LLAMA

4-H ADVANCED PROJECT BOOK

Revised September, 1995
YOUTH LLAMA PROJECT

Name: ___________________________________________ Age: ___ Grade in School: __________________________
Address: ______________________________________ City: __________ State: ___________ Zip: _________
County: _________________________________________ Phone:(__________) ____________________________
Club Name: _____________________________________ Years in this Project: __________________________
Club Leader's Name: _______________________________ Phone:(__________) ____________________________
Address: _______________________________________

GOALS FOR THIS YEAR

____________________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________________

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

____________________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________________

GOALS FOR NEXT YEAR

____________________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________________

Youth Signature ___________________________ Leader Signature ___________________________

March, 1994
# YOUTH LLAMA PROJECT

## Participation in Club Activities

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<th>Activity</th>
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## Presentations

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## Show Record

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Leadership positions held and the responsibilities:

- [ ]
- [ ]
- [ ]

Recognition: (Important honors, awards, trips, etc.)

- [ ]
- [ ]
- [ ]

March, 1994
LLAMA IDENTIFICATION

Name of Llama: ___________________________ Birth: _______ Sex: _______
Color: ___________________________ Height: _______ Weight: _______
Name of Sire: ___________________________ Name of Dam: ___________________________
Date Acquired: ___________________________ Own: _______ Lease: _______
Identification: ___________________________ Reg. No. ___________________________

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(Put markings of llama on drawings)

Additional Information:

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
MEET ___________________ AND MY LLAMA ___________________
(name)                                            (name)

Prepare a brief information paragraph about you and your llama. Include interesting information such as your name, number of years in 4-H Llama club, your llama's name, sex, age, etc. Also include a brief comment about your experience and feelings about 4-H this year. Make it interesting! This information will be published for the public to view at the 4-H Fair. Please try to include a picture of you with your llama.

March, 1994
LLAMA YOUTH PROJECT

OUTLINE FOR PROJECT LEVEL

I. History and Background
II. The Llama and His Behavior
III. Types
IV. Conformation and Correctness
V. Temperament
VI. Purchasing a Llama
VII. Shelter
VIII. Diet
IX. General Health and Maintenance
   A. Vaccinations
   B. Parasites
   C. Teeth and Feet
X. Llama Training
   A. Equipment
   B. Procedure
   C. Packing
   D. Cart Driving

Youth Llama Project Personal Journal
ADVANCED LEVEL

I. HISTORY & BACKGROUND

List four members of the South American Camelid family and explain in detail the differences in each.

1. ____________________________________________

2. ____________________________________________

3. ____________________________________________

4. ____________________________________________

List three countries in South America that llamas come from.

1. ____________________________________________

2. ____________________________________________

3. ____________________________________________

What is the genus for the South American camelids? ________________________________

Why are llamas and alpacas classified in the camelid family? _______________________

________________________________________

Describe the South American climate in which llamas and alpacas live.

________________________________________

________________________________________

Look at the map of the Western Hemisphere on page A/4 and identify the following information about where llamas and alpacas originate.

A. The continent
B. The countries
C. The mountain ranges in those countries

Locate where you live. Color the entire map.
II. THE LLAMA & HIS BEHAVIOR
An average horse weighs 1500 pounds. How many average size llamas would it take to equal a horse's weight?

What is the size comparison of llamas and alpacas?

List three other cloven-footed animals.
1. 
2. 
3. 

Why are llamas less destructive to terrain than horses?

Why is a llama's upper lip called prehensile?

What is the term for an animal with many compartments in its stomach?

List four different ruminants including one which occurs in the wild throughout the United States.
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

A llama may live as long as ___________________________ years.

A llama may have cria for _____________________________.

Define the function of the following parts of a llama:

Lungs: 
Heart: 
Liver: 
Kidneys: 
Cud/Stomach: 

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Identify the following body parts on the external llama diagram.

| _______ | Pastern | _______ | Abdomen (Belly) |
| _______ | Poll    | _______ | Back           |
| _______ | Tail    | _______ | Knee (Carpus)  |
| _______ | Withers | _______ | Cheek          |
| _______ | Fetlock | _______ | Elbow          |
| _______ | Neck    | _______ | Toenail        |
| _______ | Chestnut (Scent gland) | _______ | Ear            |
| _______ | Croup   | _______ | Fetlock        |
| _______ | Nostril | _______ | Pad            |
| _______ | Hock    | _______ | Stifle         |
| _______ | Chin    | _______ | Jaw            |
| _______ | Throat  | _______ | Hip            |
| _______ | Chest   | _______ | Shoulder       |
| _______ | Thigh   | _______ | Foot           |
| _______ | Muzzle  |          |                |

Identify the following bones on the internal llama diagram.

| _______ | Fetlock | _______ | Scapula | _______ | Femur |
| _______ | Ribs    | _______ | Hock    | _______ | Hind Cannon |
| _______ | Humerus | _______ | Tibia   | _______ | Knee |
| _______ | Pelvis  | _______ | Stifle  | _______ | Front Cannon |
| _______ | Radius  | _______ | Sternum | _______ | Elbow |
| _______ | Fetlock |          |         |          |       |
INTERNAL LLAMA DIAGRAM

OSTEOLOGY OF THE LLAMA

A.
B.
C.
D.
E.
F.
G.
H.
M.
N.
O.
P.
L.
J.

Revised September, 1995
List two other types of animals that naturally live in herds.
1. 
2. 

List two reasons why a llama might spit.
1. 
2. 

Explain the process that enables a llama to spit.

III. TYPES
What is the purpose of guard hair?

What is the purpose of a llama's finer undercoat?

If you plan to make a sweater, would you prefer llama wool or alpaca wool? Why?

IV. CONFORMATION & CORRECTNESS
List three conformation points to observe in a correct llama.
1. 
2. 
3. 

V. TEMPERAMENT
Explain Aberrant Male Behavior, why it happens and signs of an animal with it.

VI. PURCHASING A LLAMA
List three organizations from which someone could gain information concerning llamas.
1. 
2. 
3.
VII. SHELTER
What is the minimum height of a fence required to contain a llama? 

VIII. DIET
A llama consumes ______ % of its total body weight of food per day. How much feed does your llama require per day? 

State a mineral that should be provided for all llamas at all times. 

IX. GENERAL HEALTH & MAINTENANCE
What is the best way to detect if a llama is or is not healthy? 

Define the word, stoic. 

How might stoic apply to a llama? 

List four types of preventative medicine a llama owner should use to help keep a llama healthy. 
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

A. VACCINATIONS
What are three things llamas and alpacas need to be vaccinated for? 
1. 
2. 
3. 

B. PARASITES
Describe how two different farms in your area control parasites. 
1. 
2. 

What deadly parasite might a white tail deer pass on to llamas? 

List two reasons why a llama could lose wool in patches. 
1. 
2.
C. TEETH & FEET
   How can a llama owner tell if a llama needs its toenails trimmed?

   How old are llamas when they grow their fighting teeth?

   How many fighting teeth do male llamas grow and where are they?

D. HEAT STRESS & COLD WEATHER
   What is the normal temperature of an adult llama and how do you check it?

   How does a llama trainer prevent heat stress?

   List three signs of heat stress.
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 

   List three ways to help a llama experiencing heat stress.
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 

   What should be done to prevent problems when changing a llama's diet?

   List six ways to decrease stress on a llama while showing the animal.
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 
   5. 
   6. 

X. LLAMA TRAINING
   In your opinion what are the two most important places to desensitize and why?
   1. 
   2. 

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List four steps in desensitizing the back legs.

1. __________________________  3. __________________________
2. __________________________  4. __________________________

A good llama trainer can anticipate his/her llama's actions by first __________________________ and __________________________ the llama's movements.

If working with a llama who spits or kicks, explain how you would try to change this behavior.

________________________________________________________

A. EQUIPMENT

Why is it important to put a halter on and off continually when training a llama? __________________________

List three things a llama trainer might do to help an untrained llama follow on a lead rope.

1. __________________________
2. __________________________
3. __________________________

B. PROCEDURE

List three ways to gain a llama's trust.

1. __________________________
2. __________________________
3. __________________________

What is the tug and release technique? __________________________

List the two most important things to remember when desensitizing a llama.

1. __________________________
2. __________________________

C. PACKING

How does a trainer know how much weight a llama can pack? __________________________

What is a good first step when getting ready to train your llama to pack? __________________________

How can a trainer help a llama keep its balance while packing? __________________________
CLUES: ADVANCED LEVEL CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS CLUES

2. The way a llama says, "Bug Off!"
4. Animals that chew cud.
6. The word that describes what a llama does when it carries a load.
7. A word that describes animals that do not show signs if they are not feeling well.
8. Any animal that has been developed to help with man.
9. The camelid from which llamas have been domesticated.
10. A person you should know and who you can call if a llama is sick.
11. The _______ of a llama tears off the grass with the lower teeth and is called prehensile.
12. Looking at a llama; the way a llama is put together.
14. Kind of teeth that should be removed from a male llama.
18. Approximately how long is a llama's gestation?
19. Stiffer, more coarse part of llama wool.
20. Mountain region where llamas originate.
21. Continent from which llamas originate.
24. Llamas are members of this family.
25. Word that describes helping a llama to be comfortable with being touched on legs, head, etc.
26. Dry spot on lower leg that is non-functioning.
27. On the back legs, a joint area that gets dirty easily and often shows wear.

DOWN CLUES

1. Smaller South American camelid.
3. Number of toes on each foot.
5. Part of wool that is fine and primarily used for spinning.
7. A llama has three compartments in this.
9. Name of a male llama that has been neutered.
10. Shot given to animals to prevent sickness.
13. Base of neck near the back.
15. Name the country in South America where llamas originated.
16. Kind of upper lip that a llama has.
17. The bottom of a llama's foot.
20. Animal from the camelid family that is short and used primarily for wool.
22. The kind of foot that has two toes.
23. A girl llama.

WORD LIST: ADVANCED LEVEL CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ALPACA  GUARD HAIR  STOIC
ANDES  LIP  STIFFLE
CAMELID  MALE  STOMACH
CLOVEN  PACK  TWO
CONFORMATION  PAD  UNDERCOAT
DESENSITIZE  PERU  VACCINATION
DOMESTIC  PREHENSILE  VETERINARIAN
FEMALE  RUMINANT  VICUNA
FIGHTING  SCENT GLAND  WITHERS
GELDING  SOUTH AMERICA  YEAR
GUANAGO  SPIT
ADVANCED LEVEL EXTERNAL LLAMA
DIAGRAM CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Revised September, 1995
CLUES: EXTERNAL LLAMA DIAGRAM CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS CLUES

6. A
7. B
10. C
12. D
14. E
16. F
19. G
20. H
21. I
22. J
23. K
25. L
26. M
29. N
30. O
31. P
32. Q

DOWN CLUES

1. R
2. S
3. T
4. U
5. V
8. W
9. X
11. Y
13. Z
14. AA
15. BB
17. CC
18. DD
24. EE
27. FF
28. GG

WORD LIST: EXTERNAL LLAMA DIAGRAM CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ABDOMEN BACK CHEEK CHEST CROUP EAR ELBOW FETLOCK FEMUR FRONTCANNON GASKIN
HINDCANNON HOCK KNEE MUZZLE NECK NOSTRIL PASTERN PAD PELVIS POLL RADIUS
SCENT GLAND SCAPULA SHOULDER STERNUM STIFLE TAIL THROAT THIGH TIBIA TOE WITHERS

Revised September, 1995
1. Halter your llama and lead it on a loose lead at least 100 yards.

2. Back your llama straight back 10 steps on a loose lead.

3. Back your llama in an L shape pattern at least 10 steps each direction.

4. Lead your llama through water on a loose lead.

5. Lead your llama over a log or jump at least 18" high on a loose lead.

6. Lead your llama over a bridge (either real or trail obstacle type) on a loose lead.

7. Turn your llama 180 degrees on the haunches.

8. Side step your llama both directions at least five steps.

9. Trot your llama 100 yards on a loose lead.

10. Set your llama up in proper show position.

11. Show your llama's teeth to someone else.

12. Lift your llama's tail while the llama stands quietly.

13. Touch your llama over its entire body while it stand quietly.

14. Rub your llama over its entire head and ears while it stands quietly.

15. Pick up your llama's foot and hold it for 30 seconds.

16. Make your llama stand quietly while three other people approach it and touch it.

Choose two other things you have trained your llama and demonstrate them.

1. 

2. 

Date completed

Initial of leader or parent
PICTURES OF YOUR PROJECT
Show the beginning and end of your project along with two different skills that you have learned. This should include a **minimum of 5 pictures and a maximum of 8 pictures**. Include a caption with each photo. The captions should tell a story. The pictures and captions should compliment your project story. Explain what you are doing and why you are doing the things shown in the picture. What skills are you demonstrating and why? Spelling and grammar are included in the judges decision.
PROJECT STORY OUTLINE

You will make an outline for your project story first. It should include what you have learned about your animal, what safety practices you used in your project, what you could do to improve your project and the different skills that you used in your project. This is an outline form - complete sentences are not necessary. All outline sub-topics must be complete to receive full points.

I. Introduction - Introduce your story and capture the reader's interest.

II. What did I learn?
   A. 
   B. 
   C. 

III. What safety practices did I use?
   A. 
   B. 
   C. 

IV. What improvements could I make?
   A. 
   B. 
   C. 

V. What skills did I learn?
   A. 
   B. 
   C. 

VI. Summary - Leave the reader with the idea or impression you want them to have.

Use this outline to write your story.
PROJECT STORY

Your project story must be developed from your outline. Use stories to make a point, use examples, use interesting facts or statistics, remember your experiences, build strong images by using descriptive words. Be sure to use transition words to connect your ideas. (Examples: first, second, another, also, however, for instance, finally, for example, in conclusion, etc.) Grammar, spelling and neatness will be noticed by the judges.