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Alpaca – Rarest of Breeds, Ultimate Natural Fiber

FROM THE PRESIDENT

by Mike Murphy, *President* ←

The past 12 months have brought many challenges to our nation and our industry. As we don't have much control over the nation, let's focus on our industry. It only makes sense that anything affecting our national economy (both up and down) affects our industry. After 9/11 tax policies were put in place that helped many people start and/or increase their herds and our industry saw very good growth along with our economy. We would expect that if housing, auto and other industries are having difficulties we would as well. Jack Hanna wrote an excellent article on this and I encourage you to pay close attention to the information Jack brings to the discussion. Suffice it to say we need to be careful and vigilant both as breeders and as an organization.

As I begin this first year as your President, I have big shoes to fill. Dick Walker and Jim Barker both put countless hours into this organization and helped us move forward as an industry. As Suri breeders we face some unique challenges; our smaller numbers (national herd size) and unique fiber and its use are both a challenge and an advantage! What, how can it be both? Our smaller numbers at this point in our history puts each one of us on the ground floor of something great, and the uniqueness of Suri fiber means we really do not have any competition! Of course, this brings additional challenges; especially research, product development, education and marketing. People often ask us about the research project; in our world of instant



gratification we do not like to wait...but research takes time. It takes special people who are willing to wait for the data to be collected, analyzed and then put in a recognized format that gives legitimacy to the study. We all have heard of research studies that did not give the intended results; however, we are very excited about the initial results and after nearly 5 years, we are certainly nearing the end and hope to have initial results we can release to

"From the President" – Cont. on Page 9

WELCOME NEW BOARD

by Mike Murphy ←

Your Suri Network board of trustees is made up of 5 individuals. We have an election every year for new members; 2 positions were up this year and 3 will be up next year. Each term is two years and a board member is limited to 2 consecutive terms. This year the terms of Jim Barker and Kelly Jarvis ended. Kelly decided that she had a little too much going on in her life and decided not to run for re-election; we thank her for her time and efforts on the board the past two years and especially her work on the youth project. Jim's term was up and he could not re-run. He spent the past

year as President and I know he gave this organization many hours of his time and we are grateful for his leadership. We wish both Kelly and Jim well, but they will still be involved with the Suri Network. You see, the board set up a committee made primarily of past board members called the Advisory Committee. Individuals who have spent time on the board are valuable as to the insight they have as active breeders and their board activities. We had 4 very qualified people run for the board this summer. Our thanks to all of them! The two receiving the most votes were Linda Kondris and Jack Hanna and we welcome

them to the board. Your board, their offices, and committees are:

Mike Murphy, President; working with SNYP, Membership and Show committees.

Kathleen Cullen, Vice-President; working with Research and Breed Standard committees.

Jack Hanna, Treasurer; working with Marketing committee.

Eric Morti, Secretary; working with Product Development committee.

Linda Kondris, Member at Large; working with Education and Conference.

"New Board" – Cont. on Page 27



The 5th annual Suri Network Summer Symposium, All Suri Fleece Show and Spin Off competition once again exceeded all expectations. Those in attendance frequently shared their enjoyment of the beautiful surroundings in Estes Park, Colorado, as they hiked and visited Rocky Mountain National Park while gaining important knowledge to further their Suri breeding program. The real added bonus each year is the fellowship and camaraderie that takes place as Suri breeders from across the country meet to share experiences and new ideas.



First time entering a fleece show

The learning began with the popular day long 'hands-on' preconference clinics held on Thursday. Dr. Toni Cotton conducted the Neonatal Clinic which consisted of a morning lecture and discussion followed by hands-on examples of handling difficult births to assure healthy crias, and Dr. Pam Walker led breeders through the Parasitology Lab, teaching the procedures used to perform fecal exams on the farm. Fiber Grading and Sorting was taught by Mary Lou Clingan as she emphasized the importance of understanding fleece characteristics and the value of properly sorted and graded fleece. A new felting class was offered by Donna Rudd and participants displayed their creative projects for all to enjoy.

Friday and Saturday were packed with a variety of informative presentations, all

geared to offer Suri breeders information essential to the improvement of their herds and the growth of our industry. Dr. Renzo Morante of Peru offered presentations on the Pacamarca EPD Program and Alpaca Fiber Processing and Suri Criteria. Dr. Morante is the Production Manager for Pacamarca which is an experimental research farm in Peru where new technology is developed for use in improving the quality of alpaca fiber. Darby Vannier, the Executive Director of ARI, shared new initiatives at ARI that will benefit breeders. "Business Issues of Operating a Farm" were presented by Claudia Raessler and an update on the Suri Network Research Project was given by Bill Vonderhaar. Alpaca health issues were addressed by Dr. Rob Callan of CSU who spoke on Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases and Dr. Pam Walker discussed Medications for Camelids.

Brett Kaysen was with us again to further assist us in understanding alpacas as a livestock industry. Friday afternoon a Classification Workshop was offered by Susan Tellez and Dick Walker where all attendees had the opportunity to participate in a hands on demonstration of the Suri Network Data Classification Program and learn the format for owner participation in EPD collection. EPDs and classification systems are integral in other livestock industries and applying these strategies to alpacas will assist breeders in gaining genetic improvement most efficiently.

On Saturday night we once again held the very lively auction of donated items and herdsire breedings. Our special thanks go to the following farms for the donation of these herdsire breedings: Platinum Marquis by Brad & Jandy Sprouse of Great

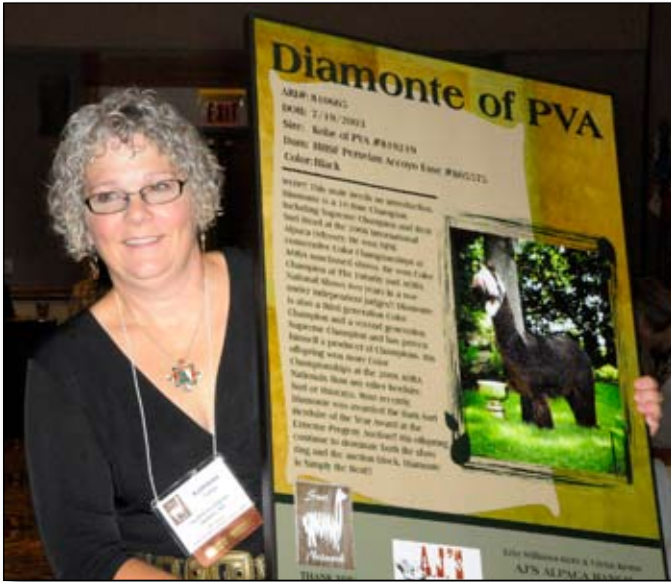


Our youngest attendee and future alpaca breeder.

Lakes Ranch: Diamonte of PVA by Erin Williams-Kern & Glenn Kerns of AJ's Alpaca Ranch; Jax Accoyo Calvin by Dan Stoerman of USAlpacas, Inc. and Tim Hirt & Sue Collins of Erie Bleu Alpacas; LCA Accoyo Rico or Accoyo White Out by Randy & Beth Brealey of Chelsea Farms; Our Accoyo Peruvian Rockstar (2) by Diane & Leon Rosenberg of Meadowgate Farm Alpacas, Daniel & Alicia Adams of

"Wrap-Up" – Cont. on Page 3





Leanne & Richard Nakashima

Adams Suri Alpacas, Inc., and Leanne & Richard Nakashima of Eldora Suri Alpacas; and MacGyver's Armed & Dangerous by Vicki Trimberger of Mystic Springs Ranch, LLP, Steve Wurzer of Pleasant View Acres, and Paul & Gail Wasserstein of Andean Vista Ranch.

Other fund raising items were donated: Suri Sculpture by Judy Steele of Polo Field Farm & Alpacas by Design, Celestial Spirit Ensemble in Sterling Silver by Susan & Darrell Gray of Images of the Heart & Soul; and an alpaca pendant by Courtney & Holly Williams of Lardworks Studio. Congratulations to Dick & Nancy Walker of SuperSuris Alpacas for the winning bid of the traveling Suri Bronze Sculpture, and to Barb Zimmerly of Glenbar Alpacas, Inc. for the winning bid on the PurelySuri two-page farm profile. Thank you to all! All auction proceeds will benefit Suri Network marketing, research, product development and other efforts.

A special Thank You! goes to our Symposium Sponsors: Jeannine Mensch – American Livestock Magazine and Publishing, Dick & Nancy Walker – SuperSuris Alpacas, Jim & Gini Barker – Sweetbriar Alpaca Farm, Jan & Dale Davis – Derwydd Alpacas, Miriam & Jack Donaldson – Alpaca

Jack's Suri Farm, Liz & Chris Vahlkamp – Salt River Alpacas, Brad & Jandy Sprouse – Great Lakes Ranch, and Saturday Meal Sponsor: Eric & Nina Morti – Wisdom of the Fox Alpacas.

The Suri Network Fleece Show had 232 entries from across the country and there were 84 Spin Off entries. Each year this is the largest show of Suri fleeces and those who place well certainly are entitled to boasting rights for their prize winning animals. Beautiful Suri sculptures and ribbons are awarded to the winners in each class and if you enter a total of five entries in the fleece and/or spin off competition you received a certificate good for a \$100 discount for advertising in the next Purely Suri magazine.

Mark your calendars now for the upcoming 2010 Suri Symposium, August 19, 20 and 21, 2010 in Estes Park.

We work hard each year to focus the symposium on topics that will most benefit the membership and can best accomplish this if we hear from you and planning is now underway for next year. Please contact Linda Kondris, 2010 Symposium Coordinator, or any member of the Board with suggestions you may have regarding topics and speakers.



Final product from felting clinic



Brett Kaysen & Mike Murphy

Hope to see you in Estes in 2010.



by Kathleen Cullen ←

The advantage of the EPD (Expected Progeny Differences) program for breeders is a very exciting development in our Alpaca industry! The small farm certainly benefits by being able to locate potential herdsires to benefit their breeding program much more accurately and perhaps even saving dollars if that herdsire is located geographically nearby. Without an EPD database it is a “guess and a prayer” based on physical appearance and lots of hope that the breeding chosen will produce what is “expected.” EPD’s will give the small breeder and the larger ones equal opportunity to improve their herds in the direction they choose. Just as other livestock industries found out with the development of their EPD program, it “levels the playing field for both large and small farms.”

With the EPD database a herdsire that has consistently produced a certain trait can be located by anyone looking for it. That herdsire is just as likely to live on a small farm as a large one. This is a benefit to a large farm as the next breeding step they want to take may live on that small farm they otherwise might never have known existed.

Suri Network continues to move forward with researching

the development of an EPD database in conjunction with Dr. Mark Enns at Colorado State University. The Suri Network also continues to communicate with ARI. Suri Network would like to encourage members to input data into the ARI EPD program which is in its final stages of development. At this time Suri Network plans to develop complimentary traits to the ARI ones so that at some time the databases could potentially be merged with minimal repetition.

One of the challenges that Suri Network recognizes in gathering the data is the time it takes for data input. Therefore, Suri Network is working with any herd management programs (that are willing) so that the herd management program can create a report for the breeder. That report can then be exported directly into the database, thereby saving the breeder hours of time and increasing the ease of getting the data uploaded. The more data entered into an EPD database, the more accurate the data becomes (statistical magic).

Stay tuned for updates on this exciting development and “expect” better breeding outcomes.

by Pamela G. Walker, DVM, MS, DACVIM-LA;
Farm Veterinarian, Alpaca Jack’s Suri Farm;
Assistant Professor, OSU ←

MEDICATIONS FOR CAMELIDS

The alpaca population is continuing to grow in the United States with an increasing need for scientific information about proper dosage for medications in camelids. There is ongoing research in many institutions to try to find answers for these questions. The lack of complete information represents a challenge for veterinarians and camelid owners when determining a course of treatment for their camelid patients. As alpaca owners it is important to work with your local veterinarian to plan treatment protocols for your alpacas. There are many factors to take into consideration when determining which drugs and what dosage to use in different situations. The information provided here is a basic guideline; specific treatments should be started only with the guidance of your veterinarian.

Due to lack of complete information, the dosages used in camelids are frequently taken from dosages used in cattle and horses. However, several differences have already been discovered; for example, antibiotics, as a general rule, appears to have a longer time of action in camelids compared to domestic ruminants. There also seems to be a difference in dosing between llamas and alpacas. These differences can be dangerous and result in fatal over-dosages if the drug mechanism is not understood, for example Panacur and Valbazen doses. The choice of which drug to use in certain situations is a complicated decision and should not be decided upon in a “cookie cutter” manner. The age, sex, pregnancy status and general health of the alpaca should be taken into consideration when deciding which drug to use. The following information is on drugs commonly used in alpacas.

Abbreviations:

PO – orally, SC – subcutaneous, IM – intramuscular, IV – intravenous

SID – once a day, BID – twice a day, TID – three times a day, QID – four times a day

EOD – every other day, ETD – every third day, IU – international unit

How to calculate how many mL (same as cc) to administer:

Animal’s weight: 100 lbs

Drug concentration: 50 mg/mL

Dose of drug: 2 mg/lb

$100 \text{ lbs} \times 2 \text{ mg/lb} = 200 \text{ mg of drug needed}$

$200 \text{ mg} \div 50 \text{ mg/mL} = 4 \text{ mL of drug to administer}$

“Medications” – Cont. on Page 5



Antibiotics

A. Sulfa drugs – The **ONLY** use for Sulfa drugs in camelids is for the treatment of intestinal coccidia. The use of Sulfa drugs must be used with caution as a potentially fatal complication called Polioencephalomalacia can occur. Polioencephalomalacia is a condition where there is a sudden lack of Vitamin B1 in the first compartment and causes subsequent softening of the brain. This results in neurologic signs – most notably blindness. Normally this condition can be treated by administering Thiamine (Vitamin B1), but when the condition is caused by Sulfa drugs, it is non-thiamine responsive and is usually fatal.

1. **Albon (Sulfadimethoxine)** – comes in different concentrations, this will determine the amount to be given. See above calculation for example.

Dose: Day 1: 25 mg/lb, PO, SID Day 2-5: 13 mg/lb, PO, SID

2. **SMZ, TMS, TMP (Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole)** – is **NOT** effective orally in adults and ruminating crias (> 30-45 days), this has been proven conclusively by two scientific studies.

Dose: 8 mg/lb, PO, BID (Dose base on the Sulfamethoxazole portion)

B. Penicillins – In general considered to be a very safe class of drugs that can be used at very high dosages if needed.

1. **Procaïne Penicillin G (300,000 IU/mL)** – the **only** concentration available (do not use the Benzathine form). Commonly used to treat skin infections/wounds, infected foot pads, umbilical infections and follow up treatment for Listeriosis (bacterial infection in the brain). Best choice to use if suspect Clostridium infection. Not a good choice for Upper Respiratory Infection or Pneumonia. Anaphylactic shock (respiratory failure and collapse) can occur on occasion and must be treated immediately with Epinephrine (1 mL/100 lbs, IM) to prevent death. If this happens, do not use this drug again in that animal.

Dose: 10,000 IU/lb, SC, BID (0.8 mL/ 25 lbs, 3.5 mL/100 lbs)

OR ** Dose: 20,000 IU/lb, SC, SID (1.6 mL/25 lbs, 7 mL/100 lbs)

2. **Ampicillin** – comes as a SC form (Polyflex) and an IV form (Ampicillin sodium). Considered safe in other species, no studies done in camelids.

Dose Polyflex: 10 mg/lb, SC, BID

Dose Ampicillin sodium: 5 mg/lb, IV, TID to QID for Listeriosis

3. **Naxcel, Excenel (Ceftiofur)** – commonly used to treat neonatal sepsis, upper respiratory infection, pneumonia, retained placenta and uterine infections. Naxcel can be used IV or SC. If used IV, must be given BID. With severe infections and SC usage, can also use BID. Excenel has the same parent drug as Naxcel, just a different carrier that allows it to be kept at room temperature, with a long expiration date, it should be given SC. Concentration for both is 50 mg/mL.

Dose: 1 – 2 mg/lb, SC, IV, SID to BID (0.5 – 1.0 mL/25 lbs, 2 – 4 mL/100 lbs)

4. **Excede (Ceftiofur Crystalline Free Acid)** – a product labeled for respiratory infection in cattle and swine. It is intended to be administered as a one time treatment SC at the base of the ear in cattle and IM at the base of the ear in swine. Due to this unique location of delivery of the drug, and the unique physiology of camelids, absorption may be unpredictable and no research has been done in camelids. Regardless of this Excede has been used by many veterinarians in camelids with apparent success. When administered, it is important to confirm the needle is not in a vein (pull back on plunger to check for blood) as this drug will kill instantly if given IV. Excede is probably best reserved to use in animals that can not be given injections every day. If needed, an additional dose can be repeated on day 4 if your veterinarian has determined it is appropriate.

Dose: 3 mg/lb, SC, can repeated on Day 4 (1.5 mL/100 lbs)

C. Aminoglycosides – Gentamicin, Amikacin should only be used with extreme caution as they can cause death due to kidney failure if given for prolonged periods (>5 days in a row) by IV, IM or SC route. Kidney function should be monitored closely and the animals should only be given this drug class while supplemented with IV fluids. They can be used as part of an intrauterine lavage without risk of toxicity.

Gentamicin and Amikacin – Gentamicin is considered to be more kidney toxic than Amikacin in other species, regardless of which form is used, a maximum 5 day, once daily dosing is the recommended means of administration systemically.

Dose: 2 – 3 mg/lb, SC, IV, SID, for 5 days ONLY

D. Nufloor (Florfenicol) – commonly used to treat upper respiratory infection, pneumonia, and tooth root infections in camelids.

It is a broad spectrum antibiotic that is labeled to treat respiratory infections in cattle. The advantage of this antibiotic is that it is given every other day (EOD). Once injected under the skin, the drug is absorbed at a constant rate over 48 hours. Based



on current information known, it should not be given every day as this may cause toxicity. Due to how the drug is metabolized (by the liver), it should not be given to young crias (less than 3 months old). Contraindicated to use with any other antibiotics.

Dose: 9 mg/lb, SC, every 48 hours (1 mL/35 lbs, 3 mL/100 lbs)

E. Baytril 100 (Enrofloxacin) – commonly used to treat neonatal sepsis, upper respiratory infection, pneumonia, and uterine infections in camelids. It is labeled for treatment of respiratory disease in beef cattle. It is considered to be a "big gun" and should not be used as a first choice antibiotic. In puppies (< 8 months), use of this drug is associated with cartilage damage in joints, it is unknown if the same is true for camelid crias. Use of this drug in cats has been associated with blindness with high doses and long term use; the same has been reported in a Guanaco after 26 days of therapy. Research has looked at oral absorption of this drug in camelids using double the injectable dose. There is absorption at 4.5 mg/lb, PO, SID but it is still preferred to give Baytril either SC or IV. It is considered to be a broad spectrum antibiotic, but does not work against *Streptococci*, *Enterococci*, *Actinomyces*, *Pseudomonas* bacteria or anaerobic infections.

Dose: 2.3 mg/lb, SC, IV, SID to BID (IV route) (0.6 mL/25 lbs, 2.3 mL/100 lbs)

F. Biomycin 200, LA 200 (Oxytetracycline) – used on the farm mainly for the treatment of *Mycoplasma haemolamae* ("Epe") in camelids. It is a very irritating drug and should not be used IM and SC placement needs to be done carefully, alternating injection sites and thoroughly rubbing flat the drug under the skin. The brand **Biomycin 200** is much less irritating and is the preferred product. It is labeled for every other day use in cattle, but the researcher at Oregon State University recommends it be given every three days (ETD) for 5 treatments. In some cases of *M. haemolamae* it may take more than 5 treatments if the animal remains anemic. If it used IV, it must be given SID.

Dose: 9 mg/lb, SC, ETD for 5 treatments (4.5 mL/100 lbs)

Anti-inflammatory, Analgesics (pain management)

A. Banamine (Flunixin meglumine) – this is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug used to treat pain, inflammation and endotoxemia (toxins in the blood from bacterial infections). It does not have properties to directly cause calmness, except as what would be expected by the relief of pain. If used for long term, it may lead to ulcers in the third compartment. It should also be used with caution in dehydrated camelids as it can damage the kidneys. In dehydrated animals, use one-half dose until the animal is fully hydrated. Depending on the reason it is being used, once a day seems to clinically be adequate. If the animal becomes painful again after 12 hours, an additional dose can be given for short term use. To avoid severe side effects it is best if the animal is fully hydrated (possibly on IV fluids). It is not effective if used orally.

Dose: 0.23 mg/lb – 0.5 mg/lb, IV, IM, SC, SID to BID (0.5 – 1 mL/100 lbs)

B. Etogesic (Etodolac) – this is an oral non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug used to treat pain, primarily pain of bone origin. It is a drug used mainly in dogs and no formal research has been done in camelids. I have used it in cases of bone injury after repair and the animal is still painful and having a hard time getting around. It can also be used if there is a non-specific lameness, once it has been determined by X-rays that there is not a repairable injury present. As we do not know if it causes ulcers, I recommend to use it SID for 7 days, then EOD for another 2 to 3 weeks if needed. If the pain seems controlled on EOD, then reduce to two times a week.

Dose: 4.5 mg/lb, PO, SID for 7 days, then decrease to EOD

C. Ketoprofen (Ketofen) – this is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug used mainly in horses and dogs. Minimal research has been done on camelids and it is used very little clinically. It has a very short duration of action. As there are other, effective anti-inflammatory drugs available, probably not a good choice to use unless your veterinarian has experience with the drug.

Dose: 0.9 mg/lb, IV, IM, SC

D. Phenylbutazone "Bute" (Butazolidin) – based on research, probably not useful in camelids

Anti-Ulcer medications

A. Carafate (Sucralfate) – a drug that works in an acid environment to bind to ulcerated tissue in the third compartment. Can be given BID to QID. If it is used in combination with Cimetidine, the Carafate must be given 1 to 2 hours BEFORE the Cimetidine.

Dose: 1 gram/50 lbs, PO, BID to QID

B. Cimetidine HCl injection – blocks the cells that produce acid in the third compartment and makes the pH higher and helps ulcerative tissue heal. Can be given IV or SC. Must be given 1 to 2 hours AFTER Carafate is administered. It has a short duration of action and can be given BID to QID.

Dose: 4.5 mg/lb, IV, SC (1.5 mL/ 50 lbs)



C. Protonix (Pantoprazole) – a newly researched drug that blocks the cells that produce acid in the third compartment. This makes the pH higher and helps ulcerative tissue heal. Can be given IV or SC and the action of the drug will last for 24 hours. Unknown how it will interact with Carafate. It comes in 40 mg vials that must be rehydrated before use. This drug is just starting to be used clinically in limited situations as it is a very expensive drug.

Dose: 1 mg/lb, IV, SC every 24 hours

D. Gastroguard (Omeprazole) – **DOES NOT WORK in camelids that are old enough to chew their cud!!** For young crias, can use 1 to 2 clicks, twice a day.

De-worming drugs

A. Avermectins – not effective on Nematodirus, Whipworms, Capillaria and Tapeworms. May still work on some farms with simple Strongyle type infections. Best when used to prevent Meningeal worm infection. Should always be given SC, not effective as Meningeal worm prevention if given orally. Limited effectiveness with Chorioptic mange infection as the mite lives on the surface of the skin and does not take in much blood when eating. These drugs can be started in crias that are actively grazing (2 to 4 months) as prevention of Meningeal worm infection.

1. **Ivermectin** – shorter duration of action, stings when administered
Dose: 1.5 mL/100 lbs, SC, every 30–45 days for Meningeal worm prevention
2. **Dectomax** – longer duration of action, need to use higher dose
Dose: 2.0 mL/100 lbs, SC, every 45–60 days for Meningeal worm prevention

B. Benzimidazoles – some products have been in use for a long time and in some parts of the country are losing efficacy. Also, there is a wide range of safety, see below for specifics.

1. **Panacur/Safe-guard (Fenbendazole)** – has the widest range of safety, can be used at very high doses. May not always be effective in all animals and in some parts of the country. To make it more effective, give at the high dose, remove feed the night before administering AND/OR give BID. Can also be used at 23 mg/lb, PO, for 5 days for the treatment of Giardia diarrhea in crias. Is very safe to use in pregnant females. Will always be effective as treatment for Meningeal worm infection (23 mg/lb, PO, for 5 to 10 days).

Dose: 9 – 23 mg/lb, PO, SID to BID for 3 to 5 days (9 to 23 mL/100 lbs)

2. **Valbazen (Albendazole)** – has a very narrow margin of safety, should not be used in young crias (< 6 months old) as it can cause fatalities due to liver failure. DO NOT USE in pregnant females, can cause facial deformities in crias. Due to toxicities with over dosing, you MUST always obtain an accurate body weight and should never use Valbazen in the same animal on consecutive days.

**Dose: 4.5 mg/lb, PO, Once and repeat in 7 days if needed in severe infections
(4.0 mL/100 lbs)**

C. Strongid (Pyrantel pamoate) – works by paralyzing the parasite and is effective in horses, cattle, sheep, goats and swine against many parasites. There is minimal research done in camelids, but has been used clinically and seems to be effective. Since it is not frequently used, this drug should be held in reserve for when other, more commonly used drugs no longer work. It has a moderate margin of safety, and should not be used at the same time as Levamisole.

**Dose: 8 mg/lb, PO, Once (4.5 mL paste/100 lbs [180 mg pyrantel base/mL])
(Should be repeated in 7 days to get the newly emerged adults as the drug
does not kill the existing eggs already in the animal)**

D. Levasole (Levamisole) – works by paralyzing the parasite, which is then expelled alive. It has been used in cattle, sheep and goats for many stomach and intestinal worms, although not effective with *Trichuris* spp and Lungworms. If used as the injectable form or a high dose orally, there may be neurologic side effects. It has a narrow margin of safety and should not be used in debilitated animals unless the benefit outweighs the risk. It is generally considered to be safe to use in pregnant animals, again taking into consideration the benefit versus the risk. This drug should be used only as a last resort, only after more commonly used drugs (Panacur, Valbazen) have failed. As a note, this drug is no longer being commercially made, but is available to your veterinarian at compounding pharmacies (Cornerstone Pharmacy 877 – 581 – 8828)

**Dose: 4 mg/lb, PO, Once (Should be repeated in 7 days to get the newly emerged adults
as the drug does not kill the existing eggs already in the animal)**



NOTE: this list represents the most commonly used de-wormers, your veterinarian may use other drugs based on personal experiences

E. Marquis (Ponazuril) – used to treat *Eimeria macusaniensis* (E. mac) infection in camelids. No research has been done yet on the efficacy of Ponazuril on E. mac in camelids; however research done in calves shows that it is well absorbed. It is also effective on regular coccidia and is the preferred drug of choice to use in adults with coccidia. There is some clinical evidence that this drug may also work against *Cryptosporidium* diarrhea. The product is intended for horses and is too concentrated to use undiluted in alpacas. The recipe for dilution is to take 40 mL of the drug and add 20 mL of distilled water, mix well. This makes a 100 mg/mL suspension.

Dose: 9 mg/lb, PO, SID for 3 to 5 days

F. Metronidazole (Flagyl) – used to treat *Giardia* diarrhea in young crias, should not be used in crias > 2 months of age.

Dose: 23 mg/lb, PO, BID for 5 to 8 days

G. Humatin (Paromomycin Sulfate) – used to treat *Cryptosporidium* diarrhea in young crias. If a severe case, use double dose and double the days of treatment. It comes in capsule form that will need to be taken apart and the powder mixed with water in a syringe. This is a human drug and expensive, but it is the most effective treatment for *Cryptosporidium* diarrhea. This drug is also available to your veterinarian at Cornerstone Pharmacy (877 – 581 – 8828).

Dose: 11 – 22 mg/lb, PO, BID, for 5 to 10 days (1 capsule/20 lbs)

Miscellaneous Drugs

A Kaolin Pectate – to help control moderate diarrhea in crias and adults. These are estimated doses, each animal needs to be monitored for what works for them.

Dose: Young crias – 5 to 7 mL, SID to BID as needed

Older crias – 7 to 10 mL, SID to BID as needed

Yearlings – 12 to 15 mL, SID to BID as needed

Adults – 20 to 30 mL, SID to BID as needed

B. Imodium – to help control severe diarrhea in crias and adults, to be used with Kaolin. These are estimated doses, each animal needs to be monitored for what works for them.

Dose: Young crias – 3 mL, SID to BID as needed

Older crias – 4 to 5 mL, SID to BID as needed

Yearlings – 5 to 7 mL, SID to BID as needed

Adults – 7 to 10 mL, SID to BID as needed

You can mix Kaolin and Imodium together in one container (3 part Kaolin: 1 part Imodium) for convenience and use the Kaolin dose amounts.

NOTE: it is important to determine the cause of diarrhea and not just stop the diarrhea

C. Vitamin A & D – used routinely in crias to help prevent rickets and leg angulation. Do not overdose as can cause organ failure. Injectable form is more consistently absorbed than oral form, but either form is effective. Repeat injectable form every 60 days, repeat oral form every two weeks. DO NOT use both forms! There are many products available so the dose needs to be calculated carefully based on the product used. Always ask your Veterinarian if you have questions prior to dosing. The dosage needs to be calculated based on the Vitamin D concentration in the product.

Dose: 1,000 mg/lb, SC, every 60 days OR

33,000 IU, PO, every 2 weeks

D. Bo-Se (Vitamin E & Selenium 1 mg/mL) – used in crias as a prevention of white muscle disease (Selenium deficiency) and to stimulate the immune system. Also can be used as a general supplement in underweight and geriatric camelids. Can be repeated in 30 days. No information about use during pregnancy is available; however it is routinely used in pregnant cattle. Be very careful only to use the Bo-Se product as Selenium overdoses occur and can be toxic. Anaphylactic reactions have been known to occur, so the animal should be monitored for respiratory failure and collapse.

Dose: 0.025 mg/lb (1 cc/40 lbs), SC



E. Corid (Amprolium) – used as individual and group medication for treatment and prevention of coccidia in camelids. Keep in mind that it is normal to find some regular coccidia in adult feces and the goal is not to have a completely negative fecal. Only treat adults if they are having clinical disease (severe diarrhea) to regular coccidia. Over dosage and prolonged use of this drug can also induce Polioencephalomalacia, however in this situation, the condition is Thiamine responsive. When treating a group, must be the only source of water available. Is not a suitable treatment in the water for young crias, as they do not drink enough water to medicate themselves. Follow label directions, do not just add drug to remaining water, pour out remaining water and give fresh daily.

Dose: 1 oz/5 gallon water

4 oz/25 gallon water

8 oz/50 gallon water

F. Thiamine (Vitamin B1) – used for the treatment of Polioencephalomalacia and any neurologic disease. Should only be used with direction from your veterinarian. Concentrations vary with different products, so calculate amount to be administered carefully. Can cause neurologic signs if too much is administered. Must be used with extreme caution if given IV as it can cause seizures. Start with lower dose, increase only if the animal is not responding (still depressed, blind).

Dose: 4.5 – 18 mg/lb, SC, SID to QID

G. Clostridium type C, D & T toxoid (CD&T injection) – most commonly used vaccine in camelids. Mainly used to prevent tetanus in camelids. Unless a specific problem in your area, the “8-way vaccine” is not recommended. Many different dosing protocols exist, no research on the best way! This is the schedule I recommend:

Day 2: 2 mL, SC

Day 30, 60, 6 months, yearly: 3 mL

Dams: 3 mL, 2 days after giving birth

In conclusion, as stated above, I have provided this information to be a helpful guideline only. It is NOT meant to replace your local veterinarian. Many of the drugs listed, even the nonprescription ones can have fatal consequences if used inappropriately. The information is correct to the extent that information is available. Please share this information with your veterinarians. If you have any questions, please ask your local veterinarian or call Dr. Walker at Alpaca Jack’s Suri Farm – 419 – 423 – 3890.

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the public at next year’s symposium. Those of you who sent fiber samples (*Thank you!*) not only helped the project, but will receive valuable information from the many additional tests run on that fiber. As we look to the future we all know that an industry built on fiber arts and mini mills is not destined to be the “end game,” but is a vital part of the big picture. Much has been learned from these aspects and there will always be a need for this, but we need to look forward if we are to be a major force in the future. Every farm “doing their own thing,” while gaining valuable information, has to give way to an organized effort that will benefit us all. No farm will be large enough to go it alone...let’s face it, no sheep breeder raises enough to do it all...in fact no livestock breeder can do it, it takes the group working together. In working together we all become equal so that the size of our farm does not mean we are more or less important than any other. Our product development committee is looking into some exciting ideas and as we learn more we will certainly be in touch with you regarding what is on the horizon. Eric Morti is doing a great job leading this important effort. Education of course is vital; we each have to be knowledgeable as to health issues affecting our herds,



research, products and marketing, and how each of these affect our personal operation and just where we have decided to position our operation.

Linda Kondris brings excellent credentials to us that will assure education is kept pertinent. The EPD program that is beginning with ARI will help all of us improve our herds. Every livestock industry has seen dramatic improvement in the years following its implementation. Kathleen Cullen is working with ARI on some initial issues with data input...this program will only add value to your herd and breeding program. And last, but certainly not least, we need to let the public (and other breeders) know what we have to offer. Jack Hanna is taking on the Marketing committee and he is especially well qualified to lead that group.

The Suri Network is lucky to have excellent resources in members who have diverse talents. I look forward to this next year as another pivotal year for our Suri industry. I believe we will take steps this year that will put us solidly on the road to a true livestock industry with product demand from seed stock to finished product. I am thankful you have put your trust in this board and we plan to exceed your expectations.

New information on previously described and new diseases in New World Camelids is regularly reported at national meetings and in scientific journals. It is remarkable how much new information is reported every year and because of this, it is challenging for the veterinarian and owner to stay informed. One very recent resource is the July 2009 (volume 25, number 2) issue of the *Veterinary Clinics of North America, Food Animal Practice*. This issue focuses on **Alpaca and Llama Health Management** and consists of several chapters written by specialists in the field. This issue would be appropriate for advanced producers or as a resource for your veterinarian. Single issues can be purchased at <http://vetfood.theclinics.com/> (cost \$94).

In this article, we will discuss three disease conditions of alpacas that are either emerging conditions or are conditions where new information is available. The three conditions that we will discuss are:

1. Vitamin E Deficiency Syndromes
2. Disorders in Energy Metabolism
3. Caseous Lymphadenitis

VITAMIN E DEFICIENCY SYNDROMES

Vitamin E is a term used to describe a group of compounds with biological activity similar to α -tocopherol. The primary importance of vitamin E compounds is that they act as antioxidants and help protect biological systems from oxidative damage resulting from injury, ischemia, inflammation or other insult. Alpha tocopherol is the compound with the greatest activity. Since mammals cannot synthesize vitamin E, they must acquire it from the diet. Pasture forages and fresh cut green forages contain high levels of Vitamin E. Dried forages and grains have low levels of vitamin E. Mammals do not store significant amounts of vitamin E so a constant supply in the diet is required.

Vitamin E, along with selenium, is particularly important in protecting muscle and nerve tissue from oxidative damage. When vitamin E levels are low, muscle cells and neurons are susceptible to oxidative damage to cell membranes resulting in dysfunction or cell disruption and necrosis. When muscle cells are primarily involved, the condition is referred to as nutritional myodegeneration. Clinical signs are primarily observed as generalized muscle weakness progressing to recumbency. Evaluation of the creatine kinase (CK) and aspartate amino transferase (AST) enzymes on a serum chemistry analysis can be helpful diagnostically to confirm muscle damage. Once there is a suspicion of nutritional myodegeneration, evaluation of serum samples can be used to differentiate between vitamin E deficiency and selenium deficiency. Colorado is considered a selenium sufficient area so vitamin E deficiency is more commonly the cause of nutritional myodegeneration here compared to other areas of the country. Animals can often respond quickly to treatment with supplemental vitamin E and selenium.

Along with vitamin E related myodegeneration, we have also seen a condition that appears to be a peripheral neurodegeneration that is associated with low serum levels of vitamin E and appears to improve following supplementation with vitamin E. The most

interesting condition is a specific degeneration of the phrenic nerve resulting in paralysis of the diaphragm and respiratory distress.¹ It has been observed most commonly in younger (<1 year) alpacas but has also been observed in adults. The onset of respiratory distress is often very rapid. Animals have an elevated respiratory rate, nasal flaring, and often demonstrate open mouth breathing. The respiratory character shows a strong component of abdominal effort during respiration that is a result of loss of function of the diaphragm. The body temperature of the animals is generally normal and there are no abnormalities in the complete blood count suggestive of an infection. Thoracic radiographs show no evidence of lung pathology. In some cases, the diaphragm appears to bulge forward due to the paralysis. Diaphragmatic paralysis can be confirmed by fluoroscopy, which allows visualization of the lack of movement of the diaphragm during respiration.

The cases of diaphragmatic paralysis seen at CSU have consistently had low serum vitamin E levels suggesting a vitamin E related neurodegeneration. Our treatment now focuses on initial stabilization of the patient with oxygen supplementation. Vitamin E is supplemented to try to limit further neuron damage. After several days, the animals adapt to the diaphragmatic paralysis and develop their ability to breathe using intercostal and abdominal musculature. Once the patient is stable off supplemental oxygen, they are allowed to return to the farm for convalescence. It can take anywhere from 2 to 6 months before the animals regain normal respiration.

We have worked with several herds that appear to have significant vitamin E deficiency in a large percentage of the animals. This is probably related to our limited opportunity to allow animals to graze fresh forage. Vitamin E is best provided in dietary supplements when pasture grazing is not available. Vitamin E recommendations for llamas and alpacas range from 5 to 10 IU/kg body weight daily.²

"Current Topics" – Cont. on Page 11



DISORDERS IN ENERGY METABOLISM

While alpacas and llamas have many similarities to ruminants and other mammals, they have some very unique differences relative to gastrointestinal tract function and anatomy as well as energy metabolism. Nutritional requirements of New World Camelids has been recently reviewed² and the National Research Council has included information specific to nutrient requirements of alpacas and llamas in their recent publication (available at Amazon.com).³ With this information we are able to balance rations for different stages of production and different geographical areas much better than we used to. By obtaining proper forage analysis of available feedstuffs, a producer can select the appropriate type and amount of forage to feed selected animals and better formulate additional supplements. One of the most important points is that access to both high (alfalfa) and lower (grass) quality forage is necessary to provide optimal nutritional support for all stages of production.

Even with improved nutrition, we will continue to see disorders in energy metabolism in alpacas and llamas due to several factors. These disorders can be precipitated factors including:

- High energy demands during late gestation or lactation
- Decreased feed intake due to dental problems or other disease conditions
- Decreased nutrient utilization in geriatric animals
- Alterations in carbohydrate (glucose) and lipid (fat) metabolism that are unique to alpacas and llamas

Factors influencing carbohydrate and lipid metabolism in camelids have recently been reviewed.⁴ There are several features of camelids that make them susceptible to diseases of energy metabolism. These include:

- Low insulin production in the pancreas.
- Tendency toward insulin resistance as a result of stress or disease.
- High level of hepatic gluconeogenesis.
- Depletion protein stores in favor of gluconeogenesis.

Two fundamental syndromes are seen clinically. The first occurs when maintenance energy demands exceed dietary energy intake. Increased energy demands occur primarily during late gestation or lactation. Insufficient dietary energy intake can result from low energy density of feeds, decreased intake capacity due to the gravid uterus, decreased intake from dental disease, or decreased intake from other disease conditions. In these situations, the animal mobilizes fat reserves to provide additional energy. Fat from adipose tissue is mobilized as non-esterified fatty acids (NEFA) that are then taken up by the liver and either metabolized to energy (ATP via the Krebs cycle), ketones, or converted to very low density lipoproteins (VLDL). Excessive fat mobilization can exceed the ability of the liver to utilize or convert the fat resulting in either increased ketones in the blood (beta hydroxybutyrate, BHB, ketosis), increased triglycerides in

the blood (hypertriglyceridemia, hyperlipidemia, hyperlipemia). Hepatic lipidosis can result if the lipid metabolism capacity of the liver is exceeded. The condition can occur rapidly over several days or have a more chronic progression over several weeks. Animals are often lethargic and have a decreased appetite and have lost body condition. In severe cases, animals can rapidly progress to recumbency and death. The keys to prevention are proper nutritional management with high quality, high energy forage, appropriate supplementation, and close (weekly) monitoring of body condition scores, particularly over the last month of gestation and first two months of lactation. Animals should not lose greater than one (out of 5) body condition score during late gestation or early lactation.

There is also some concern that lipid metabolism disorders can be precipitated by feeding supplements that contain feedstuffs with high fat content such as flax seed or linseed oil. There is limited information on how well camelids tolerate supplemental fat. One recommendation is that fat content of supplements should remain below 4% dry matter. One concern with feeding Purina Equine Senior to alpacas is the high fat content of this feed and the possibility that it could predispose to lipid metabolism disorders.

The second disorder is characterized by persistent hyperglycemia, with or without increased ketones, NEFAs, triglycerides, or LDL. This condition typically occurs during periods of high stress or severe systemic disease. Camelids are known to have a suppressed insulin response and are also highly susceptible to insulin resistance caused by increased catecholamine (epinephrine) or corticosteroids (cortisol, dexamethasone). During times of high stress or systemic disease, the resulting catecholamine and steroid response is believed to induce insulin resistance and increased hepatic gluconeogenesis causing marked hyperglycemia. Normally this would be controlled by increased pancreatic insulin release but in camelids, this response is limited and glucose concentrations remain elevated. The persistent hyperglycemia may then result in pancreatic depletion or exhaustion. The lack of insulin, high catecholamine and high steroid concentrations may also increase lipid mobilization from adipose tissue resulting in disorders with lipid metabolism along with the persistent hyperglycemia. Treatment must focus on resolving the underlying stress or systemic disease and controlling glucose concentration and lipid mobilization with supplemental insulin administration.

If animals are suspected to be developing a carbohydrate or lipid metabolic disorder, screening bloodwork should be performed including a serum chemistry analysis and any available combination of NEFA, BHB, triglyceride, and bile acid testing. Normal blood values and critical concern values are provided in Table 1. Treatment of both syndromes includes identification and treatment of any underlying dental or medical disease, improved energy intake, treatment with B-complex vitamins, and in severe cases parenteral (intravenous) nutritional support along with supplemental insulin to help control blood glucose levels. Dietary supplements should be reviewed to make sure that any supplemental fat remains below 4% dry matter.



Table 1. Blood analyte parameters that are useful when evaluating disorders of carbohydrate and lipid metabolism.

Blood Analyte	Normal Concentration	Level For Concern
Glucose	90-140 mg/dl	>300 mg/dl May respond to initial treatment >500 mg/dl Will likely require treatment with insulin
Total Protein	5.5-7.0 g/dl	<5 g/dl
Albumin	3.5-4.4 g/dl	<2 g/dl
Triglycerides	5-150 mg/dl	>200 mg/dl Watch response to basic treatment >500 mg/dl Significant Concern!
NEFA	<0.6 mEq/L	>1 mEq/L
BHB	<1 mg/dl	>5 mg/dl
Bile Acids	<50 mg/dl (<12 months) <25 mg/dl (>12 months)	>70 mg/dl (<12 months) >30 mg/dl (>12 months)
AST	110-250 IU/L	>500 IU/L
GGT	8-60 IU/L	>60 IU/L
SDH	5-40 IU/L	>50 IU/L

CASEOUS LYMPHADENITIS

Caseous lymphadenitis (CLA) is an infectious disease caused by the Gram positive bacteria *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis* and is characterized by the development of subcutaneous and internal abscesses. Various forms of this disease have been described in sheep and goats (classic Caseous Lymphadenitis), horses (Pigeon Fever), and cattle. Infection with *C. pseudotuberculosis* has been reported in llamas and alpacas.^{5,6} The organism is found world-wide and is soil borne. There are two distinct phenotypic types (biovars) of *C. pseudotuberculosis* and several specific genotypes that appear to have some degree of species specificity. The group of bacteria that reduce nitrate (nitrate-positive) most commonly infect horses (biovar equi) and the group that do not reduce nitrate (nitrate-negative) most commonly infect sheep and goats (biovar ovis). Cattle can be infected by both types. It appears that natural cross-species transmission between horses and sheep and goats is uncommon. The isolates from alpacas have not yet been described sufficiently to know if they are more closely related to small ruminant or equine isolates.

C. pseudotuberculosis infections typically result in the development of superficial or internal abscesses or local cellulitis. Syndromes vary between species. In sheep and goats, superficial abscesses are seen most frequently and internal abscess of the thorax or abdomen may also occur. A localized cellulitis with

abscessation in the brisket area is typically seen in horses while internal abscesses are less common. Self limiting superficial granulomatous cellulitis is seen most often in cattle although mastitis and superficial or internal abscessation are also reported.

In alpacas, *C. pseudotuberculosis* infection is reported to cause superficial abscesses most commonly observed in the submandibular (under the chin) and cervical (along the neck) region.⁶ Abscesses of the mammary gland are the second most common site of infection followed by internal abscesses of the renal (kidney) lymph nodes.⁵ The purulent exudates in the abscesses may have the typical thick inspissated appearance as is observed in sheep and goats. However, abscess contents that have a fluid consistency have also been reported.

Animals are typically infected with *C. pseudotuberculosis* through direct contact with other infected animals or indirect environmental exposure (contaminated ground, fencing, waterers, feed troughs, shearers, halters, tack, blankets, or other equipment). The organism can survive for years in the environment even with direct exposure to sunlight. *C. pseudotuberculosis* gains entry through superficial wounds or abrasions. Macrophages engulf the bacteria but the bacteria are resistant to destruction due to a lipid capsule that protects it from digestion in the phagolysosome. The bacteria are then carried to regional lymph nodes by the blood or lymphatics where they persist and result in formation of an abscess. Free bacteria can spread to other distant lymph nodes via blood or lymphatics or by infected macrophages.



Diagnosis of *C. pseudotuberculosis* as the cause of an abscess is best obtained by bacterial culture of the contents of an abscess prior to drainage if possible. A needle aspirate may be used to obtain a sample of the abscess for culture. Because *C. pseudotuberculosis* has significant herd health considerations, it is important to culture any suspicious abscesses before drainage in order to minimize the risk and extent of contamination on the farm. Cultures can also be taken directly from draining abscesses. Animals in a herd can be screened for previous exposure or current infection using the Synergistic Hemolysis Inhibition (SHI) test that detects antibodies directed against the sphingomyelinase toxin that is released by the bacteria (Texas Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory, \$10 per sample, serum). Since this test detects the animal's antibody response to infection, it cannot differentiate between animals with a current infection versus those that were previously infected but have now cleared the infection.

Both surgical and medical options are used to treat *C. pseudotuberculosis* infections. Horses and cattle will generally clear the infection with surgical drainage of abscesses and antibiotic support. Resolution of superficial abscesses in alpacas has been described following complete surgical removal, however, infections have persisted with conservative drainage and lavage.⁶ Complete surgical removal of superficial abscesses is recommended in sheep, goats, alpacas and llamas in order to minimize the contamination of the environment and improve treatment success. Supportive antibiotics are also recommended to help ensure clearance of the bacteria. The bacterium is susceptible to many antibiotics including penicillin, trimethoprim-sulfonamide, tetracycline, erythromycin, and cephalosporins (i.e. ceftiofur). It is likely also susceptible to florfenicol (NuFlor) but specific susceptibilities have not been reported.

Prevention should first focus on biosecurity practices that screen animals for superficial abscesses before entry on to the farm. Incoming animals can also be screened with the SHI test although animals can still be infected and have a negative SHI test if the infection is early (<30-60 days). Animals that have

closed or draining abscesses should be isolated (biocontainment) from other animals and cultured to confirm whether they are *C. pseudotuberculosis* or not. Equipment that comes in contact with the exudate should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. A vaccine is available for sheep (Caseous D-T, Colorado Serum Co., Denver, CO) and has been shown to decrease the number of infected sheep and the number of abscesses per infected sheep. Use of this vaccine in alpacas has not yet been reported in the scientific literature. However, an experimental vaccine containing cell wall and toxin antigens has been studied and did show efficacy in alpacas.⁷

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SPIN OFF JUDGING THROUGH THE EYES OF THE JUDGE

by Donna Rudd ←

All entries were examined under a lighted magnifying glass, evaluated in detail for microns, lock structure, staple length, second cuts, medullated fiber, and uniformity. Hand was also considered in the samples. Only .4 ounces of fiber were then removed from the samples and locks laid side by side and flicked open at each end before being drawn out of my hand by the back of a hand cranked fine tooth carder. (A method Judith Mckenzie McCuin showed me years ago for Suri alpaca and llama locks.) All samples were then spun semi-worsted; leaving in vegetable matter, debris, fine and coarse fibers. Snarls and naps were left also. So, if the resulting yarn had slub, vegetable matter, lumps and bumps.... it was because the debris was not removed. I spun the fiber from rovings after it came off the carder....ALL samples

were prepared and processed the same way...no matter what the length, etc. Most entries spun up beautifully, a few showed that debris affected the yarn structure.

After spinning, all entries were washed and hung to dry and re-evaluated for hand and softness. There was 'always' a huge amount of dirt taken out during the washing and rinsing; some vegetable matter came out at this time as well. By entering a Spin Off competition, a breeder is provided with a complete unbiased knowledgeable assessment of the fiber. There is a full written evaluation based on the sample from fleece to yarn.

Overall, this experience really showed me that coarse locks make hairy prickly yarn. Wastage is from snarls developed from

“Spin Off Judging” – Cont. on Page 16



SURI NETWORK PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE - A RECAP

by Liz Vahlkamp, Chairperson ←

It has been a very active year for the SNPDC, so at the Suri Network Symposium, we took some time to review with everyone what we had established as our near-term goals in August, 2008, and what we were able to accomplish over the next 12 months. We'd like to take a moment in this newsletter to share with the Suri Network readers what we have done and how we are working to promote Suri fiber and educate both our membership and the general public about this great fiber.

Where We've Been

Fiber Festivals – we stated in 2008 that it was our goal to secure booths at six large fiber festivals around the country. The goal of these booths is to educate the general public about the various uses of Suri fiber, to promote spinning with Suri, and to encourage crafts people to work with Suri by contacting Suri Network members who have donated fiber to us. Between August, 2008 and August, 2009, we were able to attend three large festivals, and one regional fair. The booths were a huge success – the Suri Network members who volunteered loved seeing artisans embrace our fiber, and each booth had constant traffic by both new and experienced craftspeople. The booths have been such a hit that it has prompted us to move forward with finding further festivals to attend. These can be extremely difficult to get into, so if any members know of a festival in your area for which you may have an “in,” please contact any of the SNPDC members and let them know! To date, we have attended the New York Sheep and Wool Festival in Rhinebeck, NY; Estes Park Wool Market in CO; Spin-Off Autumn Retreat (SOAR), and a small festival in Minnesota.

Knitting Patterns – we stated in 2008 that we planned to create a set of Suri knitting patterns to help promote our finer fiber. Over the course of the next twelve months, Sue Simonton of Little Gidding Farm Suri Alpacas, worked feverishly to develop ten patterns for the membership. Additionally, we purchased three patterns from designers who we worked with exclusively to develop such patterns. Yarn for the samples made was provided by Suri Futures, Little Gidding Farm Suri Alpacas, Donna Rudd, Alpacas d'Auxvasse, and Salt

River Alpacas. The line was launched at the 2009 Symposium to rave reviews and so far, over 50 SN farms have purchased the patterns for resale. The concept of patterns is critical for the promotion of Suri on many levels. 1) Photos and a pattern assist knitters in understanding the best applications for this great fiber; 2) Yarn weights, grades of fiber, and amounts used, allow farms to make better choices about the types of yarn they have made at mills; 3) Members gain a better understanding of grading fiber, and what the best applications are for each grade; and 4) photos and actual knit samples sell yarn!

Education – the more we worked with and heard from the Suri Network membership, the more we realized how vastly different breeders' level of knowledge was about fiber processing and how their breeding programs could effect that process for better or for worse. As a result, Donna Rudd put together an educational seminar on behalf of the SNPDC that we held at various member farms around the country in Summer, 2009. The goal of the seminar was to give an overview of the entire process of turning fiber into yarn and demonstrate how breeding programs could impact that outcome. This seminar was incredibly successful with an average of 15 attendees at each seminar and many of the locations selling out! As a result, we are offering a second set of seminars which will be held at additional member farms in FL, WA, IN, CA, and WI. We hope to hold a third set of seminars as well, in the summer of 2010, in even more states! We should take this time to thank Suri Network members Shawn and Lori Malloy of Flaggy Meadow Fiber Works who processed a set of samples for the seminars and did a great job! We would also like to thank the presenters: Kathy Haneke, Mary Lou Clingan, Donna Rudd, Kaye Collins, Lynn Deichman, and Ann Mayes, as well as the two non-SNPDC host farms, Weather'd T Ranch and Sea Ayre Suris, for their assistance in putting this presentation together.

General Promotion – This category catches a number of small initiatives we completed between August, 2008 and August, 2009. 1) We secured a listing in

Interweave Press's First Annual Natural Fibers directory and offered the entire membership the opportunity to list their farms individually – 14 member farms signed up!; 2) We set up the Blog; 3) We have consistently written articles in both Purely Suri and the Suri Network Newsletter to keep our membership informed and educated; 4) We set up a web page for those farms who have been kind enough to donate fiber to us for the fiber festivals.

Lessons Learned

As Chairperson for this committee, I have learned some valuable lessons over the last year – all positive – and think they are important for the membership to know. First, craftspeople love our fiber. Suri is definitely not for every application, but when used properly, whether it is for spinning, knitting, or weaving, people love working with this fiber! And the Suri Network members who volunteered at the booths came away invigorated by talking to people who are so enthusiastic about Suri fiber.

Secondly, U.S. Suri breeders have an opportunity to really make a mark around the world with this fiber. Suri is a very small percentage of Andean fiber production (Grupo Inca estimates 7%), and today, commercially processed Suri is used primarily in one application – brushed fabric. We have an absolute opportunity to be nearly “first to market” in the knitting arena. (There are two specialty, suri blends and one suri lace yarn in the market, but each capturing a very small percentage of the overall knitting market.) And while Suri is definitely not a fiber for the knitting masses, we can easily sell all the fine fiber we have to that sub-set of knitters who enjoy working with “skinny yarns.” We also have the knowledge and the means to be the first country to have an expertise in Suri fiber as it has never truly “gotten its due” and has always been an add-on to the woolen fiber industry.

Yarn stores love the idea of the knitting patterns. In fact, we have members who are now selling yarn to stores that they couldn't get into before because they had no patterns – the yarn stores

“SNPDC” – Cont. on Page 27



by Jack Hanna

Earlier this year I wrote a piece titled "This Too Shall Pass," which discussed the then current economic environment. The intent was to give historical data reflecting on the fact that economies recover from recessionary periods and move forward to normal and prosperous times. As Alpaca breeders, we should continue on the path of advancement and understand the cyclicity of the global economy. The article was published in the spring '09 issue of *Suri Network News* and has been used by a handful of breeders. Six months have passed and as we enter the fall, I thought an update to the original discussion was in order.

Warren Buffet wrote an excellent op-ed piece that appeared in *The New York Times* late last year. The message was classic contrarian: "Be fearful when others are greedy, and be greedy when others are fearful." Buffet was licking his chops earlier this year as his investment company, Berkshire Hathaway, was loading up on U.S. companies that met his investment criteria. In short, bad news can be an investor's best friend. It lets you buy a slice of the future at a discounted price. If Mr. Buffet were an alpaca breeder he would be **buying alpacas now** with an eye toward the future! As well-known hockey player Wayne Gretzky has often said, "I skate to where the puck is going to be, not to where it has been." Successful businesses are always looking forward.

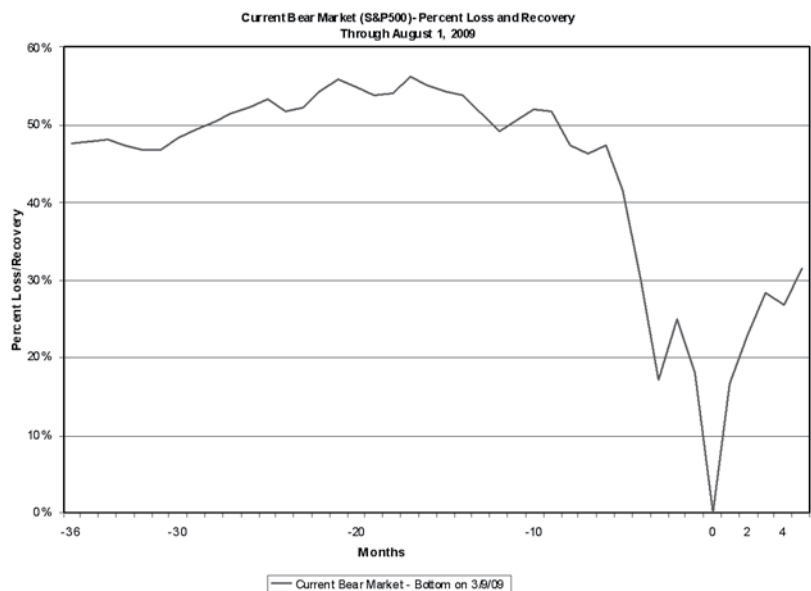
Okay, let's go back to the global economy. It will go down in history as the worst recession since the 30's. Most of us were not around then, so we have no comparison other than what we read. One thing is for sure; we have felt this recession. It's been a tough haul but now getting better, there is light at the end of the tunnel and every day more positive indicators make their way to the media. There has never been a U.S. recession without a recovery. This one will be no different. As far as improvement goes there is one thing we must keep in mind. The U.S. economy is huge. Imagine an air craft carrier in the middle of the ocean. It takes a little time

for it to change direction. The same is true for our economy. As is usually the case with recessions, certain stimuli needs to be put in place to alter the fundamentals, and if done correctly these stimuli will begin to work and within a reasonable time frame the economy will respond and begin to change. The process is working but it takes time. This period of healing, commonly referred to as a bottoming process, is filled with opportunity. Alpacas might be the bargain of the century. The green shoots are growing and more and more business leaders, economists and investors are increasingly positive about the economic recovery.

Let's take a look at a few statistics:

The stock market, a leading indicator and usually six months ahead of the economy, reached its low on March 9th and has since rallied more than 50%. See chart below. The federal manufacturing indexes are showing solid signs of increasing, suggesting the national manufacturing numbers are headed higher. Existing home sales have increased 17% from the lows reached earlier this year and June/ July/August have shown increases in new home sales. In addition, national housing price surveys have been steadily increasing for the last two months. Residential construction contracts have clearly turned up, as have single-unit housing starts. Cash For Clunkers was a net success, with

national auto dealer surveys showing vehicle sales in August/September on track for 13 million annual sales. This is very good news for the auto industry as it begins a new chapter. Target, Wal-Mart, Kohl's and other retailers are saying back-to-school sales jumped to a good start and were better than expected. Here's an important one: corporate earnings revisions surged 55% in the 2nd quarter. This data strongly suggests that 3rd quarter earnings will again surprise on the upside and that layoff announcements and unemployment claims will continue to decline. In addition to the domestic data, the foreign indicators are also improving and may be ahead of the U.S. Germany, Russia, Singapore and most Asian countries are seeing signs of recovery in many economic categories. Positive momentum has been building for awhile and many well-known economists, including Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke, are saying the U.S. recession actually ended in early summer. In August the consumer mood also brightened as expectations about the future were the most optimistic since the recession began in December 2007. Consumer confidence "appears to be back on the mend," said Lynn Franco, head of the Consumer Research Center. Things are getting better, the air craft carrier is turning and brighter days for the U.S. economy are ahead.



"This Too Shall Pass" - Cont. on Page 16



Now back to the alpaca industry. The attributes of our animals have not changed in the last two years. They remain just as they were. They are pure fiber factories. We may pay less money today than two years ago for the same animal but nothing else has changed. The attributes of the industry are also the same, if not better. As a group we are more knowledgeable about fiber, genetics, EPD's, end products, herd health, traditional livestock models, etc. Sure, we hit a bump in the road but so did everyone else. Today the storm is ending, the future of the alpaca business remains bright and the road ahead is filled with opportunity.

Speaking of opportunity let me take a few minutes to plant a positive seed. Difficult time periods are nothing new and they usually provide a silver lining. We have all heard the saying "Adversity is the mother of invention." Why is this significant to the Alpaca industry? Historically after difficult economic periods capital will eventually flow back to traditional areas of investment, with a portion looking for alternative opportunities – the new ideas. To name a few, stock and bond markets now include international and global markets. Fifteen years ago assets found new opportunities in commercial and residential real estate through Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITS). Ten years ago most investors had never heard of hedge funds, while today they have been the talk of the investment community since the bursting of the dot com bubble. And we can't forget the trendy venture capital and private equity funds. Investors' looking for new areas to commit capital is good news for the alpaca industry. Today the motion of money is toward the color green: solar power, alternative

fuels, wind power and anything that is eco-friendly. I have a friend who is the Chief Investment Officer of a large college endowment. A portion of their portfolio is earmarked for green investing. Today some of those dollars are invested with a company that manages livestock and livestock properties. What a terrific idea!

The future is bright, and Alpacas are a feel-good story that also happens to have real economic value. As an industry we obviously have some work to do, but things don't happen overnight. As we shape, mold and massage our business plans we need to be reminded of the growing pains and ultimate successes experienced by other livestock organizations. If we keep our nose to the grindstone and let the attributes of the alpaca be the guiding light, our efforts will be rewarded. The economy will take care of itself. It will continue to move in cycles and during its ebb and flow the Alpaca industry will continue to grow stronger. We will be driven by an increase in investment, which will lead to more breeders. Genetic advancement will create the fiber quality demanded by the textile community. U.S. commercial production is on the horizon. Competition will keep breeders looking for the perfect alpaca. Visibility and awareness will grow and in my opinion we will soon be the sustainable growth industry we have all envisioned.

As livestock breeders we don't have to invest like Warren Buffett or skate like Wayne Gretzky to succeed in the Alpaca business. Stay the course, provide a professional experience to your clients, upgrade your herd by investing in high quality Alpacas and have fun.

vegetable matter and other debris, second cuts and short very fine fibers snarling with other fibers. Very long locks were easily prepared and spun using the above method.

Interesting also is the fact that older animal entries had locks about 3-4 inches, not much lock structure, were coarser micron, were easy to prepare and spin, but just didn't have the handle at the end of the day.

Those locks that were consistent in structure and style seemed to have uniform microns and lovely hand in the final yarns.

It was a great opportunity to show that I can do what I know I can. If you have any questions or comments, please pass them on to me.

Here are a few notes I made of my thoughts and observations regarding the Spin Off.

1. Most common comment made: If you had skirted out the few coarser locks your average would have been better, ie. mid side sample.
2. Second cuts: Only one out of 84 did not appear to have any second cuts! Most had only a few, but there were still those that obviously did not try and take out any second cuts.

3. Light, fluffy, loosely formed locks did have a bit of crinkle in them.
4. Some entries were dry, or chalky or matted and some had this unusual stickiness to them....most likely sweat and dust.
5. A few had a strong odor to them. I am assuming they were males or Suris that had been greatly stressed before and during shearing.
6. 2 black entries had totally tender long locks, and when the skeins were washed, there were huge bits of fiber falling out of the skeins.
7. Grey entries had a huge variation of micron in lock and overall.
8. Yes, some black locks had white fibers and some white locks had black fibers in them.
9. A very interesting fact was; some entries sent their locks laid out like asparagus tips...all neat and tidy.....like peas in a pod! Some locks 'appeared' to have been cut shorter so it was like 4-5 inches of the tip ends. See AOBA Show Division Handbook for current lengths and preparation.



In the previous Suri Network News, there is a long article discussing the history of the Suri Fiber Research Project that the Suri Network has helped fund and conduct. Phase 1 of the study has been completed and summarized. The full project report and detailed analysis can be found on the Suri Network website. Bill Vonderhaar presented the report out of Phase 1 results at the 2009 Summer Symposium. The entire presentation can also be viewed on the Suri Network website. The highlights of the presentation are outlined below:

Title: Characteristics of North American Suri Alpacas

Summarized and analyzed by: Dr. Chris Lupton, Texas AgriLife Research, The Texas A&M System

Study Objectives: Establish means, extreme values, and variability for objectively measured weight, height to withers, and numerous fleece, fiber, skin and blood characteristics of 100, 2 year old male and female, white and colored, Suri alpacas from several North American breeders representing diverse genetics and environments. The actual number in the study was 63 animals.

Results: Statistically significant correlations that were predictable:

The lower AFD (average fiber diameter) typically correlates to a higher SP ration.

The lower AFD typically correlates to a higher follicular density.

The lower AFD typically correlates to a higher clean luster score.

Clean samples consistently scored higher luster than dirty samples.

There were many correlations that were less predictable which can be viewed in the power point presentation and the detailed report on the website.

The one correlation that was very significant ($p=0.0503$) is the relationship between scale length and luster measurement. The longer the fiber scale length, the higher the luster measurement. This warrants further investigation!

SAMPLE PREPARATION:

1. Samples must be from the 2008 or 2009 shearing
2. A maximum of 10 samples per farm will be accepted until the quota of 200 samples achieved
3. Colors accepted: Samples of uniform color: TB, BB, DB, MB, LB, DF, MF, LF and BG (Grays, Fading Fawns and Multis will not be included in this study.) They do not need any white samples; they have already tested 63 white animals.
4. Staple length between 5 to 7 inches. If it is longer, you can cut the sample. It is best to cut the tips of the locks off vs. cutting the shorn edge.
5. 200 grams (7-1/4 ounces) of fiber are to be packaged in a clear gallon zip lock bag. You should try to keep the locks laying in the same direction when you place it in the bag. You do not have to separate each lock; you just want to be careful not to bunch up the fiber when placing it into the gallon zip lock bag.
6. The bag should be identified with the animal's ARI number and name and a copy of the ARI certificate is to be submitted with the sample.
7. There is no age restriction as long as the samples meet the criteria above.
8. In addition to luster analysis, you will receive the following information:
 - * Mean Fiber Diameter * Standard Deviation * Coefficient of Variation * Spin Fineness * Fibers>30 Microns * Comfort Factor
 - * Mean Staple Length * Length Standard Deviation * Length Coefficient of Variation * Mean Curvature * SD Curvature
 - * Percentage of Medullated Fibers (white or light fleeces only)

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Include a check written to Yocom-McColl Testing Laboratories, Inc. for \$15.00 per sample; 2. Ship to Yocom-McColl, being sure to write SAMBA on the box: Yocom-McColl Testing Laboratories, Inc., SAMBA, 540 West Elk Place, Denver, CO 80216-1823.

This research on Suri fiber has led to the validation of the SAMBA methodology as a "repeatable" and "scientific" measurement of luster on Suri fiber. This is a benchmark for the fiber industry and a step towards additional research on Suri fiber, the ultimate natural fiber!

This first phase of Suri Fiber Research Project led to the current co-funded Suri Network-ARF study titled: Evaluation of two objective methods for measuring luster in Suri alpaca fiber, comparison with subjective luster assessments, and correlation with other physical properties. The samples provided for the research will be assessed for color and luster before and after washing by 5 fiber judges and two instruments, the Samba and a near-infrared reflectance spectrometer. In addition, each sample will be analyzed for lab scoured yield, fiber diameter, fiber curvature, and staple length and strength. Using data from the Samba instrument, an estimate of luster will be calculated that is independent of color. Subsequently, mathematical relationships between the Samba and NIRS luster measurements versus subjective luster assessments, lab scoured yield, average fiber diameter (and variability), average fiber curvature (and variability), staple length (and variability) and strength (and variability) will be determined.

Chris Lupton and Angus McColl are the primary researchers for this study. To date, over 100 samples have been collected and tested, the majority of these being light or white. They are now collecting 100 additional colored samples to provide the necessary data to be able to test luster and compare luster scores independent of color. This additional testing must be completed to be able to accomplish this goal. The researchers currently have 78 colored samples and are in need of 22 additional samples to complete the study. The sample submission information has been provided as an insert in this edition of SNN.

Please support this project by sending in your colored Suri fiber samples. We continue to need your support to make our research projects successful!

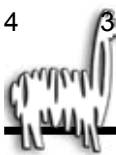


**SURI NETWORK'S 4TH ANNUAL ALL SURI FLEECE SHOW 2009
AUGUST 14-15, 2009, ESTES PARK, COLORADO
JUDGE: TIM LAVAN - BLACK, BROWN, FAWN, GREY
JUDGE: AMANDA VANDENBOSCH - LIGHT, WHITE, MULTICOLOR
LEVEL III FLEECE SHOW - # OF FLEECE SHOWN (232)
OF ENTRIES (240), # OF CLASSES (32)
SHOW SUPERINTENDENT: FREDA MCGILL, carl_freda@msn.com**

Place	ARI Reg #	Alpaca Name	Ranch	Owner
CLASS#310 JUVENILE TRUE BLACK (5)				
1/RC	31215091	WLK ANNA MARIE	WILKINS LIVESTOCK RANCH	JANET WILKINS &/OR MIKE WILKINS
2	31448901	SATIN SOCKS	THUNDER MOUNTAIN ALPACAS	ROBERT CROSS &/OR CELESTE KREIENSIECK
3	31115896	MEADOWGATE PERUVIAN TURNING POINT	MEADOWGATE FARM ALPACAS	DIANE ROSENBERG
4	31578691	GBFA PERUVIAN BLACK TALON	GLORY B FARM	BARBARA BALES &/OR BARRY BALES
CLASS#311 JUVENILE BAY BLACK (4)				
1	31340151	WSR PHOENIX'S SAM HOUSTON	WINDRIDER SURI RANCH	BOB WARGOWSKY &/OR CATHY WARGOWSKY
2	31421546	FOX RUN'S DEMELZA BY NOMAR	ZENA SURI ALPACAS	ZENA SURI ALPACAS
3	31437677	SUNFIRE'S KNIGHTRIDER	SUNFIRE SURI ALPACAS	DEBORAH BACKLE &/OR ROBERT BACKLE
4	31546430	TRUE COLORS CARMELITA	TRUE COLORS ALPACA FARM LLC	TRUE COLORS ALPACA FARM
CLASS#312 YEARLING TRUE BLACK / BAY BLACK (15)				
1/CC	31094566	WAY TOO COOL	WILKINS LIVESTOCK RANCH	JANET WILKINS &/OR MIKE WILKINS
2	30920101	ABF FINE THREADS' KINGSFORD	ALPACA BELLA SURI FARM	BILL BRAUSCH &/OR WILLIAM DONALD VONDERHAAR & MELINDA WILSON
3	31038911	STONE BROOK'S MIDNIGHT LOCKDOWN	WILKINS LIVESTOCK RANCH	JANET WILKINS &/OR MIKE WILKINS
4	31038980	SBFS SABER'S PERUVIAN BLACK CHERRY	WILKINS LIVESTOCK RANCH	JANET WILKINS &/OR MIKE WILKINS
CLASS#314 2YO+ BLACK (4)				
1	1303063	SIR LATTE	RIVERSTONE PERUVIAN SURIS	JOY SMITH &/OR MICHAEL SMITH
2	30469167	PSYLENT KNIGHT	WILKINS LIVESTOCK RANCH	JANET WILKINS &/OR MIKE WILKINS
3	30373730	SHASTA SPRINGS SERMET	SHASTA SPRINGS ALPACAS	PAGE NITTERHOUSE &/OR CRAIG NITTERHOUSE
4	1029383	WLK TURN IT UP	SHASTA SPRINGS ALPACAS	CRAIG NITTERHOUSE &/OR PAGE P. NITTERHOUSE
CLASS#320 JUVENILE DARK BROWN (8)				
1	31321105	GLENBARS RUBY RED	GLENBAR ALPACAS	BARB ZIMMERLY
2	30985759	THIS IS MYSTIC WIND	ALPACA THIS!	LD CHARF & TYLER JARVIS & KELLY JARVIS



3	31480451	RAVISHING RUBY OF WHM	WHISPER MEADOWS ALPACAS	CHRISTINE ROGERS
4	31215138	WLK HEAT FLASH	WILKINS LIVESTOCK RANCH	JANET WILKINS &/OR MIKE WILKINS
CLASS#321 JUVENILE LIGHT BROWN / MEDIUM BROWN (8)				
1	31060103	LHSA'S DARK OF THE MOON	LONG HOLLOW SURI ALPACAS	JANICE HEINRICH &/OR KARL HEINRICH
2	30667143	CD'AA STRYDER	COEUR D'ALENE ALPACAS	MARK GIBSON &/OR SUSAN GIBSON
3	31488143	RFSS PERUVIAN MAC'SAMILLION	RIDGEVIEW FARM SOUTHERN SURIS	JUANITA M. CRAKE &/OR WILLIAM J. CRAKE
4	31153898	ALPACA ROSE'S GYSPY	ALPACA ROSE RANCH	JERRY HARWOOD &/OR LIN L. HARWOOD
CLASS#323 YEARLING DARK BROWN (9)				
1/CC	31337304	AMERIPACA'S PLUTONIUM	AMERIPACA ALPACA BREEDING COMPANY	GAIL S. CAMPBELL
2	31148245	RIVERSTONE'S TOMMY PERU	RIVERSTONE PERUVIAN SURIS	JOY SMITH &/OR MICHAEL SMITH
3	30696075	PINES EDGE-PERUVIAN WYLDIFYRE	PINES EDGE SURI ALPACAS	LINDA K. KONDRIS
4	31096157	AMERIPACA'S SUGAR RAY	AMERIPACA ALPACA BREEDING COMPANY	GAIL S. CAMPBELL
CLASS#325 YEARLING MEDIUM BROWN / LIGHT BROWN (5)				
1/RC	30365766	AAOA MACGYVERSON'S PERUVIAN ENRIQU	DAKINI SURI ALPACAS	MICHELLE J. ALEXANDER
2	31092555	AGG PERUVIAN SWEETEST FLOWER	GOLDEN GLEN ALPACAS	ANDY KINKA &/OR TERRI KINKA
3	30872202	JAX SUPERNOVA	ALPACA JACK'S SURI FARM	JACK W. DONALDSON &/OR MIRIAM B. DONALDSON
4	30537835	HERSHEY'S HIGHPOINTE	CHOCOLATE HOLLOW ALPACA FARM	DON & RACHEL SHEARER &/OR RACHEL SHEARER
CLASS#326 2YO+ BROWN (5)				
1	30348165	THIS IS TSUNAMI'S STORM WARNING!	ALPACA THIS!	LD CHARF & TYLER JARVIS & KELLY JARVIS
2	30019363	PPSA CARMEN	PEACEFUL PASTURES ALPACAS	GREG J. WYKHUIS &/OR KATHRYN A. WYKHUIS
3	30902732	DOUBLE D'S MERCEDES	DOUBLE D ALPACA RANCH	DONNA ANDERSON &/OR DAVID CARNEY
4	1433210	FOX RUN'S PERUVIAN SASHAY	GOLDEN GLEN ALPACAS	ANDY KINKA &/OR TERRI KINKA
CLASS#331-1 JUVENILE DARK FAWN / MEDIUM FAWN (8)				
1	31019033	PS SHEER CHAOS	PACSETER ALPACAS	CHRISTY A. PACE &/OR DENNIS W. PACE
2	31412421	SHAMUS OF SCOTIA ACRES	SCOTIA ACRES ALPACAS	SCOTIA ACRES
3	31167727	SALT RIVER'S MILEY RAY	SALT RIVER ALPACAS	ELIZABETH W VAHLKAMP
4	31063234	PFF ROMAN	PINE FORTY FARMS	JULIE ANN C. JARVINEN
CLASS#331-2 JUVENILE DARK FAWN / MEDIUM FAWN (8)				
1/RC	31200127	DDF MARISOL	DOUBLE DUTCH FARMS, INC.	DAVID J. DEGROOT &/OR SYLVIA DEGROOT
2	31321129	GLENBARS PALE ALE	GLENBAR ALPACAS	BARB ZIMMERLY
3	31340144	WSR PHOENIX'S ESTELA	WINDRIDER SURI RANCH	BOB WARGOWSKY &/OR CATHY WARGOWSKY
4	31200332	DDF MARILYN	DOUBLE DUTCH FARMS, INC.	DAVID J. DEGROOT &/OR SYLVIA DEGROOT



CLASS#333-1 YEARLING DARK FAWN / MEDIUM FAWN (11)

1/CC	31132473	TONI'S ACCOYO GOLDSTRIKE	SURIS OF THE WESTERN SLOPE	JAMES BELL &/OR CARMELA OSBORNE & DR. GARY A. COTTON &/OR Dr. TONI A. COTTON CHRISTINE ROGERS
2	1214048	FLEECEWOOD MAC OF WHM	WHISPER MEADOWS ALPACAS	
3	31094573	WLK SANDMAN	WILKINS LIVESTOCK RANCH	JANET WILKINS &/OR MIKE WILKINS
4	30389069	ASF-PA PERUVIAN VINCENTIO	ARCADIA HOLLOW ALPACA FARM LLC / A SURI FARM LTD	A SURI FARM, LTD & CHARLES S. GULOTTA &/OR ASHLEY P. HANAHAN

CLASS#333-2 YEARLING DARK FAWN / MEDIUM FAWN (11)

1	31337366	AMERIPACA'S TEMPEST	AMERIPACA ALPACA BREEDING COMPANY	GAIL S. CAMPBELL
2	30685048	WRSR MAXX MACGYVER	ELDORA SURI ALPACAS	LEANNE NAKASHIMA &/OR RICHARD NAKASHIMA
3	30992672	THE DUKE OF SSR	LODI ALPACAS	JANICE L CLINGMAN &/OR JAMES HELLENBRAND
J				
4	30992696	SSR BELLISIO	LODI ALPACAS	JANICE L CLINGMAN &/OR JAMES J HELLENBRAND

CLASS#334 2YO+ FAWN (4)

1	30639683	AERO RANCH'S AUGUSTE PICCARD	AERO RANCH SURIS ALPACAS / DAKINI SURI ALPACAS	TOM KRASNY &/OR JENNIFER POWERS & MICHELLE ALEXANDER
2	835829	NHSA PERUVIAN VICTORY	WILD ROSE SURI RANCH	ALAN B. ANDERSON &/OR PATRICIA A. ANDERSON
3	30617339	ACCOYO AMERICA LOLITA	SANDDOLLAR ALPACAS	COLLINS GRIFFITH &/OR VERONICA R GRIFFITH
4	1327700	AMERIPACA'S EMERALD CUT ACCOY	WINDY HILL FARM NC	MARY BELL

CLASS#340-1 JUVENILE BEIGE (5)

1	31217699	AAS ACCOYO STING	ACCOYO PARTNERS LTD	ACCOYO PARTNERS LTD
2	1337235	RRAF TIDAL WAVE'S CROWN CASPIAN	RODGERS' RESERVE ALPACA FARM	BOB RODGERS &/OR JANET RODGERS
3	31340113	WSR PHOENIX'S AUGUSTUS MCCRAE	WINDRIDER SURI RANCH	BOB WARGOWSKY &/OR CATHY WARGOWSKY
4	31462884	MMAS ACCOYO ADAR	MISTY MOUNTAINS ACCOYO SURIS	RALPH MURACA &/OR SANDRA MURACA

CLASS#340-2 JUVENILE LIGHT FAWN (9)

1/CC	31421744	FOX RUN'S SOLARIS BY APOCALYPSE	FOX RUN SURI ALPACAS	CARLA LLEWELLYN &/OR DON LLEWELLYN
2	31326636	TONI'S ACCOYO GOLDEN COMPASS	SURIS OF THE WESTERN SLOPE	DR. GARY A. COTTON &/OR Dr. TONI A. COTTON
3	30640658	SHEILA MACVICAR	DUN ROVING FARM	DARLENE A LANDER
4	30879287	BELLEZA'S BELLE	PINE FORTY FARMS	WILLIAM A. HEDBERG

CLASS#341-1 YEARLING BEIGE (7)

1	31199148	AMERIPACA'S MINUET	AMERIPACA ALPACA BREEDING COMPANY	GAIL S. CAMPBELL
2	30886483	GETTYS ACCOYO REBEL BY ALLEGIANCE	ALPACAS OF GETTYSBURG	HELEN FRITZ HORNBAKE &/OR LARRY HORNBAKE
3	30872806	JAX PRINCESS AURORA	ALPACA JACK'S SURI FARM	JACK W. DONALDSON &/OR MIRIAM B. DONALDSON
4	31132466	TONI'S ACCOYO SHINE ON	RED STAR ACRES	DWIGHT & MARCIA ANDERSEN



CLASS#341-2 YEARLING LIGHT FAWN (5)

1	31208765	SIERRA BONITA'S MACCOYO WAR VALLEY ALPACAS MONET		WAR VALLEY MOUNTAIN FARM
2	31166317	USA ACCOYO CHIP	KFF SURI ALPACAS	VALAEN G CLAPSADDLE & EMI KOOPMAN &/OR WILLIAM J KOOPMAN & DAN STOERMAN
3	1377026	ALLEGHENY PERUVIAN SEABISCUIT	C SQUARED ALPACAS INC	BETTY C MILNE-SCHADE &/OR CHRIS A SCHADE
4	31191715	DERWYDD MACGYVERS CHARAN	DERWYDD ALPACAS	DALE DAVIS & JAN DAVIS &/OR DAVIS SURVIVOR'S TRUST DATED 1990

CLASS#342 2YO LIGHT (7)

1/RC	30672369	TONI'S ACCOYO GOLDEN PROSPECTOR	SURIS OF THE WESTERN SLOPE	DR. GARY A. COTTON &/OR Dr. TONI A. COTTON & RYAN PALMER &/OR BETH PALMER
2	30672277	TONI'S ACCOYO GOLDEN NUGGET	RED STAR ACRES	DWIGHT & MARCIA ANDERSEN
3	30915572	AMERIPACA'S ZENITH	AMERIPACA ALPACA BREEDING COMPANY	GAIL S. CAMPBELL
4	30693906	PFF HELOISE	PINE FORTY FARMS	JULIE JARVINEN

CLASS#343 3YO+ LIGHT (4)

1	1148909	WRSR ACCOYO APOCALYPSE	WILD ROSE SURI RANCH	ALAN B. ANDERSON &/OR PATRICIA A. ANDERSON
2	30492608	GOLD DUST SUNDOWN	PEACEFUL PASTURES ALPACAS	GREG J. WYKHUIS &/OR KATHRYN A. WYKHUIS
3	30462342	WHFNC LEGENDARY PERUVIAN CESAR	WINDY HILL FARM NC	MARY BELL
4	1435832	AMERIPACA'S BLAIR	BIG MEADOW CREEK ALPACAS	JUDY B LALONDE

CLASS#350 JUVENILE WHITE (15)

1/CC	31069649	KAHUNA'S ABRAHAM OF CCR SURIS	COLDWATER CREEK RANCH SURI ALPACAS	ANN ROGERS
2	31843744	TONI'S ACCOYO AMAZING GIRL	DOUBLE DIAMOND RANCH	DOUBLE DIAMOND RANCH
3	31300926	SEA AYRE'S ACCOYO ARIOSO	SEA AYRE SURIS LLC	EDWARD HINSHAW &/OR VICKI HINSHAW
4	31462662	AAS ACCOYO ASHLEY	ACCOYO PARTNERS LTD	ACCOYO PARTNERS LTD

CLASS#351-1 YEARLING WHITE (10)

1/RC	30366008	AAOA MASERATI'S PERUVIAN ALFONZO	ALPINE ALPACAS OF AMERICA	JILL K. BERGMAN &/OR RODNEY K. BERGMAN &/OR RODNEY K. & JILL K. BERGMAN FAMILY LIVING TRUST
2	30892705	BELMONTE'S SEPTEMBER SUN SHINE	HUMS OF FAITH SURIS	JAMES T. KONYN
3	31080750	FOOTHILL'S BODEGAS	FOOTHILLS SURI ALPACAS	HOLGER CABAN &/OR KATHLEEN CULLEN
4	31167642	LCA LILLIANNA	SALT RIVER ALPACAS	ELIZABETH W VAHLKAMP

CLASS#351-2 YEARLING WHITE (10)

1	31326667	TONI'S ACCOYO LEGEND	SURIS OF THE WESTERN SLOPE	DR. GARY A. COTTON &/OR Dr. TONI A. COTTON & DOUBLE DIAMOND RANCH
2	31093613	SURI PEAK'S JOBE	SURI PEAK ALPACAS	BETH ROY
3	31200271	DDF FRANCO	DOUBLE DUTCH FARMS, INC.	DAVID J. DEGROOT &/OR SYLVIA DEGROOT
4	31176880	SCOTIA ACRES SEIPHERA	SCOTIA ACRES ALPACAS	SCOTIA ACRES



CLASS#352 2YO WHITE (11)

1	30004684	SALT RIVER'S CHUMANJI	SALT RIVER ALPACAS	ELIZABETH VAHLKAMP
2	30667075	SGAR'S PERUVIAN ZUMAYA	HIDDEN HILLTOP ALPACA RANCH / PINE RIVER ALPACAS/HARTMAN'S ALPACAS	JOHN & HOLLI COX & SANDY MORDEN & DICK & JEANIE HARTMAN
3	30436923	YOUNG PRINCETON	AMERIPACA ALPACA BREEDING COMPANY	GAIL S. CAMPBELL
4	30507869	JAX ACCOYO SUPERSTAR	ALPACA JACK'S SURI FARM	JACK W. DONALDSON &/OR MIRIAM B. DONALDSON & JACK HANNA &/OR MARTHA G HANNA

CLASS#353 ADULT WHITE (9)

1	20011697	DOUBLE DUTCH ACCOYO DEL SOL	DOUBLE DUTCH FARMS, INC.	DAVID J. DEGROOT &/OR SYLVIA DEGROOT
2	30436862	YOUNG VALIENT	PINE VALLEY SURI FARM / PEACEFUL PASTURES ALPACA FARM	LARRY R ROACH &/OR CONNIE YOUNGER-ROACH & ELIZABETH SLATER &/OR GARY SLATER
3	1279474	LCA QUECHUA	ALPACA ROSE RANCH	JERRY HARWOOD &/OR LIN L. HARWOOD
4	20009342	WWR BELMONTE'S TRADEWIND	WIND WALKER RANCH	DON PARKS &/OR CHERYL PARKS

CLASS#354 MATURE WHITE (6)

1	829580	LFA ACCOYO BELMONTE	ALPACA JACK'S SURI FARM	JACK DONALDSON &/OR MIRIAM DONALDSON & CORY KLEMENT & RAYMOND RODRIGUEZ &/OR MARIA RODRIGUEZ & VICKI TRIMBERGER
2	829461	PIVAL BLAZEN SON	PINE VALLEY SURI FARM / ANDEAN VISTA RANCH	GARY &/OR ELIZABETH SLATER & GAIL & PAUL WASSERSTEIN
3	1018813	RHAPSODY IN JAX	SEA AYRE SURIS LLC	JACK DONALDSON &/OR MIRIAM DONALDSON & EDWARD HINSHAW &/OR VICKI HINSHAW
4	841959	CROWN ROYALES WHITE KNIGHT	WOMBAT FARM	KENNETH LINVILLE

CLASS#360 JUVENILE ROSE GREY / SILVER GREY (2)

1	31115711	GLR ATACAMA	SURI PEAK ALPACAS	BETH ROY
2	31235372	ANDEAN VISTA'S PERUVIAN ELLA QUENCE	ANDEAN VISTA RANCH	GAIL WASSERSTEIN &/OR PAUL WASSERSTEIN

CLASS#361-1 YEARLING DARK ROSE GREY / DARK SILVER GREY (6)

1/CC	30685130	WINCHESTER'S WILD ROSE PATCHES	WILD ROSE SURI RANCH	ALAN B. ANDERSON &/OR PATRICIA A. ANDERSON
2/RC	30358621	GLR KOLAQUA	GREAT LAKES RANCH	BRAD SPROUSE &/OR JANDY SPROUSE
3	31132411	TONI'S SMOKING GUN OF YELLOWSTONE	YELLOWSTONE ALPACA RANCH	YELLOWSTONE ALPACA RANCH
4	31041249	WWR SEATTLE REIGNS	WIND WALKER RANCH	CHERYL PARKS &/OR DON PARKS

CLASS#361-2 YEARLING LRG, MRG / LSG, MSG (8)

1	30455153	925 SURIS STERLING VINDICATION	925 SURIS OF STERLING ALPACAS	DAVID HELWIG &/OR NANCY HELWIG
2	31039130	WARRIOR'S GREY PHANTOM OF SBFS	GLIMMER GLASS ALPACAS	CHARLES B. DEICHMAN &/OR LYNN L. DEICHMAN
3	30988415	USA PERUVIAN PAVERATI	SHASTA SPRINGS ALPACAS	CRAIG NITTERHOUSE &/OR PAGE P. NITTERHOUSE
4	30629998	4PERU KATIES PAMELA GRACE JCH	SHASTA SPRINGS ALPACAS	CRAIG NITTERHOUSE &/OR PAGE P. NITTERHOUSE



CLASS#362 2YO+ GREY (7)

1	30356047	PERUVIAN SILVER HEAT	WILKINS LIVESTOCK RANCH	JANET WILKINS &/OR MIKE WILKINS
2	30358676	GLR SILVARIO	PINES EDGE SURI ALPACAS	LINDA K. KONDRIS
3	30358843	GLR COYHAIQUE	SHASTA SPRINGS ALPACAS	CRAIG NITTERHOUSE &/OR PAGE P. NITTERHOUSE & BRAD SPROUSE &/OR JANDY SPROUSE
4	30386662	SHASTA SPRINGS WINCHESTER	SHASTA SPRINGS ALPACAS	PAGE NITTERHOUSE &/OR CRAIG NITTERHOUSE

CLASS#380 JUVENILE MULTICOLOR (3)

1	3131-741	WWR DUCHESS	WIND WALKER RANCH	CHERYL PARKS &/OR DON PARKS
2	31311250	LUNA ROSA'S CALAMITY JANE	LUNA ROSA RANCH	ROBERTA (ROBIN) DAY &/OR EDMUND L MAY
3	31137812	WRSR ACCOYO MAKENZIE	WILD ROSE SURI RANCH	ALAN B. ANDERSON &/OR PATRICIA A. ANDERSON

CLASS#381 YEARLING MULTICOLOR (8)

1/RC	30883437	BELMONTE'S ALLEGRO OF PPSA	PEACEFUL PASTURES ALPACAS	GREG J. WYKHUIS &/OR KATHRYN A. WYKHUIS
2	30697119	SON'S GRACE	PINE VALLEY SURI FARM	GARY &/OR ELIZABETH SLATER
3	30019258	ELDORA'S PERUVIAN FRISCO GOLD	ELDORA SURI ALPACAS	LEANNE NAKASHIMA &/OR RICHARD NAKASHIMA
4	31096072	AMERIPACA'S GENIE	AMERIPACA ALPACA BREEDING COMPANY	GAIL S. CAMPBELL

CLASS#382 2YO+ MULTICOLOR (2)

1/CC	30872653	VLY SUNDANCE KID	HEARTLAND "CRIATIONS" ALPACAS / VALLEY VIEW ALPACAS	KATHY & STEVE ALBERT / MARY & BILL WURTZBERGER
2	30691766	AMERIPACA'S CROWNING GLORY	AMERIPACA ALPACA BREEDING COMPANY	GAIL CAMPBELL

SPECIAL AWARDS**Best Handle**

31069649	KAHUNA'S ABRAHAM OF CCR SURIS	COLDWATER CREEK RANCH SURI ALPACAS	ANN ROGERS
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Best Lock

31038911	STONE BROOK'S MIDNIGHT LOCKDOWN	WILKINS LIVESTOCK RANCH	JANET WILKINS &/OR MIKE WILKINS
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Best Luster

31132473	TONI'S ACCOYO GOLDSTRIKE	SURIS OF THE WESTERN SLOPE	JAMES BELL &/OR CARMELA OSBORNE & DR. GARY A. COTTON &/OR Dr. TONI A. COTTON
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Best Prepared

31166317	USA ACCOYO CHIP	KFF SURI ALPACAS	VALAEN G CLAPSADDLE & EMI KOOPMAN &/OR WILLIAM J KOOPMAN & DAN STOERMAN
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1st Time Exhibitor

30892705	BELMONTE'S SEPTEMBER SUN SHINE	HUMS OF FAITH SURIS	JAMES T. KONYN
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Judges Choice

31069649	KAHUNA'S ABRAHAM OF CCR SURIS	COLDWATER CREEK RANCH SURI ALPACAS	ANN ROGERS
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AFCNA Spirit of the Fiber Industry Award

829580

LFA ACCOYO BELMONTE

ALPACA JACK'S SURI FARM

JACK DONALDSON &/OR MIRIAM
DONALDSON & CORY KLEMENT &
RAYMOND RODRIGUEZ &/OR
MARIA RODRIGUEZ & VICKI
TRIMBERGER

SURI NETWORK'S ALL SURI SPIN-OFF 2009**AUGUST 14 -15, 2009****JUDGE: DONNA RUDD ALL ENTRIES****# OF ENTRIES (84), # OF CLASSES (25)****SHOW SUPERINTENDENT: FREDA MCGILL, carl_freda@msn.com**

PLACE	ANIMAL NAME	RANCH	OWNER
CLASS# 310 JUVENILE BLACK (TB, BB) (2)			
1	GA OAKS FORMAL ATTIRE	GEORGIAN OAKS FARM	RAYMOND J BOGENSCHULTZ &/OR SHARON B BOGENSCHULTZ
2	WLK ANNA MARIE	WILKINS LIVESTOCK RANCH	MIKE WILKINS &/OR JANET WILKINS
CLASS# 311 YEARLING BLACK (TB, BB) (13)			
1/CC	WSR SIRIUS'S KING SOLOMON	WINDRIDER SURI RANCH	ROBERT WARGOWSKY &/OR BOB WARGOWSKY &/OR CATHY WARGOWSKY
2	STONE BROOK'S MIDNIGHT LOCKDOWN	WILKINS LIVESTOCK RANCH	JOSHUA WUERFEL &/OR TONYA WUERFEL
3	SBFS SABER'S PERUVIAN BLACK CHERRY	WILKINS LIVESTOCK RANCH	JOSHUA WUERFEL &/OR TONYA WUERFEL
4	RIVERSTONE OUTLAW'S GOT MILK	RIVERSTONE PERUVIAN SURI'S	JOY SMITH &/OR MICHAEL SMITH
CLASS# 312 2YO+ BLACK (TB, BB) (4)			
1	PSYLENT KNIGHT	WILKINS LIVESTOCK RANCH	MIKE WILKINS &/OR JANET WILKINS
2	WINDRIDER'S PONCHO VILLA	WINDRIDER SURI RANCH	ROBERT WARGOWSKY &/OR BOB WARGOWSKY &/OR CATHY WARGOWSKY
3	SOA WILLOW	SUMMER SOLSTICE ALPACAS	CATHE BODIE &/OR JIM BODIE
4	BLACK TORNADO	WIND WALKER RANCH	DON PARKS &/OR CHERYL PARKS
CLASS# 320 JUVENILE BROWN (LB, MB) (5)			
1	SNOW POND'S MOONBEAM'S JULES	SNOW POND FARM	SNOW POND FARM
2	PHOENIX'S COCO MIST	MYRTLE CREEK ALPACAS	MYRTLE CREEK ALPACAS
3	AJH GINGER'S PERUVIAN WESTON	AMY J'S HOMESTEAD ALPACAS	AMY LUTZ CASTELLANOS
4	RAI HIJO ROJO	AMY J'S HOMESTEAD ALPACAS	AMY LUTZ CASTELLANOS & JOSEPH CASTELLANOS
CLASS# 320-1 JUVENILE BROWN (DB) (4)			
1	DDF SADIE	DOUBLE DUTCH FARMS	DAVID J DEGROOT &/OR SYLVIA DEGROOT
2	SWEET HEART KWEENIE	SWEET HEART SURI ALPACAS	DIANA WATSON
3	CESAR'S PERUVIAN NAEMA	AMY J'S HOMESTEAD ALPACAS	JOSEPH R CASTELLANOS & JANA R CASTELLANOS
4	RAVISHING RUBY OF WHM	WHISPER MEADOWS ALPACAS	CHRISTINE ROGERS



CLASS# 321 YEARLING BROWN (LB, MB, DB) (3)

1/CC	WEC MACGYVER'S COPPER PENNY	WAR EAGLE CREEK FARMS, LLC	JAN SPENCE ROBERTS &/OR JACK ROBERTSON
2	AMERIPACA'S CARMELLA	AMERIPACA ALPACA BREEDING COMPANY	GAIL S. CAMPBELL
3	PINES EDGE-PERUVIAN WYLDFYRE	PINES EDGE SURI ALPACAS	LINKA K. KONDRIS

CLASS# 322 2YO+ BROWN (LB, MB, DB) (4)

1	BELLA MIA	MYRTLE CREEK ALPACAS	MYRTLE CREEK ALPACAS
2	STERLING SURIS GREAT SCOTT BY BRUXO	925 SURIS OF STERLING ALPACAS	NANCY HELWIG
3	CAPTAIN'S RUMSTUD	WIND WALKER RANCH	DON PARKS &/OR CHERYL PARKS
4	WLK CONTESSA	WILKINS LIVESTOCK RANCH	MIKE WILKINS &/OR JANET WILKINS

CLASS# 330 JUVENILE FAWN (MF, DF) (2)

1	ENCANTADOR'S SASHAY	PINES EDGE SURI ALPACAS	LINKA K. KONDRIS
2	FOX RUN'S FANTINE BY NOMAR	ZENA SURI ALPACAS	KATHLEEN CALLAN

CLASS# 331 YEARLING FAWN (MF, DF) (4)

1/CC	SUNRI SOLOMON'S KING CRUZAN	SUNNY-RISE RIDGE ALPACA RANCH, LLC	SUNNY-RISE RIDGE ALPACA RANCH LLC
2	SMITH-HAVEN HAVANA	WISTERIA SURI RANCH	WISTERIA SURI RANCH
3	WLK SANDMAN	WILKINS LIVESTOCK RANCH	MIKE WILKINS &/OR JANET WILKINS
4	USA ACCOYO SINBAD	SUNNY-RISE RIDGE ALPACA RANCH, LLC	SUNNY-RISE RIDGE ALPACA RANCH LLC & DAVID J MILLER &/OR ELAINE MILLER

CLASS# 332 2YO+ FAWN (MF, DF) (3)

1	WWR ZYPHERWIND	WIND WALKER RANCH	MARTINIE'S RANCH LLC & DON PARKS &/OR CHERYL PARKS
2	JAX STETSON	MYRTLE CREEK ALPACAS	MYRTLE CREEK ALPACAS
3	SGF FIRE SPARK	SNOW POND FARM	SNOW POND FARM

CLASS# 340 JUVENILE LIGHT (BG, LF) (3)

1/CC	GA OAKS HERSHEY'S BUTTERSCOTCH KISS	GEORGIAN OAKS FARM	RAYMOND J BOGENSCHULTZ &/OR SHARON B BOGENSCHULTZ
2	DDF ACCOYO ESTABAN	DOUBLE DUTCH FARMS	DAVID J DEGROOT &/OR SYLVIA DEGROOT
3	SWEET HEART SURPESSA	SWEET HEART SURI ALPACAS	DIANA WATSON

CLASS# 341 YEARLING LIGHT (BG, LF) (3)

1	FLEECEWOOD MAC OF WHM	WHISPER MEADOWS ALPACAS	CHRISTINE ROGERS
2	DDF ACCOYO KALE	DOUBLE DUTCH FARMS	DAVID DEGROOT &/OR SYLVIA DEGROOT
3	SAGEBRUSH SERVANDO	SNOW POND FARM	SNOW POND FARM

CLASS# 342 2YO+ LIGHT (BG, LF) (5)

1	BRUXOS HARD DAYS NIGHT OF 925 SURIS	925 SURIS OF STERLING ALPACAS, LLC	DAVID HELWIG &/OR NANCY HELWIG
2	DDF DOUBLE DUTCH'S AMERICAN SPIRIT	WILKINS LIVESTOCK RANCH	MIKE WILKINS &/OR JANET WILKINS
3	BELMONTE'S PEARL	HUMS OF FAITH SURIS	JAMES T KONYN
4	PERUVIAN PENNY	WHISPER MEADOWS ALPACAS	CHRISTINE ROGERS

CLASS# 350 JUVENILE WHITE (5)

1/CC	SALT RIVER'S SONIC BLAST	BREEZY RIDGE ALPACAS LLC	CONNIE BLECHLE &/OR DEAN BLECHLE
2	SUNRI'S ACCOYO PRINCESS HILARI	SUNNY-RISE RIDGE ALPACA RANCH, LLC	ADRIENNE HAARHUES



3	LOCKSMITH'S LIGHTNING BOLT	HUMS OF FAITH SURIS	JAMES T KONYN
4	RAI MAJOYA	AMY J'S HOMESTEAD ALPACAS	AMY LUTZ & JOSEPH CASTELLANOS

CLASS# 352 2YO+ WHITE (9)

1	DDF ACCOYO MORNING SUN	DOUBLE DUTCH FARMS	DAVID DEGROOT &/OR SYLVIA DEGROOT
2	MARTINIE'S MOONSHINE	WIND WALKER RANCH	MARTINIE'S RANCH LLC & DON PARKS &/OR CHERYL PARKS
3	SWEET HEART CROWN VICTORIA	SWEET HEART SURI ALPACAS	DIANA WATSON
4	LCA SIERRA SILK	WILKINS LIVESTOCK RANCH	MIKE WILKINS &/OR JANET WILKINS

CLASS# 361 YEARLING GREY (RG, SG) (4)

1/CC	WTR SILKEN TUSCANY ROSE	925 SURIS OF STERLING ALPACAS, LLC	DAVID HELWIG &/OR NANCY HELWIG
2	FP ROCKY OF JCH	J. C. ALPACA FARM	CATHIE L HULBERT &/OR JAMES HULBERT
3	WWR SEATTLE REIGNS	WIND WALKER RANCH	CHERYL PARKS &/OR DON PARKS
4	WEC POWDER & SMOKE	WAR EAGLE CREEK FARMS, LLC	JACK ROBERTSON &/OR JAN ROBERTSON

CLASS# 362 2YO GREY (RG, SG) (4)

1	AMERIPACA'S EARTHQUAKE	AMERIPACA ALPACA BREEDING COMPANY	GAIL CAMPBELL
2	SIR FREDERICK GRAY OF 925 SURIS	925 SURIS OF STERLING ALPACAS, LLC	RANDY COLEMAN &/OR BARBARA COLEMAN & NANCY HELWIG
3	WLK LADY'S SILVER ROSE	WILKINS LIVESTOCK RANCH	MIKE WILKINS &/OR JANET WILKINS
4	GLR SILVARIO	PINES EDGE SURI ALPACAS	LINKA K. KONDRIS

CLASS#363 3YO+ GREY (RG, SG) (4)

1	WWR CHIEF GREY GHOST	WIND WALKER RANCH	DON PARKS &/OR CHERYL PARKS
2	PERUVIAN SILVER HEAT	WILKINS LIVESTOCK RANCH	MIKE WILKINS &/OR JANET WILKINS
3	007'S MS. GALORE	925 SURIS OF STERLING ALPACAS, LLC	NANCY & DAVID HELWIG
4	SILVER MARQUIS' PLATINUM PLUS	WILKINS LIVESTOCK RANCH	BRAD SPROUSE &/OR JANDY SPROUSE & MIKE WILKINS &/OR JANET WILKINS

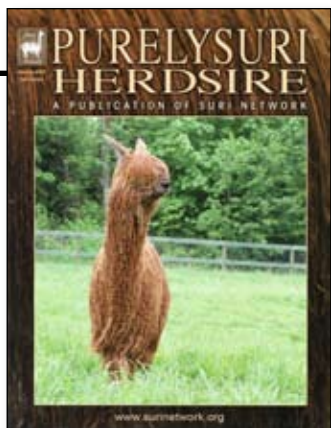
CLASS# 381 YEARLING COMBINED MIXED (PN, PT, FN, AP, ID, IL) (3)

1	RIVERSTONE GUNSMOKE VICIOUS THREADS	RIVERSTONE PERUVIAN SURI'S	JOY SMITH &/OR MICHAEL SMITH
2	AMERIPACA'S TANGO	AMERIPACA ALPACA BREEDING COMPANY	GAIL S. CAMPBELL
3	RIVERSTONE GUNSMOKES DOTTIE	RIVERSTONE PERUVIAN SURI'S	JOY SMITH &/OR MICHAEL SMITH

JUDGES CHOICE

RIVERSTONE GUNSMOKE VICIOUS THREADS	RIVERSTONE PERUVIAN SURI'S	JOY SMITH &/OR MICHAEL SMITH
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PURELY SURI 2010 HERDSIRE EDITION



Plan now for the 2010 PurelySuri Herdsire Edition. This is great time to get your advertising ready for this issue. Advertising reservations and payment will be due by the end of January 2010 as well as your advertisement. Forms will be mailed the last week of November 2009. The Herdsire edition is planned to be released by first week of April 2010. A full range of opportunities will be available from business card size ads to 2 page spreads.

If you have ideas for articles or photos to submit, please contact the Suri Network office.

Remember, the magazine goes to all inquiries as well as those waiting room complimentary copies that are provided by Suri Network members under the Get the Word Out program.



“SNPDC” – Cont. from Page 14

were at a loss as to how to use the fiber since they had never worked with it before. Now the stores have something to show their customers and a better understanding themselves of the applications of this great fiber.

The membership wants more knowledge about Suri as a fiber. This is evident by the number of people who have signed up for our seminars to date, and how many indicated they would like to see more seminars given.

So What is on the Horizon for 2009-2010?

In an effort to continue building a Suri “brand,” we are going to focus on developing a set of best practices for

Suri farms to use at shearing time. This effort will utilize practices from other fiber industries as well as implement new practices that are unique to Suri. The purpose will be to create a specialty within the U.S. that becomes recognized around the world and sets us apart from other countries. To that end, the SNPDC is working on a Suri Fiber Harvesting Code of Practice that we hope to have out to everyone sometime over the next 12 months.

We will continue to add to our collection of patterns by adding some more crochet patterns, weaving patterns, and knitting patterns. And we will continue to develop more seminars. Many of you have expressed a desire for a course that delves

into the various uses for your fiber. So keep a look out, and hopefully, we will be able to roll out such a course later in 2010.

We are also developing some more outlets for people to either sell their yarn directly or work with other farms to get their fiber sold. And yes, we are acutely aware of the ultimate need to pool our fiber somewhere and somehow create a true commercial market. We are currently looking at a number of options and will provide information to members on this topic as it makes sense.

On behalf of the entire SNPDC committee, I would like to thank the membership and the Board for your great support, and we hope to continue moving this industry forward in 2010!

GET THE WORD OUT - “SURI”

This program is still ongoing for 2009. If you haven't done so, you can still participate!

We want to increase the exposure of Suri ALPACAS and the term Suri to as many new people as possible. The Suri Network has limited resources which makes it difficult to run a national marketing campaign, so we'd like to try a “grass roots” option. And, as with all grass roots efforts, the proposed program needs the assistance of ALL Suri Network members.

Send the Suri Network office up to 10 names and addresses of doctors, dentists, or any other appropriate offices (farm bank, credit bureau office, etc.) where there is a waiting room with magazines for people to read (address should be the office/business). Suri Network will send to each address a back issue of PurelySuri Magazine.

On each magazine will be a label recognizing that this copy of the PurelySuri Magazine is FROM YOU with your farm name and contact information.

Together, if we get 2,500 magazines out and only 100 people see each one that is 250,000 exposures! It's worth the effort – let's do it. The only cost to you is a little time and effort to send in the appropriate names and addresses – That's it!

If two or more of you list the same address, only one copy will be sent on a first come first serve basis.

You must be a current member of the Suri Network in order to participate in this program.

“New Board” – Cont. from Page 1



Board of Directors: Linda Kondris, Mike Murphy, Kathleen Cullen & Eric Morti. Pictured above: Jack Hanna

I think it is important to remind you that your board works very hard to aid members in every way. We put in many hours to add value to your animals and our industry in general. In addition to the time, we also pay our way to functions to allow all funds collected by the organization to be used on behalf of the membership. We have some great ideas, an excellent board, and are already hard at work to move forward on your behalf. Thanks to each of you for your support! The board is always in need of people who are willing to give time to a committee that would suit their knowledge and abilities; if you are willing to give back to the Suri Network by helping on a committee, please contact the office.



Some Live Auction Breeding Donations



Classification Clinic:
Susan Tellez &
Dick Walker



Auctioneers Brett Kaysen, Jim Barker &
David Barboza

Susan Simonton &
Liz Vahlkamp, SNPDC



Freda McGill, Donna Rudd & Carl McGill



L-R: Beth Roy, Laurel Shouvin, Amanda
Vandenbosch, Wini Labreque, and Tim Lavan



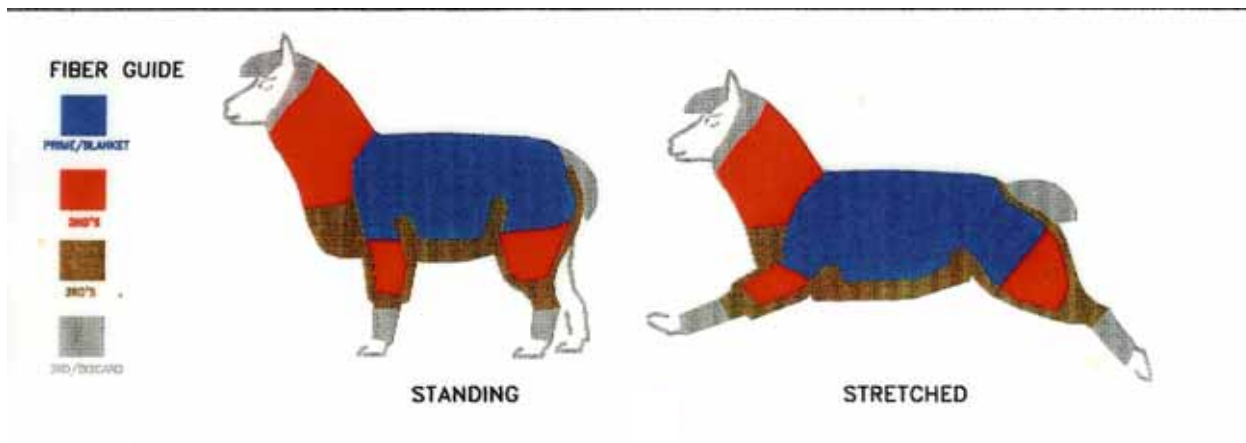
Suri Network Fiber Committee Questionnaire

Dear Suri Breeders:

In an effort to continue our support of Suri Network members in the area of fiber, the Suri Network Product Development Committee, SNPDC, is re-issuing a fiber questionnaire that we used and developed in 2006 - 2007. We have added a few new questions for upcoming topics we will be addressing, and your renewed input will be very helpful as we continue to move forward with the development of fiber in this country.

We would like answers back by November 30, 2009.

The following questions apply only to your 2009 Suri blankets, as defined in the AOBA Fleece Show Rules and as shown here. The prime blanket is in blue.



If you have any questions, please contact Liz Vahlkamp, Chair, Suri Network Product Development Committee at saltriveralpacas@yahoo.com or 314-440-1627. The SNPDC looks forward to hearing from you so that we can continue moving the Suri fiber industry to the next stage of success!

Please return to:

**Liz Vahlkamp, Chair
SN Product Development Committee
7200 Waterman Ave.
St Louis, MO 63130**

-please turn to backside for questionnaire

Questionnaire

1. Please Print Name _____

2. Name of Farm (optional) _____

3. Farm location – City, State, Zip code _____

4. How many pounds of 2009 raw Suri **blanket** was your clip (**by color**)? **And how many animals were in each color group.** (If you no longer have this fleece, please make your best estimate of what it was and your best determination of color.)

_____ White	_____ Number of Animals
_____ Beige, Light Fawn, Medium Fawn	_____ Number of Animals
_____ Dark Fawn and Brown (all shades)	_____ Number of Animals
_____ Bay Black and True Black	_____ Number of Animals
_____ Gray (all shades)	_____ Number of Animals

5. What percentage of your 2009 Suri blanket fleece do you still have?

_____ %
_____ none – if none, what did you do with your fleece? _____

6. Did you have any of your 2009 Suri fleece blankets micron tested?

_____ yes
_____ no

7. By your best estimate, tell us how many pounds were in each **micron** category.

_____ lb. < 23 microns (Grades 1&2)
_____ lb. ≥ 23 and < 27 micron (Grade 3)
_____ lb. ≥ 27 microns (Grades 4 and above)

8. Who do you use to shear your alpacas? _____

9. How many alpacas did you have shorn in 2009?

_____ 1-10
_____ 11 – 20
_____ 21 – 30
_____ > 30

10. In 2009, did other farms bring animals to your farm for shearing? If so, how many additional alpacas were shorn on your property?

10. How are your alpacas shorn?

_____ Standing up
_____ Stretched on the ground
_____ Stretched on a shearing table
_____ Other – explain. _____

11. How much do you pay per animal for shearing?

12. Comments: _____

