

	<b>Portable/Temporary</b>	<b>Semi-Permanent/ Permanent</b>	<b>Permanent High Tensile</b>
<b>Duration Of Fence Placement</b>	Short—moves frequently	1–20 Years*	20–40 Years*
<b>Ease Of Construction</b>	Simple and fast	Easy to medium	Medium. Requires special tools
<b>Recommended For</b>	Horses, cows, pets, garden and small nuisance animals	Deer, horses, cows, sheep, goats, pigs, exotics (llamas, emus etc.), predators	Deer, cows, sheep, goats, pigs, exotics (llamas, emus etc.), predators
<b>Containment Area</b>	Short/small	Unlimited	Unlimited
<b>Primary Need</b>	Temporary containment, intensive grazing	Pastures and cross fencing	Perimeter fencing
<b>Key Benefits</b>	Easy to install, use and move	Can use any combination of post type and conductive wire	Offers greatest fence life. Requires minimal maintenance
<b>Main Fence Components</b>			
<b>Post Type</b>	Tread-in, rod, steel or fiberglass posts	Wood posts, T-posts, rod posts, metal pipes	Wood posts, T-posts, rod posts, metal pipes
<b>Wire Type</b>	Poliwire, tape, rope or braid	Poliwire, tape or rope, steel/aluminum wire	12½ gauge high tensile wire
<b>Energizer Type</b>	Solar, dual-purpose, AC (110 V), battery	Solar, dual-purpose, AC (110 V), battery	Solar, dual-purpose, AC (110 V), battery

\* This time frame indicates the expected fence life using quality products and keeping the fence maintained.

(Recommended  
Minimum)

<b>Beef Cattle</b>	2,000–3,000 V	Bulls require a higher voltage as more aggressive.
<b>Dairy Cattle</b>	2,000 V	If kept separately, calves and heifers require lower wires and less spacing.
<b>Horses</b>	2,000–3,000 V	Intelligent, learn quickly, easy to control. A fence made of polytape, wire or rope is less likely to injure if a spooked horse tries to run through it.
<b>Llamas</b>	4,000–5,000 V	Thick coats insulate from electric shocks so require higher voltage.
<b>Deer and Elk</b>	4,000–5,000V	Spook easily and jump higher than most other animals. Above head height, electric high tensile fence recommended. Space wires close enough to prevent stepping through or heads between wires.
<b>Sheep</b>	4,000–5,000 V	Wool insulates from electric shocks so require higher voltage.
<b>Goats</b>	4,000–5,000 V	Some species have thick insulating coats requiring higher voltage. Tend to test fences—space wires low to ground and high enough to prevent being jumped.
<b>Pigs</b>	2,000 V	Start wires close to ground as rooting animal and finish at nose level.
<b>Pets</b>	700–1,000 V	Start wires close to ground.

### Keep Out

<b>Wild Hogs</b>	5,000 V	Aggressive and persistent. Deter from rooting by starting wires close to ground.
<b>Wolves and Coyotes</b>	4,000–5,000 V	Very thick, insulating fur requires high voltage. Can dig to reach prey so place first wire low to the ground.
<b>Bears</b>	5,000 V	Thick, insulating fur requires high voltage. Bait fences to train avoidance.
<b>Deer and Elk</b>	4,000–5,000 V	Move quickly and often run through fences unseen so make fence highly visible.
<b>Small Nuisance Animals</b>	1,000–2,000 V	Start wires close to ground as small and most species prone to digging.