


# Finer fencing tips from Neu Prince.



Feral animals such as wild dogs, emu's and kangaroos are continually in the spotlight in WA.

Paul Jones, Waratah Regional Sales Manager for WA says, "Despite the common perception of kangaroos jumping over fences, they're actually more likely to go under them. And once the hole is created, other animals will follow."

"And although dingos don't jump over fences, they have been breeding with wild dogs – which do. So fences have to be that bit higher to be effective."

Waratah and two times golden pliers winner Neville Prince, have compiled some feral fencing tips to effectively keep these pests at bay:



**Tip #1: Fence design** – Fence design is critical to ensure you keep your stock safe and also keep the feral animals out. Prefabricated fence designs are strong, quick to erect and best suited to keeping feral animals out and your precious stock in. Stocksafe-T® Longlife™ is a dedicated feral animal control fence, which comes in 90cm and 150cm heights and features a tight 15cm picket spacing. It also features a wire knot design that forms a very

tight bond between the vertical picket wires and the horizontal line wires – making it very difficult for a pest animal to push through. An alternative and more cost effective fence design is 7 or 8 line Stocklock® with 1.8mm barb wire top and bottom, which is being used successfully throughout Western Australia for feral animal control.

**Tip #2: Barb site wire and netting** – Install a 1.8mm barb wire approximately 50mm from ground level as your sight wire. The sharp barbs will help deter feral dogs and pigs from digging or pushing under the fence. Another barb wire at the top of the fence will also act as a deterrent if animals push or rub up against the fence to test it.

An alternative deterrent for burrowing feral animals is to dig a trench along the base of the fence and bury netting to a depth of approx 15cm. Attach the remainder of the exposed netting to the bottom of the prefabricated fence. 30/4/1.4 Longlife™ netting is suitable in this instance. If this fence design is chosen, only a top barb wire is necessary.



**Tip #3: Fence corners** – Corners are high-pressure areas, so strengthening these up can help prevent feral animals from finding a weak spot and getting through. Kangaroos in particular tend to cause a lot of damage to fence corners. By spacing your fence posts closer together and using a larger & stronger fence post such as the GalStar MaxY® in these areas, will help prevent this from occurring.



**Tip #4: Wire tension** – Ensure your wire is tensioned to the correct specifications as advised by the manufacturer. Over tensioned or under tensioned wire will not perform as intended if confronted by feral animals. Gripple® Plus wire joiners are an easy way to tension shorter strains of wire, on longer strains you will need to use the Wizard® Wire Strainer and Wedgelock® Clamp to safely tension the wire.



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