Hi Guys!

It seems impossible to believe that Christmas is fast approaching! Where did all that time go? And here we are again, rushing around like headless chickens looking for Christmas presents that are always way too excessive, eating and drinking loads and hoping you’ll still be able to get into your jeans after Christmas. Fat chance!

And what a year it’s been – two lots of foot and mouth, bluetongue, flooding and now avian flu! The world has gone mad! Ever heard the song ‘Things can only get better’. I truly hope that applies.

But seriously, how is this bluetongue going to affect us all? Are we going to be able to show our animals next year? Will we ever be able to get our stock out of the bluetongue zone? In my opinion I think actually we need bluetongue to be nationwide so that we can move freely once again. On a personal note – we have sold a llama to a lady in Cornwall. She has not taken delivery of her yet as we are right in the thick of bluetongue. This particular llama is newly pregnant and my buyer is so excited at the thought of becoming a granmy! At this rate the llama will have had her baby before she even gets to Cornwall! The llama is meant to be the ladies Christmas present so it’s a bit sad for her really.

Anyway, on a more cheery note. The beautiful baby competition of which, come the finish, we had a good few entries. There are more beautiful babies in this edition of the newsletter and they are all so gorgeous. However we had to have a winner and if you recall from the last newsletter, Janet Hobbs took on the task of judging. She has chosen, much to the huge embarrassment of our lovely lady Chairman, Ordell Safran, that her gorgeous llama ‘Drizzle’ should take first place. A Christmas coloured halter made by myself will be winging its way to Ordell very shortly. However, Janet also added that had she been voting for the photograph rather than the subject, she really liked the one of Mary Pryce’s baby peeking out from underneath its mother, so it seems fair to me that she should win a prize also. Another Christmas coloured halter on the way!

I have to thank everybody for sending in so many interesting articles. Perhaps nagging does pay off! Keep them coming guys! Next deadline will be 1st March. We are now on a mission!

So finally I would like to wish you all and your lovely llamas a very happy Christmas and New Year, oh, and don’t forget those New Year resolutions.

Lots of llama love,

Tina.

BLS Editor
e.Editor@BritishLlamaSociety.org
Our conference this year was held at the end of September and was something of an international affair with vets originating from Germany, Belgium, French, Holland and New Zealand as well as the Brits.

We wanted hands on experience so the three and a half day conference was planned to allow plenty of time for practical sessions at nearby Toft Alpacas. Owners Rob and Shirley Bettinson had a host of routine tasks stacked up for us in the first afternoon – tooth and foot care, vaccinating, microchipping and ear tagging. A selection of females at various stages of pregnancy were reserved for the ultrasound workshop during the second session and Marty McGee was to make a brief appearance to discuss and demonstrate handling of cameldids for veterinary procedures.

Unfortunately, our careful plans were foiled by the foot and mouth situation in the UK. We could not put the livestock and livelihood of Toft Alpacas at risk, so at short notice cancelled the practical sessions. This necessitated a few rapid changes to the programme, but in the event we had more than enough topics and discussions on offer. We were particularly grateful to Shirley and Rob who took the time to come and tell us all about their alpaca business, and then had to face doing the routine tasks on their own.

Our venue was the Brownsover Hall Hotel – a Victorian Gothic mansion nestling in 7 acres of woodland near Rugby. It was comfortable and had all the usual facilities but we most appreciated the home made cookies! Although we worked hard, we also had plenty of time to socialise. Our Saturday evening barbecue could have been a wash out but the weather remained clear though cold – there was a rapid exodus to the warmth of the bar once we'd eaten all the food.

Principal guest speaker for the weekend was Claire Whitehead, lecturer in camelid medicine and reproduction at the Royal Veterinary College. Both she and Karin Mueller, who is in charge of the farm animal department at Cambridge Veterinary School, are happy to take camelid referrals and can be contacted at their respective colleges.

Claire has spent most of her life working with cameldids, including 3 years at Ohio State University, and had some fascinating insights to share with us. She feels that neonatology is a much neglected area where a little effort at the right time can pay huge dividends. Beginning with the pregnant female and methods of promoting milk production if necessary, she went on to discuss routine care of the cria. Unless there is an obvious problem, minimal interference is the key. For example, do not remove the waxy tips from teats – their disappearance is a good indication that the cria has a good strong suck reflex. Remember that there is only a narrow window of opportunity for effective absorption of colostrum. After the first 8 hours the gut starts to lose the ability to absorb antibodies and by 24 hours, antibody absorption ceases altogether. A cria which is unable to feed naturally will need colostrum equivalent to 10-20% of its body weight in the first 24 hours, administered little and often. Diagnosis and treatment of failure of passive transfer is absolutely vital – not only for immediate survival but also for long term health and Claire discussed this topic in some length.

She continued with other neonatal problems and diseases, giving practical tips throughout. Some cases will need intensive care which can prove expensive: 7 to 10 days in the ICU at the RVC would cost in the region of £1500 - 2000. However, much can be achieved with basic techniques. Hydration can be maintained with intravenous fluids, and in an emergency 20mls of 50% dextrose solution can be administered per rectum to provide a short burst of energy – perhaps to give a boost prior to transport for more specialised treatment. This first session provided comprehensive coverage of neonatal care and set the standard for Claire's other talks over the weekend.

vet student Tom Lyons told us about his final year project comparing methods of estimating the weight of cameldids from body measurements, then local vet Tom Waterworth presented some interesting clinical cases – one highlighted the possibility of severe anaemia which can be caused by the blood sucking worm Haemonchus contortus.

After lunch one of her colleagues asked for our help in a future project on fly strike in cameldids, then Claire began her session on neurological disease by warning us that many metabolic or musculo-skeletal problems may present with similar signs to true neurological disease and can only be differentiated by careful history taking, physical examination and the use of appropriate diagnostic tests. She covered a wide range of conditions from congenital to infectious diseases, including trauma, toxicities and hypo/hyperthermia. For each we learned about presenting signs, common findings, further diagnostic tests, treatment and likely outcome. She pointed out that many of these cases would require hospitalisation, particularly for intensive nursing care or when specialised imaging techniques are required.

Jessica Kidd presented a series of camelid orthopaedic cases she had dealt with whilst at Cambridge Veterinary College. A 4 week old cria with a nasty open midshaft metacarpal fracture healed well after reduction and the use of an external fixator. An adult female with a fracture of the upper femur was not so lucky and a high amputation was necessary. A 9 month old animal had recovered well from a fractured femur incurred at birth, but became very lame in the same leg after shearing. There was severe muscle atrophy and the fetlock had become unstable, but the leg became usable after fusion of the joint.

After such an intensive day, we were all happy to relax during our annual dinner that evening but were ready bright and early the following morning for two further sessions from Claire on reproduction and infertility. Beginning with basic anatomy and physiology, she went on to breeding behaviour and pitfalls. Her feeling is that multiple breedings can cause trauma to the female reproductive tract and increase the risk of uterine infections without any positive effect of improving the chance of conception. Her recommendation is a single breeding followed by behaviour testing (spitting off) at 7 and 14 days post mating to confirm ovulation and conception respectively. Testing can then confirm the early pregnancy, repeated at 60 days after the risk period of early embryonic death. Further tests at 4 months and again at 7-8 months ensure that any subsequent losses are detected early so that rebreeding can be done without too much loss of valuable time. Reconfirmation of pregnancy is especially important if a pregnant female is subjected to the stress of transportation to
another farm. Claire uses ultrasound examination as the gold standard as it allows direct visualization of the foetus.

Claire told us that the majority of infertility problems in camelids are confined to individuals, but remember to look at the whole animal, not just the reproductive tract and also take into consideration the wider view of herd health, nutrition, management and environmental conditions. Heat stress may reduce conception rates in females and lead to temporary or permanent sterility in males. Try to breed so that crias are born in the spring – they grow better than autumn or winter crias and suffer from fewer diseases such as diarrhoea or rickets. In addition, when overheated in the summer, a heavily pregnant female may eat less leading to increased risk of pregnancy toxoaemia or may become uncomfortable and roll more frequently, increasing the chance of uterine torsion. She led us through breeding soundness examinations of both male and female camelids, following a logical plan to establish a diagnosis.

Graham Duncanson gave a short presentation on twinning in alpacas and we also had recent news of twin llamas, both doing well a week later. The afternoon was devoted to the BVCS AGM followed by a demonstration of the latest ultrasound scanners by Nitin Patel of Pie Medical. One useful practical tip when in a dirty environment is to protect your valuable scanner by wrapping it in cling film, carefully leaving any cooling vents uncovered.

The final day of the conference began with a joint presentation by Robert Broadbent and Karin Mueller on a valuable alpaca with a gait abnormality which prevented him working as a stud male. Despite intensive investigations including radiography and scintigraphy it was impossible to make a definitive diagnosis and with the exception of acupuncture there was little response to symptomatic treatment.

Aiden Foster from the Veterinary Laboratory Agency gave us an overview of emerging diseases in South American camelids which led on to one of the most heated discussions of the weekend. DEFRA is making it very clear that it will not be funding any form of testing or eradication programme for bovine TB in camelids, despite the fact that numbers are rapidly increasing in the UK with a total population of around 70,000 expected in the next few years. Likewise, it will be up to the owners’ societies to decide what best to do about BVD which is likely to become a big problem unless biosecurity issues are addressed, particularly on holdings which provide a breeding service for visiting females.

We had hoped to include reports on topics covered at the last two International Camelid Conferences in Ohio in 2006 and Oregon in 2007 but our time was fast running out so we went straight on to Claire’s final session on medical problems. She finds that clinical signs are often non specific, usually consisting of depression, weakness, lethargy and anorexia, regardless of the underlying cause. In addition, she notes that a sick alpaca will often progress to a dead alpaca within 24 hours if not treated. For these reasons she feels it is essential to perform abdominal ultrasonography and blood tests as soon as possible. In addition to colic, tumours, abscesses and blockages, metabolic diseases should always be considered. Female camelids have high metabolic demands in the form of gestation, lactation and fibre production and are often rebred within 4 weeks of giving birth. This means that they can easily tip into a negative energy balance, leading to metabolic disease.

Overall, we had an excellent weekend covering a wide range of topics and came away with some useful practical tips as well as a lot of new knowledge.

Full details of what was covered in the conference will be published in due course in the proceedings – see www.camelidvets.org for further details.

---

Guanacos go to Henley Show

Due to foot and mouth, it had been impossible to arrange much in the way of livestock at Henley Show this year, so I was persuaded by my husband (livestock chairman) to take four of my Guanacos.

I was a little nervous about the idea as the animals hadn’t been away from the farm before but agreed anyway. Apart from anything else, they hadn’t been in a trailer before either so we were expecting problems from the offset. My son was to transport them. Once we had loaded the castrated male the remaining three females were not too much trouble at all.

Upon arrival at the showground we unloaded the animals directly into the pen and hoped for the best!

For the first hour everything ran smoothly as with their natural inquisitive tendencies they were kept amused but after that time, due to little dogs and lots of people around, they became quite agitated. The only dogs they were previously used to were our working collies. My only consolation was that my son had a trade stand nearby so help was at hand if required. My grandsons were also nearby as they were demonstrating how to milk with the wooden cow we have there. This proved very popular with the youngsters.

The Band of the Brigade of Gurkhas was also exhibiting and they were totally fascinated by the guanacos as they had never seen such animals before. They were a very nice polite group and very interesting themselves.

After the Grand Parade it seemed like half the people there descended upon us and our animals and obviously the guanacos became nervous so it was deemed best to take the animals home. Upon opening the trailer they marched straight in with no persuasion at all.

I had the opportunity to spin and people were very interested to see how fine their fibre is and also the garments made from it.

All things considered, the day was a complete success!

Una Dawes.
MEMBERS PROFILE
ANNE KNOWLES-BROWN

I got my first llama Demelza - from Lady Arran (the Female Powerboat Champion). She wanted to move on to wallabies as they kept the grass down better! I had been spinning and weaving our sheep fleece for some time and had decided to try something different. She also offered me a male alpaca for £500, but as far as we knew, there weren’t any others in the country at the time so we decided against him. If I had only known then what I know now! Soon after we found a very nice white male at Buford Wildlife Park and that was the start of our breeding programme.

We were invited to a lot of shows and met a lot of like-minded people. Eventually a group of us got together and met at Keele Service Station on the M6 (the centre of the UK) and decided to form an Association, which became British Cameldis. At the meeting, everyone was talking at once and my husband, Peter, quietly suggested it might be better if we spoke one at a time - they promptly made him Chairman!

It was all very new and exciting at the beginning as there weren’t many llamas around and we got invited to a lot of charity events as well as filming and TV programmes. One charity do, organized by The Lothian and Borders Police for the Edinburgh Sick Kids Appeal, was to climb Ben Nevis with 5 llamas. We did a lot of pre-event outings getting people to pay 50p to guess how long it would take us to reach the top.

When the day arrived there was a clear blue sky and we made it in 4 hours 19 minutes and 11 seconds. Muriel Grey was the official timekeeper and we had a piper to pipe us to the top, where there was 10 foot of snow. Dinner was waiting for us, courtesy of Peebles Hydro, who had backpacked a stove, table and chairs plus food and drink of course. We made over £9,000, the first prize was a trip to Disneyland Paris and was won by a 90 year old lady!!

We were invited to The Edinburgh Festival Parade, which was a wonderful experience, complete with a Peruvian Band with their pan pipes and authentic costumes.

We have 60 llamas at the moment and they have 1,000 acres to roam across, which I feel compares quite favourably with their original homeland. We have exported them to various parts of the world, even to a Royal Family in the Middle East!

We made a lot of friends along the way and without the llamas our lives would have been a lot more mundane.

The 2 photos in the snow are of the Ben Nevis Expedition. There’s one of me with Toco and one of Manu among the trees, then there is one of Demelza, taken in 1996, with her 14th and last cria - a female. She died the following year aged 17 of a heart condition.

Anne Knowles-Brown
Lowther Llamas.
New Mill in Banbury

Several years ago, I wrote an article on the first mini mill to open in the U.K. hoping that this would be a turning point for llama fibre in this country. I have used my local mini mill in north Bucks several times to prepare my llama fibre for spinning. On one occasion, I did put some fibre through the whole process to spun yarn, but the results were not good, there were two many slubs and splits in the yarn due to llama fibre being of such differing staple lengths. The best yarn came from a very short haired llama whose micron count was low, but more importantly; his fleece was far more uniform in staple length.

As I weave rugs, I need a very thick yarn which the mills cannot produce, therefore I would get my fibre back in ‘rovings’ ready for me to spin at home to the thickness required. This was very expensive and time consuming. First, I had to hand pull as much guard hair out as possible, or cut it off to be the same length as the down hair and with a heavy fleece, this can take up to 4 hours. I would then wash the yarn to save mill time and more expense. The mill would put it through the ‘opener’, I would miss out the de-hairer as that takes hours and adds to the expense, and it then went through the carder which resulted in the rovings. Fibre was charged at approx. £15/kilo for fibre sent in. Weight is always lost in the processing and the less fibre that goes in, the greater percentage of loss as fibre gets stuck in the machinery which is lost. With my 15–20 kilos, it usually resulted in 25% less coming out, so the actual cost of the rovings was more in the region of £20/kilo.

I had heard of a specialist spinning mill that had opened on my doorstep in Banbury. I did not check it out for ages because I believed it was for alpaca fibre only and that the minimum quantity required for a run was 25 kilos. Many alpaca owners use this company and simply blend all their fibre together to make the required weight. I contacted them this summer and asked if there was any possibility of having my llama fibre processed to rovings. They said yes and the minimum weight required for this service was 10 kilos and the charge was £8 per kilo of fibre returned. Too good to be true! I took a sample of fleeces in for them to see, I still thought they would tell me that the guard hair was a problem. They drove their hands into the sacks of fibre and were extremely impressed with the ‘handle’ (how soft it feels to touch). I asked about guard hair being a problem for the machinery and they replied ‘alpaca has loads of guard hair, it isn’t a problem’. I thought I might be dreaming and then they said that there was no need to wash the fibre either, all I needed to do was to take it literally straight from the shearing floor to them. Their huge machines would open up the fleeces and then waft it down a huge shoot to the next step of processing. The fibre goes round enormous carders and is then put through massive stainless steel rollers which crush most of the debris into dust which falls to the floor and the remaining fibre comes off the rollers in ‘slivers’ not rovings. These guys really know their fibre, it is something they have been doing all their lives having trained in the north of England which for centuries was the centre of the world for all fine fibre processing. They were disappointed not to be able to take my fibre onto yarn as they thought it would make a lovely knitting yarn.

I divided my fibre into 3 colours. All the fawn/brown/taupe went in one lot, dark brown/black and dark grey in another, the third and largest lot was all the white/spotted and bits around coloured areas that still had bits of brown or black along the edges. When this was all blended together, I expected it to come out ‘speckled’, but it didn’t. It looks white in the sliver, but when spun into yarn it is more oatmeal, like the original aran wool. I took it in on a Tuesday and it was ready to pick up by Friday. I still can’t believe it. Once I have spun it into yarn, I finally wash it, which is much easier than washing it before processing – and quicker!

The type of processing at this mill is for woolen yarns, opposed to the mini mills that produce semi worsted. This is why the varying lengths of llama fibre are not a problem for their machinery. They have two sets of carders and rollers set up; one permanently with white fibre and the other does all remaining colours. When they showed me around the mill, they asked me to feel the white fibre on the rollers and then the fawn and asked which did I think was the softest? The white was definitely softer. The fawn fibre going through the process on that day had a lesser micron count than the white, but apparently, white always feels softer. I have heard this often reported in the show ring. A white fleece frequently has a better handle than a finer coloured fleece.

So if any of you have bags of llama fibre that you would like to turn into a useable item, consider pooling your fibre with others to make up the required weight for spinning. To process fibre to spun yarn is around £35 per kilo + VAT. Min. weight 25 kilos of one colour, or mix several colours together. They can also process your spun fibre into throws and rugs. If you are a hand spinner you need less to process it to slivers. www.specialistspinning.co.uk.

If some fibre terminology confuses you, maybe this will help.

UNIFORMITY The best fleeces are the most uniform in their characteristics. There can be great differences in fibre quality from one part of an animal to another, so a fleece must be considered as a whole. Fibre characteristics are an inherited trait. Health, diet and climate can affect the look and feel of a fleece only temporarily.

DIAMETER is the micron count of a fibre. A micron is 1/1000 of a millimetre.

Standard Deviation (SD) is a measurement of the range shown between the thickest and finest fibres (less is best).

Coefficient Variation (CV) is standard deviation as a % of mean average micron count and is useful when comparing different samples of fibre (preferably less than 25%). These are all determined by scientific evaluation.

MEDULLATION is why camelid fibre is so warm but lightweight. The central core of each hair is hollow and is a naturally thermal fibre. This can only be determined by scientific testing.

DENSITY describes the number of hair follicles there are to the square measurement.

STAPLE LENGTH refers to the length of fibre. Density + length = weight. Yield is the weight of usable fibre.

HANDLE is how soft or harsh it feels to the hand and can be more important than the mean average micron count.

CRIMP is the wrinkle like structure in each hair that is important in the processing of fibre as it helps to hold fibres together producing a finer yarn.

STYLE sometimes referred to as character, is how the fibre looks on the animal. Frequently forming into wavy ‘locks’ of fibre.

LUSTRE is the degree to which the fibre reflects light.

Mary Pryce
Catanger Llamas.
Itch and scratch - mange in llama, alpaca and goat populations in the UK

British Llama Society members have been asked to participate in research being conducted by Bristol University. Please take a few minutes to complete the questionnaire in the envelope enclosed with your Newsletter, and return it in the reply-paid envelope. Here is some more information about mange and how it affects llamas.

Our research

At the University of Bristol Veterinary Parasitology group, we are currently undertaking a questionnaire survey of the prevalence of mite infestation in goat, llama and alpaca hosts in the UK. From this we hope to quantify the prevalence of mange and to identify herds where long-standing problems have occurred. We aim to visit and inspect these herds, if owners would like to get involved in our work. We will then undertake analysis of the husbandry regimes of the hosts and genetics of the mites, to help to resolve key issues in the epidemiology of these mites, allowing us to identify better ways to eradicate this distressing condition. If you receive a questionnaire, please help us by completing it, even if you have no problems. But, if you do have mite problems, please let us know on the questionnaire!

Mange, caused by parasitic mites, is one of the most damaging, distressing and difficult to control conditions in many types of domestic animal, particularly sheep and cattle, but goats, llamas and alpacas are also important hosts. Some surveys have suggested that more than a quarter of all herds may suffer from such ectoparasites.

The parasitic mites responsible for mange are all small (less than 1 mm in length) and relatively similar in appearance. They lack eyes, or respiratory openings and all breathe through their skin. Like most mites, the eggs hatch in to a six-legged larva, this then molts twice, through two eight-legged nymphal stages, eventually becoming an eight-legged adult. All these mites have needle-like, barbed mouthparts called chelicerae, flanked by a stout pair of sensory palps (Fig 1).

Three types of mite are primarily responsible for mange problems:
- Sarcoptes, Choriopes and Psooroptes. A number of others, such as Demodex can also occur but rarely cause mange problems.
- Psooroptes mites are relatively large (about 0.75 mm) with long legs. They may occur on any part of the body, but infestations are particularly obvious on the neck, shoulders, back and flanks. Populations of Psooroptes may most commonly be found localised in the ears, causing chronic irritation, often associated with haematomas, head shaking and scratching.
- Choriopes mites look superficially similar to Psooroptes, though they are about half as long. Infestation by Choriopes mites is probably more common but is usually considered to be less problematic than infestation by Psooroptes. Choriopes mites are found mainly on the legs and feet. When clinical cases do occur, they are typically in the form of foot and leg mange. Infected animals may stamp and scratch infected areas. In some cases there may be spread from the limbs to the face and other regions and, in occasional severe cases, wrinkling and thickening of the skin may occur.

In complete contrast to Psooroptes and Choriopes, Sarcoptes have a more rounded body with short, stubby legs. The posterior two pairs of legs are so short that they do not extend beyond the edge of the body (Fig 2). The dorsal surface of the body of Sarcoptes is covered with ridges and a characteristic patch of triangular scales and longer spines. Adult Sarcoptes mites are about half the length of adult Psooroptes.

The incidence of mange varies according to season – in most cases being more common in winter and early spring, when animals may be housed and in poorer body condition. In summer, mite populations may decline, either as a response to environmental conditions or the host’s immune response, leaving very small, hard-to-locate populations tucked away in protected locations such as wrinkles in the skin or the ears.

Transmission

Transmission of mange mites is primarily through physical contact between infected and uninfected animals and also from mother to offspring at suckling. Hence, periods of handling or housing, when animals are crowded together, are key points in promoting the spread of mites. However, transmission may also occur via the environment. The length of time a mite can survive off its host is strongly affected by ambient temperature and humidity. At low temperatures and high humidity, survival may be up to 3 weeks, allowing transmission from housing, bedding or contaminated equipment. Understanding this off-host survival period is very important in explaining the epidemiology of the disease and approaches to its effective control, since it determines the time for which potentially infected areas on the farm must be kept clear, to ensure that uninfested animals do not become contaminated.

There is believed to be only one species of Sarcoptes – Sarcoptes scabiei, but it probably includes a range of populations which are adapted to particular hosts. Transfer of different host-adapted populations of S. scabiei between different host species is possible, including to humans, but it often results in only temporary infestations. Traditionally, Psooroptes and Choriopes were thought to exist as a range of host-adapted separate species, but recent work has questioned this and suggested that Psooroptes and Choriopes are more like Sarcoptes, with host-adapted populations belonging to a single species. However, in reality, we know relatively little about the epidemiology of these mites or the potential for transfer from one host species to another. Clearly, there is an urgent need to investigate the behaviour and transmission dynamics of these parasites. However, most of the research that is done, focuses on mite infections in sheep and cattle, but these parasites are also very common and important in goats, alpaca and llama hosts, where we know even less about them.

---

Fig 2. The burrowing mite Sarcoptes scabiei.

Fig 1. The chelicerae and palps of an adult female Psooroptes mite.

continued on next page...
Prevention and Control

Successful control of mange depends on epidemiological knowledge, accurate diagnosis and an intimate knowledge of the mite's life cycle and its behaviour on and off the various hosts. However, the variable responses of different hosts to the different mite species and the considerable difficulty in diagnosing the infestations in their early stages make this a problematic disease to manage. Hence, in deciding the most appropriate treatment and control measures to be used, many factors must be considered particularly associated with biosecurity - the prevention of new infestations introduced with bought in stock or from adjacent farms. The organophosphate diazinon remains the primary insecticide available for the prevention and treatment of mange. The macrocyclic lactones (e.g. ivermectin) are also available as therapeutic alternatives to organophosphates, however, the relatively short period of residual activity of these compounds means that animals must be moved to clean housing following initial treatment. In addition, all insecticides must be used with great care since few have been specifically licensed for use in goats or camellids. Materials such as Tea Tree oil or Citronella are unlikely to have any real effect on an established mite infestation. Parasite control programs vary according to climatic conditions and parasite load, and should be developed in consultation with your veterinary surgeon.

Jacqueline Lusat, Eric Morgan & Richard Wall
Veterinary Parasitology and Ecology Group
School of Biological Sciences, University of Bristol,
Woodland Road, Bristol, BS8 1UG
Phone: 0117 928 9182; Fax: 0117 925 7374
E-mail: Jacqueline.Lusat@bristol.ac.uk

Ordellamashare

Breeder of Champion Llamas

We specialise in helping owners improve their herds and in helping first time buyers learn about these wonderful animals. After sale service is always available. Come and see our prize winning herd. We are conveniently located near the M3, M4, M25 + M40.

Ordell Safran
Ordellamashare, The Forest House, Hatchet Lane,
Winkfield, Berks SL4 2EG
Tel: 01344 885857 Fax: 01344 884398
Email: ordell.safran@btinternet.com

bld news _december_07

YOUR ASSOCIATION NEEDS YOU!

Would you like to help shape the future of the British Llama Society as a Director?

Do you have some time to spare to help run BLS and provide even more Society benefits for members and their llamas and guanacos?

Applications are invited from members to serve on the Board of the British Llama Society.

The Board meets around four times a year, usually on a weekday. Directors are expected to attend at least two of these meetings, and may be involved in other Committee meetings and activities.

All Director positions are unpaid, although out-of-pocket and travelling expenses may be claimed. Professional indemnity cover is provided for Directors.

Directors are able to have their say and vote on any of the llama and society matters up for discussion. Some current Directors also have responsibility for areas of special interest to them, such as: Liz Butler/health & welfare; Yvonne Parfett/ re-homing and David Pryse/ events.

More expertise is particularly needed to direct our media relations activity and publicity.

Ordell Safran is currently Chairman; Liz Butler Vice Chairman; Tim Crowfoot Treasurer and Brenda Birmingham Secretary. But these roles are regularly up for re-election, and replacements need to be identified, and 'understudied' recruited, to gain experience before changeover. All members of the Committee are volunteers, and we need to spread the workload to make sure the Society continues to flourish.

If you are interested, please contact the BLS Secretary, details on the back page. You will be sent some more information about what being a Director entails, and a form. Nominations for election to the Board need to be proposed and seconded by other BLS members, so please allow time for this in submitting your nomination to arrive with the Secretary by 14 February 2008 at the latest.

If you'd like an informal chat about being a Director, please contact any of the current Board Members listed on the back page of the Newsletter. If you would like to become more involved and join the Committee, but do not wish to become a full Director, then please also contact one of the existing Committee members.
During the first full year of the British Llama Society, the Committee has been working hard to establish the new organisation and to carry out the requirements of the Society’s aims. The Board saw a new Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members. There was also a new Secretary and two new Treasurers. But there were still vacancies for Directors and it is hoped that new people will come forward to join the Board in 2008 to bring even more fresh ideas, skills and impetus to the Society.

Here are just some of the achievements of BLS in 2007:

**Aim: Promote, develop and encourage the good husbandry and breeding of llamas**

A Membership Pack was developed and issued to all new members, which contained a wealth of information about llamas and their husbandry. In addition, articles were published in the Newsletter covering subjects such as correctly fitting headcollars, micro-chipping and fibre.

**Aim: Encourage and promote among the general public the ownership of llamas for their diverse qualities**

A PR Co-ordinator was appointed, and a media relations plan has been drawn up, which aims to achieve coverage on various llama themes in regional and national media throughout the year. The first press release has been issued as a test to gauge the level of interest and to establish BLS as a point of contact with the media who want information about llamas and guanacos.

A Website Co-ordinator was appointed, and the first revision of the website has been completed. This will be updated and expanded during 2008. The number of ‘hits’ on the website is now being measured, and is increasing.

**Aim: Encourage and promote the improvement and growth of stocks of llamas in the UK. Develop and advance the most efficient and up to date methods of rearing llamas**

Breeders are able to advertise in the new Enterprise Directory and on the updated website. The expanded network of Regional Contacts provides better coverage of the membership, so experienced breeders and keepers are able to pass on their knowledge to new members and those wanting to breed llamas and guanacos for the first time.

**Aim: Develop and promote guidelines and codes of conduct for the keeping, breeding, welfare and commercial exploitation of llamas**

Several of the guidelines were amended to provide up-to-date information on topics such as Walking With Llamas and Guard Llamas. Further work is planned during 2008 to expand the range of guidelines.

**Aim: Offer support and help with welfare issues involving llamas owned by both members and non-members**

Representation was made on the Joint BLS, BAS and BCL Health and Welfare Group. This forum, which includes veterinary input, pools knowledge and experience on health and welfare issues between the different camelid breeds, to gain further understanding of the implications of disease. This has resulted in potential research studies being identified for Bovine TB and Bluetongue in camels.

During the FMD crisis and subsequent Bluetongue outbreak, the Health & Welfare Group was quick to act in liaising with Defra at a national level and promptly issuing practical information to members as the situation developed.

A new Re-homing Co-ordinator was appointed. An updated procedure for re-homing is being developed to cope with the need for moving animals to new homes for welfare reasons, whilst acting within the movement restrictions still in place due to the threat of Bluetongue disease.

**Aim: Organise and facilitate on a national and/or regional basis social, forums for discussion, training classes, educational sessions, treks, shows and exhibitions, conferences, demonstrations and lectures**

Some showing classes, the Windsor Trek, and agricultural show displays were held early in the season. Unfortunately many planned events had to be cancelled due to the extremely wet weather, followed by FMD movement restrictions. In particular, this affected the major llama event planned for the Royal County of Berkshire Show at Newbury in September, although a small display was achieved.

More Regional Contacts have been appointed
to give better coverage of the UK, and it is hoped that weather and disease conditions will allow more events to be held in 2008. If anyone would like to suggest or organise a social or training event, then they should contact their Regional Co-ordinator.

DID YOU KNOW? 15 urgent bulletins were issued to members during the FMD and Bluetongue outbreaks

A new Newsletter Editor was appointed, and four colour newsletters issued to members during the year. These contained many informative articles on llama husbandry, as well as entertaining stories and photos about llama activities. These are backed up by the set of information leaflets which are issued to all new members, and are available to existing members on request.

The PR Co-ordinator started the process of providing information on llamas to the media, and their readers/viewers. It is planned to run quarterly campaigns on different topics, to cover both fun and educational matters relating to llamas and guanacos.

Co-ordinators were appointed to further the interests of fibre and trekking. Members with relevant interests were given the opportunity to promote their businesses or hobbies in the Enterprise Directory, which expanded the information previously available on the breeders list. The Directory was provided in printed format to all members, and is also available for anyone to access on the BLS website.

BLS has also become a member of the Defra Stakeholders Group. This means llama and guanaco owners are represented at the highest level during the consultation process on the impact of diseases and movement restrictions, and the special considerations of camelids are taken into account.

DID YOU KNOW? 193 llamas were registered in 2007

British Llama Society

A list of members has been issued to all members, to enable contact to be made with others in the local area.

A new Registrar was appointed, and a simplified registration pack was issued to all members to encourage registration of unregistered llamas. This included guidelines on how to describe llamas, and how to complete the documentation. The range of colours for identification of llamas was also reduced to: black, white, cream, dark or light grey and dark or light brown, to make it easier.

DID YOU KNOW? BLS currently has 225 members

Aim: Include other species of South American camelids as appropriate, and in particular guanacos

After many years of campaigning, 2007 saw the good news that guanacos were removed from the Dangerous Wild Animals list. BLS is still seeking a volunteer to act as Co-ordinator to form a guanaco group which can form a network for guanaco owners to share experience relating to guanacos.

IN THREE TONGUES

The Llama

The Llama is a woolly sort of fleecy hairy goat,
With an indolent expression and an unadulterate throat
Like an unsuccessful literary man.
And I know the place he lives in (or at least - I think I do)
It is Ecuador, Brazil or Chili - possibly Peru:
You must find it in the Atlas if you can.
The Llama of the Pampas you never should confound
(In spite of a deceptive similarity of sound)
With the Llama who is Lord of Turkestan.
For the former is a beautiful and valuable beast,
But the latter is not bumble nor useful in the least;
And the Ruminant is preferable surely to the Priest
Who buttoned on the awful superstitions of the East,
The Mongol of the Monastery of Shan.

H. BELLOC, More Beasts for Worse Children

bls news _december 07
FLY STRIKE !!

On a Sunday morning, one of our girls Portia, a first time Mum, gave birth to a lovely strong female cria, almost identical to her Mum. As we stood watching, Portia’s amniotic fluid poured out like a waterfall all over the baby moments after her birth — my thought was ‘poor little thing’, but nevertheless she shook her head and within minutes was trying to stand. We called her Martini.

Later on Sunday and even Monday, I thought how strange that Martini had still not fluffed up but assumed that it was due to the amniotic fluid waterfall and eventually it would work its way out.

Tuesday evening came and Martini did not look very bright and on closer inspection I could see her anus was greatly protruding and on even closer inspection, thousands of tiny maggots were coming out of her anus like an army on the march. I could also see that there were some bluebottle flies on her back.

To my horror I thought she was being eaten from the inside out and John and I bunded her up in a blanket and drove straight to the Vet. Even Jacky our Vet shivered as she checked Martini over and said we would have to leave her to be cleaned up. Jacky also expressed concern that Martini could go into toxic shock as she really did look poorly.

We left Martini with the Vet and went in search of new hay — sods law, we were awaiting a new delivery which had been delayed.

Jacky called an hour later to say that the maggot infestation was worse than she first thought and she would have to shave the whole of the back end of Martini. By this time, we had begged some hay and put Portia in the stable to wait her baby’s return.

By 8.20 pm, I could stand it no longer and telephoned Jacky again to hear that she had just finished shaving Martini — she was now, except for her head, totally bald!! Jacky had put her on a drip and was keeping her in for the night.

Our concern of course was firstly whether Martini would survive the night and secondly whether Portia, being a first time Mum, would take her baby back, particularly as Martini was now naked and would smell of antiseptic among other things.

At 9 am we had a call from Jacky saying we could fetch Martini as she was so lively, she was jumping all over the place! Armed with a new blanket, we drove to fetch Martini. John sat on the back seat holding her and she peeped and hummed all the way home, no sign of stress or concern in her.

We put Martini in the stable with Portia who would have nothing to do with her. Martini immediately tried to suckle and Portia was not going to let this strange little bairn creature anywhere near her. Suddenly, Martini Peeped and Portia swung round as if to say ‘I recognise that voice’ — sniffed Martini all over and then stood to let Martini suckle. We breathed a sigh of relief.

Now we had the problem of trying to keep Martini warm. Whenever she was outside she was shivering within minutes. We bought a dog coat, which helped to some extent — we then bought a lovely waterproof Greyhound mac — although Martini had no objection to this, Portia’s attitude was “you’re not coming anywhere near me with that on”!

We have been lucky that the weather has remained clement mostly since Martini was born on the 12 August and now she has her own fur coat, about an inch long, but as she is now not so dependent upon Portia’s milk, I think the Mac will have to go on as the cold weather comes upon us.

Martini sporting her little red number.

Martini after her recovery. What a difference!

Martini is now a lovely happy and fit young Llama —as the before and after pictures show — but the question stands, should we have washed Martini after the flood of amniotic fluid — all our senses say no, particularly as Portia was a first time Mum — maybe we were just very unlucky in that the warm humid weather around on the 12th to 14th August gave the flies their chance, but if ever the situation arises again and we have a cria which does not fluff up within 24 hours, I think warm water may have to be invoked. What do you think?

Vivienne Ives
The Ives Family

Comments from readers would be very welcome. Please reply to editor@bristishlamasociety.org
Driving & Fun Day -
Saturday August 9th 2008

I am warmly inviting anyone who has any interest in driving (or even perhaps would just enjoy a short cart-ride), to my place here in Droxford, Hampshire, Saturday, August 9th of next year. While I would hesitate to call this event a Driving Clinic (I have only been driving my llama for 18 months after all) I will try to show you the basics of training a llama (and yourselves) to drive. This will include the harness and harnessing, long reining, the use of a travois and familiarising the llama with the cart. A few short video clips from some US driving videos will be available to watch so that you can see what has been achieved elsewhere. Hopefully, it won’t put you off completely, but might just give you a taste of a new dimension to llama ownership.

Some of you who have visited my web site (www.llama-training.co.uk) will know that, in actual fact, my main interest with llamas lies in off-road training, using clicker/operant conditioning methods. Maybe I can put together a very short program of what my llamas and I have achieved, just to entertain you for a few minutes?

Please let me know if you are interested. Lunch will be provided at no charge...just bring your own drink if you would.

Please contact me: Terry Crowfoot
Tel: 01489 877631 or Email: terrycrowfoot@btinternet.com

---

REGIONAL LLAMA GROUPS

1. South West England
   Jenny Rodger, t: 01308-488959
   Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Wilts,
   jenny.trecottllamas@virgin.net
   Julie Tripp, t: 01872-540465
   Cornwall
   llamaland:1@tiscali.co.uk

2. South East England
   Ordell Saffran, t: 01344-885857
   Berks, Oxon
   ordell.saffran@btinternet.com
   Gareth Chamberlain,
   t: 07867-975705
   Hants, Isle of Wight and West Sussex
   garethchamberlain161@hotmail.com
   Libby Bird, t: 01306-631829
   Surrey
   libbybird@btconnect.com
   Maggie Dilley, t: 01732-700672
   Kent
   richard.stokes@btconnect.com
   Liz Butler
   London, Middx, Buckinghamshire
   llamaliz@hotmail.com
   Ruth Hills, t: 01424-893074
   Mobile: 07810-426956
   East Sussex
   ruthhills19@yahoo.co.uk

3. East of England
   Gwyneth Hogger, t: 01473-785529
   Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex,
   Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire,
   Hertfordshire
   fynnvalley@ghogger.fsnet.co.uk

4. East Midlands
   Mary Pryse, t: 01279-768676
   Lincolnshire, Rutland,
   Nottinghamshire, Derby, Northants,
   Leicestershire
   mary@llamatrekking.co.uk

5. West Midlands
   Yvonne Parfett, t: 07971-377993
   Herefordshire, Worcestershire,
   Gloucestershire, Staffordshire,
   Warwickshire, West Midlands
   ysvllamas@yahoo.co.uk
   Norma Chandler Paterson,
   t: 01454-773533
   Gloucestershire

6. Yorkshire & Humberside
   Susan Evans, t: 01422-881062
   North, South, East, West Yorkshire
   Humberside
   mevans@knowledgemanagement.
   co.uk

7. North East England
   John Sutcliffe, t: 01642-712228
   Northumberland, Tyne & Wear,
   Durham, Cleveland
   johnsutcliffe1709@supanet.com

8. North West England & Isle of Man
   Helen Taylor, t: 01457-810186
   Cheshire, Gr.Manchester,
   Merseyside, I of Man
   helen@saddlworthllamatrekking.
   co.uk
   Mary Walker, t: 01254-877927
   Lancashire, Cumbria
   info@lakelandllamatreks.co.uk

9. Wales
   Michael Balchin, t: 01660-511659
   gartheiniog@amserv.com

10. Scotland
    Lorna Renshaw, t: 01651-806619
    ArdoAlpaca@aol.com

11. N.Ireland & S.Ireland
    Sue Somerville, t: +353 1 281 8253
    stubker@tcd.ie

12. Overseas - France (6) USA (1)
    NONE

---

Recruiting new members...

Your continued support of BLS is the lifeblood of the Society, and the enrolment of new members the safeguard of its future.

We know that there are many llama owners out there who are not but could - should - be members! If you know any non-member who has llamas, or is interested in having them do please invite them to join us.

Three routes to membership

1. Send names and addresses to Brenda Birmingham for her to mail out leaflets.
2. Ask Brenda for a supply of leaflets to give out yourself.
3. Download the forms from our website or point the potential member to the website to download their joining form.

bls news _december 07 ..............
Newbury Show signals the end of the agricultural show season. It is my last chance to purchase those essentials for the forthcoming winter; muck boots and wellies, and to have a final water buffalo ice-cream cornet! I was particularly looking forward to this year’s show with the promise of a bumper number of llamas on display instead of the normal two or three, but we did not bargain for the outbreak of foot and mouth disease and the accompanying movement restrictions. Despite our best efforts to produce animals for display we were finally beaten into submission by a second outbreak of FMD. We agreed to continue BLS support of the Newbury Show by going ahead with an animal free display, even though we knew it would not necessarily draw in the public.

Our location in the show ground was moved to a huge marquee alongside representatives from the cattle, sheep and goat societies. Although we had been told we could not bring fibre or fibre products for display it was galling to find that the sheep societies had weavers and wool on display. We had a static display of information boards and banners, a photographic competition and display of llama trekking brochures. Tim & Terry Crowfoot brought along their driving cart, along with a video of Terry driving her llama, and this, together with Mary Prye’s “Blue Peter” video, made an audio-visual display. David Pryse’s llama made out of willow was joined by another, but regretfully this did not draw the public into our marquee. However we were not bored manning the stand as several members dropped in to keep us company, some coming great distances to do so. Many thanks to you all – you know who you are!

Our photographic competition was judged by the Junior Vice Chairman of the Royal County of Berkshire Show Committee, Simon Carter, and sponsored by Camelid Complete Feeds. Simon is to be Chairman/President of the Show Committee in 2009 when the show celebrates its Centenary. Now wouldn’t it be great if they asked us along and we could produce 100 llamas for the display? Let’s work towards that....

David Pryse thanks Simon Carter for judging the photo competition.

The display inside the marquee

First “Single”

The winners of each category of the photo competition are as follows:

SINGLE LLAMA:
1st Prize: Robert Dewar
2nd Prize: Chris Codd
3rd Prize: Jane Brown

HERD SHOT:
First Prize: Jo Lawson
2nd Prize: Elaine & Martin Hillson
3rd Prize: Mary Prye

HUMOROUS PHOTO:
First Prize: Jo Lawson
2nd Prize: Terry Crowfoot
3rd Prize: Lynn Barrett

PLEASE SEND IN YOUR NEWS, VIEWS, ARTICLES, QUERIES, COMMENTS AND PHOTOS FOR OUR NEXT NEWSLETTER

“We would love to hear from you”

editor@BritishLlamaSociety.org
UK LLAMAS OPEN DAY

UK Llamas Open Day was organised by Chris and Mary Bunney to raise the $1500 needed by WAWA to complete the classroom for 11 – 16 year olds at HAUCOTO PERU. was of course the Llamas, Alpacas and Guanaco. Maggie Chapman invited visitors to dress up in traditional Peruvian costumes and pose with the animals whilst husband Alan took the photos. Paul Rose was also on hand to give advice on the different types of camels on display.

The Baker family, UK LLAMAS’ best customers (they’ve done over 40 treks with us – customer loyalty!), made the 200 mile round trip from Basingstoke to run a stall selling picture frames, suncatchers and various other items, the proceeds from which they donated to WAWA. In total nearly $2000 was raised so $400 was donated to the Peruvian Earthquake Appeal.

Fred White came from London with his Peruvian Extravaganza Exhibition featuring Peruvian dancers and musicians; South West Regional Social Secretary Jenny Rogers brought her spinning display and BLS members Eoin & Paula Handley (ex treasurer) collected the money on the gate.

Fanny & David James took charge of the kitchen whilst Debbie & Simon (who we had met up with in Araquipa) organised the refreshments and teas in the garden. Apart from the ‘Hunting for Inca treasure’, craft stalls and games, the most popular attraction

2007-2008 DIARY DATES

The 2008 annual members gathering and Annual General Meeting of the British Llama Society will be held on Saturday, 29 March 2008 at the National Agricultural Centre, Stoneleigh, Warwickshire. More information about the event will be sent in February.

DERBYSHIRE REGIONAL GROUP
Recently formed alpaca regional group who welcome llama owners to their meetings and events. Their aims are to provide help, advice and support, education and knowledge sharing with speakers/courses and to organise fun and social events. They will be starting with 6 meetings a year. If you live in Derbyshire or surrounding counties, this could be of interest for you.

Contact: Lesley Howard Email: lk.howard@homecall.co.uk

CENTRAL REGIONAL GROUP
Sunday 13th April TREK at Catanger Llamas, South Northants. 10.00 a.m BYO lunch. We can loan you a llama if you can’t bring one.

Contact: Mary Pryse 01295 768676 Email: mary@llamatrekking.co.uk

Llama Show at Mere Hall Farm, Staffs
Sunday 1st June.
By kind permission of Christine Armstrong.
Organiser Brian Haughton.
Details to follow.

July –date
27th July
Mini trek and fun classes at Manor Farm, Notts.
Details to follow.

Aug/Sept
TREK in Nottingham Forest.
Details to follow
Contact: Brian Haughton
Email: haughton_brian@hotmail.com
Tel: 0775 2206481

The 2008 North Somerset Show is to be held on Monday 5th May.
Contact: Norma Chandler Paterson on 01454 773533
2008 Subscription Renewals

Subscriptions – census – personal details

Yes, it's that time again. The good news is that subscription rates for 2008 remain unchanged from 2007. A form is enclosed to make renewal easy. Please could you complete this and return it with your payment.

It would also be very helpful if everyone could complete and return the census information, even if you have paid by standing order, are a life member, or not due to renew until later in the year. We had enquiries last year from Defra, researchers and journalists about the number of llamas currently in the UK and it is important to try to give an accurate, up-to-date estimate.

Please could you also check that your personal details are correct, particularly your email address. There have been quite a few emails returned with address not recognised when I've sent out the health and welfare bulletins, and it makes life much simpler and greener if I can send emails rather than sending paper copies in the mail.

I look forward to receiving your renewals and thank you for your continued support of BLS during 2008.

Brenda Birmingham
Secretary

Membership period

Last year, BLS tried a new system for membership, with members renewing on their anniversary of joining. This has caused a lot of confusion and proved difficult to administer, so from 2008 onwards, we are reverting to the old way of all subscriptions covering the calendar year, renewable on 1 January.

If you currently have a renewal date other than 1 January, you will be asked to pay a proportion of the 2008 membership to cover until 31 December 2008, with subsequent renewals on 1 January. If this applies to you, I'll contact you when your renewal is due, with the appropriate amount to cover until the end of this year. Hope this makes sense – told you it's confusing!

The Rules of the British Llama Society have been amended to reflect the revised method of collecting subscriptions. If you would like a copy of the Amended Rules, please contact the Secretary (contact details on back page).

enterprise directory

The 2007 Enterprise Directory has proved a great success. The Directory is a great way to network with other BLS members, whether you have a llama-related business, or a llama-related hobby to share with other members with the same interests. It is also the main listing for breeders to be contacted by people looking to buy llamas or guanacos.

The 2008 version will be issued with the Spring Newsletter, and the web version revised at the same time. Rates for entries remain unchanged, and details are given on the enclosed booking form, including the free entry for simple advertisements. The last date for receipt of entries is 29 February 2008.
Beautiful Babies
more entries
BLS CONTACTS
(S.C-Steering Committee)

Orbell Safran (Chairman)
t. 01344 885857
e. orbell.safran@btinternet.com

Liz Butler (Vice Chairman & Regional Co-ordinator)
t. 01737 823375
e. lllumaliz@hotmail.com

David Pryse (BLS Show Organiser)
t. 01295 768676
e. david@llamatrekking.co.uk

Clare Scargill (S.C)
t. 01206 239517
e. cscargill@yahoo.co.uk

Gwyneth Hogger (S.C)
t. 01473 785529
e. fynnvalley@ghogger.fsnet.co.uk

Yvonne Parfett (S.C)
t. 07971 379793
e. yvallamas@yahoo.co.uk

Don Butler (S.C)
t. 01737 823375
e. donbutler@dba-aviation.com

Allen Brown (S.C)
t. 01608 661893
e. jane.p.brown@btinternet.com

Tim Crowfoot (Treasurer)
t. 01489 877631
e. timcrowfoot@btinternet.com
e. Treasurer@BritishLlamaSociety.org

Brenda Birmingham (Secretary)
Lower Braundworthy, Shebbear, Beaworthy, Devon EX21 5TB
t. 01409 231704
e. Secretary@BritishLlamaSociety.org

Vivienne Ives (Registrar)
t. 01159 375949
e. Registrar@BritishLlamaSociety.org

Tina O’Donnell (Editor BLS Newsletter)
t. 01892 785119
e. editor@BritishLlamaSociety.org
or bluecaps@tiscali.co.uk

Terry Crowfoot (Cart-Driving & Agility)
eterrycrowfoot@btinternet.com

Fiona Davis (Working with Fibre)
t. 01495 774746
e. fiona.j.c.davis@bristol.ac.uk

Chris Eke (Trekking & husbandry contact – South/South
West)
t. 01308 866874
e. jo@ukllamas.co.uk

Mary Pryse (Trekking & husbandry contact, Midlands)
t. 01295 768676
e. mary@llamatrekking.co.uk

BLUECAPS LLAMAS
Quality animals for sale
From our prizewinning herd of llamas. 2 Championships last year.
Advice given & follow up sales as required.

Llama trekking
Also picnic walks. New this year – cream teas, strawberries and Pinatas,
Champagne and chocolates, all taking place in our own private wood
with the llamas.

Llama accessories
Including various types of halters, packs, training aids etc.
Tina O’Donnell, Bluecaps Llamas, Bluecaps Farm, Gusley Wood,
East Sussex TN5 6QX. Tel: 01892 785119/0771163800
www.bluecapsllamas.co.uk

ADVERTISING RATES
(mono only)
30 words £6.00 with each additional word 20p extra.
1/4 page £25.00
1/2 page £35.00
Deadline for copy 1st of the month of publication.
Please note that any llamas advertised for sale
must be registered with BLS.
Adverts can be emailed to
Editor@BritishLlamaSociety.org or posted to:
Bluecaps Farm,
Sleepers Stile Rd.
Cousley Wood,
Nr. Wadhurst,
East Sussex TN5 6QX

A warm welcome to new members .......
Jayne Patterson, Westley, Minsterley, Shropshire
Kimberley Ralph, Hurst Green, Oxted, Surrey
Judith McCollam, Tytherington,Wootton-under-Edge,
Gloucestershire
Eve Beadle, Rothiemay, Huntly, Aberdeenshire
John Scott, Galashiels, Scottish Borders
Alice Hutchings, Alderminster, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire
Caroline Champion, Bridgenorth, Shropshire
Philomena O-Neill, Lirane, Rosslare Harbour, Wexford, Eire

I told you they wouldn’t have any stables available at this time of
year!