CONNECTION

Winter 2014-2015 — Nov through Feb



ARTICLES

TICKS, TOXINS, TREATMENT

INFORMATION REGARDING 1099 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

REVIEW ON THE ALPACA INDUSTRY & WHERE IT IS HEADED

HAY PRIMER



Connecting members to Calpaca, the industry and each offer

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Left to Right Karen Kelly, Lisa Beatty, Karen Ball, Sandra Wallace, Steve Aitchison



In California's tradition as a pioneer of progress, Calpaca was the first—and is the oldest—regional alpaca association in the Northern Hemisphere. Calpaca and past and current members have been leaders in the American alpaca industry since 1989.

Its member farms are home to some of the oldest and most respected bloodlines in North America.

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Affiliations

Alpaca Owners Association "AOA"

8300 Cody Dr Suite A Lincoln NE 68512 402-437-8484 402-437-8488 Fax www.alpacaowners.com www.alpacaregistry.com

Alpaca Research Foundation

"ARF"

www.alpacaresearchfoundation.org

International Lama Registry

"ILR"

www.lamaregistry.com

Alpaca Fiber Coop of N America (AFCNA)

www.AFCNA.com www.americasalpacas.com

Staying Connected

Keep up with member and Calpaca News

Calpaca Website

http://www.calpaca.org/

Group Emails

calpaca1@googlegroups.com

Calpaca Facebook

Calpaca— California Alpaca Association

THE CONNECTION BASICS

Advertising Prices, Submission Guidelines on page 20

Calpaca President's Message

Dear Members,

I can't believe we have turned the page on 2014 and started a new year! I am very honored to have been chosen by the board as your president and I am looking forward to a great year for CALPACA. We have great board members who complement each other in knowledge and abilities. In the past years we have seen many of the original ranches exit the business which has been somewhat discouraging. My feeling is that these are exciting times for all alpaca owners. There is a lot of interest in fleece and raising alpacas from new alpaca enthusiasts.

We have already started the year off with the 10th annual Camelid Symposium and CALPACA is regularly the largest sponsor for it. The Symposium continues to outdo itself each year in providing camelid owners and veterinarians with the most current knowledge available on caring for these creatures that have captured our hearts. It was great to see a lot of new faces there!

This year CALPACA is looking into organizing truck buys of hay for our members. This would enable us to save money and have more control over the quality of hay we are feeding. Keep a look out for more information coming out on this.

We have chosen the host ranches for our membership meetings for the year and feel we have a great line up and relevant speakers for the current times. Keep checking the website for updates on that.

Important information! The deadline for members to renew or join in order to be in the directory is March 1st. Don't forget to renew before that time to keep your Openherd page turned on and access to the Google Groups email. We are working at getting the payment button turned on at the website to make renewing easier. Until this is working please contact me if you would like to make a credit card payment.

Don't forget all the ways you can be connected through CALPACA:

- Our quarterly membership Meetings in February May August and November..
- Googlegroup email blasts (let me know if you're not getting those).
- CALPACA on Facebook.
- Our shows and sponsored events
- The Connection online newsletter

Sincerely,

Karen Ball

CALPACA President

Calpaca Member News

Welcome

Bronner	Teisha		4950 Koenig Road	Reno	NV	89506	Tstarr21@gmail.com
Tinsley *	Margaret		1228 Greenbriar Ave.	San Jose	CA	95128	mmtinsley@mac.com
Grassick	Lorene	Highland Llama Trekkers Hannah's	14223 Highland Dr.	Grass Valley	CA	95945	llamahi@nccn.net
Hargreaves	Linda	Haven	PO Box 217	Elverta	CA	95626	hargrlin@gmail.com
Harris *	Cindy	Alpacas at Windy Hill Sandy Acres	7660 Bradley Rd	Somis	CA	93066	cindy@alpacalink.com
Mortimer *	Steven	Alpacas	30526 Hall Avenue	Escalon	CA	95320	smtaurus64@yahoo.com
Pellegrino	Tracy & Donald	Faith and Fleece Alpacas	2664 N. Mountain Ave.	Upland	CA	91784	td.bulldogs@hotmail.com
Noble	Nancy	Lavanda Rosa	4451 Shangri La Ln.	Placerville	CA	95667	nnancy@lavandrarosa.net

Serrano Henry & Sue Heart of Gold Alpacas 2040 Foster Lane Auburn CA 95603

New email: Julie Rosenfeld byjules67@gmail.com



Announcing The Calpaca Board of Directors (2014-2015)

(L-R) Karen Kelly (Arapaho Rose Alpacas), Lisa Beatty (Rockstar Alpacas), Karen Ball (Heart and Soul alpacas and Spinnery), Sandra Wallace (Alpacas of Marin), Steve Aitchison (Epic Alpacas)

Upcoming Calpaca Events

2015

February 14, Membership meeting—Alpacas All Around, Loomis, CA April 11-12—California Classic Roundup, Dixon Fairgrounds May 9, Membership meeting—Sawdust Alpacas, Reno, NV August 8, Membership meeting—Alpacas of Marin, Nicasio, CA

For more member events check: http://www.calpaca.org/events/

The November Calpaca Membership Meeting was hosted by Karen Ball and Russell Ratti and held at the Heart and Soul Spinnery Mill www.heartandsoulspinnery.com

This was the Annual Membership meeting where the annual budget was presented and the new Calpaca Board was introduced.



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→ The education portion of the meeting followed lunch and Dr. Steve Purdy DVM gave an informative presentation on the Nunoa project in Peru.

A tour of Heart & Soul mill followed Dr. Purdy's presentation.

February Calpaca Membership Meeting Saturday, February 14, 2015 10:00 am

Alpacas All Around—Tom and Susan Petersen 4300 Hansen Lane Loomis, CA 95650 916-660-1918 www.alpacasallaround.com

10:00 AM—General Membership Meeting—Breakfast snacks, coffee and juice will be provided before and during the meeting

12:00 PM—Lunch— tri tip sandwiches & drinks will be provided*

12:00 PM—Guest Speaker Roger Ingram University of California Cooperative Extension Placer-Nevada County Director and Farm Advisor. He will share some of the services YOUR counties extension advisor can provide for you... at NO CHARGE! Rogers specialties include, grazing management, fencing, nutrition, economics, livestock, range, land use and low-stress livestock handling.

*Please bring a side dish or desert to share

Bring chairs & Dress warm, we will be outside.

Please RSVP susan.petersen89@yahoo.com

TICKS, TOXINS, TREATMENT

Laurie Findlay, Alpacas of El Dorado

Early one morning as we were letting our alpacas out of their barns we noticed one of our males had cud all over him, the barn floor and his manger. We caught him up and he began to alarm at us. We saw that the right side of his face had fallen, as if he had survived a stroke. We called our vet, loaded him up and were on our way. We knew he needed to be looked at soon as he was becoming more stressed as time went by and continuing to alarm. Vet's conclusion, facial paralysis on his right side of face due to massive ticks in his ears. Our vet pulled out at least 40 ticks from each ear. He also had an infection down in his ear canal on the right side. We do not know if the paralysis came from his head shaking, hitting something and causing a blunt trauma to his face or the infection down in his ear canal or a toxin from a tick. Previously we did not notice any smell to his ear, head shaking or face drooping. Our vet cleaned out his infection and he was put on aggressive antibiotics and Vitamin B complex. We also put 1.5cc of Ivermectin in each ear to further kill the ticks that she could not get out. He is on the road to recovery from the infection but now, we have to figure out how to get him as close to normal as we can so that he can return to his herd. Since the right side of his face appears paralyzed this presents the problem of him being able to chew his cud and keep it inside his mouth. We know he cannot survive without being able to chew his cud successfully.

Scott my husband devised a halter that is padded on one side and pushes his face and lips so it allows him to chew, swallow, and bring his cud back up. He has to relearn how to drink water and

eat. We refresh his water daily and he sticks his whole nose into the bucket to drink, instead of just his lips like most alpacas due. We only keep his halter on at night and so far he is not losing any cud. We have done this once before with success so we hope it works well enough for him to relearn to chew his cud again. In the meantime we have treated all 80 of our herd with Ivermectin in their ears.

Some unpleasant facts about ticks:

The spinose ear tick is in the genus Otobius, the adults do not feed but the young are found in the auditory canals (ears) of cattle and wildlife.

Ticks have four stages of their lifecycle, egg, larvae, nymph and adult. All ticks feed on blood during some or all stages. Ticks have remarkably long lives with many surviving for one or more years without feeding. Beside toxins, tick can cause Lyme disease. Ticks do not seem to have a season and can live anywhere in the United States.



INFORMATION REGARDING 1099 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

At the Government and Industry Relations Committee meeting on Jan 28th we became aware of questions members have regarding 1099s. We know that the date you should issue 1099s to recipients is in a few days, but it is better to be late than to not issue them at all, and you have a month before forms are due to the IRS.

This information outlines some of the requirements for filing 1099-MISC that alpaca business owners should be aware of. Refer to www.irs.gov/form1099misc for detailed instructions.

Required disclosure: United States Treasury Regulations require us to inform you that any tax advice contained in this communication and any attachment or enclosures are not intended or written by us to be used, and cannot be used, by any taxpayer for the purpose of avoiding tax penalties. Always seek the advice of your chosen tax professional.

You need to file a 1099-MISC for each person to whom you have paid during the year \$600 or more for rents, or services performed by someone who is not your employee. When you are purchasing hay, grain, supplies, a 1099 is not required. We have attached an illustrated example of a 1099 at the end of this memorandum.

Payments for real estate, machine and pasture rentals are reported in box 1

Payments made to individuals, for fees, commissions, or services, are reported in box 7

Payments made to an unincorporated veterinarian are reported in box 7

Payments paid on SHARED stud fees to your partners are reported in box 7

Payments made to ANY attorney for legal services are reported in box 7; do not confuse this fee with what is shown in box 14

Exceptions:

Some payments do not have to be reported on form 1099-MISC although they may be taxable to the recipient.

Generally payments to a corporation (including a LLC that is treated as a C- or S- Corporation) are not reported.

Payments made for merchandise, hay, grain, freight, supplies are not reportable.

Wages paid to employees should be reported on Form W-2.

Caution:

If you have any doubt, file a 1099-Misc. You are NOT penalized for over reporting, but you may be severely penalized for not reporting.

A single 1096 cover form is sent to the IRS with the 1099 form(s).

Forms are available at local IRS offices and many office supply stores. Since the IRS requires the use of the "red" forms for their copies of the 1096 and 1099s, downloading from the IRS website will not provide the proper forms for filing.

Due Dates:

1099 to Recipient should be postmarked by February 2, 2015. 1096 and 1099s to the IRS must be postmarked by March 2, 2015.

Continue on page 16

Review on the alpaca industry & where it is headed

By: Michael A. Morack. Greenbriar Farm - MAM Consulting Associates Inc.

In 1984 the first focused imports of alpaca arrived into the United States from Chili. Over the course of 14 years various imports arrived from Bolivia and Peru as well culminating in the Alpaca Registry closed in 1998 to additional imports to lock in genetics in the United States. This closure did not stop imports simply registration in the Alpaca Registry. Registration of additional imports went into the International Llama Registry.

As of this writing the alpaca industry in the United States has been in existence 30 years and a fledgling industry. The alpaca market developed with highly geographically distributed smaller farms many having fewer than 20 alpacas. Few mills are capable of producing more than hats and scarves. The Alpaca Fiber Coop of North America developed success with socks and the Alpaca Blanket Project started under Peter Lundberg producing the all alpaca Pendleton blanket. Issues of collection, sorting, grading, with sufficient quality fiber all challenge the current commercial market while a healthy cottage industry has grown. Understanding and awareness about alpacas in general seems to have eclipsed with few alpaca owners being asked what is an alpaca, what do you do with the alpaca, or how many eggs do they lay? Understanding the characteristics of alpaca fleece, best method to process alpaca fleece, and becoming aware to the formidable number of uses is still underway such as C&M Acres who applied alpaca fleece to making rugs and horse blankets.

Each alpaca farm must develop its own market and branding. Not only does it take 7 to 8 years to develop sufficient quality alpacas to sell from recruitment, it takes minimally 8 years to develop a recognizable reputation, brand, and identification for the farm and herd. Farms that were in business more than 15 years sustained during the 2008 recession but many farms attempting to establish during this vulnerable development time floundered and failed.

Average Auction Prices remained steady through from 1994 thru 2004 holding at \$18,130, a low in 2001 of \$14,270 and a high in 1994 of \$20.900. The 2001 low was due to fear from Hoof and Mouth Disease in Britain and the USDA stating if discovered in the United States all animals would be destroyed in a five mile radius.

As alpacas were discovered the economics of supply and demand took over as demand made this a sellers market starting in 2004 and carried into the recession starting in 2008 with rising prices. Average auction sales were between \$26,000 and \$51,000.

The nature of an alpaca sustained a sellers market. The alpaca produces one cria a year and birthing issues occur in approximately 10% of the pregnancies through absorption, abortion, and dystocia. Alpaca pregnancies produce 50% males. Population doubling occurs between three to four years. Gestation on average is 330 days. Maturation occurs in females to breeding age between 16 and 18 months. Determining male acceptance into breeding occurs between 24 and 48 months.

An industry goal was highly selective breeding to produce enough alpacas with under 25 micron fleece to support a commercial fleece market in the United States. The industry targeted 100,000 alpacas. This number was achieved when 100,000 alpacas were registered in the Alpaca Registry September, 2006. This goal was key to alpaca farms until 2009-2010.

During this building phase cottage industry was the single supporting enterprise of the fleece market. Small mini mills opened across the country buying and processing fleece into roving, yarn, felt, and woven fabric carrying value-added to new levels. Many processed their own fiber on farm and spun this into yarns. The characteristics and uniqueness of alpaca fiber was under scrutiny at this time as the market learned what and how to work with this unique fiber. Machine settings were much different to process alpaca fleece than wools.

One concern the industry faced was sun-setting alpacas that no longer cost justified. Most entrepreneurs entered the alpaca market understanding this was not a terminal animal market such as raising hogs. Just talking about slaughtering an alpaca in this market could get ones farm and alpacas blackballed. What resulted was a glut of male alpacas that were not suitable for breeding, their fleece quality was receding, and they were too difficult to handle to be suitable pet or therapy.

To better understand how a surplus of males develop is to be acquainted with the events that contribute to that surplus. Births result in nearly an even male female ratio of 50-50. Of the males born only around 5% are considered herd sire. Another 5% may be considered breeders but marginal. If we look at the 100,000 registered alpacas 50,000 are male by birth. Of these 10,000 might be good enough to pass along their genetics. That leaves 40,000 with low expectations of recovering their costs.

As the market wrestled with what to do with a surplus of males and the realization it had reached the minimum target to start development of a commercial alpaca fleece market in the United States, the impact of the 2008 recession coupled with a severe retraction of the housing market, and substantial issues in the banking industry due to under collateralized loans severely effected the industry. This one, two, three punch hit many investments and alpacas were not immune.

The first indicator to the alpaca industry was retraction in auction prices of 50-70% returning to 2003 price levels. The industry started to struggle with multiple issues. Up through 2009 most farms working toward the 100,000 goal were seed stock producers. A seed stock producer is a farm that breeds to produce the next generation in quality for sale. Sales on farms slowed and stopped. Many strategies were employed to meet that challenge such as delayed breeding birthing later in the following year with anticipation the economy would recover and sales would resume. Many economists did not anticipate the depth of this recession as well as alpaca farmers.

Continued on page 12

Hay Primer

By Lark L. Burnham, Ph.D., Ruminant nutrition

The growing season is once again upon us, and so is the perennial search for good quality hay. Drought and less-than-perfect growing conditions make this chore increasingly difficult. The following article will outline some hay basics, describe ideal forage, and offer some suggestions for capturing this elusive prize.

Hay basics

Hay is dried vegetation that is compacted into small square or big round bales. Dry matter should be 90% or higher or it will be vulnerable to mold. Mold not only makes hay unpalatable to alpacas, it can also produce aflatoxins that may sicken or kill them. Hay that may have originally been dried correctly can still be contaminated with mold if allowed to be rained on during the harvest or storage phases. Such hay will be discolored, have a sour smell and weigh more than expected. Improperly dried hay may also spontaneously combust while in storage.

Palatability vs. volume

Hay palatability is maximized if the plant is harvested before it starts to bloom. However, plants that are fully mature yield greater volume (more bales/acre). Nutrients such as protein, vitamins, and digestible fiber, decrease once the reproductive phase (blooming) begins. **Nutritional value is directly linked to palatability and amount of uneaten forage (waste).**

Tender plant tissue that is also high in water content is gradually replaced with indigestible fiber (i.e., lignin) that is low in both water and nutrient content. Mature hay also has a greater stem to leaf ratio. Alpacas, which are selective feeders, pick off the leaves and leave the stems unless young and tender. Good quality hay is often harvested at the early bloom stage that is a good compromise between palatability and volume.

Note: the term 'cutting' is often used to describe hay quality. However, cutting number does not relate the stage of plant growth, and more importantly, nutrient content. First cutting alfalfa is an exception, since it is routinely more stemmy than later cuttings. 'Cutting' is not a standard measure of hay quality across plant species.

Good v. bad hay

Good quality hay should be green, leafy, and have a pleasant odor.

Sometimes the only hay alpaca producers can find locally is poor quality, and may include any or all of the following:

Mature, moldy, or stemmy forage

Weeds

Mud, dirt, or rocks

Trash

Options

If a producer pays \$10/bale for poor quality hay and alpacas waste 50% (or more), than theoretically, that producer can afford to pay more for good quality hay. Acquiring said hay may seem like a fantasy, but consider these potential sources:

Sale barns – lots of hay are sometimes auctioned off, or sellers advertise hay for sale

Sale barns – lots of hay are sometimes auctioned off, or sellers advertise hay for sale

The internet – search for your hay of choice in your state, many hay operations advertise and may be willing to ship semi-loads to your area. Small producers can buy cooperatively. Search your state's department of agriculture site.

Feed mills – small producers may post hay for sale.

Extension agent (both at the county level and at Land Grant universities) – Extension agents work with producers and may know of good quality hay for sale in your area.

Free Ag magazine/newspaper – many rural areas circulate a free periodical where farmers advertise all sorts of items.

Improving palatability of poor quality hay

There are ways to improve intake if all a producer can find is poor quality hay:

Mix with alfalfa hay

Mix with bagged haylage or fodder.

Some areas in the U. S. get too little rain and some get too much, either is detrimental to hay production. Alpaca producers may have to look further a field, and employ non-traditional methods of hay acquisition to meet their animals' needs. Good quality hay may sound too expensive until the amount of waste is taken into account. Cheap hay is not a bargain when three-quarters of it ends up on the compost pile or is used as bedding.

Please contact Lark Burnham for any questions and comments.

Naturs Way 1374 Horned Owl Road Horton Kansas 66439 United States



Courtesy of Gayle Cornell Vello Vellon Farm



Courtesy of Nadine Joaquin

Bear River Alpacas

Continued from page 9

The alpaca industry suddenly found itself with a surplus of alpacas. Many alpaca owners had entered the market in 1984 to 1998 in their forties and fifties and felt this was the time to retire. That added more alpacas into a flooded market. Simple supply and demand went into effect and affected prices further. Auction prices retracted an additional 20% seeing an average range between \$10,000 and \$17,000.

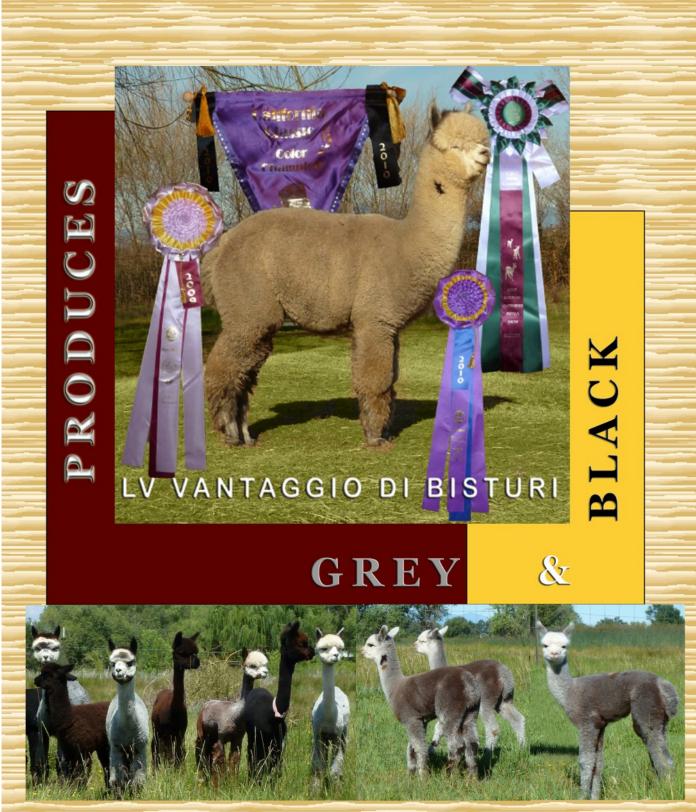
This was a buyers market as entire herds were placed upon the market. Many buyers who found alpacas at extraordinary prices, prices as low as \$100 found they often came with higher husbandry costs. Alpaca health was compromised often with substantial parasite loads often bringing parasite and conditions to farms that had never experienced these problems. Many buyers found the diamond in the rough able to upgrade their herd genetics and quality.

During this time a need arose to reduce cost. Many had been operating conservatively and cost cutting was already in effect on many farms. This meant reduction of surplus stock – specifically males. Relaxation toward the idea of slaughter for meat consumption and hide began to meet the need. Bitterness remained toward slaughter but a need to reduce costs was superceded by emotion and the alpaca meat market began. Rob and Joanna Stephens of Robasia Alpacas met this need with a line called Fantasticks.

Lagging alpaca sales prompted impetus into fiber production. Problems rapidly surfaced that enough fleece might exist for a fiber market but collection, sorting, and grading were the logistical issue. The Alpaca Fiber Cooperative of North America had overcome these issues having met the challenge when they started their Socks for Troops campaign in 2000. Demand for alpaca socks took off and AFCNA needed fiber fast to meet demand. Collection points were organized, sorters and graders were solicited and trained where a shortage existed.

Lynn Edens, Our Back 40ty and Snowmass Alpacas are two alpaca farms who have been working on bulk fiber collection and sales and are instrumental in logistics of fleece collection, processing, and conversion into usable product. Erin and Paul Egan purchased the Alpaca Blanket Project working with Pendleton making alpaca blankets.

What this production represents is a fledgling industry that has begun in the United States. It is met with obstacles. The obstacles are analyzed, solutions are applied and the next step toward an alpaca industry is taken. As the economy improves, alpaca sales will resume and the market will absorb the surplus though sunset solutions and purchases. Economics of supply and demand will regulate prices providing stability. Commercial fleece processes will compete with cottage industries for fiber as both develop, as the alpaca industry responds to better economic health.



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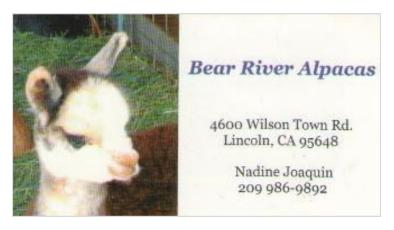
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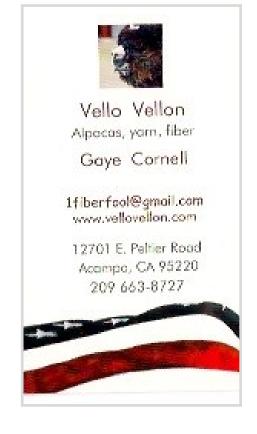
530-642-8082

THANK YOU CAMELID SYMPOSIUM PLANNING COMMITTEE & VOLUNTEERS

Once again another valuable and educational symposium is behind us. It's hard to believe this was the 10th annual. Thank you for your hard work and dedication throughout the year to bring together one of the best Camelid focused educational opportunities available. We appreciate your hard work and dedication to the extended camelid community.







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When we First
Started our Alpaca
Ranch,
We had one thing in
Mind!
Our Kids!



Home to GLR Nico & DDF Accoyo Tourbillion

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Commuca	11 0111	page	•

Sample 1099:

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Editors Note: This information was provided by GIRCOM...an AOA committee created to research, study and report to association members any significant governmental actions, procedures, etc. that could impact alpaca ranchers. This is another example of the benefits of being belonging to and supporting AOA.

The AFW Show Team is proud of the plans we made to make the AlpacaFest West show experience fun and memorable (in the best way!) Join us March 20 – 22, 2015 at the George Ingalls Equestrian Center in Norco. More details can be found on the website, so we invite you to check it all out.

<u>www.alpacafestwest.com/</u>



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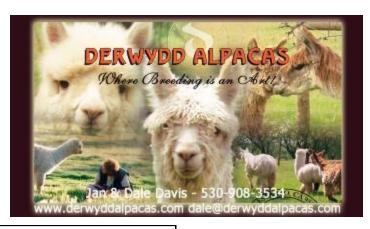
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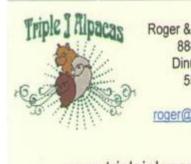
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925 Sterling Alpacas 10451 Valley Drive Plymouth, CA 95669 209-245-3438 sterlingalpacas@yahoo.com

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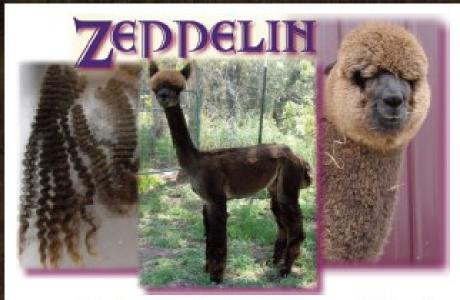




Tom Houts, PhD Robyn Houts

Alpacas Fiber & Finished Goods Full Breeder Services Alpaca Judge

> 8485 Burchell Road Gilroy, CA 95020 Phone (408) 848-2893 scfalpacas04@yahoo.com



ZEPPELIN

The 2013
Black AOBA
Fleece
Champ is
Going to
California
this Fall!

And he's bringing his incredible crimp with him! Check out nine of Zeppelin's offspring fleeces below:



Top Row: Delphi's Hamai (Sego Ridge Alpacas), NPA Tessia (Fun in the Country Alpacas), Zeppelin's Lyrica (Snowmass Alpacas), Zeppelin's Sophia (Twin Buttes Alpaca Ranch)

2nd Row: Delphi's Dozy Dosts (Pending), Zeppelin's Rain Song (The Alpaca Group), NPA Zeta (North Plains Alpacas), Zeppelin's Urish (Argenta Alpacas), Delphi's Mairzy Dosts (Melhay Farm Alpacas)

Snowmass has purchased an additiotional four females bred to Zeppelin to Join deughter Lyrica above!



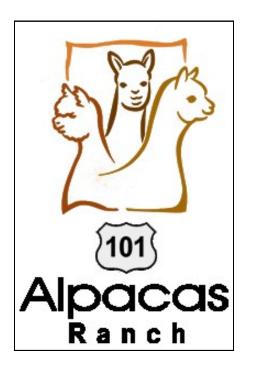
BMF Taos' Zeppelin - Breeding Fee \$3,000

2009 Histogram: 15.7 AFD, 2.8 SD, 0.2 %>30, 7.2lbs FW 2010 Histogram: 16.9 AFD, 2.9 SD, 0.4 %>30, 8.8lbs FW 2011 Histogram: 17.7 AFD, 3.3 SD, 0.8 %>30, 10.1lbs FW 2012 Histogram: 19.8 AFD, 3.9 SD, 2.1 %>30, 10.8lbs FW

He adds crimp to every color! Get yours this Fall!

www.EpicAlpacas.com - (209) 769-1358









Herdsires

Menagerie Hill Ranch announces our newest herdsire, Snowmass Velvet Legend! Legend's pedigree is deep with Snowmass black & grey. At 18.3 microns in his third year, his fineness is holding nicely. In fact his 2013 EPDs are stellar! With an AFD of -1.739 and a ranking in the top 2.5% he can make a big impact on our breeding program and yours! Legend has already settled several girls with pregnancies confirmed. We'll be using him to breed quite a few of our girls this spring, but there is still room on his dance card for your girls. We have set his breedings at an introductory price of \$750. But that price will likely rise after we see what he produces. Get your breedings now and take advantage of his great genetics! Deb Galway & Kirk Howard, Owners. www.menageriehillranch.com 707.290.7915

Alpacas of Somerset Farm proudly offers "Wisp of Smoke" a proven classic medium rose grey...with no spots! His sire is a multiple color champion producing color champions.

ATTENTION SURI BREEDERS: "GVA Kootenay" is a proven light fawn, 3/4 Accoyo, multiple blue ribbon winning Light Color Champion. His top knot sports a fashionable streak of mahogany. His fleece is fine, with a cool slick hand, locking that holds to the skin, with density and luster to burn. For more information on these impressive males visit www.alpacasofsomersetfarm.com then contact Dianna or Jack Jordan, 530-620-6033 to book your breedings. Multiple discounts available.

El R Cash, an El R Luciano son, now standing at Macedo's Mini Acre. Cash is a harlequin grey boy, who's throwing lots of different colors. Offspring conformation and fleece characteristics are stunning as well. Other studs available as well. www.macedosminiacre.com or maureenmacedo@aol.com Larry's cell 209-648-2338

Plan your spring breedings with Washoe Valley's Dr. K in mind. This four year old herdsire is the son of Derwydd's Manchu and an El Nino Grandson. His first cria are on the ground and they are gorgeous. You can still get introductory breedings for \$750 and there are discounts available for multiple breedings. Drive-bys can be arranged. Call Roger at 559-591-3321 for more information.

Two of Crescent Moon's best are now standing at Alpacas of Somerset Farm. We are proud to announce we are hosting Crescent Moon's Krypton, the dark brown son of Kryptonite and grandson of the legendary 4Peruvian Legacy and Crescent Moon's Private Reserve II, the medium fawn son of 6Peruvian Accoyo Elite. Thank you Donna Poplawski, American Pride Alpacas, for entrusting us with your magnificent herdsires. Check them out at ww.americanpridealpacasllc.com and then give Dianna (530-620-6033) a call to find out how easy it is to add these world class genetics to your herd.



For Sale

Winter White Sale: \$5,200 - Three white females - 2 proven (ALR Cloe and ALR Cass) and 1 maiden (ALR Venus). With white being the most valuable color commercially - because you can dye it - here's your chance to get creative. We sell more dyed yarn than yarn in natural colors.

These females are top quality with excellent fleece. They are healthy and are looking forward to being bred. If desired, **a free breeding to any of our herd sires is included**. Give us a call to discuss the options. 541-821-8071. Check out the girls at www.alpacasontheweb.com/ Packages.asp Financing is available to fit your budget.

Suri or Huacaya alpacas for sale, males and females. Plus, Derwydd Inti-Hatun offspring for sale at Macedo's Mini Acre. We're breeding for colorful patterns and these stunning dark brown "chip off the old block" kids need to go somewhere they can be used! Extremely reasonable pricing, especially if you take more than two! www.macedosminiacre.com or maureenmacedo@aol.com Larry's cell 209-648-2338

10-Package DEAL: Hemingway son, Hemingway grandson, Venagdor daughter and granddaughter, Sinopsis Nocturna son, Elite Maximus' grandson, 5Peruvian Chaccu son, Snowmass Estancia's daughter. More and more. We have the genetics for you!! Choose any 10 on our ranch for \$10,000. No better DEAL around;. BARB'S ALPACA RANCH, 559-834-4934. BBray9403@gmail.com

Agisting

Menagerie Hill Ranch is a full service, family run ranch offering **agisting**, **consulting**, **sales**, **support and alpaca fiber products**. Our agisting service includes quality feed/water, routine husbandry, vaccinations and other care. Alpacas on a long term agisting plan receive free shearing. Owners are welcome to visit any time and we will help you learn how to care for your alpacas. Veterinary care, breeding, training and other services are extra. Standard rate \$3.50 per day. We are located in the English Hills area of Vacaville, close to Hwy 505.

Deb Galway & Kirk Howard, Owners www.menageriehillranch.com 707.290.7915

Sierra Rose Alpacas— Located in Grass Valley, 1 hour East of Sacramento, we invite you to consider us when looking for a home for agisting your alpacas. We have owned alpacas since 2006, and have both Huacaya and Suri's. In our early years, we agisted ourselves, so we know how important it is to find a good home for your alpacas. We offer competitive rates, with a full time ranch manager on site (Howard). We provide gentle, trustworthy interaction with them regularly. Rotational grazing principles are used to provide year round pasture. We also feed them orchard grass hay, alfalfa when needed, free choice minerals, and supplemental pellets are given daily. Vet services extra. We offer specialized services, and work closely with our agistors to give you and your alpacas the care you want such as halter training, husbandry, education, etc. Howard and Cynthia Kuhlmann, 530-272-1218 **www.SierraRoseAlpacas.com**