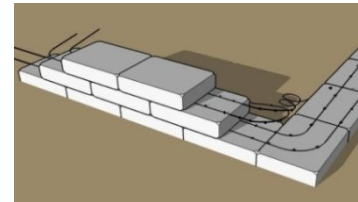
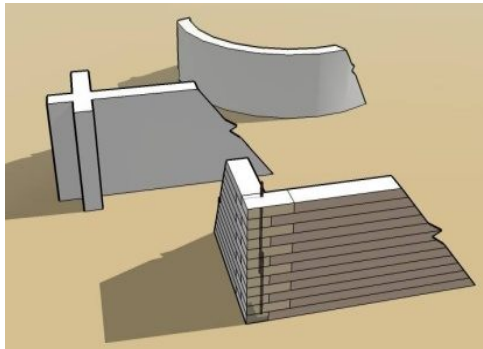
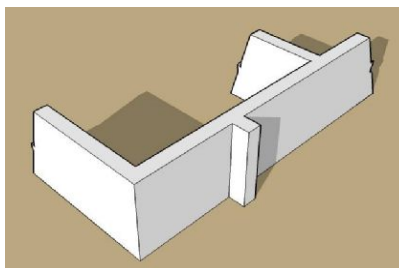


- p** **KEEP WATER AWAY**  
Build the floor up, or dig a ditch above.

- q** **CURVE CORNERS**, pin with rebar, or add piers.

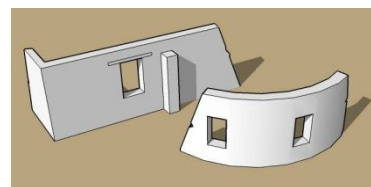


- p** **ALTERNATE LAYERS OF BAGS & WIRE**  
Stagger bags like bricks.

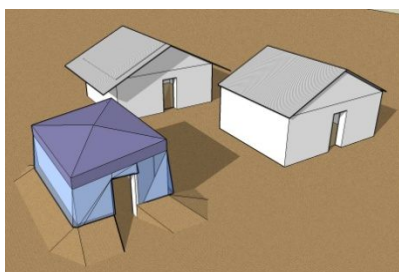
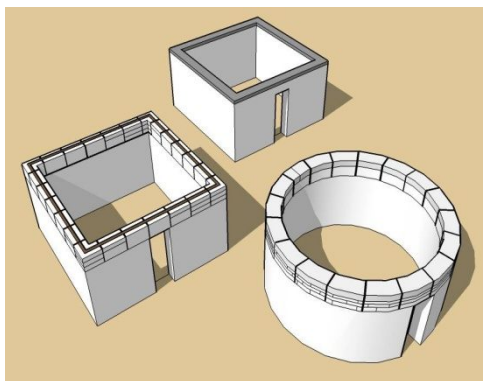


- p** **BRACE STRAIGHT WALLS** every 10- 12' / 3- 4 m with intersecting Walls or buttresses.

- q** **STIFFEN THE TOP** of square plans with a connected bond beam of metal, wood, or concrete. Top circles with a single tube of earth & cement.



- p** **SEPARATE OPENINGS**  
at least 36" / 1m from corners, 30" / 0.8m from other openings, 18" / 0.5m from piers.



- t** **COVER BAG WALLS.** Use earth plaster under roof overhangs or in dry climates. On exposed walls use a protective topcoat, embed tile or pebbles in earth plaster, or use cement plaster on sandy earthbag fill. Mesh, like fishnet, will strengthen both walls and plaster. Cover temporary walls with tarps to last more than 1 or 2 months in full sun.

Buildings don't have to be expensive to be strong. Earthbag buildings can be earthquake, hurricane, and tsunami resistant. Photos of existing buildings and detailed information about building techniques are at [www.earthbagbuilding.com](http://www.earthbagbuilding.com), with links to plans for housing and shelters. 3-2-2010