

NZAGA Newsletter

NZ Arapawa Goat Association November 2015, Issue 4

From the Editor

Welcome to all those new members of the NZAGA, many of whom have acquired an Arapawa goat or two in recent months, passionate to share the challenge of keeping New Zealand Arapawa goats in existence. Equally important to our newsletter circulation are people who have a long time interest and love of goats and who are willing to share their experiences to the advantage of our Arapawa goats. One such member is Richard Wood of the UK. As well as being an enthusiastic breeder of Arapawa goats, Richard is also a much respected and very successful breeder, of many years standing, of British Alpine Dairy Goats. He is a BGS (British Goat Society) Licensed judge and is a past Chairman of that Society.

The Registry

The registry shows a healthy number of live Arapawa goats spread throughout New Zealand. However, given my own experience of the mortality of my animals, I suspect the number of Arapawa goats listed as still living in domestication is not a true representation. While heartbreaking to suffer and acknowledge the death of a treasured doe, buck or kid, it is very important that we keep the registry accurate. Please let me know of any registered animal that is no longer in your care, either through death or transfer (this can be done quickly by replying to this email address or leaving a message on my mobile or home phone: 021 2015007; 06 3786686).

I treasure the feedback I receive about the newsletter and enjoy the questions and the few 'snippets' of information that are often shared and can be passed on to others. Please keep them coming as they inspire me to do the necessary research and create what I hope are informative articles.

Alison Sutherland

alison@xtra.co.nz



Newsletter Contents:

- **Goat Profile**
- **Goat Entertainment**
- **Fencing your Goats**
- **Q & A**
 - Mucky bottom*
 - Scratching*
 - Vaccination*
 - Hoof care*
 - Bucklings*
- **Goat Nutrition**
- **Feral to Captivity**
- **Forage Forest**



GOAT PROFILE – PRETTY GIRL OF ARAPAWA ISLAND

By Anne May (UK)

“Our Pretty Girl, whose parentage is not documented but who came from Betty Rowe as part of the Arapawas’ imported to the UK by Sandra Jones in 2004, was born in the year 2000 so is 15 years old. The attached picture was taken this morning and you will see that she still has a lot of 'quality' about her. In the winter she develops a thick coat and looks like a carpet but looks much more refined in the summer. The same perhaps applies to some of us, too!”



A wonderful article, written by Sandra Jones and first published in 2004, is on the NZ RareBreeds website* of the Arapawa goats being exported from New Zealand and arriving in the UK, with Pretty Girl gaining a mention:

“On the 26th June 2004, the very first Arapawas to be born on British soil arrived. Pretty Girl produced good-sized twins comprising one male (Pioneer) and one female (Pacific).”

Anne talks more about Pretty Girl in her profile, Issue 2 (May 2015) of the NZAGA NEWSLETTER.

In all probability, Pretty Girl is the oldest living Arapawa goat in the world.

*The article can be read in full over the Internet:

<http://www.rarebreeds.co.nz/arapawagoatuk.html>

Goat Entertainment

Goats need entertainment for exercise, to stimulate their brain, and to prevent boredom. An intelligent animals, a bored goat can lead to problems, e.g. they may become destructive, spend their time developing ways to escape, and/or constantly call out to gain attention.



Adventure built into the house, T Oude-alink



Room with a view & tunnel, M Scattergood



Goats love to climb, N Banks



Discovering their new toy, C Mander

Other 'goat toys' could include, Little Tike slides (very robust), an in-ground trampoline, and tyre tunnels/playground.



Millard Farm goats are entertained with piles of rocks, dirt, tyres filled with rocks and cement (great for trimming their hooves), etc. with occasional 'interest' toys being thrown in for a few hours. We have learnt not to leave the quad in a paddock with the goats (it took hours to find the keys and repair the seat). The single-bed wire base is a favourite, as are the wooden beams.



If you know of another way to entertain the goats, please let Alison know so that it can be shared with everyone in the next newsletter.



Fencing your Goats *(by Alan Sutherland)*

Arapawa goats are great escape artists and require good fencing to keep them contained and safe. Three things to remember when fencing:



Goats can climb!



Goats are adventurous and look for ways to escape, so don't use diagonal stays on your strainer posts.



Goats have horns that can become entangled in mesh!!

Fences that are effective for adult goats:



A standard 4 foot 9 wire fence with extension wire 200 mms above normal fence height (extension is supported on posts not the battens).



Use horizontal strainer posts (not diagonal as explained above). Then extend the top wire to prevent the goats jumping onto the horizontal stay between the strainer posts.

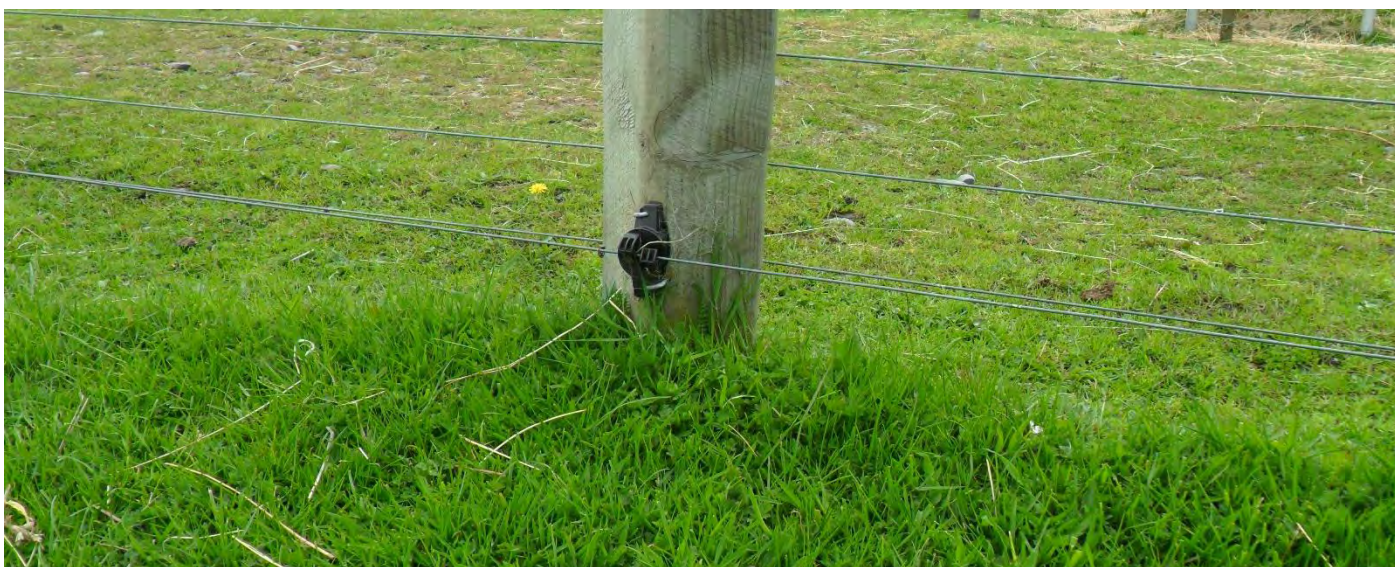


A standard 900 high gate isn't high enough for a determined goat. Ideally, add 300 mms to the height.



For kids, use a standard 9-wire fence with the bottom 2 wires being 100 mms apart, gradually increasing up to 200 mms at the top 2 wires.

Most kids are adventurous and will wriggle through the narrowest fence. While bottom fence hot wires soon teach young kids to stay away from the fence, they are not recommended as the grass grows and shorts it out. Prevent this by running a hotwire 150 mms above ground level. Fit it with a cut-out switch so the electric wire can be turned off once the kids have been trained.



Electric fence wires will also work in preventing bucks head-butting posts. The wires need to be on pigtails a minimum of 300 mm out from the post and approximately 500 mm above ground height.

Important: electric fence wires must be of galvanised steel type! If you use tape or flexible electric fence wiring, because the goat horns are insulated, not only can the goats make a game out of cutting through the tape, they may also become entangled causing havoc and unnecessary pain.

Avoid Warratahs! Not only are they a potential safety hazard, they are also considered entertainment by a buck; they push them over!

Another Idea ...

For those in the cooler regions, and for those who want to increase inside space for their Arapawa goats, or to store hay - Anne May from the UK shared a picture of the highly practical polytunnel she uses to extend the housing for her goats. I'm not sure how they would cope with our howling southerlies, but certainly worth considering. Note the natural wood railings and the hay feeder hooked onto the fence, does anyone know where we can purchase these feeders in NZ?



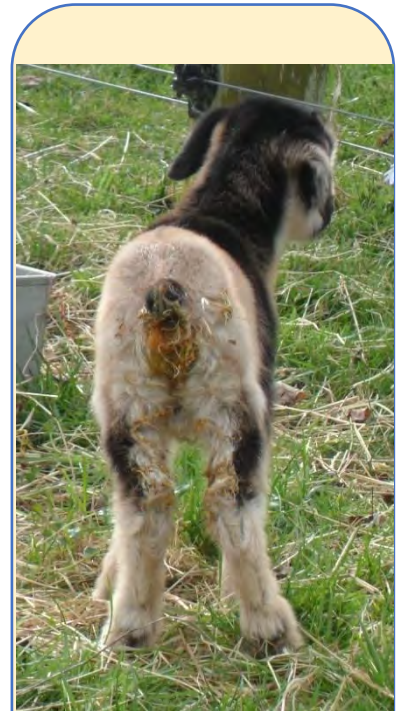
Kids' mucky bottom

Q: My newborn kids have mucky bottoms. Should I intervene?



A newborn kid's first poo, dark coloured and sticky, is meconium. As the kid starts drinking milk its faeces (excrement, manure, defecation, etc., but I will just call it poo) will change to a mustard-yellow colour. This is normal and will continue for at least a week after birth, until the kid starts eating hay or grain, when it will turn brown. Normal poos for the first week will harden up and sometimes, if the doe is not cleaning it properly, will stick to the kid's bottom. If this happens the kid will not be able to pass more waste. As the poo hardens it can block the anus and the kid will get very sick without some intervention.

Remove the blockage using either baby wipes or a cloth soaked in warm soapy water. If the kid's bottom appears sore, gently apply some Vaseline around the area.



Excessive scratching

Q: Why is my goat always scratching herself?



If your goat is scratching or rubbing itself more than usual, odds are it has lice, mites, ticks or keds (bloodsucking wingless flies). You can control these external parasites by regularly brushing your goats, dusting them with DENZ (Diatomaceous Earth), or using pour-ons, dips and sprays purchased through your vet or Farm supplier.

Arapawa goats form an underlayer of hair (cashmere) to protect them from the cold during winter. As it moults they are often seen rubbing and scratching themselves to remove excess hair. Provide a scratching post and brush occasionally.

Cooler months



louse



mite

Spring and Summer



tick



ked

Vaccination

Q: Should I vaccinate my Arapawa goats?

There has been some debate about whether or not to vaccinate Arapawa goat kids. The argument for vaccinating is that (a) we have an obligation to our animals and their future owners to ensure the kids are healthy (b) we reduce the risk of the kids getting the disease, (c) if they do get the disease it will be less severe than if they weren't vaccinated (d) it is cheaper than paying for the vet to attend a sick animal, (e) vaccinating is less distressing than watching an animal suffering. The arguments against vaccinating kids include (a) an adverse physical reaction (e.g. lump, swelling or abscess at injection site (*see photo; vet says it will resolve itself in a month or two*)), (b) availability of natural, holistic healthcare methods to build up the goat's immune system, (c) animal vaccinations are not subjected to the same rigorous pre-market testing that is required for the release of a human vaccine.

Because goats are especially susceptible to clostridial diseases, we have opted to vaccinate our kids with **Multine 5-in-1**. Obtained through your vet, it is suitable for goats and provides protection for Pulpy Kidney, Malignant Oedema, Tetanus, Black Disease and Blackleg. If the doe did not receive her booster injection 2 weeks before kidding (this provides immunity for the kids until weaning), we give the kids their first injection at 6 weeks and their second (the booster) at 10 weeks.

Hoof care

Q: Do I have to trim Arapawa goats' hooves?

Trimming the hooves of your goat's feet is an essential task for any goat owner. On the Island, Arapawa goats trimmed their hooves naturally by walking over rough rocks, stones and sand, but such terrain is rarely available in domestication. While at Millard Farm we provide concrete-filled tyres and rocky piles for the goats to play on, never-the-less their hooves still require attention, especially during the winter and spring when the ground is wet and soft.

There are a number of videos available over the Internet that provide step by step instructions on hoof trimming. Very briefly, your essential tools are an effective hoof trimmer (also known as footrot shears), a bucket of warm water (with disinfectant or copper sulphate), clean cloth, and spray-on iodine for 'accidents'. Ensure your goat is comfortable and secure, remove any rotting vegetation and mud, and trim away. Finish with a treat (e.g. animal multi-nuts).



Bucklings

Q: What do you do with all your spare Arapawa bucks?

As our Arapawa goat numbers increase we need to find a use for the bucklings which are less popular than the little does. At Millard Farm we have been selling them entire to people wanting to start up an Arapawa goat stud, but too many bucks with the same genetic pool becomes problematic. We have also found that mature, domesticated bucks can become quite a nuisance (feral bucks tend to run away from you whereas 'pets' challenge, become possessive and aggressive), so discourage families with young children from taking on an entire buckling as a pet. Because highly desirable doelings need a companion, we tend to castrate (wether) the surplus bucklings and 'give' him as a companion for the doe. We also negotiate our price for two wethered bucklings to go together to a loving home. A wethered boy makes a lovely pet – his horns don't grow huge and magnificent, but his nature stays calm, compliant and non-aggressive. We have learnt never to put a wethered boy in with an entire buck as he will become badly bullied and possibly killed. When there is no longer a use for our wethered bucklings we will consider 'home kill' (low fat goat meat is widely eaten around the world) which I believe is better than the fate met by poor **Elmer**:

*In this story, a woman follows the sad life of a buck named **Elmer** that a family chose not to castrate. They loved him as a kid, but when he grew up he was not so cute. They sold him to the next unwitting owner, and so on, until a scruffy, stinking Elmer was sold at auction for almost nothing and ended up alone in a field, tied to a stake and not properly cared for.*

You can read the full story online at:

http://www.happytailzfarm.com/story_of_elmer.htm

Why you should castrate your bucklings (based on Cheryl Smith's 'Raising Goats for Dummies')

Primary reasons why you should castrate bucklings:

- **You need only one buck to breed many does:** Your herd/tribe is in its best shape if you allow only the best of the breed to become sires.
- **Bucks require a separate living space to keep kids, does and wethers safe:** which also allows you to control breeding.
- **Bucks can be hard to handle:** They are harder to manage and more likely than does or wethers to become aggressive — especially during breeding season.
- **Bucks stink:** They urinate on themselves during breeding season and have scent glands that put out an odour that many people find unpleasant.
- **To prevent unwanted bucks ending up like Elmer:**

In contrast to an entire buck, although wethers can get a little bigger than a mature doe, they have the sweetest nature of all goats, they don't stink, their horns don't grow as big as a buck's, they don't go into heat and make a ruckus like does or bucks, and they can live in the same paddock as the does and kids. In short, the wethered buckling makes an ideal paddock pet.

Turning a buckling into a wether requires castration. Castration is a relatively easy procedure and is surprisingly not that hard on the kid. The main decisions you have to make about castration are which bucklings to castrate and which method to use (we have found castrating by using a rubber ring, emasculator tool and rings purchased through Farmlands to be the most humane method). My research indicates the ideal time to castrate a kid is when he is around **8 weeks old** (up to 10 weeks), although some experts suggest 6 weeks is preferable. Castrating too early can predispose the goat to developing urinary stones. Castrating too late can lead to inadvertent breeding — bucklings as young as two months old have been known to mate with does (often their mother or twin sister). If the buckling is older than 10 weeks then it is a visit to the vet to complete the job under anaesthetic. Unless your buckling has a future as a herd sire or as food, mark your calendar for **8 weeks** after his birth and be sure to follow through with castration.



WANTED

Charlotte, a new owner of Arapawa goats who lives in the **Auckland** region, is looking for a **young pair of wethered kids** to add to her menagerie. She can be contacted directly via email:

charlotte.alice.west@gmail.com

Goat Nutrition

This article is based on information sent to me by BioBrew Ltd. Struggling to keep a beautiful doe alive (she began to fade when her kid was weaned and left home at 4 months old), on Andrea Gauland's recommendation I contacted BioBrew (they are in Hamilton & Balclutha) regarding a mineral probiotic she was trialing. They promptly sent me a 1.25 L bottle of BioBrew Lifestyle Animal Nutrition (\$23 with courier shipping included). While it was too late for the doe, the rest of my herd have thrived and I have been especially impressed with the condition of two other does that are feeding twins.



A New Zealand product, BioBrew is a **fresh** probiotic (a probiotic is a live microorganism that confers a health benefit on the host) that is non-toxic and requires a nil withholding period for milk or meat.

Over the past few years BioBrew have been trialing BioBrew with goats “from lifestyle blocks with a few well-loved escape artists to large-scale Waikato dairy operations supplying the Dairy Goat Co-operative.” They claim that their “uniquely fresh, live and active products ... deliver reliable results in goats and kids at all stages of development.” **The recommended dosage** of BioBrew is 5 mls per goat/kid per day which can be administered via milk (for kids) or stock water for goats and older kids. “Any goats or kids showing signs of scouring or other ailments may receive 25-50 mls per day as a drench until better.”

Because BioBrew is fresh (it has a shelf life of **4 months** if kept in a cool dark place), once opened it needs to be used up within **30 days** (originally it only lasted 10 days; they are updating their labels).

Important –

- ~ Keep it tightly capped and in a cool dark place.
- ~ Don't introduce any objects into the bottle (e.g. pour the correct amount out rather than sticking a syringe in).
- ~ Do not freeze the brew as it causes the microbes to die.



**For more information
on BioBrew or to
order:**

(0508) BIOBREW
i.e. (0508 246 2739)

email:
equibrew@yahoo.com

www.biobrew.net.nz

Hot Tip

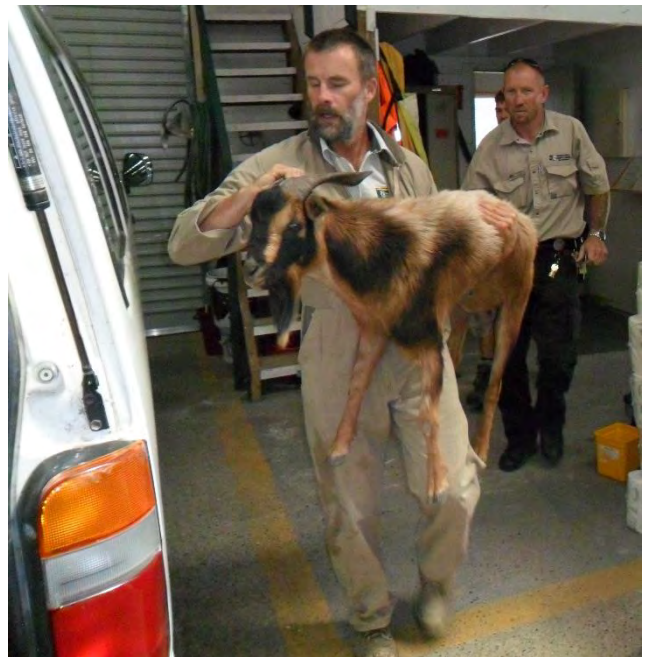
Reach for the BioBrew instead of the chemical drench. Noticing a doe with a mucky bottom, instead of reaching for the Cydectin I gave her 20mls BioBrew. Two days later her bottom was clean. A few weeks later I did the same for two kids with dysentery – problem solved.

Feral to Captivity

Several people have commented that Arapawa goats are best left on Arapawa Island. In an ideal world this may be true, but leaving an endangered species in just one area makes them vulnerable to natural disasters, contagious diseases and on-going eradication programmes. Even before Betty Rowe brought the goats on Arapawa Island to the attention of Forest, Birds and Fisheries, they were being slaughtered. While DOC claims that the control of goats on the scenic reserve to protect its distinctive native vegetation has been ongoing since 1978¹, Government control operations of feral goats around NZ and on Arapawa Island began in the 1930s². In her book 'Weather Permitting – an autobiography' (1996) Heather Heberley, a long-time resident of Arapawa Island, wrote:

"There have been ever-increasing goats on Arapawa Island since they were introduced by Captain Cook. They destroy the native bush, but they used to be kept under control when a bounty was paid on them. For every tail presented, three shillings was paid plus three rounds of .303 ammunition. Joe nailed his tails on the woolshed door. When that was covered, the walls sported drying tails. With his bounty money we paid for floor coverings throughout our house except for the schoolroom. Three hundred goats later, that room too was carpeted." (pp 73-74).

Heather's new house with the schoolroom was built in 1971. I wonder how many Arapawa goats (bucks, does and kids) were shot to carpet the whole house? That the goats continue to be hunted on Arapawa Island, not only officially through DOC but also through indiscriminant hunting, was reinforced when I visited Betty Rowe's wildlife sanctuary several years ago. Wandering among the bush and along the beach I found old skeletons and recent carcasses. This reality prompted an approach to DOC's Marlborough Sounds Manager, resulting in their hunters retrieving nine goats from Arapawa Island that ordinarily would have been shot. Staglands Wildlife Park took six (3 bucks and 3 does) and three does came to Millard Farm. *(The photo shows DOC Sounds Manager loading a captured buck into our van).*



Merging the feral does with the domesticated herd

Attempting to put the feral does in with the does bred and raised in domestication was moderately successful. For the first week our newly introduced does were kept in a large barn with a high wire gate, free access to fresh hay and clean water, with regular human contact. It was then we discovered the smaller doe (perhaps 4 months old) suckling from her mother who we estimated to be about 12-15 months old). After a week the domesticated goats were given access to the barn paddock where they 'visited' the newbies through the wire gate. While the three were gradually introduced to the herd, they kept themselves apart, presenting as being at the bottom of the pecking order. The two older does (one at Staglands and one of ours) died within 4 months of being domesticated. Because neither was diseased, it was probably due to a combination of

¹ <http://www.doc.govt.nz/our-work/goat-control-on-arapawa-island-scenic-reserve/>

² (<http://www.doc.govt.nz/Documents/about-doc/concessions-and-permits/conservation-revealed/feral-goats-lowres.pdf>)

stress-related factors, difference in food, and susceptibility to unidentified organisms in the unfamiliar environment. Two years later, while having access to the same paddocks, my remaining two does keep themselves apart from the herd.

Babe of Arapawa Island (AG103)



Island Girl of Arapawa Island (AG105)



Taking Arapawa goats off the island and putting them into domestication has a number of responsibilities. Whereas on the Island they could graze at their leisure, seeking out the minerals they need (e.g. through seaweed, scrub, etc) and finding appropriate shelter when necessary, by having them in domestication we need to provide these for them.

Forage Forest

Following the unexpected death of two of my goats and Babe fading (diagnosed with liver failure but with veterinary intervention and sustained by BioBrew and hand fed forage, Babe has returned to full health), rather than relying on food additives, I have decided to turn two of my paddocks into 'Forage Forests', where I can safely allow my goats to graze for the natural minerals that they need. This decision required considerable research into what plants are considered to be safe for goats, and which plants are toxic. My primary sources of information were via the Fias Co Farm³ and the Royal NZ Institute of Horticulture⁴ websites. Using a triangulated methodology (i.e. checking at least three sources) the lists were then amended and added to as appropriate. The following tables have become my guide as I plan, purchase and plant my goats' forage forest.



Note, if you know a plant listed as safe is toxic to goats, please let me know. Also - some of the plants that are considered edible for goats are toxic to other animals such as horses (e.g. Patterson's curse). These lists are guides only!

Alison

³ www.fiascofarm.com/goats/poisonousplants.html

⁴ www.rnzih.org.nz/pages/poison.html

PLANTS I CONSIDER SAFE FOR my GOATS to FORAGE in MODERATION

Any plant consumed in excess can be toxic!

Acacia (wattle)
 Ake Ake
 Alder
 Alfalfa
 Algarobas
 Almond
 Alyssum
 Althea
 Apple
 Arborvita
 Ash
 Asplenium Bulbiferum (**Hen/Chicken Fern**)
 Aster Tree
 Bamboo
 Banana (plant, fruit & peel)
 Bay tree
 Bean
 Beech
 Blackberry
 Blechnum Ferns (Piupiu)
 Borage
 Bottlebrush (Callistemon)
 Bramble
 Broadleaf (Kapuka)
 Broccoli (can cause bloat)
 Broomsedge
 Buckbrush
 Buckwheat
 Cabbage (can cause bloat)
 Canola
 Cantaloupe
 Carrots
 Catnip
 Cedar
 Celery
 Chamomile
 Chapparal
 Chestnut (sweet; **not horse**)
 Chickweed
 Chicory
 Citrus
 Clover
 Cocklebur
 Collard Greens
 Comfrey
 Coprosma
 Corn (including husk and silk)
 Cornflowers
 Cottonwood
 Coyote Bush (Baccharis)



Ake Ake



Blechnum fern



Broadleaf/Kapuka/Griselinia



Catnip



Chicory



Coprosma Robusta

Crab Apple
 Dandelion
 Dogwood
 Douglas Fir
 Echinacea
 Elm
 Fallopia Japonica.
 False Indigo
 Fava Bean pods
 Feijoa
 Fennel
 Fern (Piupiu/Kiokio)
 Fescue grass
 Ficus
 Fig
 Five Finger (Pseudopanax)
 Garlic
 Gorse
 Grape vine
 Grapefruit
 Greenbrier
 Griselinia littoralis (Kapuka)
 Hackberry
 Hawthorn
 Hay Plant
 Hazel
 Heather
 Hebe (Aborea and Stricta)
 Hibiscus
 Hinau
 Hollyhock
 Honeysuckle
 Hyssop
 Jackfruit leaves
 Jade
 Jambolan leaves
 Japanese Knotweed
 Japanese Magnolias
 Jerusalem Artichoke
 Johoba
 Kale
 Kamahi (Weinmannia Racemosa)
 Kanuka
 Kohekohe
 Koromiko (Hebe Stricta)
 Kudzu
 Lacebark (Hoheria)
 Lemon Grass
 Lemonwood
 Locust (Honey)



Dogwood



Fallopia Japonica/Knotweed



Five Finger



Hackberry



Hollyhock



Kanuka

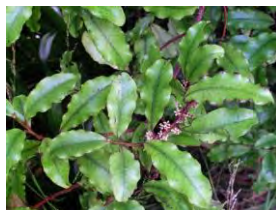


Lacebark

Mahoe (Whiteywood; Melicytus)
 Maidenhair
 Majoram
 Mallow
 Mango leaves
 Manuka (Leptospermum)
 Manzanita (Arctostaphylos)
 Maple Trees, (**NOT Red Maples**)
 Marigolds
 Matipo (Mapou/Kohuhu)
 Matua
 Mesquite
 Mimosa
 Mint
 Mock Orange
 Monkeyflower (Mimulus)
 Moss
 Mountain Ash
 Mulberry
 Mullein
 Mustard
 Nasturtium
 Nettles
 Nikau Palm
 Norfolk Island Pine
 Okara (Ladyfinger)
 Olearia
 Orange (leaves & fruit)
 Ozothamnus (Wedge Everlasting)
 Palm Tree
 Paloverde
 Pansy
 Patterson's Curse
 Pea Pods
 Pea tree
 Peanuts (including the shells)
 Pear
 Pencil cactus
 Pepper plants & Peppers
 Persimmons
 Pine
 Pittosporum
 Plantain
 Podocarpus
 Pohutakawa
 Pomegranates
 Ponga (Wheki; Dicksonia)
 Poplar
 Privet



Mahoe



Matipo



Mock Orange Tree



Okara



Pansy

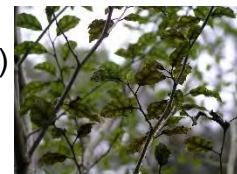


Pittosporum

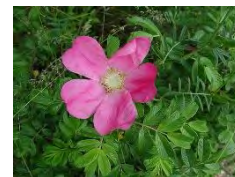


Privet

Pumpkin
 Putaputaweta (Marbleleaf)
 Quince
 Raisins
 Raspberry canes
 Red-tips
 Ribbonwood
 Roses (Rugosa)
 Sage
 Salvation Jane
 Santolina
 Sassafras
 Seven Finger (Pate)
 Silver Berry
 Smartweed
 Snowbrush
 Southern Bayberry
 Southernwood
 Spruce
 Squash
 Strawberry
 Sumac
 Sunflowers
 Supplejack (Ripogonum)
 Sweet Gum Trees
 Tagasatse (Tree Lucerne)
 Tansy
 Tauhinu
 Tawa
 Thistles
 Thyme
 ToeToe
 Totara
 Tree of Heaven
 Turnips
 Virginia Creeper
 Walnut
 Wandering Jew
 Watermelon
 Wax Myrtle
 Weeping Willow
 Whiteywood (Mahoe)
 Wild Tobacco
 Wisteria
 Wormwood
 Yarrow
 Yaupon Holly (Ilex vomitoria)
 Yellow Locus
 Zucchini/Courgette



Marbleleaf



Rugosa



Smartweed



Supplejack



Tagasatse



Tauhinu



Tree of Heaven



Yarrow

DOC Scientists claim the goats on Arapawa Island were particularly fond of Mahoe (Melicytus) and Broadleaf (Griselinia Littoris). Highly favoured vegetation by goats in captivity include Willow and Poplar trees.

PLANTS KNOWN TO BE TOXIC TO GOATS

(While some parts of these plants may be considered safe; I have leaned on caution).

Acokanthera
 Aconite (Monkshood)
 African Rue
 African Daisy
 Agapanthus
ALL INDOOR ORNAMENTALS
 Allspice
 Aloe Vera
 Andromeda (related to foxglove)
 Apple of Sodom
 Apricot
 Arum Lily
 Asparagus (plant and fern)
 Avocado
 Azalea
 Bagpod
 Begonia
 Baneberry
 Bitter Almond (Prunus Dulcis)
 Boxwood (Box hedge; Box Tree)
 Box Thorn
 Broom
 Brouwer's Beauty Andromeda
 Brugmansia
 Buckeye (Horse Chestnut)
 Burning Bush berries
 Buttercup
 Calico Bush
 Calotropis
 Cape Tulip
 Carnation
 Cassava (manioc)
 Castor Oil plant
 Celandine
 Cestrum
 Cherry
 China Berry Trees
 Clematis
 Cocklebur
 Coffee weed (Sesbania)
 Cohosh (Blue & White)
 Cowbane
 Crotalaria (Rattlebox)
 Croton
 Crowfoot
 Daffodil
 Daffodil (flowers & bulbs)



Aconite



Andromeda



Azalea



Boxwood



Cestrum



Cowbane



Crotalaria

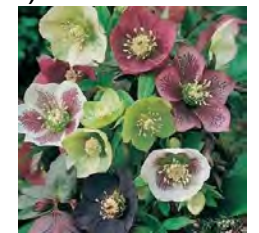
Daphne
 Datura
 Delphinium
 Dicentra
 Dog Bane
 Dog Hobble
 Dumb Cane (Difffenbachia)
 Elder/Elderberry
 Elephant Ear
 Eucalyptus
 Euonymus Bush berries
 False Tansy
 Fiddleneck
 Flax seeds/flowers
 Flixweed (Tansy Mustard)
 Foxglove (Digitalis)
 Fuschia
 Gladiolus
 Goat's Rue
 Ground Ivy
 Heliotrope
 Helleborus
 Hemlock
 Hemp
 Henbane
 Holly Trees/Bushes
 Horse Chestnut
 Horse Nettle
 Hoya
 Hydrangea
 Hypericum
 Iceland Poppy
 Ilysanthes Floribunda
 Inkberry
 Iris
 Isotropis (Poison Sage)
 Ivy
 Japanese Pieris
 Japanese Yew
 Jasmine
 Jerusalem Cherry
 Jessamine
 Jimsonweed
 Juniper
 Kafir
 Karaka
 Kowhai (seeds)



Delphinium



Elder



Hellebore



Hoya



Isotropis



Japanese Pieris



Juniper

Laburnum
 Lantana
 Larkspur
 Lasiandra
 Laurel (Karaka)
 Leucothoe
 Lilacs
 Lilies
 Lily of the Valley
 Linseed (Flax flowers/seeds)
 Lobelia
 Locust (Black)
 Lupine
 Madreselva
 Maleberry
 Marijuana
 Maya-Maya
 Melia (White Cedar)
 Milkweed
 Milo
 Monkshood
 Moonseed
 Morning Glory
 Moth Vine
 Mountain Laurel
 Mustard
 Myoporum
 Nicandra (Apple of Peru)
 Ngaio
 Nightshade
 Oak
 Oleander (**highly toxic**)
 Ongaonga (Tree Nettle)
 Osteospermum (Daisy)
 Onion Weed
 Peach tree
 Philodendron
 Pieris Japonica
 Pine tree
 Plum tree & leaves
 Poinsettia
 Pokeweed (Inkweed)
 Poppy
 Poroporo
 Potato



Lantana



Flax (Harakeke)



Lupine



Morning Glory



Ngaio



Oleander



Pokeweed

Primula
 Privet
 Purple Sesban
 Queen of the Night
 Ragweed
 Ragwort
 Rangiora
 Rape
 Rattleweed
 Red Maples
 Rhododendron
 Rhubarb
 Rhus (Wax Tree)
 Rosewood
 St John's Wort
 Senecio
 Sesbania
 Sevenbark
 Sneezewood
 Soapwort (Saponaria)
 Solanum
 Sophora
 Sorghum
 Snakeberry
 Snakeroot
 Spindle Tree
 Spurge (Euphorbia)
 Staggerweed
 Stinkwood
 Sweet Pea
 Taro
 Thornapple
 Titoki
 Tulip
 Turnip
 TuTu
 Varebells
 Verbena
 Vetches (Broad Beans)
 White Cedar
 Wild Parsnip
 Wolfsbane
 Yarrow
 Yew



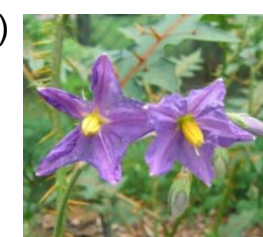
Primula



Rangiora



Senecio



Solanum



Staggerweed



TuTu



Yew

Note: because it's not on the list doesn't mean it's safe!

If you have a story about the Arapawa goats, some advice or experience you are willing to share, or something you want to know about the goats, please email it to me at alison@xtra.co.nz. The next NZAGA newsletter is due out the first week of February 2016.