

## **SPREADING NETS ON LIVESTOCK CONSTRUCTIONS (SHEEP SHELTER, COWSHED ETC.)**

Objective: creating shade above yards, feeders, drinking basins etc.  
Characteristics: cowshed constructions are not uniform.

Possibilities:

- a. Covering an open area between two permanent cowsheds.
- b. Closing a single cowshed yard.
- c. Covering an individual construction.
- d. Covering feeders at the end of the yard, separate drinking basins or combining them with the yard.

Each of these possibilities requires a professional approach, which considers the height of the construction, the wind intensity and the net density. It is possible to provide strengthening of the net edges (folding, insertion of a strengthening material, and sewing of the net rims, and inclusion of metal loops). This method is common in high density nets (over 80% shading) and when the distance between cords is more than 6 meters.

Net with strings:

1. Net width is 4 m.
2. 4 strings are threaded into the nets with constant distance of 133 cm between them.
3. Along the strings (in the net) the net is marked every 80 cm, indicating where the clips should be inserted.

Hanging wires for the net:

The wires should be well stretched to the frame/posts/shed roof.

1. One or two wires every 4 m, to connect the net edges with a stork clip.
2. One wire every 140 cm to hang the net by stork clips (on the strings threaded in the net body, see next page).

Installation of net on the cords:

1. The stork clip should be fastened to the main cords beside it (see Figure 1).
2. The stork clip should be hung on the sub-cords above the net (see figure 2).

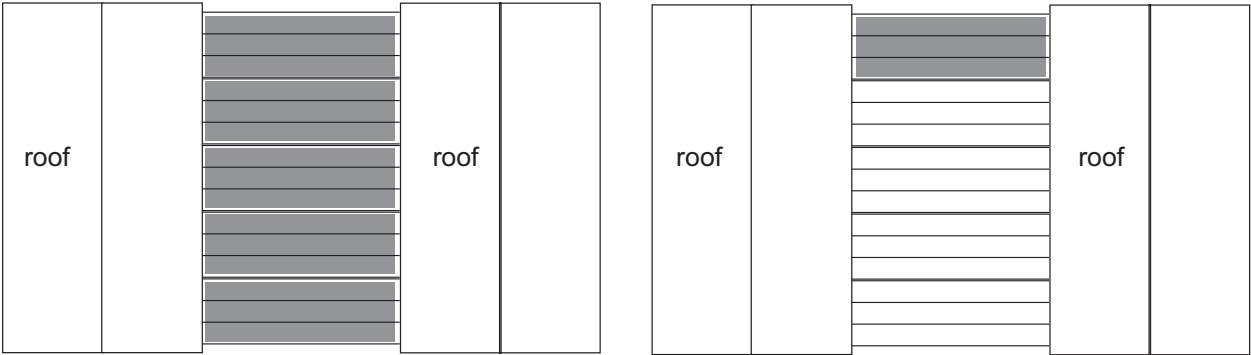


**Fig. 1**

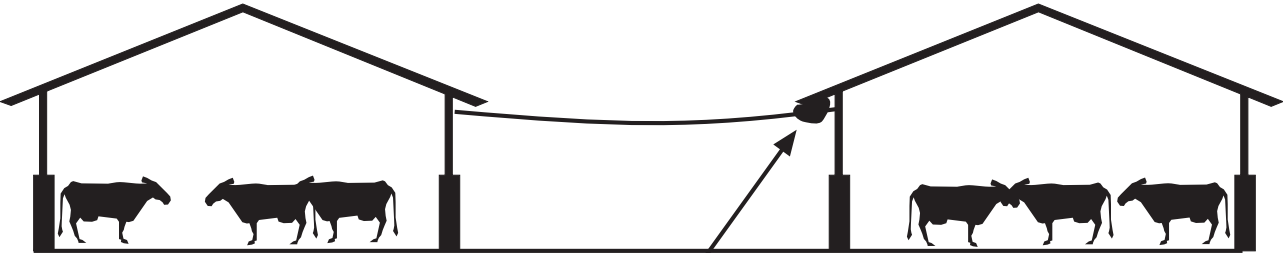


**Fig. 2**

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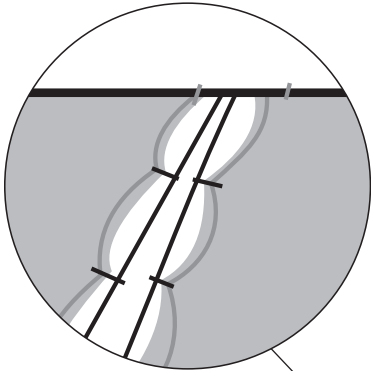


Aerial view

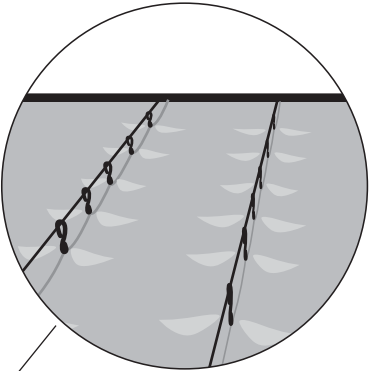


Side view

The net sheet can be contracted along the wires when shading is unnecessary.



Aerial view on the wires fastened to the strings in the net body



Aerial view on the strings fastened to the wires.

