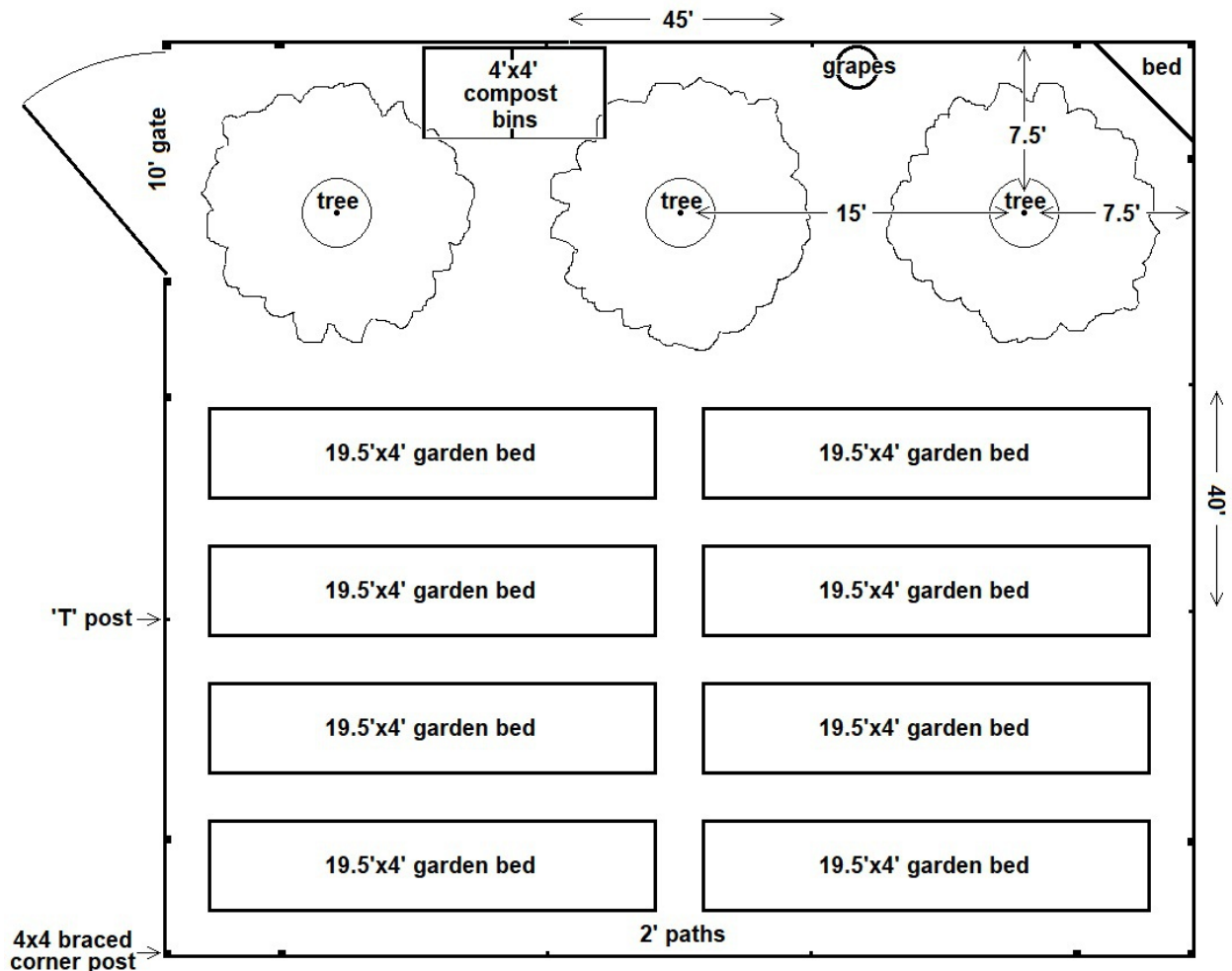


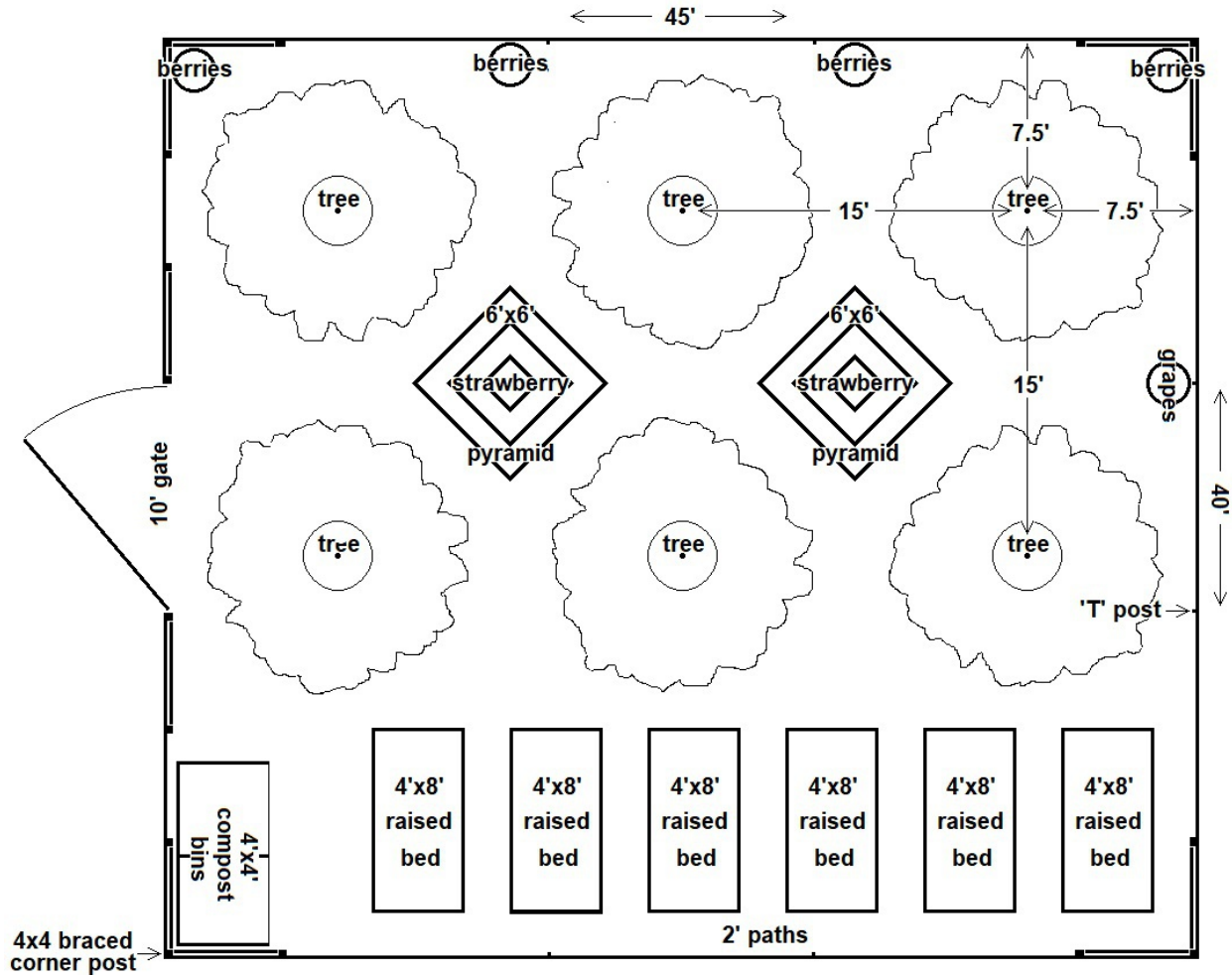
## Basic Garden Plot

This garden / orchard plot plan is based on 1 roll of 72 in. tall 'field fencing' being 165 feet long, (1/32 of a mile). This will provide a 6' 'deer fence' around the entire garden / orchard area, except for the gate. (Additional height will need to be added to the gate.) This will give 1800 sq ft of growing space. The goal here is to maximize the amount of growing area that 1 roll of 'field fencing' could enclose for a basic garden and orchard.

- A 10 ft gate is shown here. This is to be able to back a vehicle right up to the garden for unloading. However, with this plan, at least a 5 or 6 ft. gate will be needed to have enough fencing to get all the way around this plot. (With a 10 ft gate, there should be a couple of feet of fencing left over.) The gate can be placed wherever it works best for your location. Additional fencing height may need to be added to the gate.

- As examples of the possibilities, 2 different layouts are shown here. Feel free to incorporate your own ideas, and modify this plan to fit your needs and the lay of your land. Note that with additional fencing materials, this plan can easily be expanded, and that two rolls of this fencing materials would enclose four times this area.



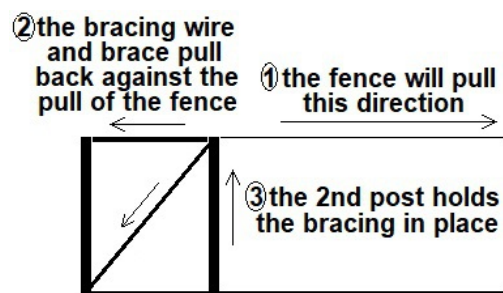
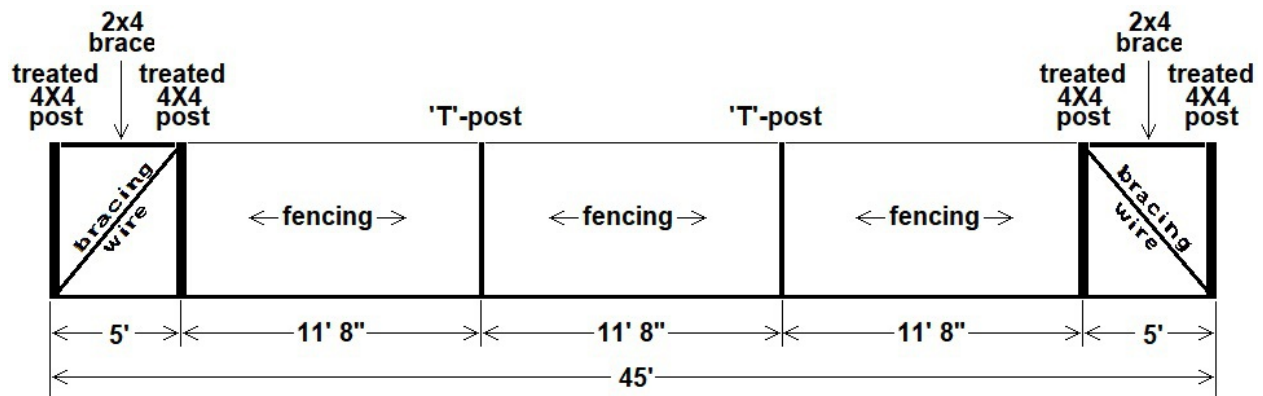


- In the Northern Hemisphere, the trees would ideally be placed on the North side of the plot so they don't shade the lower growing vegetables in the garden beds. In the Southern Hemisphere, the trees would ideally be to the South.

- The trees here are shown at about  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{2}{3}$  grown. As they grow, they will fill their respective areas. Depending on the type of tree, they will probably need to be pruned so they don't grow out of their allotted places and into the areas designated for other growing things. Consider semi-dwarf varieties.

### Fencing the Plot

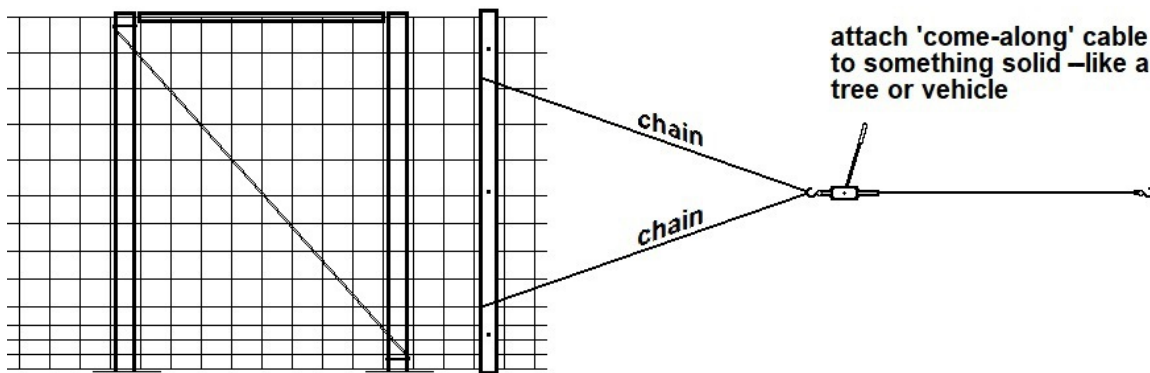
- The word 'garden' means a 'guarded area.' Many animals, both wild and domestic, will try to jump, climb, or crawl under the fence to get into your garden! Therefore, the fencing lines should be as straight as possible so that the fencing can be stretched as tight as possible. Otherwise, animal will just bend the fence over and walk right in! So, all the corners, and any ends of a fencing line, such as at the gate, should be made of 4x4 wooden posts, set 2 ft. in the ground and cemented in if at all possible, *AND* be 'braced' as shown in the following diagrams. These corner / end bracing post systems, and the 'T'-posts in between them, should all be put in before the fencing is put up.



- Fencing Materials List:**
- 1 165 ft. roll 72 or 78 in tall 'field fencing'
  - 13 8 ft treated 4X4s
  - 4 10 ft 2X4s (for bracing)
  - 7 8 ft 'T'-posts
  - bracing wire (about 100 ft)
  - 1 10 ft gate
  - 1¼ or 1½ inch 'U' nails ('staples')

- Put in the 4X4 posts 5 ft. apart, measuring from the center of one post to the center of the other post. This way the 2X4 braces will be a few inches under 5 ft long. Measure and cut each brace individually, because depending on the way the posts happen to set in the hole, each brace will end up a slightly different length. To minimize waste, the 2X4 braces can be purchased as 10 ft boards, with two braces being cut from each board. Ideally, these braces should be notched into the top of the 4X4 posts.
- The bracing wire, which runs diagonally between the posts, is first wrapped around the lower part of the end-post, and held in place with 'U'-nails. It then goes up to the upper part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> post, where it is wrapped around and nailed in place. Then it is brought back down to the lower part of the end-post, wrapped around, and nailed again. This should all be done as tightly as possible. Finally these two strands are twisted together with a stick, to further tighten the bracing system. '9 gauge' wire is typically sold for this purpose, but two-strand barbed wire can also be used.
- The 'T'-posts should be set at about 8 to 12 ft intervals between the bracing post systems to hold up the fence. Measure or calculate the distance in between the bracing post systems, and then divide this distance into more or less equal sections to determine how far apart to drive in the 'T'-posts. In this particular illustration, the total length of fence from the end-post at one corner to the end-post at the other corner is 45 ft. The bracing post systems on each end takes up about 5 ft., for a total of 10 ft. Subtracting this 10 ft. from the 45 ft., leaves 35 ft. And then dividing the 35 ft into 3 equals sections, leaves about 11.67 ft. or 11 ft. 8 in. between each 'T'-post. These 'T'-posts should be driven in before putting up the fencing.

- Start by wrapping the fencing around the post on one side of the gate, and nailing it to the post with 'U'-nails. Use one 'U'-nail on each strand of the fencing wire, or where the strands of fencing wire get closer together toward the bottom, nail every-other strand.
- Unroll the fencing down to the corner. Make a clamp from a couple 2x4s and three or four 5/16 in. bolts. To make the clamp: drill 5/16 in. holes equally spaced along the 2x4s, place one 2x4 on each side of the fencing, put the bolts through the holes with a flat washer on each end, and tighten the bolts to clamp it to the fencing. Place this clamp on the fencing just past the 4x4 end-post. Use a chain, (or something similar), to attach the 2x4 clamp to a 'come-along,' (also known as a 'hand winch,' 'cable winch puller,' 'hand cable puller,' etc.), and attach the 'come-along' cable to something solid that is in-line with the fence —such as a tree or vehicle. Work the ratchet lever on the 'come-along' to stretch the fencing tight, (see diagram below). Nail the fencing securely to the corner post before releasing the 'come-along.' Also nail the fencing to the bracing post.



- Continue by running the fencing around to the next corner, stretching it tight with the 2x4 clamp and 'come-along,' and nailing it to the corner and bracing posts. Keep going this way until you have gone completely around the garden plot, and end up back at the other side of the gate. Use 'U'-nails to securely fasten the fencing to all posts.
- There should be 'clips' that come with the 'T'-posts. If they don't give you any, ask for them! Typically, you should get 5 clips for each post. Use these 'clips' to attach the fencing to the 'T'-posts. Space these clips evenly on the strands of fencing wire from top to bottom. Be sure to tighten them by wrapping the longer side of the clip around the strand of fencing wire with a pair of pliers.
- Don't forget to add additional height to the upper part of the gate if necessary so it is as tall as the main fence. Also, depending on the gate, and your situation, you may need to add fencing to the gate itself, and/or something between the gate and the ground as well.