



Your Central Region Newsletter From The Alpaca Association New Zealand

Hi everyone,

What a shocker of a month February has been. For me personally it was devastating to see the impacts that Cyclone Gabrielle had on my home-town of Napier and of course the associated challenges of not being able to get in touch with friends and family.

I have tried to reach out to as many of you in the affected areas as possible. For those of you that I haven't managed to make contact with yet I hope that you and your animals are safe. What an incredibly stressful time for you all and just know that we are thinking of you and are here to help in whatever capacity you may need. Please do not hesitate to reach out if there is anything we can do to help.

This month's newsletter is a big one and has a couple of great articles that have been reproduced from previous AANZ magazines and we hope that there is something of interest for you all.



Central Districts Fielddays - volunteers needed

The Central Districts Fielddays is charging ahead this year (16-18 March) at Manfeild. Central Region has a stand (D30) for the 3 days. This is a great mechanism to show-case alpaca and increase awareness to the general public, those who already own a few alpaca or those that are thinking about getting some.

The central region committee members will be helping to man the stand and field questions, but of course we are always looking for more people to volunteer to help out (even if it's just for a few hours). If you have capacity can you please get in touch with me (via cell 0275 320 320 or email rtg.scott71@gmail.com). Thanking you in advance and stay safe out there.

Ros Scott, AANZ Central Region President

Contact Your AANZ Central Region Committee - centralregion@alpaca.org.nz

By Linda Blake – Southern Alpacas Stud.

(Republished from AANZ Magazine, December 2006)

Caring for frail cria is a challenge. There are five essential care components:

1. Temperature regulation.
2. Establishing a feeding regime.
3. Bonding the cria with its mum.
4. Monitoring and recording.
5. Vigilance plus quick and appropriate action.

A frail cria who needs care may be a consequence of any of the following scenarios:

- A cria not actively moving on birth. Cria are active creatures and move a lot, right from birth, when they roll to undo their membrane wraps.
- A cria who comes out 'flat' and stays lying down. They should be up in kush in 10 minutes – it is unusual for a cria to not get up into kush soon after birth.
- A cria who is not fully ready for this world – either premature (earlier than due date), or dysmature (where they may be full term gestation but not yet fully formed), and/or under 5.5 kg.
- A cria where the dam had a birthing difficulty as this puts the cria at risk.
- A cria can be frail at birth, or it can become frail quickly if it is not breathing well, if it gets cold and hypothermic, if it gets hot and dehydrated, and/or if it gets injured.
- A cria born in adverse weather conditions – rain, cold winds, heavy frost, snow - can become hypothermic quickly.
- A cria not feeding by four hours rapidly becomes frail without food and sustenance.



Temperature Regulation

Cria are born at their dam's temperature of 37.7°C - 38.9°C, and they have to adjust to a cooler outside world. A cria's temperature may fluctuate more than an adult, from 37.0°C to 39.2°C. Premature and frail cria cannot regulate their own body temperature and this puts them at risk. A cria needs to have a warm core body temperature, as the essential internal organs need warmth to work.



A dysmature cria tucked up on a heat pad, with towels and a cria coat.

Case Study

Rocky was born three weeks early, to a first time mum. He came out unassisted into a warm, windy, 18°C Canterbury morning, and he got up into kush – but he did not progress, did not stand, and hence did not feed. The vet was called and his temperature was 35°C – cold in cria terms. Cold cria do not function well. As a premature cria A dysmature cria tucked up on a heat pad, with towels and a cria coat. he was already having difficulty regulating his temperature, despite a fine day.

Prevent heat loss out and away from the core of the animal by keeping the cria in a warm environment. Put your frail cria, with its dam, in a sheltered place - behind a hedge or a tree-line, snuggled in hay, but preferably in a shed where you can more easily control the environment to keep the cria warm.

You can warm the cria by cuddling it and using your own body heat. Then, after ensuring it is dry, wrap it in warm towels from the clothes dryer or off an oil heater, or use a cria coat,



A cria, six weeks premature (with a minimum survivable weight of 5 kg) being warmed up. Note that the fleece has not yet grown to cover the junctions of limbs and feet. The exposed raw flesh creates a greater risk of infection.

Caring for a Frail Cria - continued

similarly warmed. Bubble wrap can be used, but take care that the cria does not overheat.

Surround the cria with hot water bottles – use square milk bottles or rectangular juice bottles as they are stable when placed around the cria (without being in actual contact).

An alpaca has less or no fibre on its stomach, so it gets colder/warmer quicker here. Hence it is helpful if the ground is warm where the cria is sitting. A heated electric pad for pets (these are suitably insulated) under the hay or towels can assist. In emergency cases of very low temperature, give the cria a warm bath. Preferably put it in a large strong plastic bag with its head out, then dunk bag and cria into a warm bath (the reverse works with a cold bath for hot cria). If you don't have a plastic bag, put the cria in a container like a plastic washing basket, where the cria can be immersed and pulled out easily - or just put them straight into a bath.

Make sure you thoroughly dry the cria, as a wet cria is a cold cria. You will need plenty of towels and a hair dryer.

During the night the outside air temperature drops, but the cria still needs a constant, warm environment. The coolest hours are just before dawn (at around 3-4am), so make sure the cria is still warm at this time as it is often when frail cria die.

Rocky was an emergency case with a very low temperature, so he was brought inside, had his bath, dried and wrapped in warm towels. He was then brought into the heated cria care area in our barn. His dam came into the barn too. By the end of the day his temperature was still in the marginal range, and still fluctuating.

Usually a cria sleeps close to its dam and utilises mum's body heat. But often dams with sick cria will not sleep with them - after all, in the wild the sick are the target of predators, so why make yourself part of that target by sleeping with it? If the dam is not going to sleep with her cria, you may need to use your own body heat to give the cria warmth.

Rocky had a human with him all the time for the first couple of days. He had a human to sleep with for his first two nights. Alpaca normally snatch sleep in about two hourly bites – then they get up and stretch and have something to eat before settling down again. It is tiring sleeping with an alpaca!



It is tiring sleeping with alpacas.

Some premature cria are not able to regulate their body temperature. (Normal cria can maintain a stable body temperature within certain environmental temperature limits). Like premature human babies, these cria need to be kept warm and monitored constantly. For human babies we use incubators.

I have found the easiest and quickest way to create an incubator environment for a cria is by using our en-suite. It is a small room, with a wall heater, and I roll in an oil heater as well. I open and close the door to regulate the temperature, according to the cria's internal temperature.

Establishing a Feeding Regime

A general article on supplementary feeding cria was published in the August 2006 issue of New Zealand Alpaca. You will find the recommended feeding kit and feeding methods described in this article, although there are special considerations for frail cria.

Frail cria generally do not have the energy or strength to get up and feed from their mother. Initially the priority is to feed the cria yourself to keep it alive. Do not dissipate what little energy it has by trying to put it on the dam.

Caring for a Frail Cria - continued

Keep the frail cria with the dam, as feeding is instinctive and will happen, given time and the opportunity for the cria to find food from its mother.

(a) Give the cria some energy using two teaspoons of glucose in 60 ml warm water. Try a bottle, but if there is no suck reflex, syringe the fluid over the tongue. Stroke the cria's neck to help it swallow.

The gut is the last organ to form in a cria, and in a frail cria it may be tender or incomplete. Glucose is absorbed as energy into the bloodstream, even if the gut is not able to absorb other foods. Therefore glucose is preferable to milk when gut motility is compromised.



Glucose is the essential food for effective brain functioning.

The brain monitors and regulates all processes in the body.

So when the brain is no longer able to function due to a lack of glucose (its energy source) the body will go out of action as well. Hence the need to get some glucose into a flat cria, to ensure the brain will be able to do its job. As our vet says:

“No functioning brain = a dead cria.

A functioning brain = a cria that could survive.”

(b) Cria also need colostrum to obtain the antibodies that will fight infection throughout their life. The cria's stomach can only absorb this vital colostrum in the first 12-24 hours from birth.

You can obtain colostrum from the dam, which is the ideal source, but milking her manually is not an easy task.

If you cannot obtain colostrum from the dam, use colostrum from another alpaca or from a llama, cow, goat, sheep, or use a colostrum substitute. If using colostrum from an animal, feed it straight (100%) as a food.

Substitute colostrum is concentrated, so you should add a small amount to a glucose solution, or the milk replacement you are using.

If using ColoZen, the instructions are for making up the entire bottle of fluid with the bottle of powder. However, you can use one teaspoon of powder with 15 ml of solution to make five doses of ColoZen for a cria. This can be fed in one go, or 3 ml at a time in each of the first five feeds.

(c) Frail cria need feeding a little and often, two-hourly for the initial 12 to 24 hours. More food is not necessarily better as a cria's stomach needs time to absorb food. We add glucose to the milk replacement, at a teaspoon per 100 ml bottle.

Anlamb is the best milk replacement for alpacas, according to AgResearch studies. (Note that Anlamb bought in a 10 kg bag has a larger scoop than the 2kg bucket. Hence the instructions for the number of scoops of feed to use will depend on scoop size). After the first 24–48 hours, once weight is being maintained and if temperature is normal, frail cria can usually be fed three-hourly for the next three days.

If the cria is strong and standing, you may like to try assisting it on to mum before giving it the bottle.

(d) Be rigorous with your hygiene.

Remember cria have no antibodies to fight infection, and it is very easy for them to catch a bug. Discard any milk left in the bottle after a feed and do not re-heat milk as germs will multiply and put a frail cria at risk

Wash your hands before handling the cria or its food. Sterilise everything – the bottles, teats and containers.

Wash the cria coats, towels and blankets daily. Clean out the hay bedding and replace it at least daily or whenever it gets soiled.

Rocky was hungry but not strong enough to latch on to his dam. The first thing we offered him was a glucose solution, to stimulate his brain and provide instant energy. He also got ColoZen. After 12 hours Rocky moved onto Anlamb with glucose added. By the time he was 24 hours old he had had enough colostrum and had taken 10% of his body weight in milk. He had also passed his meconium, the initial brownish faeces.

Bonding the Cria with its Mum

A normal cria and its dam are left alone to bond. However the priority for a frail cria will be to stabilise its body temperature. This requires immediate intervention, maybe even before the dam can really bond well with her cria.

When there has been intervention, the cria will smell of humans. Avoid rubbing the cria's head or its rump, near the tail, as the dam smells these areas to check that the cria is her own.

If it seems that the dam does not recognise the smell of her cria (which may happen if there has been intervention and especially if the frail cria has been bathed), then you may need to make it smell right. Rub the cria's head, neck and the rump with the alpaca's own smell – use the placenta, cria urine or dam urine.

Yes - it sounds gross, but it is helpful.

Put the dam and cria in a small area together, where you can maintain a constant temperature with no draughts. Make sure it is safe, with no gaps, holes or projections that could harm the cria. We have used plywood to board in a small area of our barn and insulated it with batts. It has smooth walls and no protuberances that the cria might catch itself on. We put water in a hanging feeder above cria height, as sod's law decrees that the cria will tumble into a bucket of water.

If you do have a bucket of water, make it shallow and do not put it in a corner, as cria head for corners. We use oil heaters, which we move into a space beside the cria care area so that the alpacas can not come into direct contact with the heater.

It is important to keep dam and cria together, as the dam will talk to the cria. This will help keep the frail cria alive. Once the dam starts sleeping close to her cria, which may take several nights to happen, I am more optimistic about the cria's survival

Monitoring and Recording

Record all interventions and observations. Subtle changes in the cria can indicate situations that need attention. You will also be surprised what you can forget in the stress of the situation. You will probably be sharing the caring with other people and with the vet, so it is important to record everything to keep everybody fully informed.

Rocky and his mum were now bonded. The dam was taking an active interest in Rocky even though he was not feeding from her. As Rocky still needed extra attention, a human was with him and his mum 24 hours a day for the first two days and nights. Rocky was fed by humans for this period. On the third night he and his dam slept together. The next day Rocky decided to get up and get his milk from mum. We all breathed sighs of relief.

Caring for a Frail Cria - continued

We chart each day, recording the time - for temperature, weight, the food offered (e.g. glucose, colostrum, milk), how much food taken in, body motions out, medicines given, any changes in activity and demeanour. We total up the amount fed 12 hourly, by day and by night. A cria needs 10% of its body weight in food daily.

Temperature is crucial. Check the rectal temperature of the frail cria frequently. See the vet's instructions on how to do this (page 12) as it is not as easy as you may think.

We use a digital thermometer which audibly beeps when done and has a screen read-out which records the temperature reading. We take the temperature of a frail cria twice daily if the temperature is stable and normal. If it is fluctuating (or close to, or outside the normal temperature range), we take it at each feed.

Temperature change is an early warning sign of infection, hypothermia, or sickness. A cria can feel warm to the touch but its body core temperature may be low. So use the thermometer to accurately determine the true body temperature.

It is usual for a normal cria to have a weight drop in the first couple of days, but by day three it should be back up to its birth weight. For a frail cria weight is more crucial as it may not have any spare weight to lose.

A cold and/or frail cria will have slower body functions (metabolism), so it may not defecate or urinate as often as a normal cria. Give it time. However if you see diarrhoea, act quickly as this will quickly dehydrate the cria.

A frail cria will begin to shut down its internal organs if it gets cold anytime in the first few days. Be aware of weather changes. A cria's stomach stops functioning in the cold, and it cannot digest milk. The milk then ferments and the belly distends as gas builds up in the stomach and gut. A vet can puncture the stomach to let out the gas build-up, but cannot do the same for the gut.

If the cria scours on milk, or has a distended stomach, go back to glucose solution, or use electrolytes for a day. (We have found Calf Aid to be agreeable for most cria). Glucose is preferable to milk when gut motility is compromised.

Vigilance plus Quick and Appropriate Action

A frail cria is very sensitive and susceptible to infection. A change in the weather (environmental temperature) and food changes can upset it. Monitor its temperature, as this is an early indicator of problems.

Rocky, at not quite four days old, appeared listless. He was lying on his side, stretching his legs out, which can be an indicator of a gut upset. At about day three or four the gut can become a problem. Food is trying to go through the digestive system but this may not be working well, either because it is not formed properly or because the cria is cold and the system is shutting down. This is the time also when infection could be taking over. But, thankfully, at 8.00am, Rocky's temperature was normal.

Rocky's fourth night had been spent with his mum indoors and he had started drinking his mum's milk. But it had been a cold night outside and it was now a colder day outside. The cold even influenced the temperature of the indoor cria care area. We talked to the vet and remained on the alert. Frequent monitoring of Rocky's temperature meant we quickly realised when this dropped again.

You have got to be so careful with frail cria, constantly vigilant, observing small changes, and reacting quickly, or else the result may be fatal.

With 24 hour care you need at least two people doing shifts. You cannot do nights as well as days as you get tired, and tired people make poor decisions. Three people are ideally needed plus a quiet daytime place for the night shift to sleep. To function effectively, the minimum sleep required at a stretch is three hours - so use an alarm clock if you have to get up during the night for three-hourly feeds.

As a premature cria, Rocky was still not able to regulate his body temperature well, especially with changes to the weather and to his food. By 11am he was hypothermic and his temperature was sub-normal. The vet ordered another bath to warm him up. With the cold, Rocky's stomach stopped working, and it was becoming distended. We put Rocky back onto glucose, to give him energy whilst he warmed and until his stomach could work again.

Once you have got a frail cria to day four, it usually stabilizes. By then it will be moving about more and feeding from its mum, for at least some of the time. It is still possible for feeding problems and infections to take the cria down, so do not relax your guard.

Make it to a week, and you've probably won the battle.

Seeing the once frail cria out playing with the others is ample reward for the all-consuming challenge of getting it up and going.

We'd come so far in those first few days, and made so much progress, yet a change in diet and environmental temperature was enough to tip the fragile balance again. It had been a "rocky" road and we had to begin our battle again. Survival is a strong instinct and it was good to see him rally and get up and look for his bottle later in the day.

TEMPERATURES FOR FRAIL CRIA

Report by Monique Koning

(Selwyn Rakaia Veterinary Group and Secretary of the Camelid Veterinary Group)

I have taken a close interest in cria temperatures.

Normal temperature range for a cria is quoted in most literature as 36.8°C to 38.6°C, based upon Australian data, where maybe hyperthermia (over heating) is more of a problem in cria than hypothermia (coldness) is in New Zealand. Fowler (Medicine and Surgery of South American Camelids) says cria are born at their dam's temperature of 37.7 to 38.9 degrees and a cria's temperature may fluctuate more than an adult, and may rise to 39.2 degrees.

I've been called out on quite a few occasions where hypothermia was the most important single problem in a flat cria. In those cases warming the cria and glucose administration was the only treatment needed.

Taking the temperature correctly of a newborn cria can save its life, or save on the vet bill, if nothing else. Don't get fooled by sunny but windy days. Do not assume. Measure those temperatures.

Hypothermic cria who are flat (figuratively and literally) with temperatures of 36+°C respond well to warming and glucose. Any cria with a rectal temperature of 37 needs to be given extra attention.



We use a digital thermometer, which audibly beeps when done, and has a screen read-out which retains the temperature reading. It also has marks on it to indicate how far past the metal tip you have inserted it into the rectum.

Most newborn animals have a shiver reflex (a reflex is something the body regulates automatically with the help of the brain). This is a survival mechanism which will help the animal survive under adverse cold conditions a little longer, as they use shivering of the muscles to warm up. However, unlike other newborn animals such as lambs, cria are not born with this, and thus it is even more essential that they are born into good weather conditions, and if not, that we humans assist with warmth. Once they are mobile, or for a flat cria, from around day four onwards, cria have a shiver reflex which is used throughout their life.

How to take the temperature of a newborn cria

Monique gives these instructions for taking the temperature of a newborn cria. She suggests you ask your vet to demonstrate and instruct you, if you are unsure.

Insert the thermometer gently within the rectum without force, for at least one centimeter past the measuring part (the whole metal tip). Angle it gently against the rectal wall, so that the tip of the thermometer is held against the rectal wall and is not buried in the middle of poo.

Caring for a Frail Cria - continued

- For easier, smoother insertion of the thermometer in the rectum, a bit of vaseline or other non-irritating lubricant on the tip does help.

The thermometer should slide in easily, and if not, gently change the angle and roll the thermometer between your fingers, while exerting minimal inward pressure.

When the right depth is reached, gently angle the tip of the thermometer against the rectal wall, by angling it a little bit more. Hold the thermometer loosely, so that when the cria moves, the thermometer moves with it.

Keep the thermometer in place until the temperature doesn't change any longer. Then reverse the procedure and remove the thermometer gently and slowly.



Dyeing

YOUR BEAUTIFUL ALPACA FIBRE & YARN

By Kathy Roscoe | Gumtree Gully
Reprinted from AANZ Magazine, 2017.

As gorgeous as a luscious hank of naturally coloured alpaca yarn is, there is something exciting about dyeing up your own special colour combination, knowing the end result is quite uniquely you.

Your imagination is the limit as you learn how different types of dyes, applications, and various techniques can give you a range of results. There are a number of ways to dye your fibre and yarn, and peoples' techniques will differ slightly as they experiment with the different processes.

Some people use synthetic dyes for ease of use and reliable results, while others prefer the natural approach, using the many types of vegetable matter offered up by Mother Nature.

Two popular synthetic dyes available in New Zealand are Ashford Dyes (NZ made) and Landscape & Elements Dyes (Australian made).

Ashford dyes are dearer but more concentrated than Landscape or Elements dyes. Ashford offer a selection of 12 colours, while Landscapes offer 36 premade colours and Elements offer 30. Having a wide range of premade colours is great for speed of process and reliability of colour, but you can mix the Ashford dyes to produce a wider selection of colours too.

Synthetic dyes can produce amazingly vibrant colours, while natural dyes tend to be more subtle and muted. Also known as 'acid exhaust dyes', they require white vinegar and heat to set the dye into the fibre. This can be done indoors as odours given off are minimal.

Natural dyeing can be a fantastic way to experiment with colour, but it's essential to keep good records to be able to create that colour again.

Natural Dyeing

Natural dyeing can be a fantastic way to experiment with colour, but it's essential to keep good records to be able to create that colour again. There are so many variables with natural dyeing, that its difficult to replicate exact colours. Natural dyeing should be done outdoors, as it gives off strong fumes during the process. Mordants (setting agents) come in powder form and include alum, copper and tin. Here at Gumtree Gully I mainly focus on synthetic dyes, but next on my list is experimenting with natural dyes! I've included a few links below for some extra information on this topic.

- www.diynatural.com/natural-fabric-dyes/
- www.wikihow.com/Make-Natural-Dyes

Preparation

You can choose to dye your fibre as raw fleece, washed and free of vege matter, or as spun yarn.

The following instructions are a basic guide, as there are many ways to alter your end result through heat, dyes and techniques.

- First you must soak your fibre/yarn in warm water for at least 20 minutes, adding a teaspoon of dishwashing liquid to remove any dirt/grease.

Dyeing - continued



- Gently squeeze excess water out. Don't forget to pop on your gloves! Reusable or disposable are fine.

Microwave Dyeing Hanks

- Usually 200gms is the most you can manage in a microwave. Lay out two long overlapping lengths of cling wrap about 10cm longer than the hank at each end. Loosen fibres and lay hanks out in centre.
- Dissolve dye powder in a small amount of hot water according to brand instructions, add the white vinegar and top up with warm water.
- At this stage you can choose to paint your hanks in one solid colour or experiment with blending a number of colours. This is where the fun begins!
- I keep a brush for reds/pinks, greens/blues and purples to avoid contamination. Apply your dye in stripes, mixing together where they meet to make new colours, and making sure the yarn is completely saturated. You may need to turn over and touch up other side.
- Next fold in long edges making sure they fully cover the yarn then fold in the

ends to seal. Get as much air out as possible. Fold ends in so package fits into a heat proof bowl.

- Microwave on high 5-6mins depending on microwave wattage, and remove carefully! Less yarn, less time!
- Let cool if time allows (this will help with that last bit of dye take-up). Rinse thoroughly with lukewarm water until water runs clear. Squeeze out gently, taking care not to felt your yarn!
- Hang up to dry on a rack or towel rail.



A Few Extras

- Your dried hank may be a bit dishevelled, so it's a good idea to rehawk with a niddy noddy. This tidies it up if selling, and gives you a good idea of what it will look like knitted up.
- Dyeing tied hanks in stripes produces "Variegated" yarn where colours are spread randomly throughout the hank.
- "Gradient" yarns have colour fading from one colour to the next along the length of the yarn. I invested in an Addi knitting machine that knits up blanks very quickly. These are soaked as usual and hand painted with the colours I choose, blending from one end of the 'sock' to the other. Rinse, dry, and frog (undo) as you wind into a cake. Great for shawls!
- Dye up raw fibre in multiple colours and have them carded together to create a gorgeous rainbow ready for felting.
- Overdye natural colours like greys and fawns for some beautiful, subtle colours.

Dyeing - continued



Choose to paint your hanks in one solid colour or experiment with blending a number of colours. This is where the fun begins!



Pot Dyeing Raw Fleece or Hanks

- Use a good sized stainless steel pot, one you're happy to dedicate to dyeing and no longer use for food.
- Slightly pull apart your raw fibre or loosen hanks and lay in pot.
- Mix enough dye solution to cover your fibre and heat slowly to just below boiling. Maintain temperature for at least 30 mins until dye is completely

taken up. Turn your fibre gently in first 5-10 mins to avoid uneven colour.

- You can choose to dye a solid colour or add 2-3 colours in sections and let them mix randomly for an exciting end result!
- Rinse in lukewarm water until it runs clear. A soapy rinse will help remove any excess dye coming out.
- Dry hanks as above, raw fleece is best dried flat over mesh, gently pull apart clumps to aid drying.

Check out our Instagram page 'Gumtree Gully Alpacas' to help inspire your dyeing journey - Happy Dyeing Everyone!

gumtreegully.co.nz

Horowhenua Fleece Show January 2023

Judge: Lisa Charteris

Convenor: Marion Burgess

Below are the results for the Fleece Show held in January as part of the A&P Show.
Thank you all for entering fleeces and congratulations to our champions

SURI:

Junior Champion:

Reserve Champion:

Ngahere Salome

Avon Tui Sunday Star

Intermediate Champion:

Reserve Champion:

Ngahere Masaca

Avon Tui Coco

Adult Champion:

Reserve Champion:

Avon Tui Nitabella

Ngahere Lucia

Supreme Champion Suri:

Avon Tui Nitabella

White Colour Champion:

Light Fawn Colour Champion:

Med/Dark Fawn Champion:

Brown Colour Champion:

Avon Tui Nitabella

Avon Tui Whiskey

Top Mill Lacey

Avon Tui Sunday Star

HUACAYA:

Junior Champion:

Reserve Champion:

McKenzie Fields Kabachi

McKenzie Fields KC

Intermediate Champion:

Reserve Champion:

Ruby Downs Fluorescent

Legacy Kinsman

Adult Champion:

Reserve Champion:

McKenzie Fields Tulip

Shamarra Aramis

Supreme Champion Huacaya:

Ruby Downs Fluorescent

White Colour Champion:

Light Fawn Colour Champion:

Mid/Dark Fawn Colour Champion:

Brown Colour Champion:

Grey/Roan Colour Champion:

Black Colour Champion:

Legacy Kinsman

Ruby Downs Fluorescent

McKenzie Fields Tulip

Legacy Rhyme

McKenzie Fields Trifecta

McKenzie Fields Moonlight

For Sale



Minffordd Otis – registered stud.

DOB: 18/02/2011

IAR: 1006371

\$400 plus gst – to reflect his age, but still working well.

Contact Jenny: 021 331 449

Stud Services

We offer both mobile mating (the male comes to your place), or we can collect your female(s) and keep them at our property until they are confirmed pregnant.

Contact us to discuss requirements to determine which option would be best for you

For Sale

Plenty of opportunities to suit all budgets - potential stud males, breeding females, females looking for retirement homes, youngsters. Whether you are starting out or looking at introducing different genetics into your herd McKenzie Fields Alpacas is here to help.

Ros & Andy Scott
1306 Tangimoana Road
RD3, Palmerston North
0275320320 -- 063248904

McKenzie Fields Alpacas

Suri & Huacaya
Top Quality Greys

www.mckenziealpacas.co.nz



PACAS MUST GO BY END OF MARCH

Six females including my roan girl Kimi (below)
& 1 older female with cria born 17 Feb 2023



Two pet boys – 14 months old
Two top quality black stud males.
Please see my website for details
www.gallinfarmalpacas.co.nz

Your Central Region Committee

Ros Scott	President	rtg.scott71@gmail.com
Stephen Kellam	Vice President	tekorito-alpacas@inspire.net.nz
Cheryl Hunter	Secretary	cherylletcher@inspire.net.nz
Cheryl Wheatley	National Council Rep	Cheryl@zl2max.gen.nz
Carey King	Committee Member	home@monarca.co.nz
Virginia Darlow	Committee Member	corinium@inspire.net.nz



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