

Electrified Netting

What is it?

- It's an electrifiable, prefabricated, portable mesh that arrives at your door as a complete fence. Electric netting requires a fence energizer and a ground rod.
- The mesh is composed of vertical struts or strings welded to electrifiable horizontal strings. It's supported by white (or green) plastic posts.
- The posts are pre-fitted into each roll. Each post has 1 steel spike (or 2) at the base that's inserted into the soil for extra support.
- A typical roll (164 ft) of net including built-in posts weighs only 23 lbs. Shorter rolls are available.

How does netting work?

The horizontals (except for the bottom one that rests on the ground) are electrified by a fence energizer. When livestock (and predators on the outside) touch it, they receive a shock from the brief electric pulse—and learn to avoid it.

How reliable is it?

Very reliable—if it's adequately electrified by the energizer.

History?

Electrified netting was invented in the 1960s in England. Premier imported it to the US in the 1970s and has been improving it ever since.

Why is it so popular?

- Much easier and faster than other fences to install, adjust, relocate and remove. Takes less than 10 minutes per roll. Can be done alone but handling tall and/or long rolls of net is easier with 2 people.
- Unlike permanent fences, electrified netting easily adapts to fence lines with corners and curves—and dips and hills.
- No tools are needed. Only hand-tension is needed—which is why it adapts easily to curves, dips, hills and corners. We use FiberTuff posts for additional support at corners and ends.
- Close spacing of the verticals and lower horizontals creates both a physical and a visual barrier for livestock—and their 4-footed predators (foxes, coyotes, etc.).

Why we're netting experts?

- We've used it for over 45 years. (Premier's founder first used nets in England during the 1960s.)
- We use miles of it on our 3 farms year-round, in all weather. (Call us if you plan to use netting during winter.)
- We hear customer likes and dislikes about netting daily.
- We've been the leading US netting source for over 35 years.

Premier's innovations:

- White/black and yellow nets instead of orange to increase visibility to both humans and animals.
- Better net conductivity (Premier's 38 ohms vs others' 380 ohms).
- A PermaNet option in 2007 with much stronger, stiffer posts.
- Stronger line posts in 2010.
- Adding more posts per roll in 2011 (we call these Plus Nets).
- FiberTuff support posts in 2013.
- ElectroNet, ElectroFence and Poultry NetGates in 2017.

What users like about it...

- **It works so well.** No other portable fence even comes close to netting's effectiveness in the field.
- **It's so quick and simple to move.** So users fence a few days' worth of grass as needed instead of an entire field.
- **Each roll is a complete fence.**
- **Requires little tension** and adapts easily to curves and hills. The adage "the best fence is a straight fence" does not apply to netting.
- **Does not need a gate.** Instead, just disconnect the power and remove an end post to make an opening.
- **The rolls, with posts included, are not heavy** (average 23 lbs). Most folks are able to carry them with ease. The shorter nets are even easier to handle.



Netting protects or contains...

What users dislike about it...

- It must be moved when tall grass covers the lower "live" strands. The alternative? Apply a strip of a herbicide to kill vegetation.
- Ice and heavy snow can flatten and thereby damage it.
- High winds can bend it.
- Animals can become entangled in it and die. On a % basis, entanglement is very rare, but it can and does occur.
- ***That you can't (or shouldn't) ever jump or step over netting when it is energized. First turn it off—always!***

Some rules for reducing risk of animals challenging netting...

- **Use** a high output energizer to combat weed contact and intimidate animals. If your soil is dry, use a wide-impedance unit.
- **Never** leave netting unenergized.
- **Do not** allow animals of the same species (i.e. sheep/sheep) to be on both sides of a net simultaneously.
- **Never** use netting to separate mothers from weaned progeny.
- **Never** force animals against netting. It's not a physical barrier.

Why a taller net is not always the best choice...

Because shorter nets are:

- Easier to install and remove.
- Less affected by high winds.
- Less expensive (usually).



Livestock

ElectroNet 9/35/12 contains sheep/lambs and goats/kids and protects them from coyotes, stray dogs and foxes.



Dogs

Canines are very sensitive to electric fences (PermaNet 10/48/6 above). Keeps dogs in, coyotes and foxes out.



Poultry

PoultryNet protects poultry from ground based predators—coyotes, foxes, dogs, raccoons and (yes) even bears.



Pigs/Feral Hogs

QuikFence 6/30/12 is an instant fence for pastured pigs. Also see our HogNet to protect against feral hogs.



Sweet Corn

RaccoonNet 4/18/12 is the most reliable fence to keep raccoons from sweet corn. 18" netting is easy to install around your patch.



Beehives

Bear QuikFence 12/35/12 protects beehives from wildlife (bears) and curious livestock (cattle, goats or pigs).



Soft Fruit

Use PermaNet 12/48/3 (above) & 10/48/6 to protect soft fruits from deer, raccoons and other wildlife.



Gardens

VersaNet Plus 12/60/3 keeps dogs and wildlife out of fruit, flower and vegetable gardens.



Windbreaks

PermaNet 12/68/6 keeps out the majority of deer. You can also use Deer QuikFence.

Netting stops pests and predators like these & many more...



Premier's Electric Netting

Quick to install • Adaptable • Durable

Why Premier knows net...

- We've used it since 1970—longer than anyone in the US.
- It's used 24/7 at Premier to fence sheep, goats, poultry and guard dogs in—and fence deer, coyotes and stray dogs out.
- We talk daily to netting users (thousands per year) nationwide—who let us know what they like and/or dislike, when it works, and where and why it doesn't.

Ours vs others'

What Premier's netting has that other competitor nets don't:

1. **Drivable posts for hard soils.**
2. **Plus Nets**—extra line posts to reduce sagging and adapt to curves and hills.
3. **FiberTuff™ Support Posts.**
4. **Much better conductivity.**
5. **Struts as verticals**—available on most nets. Easier to roll/unroll. Less likely to sag than nets with strings/stays.
6. **Stronger horizontal strands.**

Why it's unique...

- It's easy to move.
- It requires minimal sweat energy.
- It's quick. 600 ft can be moved or installed in an evening by almost anyone over 12 years old.
- It doesn't require tools.
- It's not physically strong. It relies upon pain and the animal's memory.

How netting works...

The visual combination of a [close mesh](#) of vertical and horizontal wires [encourages animals to touch it with their sensitive head, nose or ears.](#)

All horizontal strands (except for the bottom strand) in most nets get connected to a powerful fence energizer that sends a shock down the wires once per second.

Result? [Animals touch it, conclude the fence is painful—and then avoid it.](#)

Why we use it...

- More portable than permanent and multistrand fences.
- More electrified strands than multi-strand fences, so it's more secure.
- Animals will rub on permanent fences, loosening wires and staples. They won't rub on electrified fences.
- Because it works!



I have many sections of the poultry netting, which also worked with goats. Now I have sheep and picked up ElectroNet specifically for the sheep. The product is great, as has been our experience with all the Premier 1 Fencing, and functionally has exceeded my expectations.

— Gregory B., New York



Netting prevents damage to...



Animals & Livestock

Protects sheep and goats from coyotes, stray dogs and foxes—and it keeps *in* livestock protection dogs like Big Foot.



Poultry

Sometimes a photo is more powerful than words to demonstrate that Premier's poultry netting keep birds in and predators out.



Windbreaks

Premier's Deer QuikFence™. It's as quick and simple to install or remove as it is effective. 60 in. tall on heavy-duty PVC posts.



Beehives

Netting protects beehives across the US from wildlife (bears) and curious livestock (cattle, pigs). Net in this photo is ElectroNet®.



Gardens

Keeps out deer, coyotes, dogs, raccoons, woodchucks and rabbits. PermaNet 12/48/3 is the popular choice for keeping most animals out of the garden.



Sweet Corn

VersaNet is a 100% sure thing for keeping raccoons out of the sweet corn patch. It's short enough so that most adults can step over it easily and safely.



Soft Fruit

Protect raspberries and other soft fruits from deer and raccoons. PermaNet 12/48/3 or 12/68/6 both do this well.

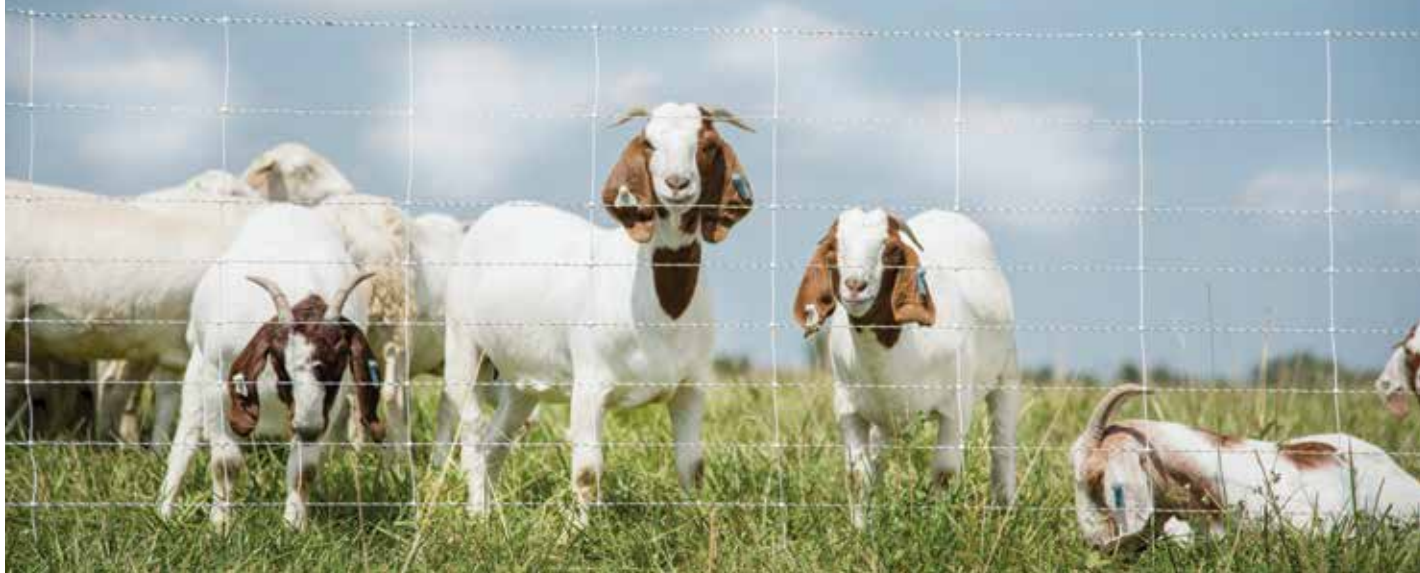


Yards

Feral hog numbers are increasing throughout the U.S. Electrified netting stops them from rooting and destroying your yards and gardens.



Electric Netting: 7 key details



1. Color Options

White vs Green Net

Premier's (white/black)—
White netting enhances visibility to both humans and animals day and night.

Premier's (green/black)—
Some prefer green because it blends into a green-grass background.



White vs Orange Net

Premier's Net (white)—
When visibility is a concern, for both humans and animals, white is the obvious choice.

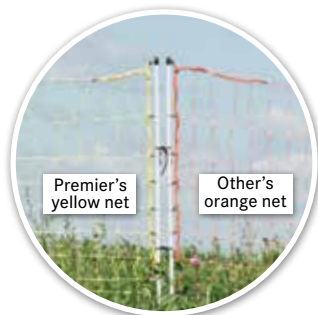
Other's net (orange)—
Orange is actually harder to see (and it appears dark gray at night).



Yellow vs Orange Net

Premier's (yellow)—More visible than orange nets. See right, a comparison to competitors' orange nets.

Other's net (orange)—At night yellow is a light grey, whereas orange is a dark grey (harder to see).



2. Plus vs Standard

The key difference?

Plus nets have additional line posts, which means a shorter distance between posts. Netting is less likely to sag when line posts are closer together. Those who have used both almost always prefer the Plus nets.

Plus Nets

When Plus nets excel

1. For fences that involve curves, corners and elevation changes. Added posts enable the fence to better adapt to corners and curves with minimal sagging. FiberTuff support posts are still recommended at 90° corners.
2. Better aesthetics. Less sagging = more eye appeal.
3. For net fences that will not be frequently moved.

Drawbacks of Plus nets

1. Heavier and bulkier per foot than standard nets.
2. Additional posts = higher cost per ft.
3. Extra posts per roll make them more work to move.

Standard Nets

When to use them?

1. For a straight fence line with no curves. Purchase additional posts for corner support.
2. When your energizer is large/strong enough to cope with the extra sagging and grass contact.

Why do we offer both?

1. Standard is less expensive.
2. Many prefer standard netting.
3. Users who own Plus nets seem very pleased with it (as are we). So we continue to supply both.

3. Line Post Spacings

STANDARD NETS (12 ft between line posts)

Bear QuikFence
Cattle QuikFence
Chicken Net
Deer QuikFence
ElectroFence
ElectroNet
ElectroStop
Goat & Sheep Net
Horse QuikFence
PermaNet
Pig QuikFence
PoultryNet
Sheep & Goat Net
Sheep QuikFence

PLUS NETS (6.8 ft between line posts)

ElectroFence Plus
ElectroNet Plus
ElectroStop Plus
PermaNet Plus
PoultryNet Plus
VersaNet Plus

12 ft between built-in line posts

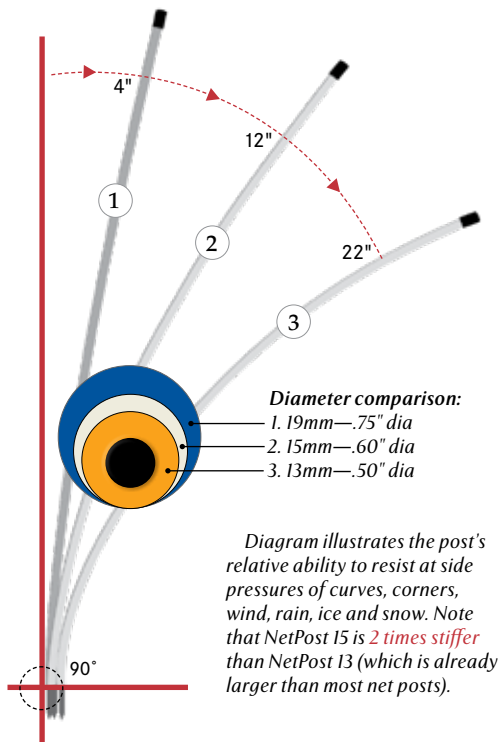
Standard nets should be used for a straight fence line with no curves. PoultryNet shown.

6.8 ft between built-in line posts

Plus nets reduce the need for extra line posts. The Plus net posts are closer together, thereby reducing potential sag between the posts at curves and corners.

4. Line Post Strength, Sizes and Diameter

*All Premier nets have built-in line posts (see above).
To order replacement line posts, see our website.*



1. NetPost 19

- All QuikFences
- ElectroFence
- ElectroNet (DP)
- ElectroStop (DP)
- NetGates (DP)
- PermaNet
- PermaNet Plus
- PoultryNet (DP)
- VersaNet 60"



2. NetPost 15

- Chicken Net
- ElectroStop
- ElectroStop Plus
- PoultryNet
- PoultryNet Plus



3. NetPost 13

- ElectroNet
- ElectroNet Plus
- Goat Net
- HogNet
- RaccoonNet
- Sheep Net
- VersaNet Plus

Post Side-Strain Comparisons

Name	Outer dia of the post	Height of test site on each post	Deflection with 2 lbs of side-strain
1. NetPost 19	.75" (19mm)	35"	4"
2. NetPost 15	.60" (15mm)	35"	12"
3. NetPost 13	.50" (13mm)	35"	22"

Premier's Posts

- Either .50", .60" or .75" PVC
- The .60" and .75" posts have 6 fiberglass cable filaments for reinforcement

Other's Posts

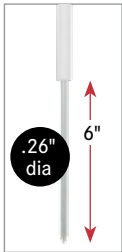
- .50" fiberglass rod
- Very stiff (good) but weighs more than PVC posts.

A 42" NetPost 15 (double spike) weighs .8 lb—and by comparison, a 40" fiberglass rod (with foot) weighs 1 lb. That .2 lb weight difference adds up quickly (for 5 posts = 1 lb; for 10 posts = 2 lb).

5. Post Ground Spikes

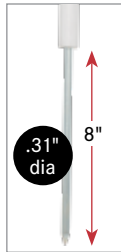
Single Spike (SS)

We recommend these unless your soil is always soft. Single spikes insert and remove easier than double spikes.



NetPost 13 or 15 (SS)

- Chicken Net
- ElectroNet
- ElectroStop
- Goat & Sheep Net
- HogNet
- PoultryNet
- RaccoonNet
- Sheep & Goat Net
- VersaNet Plus 9/20/3
- VersaNet Plus 11/30/3



NetPost 19 (SS)

- ElectroFence 11/48/12
- PermaNet 10/48/6
- PermaNet 12/48/3
- Pig QuikFence

Note: 19mm spikes are longer and posts are larger. So, they provide more support—but are a bit harder to install/remove.

Double Spike (DS)

When the soil is soft, these are easily pushed in with your foot. When the soil is hard, they are much harder to get into the soil and to remove. Do not drive them with a hammer!



NetPost 13 or 15 (DS)

- ElectroNet
- ElectroNet Plus
- ElectroStop
- ElectroStop Plus
- PoultryNet
- PoultryNet Plus

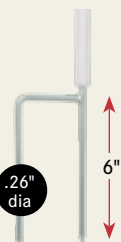


NetPost 19 (DS)

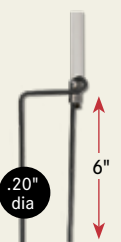
- ElectroFence 11/48/12
- PermaNet 10/48/6
- PermaNet 12/68/6
- PermaNet Plus 12/48/3
- PermaNet 19/68/3
- QuikFence - Cattle, Deer, Horse and Sheep
- VersaNet Plus 12/60/3

DOUBLE SPIKES—OURS VS OTHERS

Premier's steel spike is pointed and 30% larger in diameter. Our "foot bar" is wider and welded to the main spike.



Others' are formed by bending and then squeezed onto a rod into the PVC.



Others' are an extension of the fiberglass post with a plastic footplate and 6" spike.



Drivable Post (DP)

For dry, frozen or rocky soils, we recommend these posts. They also work for hard soils when it's difficult to push in single spikes or step in double spikes. When using a hammer to drive the post into hard or rocky soils, the spike stop (at right) prevents the spike from being forced up into the post.



NetPost 19 (DP)

- Bear QuikFence 12/35/12
- ElectroNet 9/35/12
- ElectroStop 10/42/12
- NetGates
- PoultryNet 12/42/3
- PoultryNet 12/48/3



Dead Blow Hammer

The drivable post (DP) drive cap (brown in color) can be hit with a dead blow hammer or mallet (not steel).

Hammer, 1 lb #205015

6. Vertical Types

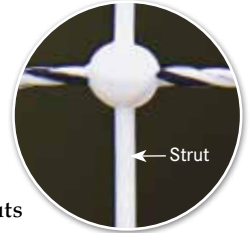
Large Plastic Struts

- Bear QuikFence
- Cattle QuikFence
- Deer QuikFence
- ElectroFence
- ElectroNet
- ElectroStop
- HogNet
- Horse QuikFence
- Pig QuikFence
- RaccoonNet

Struts are able to hold strands above the soil when net passes over rises in terrain or grass.

Allows net to be set up with less tension (because struts offer support between posts). Easier to fence curves and corners.

Enables net to maintain height between horizontals. Makes handling easier during installation or removal.

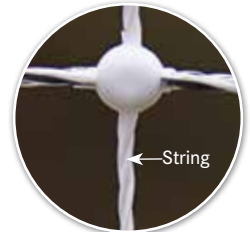


String Verticals

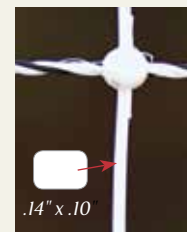
- All PermaNets
- Chicken Net
- Goat & Sheep Net
- PoultryNet
- Sheep & Goat Net
- Sheep QuikFence
- VersaNet Plus

String nets (excluding PermaNets) are best when used for shorter fence lines.

The strings verticals do not provide support when net passes over rises in terrain or grass. Net will sag a little between posts.

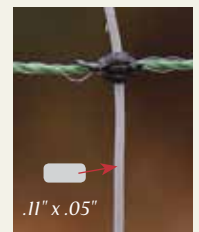


STRUTS—OURS VS OTHERS



Premier's Strut

Side and cross-sectional views (magnified 2x).



Other's Stays

Side and cross-sectional views (magnified 2x).

Premier introduced netting with struts in 1979.

A competitor offers nets with stays and implies they are equal to our struts. In truth they are much smaller, more flexible, less able to provide the same support as struts.

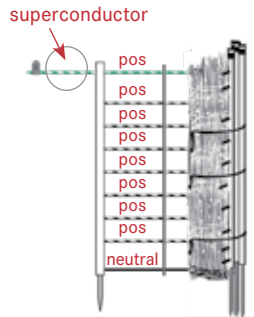
7. Conductivity

Premium Nets

Design includes a green and white superconductor strand that has both stainless steel and tinned copper filaments for optimal conductivity.

These nets are 10 times more conductive (only 38 ohms) than our basic nets (*below*). This enables the pulse to go much farther and be less affected by weed contact.

- All of our nets (including pos/neg capable nets) are premium nets, except the 3 basic nets below.

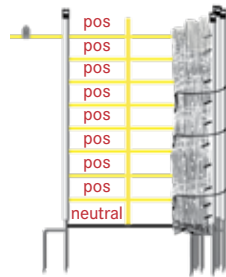


Basic Nets

- Goat & Sheep Net • Chicken Net
- Sheep & Goat Net

These nets are not advised for fences exceeding 600 ft in length.

Very similar in design and conductivity (380 ohms) to nets from our competitors.

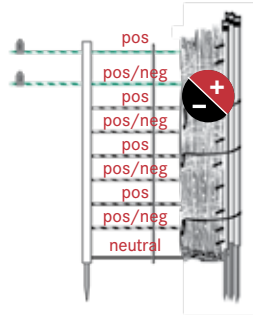


Pos/Neg Nets

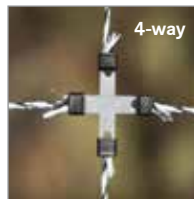
- Bear QuikFence • HogNet
- ElectroFence • PermaNet
- ElectroNet • PoultryNet
- ElectroStop • Sheep QuikFence

For sites where *soil resistance is high* (*brown grass, dry soil, snow*). Learn more at right.

Also for species that make poor soil-to-foot contact due to fur, dry hooves or minimal weight (e.g. goats).



Netting Repair Clips



LitzClips

Clever conductive clip for repairing breaks in netting. Simply insert conductor or string support through holes and slide black clip to lock. For 3mm verticals and conductors.

LitzClips

- 2-way, pkg of 10, 0.10 lb.....#200002
- 3-way, pkg of 5, 0.10 lb.....#200003
- 4-way, pkg of 5, 0.10 lb.....#200004

LitzClip Repair Set

- (4) 2-way, (2) 3-way, (2) 4-way, pkg of 8, 0.20 lb.....#200008

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT POS/NEG NETS

Is your area dry?

Conventional electrified fence systems rely on soil moisture to be effective. However, not all areas have the required moisture.

Pos/Neg nets are wired to allow the use of every other horizontal strand as an extension of the ground terminal, rather than all strands an extension of the fence terminal. Half the strands are connected to the ground terminal or ground rod, so reliance on soil moisture is reduced. A PowerLink is sold separately to make the secondary ground connection.

How it works...

In order to receive a shock, the animal must touch both a positive (hot) and negative (grounded) strand at the same time. This will deliver more pain to animals than normal nets.

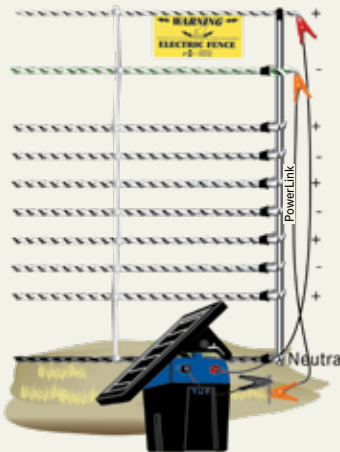
Fence maintenance is important. Grass contact across both a positive and a negative wire will reduce the voltage.

Pos/Neg fences can be used as Pos/Pos in moist conditions.



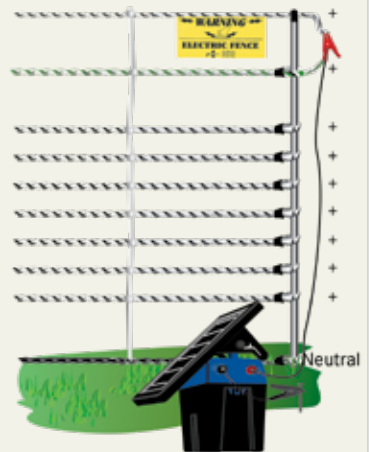
PN (Pos/Neg) for dry conditions

Connect energizer fence lead to positive "+" net clip and energizer ground lead to ground rod. Then connect a PowerLink from negative "-" net clip to ground rod.



All strands electrified for moist conditions

Connect both net clips together and attach energizer fence lead to net clips. Then attach energizer ground lead to ground rod.



Spacing of Bear QuikFence's conductors are optimized for Pos/Neg use. The 2" gap makes it easy for a bear to simultaneously touch positive and negative wires.

Simple & Quick to Install

Electric Netting Installation

Why it's easy to install

Even for new users, it can take less than 10 minutes to go from a roll of out-of-the-box netting to installed net. With that said, we can understand why those without experience might doubt those who say "it's very easy."

But netting is a product that's easier to use than it appears—if you follow the instructions included with each net.

A key to its ease and speed is that netting needs minimal tension—which means small, light posts that are both easy to carry (they're built into the net) and easy to push or step into the soil.

These steps are with PoultryNet but the process is the same for all electric netting.

1

Unroll and then unfold the net.

Site preparation

- Carry rolls of netting to the fence line.
- Prepare a line by mowing or trampling down all vegetation over 4" tall. If mowing isn't practical, drive over or trample the grass to make a track.
- For longer fences, we put the rolls into a vehicle and unload them as we drive along the intended fence line.

The 2 most common errors

1. **Not energizing it or using an energizer too small** in joules of output (ignore miles of fence claims).

Failure is almost guaranteed if net is not energized properly.

2. **Rolling it up like a carpet** instead of first folding it up by the posts. It takes far too much time to do so, and tangles the net unnecessarily.

Most unhappy users roll net like a carpet instead of folding—even though our instructions are specific about this.

Installation steps...

1. Unroll and unfold the net.
2. Push in the posts.
3. Join the 2 rolls (as needed).
4. Install additional support posts as needed. We like FiberTuff posts.
5. Connect energizer. Check the voltage.



Watch Online
NETTING INSTALLATION
premier1supplies.com/videos

Electric Netting FAQs

2

Pull line posts tight and push in the posts.



3

Join the 2 rolls (as needed).



4

Install additional support posts as needed.



5

Connect energizer and check voltage.



After turning on the energizer, test the fence with a voltmeter. Voltage should be at least 3000v.

Q. Does the net have to be electrified?

A. Yes. Always. It's a serious mistake to not electrify it. Why?

1. Nonelectrified netting increases the risk of entanglement and death.
2. Nonelectrified netting will not stop predators.
3. Animals and poultry will chew and peck nonelectrified netting.

Conclusion: A simple quick shock is far better for animals/birds than death by entanglement or being killed and eaten by a predator.



Q. How do I hook 2 rolls of net together electrically?

A. There is a stainless steel clip (shown above) on each end of all nets. Just join the clips together by hand to electrically connect the 2 rolls of net.

Q. Does net have to make a full circle for a pulse to occur?

A. No. The pulse path is from the net to the soil then back to the energizer. It's a mistake to attach (electrically) the far end of the net to the beginning.



Q. How do I support netting at corners or curves?

A. Two options:

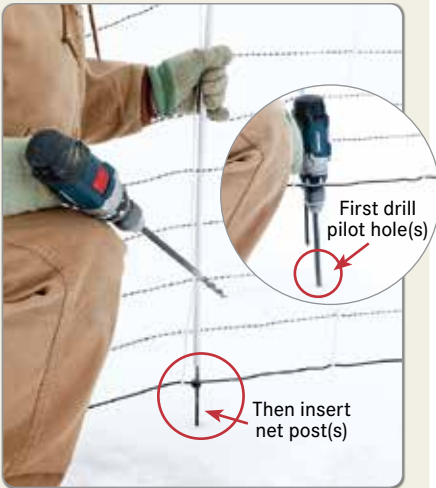
1. Install a support post.
2. Or drive in a tent peg or T post outside the fence at the corner. Tie to netting post (at least 2" away) with nonconductive string.

Electric Netting FAQs



Q. I want to contain several species. Which net design is the best?

A. Choose the fence for the most difficult species to contain.



During winter, drill pilot holes for single and double spikes. They will insert much easier.

Q. Can I leave netting up through the winter?

- A. • Posts become frozen in the soil. To release, we clamp pliers on the steel spike and twist. To insert a post into frozen soil, use a power drill.
- Excess ice and snow can flatten netting (as they will any fence).
 - Snow can act as an insulator and reduce the strength of the pulse.

Q. Is it ever safe to step over netting?

A. Doing so risks injury! Footwear and clothing (buttons, buckles) can become entangled and cause falls. Short nets are easier to step over, obviously.

Q. If the net is too long, can I cut it?

A. We strongly advise against cutting netting—because all the energized horizontal strands are interconnected at each end of the net. The best way to deal with net that is too long is to make a complete U-turn with the excess netting and erect it back alongside the original fence line. The 2 nets can touch one another (unless the netting is a pos/net configuration).

Q. How do I put in replacement posts? Replacement clips?

A. Starting at the bottom of the net, interweave the new post upwards. Once done, place the lowest all-black strand in the replacement bottom clip and slide the clip up the steel ground spike. Then attach the top strand of net to the cap on top of post, inserting it into the slot.

Q. Is it safe for goats with horns?

A. It is if the goats are properly trained. Untrained goats and those new to the farm are at a greater risk of entanglement. Train them to the net the minute they arrive on your farm and monitor them during training.

Q. Will netting harm animals?

A. Not unless they are unable to move away from it. An electric fence pulse lasts less than 3 milliseconds—which is too brief to cause harm if the contact does not continue.

Q. Can I combine net styles?

A. Yes, they all conduct electricity. But some are much better than others.

Q. Why are some wires being chewed?

A. The lower wires are not “hot” enough to prevent rodents from chewing.

Q. Does the bottom wire have a charge?

A. The bottom strand of most (but not all) nets is not conductive. The exceptions are QuikFence & Quick Ground nets.

Q. How do I fix a break in my net?

A. Each net is supplied with a repair kit containing brass ferrules, conductive twine, post tops and bottom clips.

Use a fisherman’s knot. Clamp brass ferrules over the knot to hold it in place.

Also available are LitzClips. These are stainless steel tabs with sliding black clips that hold the broken conductors in place.

Q. Can predators jump the net?

A. It is possible for some predators to jump these fences. However, this is unlikely **if the net is properly electrified when it is first installed** and always maintained that way.



Q. How do I make a gate?

A. We often use the netting itself as a gate. Turn off the energizer or disconnect the PowerLink. Open one end of net and walk through. We also use Net Gates (left)—which have insulated handles and a docking station for quick access.

Electric Netting FAQs



Q. Fence energizers? Why and which one to choose?

A. For netting to work, it absolutely must be properly electrified. *Many farmstore energizers are too low in energy output to successfully energize a roll of netting.*

That is why we offer our own units. They are specifically selected for properly energizing netting.

Q. Which energizer is right for you?

A. If you're close enough to plug the energizer into an outlet, always use a **plug-in (AC/110) unit**.

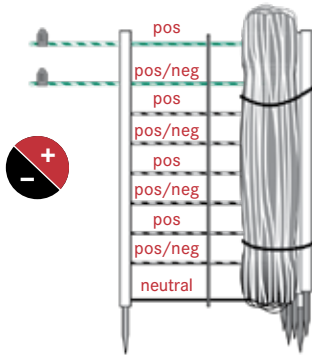
For fences far away from an outlet:

a. Solar units—an all-in-one kit.

Units are ready to work within 5 minutes.

b. DC battery—for which you will need a 12 volt battery.

Q. Advantages of Pos/Neg?



A. Main use of Pos/Neg net is in dry, sandy or rocky soil conditions due to poor soil moisture.

It's good for species that make poor soil-to-foot contact due to fur, dry hooves or minimal weight.

Must be installed with extra care and checked often to remove objects that fall on or against it.

Q. How much area do I need to fence in my animals?

A. It depends on the species, production system, and management style.



Starter Kits

ElectroStop®
PoultryNet® Plus
PermaNet® Plus
RaccoonNet
Pig QuikFence®

Netting Kits

PoultryNet®
PoultryNet® Plus
RaccoonNet®
VersaNet® Plus
Shock-Or-Not™

Energizer Kits

HotShock
Patriot
IntelliShock
Kube
Solar IntelliShock
PRS



Starter Kits—Everything you need in one convenient package. Includes netting, posts, energizer & fence tester.

Netting Kits—Choose a netting kit, then add an energizer to fit your fencing situation.

Energizer Kits—Choose an energizer kit and add it to your existing system.

Q. Why do you sell netting and energizers as kits?

A. To simplify purchasing decisions.

- Because there are so many netting options, support post choices, etc.
- Because it's complicated for those without fencing/electrical experience to buy the correct components.

Q. How can I make netting work well in dry soils?

A. Here are 5 ways to maximize effectiveness:

1. Use a wide-impedance energizer. They are more capable of pushing strong pulses through dry soil than low-impedance units.
2. Use Pos/Neg capable netting.
3. Place the energizer's ground rod in damp soil.
4. Install more or longer ground rods (*at left*). The extra length needs to reach damp subsoil.
5. Moisten the soil around the energizer's ground rod. To do this, make a pencil-size hole in the bottom of a 3- to 5-gallon bucket. Set bucket next to ground rod. Fill the bucket with water. The water will gradually seep into the soil around the ground rod. Refill it every few days.

Common Mistakes with Netting

A common error

Allowing the lowest live strand to be caught by post's metal ground spike.

Result—a direct short through the energized strand to the metal spike and into the soil. Voltage will be very low. Animals will escape and you will be frustrated!

Energized wire caught by built-in line post spike (left) and by end post spike (right). This creates an immediate "dead short" in the fence.



To reduce green grass contact we spray a strip of herbicide along netting fence lines.

How to move and store netting

CORRECT WAY—folding, then rolling



Step 1. First fold the net by picking it up sequentially by the posts. The netting naturally folds into sections as you do this. Keep the posts together in a bundle in your hands.



Step 2. Lay the folds neatly on the ground. Starting at the end opposite the posts, roll the folded net toward the posts. When this is done, use the exposed end-post tie strings to secure it as a roll.

INCORRECT WAY—rolling

1. (right) Rolling the net from one end to the other as you would roll a carpet. It's hard work and takes a long time—both to roll and eventually unroll.
2. Even if you've first folded the net correctly (as in step 1 above), you can still make net "handling" difficult if you roll up the net beginning with the posts! This buries the black tie strings and risks entangling net with post spikes.



Too much vegetation

When touching live strands, grass will drain the energy out of an electric fence.

Four solutions:

1. Move fence over a bit so you can mow the fence line (see photo below).
2. Spray grass under fence line to control growth (above). Without herbicides in areas with rapid grass growth, weeds can render netting useless by midsummer.
3. Move fence onto closely grazed portion of pasture, where the grass is shorter.
4. Or buy an energizer large enough to cope with the extra weed contact.

