

# Social influence on the effectiveness of virtual fencing in sheep

## INTRODUCTION

**Early virtual fencing trials** have effectively contained small groups of sheep within set areas of a paddock when **all animals were wearing manual electronic collars**. With sheep farming commonly involving large flocks, a **potentially cost-effective application of virtual fencing would involve applying equipment to only a portion of the flock**.

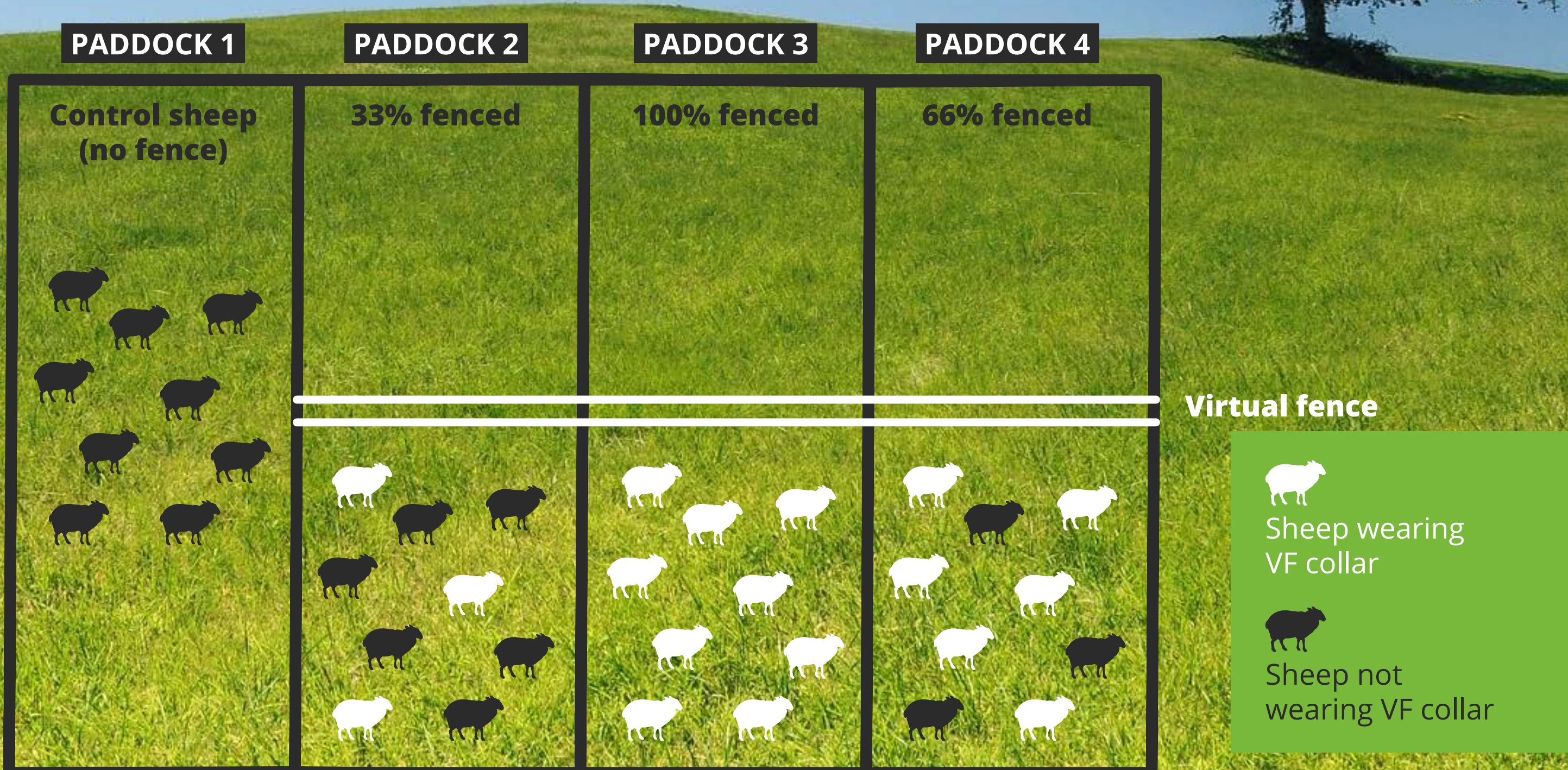


In this study, we tested the ability of virtual fencing to control a small flock of sheep with differing proportions of the group exposed to the virtual fence (VF).

## METHODS

We examined if it was possible to contain groups of nine sheep within a virtual fence when there were differing proportions of sheep being controlled with electronic training collars. Using GPS, we **tracked sheep's positions when kept in groups with 0%, 33%, 66% and 100% virtually fenced** flock mates within a 80 x 20 m paddock, for 6 hours a day over two consecutive days.

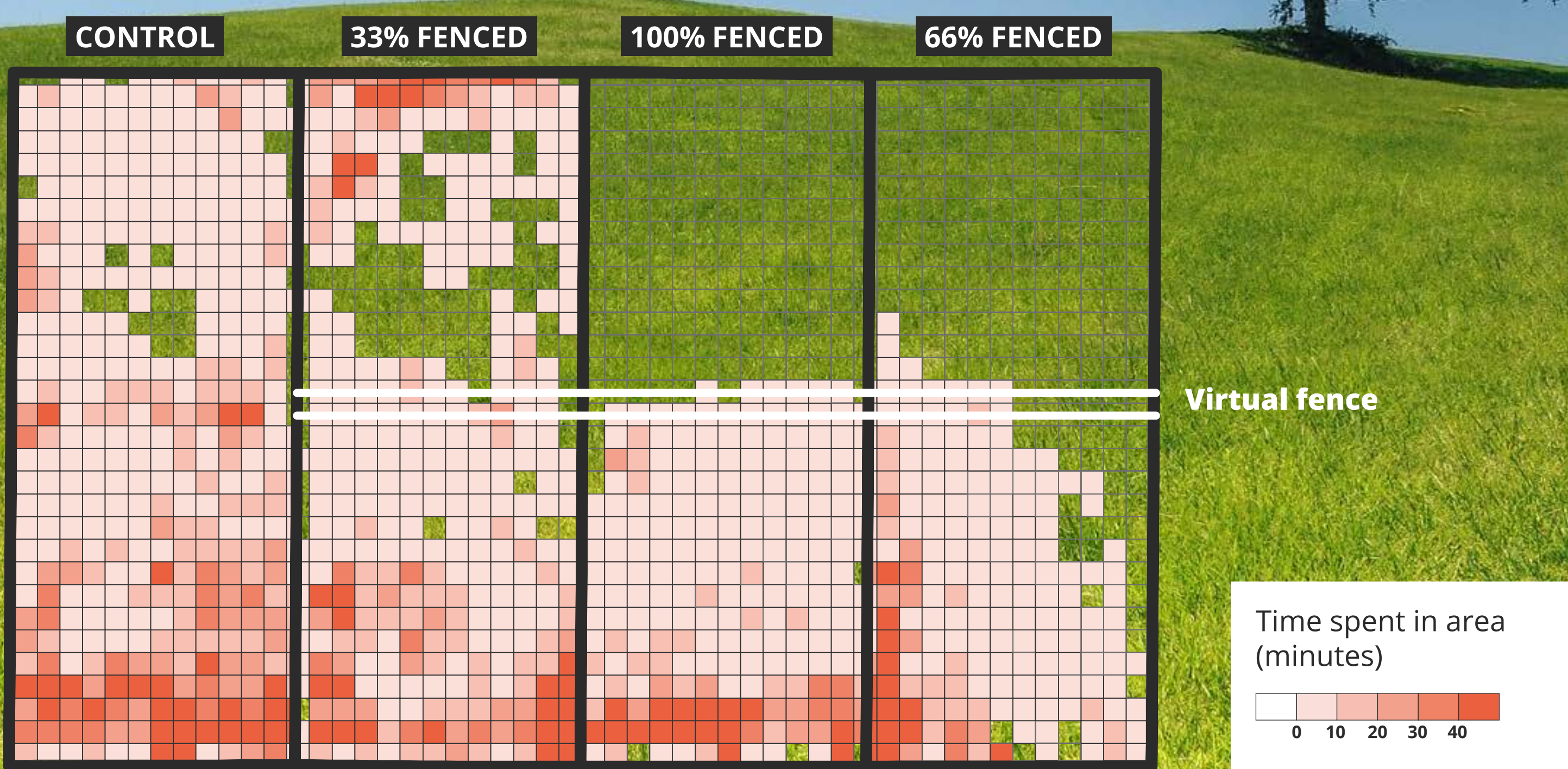
## EXPERIMENTAL SETUP



## RESULTS

During VF implementation, the **100% VF and 66% VF groups were successfully prevented from entering the exclusion zone**. Having only 33% of the flock exposed to the virtual fence was not successful, with the sheep pushing forward through the VF to join flock mates in the exclusion zone.

## RESIDENCY MAPS FOR THE FLOCK IN EACH GROUP



## CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that for a short period, **controlling two-thirds of the flock was equally as effective as virtually fencing all animals**, while controlling one-third of a flock with a virtual fence was not effective. For the short term, it appears that implementing the VF to a portion of the flock can be an effective method of containment. Due to the limitations of this study, these results warrant further testing with larger flocks and for longer periods.