IntelliFence® solutions for…

Hogs & Domestic Pigs

Hogs

As those who live in hog country know too well, their population is steadily growing and expanding.

Regrettably, they are as smart as they are aggressive and destructive. That's why physical barrier fences often fail.

It's been proven that electrified fences work—and work well to deter wild hogs. Why? Because hogs use their moist snout to test and investigate new situations.

This ensures that contact with an energized strand will send a hog-stopping shock (if the energizer is large enough) through the hog.

Hogs have very good memories. So they aren't likely to test the same fence in the same place twice—if the pulse was painful the first time.

Choices…

1. HogNet 4/18/12
   A net with only 3 electrified horizontal strands. Bottom (4th) strand rests on the ground. Best for sites with green grass and moist soil. Least effort to install.
2. HogNet 10/24/12
   For moist and dry areas. Can be switched to Pos/Neg for sites with dry soils. Most expensive choice.
3. Multi-Strand
   2 to 3 strands of energized rope. Least expensive choice. Install posts and insert rope in the posts. This is the least effective.

Notes…

- Netting is more effective than multi-strand fences because it is more visible.
- HogNet 10/24/12 can be set up as a Positive/Negative fence—much better for dry soil conditions.
- The extra strands ensure the animal is shocked ***before*** it sticks its nose through the fence. This reduces the risk of the shocked animal charging forward.
- HogNet 4/18/12 will work well if the area is wet throughout the year. Its lower cost/ft makes it a good choice for longer fences.

Training pigs to electric fence…

Experience suggests that domestic pigs, unlike cows, horses, sheep and goats, need to be trained to electric fence.

Why? Because pigs new to electric fence may decide to respond like pigs—and charge forward through the fence instead of backing away.

How? Set up an electric fence alongside (1 to 2 ft away) a secure permanent fence that the pigs can't get through.

Make sure the fence is electrified—at least 3000v at the end of fence.

Introduce the pigs to the fence. Monitor the pigs for a few hours.

Premier's experiment

We experimented 4 years ago with domestic Pig QuikFence for stopping feral hogs in Alabama. An experimental net was installed around a baited site that wild hogs frequented.

It worked for 10 days—then failed.

Why? 2 causes:

1. The space under the suspended lower wire was too large (6")—allowing the hogs to reach under the fence with their snouts to reach the corn inside the barrier.
2. Hogs are known for surging forward instead of backward when shocked.

When a lead hog pushed its nose under the fence, it received a shock and reacted by charging forward— taking the net with it.

We modified our netting design to prevent the hogs from poking their snouts under or through the electric netting before receiving a shock, then tested the new design.

HogNet 10/24/12 is the result of our experiment…

It can be used to keep hogs out of gardens, lawns, fields and pastures.

HogNet is 24" tall. (Hogs can't jump, so it does not have to be tall.)

Has strutted verticals and 10 horizontal strands. Bottom strand is neutral and rests on the soil/grass.

Lowest live strand is only 4" above it. The next 6 live wires are only 2" apart.

It can be easily changed to a Pos/Neg system if/when the soil becomes dry or is sandy.

The fence is as visible to hogs at night as possible (contrasting black and white).