

QUARRY SPALLS & COARSE SAND PADDocks

- I. THE EXISTING GROUND IS SCRAPED AND GRADED TO A 1-2% SLOPE AWAY FROM THE BARN.



2. A FOUR INCH LAYER OF 2" - 4" CRUSHED ROCK (QUARRY SPALLS) IS SPREAD AND EVENED OUT WITH A COMPACTOR.

3. A 6" - 8" SURFACE LAYER OF WASHED COARSE SAND IS SPREAD AND RAKED OUT. A BORDER OF RAILROAD TIES HELP TO KEEP THE MATERIAL FROM MIGRATING OUTSIDE OF THE PADDOCK.



PROS: THIS PADDOCK DRAINS WELL, IS COMFORTABLE FOR THE ANIMALS AND IS EASY TO PICK CLEAN.

CONS: THE INITIAL MATERIAL COSTS CAN BE HIGH. PADDOCKS MUST BE PICKED DAILY, AT MINIMUM TO KEEP MANURE FROM BREAKING DOWN IN THE SAND.

GRIDS

1. THE EXISTING GROUND IS SCRAPED AND GRADED TO A 1-2% SLOPE AWAY FROM THE BARN.



2. A 2" LAYER OF WASHED, CRUSHED 3/8" - 5/8" ROCK IS SPREAD, COMPACTED AND SMOOTHED.



3. THE GRIDS ARE LAYED OUT AND SNAPPED INTO POSITION. THE GRIDS CAN BE CUT WITH A CIRCULAR SAW IF NEEDED. LEAVE A SMALL SPACE BETWEEN THE GRID AND WALLS.



4. THE GRIDS ARE FILLED TO THE SURFACE WITH CRUSHED ROCK, RAKED AND COMPACTED AGAIN.



5. A FINAL 2" - 6" LAYER OF WASHED, COARSE SAND IS SPREAD OUT AND RAKED ON THE SURFACE.



PROS: THIS PADDOCK DRAINS WELL. THE GRIDS STABILIZE THE SURFACE MATERIAL AND PROVIDE FIRM FOOTING. GRIDS CAN REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF AGGREGATE NEEDED.

CONS: HIGH INITIAL COSTS FOR MATERIALS. PADDOCK MUST BE PICKED DAILY. IN SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES, ANIMALS THAT DIG MAY BE ABLE TO DISLODGE THE GRID.

QUARRY SPALLS & HOG FUEL PADDocks

I. THE EXISTING GROUND IS SCRAPED AND GRADED TO A 1-2% SLOPE AWAY FROM THE BARN.



2. A FOUR INCH LAYER OF 2" - 4" CRUSHED ROCK (QUARRY SPALLS) IS SPREAD AND EVENED OUT WITH A COMPACTOR.



3. A 12- 18" LAYER OF HOGFUEL IS SPREAD OUT.

PROS: LOW INITIAL COSTS FOR MATERIALS. COMFORTABLE FOOTING FOR ANIMALS. CEDAR CAN PROVIDE INCREASED RELIEF FROM INSECTS.

NITROGEN WILL BE TIED UP IN THE HOGFUEL.

CONS: SUFFICIENT DRAINAGE IS REQUIRED TO PREVENT THE MATERIAL FROM BECOMING WATER LOGGED.

THE HOG FUEL WILL BREAK DOWN AND NEED TO BE REMOVED AND REPLACED EVERY 1 - 3 YEARS.

SOME ANIMALS ARE ALLERGIC TO CEDAR.



HAY & HOG FUEL PADDocks

I. THE EXISTING GROUND IS SCRAPED AND GRADED TO A 1-2% SLOPE AWAY FROM THE BARN.



2. A 3" - 6" LAYER OF HAY OR STRAW IS UNROLLED OR TILED WITH FLAKES ON THE GROUND TO PREVENT THE HOGFUEL FROM SINKING OR MIXING INTO THE EXISTING SOIL.



3. A 12- 18" LAYER OF HOGFUEL IS SPREAD OUT.



PROS: LOW INITIAL COSTS FOR MATERIALS. COMFORTABLE FOOTING FOR ANIMALS. CEDAR CAN PROVIDE INCREASED RELIEF FROM INSECTS. NITROGEN WILL BE TIED UP IN THE HOGFUEL. PADDock DOES NOT NEED TO BE PICKED REGULARLY, BUT DOING SO WILL INCREASE ITS LIFESPAN.

CONS: SUFFICIENT DRAINAGE IS REQUIRED TO PREVENT THE MATERIAL FROM BECOMING WATER LOGGED. THE HOG FUEL WILL BREAK DOWN AND NEED TO BE REMOVED AND REPLACED EVERY 1 - 3 YEARS. SOME ANIMALS ARE ALLERGIC TO CEDAR. THE BACTERIA IN HOG FUEL CAN INCREASE THE INCIDENCE OF THRUSH OR RAIN ROT.



FABRIC INTERFACE AND GRAVEL PADDOCK

I. THE EXISTING GROUND IS SCRAPED AND GRADED TO A 1-2% SLOPE AWAY FROM THE BARN.



2. NON WOVEN GEO-TEXTILE FABRIC, CARPET OR PAPER BELTING IS ROLLED OUT. OVERLAP EDGES AT LEAST 12"-18". BORDERS OF THE FABRIC CAN BE KEYED IN, LOCKED IN BY RAILROAD TIES, OR EXTENDED BEYOND THE EDGES OF THE PADDOCK AND COVERED.



PROS: FABRIC HELPS TO DISTRIBUTE WEIGHT AND PREVENT THE MIXING OF SURFACE FOOTING MATERIAL WITH UNDERLYING SOILS ESPECIALLY USEFUL IN WET AND SANDY SOILS.

CONS: FABRIC CAN BE EXPENSIVE OR DIFFICULT TO FIND. FOOTING MATERIAL MUST BE RAKED REGULARLY TO PREVENT ANIMALS FROM REACHING DOWN TO THE FABRIC. PADDOCK MUST BE PICKED DAILY.



3. A FINAL 6" - 8" SURFACE LAYER OF 5/8 MINUS CRUSHED ROCK, PEA GRAVEL OR SAND IS SPREAD OUT. THE BORDER WILL HELP PREVENT THE FOOTING MATERIAL FROM MIGRATING OUTSIDE THE PADDOCK.