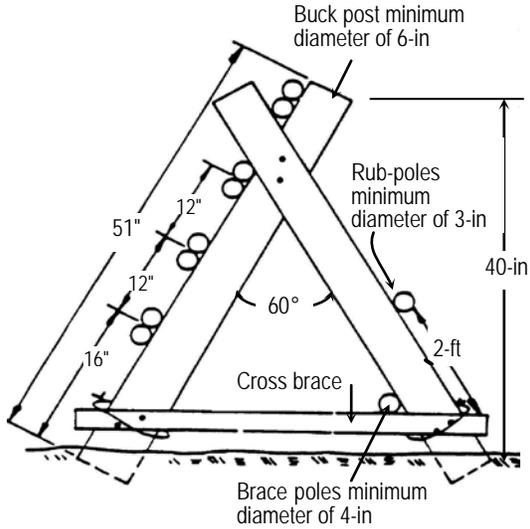
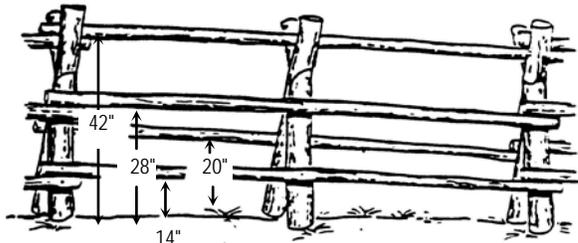


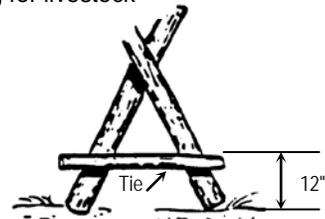
EXHIBIT 1



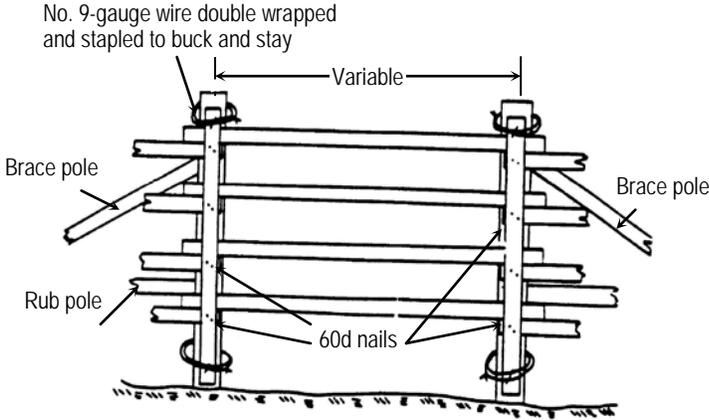
Sanderson et al (1990)



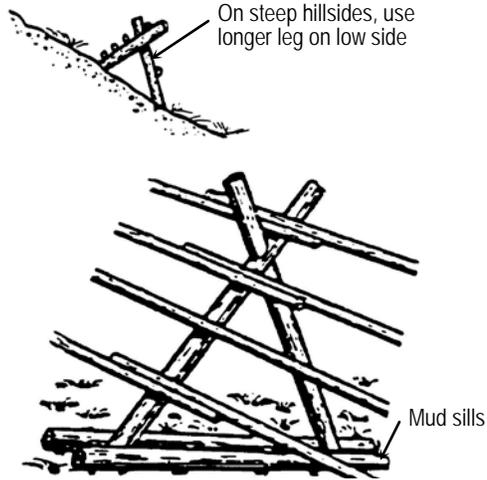
Rider-pole spacing for livestock



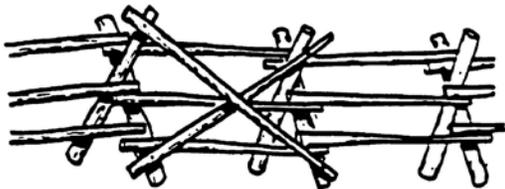
Use reinforcing tie to keep legs from spreading



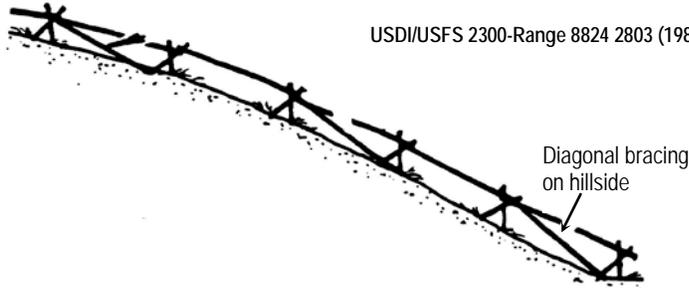
Gate poles are slightly smaller in diameter than fence poles to allow gate pole to slide freely



USDI/USFS 2300-Range 8824 2803 (1988)



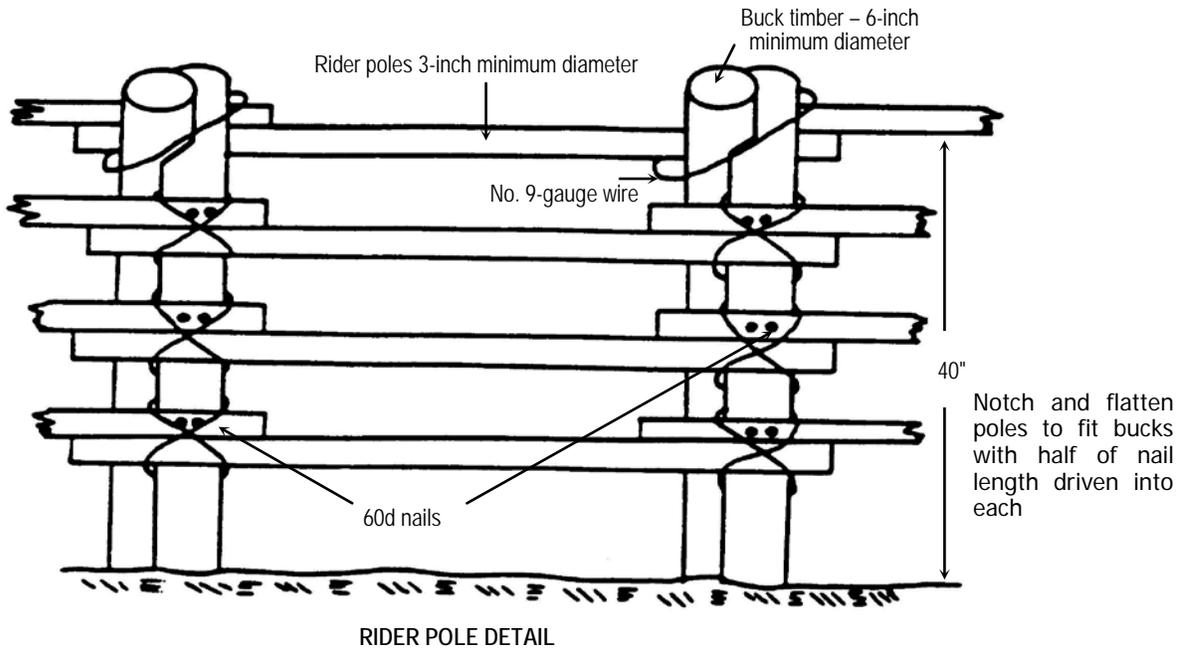
A double pole "X" brace can be added to completed fence for reinforcement



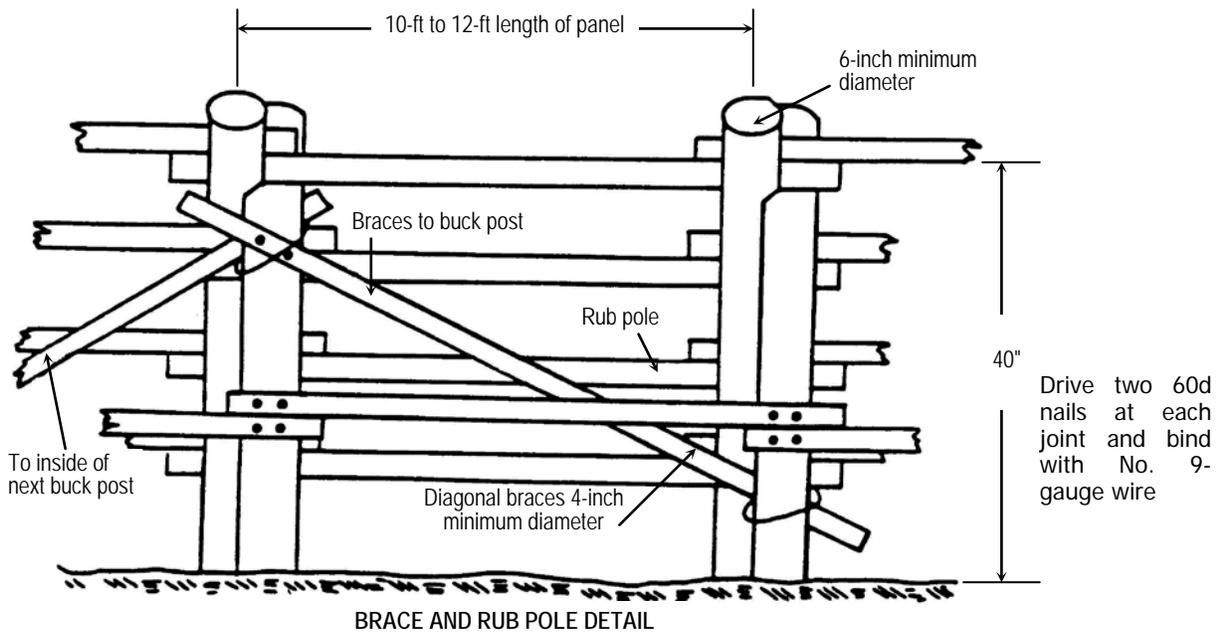
Diagonal bracing on hillside

BUCK-AND-POLE FENCE

EXHIBIT 2

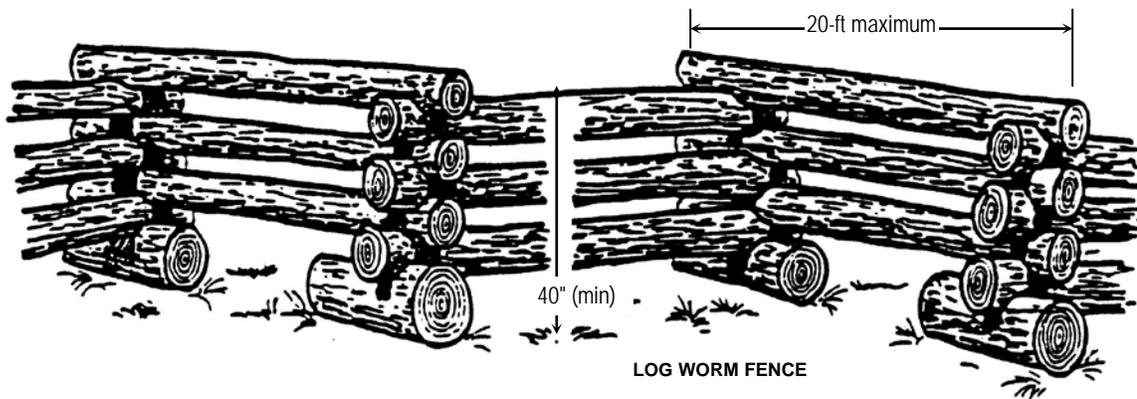


Sanderson et al (1990)



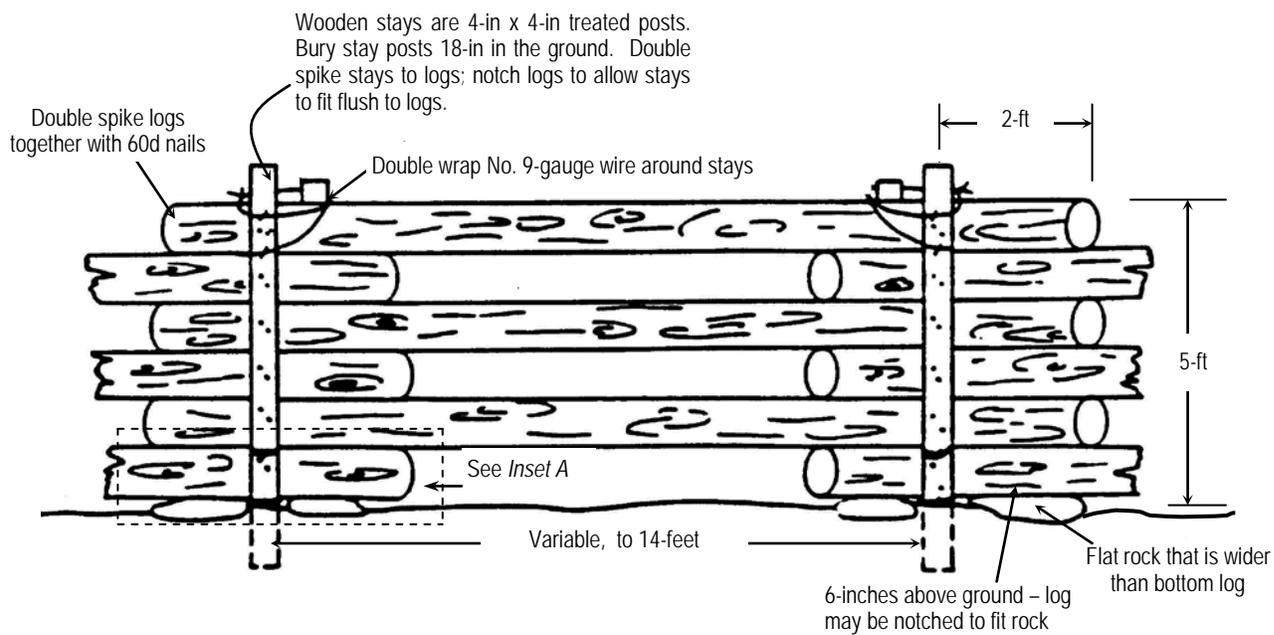
BUCK-AND-POLE FENCE

EXHIBIT 3

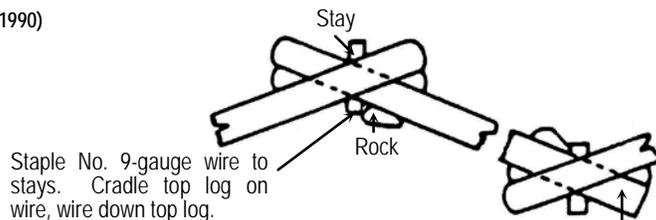


LOG WORM FENCE

USDI/USFS 2400 Range 8824 2803 (1988)



Sanderson et al (1990)

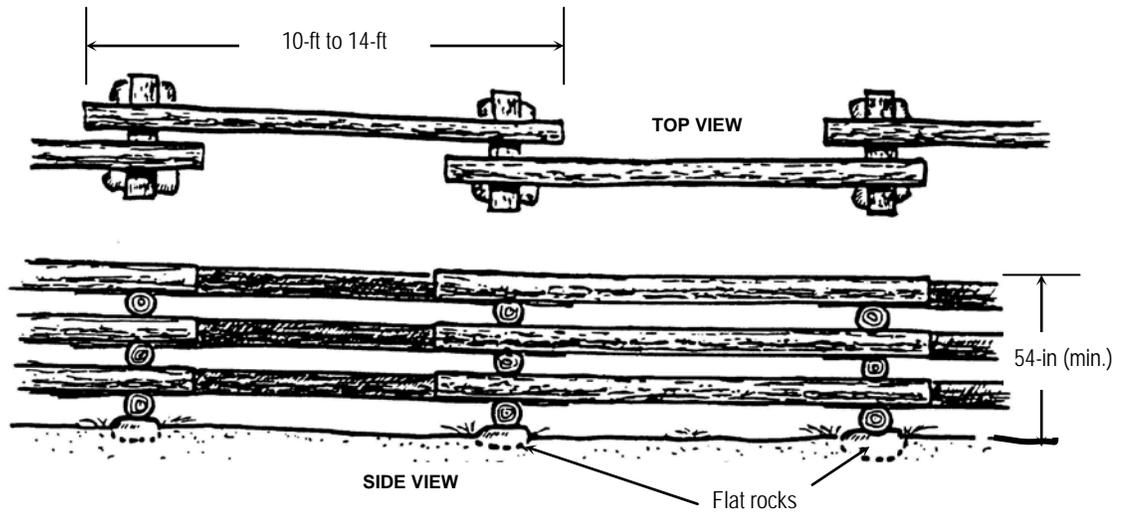


Inset A

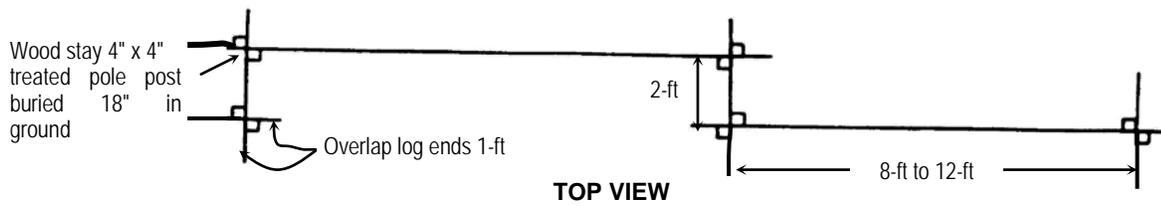
LOG-WORM FENCE

Use poles with 6-inch minimum diameter. Place largest poles on bottom, with large end leading downhill.

EXHIBIT 4



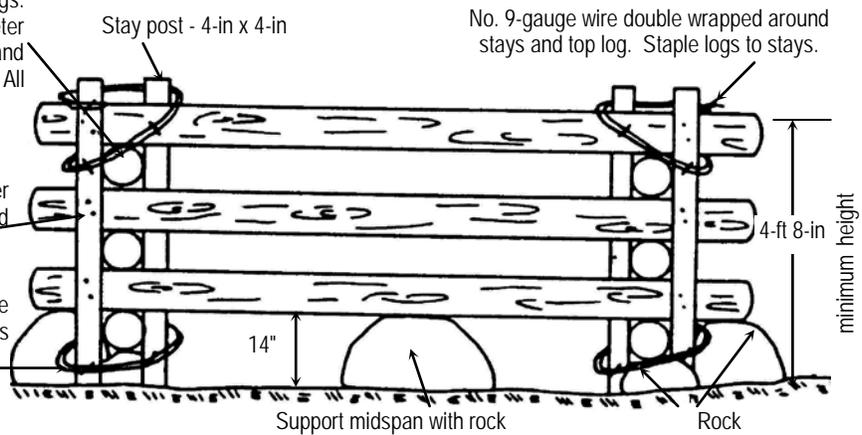
USD/USFS 2400 Range 8824 2803 (1988)



Strip bark on one side of all logs. Logs to be 8" minimum diameter with largest logs on bottom and large end leading downhill. All logs notched to fit together

Double spike logs to each other and nail stays to logs using 60d nails

No. 9-gauge wire double wrapped around stays and stapled



BLOCK-AND-POLE FENCE