

Provincial Grazing Reserve Four Strand Barbed Wire Fence Specifications

These fence specifications are for use on Provincial Grazing Reserves

Prior to commencement of construction, you must contact the following people:

- PGR Range Agrologist – contact information for specific PGRs can be found on the [PGR Contact Information Websites](#)
- Grazing Association President and Pasture Supervisor (numbers provided by Agrologist)

No machinery is to be operated within ten meters of creeks or wetlands. Fence is to be hand built in these areas.

Fences are to be straight (drive in along a pre-tensioned barbed wire line).

Posts

- Line posts to be seven foot (7') posts "planted" a maximum of sixteen feet (16') apart.
- Line posts must be pressure treated and no less than four inches (4") in diameter.
- Line posts are to be planted to a minimum depth of thirty-two inches (32")*
- Line post length above ground is to be no greater than four and a half feet (4.5'). Tops **must not** be cut off posts.
- Care should be taken to plant a post as each knoll top or draw bottom to ensure the bottom wire stays at a maximum height of eighteen inches (18") above ground.
- Dip posts must be "deadmanned".
- Posts in low swampy areas must have a half inch (1/2") x twenty four (24") rebar driven through a three eighths inch (3/8") drilled hole above the sharpened end of the post (Refer to Figure 1)

*Fences in irrigated pastures or in proximity to wetlands are to be constructed with seven foot (7') posts and planted to a depth of thirty six inches (36").

Bracing

Double span braces are required at corners and gates (refer to Figure 2).

- Anchor gate and corner posts shall be installed using **eight foot (8')** by five to six inches (5-6") posts driven forty-four inches (44") deep.
- Braces horizontally and diagonally constructed with a ten foot (10') span
- The horizontal brace rails must be a pressure treated 4x4 or a pressure treated four inch (4") maximum diameter rail, centered thirty six inches (36") above the ground.
- Counter (diagonal) bracing shall be constructed with #9 gauge smooth wire, double and twisted. The counterbrace should be located 2" above the ground to prevent corrosion of the wire.
- All twitch sticks used for the counter bracing are to be pressure treated wood with a minimum 4" diameter. The twitch sticks must be resting against the horizontal brace rail, on the opposite side of the barbed wire, and wired in place with high tensile smooth wire.
- Line brace (anchor) panels to be installed every 1/4 mile (400 meters) or where topography requires a brace be in place.

Wire

- Wire is to be tied off at all brace panels. Wire must be wrapped twice around the tie off post.
- Four strands of 12 gauge Canadian barbed wire are to be fastened to posts at the height of eighteen inches (18") – twenty six inches (26") – thirty six inches (36") – forty two inches (42")**
- Two inch (2") barbed staples are to be used exclusively. Staples should never be driven home. Always rotate the staple away from the slash cut side of the staple (Refer to figure 3)

Fence specifications in irrigated pasture

Perimeter fences to be five (5) strand barbed wire at the height of:

- Sixteen inches (16") – twenty three inches (23") – thirty inches (30") – thirty seven inches (37") – forty six inches (46")

Cross fences to be four (4) strand barbed wire at the height of:

- Sixteen inches (16") – twenty five inches (25") – thirty four inches (34") – forty four inches (44")

Gates

- All wire gates to be constructed with a minimum of four (4) strands of barb wire
- All wire gates must have a maximum clearance of eighteen inches (18") between the ground and the bottom wire and must be 24' long. (Refer to Figure 2)
- All metal gates must have a minimum clearance of 18" between the ground and the bottom rail of the gate and must be 32' (two 16' metal gates). Metal gates shall be hung on braced pipe. (Refer to Figure 4)

- Cattleguards must be eight feet (8') by twenty feet (20')
- Metal swinging gates must be installed on properly braced steel posts over every cattleguard.
- Wire gates (24') must be constructed beside cattleguards installed on pasture fence for movement of cattle between the pastures.
- Cattle guard must be maintained to a depth of 30". (Refer to Figure 5)

Cut Fence Repair

- Fence cut repairs could include the construction of a wire gate, braced metal swinging gates, or spliced fence.
- If fence cuts are repaired as a fence rather than a gate the wire must be continuous and not tied off at braces constructed for the wire cut. (Refer to Figure 6)

Figure 1

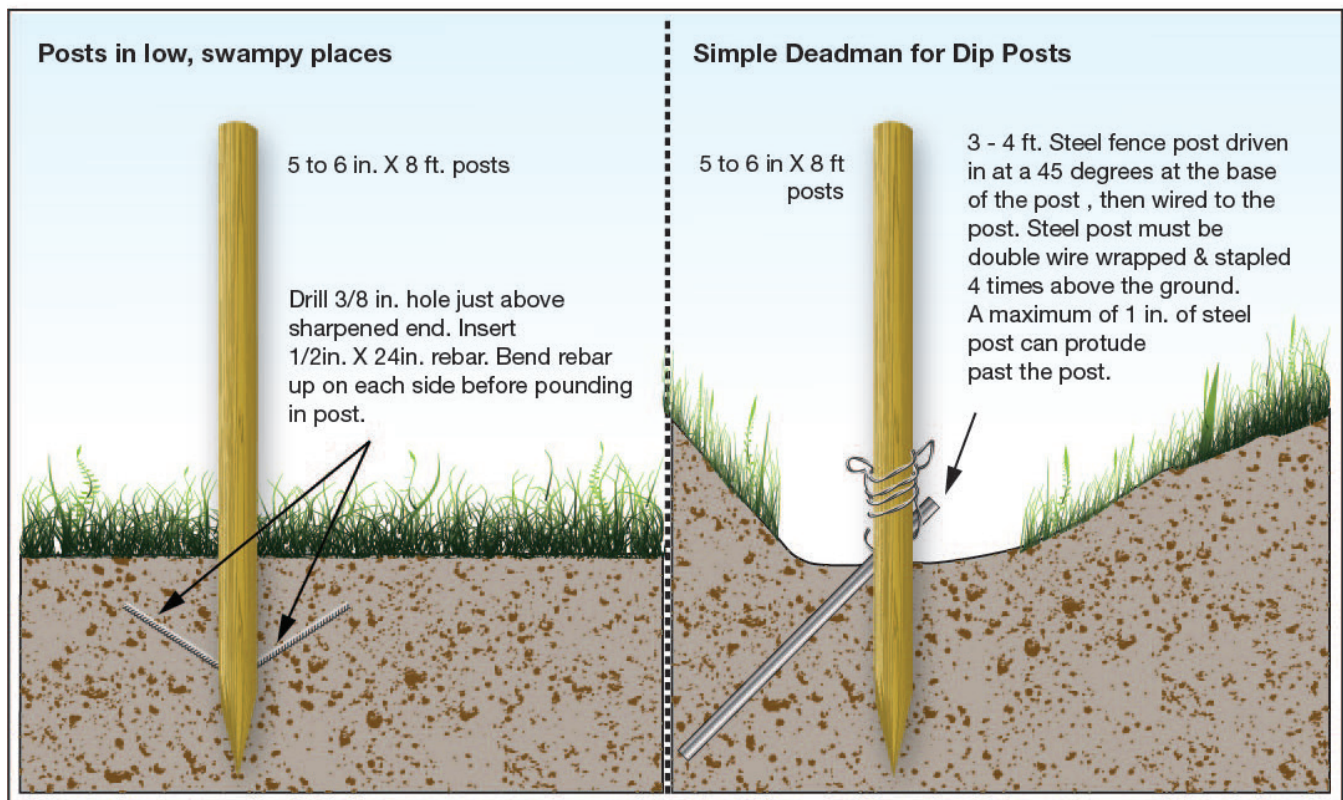


Figure 2

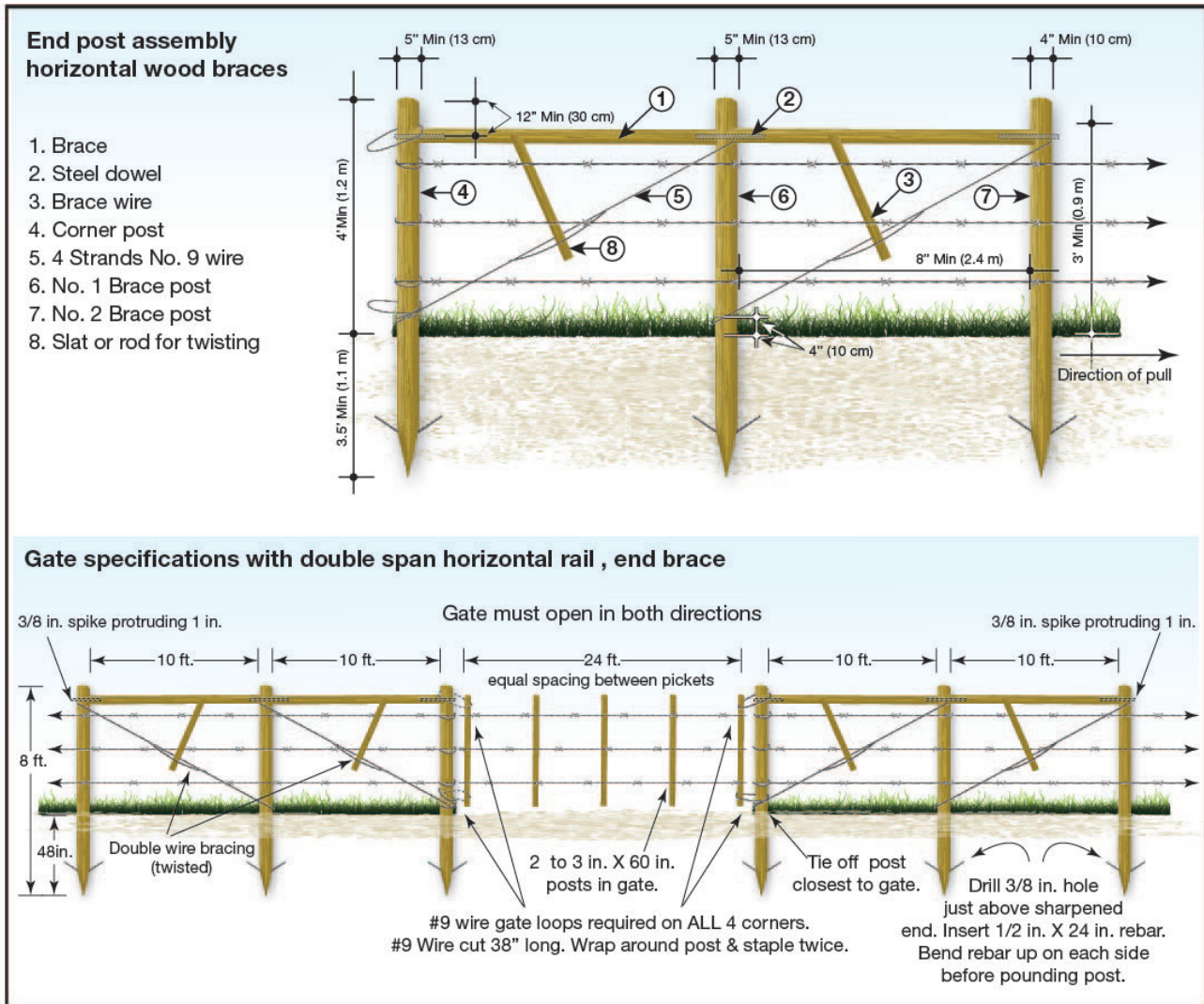


Figure 3

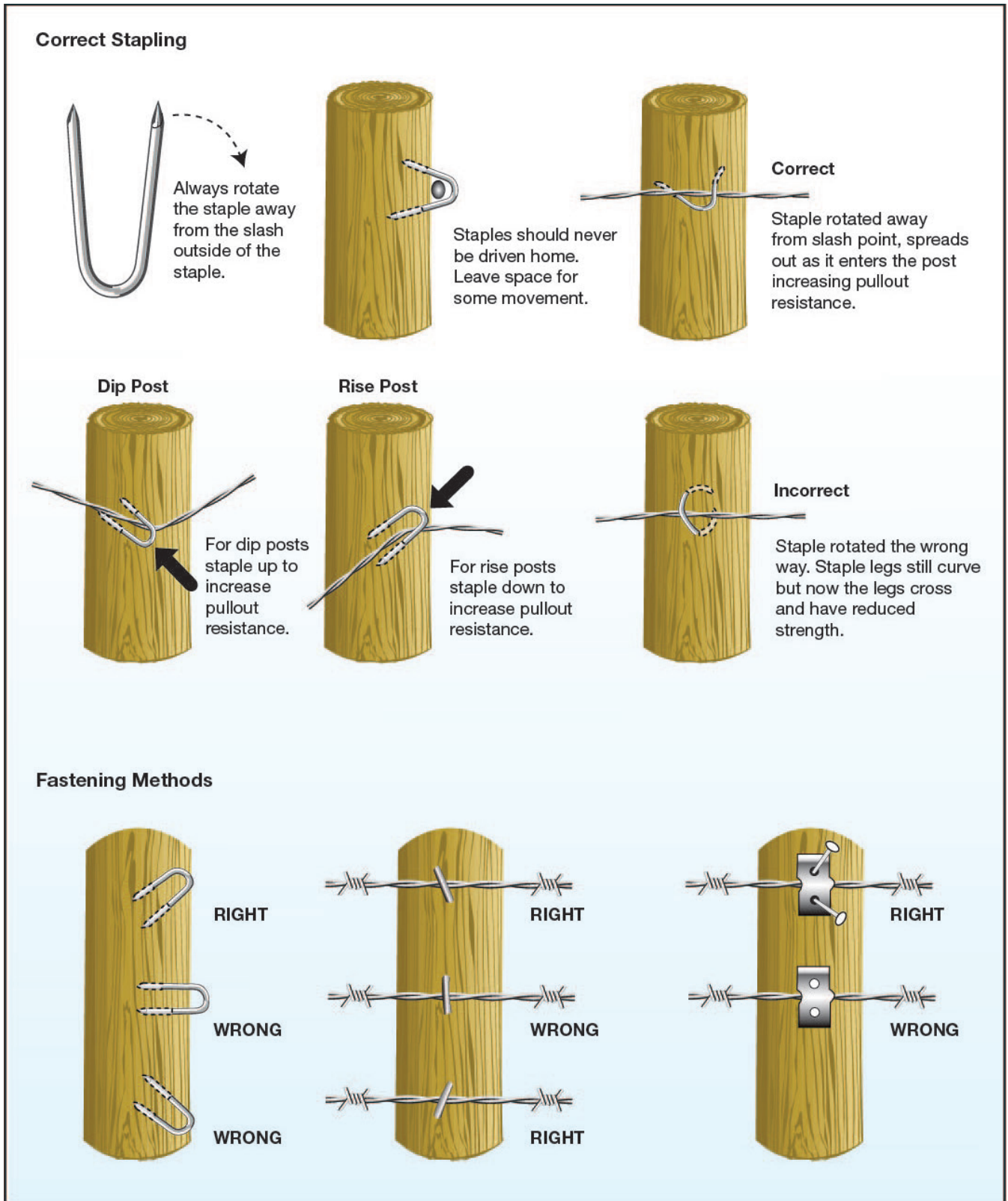


Figure 4

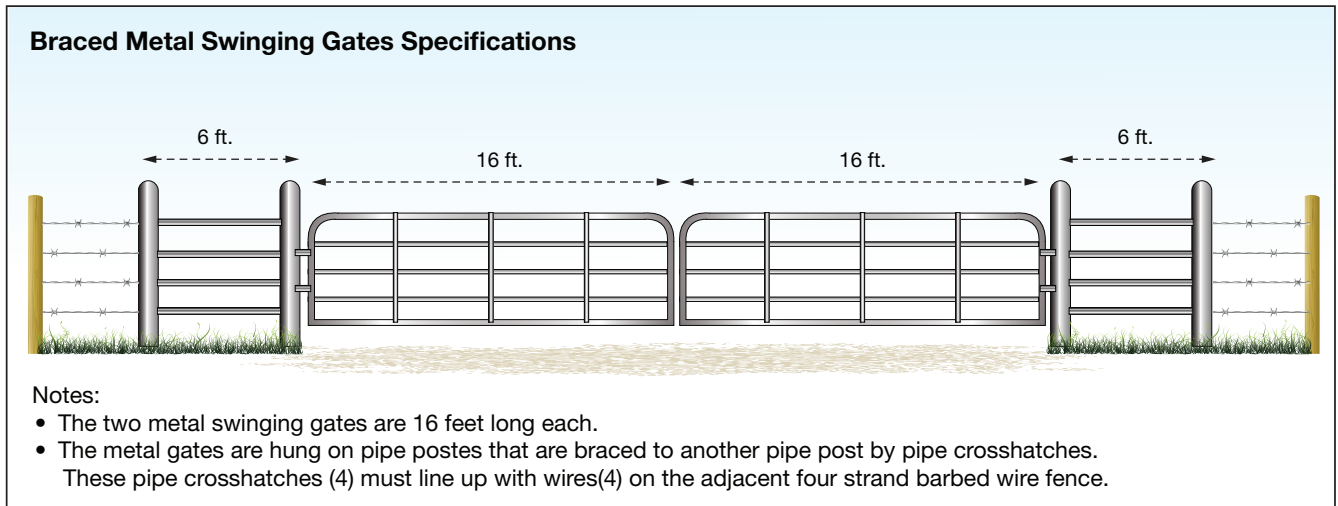


Figure 5

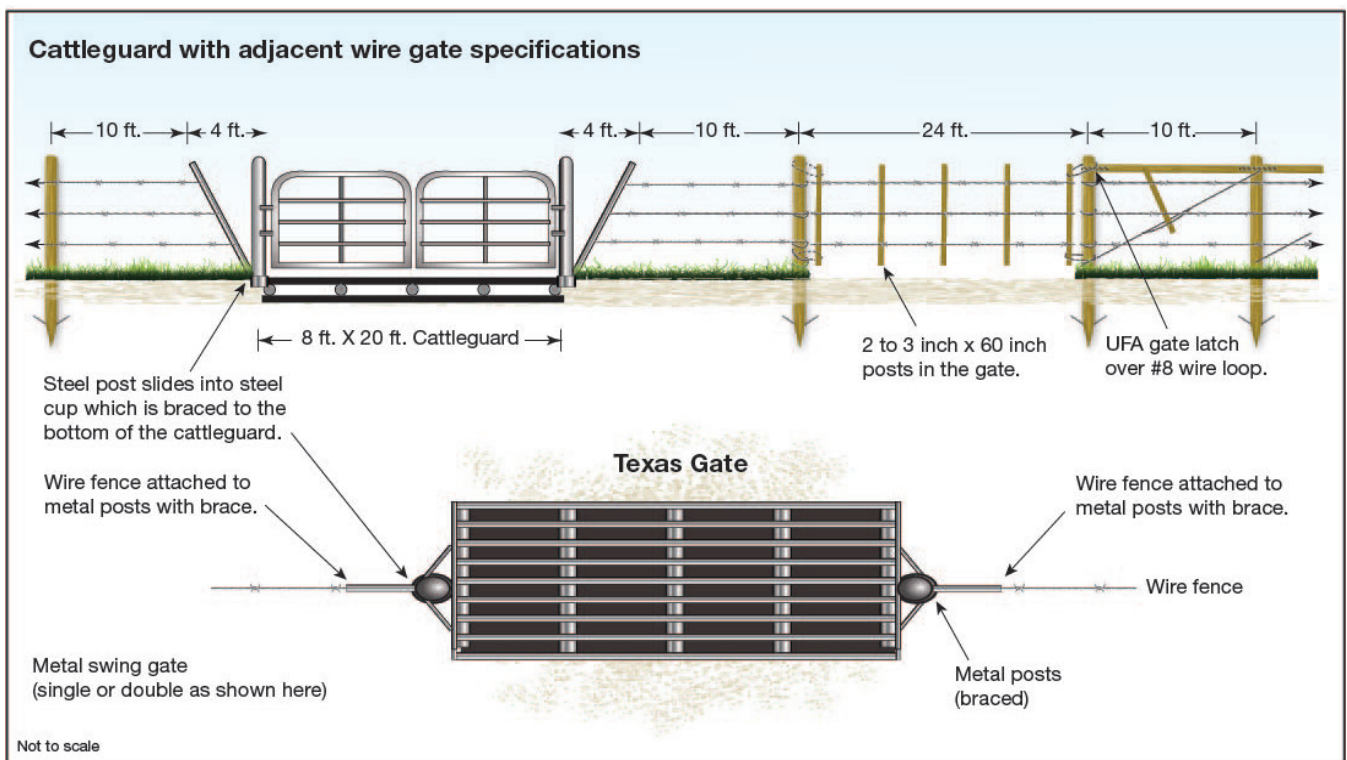
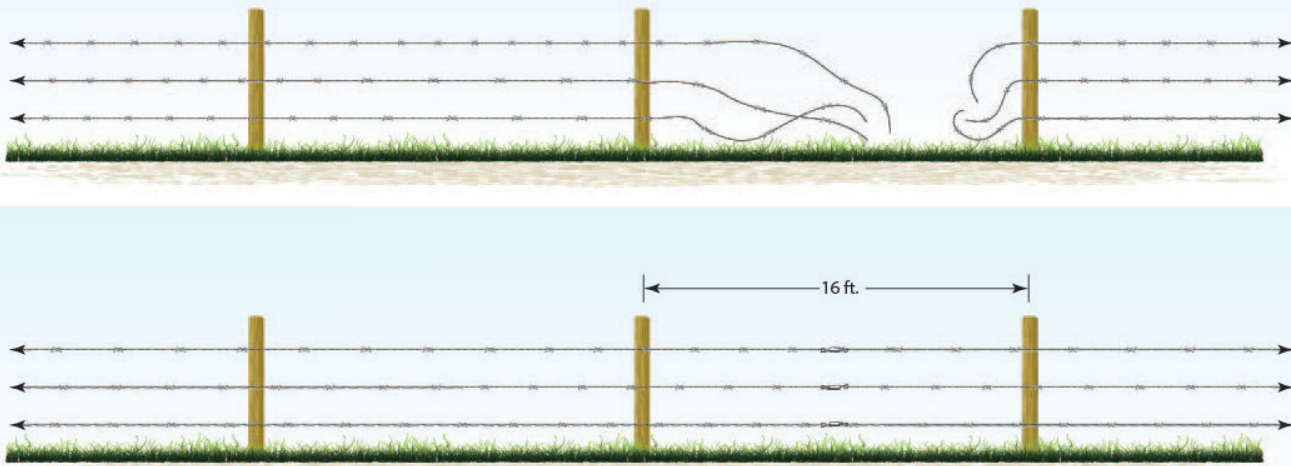


Figure 6

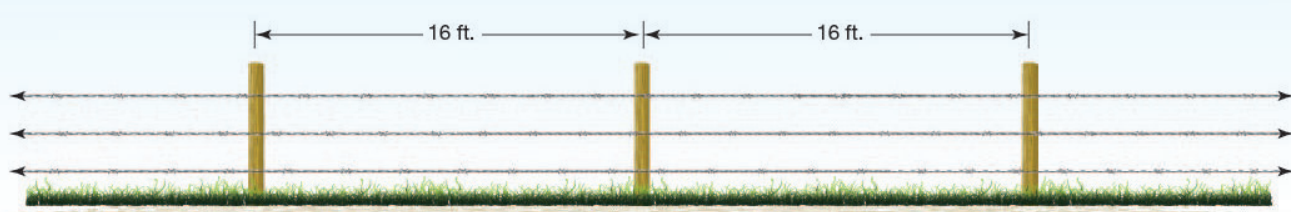
How to repair a fence cut as a fence:



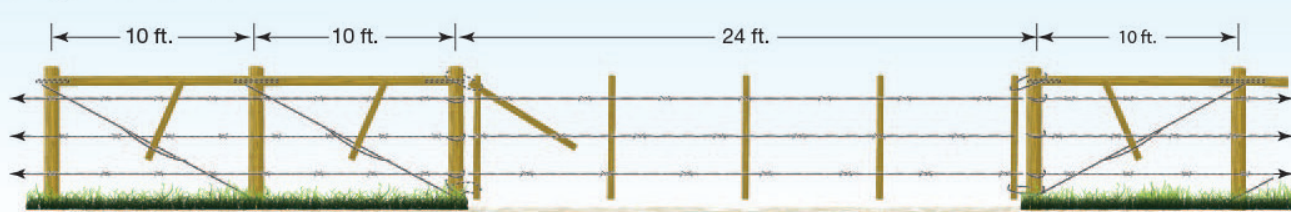
1. Attach the two cut ends to a wire tightener.
2. Tighten the wire until it is properly tensioned.
3. Splice the wire together.
4. Detach wire tightener.
5. Do not tie the wire ends off at post.

Adding a gate to a fence line

Before gate construction:



After gate construction:



New Post Original Post New Post Original Post New Post

1. Wire must be properly stretched and wound twice around brace post panels on each side of gate.
2. A properly constructed wire gate must be placed in the open. Make opening 24 feet wide.