

# **Illustrations**

**For the Report on the use of fencing to prevent  
access by otters to fisheries.**

**Prepared for the Environment Agency  
& SAA**

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**Forest Research**

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**Fig 1 Test fencing frame for captive otters**

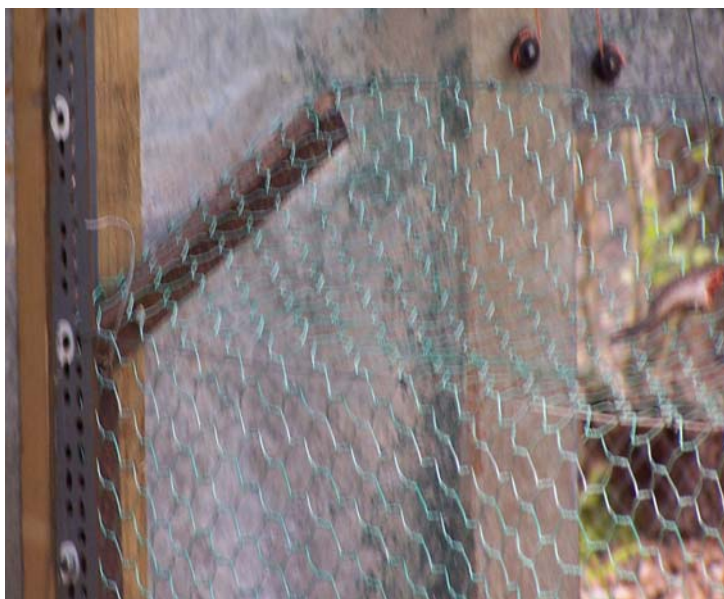


**Figure 2. Small female otter unable to pass through 75mm Titan mesh**



### Figure 3. Experimental rabbit netting

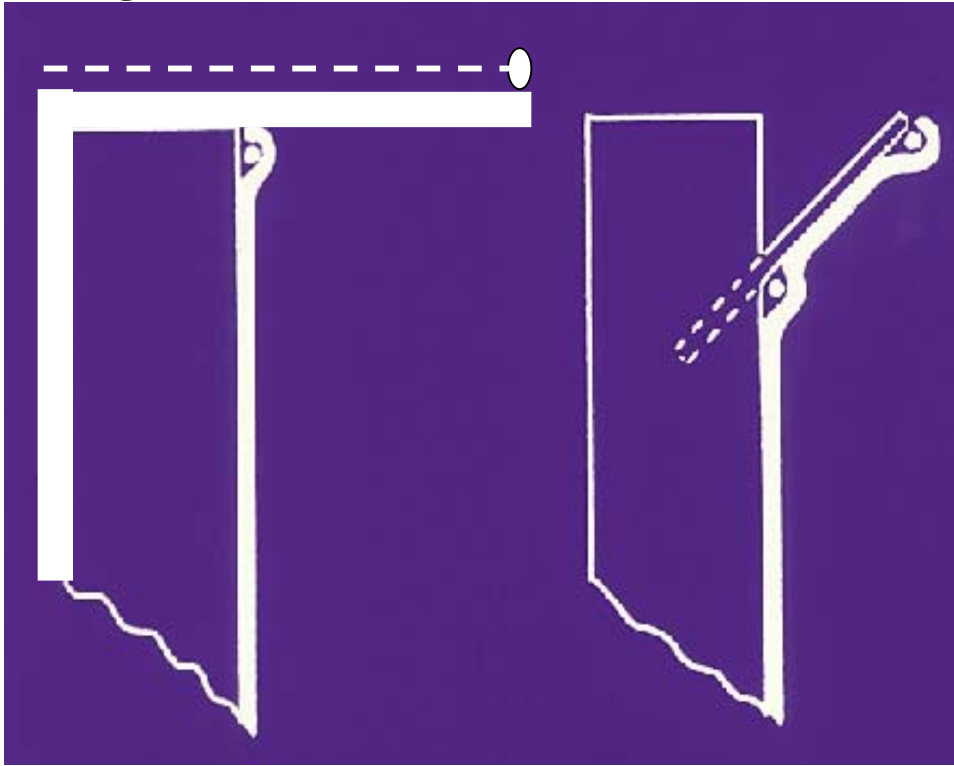
[a] overhang fence



[b] offset e-wire



**Figure 4a. Use of an overhang at 45 or 90 degrees; using a metal bar or rod.**



**Figure 4b. Rabbit netting preventing access from the left**

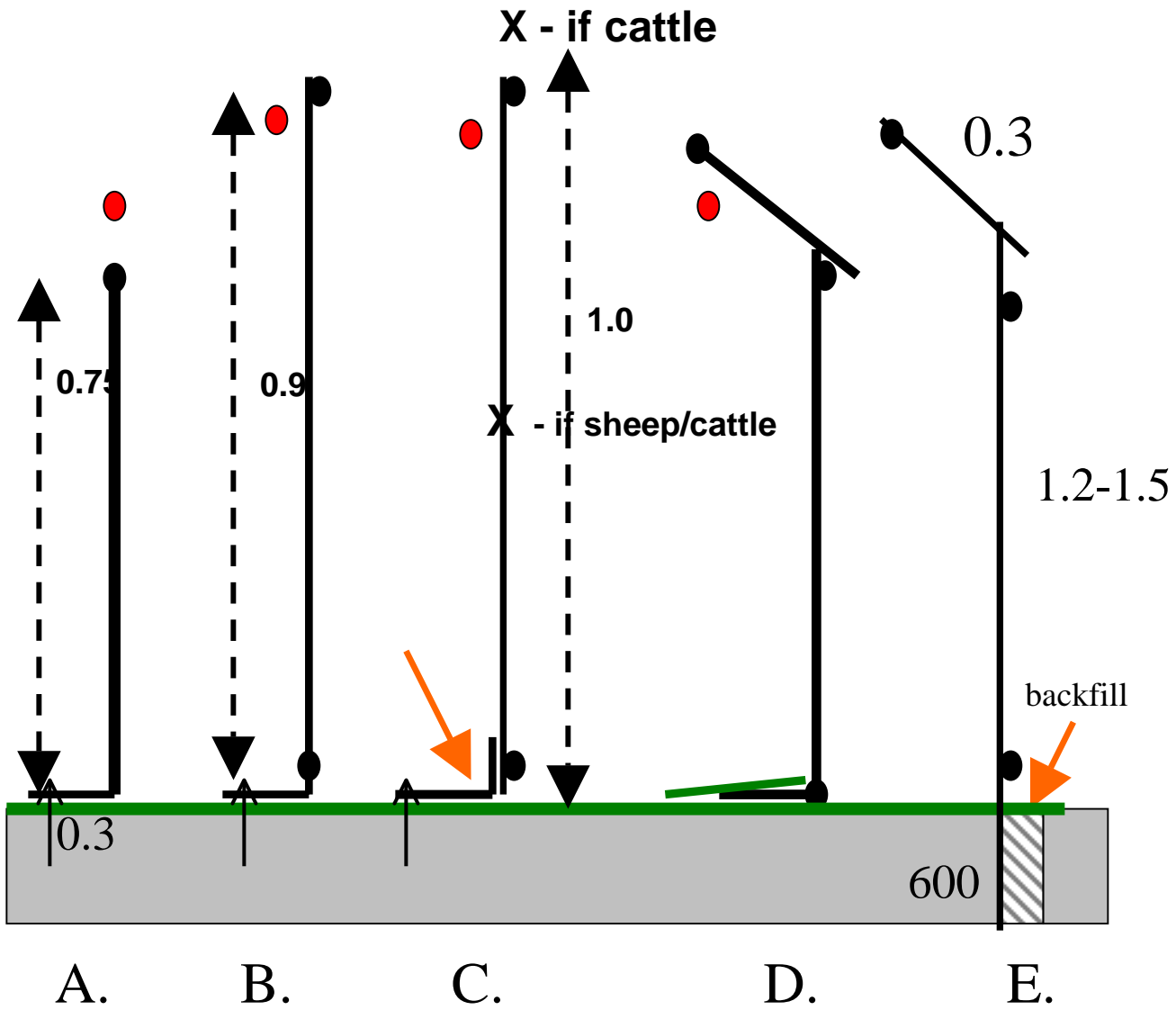


**Figure 5. Solar panel and vandal proof box located within a fenced area for electric fencing**  
(against deer in this photograph)

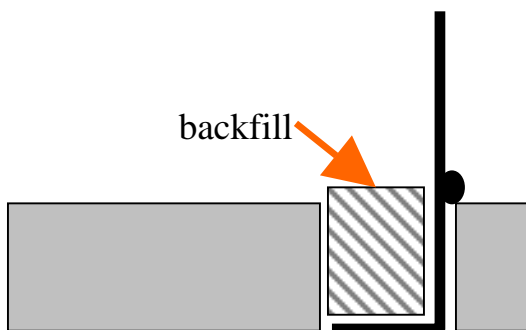


## Figure 6. Alternative Mesh Fence Forms

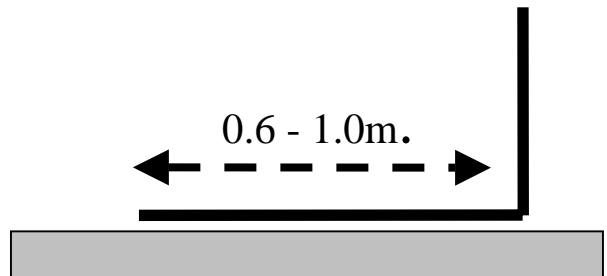
NB. In C the X refer to locations of high tensile barbed wire



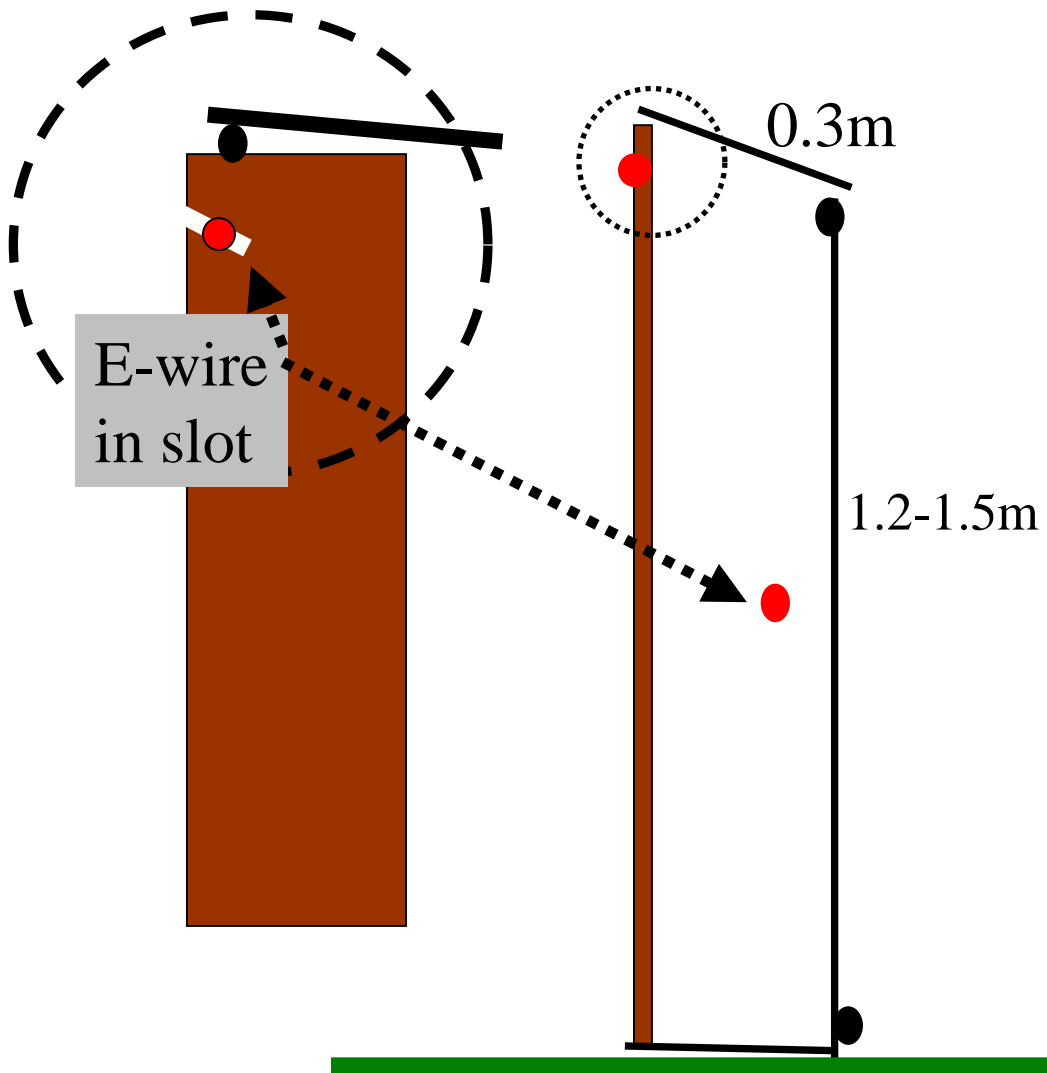
**Fig 6 F. Dug and lapped**



**Fig 6G. Extra lapped width in soft embankments, dams etc.**

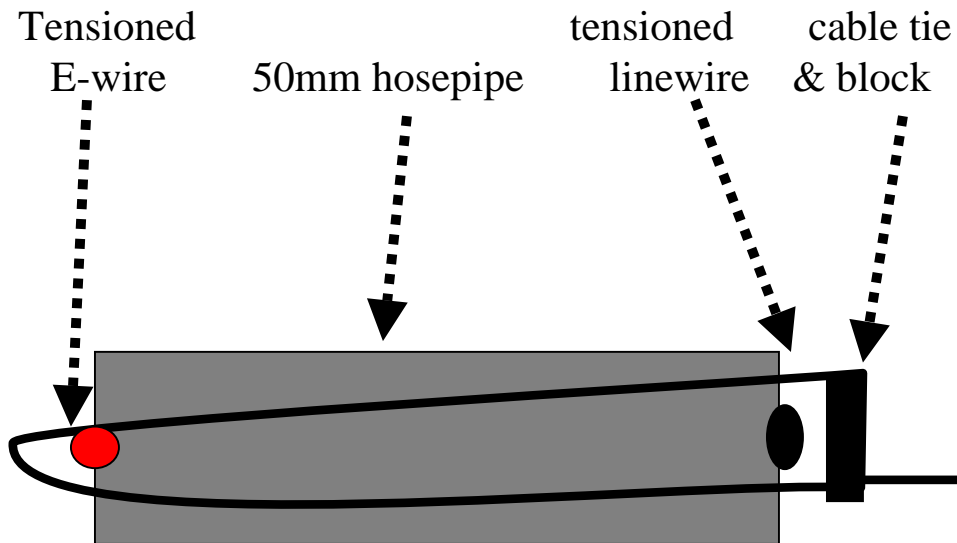


**Fig 7 Overhang with separate plastic support stakes**



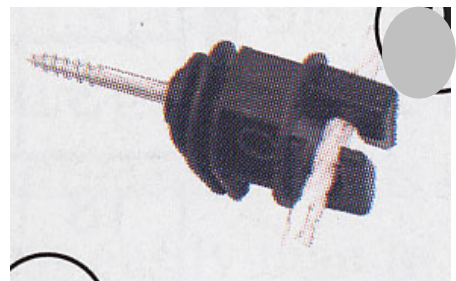
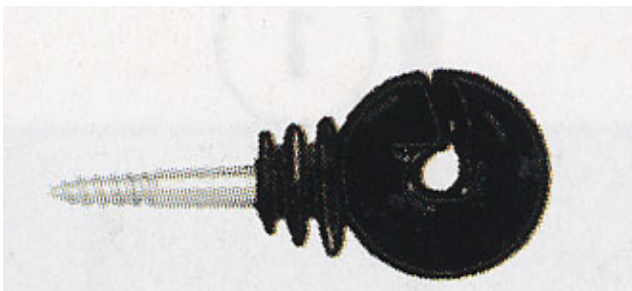
NB. Overhang may be angled or horizontal

**Figure 8. Diagram of use of plastic cable tie to hold e-wire in place in between stakes**

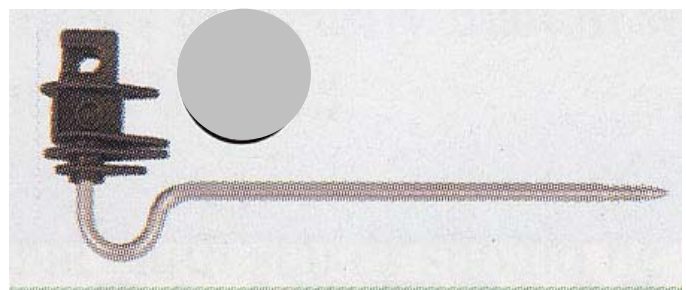
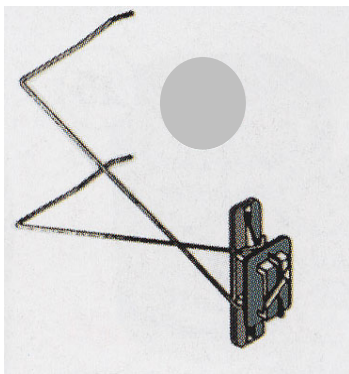


**Figure 9. Electric Fence Insulators**

**A. For offset top e-wires**



**B. For offset e-wire in centre of fence**





**Figure 10. Box Section**



## Figure 11. Rabbit netting plough

Rabbit netting plough -  
effective but expensive to buy



Machine trenching MAY work with thicker net.

