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I am reaching out to express gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the significance of controlling feral hog populations and the steps taken toward sanctioning the use of warfarin (Kaput). The destruction caused by feral hogs to crops, pastures, and properties is substantial, and it's essential for farmers to have access to varied tools to address these challenges effectively.

While I understand the need to protect wildlife, I am concerned that the current rule, as it stands, presents significant obstacles for most farmers wishing to utilize the product. Broad geographic restrictions and seasonal limitations during critical times render Kaput impractical for many. The proposed regulation excessively restricts responsible usage.

I appreciate your collaboration with stakeholders to draft these measures and encourage a revision of the rule to allow greater flexibility, while still ensuring wildlife protection. I am confident that together, we can safely employ this essential resource in combating invasive species, while conserving wildlife.

**From:** [Erin Hill](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:24 AM

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You don't often get email from erin.hill.767116880@grassrootsmessages.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I wish to express my appreciation to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the vital role of feral hog management and for advancing the approval of warfarin (Kaput). Feral hogs inflict substantial harm on crops, pastures, and properties, and I support that farmers should have access to every possible tool that suits their needs.

While I understand the need to protect wildlife, I believe that the current rule, as proposed, would make it exceedingly difficult for farmers to utilize the product. The broad prohibitions at the county level and the restrictions during crucial times of need render Kaput impractical. The proposed regulations impose excessive limitations on responsible application.

I applaud your collaboration with stakeholders in developing these rules and encourage you to revise the regulations to provide more allowances while upholding wildlife protections. I am convinced that we can collaborate to safely implement this significant solution for controlling invasive species and safeguarding wildlife.

**From:** [Catrinia Rojas](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:23 AM

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You don't often get email from [catrinia.rojas.1013993281@advocacymessages.com](mailto:catrinia.rojas.1013993281@advocacymessages.com). [Learn why this is important](#)

I am writing as a farmer, to thank the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for recognizing the importance of feral hog control and for taking steps to approve the use of warfarin (Kaput). Feral hogs cause severe damage to crops, pasture, and property, and I believe farmers need every tool available so they can choose what works best for their situation.

I recognize that it is necessary to provide protection for wildlife, however, I feel that the rule, as written, will make it nearly impossible for most farmers to use the product. Broad county bans and seasonal restrictions during the times it would be needed most mean Kaput would not be a realistic option. The proposed rule goes too far in limiting responsible use.

I commend your efforts to work with stakeholders to create these regulations and urge you to revise the rule to allow more flexibility while maintaining safeguards for wildlife. I truly believe we can work together to safely utilize this important tool for eradicating invasive species while also protecting wildlife.

**From:** [Randy Hare](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:23 AM

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You don't often get email from randy.hare.747015192@advocatefor.me. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I wish to express my gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for understanding the critical need for effective feral hog management and for considering approval of warfarin (Kaput) as a solution. Feral hogs inflict significant harm to agriculture and property, and it's imperative that farmers have access to various tools to address their unique challenges.

While it is essential to safeguard wildlife, I am concerned that the current rule makes it exceedingly difficult for most farmers to utilize this product. Restrictions on a county level and during critical periods greatly reduce the practicality of using Kaput. The proposed regulations overly constrain its potential application.

I appreciate your collaborative efforts with stakeholders in formulating these guidelines and urge you to adjust the regulations to provide more adaptability while still ensuring wildlife safety. I am confident that we can collaboratively utilize this crucial tool to control invasive species effectively, with protected measures in place for wildlife.

**From:** [Jim Penturf](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:22 AM

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You don't often get email from jim.penturf.1372574649@forgrassroots.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I express my appreciation to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the critical issue of feral hog management and for initiating the approval process for warfarin (Kaput). These hogs pose significant threats to crops, pastures, and properties, and it is essential for farmers to have varied options to address their unique circumstances.

While the need to protect wildlife is paramount, the current rule appears to overly restrict practical use for most farmers. The implementation of broad county bans and restrictions during peak necessity periods renders Kaput impractical. The rule seems excessively limiting on responsible usage.

I appreciate your engagement with stakeholders in formulating these guidelines and strongly encourage a revision of the rule to offer greater adaptability without compromising wildlife protection. I am confident that we can collaborate to responsibly employ this crucial tool in combating invasive species while ensuring wildlife conservation.

**From:** [Billy Lewis](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Friday, January 9, 2026 2:33:41 PM

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You don't often get email from billy.lewis.1371072230@advocatefor.me. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I wish to express my gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for understanding the critical need for effective feral hog management and for considering approval of warfarin (Kaput) as a solution. Feral hogs inflict significant harm to agriculture and property, and it's imperative that farmers have access to various tools to address their unique challenges.

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**From:** [Joe Pattie](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Friday, January 9, 2026 2:33:38 PM

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You don't often get email from joe.pattie.746689399@advocacymessages.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I am reaching out to express gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the significance of controlling feral hog populations and the steps taken toward sanctioning the use of warfarin (Kaput). The destruction caused by feral hogs to crops, pastures, and properties is substantial, and it's essential for farmers to have access to varied tools to address these challenges effectively.

While I understand the need to protect wildlife, I am concerned that the current rule, as it stands, presents significant obstacles for most farmers wishing to utilize the product. Broad geographic restrictions and seasonal limitations during critical times render Kaput impractical for many. The proposed regulation excessively restricts responsible usage.

I appreciate your collaboration with stakeholders to draft these measures and encourage a revision of the rule to allow greater flexibility, while still ensuring wildlife protection. I am confident that together, we can safely employ this essential resource in combating invasive species, while conserving wildlife.

**From:** [Tyler Davis](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Friday, January 9, 2026 2:33:38 PM

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You don't often get email from tyler.davis.746958807@advocatefor.me. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I am reaching out to express gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the significance of controlling feral hog populations and the steps taken toward sanctioning the use of warfarin (Kaput). The destruction caused by feral hogs to crops, pastures, and properties is substantial, and it's essential for farmers to have access to varied tools to address these challenges effectively.

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**From:** [Kevin McKenzie](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Friday, January 9, 2026 2:33:36 PM

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You don't often get email from kevin.mckenzie.767118392@p2a.co. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I wish to express my gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for understanding the critical need for effective feral hog management and for considering approval of warfarin (Kaput) as a solution. Feral hogs inflict significant harm to agriculture and property, and it's imperative that farmers have access to various tools to address their unique challenges.

While it is essential to safeguard wildlife, I am concerned that the current rule makes it exceedingly difficult for most farmers to utilize this product. Restrictions on a county level and during critical periods greatly reduce the practicality of using Kaput. The proposed regulations overly constrain its potential application.

I appreciate your collaborative efforts with stakeholders in formulating these guidelines and urge you to adjust the regulations to provide more adaptability while still ensuring wildlife safety. I am confident that we can collaboratively utilize this crucial tool to control invasive species effectively, with protected measures in place for wildlife.

**From:** [Jack Boles](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Friday, January 9, 2026 2:33:34 PM

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You don't often get email from jack.boles.746959409@yourconstituent.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I wish to express my appreciation to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the vital role of feral hog management and for advancing the approval of warfarin (Kaput). Feral hogs inflict substantial harm on crops, pastures, and properties, and I support that farmers should have access to every possible tool that suits their needs.

While I understand the need to protect wildlife, I believe that the current rule, as proposed, would make it exceedingly difficult for farmers to utilize the product. The broad prohibitions at the county level and the restrictions during crucial times of need render Kaput impractical. The proposed regulations impose excessive limitations on responsible application.

I applaud your collaboration with stakeholders in developing these rules and encourage you to revise the regulations to provide more allowances while upholding wildlife protections. I am convinced that we can collaborate to safely implement this significant solution for controlling invasive species and safeguarding wildlife.

**From:** [Jack Evans](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Friday, January 9, 2026 2:33:31 PM

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You don't often get email from jack.evans.770496089@advocatefor.me. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I wish to express my gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for understanding the critical need for effective feral hog management and for considering approval of warfarin (Kaput) as a solution. Feral hogs inflict significant harm to agriculture and property, and it's imperative that farmers have access to various tools to address their unique challenges.

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**From:** [Tommy Sorrells](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Friday, January 9, 2026 2:33:29 PM

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You don't often get email from tommy.sorrells.767110112@advocatesmessage.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I am reaching out to express gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the significance of controlling feral hog populations and the steps taken toward sanctioning the use of warfarin (Kaput). The destruction caused by feral hogs to crops, pastures, and properties is substantial, and it's essential for farmers to have access to varied tools to address these challenges effectively.

While I understand the need to protect wildlife, I am concerned that the current rule, as it stands, presents significant obstacles for most farmers wishing to utilize the product. Broad geographic restrictions and seasonal limitations during critical times render Kaput impractical for many. The proposed regulation excessively restricts responsible usage.

I appreciate your collaboration with stakeholders to draft these measures and encourage a revision of the rule to allow greater flexibility, while still ensuring wildlife protection. I am confident that together, we can safely employ this essential resource in combating invasive species, while conserving wildlife.

**From:** [Steven Morgan](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Friday, January 9, 2026 2:33:29 PM

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You don't often get email from [steven.morgan.1371071411@foradvocacy.com](mailto:steven.morgan.1371071411@foradvocacy.com). [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I wish to express my appreciation to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the vital role of feral hog management and for advancing the approval of warfarin (Kaput). Feral hogs inflict substantial harm on crops, pastures, and properties, and I support that farmers should have access to every possible tool that suits their needs.

While I understand the need to protect wildlife, I believe that the current rule, as proposed, would make it exceedingly difficult for farmers to utilize the product. The broad prohibitions at the county level and the restrictions during crucial times of need render Kaput impractical. The proposed regulations impose excessive limitations on responsible application.

I applaud your collaboration with stakeholders in developing these rules and encourage you to revise the regulations to provide more allowances while upholding wildlife protections. I am convinced that we can collaborate to safely implement this significant solution for controlling invasive species and safeguarding wildlife.

**From:** [Jackie Griffin](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Friday, January 9, 2026 2:33:26 PM

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You don't often get email from jackie.griffin.770492392@forgrassroots.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I wish to express my gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for understanding the critical need for effective feral hog management and for considering approval of warfarin (Kaput) as a solution. Feral hogs inflict significant harm to agriculture and property, and it's imperative that farmers have access to various tools to address their unique challenges.

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I appreciate your collaborative efforts with stakeholders in formulating these guidelines and urge you to adjust the regulations to provide more adaptability while still ensuring wildlife safety. I am confident that we can collaboratively utilize this crucial tool to control invasive species effectively, with protected measures in place for wildlife.

**From:** [Keith Shepherd](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Friday, January 9, 2026 2:33:25 PM

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You don't often get email from keith.shepherd.767113160@advocatesmessage.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I wish to express my appreciation to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the vital role of feral hog management and for advancing the approval of warfarin (Kaput). Feral hogs inflict substantial harm on crops, pastures, and properties, and I support that farmers should have access to every possible tool that suits their needs.

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**From:** [John Petrus](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Friday, January 9, 2026 2:33:20 PM

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You don't often get email from john.petrus.770500815@grsdelivery.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

I am reaching out as a farmer to express my gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the critical need for feral hog management and for progressing towards the approval of warfarin (Kaput). These feral hogs inflict considerable harm on agricultural land, pastures, and properties, and it's essential for farmers to have access to every possible option to determine what is best for their individual needs.

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I appreciate your ongoing efforts in collaborating with stakeholders to develop these regulations and encourage you to modify the rule for increased adaptability while still safeguarding wildlife. I genuinely believe joint efforts can lead to the safe deployment of this vital tool for controlling invasive populations, alongside the preservation of wildlife.

**From:** [Dusty Carlson](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Friday, January 9, 2026 2:33:18 PM

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You don't often get email from dusty.carlson.766641225@forgrassroots.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

I am writing as a farmer, to thank the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for recognizing the importance of feral hog control and for taking steps to approve the use of warfarin (Kaput). Feral hogs cause severe damage to crops, pasture, and property, and I believe farmers need every tool available so they can choose what works best for their situation.

I recognize that it is necessary to provide protection for wildlife, however, I feel that the rule, as written, will make it nearly impossible for most farmers to use the product. Broad county bans and seasonal restrictions during the times it would be needed most mean Kaput would not be a realistic option. The proposed rule goes too far in limiting responsible use.

I commend your efforts to work with stakeholders to create these regulations and urge you to revise the rule to allow more flexibility while maintaining safeguards for wildlife. I truly believe we can work together to safely utilize this important tool for eradicating invasive species while also protecting wildlife.

**From:** [Mark Lockhart](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Friday, January 9, 2026 2:33:05 PM

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You don't often get email from mark.lockhart.747028197@advocatefor.me. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I express my appreciation to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the critical issue of feral hog management and for initiating the approval process for warfarin (Kaput). These hogs pose significant threats to crops, pastures, and properties, and it is essential for farmers to have varied options to address their unique circumstances.

While the need to protect wildlife is paramount, the current rule appears to overly restrict practical use for most farmers. The implementation of broad county bans and restrictions during peak necessity periods renders Kaput impractical. The rule seems excessively limiting on responsible usage.

I appreciate your engagement with stakeholders in formulating these guidelines and strongly encourage a revision of the rule to offer greater adaptability without compromising wildlife protection. I am confident that we can collaborate to responsibly employ this crucial tool in combating invasive species while ensuring wildlife conservation.

**From:** [Brian Harris](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Friday, January 9, 2026 2:33:04 PM

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You don't often get email from brian.harris.746999942@yourconstituent.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I'm writing to express my gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the necessity of feral hog management and advancing the approval of warfarin (Kaput). These hogs inflict significant harm on crops, pasturelands, and property, so it's vital for farmers to have access to diverse tools to address their specific needs.

While I understand the importance of wildlife conservation, I worry that the current rule's framework could severely limit farmers' ability to use it effectively. With county-wide prohibitions and seasonal limits when it's most critical, Kaput may not prove to be a viable choice. The restrictions are overly stringent, hindering responsible application.

I appreciate your collaboration with stakeholders in drafting these regulations and urge a revision of the rule to permit greater flexibility while preserving wildlife protections. I am confident that, together, we can find a way to use this essential tool for controlling invasive species without endangering wildlife.

**From:** [Jodee Hayes](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Friday, January 9, 2026 2:33:01 PM

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You don't often get email from jodee.hayes.747039737@p2a.co. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I express my appreciation to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the critical issue of feral hog management and for initiating the approval process for warfarin (Kaput). These hogs pose significant threats to crops, pastures, and properties, and it is essential for farmers to have varied options to address their unique circumstances.

While the need to protect wildlife is paramount, the current rule appears to overly restrict practical use for most farmers. The implementation of broad county bans and restrictions during peak necessity periods renders Kaput impractical. The rule seems excessively limiting on responsible usage.

I appreciate your engagement with stakeholders in formulating these guidelines and strongly encourage a revision of the rule to offer greater adaptability without compromising wildlife protection. I am confident that we can collaborate to responsibly employ this crucial tool in combating invasive species while ensuring wildlife conservation.

**From:** [James Patton](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Friday, January 9, 2026 2:31:15 PM

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You don't often get email from james.patton.746963677@p2a.co. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I am reaching out to express gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the significance of controlling feral hog populations and the steps taken toward sanctioning the use of warfarin (Kaput). The destruction caused by feral hogs to crops, pastures, and properties is substantial, and it's essential for farmers to have access to varied tools to address these challenges effectively.

While I understand the need to protect wildlife, I am concerned that the current rule, as it stands, presents significant obstacles for most farmers wishing to utilize the product. Broad geographic restrictions and seasonal limitations during critical times render Kaput impractical for many. The proposed regulation excessively restricts responsible usage.

I appreciate your collaboration with stakeholders to draft these measures and encourage a revision of the rule to allow greater flexibility, while still ensuring wildlife protection. I am confident that together, we can safely employ this essential resource in combating invasive species, while conserving wildlife.

**From:** [Mariea Harvey](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Friday, January 9, 2026 2:31:12 PM

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You don't often get email from mariea.harvey.1371990162@advocatesmessage.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

I am writing as a farmer, to thank the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for recognizing the importance of feral hog control and for taking steps to approve the use of warfarin (Kaput). Feral hogs cause severe damage to crops, pasture, and property, and I believe farmers need every tool available so they can choose what works best for their situation.

I recognize that it is necessary to provide protection for wildlife, however, I feel that the rule, as written, will make it nearly impossible for most farmers to use the product. Broad county bans and seasonal restrictions during the times it would be needed most mean Kaput would not be a realistic option. The proposed rule goes too far in limiting responsible use.

I commend your efforts to work with stakeholders to create these regulations and urge you to revise the rule to allow more flexibility while maintaining safeguards for wildlife. I truly believe we can work together to safely utilize this important tool for eradicating invasive species while also protecting wildlife.

**From:** [Steven Jones](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Friday, January 9, 2026 2:31:02 PM

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You don't often get email from [steven.jones.746958681@grsdelivery.com](mailto:steven.jones.746958681@grsdelivery.com). [Learn why this is important](#)

I am reaching out as a farmer to express my gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the critical need for feral hog management and for progressing towards the approval of warfarin (Kaput). These feral hogs inflict considerable harm on agricultural land, pastures, and properties, and it's essential for farmers to have access to every possible option to determine what is best for their individual needs.

I understand the necessity of protecting wildlife, yet I am concerned that the current provisions make it very challenging for most farmers to utilize this product effectively. The existing broad county prohibitions and seasonal regulations during crucial times significantly reduce Kaput's feasibility. The current rule overly restricts its responsible usage.

I appreciate your ongoing efforts in collaborating with stakeholders to develop these regulations and encourage you to modify the rule for increased adaptability while still safeguarding wildlife. I genuinely believe joint efforts can lead to the safe deployment of this vital tool for controlling invasive populations, alongside the preservation of wildlife.

**From:** [Krystal Groves](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Friday, January 9, 2026 2:30:56 PM

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You don't often get email from [krystal.groves.766920381@yourconstituent.com](mailto:krystal.groves.766920381@yourconstituent.com). [Learn why this is important](#)

I am writing as a farmer, to thank the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for recognizing the importance of feral hog control and for taking steps to approve the use of warfarin (Kaput). Feral hogs cause severe damage to crops, pasture, and property, and I believe farmers need every tool available so they can choose what works best for their situation.

I recognize that it is necessary to provide protection for wildlife, however, I feel that the rule, as written, will make it nearly impossible for most farmers to use the product. Broad county bans and seasonal restrictions during the times it would be needed most mean Kaput would not be a realistic option. The proposed rule goes too far in limiting responsible use.

I commend your efforts to work with stakeholders to create these regulations and urge you to revise the rule to allow more flexibility while maintaining safeguards for wildlife. I truly believe we can work together to safely utilize this important tool for eradicating invasive species while also protecting wildlife.

**From:** [Chase Groves](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Friday, January 9, 2026 2:30:54 PM

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You don't often get email from chase.groves.767111044@foradvocacy.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I am writing to express my gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for their acknowledgment of the critical issue of feral hog management and for their efforts in approving warfarin (Kaput) as a control measure. The extensive damage caused by feral hogs to crops, pastures, and properties is a major concern, and I believe that farmers should have all the necessary tools at their disposal to address their specific challenges effectively.

While I agree with the need to protect wildlife, the current rules appear to make it exceedingly difficult for most farmers to implement the product effectively. The extensive county-wide restrictions and seasonal limitations during peak necessity periods make Kaput a less viable option. The proposed regulations seem overly restrictive regarding responsible usage.

I appreciate your commitment to collaborating with involved parties to develop these guidelines, and I strongly encourage you to modify the rules to provide greater flexibility while still ensuring wildlife protection. I am confident that together we can responsibly use this vital method to manage invasive species and protect wildlife.

**From:** [Caleb Plyler](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Friday, January 9, 2026 2:31:50 PM

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You don't often get email from caleb.plyler.746960128@foradvocacy.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I wish to express my appreciation to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the vital role of feral hog management and for advancing the approval of warfarin (Kaput). Feral hogs inflict substantial harm on crops, pastures, and properties, and I support that farmers should have access to every possible tool that suits their needs.

While I understand the need to protect wildlife, I believe that the current rule, as proposed, would make it exceedingly difficult for farmers to utilize the product. The broad prohibitions at the county level and the restrictions during crucial times of need render Kaput impractical. The proposed regulations impose excessive limitations on responsible application.

I applaud your collaboration with stakeholders in developing these rules and encourage you to revise the regulations to provide more allowances while upholding wildlife protections. I am convinced that we can collaborate to safely implement this significant solution for controlling invasive species and safeguarding wildlife.

**From:** [Jennifer Sansom](#)  
**To:** [Rule Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Arkansas Farm Bureau Use of Warfarin for Feral Hog Eradication  
**Date:** Monday, January 12, 2026 9:20:36 AM

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You don't often get email from [jennifer.sansom.747444998@advocatesmessage.com](mailto:jennifer.sansom.747444998@advocatesmessage.com). [Learn why this is important](#)

As a farmer, I am writing to express my gratitude to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for their acknowledgment of the critical issue of feral hog management and for their efforts in approving warfarin (Kaput) as a control measure. The extensive damage caused by feral hogs to crops, pastures, and properties is a major concern, and I believe that farmers should have all the necessary tools at their disposal to address their specific challenges effectively.

While I agree with the need to protect wildlife, the current rules appear to make it exceedingly difficult for most farmers to implement the product effectively. The extensive county-wide restrictions and seasonal limitations during peak necessity periods make Kaput a less viable option. The proposed regulations seem overly restrictive regarding responsible usage.

I appreciate your commitment to collaborating with involved parties to develop these guidelines, and I strongly encourage you to modify the rules to provide greater flexibility while still ensuring wildlife protection. I am confident that together we can responsibly use this vital method to manage invasive species and protect wildlife.



**Dan Wright**  
*President*

January 2, 2026

Arkansas Department of Agriculture  
Attn: Matthew M. Ford  
1 Natural Resources Drive  
Little Rock, AR 72202

**Re: Sale and Use of Warfarin as a Pesticide**

Dear Mr. Ford,

The Arkansas Farm Bureau supports the use of toxicants, including Kaput, as a necessary tool for the eradication of feral hogs in our state. Feral hogs cause significant damage to crops, pastureland, infrastructure, and natural ecosystems. Farmers and ranchers need access to a full range of tools and flexibility to make decisions that best fit their operations. Access to scientifically vetted products like Kaput is essential to protecting their livelihoods and mitigate further losses. Arkansas Farm Bureau has the following comments regarding the proposed rules for Class J pesticides or pesticides containing warfarin when used as a hog toxicant.

We are concerned with the proposed restriction in Section (c)(1)(A), which prohibits the use of Class J pesticides in any county where black bears have been harvested since 2023. This blanket restriction not only lacks scientific justification but also appears arbitrary and capricious. This concern is further supported by data from the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission's Black Bear Harvest Reports. Since 2013, fourteen counties have been added to the list of counties with at least one documented black bear harvest. Under the proposed rule, even a single bear harvested after 2023 would immediately prohibit the use of Class J pesticides in that county moving forward—regardless of whether bear activity is sustained or isolated. For example, Drew County had no recorded bear harvests from 2013 through 2021, yet one harvest in 2023 would permanently disqualify the county. This is particularly troubling given that Drew County consistently reports high numbers of feral hogs removed through coordinated eradication efforts, according to the Arkansas Feral Hog Eradication Task Force<sup>1</sup>. Because the proposed rule includes no mechanism to reassess or remove counties once added, it is reasonable to expect that more counties will continue to be added over time. This highlights a fundamental flaw in the rule where

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<sup>1</sup> In the absence of official population estimates, the number of hogs removed through coordinated eradication efforts, such as those reported by the Arkansas Feral Hog Eradication Task Force, is the best available indicator of feral hog pressure on the landscape.

**Arkansas Farm Bureau • P.O. Box 31 • Little Rock, AR 72203-0031 • 501-224-4400**

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counties with minimal bear activity and significant feral hog pressure are being regulated in a way that will essentially deny them a much-needed tool for eliminating feral hogs on agricultural lands.

We are also concerned about the seasonal restriction in Section (c)(1)(B), which prohibits use in all non-bear counties from April 1 through November 30. This restriction removes access to a critical tool during peak agricultural months, when feral hog damage is often most severe. More importantly, it imposes limitations even in counties where there is no evidence of black bear presence. Imposing a fixed seasonal ban, rather than implementing site-specific risk assessments or adaptive management plans, unnecessarily limits producers' options without corresponding scientific support.

The Kaput Feral Hog Bait label directs applicators to monitor bait feeders every 2 to 4 days once treatment has begun, to ensure hog activity and reduce the risk of spillage or non-target exposure. Since label-specific training is already required under Section (c)(2)(A), we recommend that the curriculum include guidance on identifying signs of black bear presence. Applicators should be trained to recognize indicators such as tracks, scat, or trail camera footage, and instructed to suspend use immediately if such signs are observed. This would provide a site-level safeguard that supports wildlife protection without implementing blanket restrictions at the county level.

We urge the State Plant Board to revise the proposed rule to allow for more flexible, science-based management of feral hog toxicants. It is in the best interest of Arkansas farmers and ranchers to have access to any and all methods of effective eradication tools to manage one the most destructive invasive species in the state.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dan Wright".

Dan Wright, President  
Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation

DW/kw