

TECHNICAL NOTES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEW MEXICO

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
March 3, 2016

BIOLOGY TECHNICAL NOTE NO. 55

Wildlife Escape Ramps *for Watering Facilities & Open Storage Tanks*

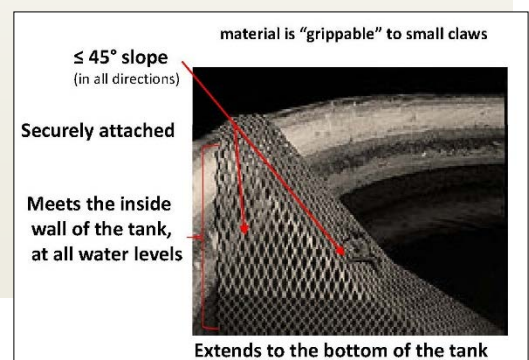
Enhancing Wildlife Safety and Access

While a variety of wildlife depend on livestock troughs and tanks for water, many also drown attempting to use these structures; particularly when water levels are low and escape structures are absent or inadequate. Mortality rates cannot be reliably estimated, but anecdotal evidence suggests that such wildlife drownings are frequent and widespread. Preventing wildlife fatalities at water troughs conserves our wildlife and helps maintain a clean, uncontaminated water source which is critical for healthy livestock operations.

This document provides guidelines for the design and installation of a successful escape ramp, and provides examples of ramp designs.

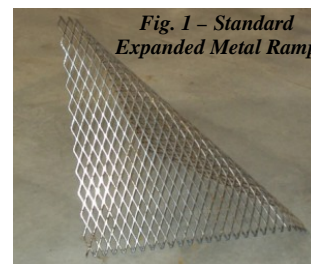
Guidelines - *An effective wildlife escape ramp shall:*

1. be built of grippable, long-lasting materials, such as: expanded metal, roughened fiberglass or high strength plastic composites, roughened concrete, or rock-and-mortar.
Why? small animals have small claws and a short reach; they need a roughened surface to easily grip.
2. have a slope no steeper than 45 degrees, in all directions.
Animals will be fatigued from swimming and will have a hard time pulling themselves up a steep slope.
3. extend down the inside wall of the tank/trough (in both directions), making contact with the sides and bottom of the tank. There should be no gaps where a small bird or mammal could swim under the ramp.
Drowning animals will mainly swim the edges of the tank. A ramp that doesn't connect to the tank edge will generally not be found by drowning animals (they will miss it by swimming underneath it). The ramp needs to be available at all water levels (the majority of drowning occur at low water levels).
4. be placed at least every 30 linear feet of tank edge (every 15 feet is ideal). See Appendix A.
Many small animals cannot swim more than 30 feet before they become exhausted and drown.
5. be firmly secured to the tank.
6. be located to cause minimal interference with other uses (i.e. livestock access).
7. be installed in all aboveground or beneath ground open water tanks.



Expanded-Metal Structures

Expanded metal ramps are well-suited to troughs that are less than four feet deep, but can be adapted to most tanks. The expanded metal should be 14-10 gauge, with $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch rigid mesh, finished with a rust inhibiting, non-toxic, paint or coating. Where ramp damage may occur, reinforce the underside of the ramp with rebar or flat metal, or use a concrete/rock-and-mortar ramp.



- Ramps should be fitted by cutting the edges (the “wings”) of the ramp, so the ramp comes in contact with the entire depth of the tank wall. The overhanging tire edge may also be trimmed a few inches to accommodate the ramp. See Fig. 2.
- In rectangular tanks, escape ramps should be placed at one end of the trough so they minimize interference with bats and birds swooping in to drink. The recommended ramp is one that extends the short width of the tank; so that it touches each side of the tank wall. See Figure 3.
- An alternative method is to use a strip of expanded metal to form an inverted “v”; held in place by a welded bar and tank clamp. The width of the ramp must be at least 4” wide and secured to the bottom and/or sides to ensure it makes contact with the tank wall at a $\leq 45^\circ$ slope. See Figure 4.

! This design does not allow escape of large birds or mid-sized mammals; it is not authorized in the lesser prairie-chicken range or where other similar sized at-risk species may occur.

- Expanded metal ramps may be designed to provide for deeper, open-water storage tanks. Several design options are available: 1] a large standard ramp can be further extended by building a concrete or rock/mortar ramp leading from the tank base up to the ladder; which will allow an animal to reach the metal ramp; 2] a long “v” ramp can be designed, which curves with the shape of the tank (the bottom of the ramps may touch, but not cross); 3] any other that meets the basic guidelines. An alternative option is to cover the storage tank with a hard cover (such as fiberglass or metal) or thick ($>1.5\text{mm}$) membrane (such as a lagoon liner) which will not allow wildlife access to the water and which will not allow pose an entanglement and/or drowning hazard.

Installation. Ramps must be firmly attached to the trough. A metal-tapping screw and washer is effective, or a bracket with a bolt and wing nut (allows easier removal for trough maintenance).

Operation & Maintenance. Check ramps periodically to ensure proper function; clean off any algae or debris. These ramps should last at least 5 to 10 years if properly painted or coated.

Fig. 2 - Tire Trough Expanded Metal Ramp



Fig. 3- Rectangle Expanded Metal Ramp



Fig. 4 - Alternative “v” ramp



Concrete and Rock-and-Mortar Escape Structures

Escape ramps made of concrete or rocks-and-mortar can be very effective and durable, and can be used in a variety of troughs. These ramps are especially useful in concrete troughs or those with irregular shaped tanks sides (i.e. tire tanks), where ramp damage is anticipated, or where larger wildlife may become trapped in a tank. Two primarily used designs are provided below:

Rock-and-mortar ramps can usually be made of local rock, reducing expenses for materials and transportation. Set rocks firmly in mortar to form a $\leq 45^\circ$ ramp from the bottom of the trough to the rim. The ramps must be capped with concrete unless the rock is rough surfaced and provides a 45° slope in its entirety. Capping will also lessen livestock damages. During curing, the concrete must be deeply etched (a wire brush works well) or aggregated added to provide a graspable surface.

Concrete ramps are built in much the same way, using concrete mixed on-site and poured into a wood mold to produce a concrete ramp that slopes $\leq 45^\circ$ from rim to bottom. Rebar is needed to strengthen the concrete in larger ramps (refer to manufactures instructions). During curing, the concrete must be deeply etched (a wire brush works well) or aggregated added to provide a graspable surface.

Like other wildlife escape structures, rock-and-mortar and concrete ramps must meet the interior sides of the trough and have a maximum slope of 45 degrees. If a ramp is not stable enough to attach firmly to the tank wall, a metal plate should be set into the concrete and bolted/welded to the trough.

- Recalculate the livestock watering needs before installing a concrete or rock/mortar ramp; the ramp will reduce the water storage capacity of the tank.
- For tire tanks, the concrete or rock/mortar must extend completely into the tire bead. The overhanging tire edge may be trimmed a few inches at the ramp to prevent a ledge obstacle.
- A cone-shaped ramp may be placed in the center of a large tank, provided that the inside rim of the tank also has appropriate escape ramps.

Operation & Maintenance. Escape structures should be checked periodically to ensure proper function; clean off any algae or debris. These ramps should last the duration of the tank life-span.

Commercial Structures (*fiberglass, polyethylene, recycled materials etc.*)

Fiberglass or recycled material escape ramps are offered commercially as an attachment for fiberglass tanks or as a built-in feature. Some surfaces may still need to be roughened to increase traction.



Fig. 5 - tank with built-in ramp.

- ✓ Some designs (such as Fig. 5) do not allow escape of large birds or mid-sized mammals; it is not authorized in the lesser prairie-chicken range or where other similar sized at-risk species may occur.

Poly mesh escape ramps are offered commercially in the same design as the expanded metal ramps.

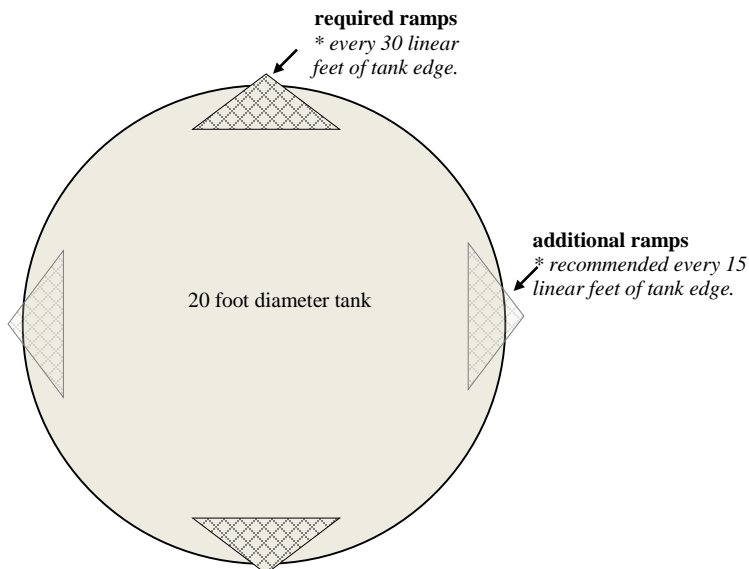
Ensure the product meets the guidelines provided on page one; in addition, ensure the materials are UV stabilized, and are freeze and crack resistant.

Additional Considerations

- Fencing material should not extend across the water surface; species that skim across the water can accidentally hit wires or poles and fall into the water. If fencing across the water is necessary it should be made highly visible (e.g. PVC coated).
- Ramps may be designed to cover float valves or discharge pipes for additional protection.
- Consider designing the tank to promote wildlife use: 1] a larger diameter tank provides more accessibility ($\geq 10'$ dia.), 2] which is not bisected by a fence and doesn't contain overhead wires, posts or other structures, 3] where algae is controlled and 4] where the long axis of the tank is parallel to the prevailing wind direction (promotes in-flight drinking safety).

Appendix A Quantity of Ramps per Tank or Trough

Round Tank Diameter (feet)	Tank Circumference (feet)	Tank Area (sq. feet)	<u>Minimum</u> Number of Escape Ramps (every 30LF of rim length)	Recommended Number of Escape Ramps (every 15LF of rim length)
≤4	≤12.6	≤12.6	1	1
5	15.7	19.6	1	2
6	18.8	28.3	1	2
7	22.0	38.5	1	2
8	25.1	50.3	1	2
9	28.3	63.6	1	2
10	31.4	78.5	2	3
11	34.6	95	2	3
12	37.7	113	2	3
13	40.8	132.7	2	3
14	44.0	154	2	3
15	47.1	176.7	2	4
16	50.3	201	2	4
17	53.4	227	2	4
18	56.5	254.5	2	4
19	59.7	283.5	2	4
20	62.8	314.2	3	5
21	66.0	346.4	3	5
22	69.1	380.1	3	5
23	72.3	415.5	3	5
24	75.4	452.4	3	5
25	78.5	490.9	3	6
26	81.7	530.9	3	6
27	84.8	572.6	3	6
28	88.0	615.7	3	6
29	91.1	660.5	4	7
30	94.2	706.9	4	7



Example:
8ft. long x 3ft. wide tank

