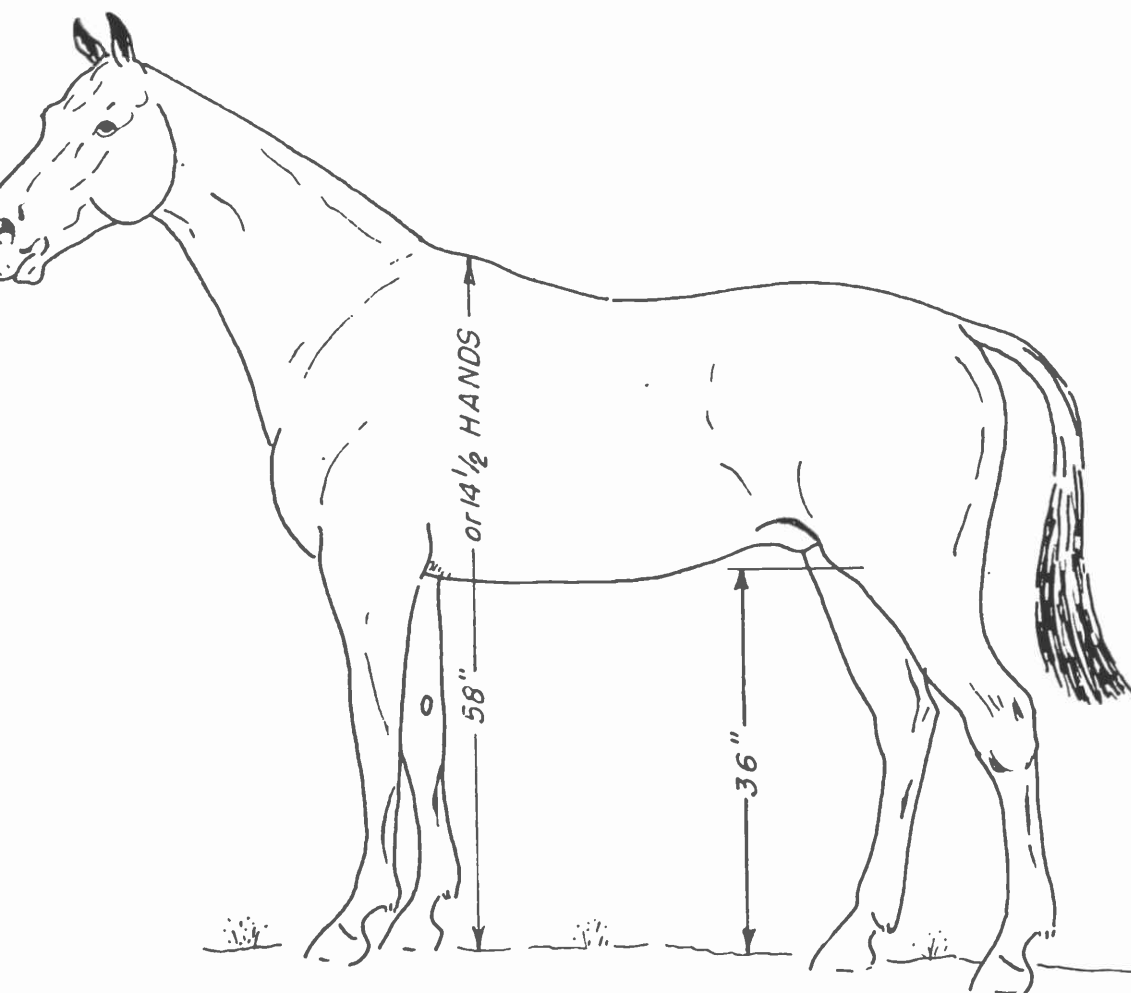


HORSE CORRAL FENCING COMBINES DURABILITY, ATTRACTIVENESS, SAFETY

W. T. Welchert and Albert M. Lane



1. FENCE HEIGHT-EYE LEVEL.
2. BUMPER GUARD RAIL-CENTER OF STIFLE JOINT (JUST BELOW FLANK).
3. MAXIMUM SPACE BETWEEN CABLES, WIRES, OR RAILS-13 INCHES.
4. HEIGHT OF FEED AND WATER- 26 - 34 INCHES.

The fencing illustrated on this and the following two pages is specifically

The authors are Extension Agricultural Engineer and Extension Livestock Specialist, respectively.

designed for interior corrals to discourage fighting among horses in separate corrals. Exterior fences need not be as high; or where only one horse is penned, the top board, cable or pipe could be lowered to 5'0". With jumpers or wild horses, it would be best to

maintain the illustrated fence dimensions throughout the corral system.

Traditionally, horse paddocks have been made of wood. However, spirited saddle horses confined too much, tend to expend quite a bit of their nervous energy by chewing on board fencing. Thus, steel and cable fencing may be preferred to maintain an attractive corral. On the other hand, wood has more resilience and is also generally used as a bumper guard to prevent injury to the horses when playing against the fence line.

Should Be Treated

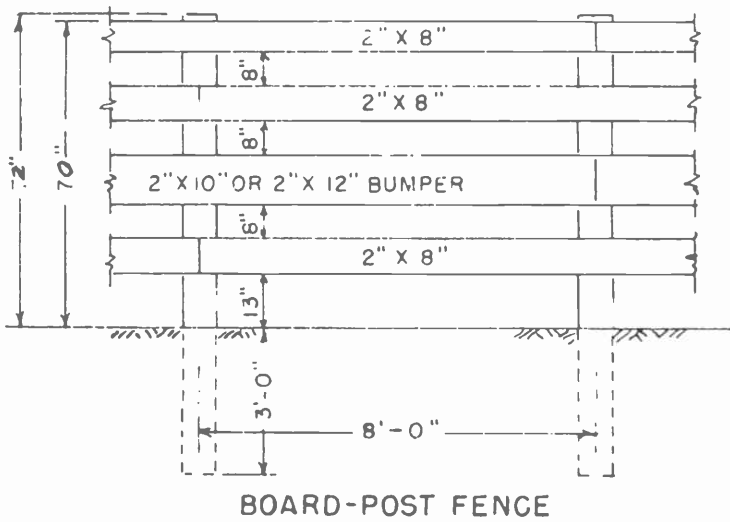
Pressure treating provides the most desirable wood fencing in this area. The life span of the fence is extremely limited without treatment. If other than pressure treated, a wood fence should be painted or whitewashed. Painting adds considerably to the maintenance cost. If white paint is selected, it is best to avoid lead based paints. If the horses chew on the fence line and consume enough lead, over a period of time, it will cause death.

Regardless of the fencing material, the dimensions illustrated are based on size of horses to be confined. The height of the fence should be eye level or above to discourage fighting between corrals. Spacing between fence wires should be small enough to discourage horses from nipping at each other through the fence line. If a bumper guard is used, it should be placed at the center line of the stifle joint (flank level) as illustrated to protect the "knee" joint of the horse when slamming against the fence.

It is also important to consider the height of construction of the bottom wire, board, etc. to avoid the danger of injury to the horse's legs. In hot climate, cable or wire allows more circulation of air for the comfort of the horse. Also, in colder areas, board fences bounce some additional heat back into the pen.

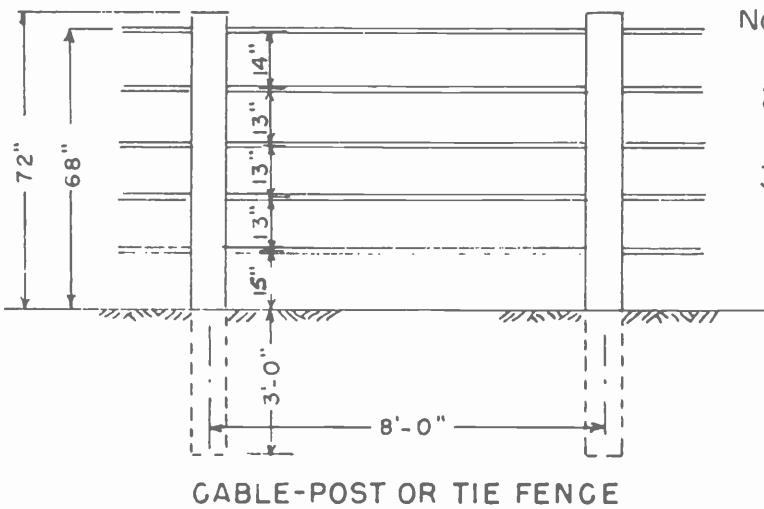
Guard Against Injury

In all designs it is important to locate all sharp objects such as nuts and latches on the outside of the fence line. A fence cannot be built too strong or safe. However, expense is always a consideration, so that these two items should be balanced out in an attempt to get the most from every dollar spent.



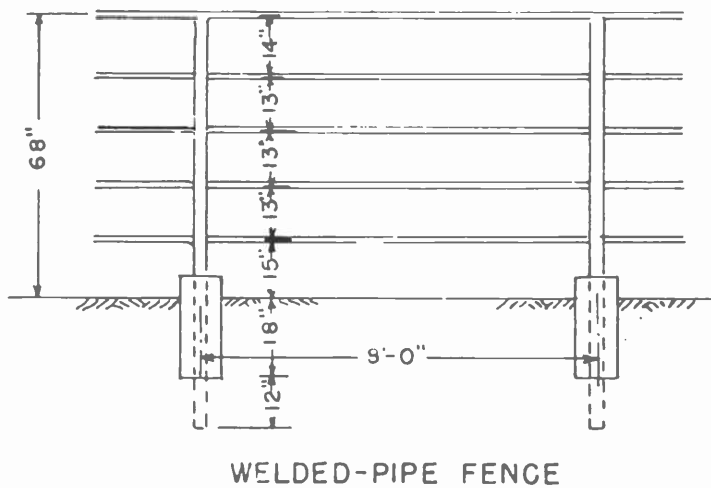
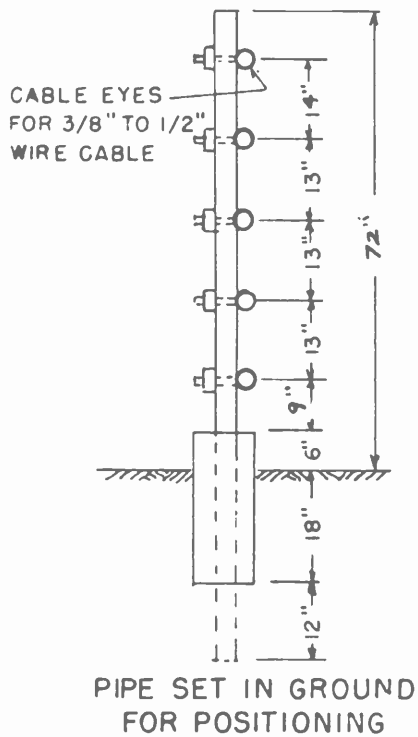
Notes:

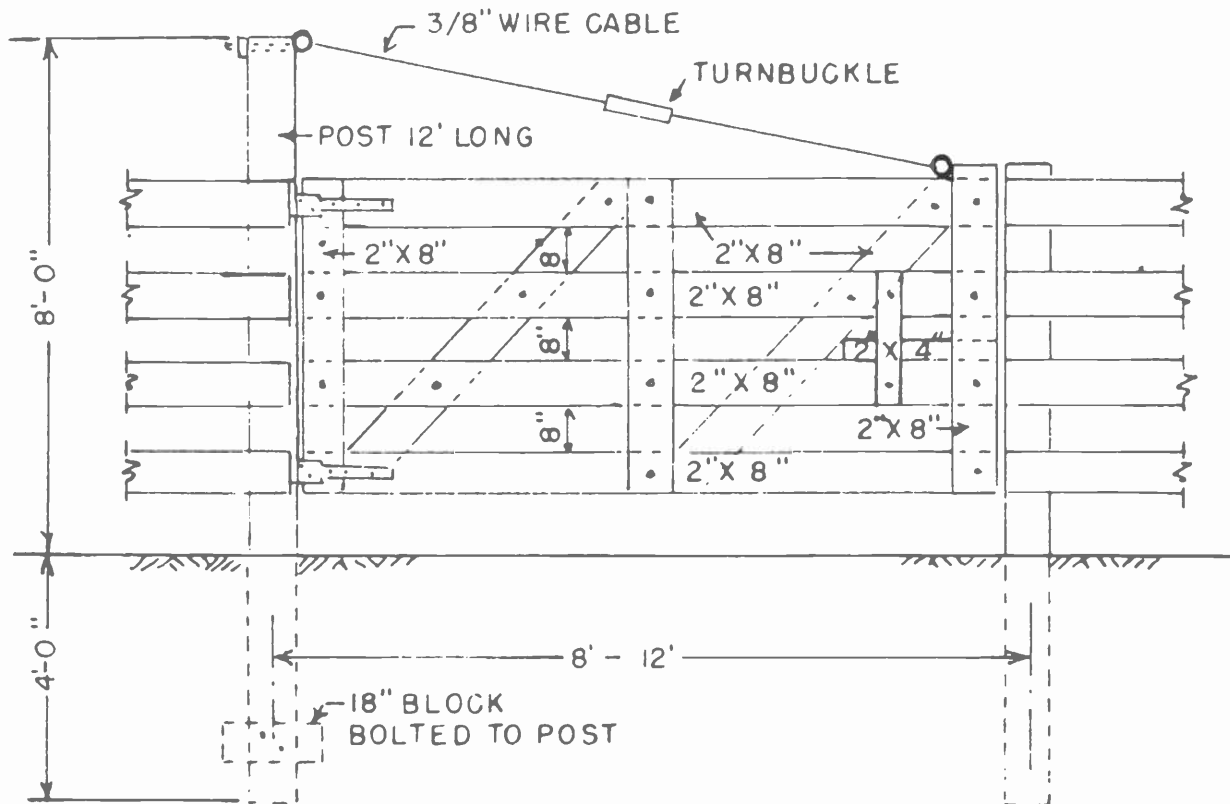
- 1.- Use Pressure Treated Lumber Thru-Out.
- 2.- Use 16' Lengths of 2" Lumber and Alternate Joints on Posts. Put Boards on Inside of Pens.
- 3.- Use 1/2" Carriage Bolts With Nuts to the Outside of the Pen.
- 4.- A 2" x 8" Cap Board Extending From Post to Post is Sometimes used.



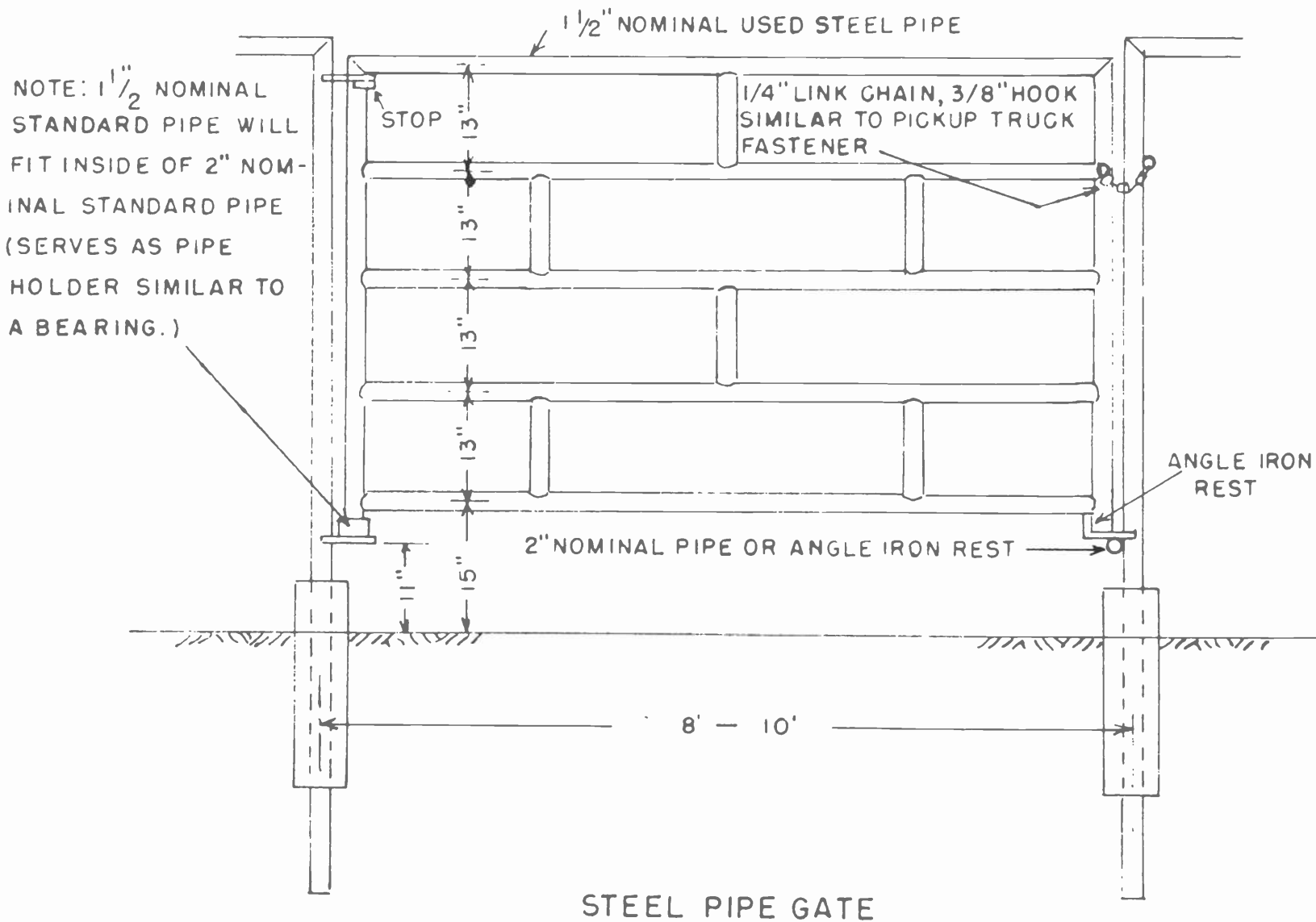
Notes:

- 1.- Use Pressure Treated Posts or Ties.
- 2.- Use 3/8" to 1/2" Wire Cable Thru the Center of the Posts. **Larger Cable O.K.**
- 3.- Use 1/2" Extra Long Threaded Bolts on Corners With Proper Sized Cable Clamps Fastened to Eye Bolts. A Long Threaded Bolt Cut Off After the Cable Has Been Tightened Will Eliminate the Need for Turnbuckles.





WOOD GATE



STEEL PIPE GATE