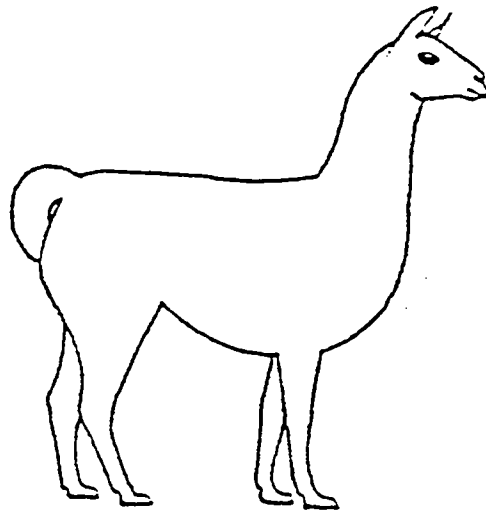


LLAMA

4-H BEGINNER PROJECT BOOK



YOUTH LLAMA PROJECT

Name: _____ Age: _____ Grade in School: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

County: _____ Phone: () _____

Club Name: _____ Years in this Project: _____

Club Leader's Name: _____

Address: _____ Phone: () _____

GOALS FOR THIS YEAR

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

GOALS FOR NEXT YEAR

Youth Signature

Leader Signature

YOUTH LLAMA PROJECT

PARTICIPATION IN CLUB ACTIVITIES

Date	Activity	Location	Things Learned
------	----------	----------	----------------

PRESENTATIONS

Date	Event	Location
------	-------	----------

SHOW RECORD

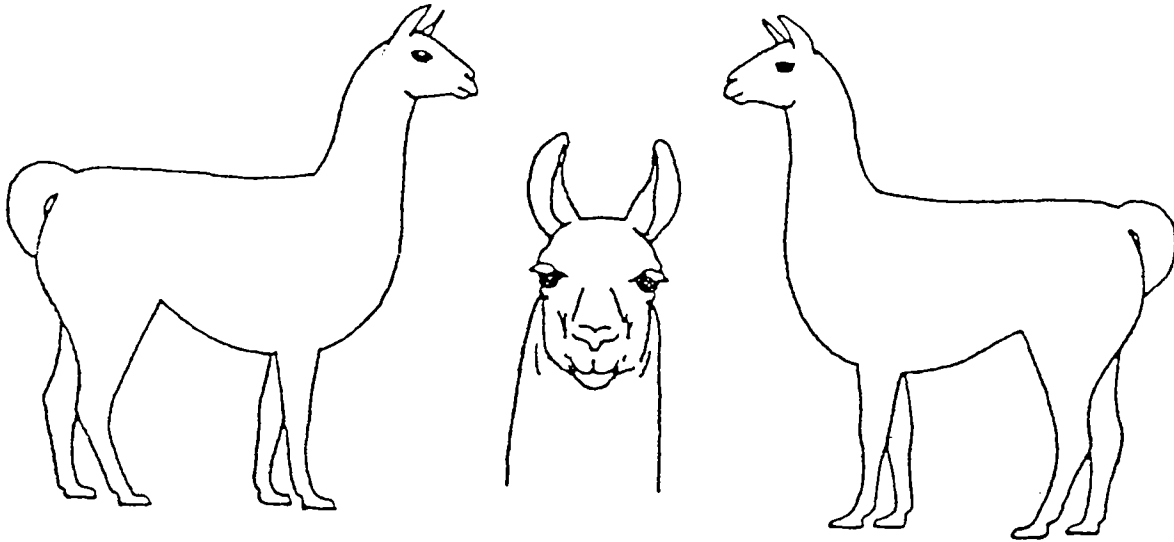
Date	Show	Location	Placing
------	------	----------	---------

Leadership positions held and the responsibilities:

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

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:

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

BEGINNER LEVEL

I. HISTORY & BACKGROUND

Name four members of the South American Camelid family.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Explain the difference between a wild and domestic animal.

Wild: _____

Domestic: _____

Name two uses for llamas.

1. _____
2. _____

Looking at the map of the Western Hemisphere on page B/4, identify the continent from which llamas and alpacas originate. Label and color it green.

Locate on this map where you live. Color that continent blue.

II. THE LLAMA & HIS BEHAVIOR

An average adult llama is _____ inches tall at the shoulders.

I am _____ feet tall from head to foot.

Where are llamas missing teeth? _____

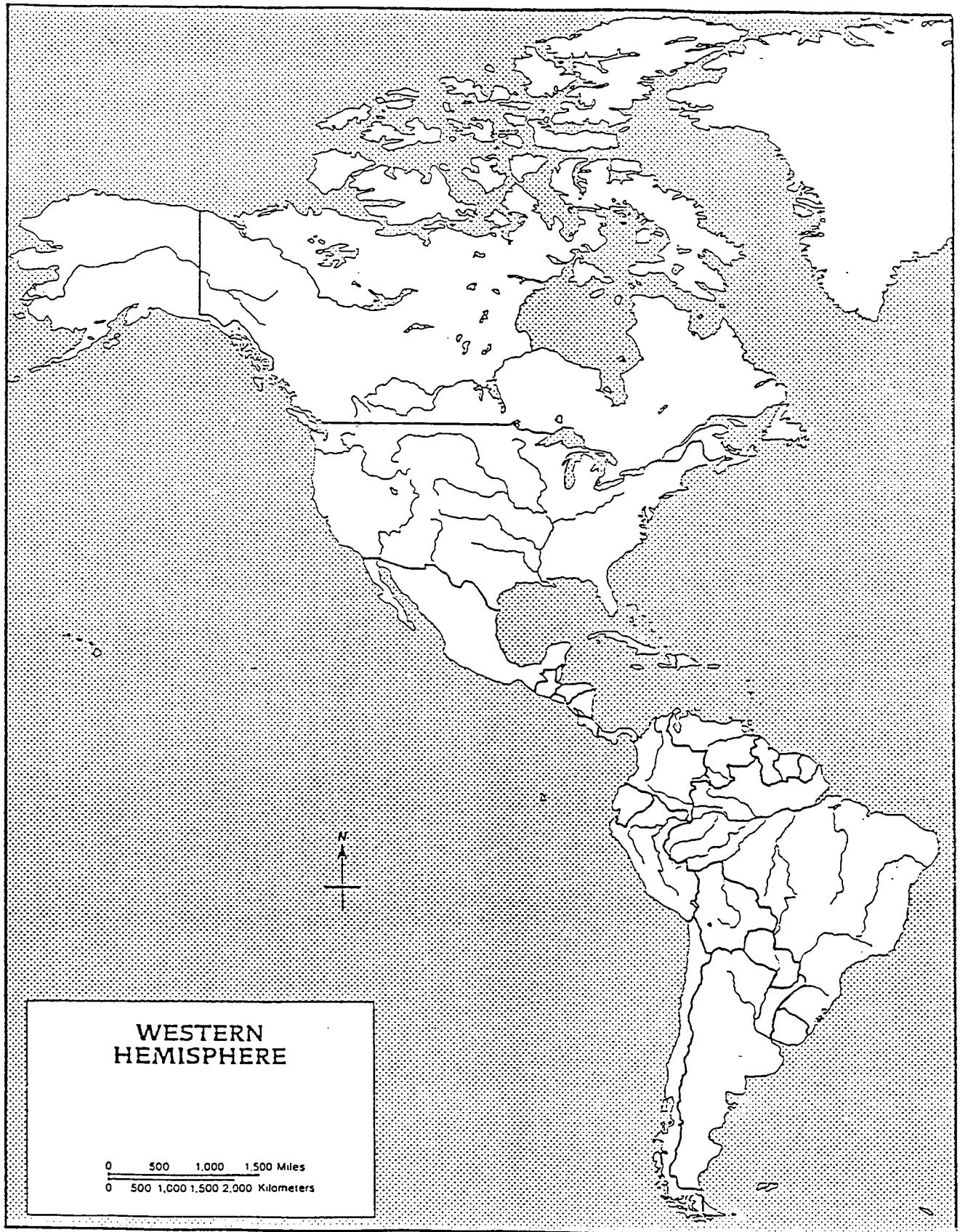
How many compartments are in a llama's or alpaca's stomach? _____

Since llamas and alpacas are herd animals, they should always have _____ with them.

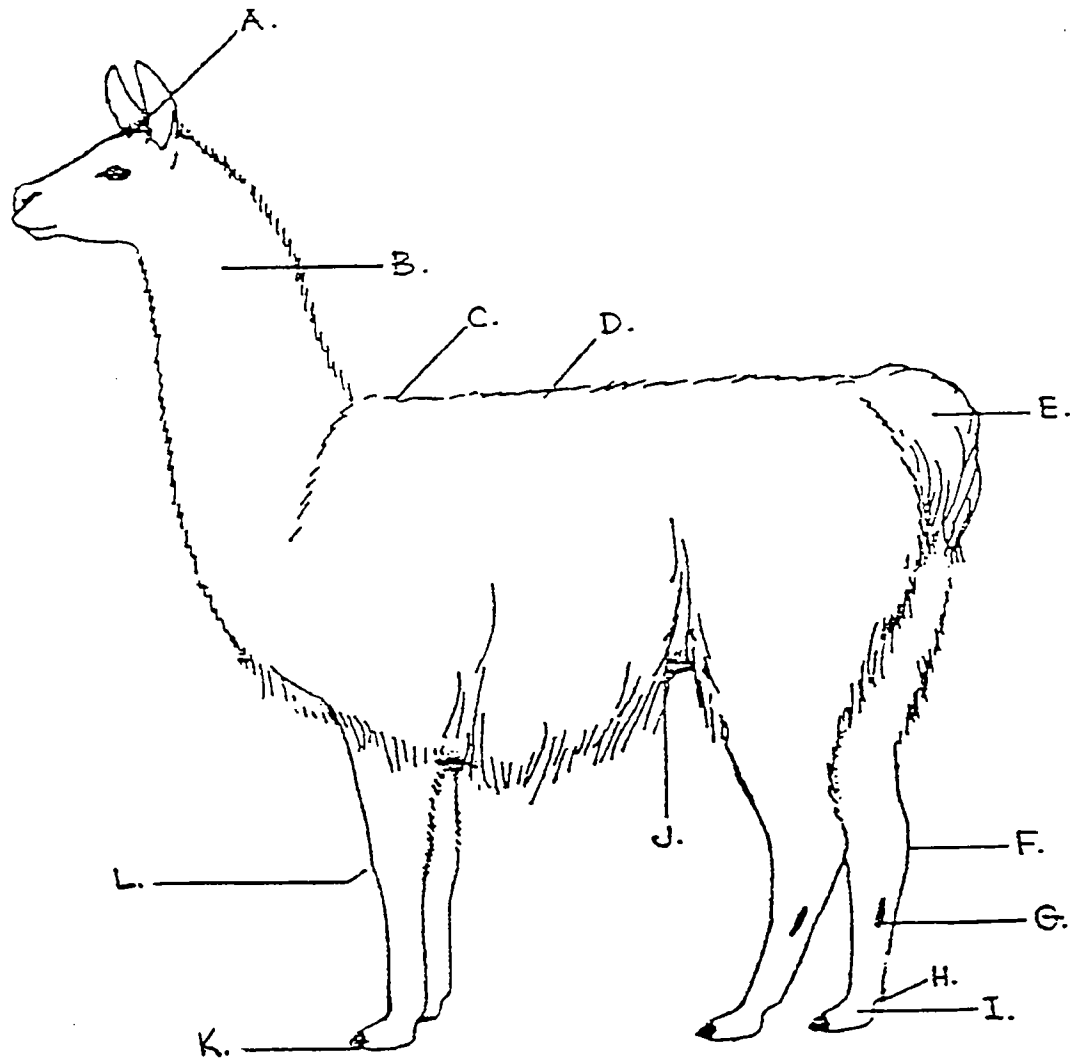
When or why does a llama spit? _____

Identify the following body parts on the llama diagram on page B/5.

_____	Pastern	_____	Withers
_____	Abdomen (belly)	_____	Fetlock
_____	Poll	_____	Hock
_____	Back	_____	Toenail
_____	Tail	_____	Neck
_____	Knee (carpus)	_____	Chestnut (scent gland)



BEGINNER LEVEL DIAGRAM



III. TYPES

Name four colors of llama wool.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

For shows, llamas are typed or grouped according to the length of their _____

IV. CONFORMATION & CORRECTNESS

The way a llama is put together is called _____.

V. TEMPERAMENT

Llamas, like all other animals and people, have their own _____

VI. PURCHASING A LLAMA

Llamas are good companions because they are _____
and _____

VII. SHELTER

How can a llama be protected from sun, rain, and wind? _____

VIII. DIET

What are the three main parts of a llama's diet?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

IX. GENERAL HEALTH & MAINTENANCE

Describe one type of preventive medicine a llama owner should use to help keep a llama healthy.

A. VACCINATIONS

Why do llamas and alpacas need to be vaccinated? _____

B. PARASITES

Worms living inside a llama are an example of _____

C. TEETH & FEET

List two parts of a llama's toe.

1. _____

2. _____

D. HEAT STRESS & COLD WEATHER

What is the normal temperature of an adult llama? _____

What types of weather cause the most stress on a llama? _____

Is it healthy for a trainer to drastically change the type of food fed to a llama? _____

X. LLAMA TRAINING

List two ways to decrease stress on a llama while showing the animal.

1. _____

2. _____

If a trainer talks softly to a llama, what will probably happen? _____

A. EQUIPMENT

Is it acceptable for the trainer to wrap a llama's lead rope around his/her hand? _____

Where should the nose band of a halter lay on a llama's or alpaca's face? _____

How far away from the halter should a trainer grip the lead rope? _____

B. PROCEDURE

Should a trainer move fast or slow around a llama and/or alpaca to help cause the animal to grow in trust for that trainer?

List three ways to gain a llama's trust.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

What are the two most important things a trainer can do while working with a llama, when teaching him to accept a brush or halter?

1. _____

2. _____

If a llama does not want to walk with its trainer, how might it be encouraged by that trainer?

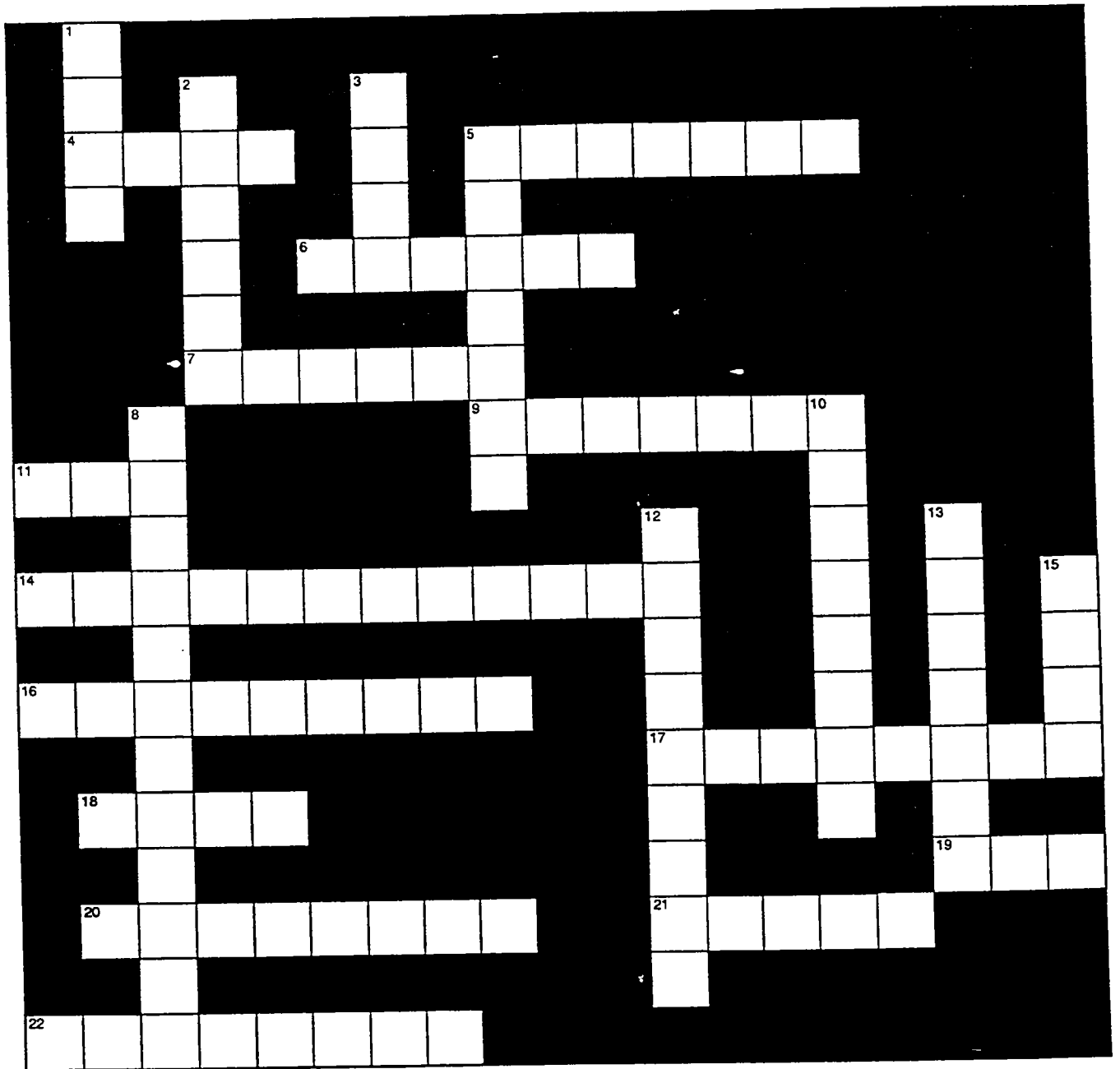
What does desensitize mean? _____

What is the word that means lying down on command? _____

C. PACKING

What can be done for a llama by its trainer to show approval and to help the llama enjoy packing?

BEGINNER LEVEL CROSSWORD PUZZLE



CLUES: BEGINNER LEVEL CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS CLUES

4. A baby llama.
5. A neutered llama.
6. A girl llama.
7. A camelid that is short and used primarily for its wool.
9. Llamas are members of this family.
11. How many toes on each foot does a llama have?
14. A person you should know and who you can call if a llama is sick.
16. Stiffer, more coarse part of wool.
17. Animals that chew cud.
18. Approximately, how long is a llama's gestation?
19. A sound a llama makes.
20. These kind of teeth should be trimmed or removed from a male llama.
21. The mountain range from which llamas originated in South America.
22. Lots of this will help a llama feel comfortable in a show ring.
"_____ makes perfect!"

DOWN CLUES

1. The word that describes what a llama does when it carries a load.
2. Smaller South American wild camelid.
3. A boy llama.
5. The camelid from which llamas are domesticated.
8. Continent from which llamas originated.
10. Any animal that has been developed to help man.
12. The part of wool that is fine and primarily used for spinning.
13. A llama has three compartments in this.
15. The way a llama says, "Bug Off!"

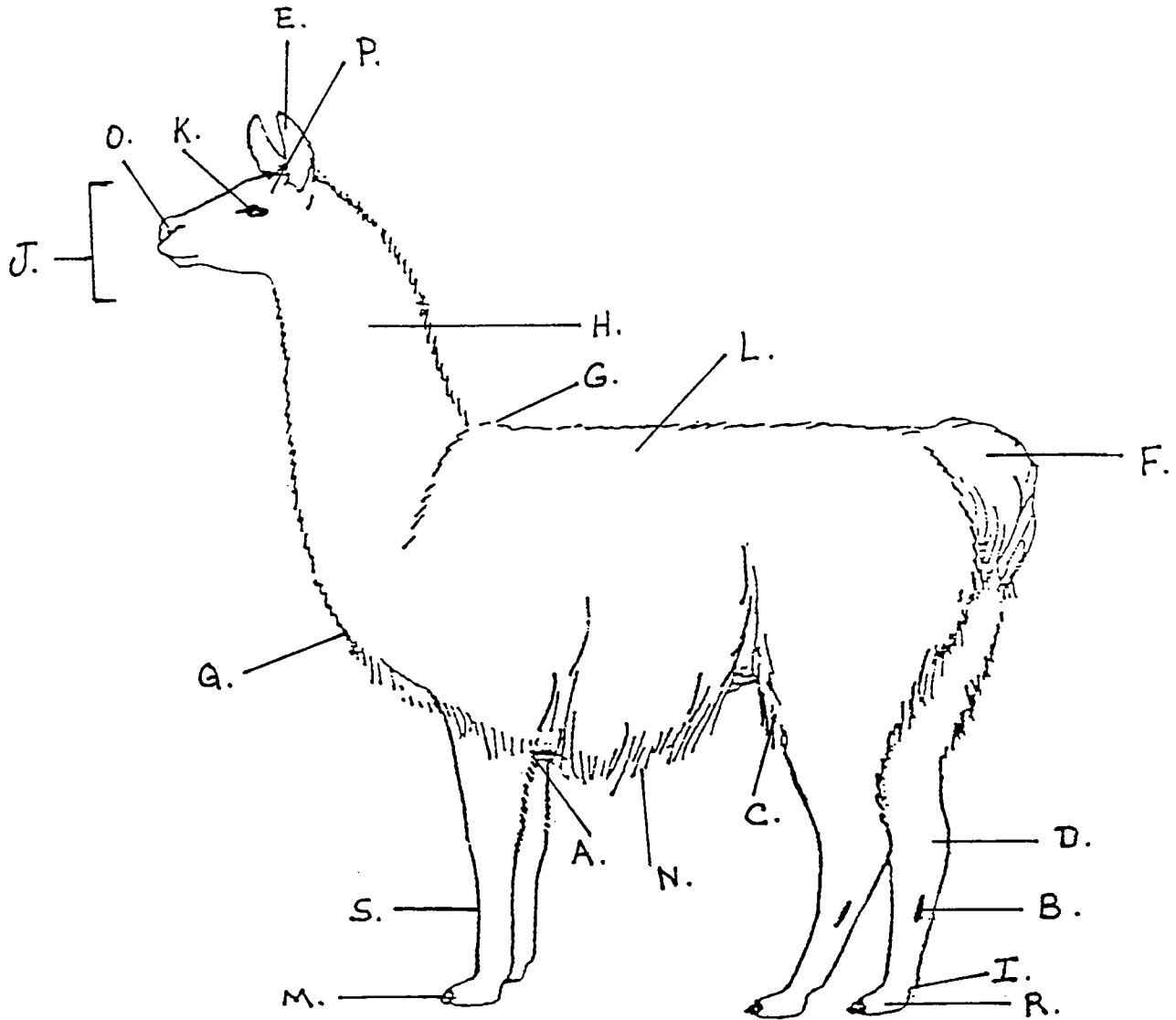
WORD LIST: BEGINNER LEVEL CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ALPACA
ANDES
CAMELID
CRIA
DOMESTIC
FEMALE
FIGHTING
GELDING

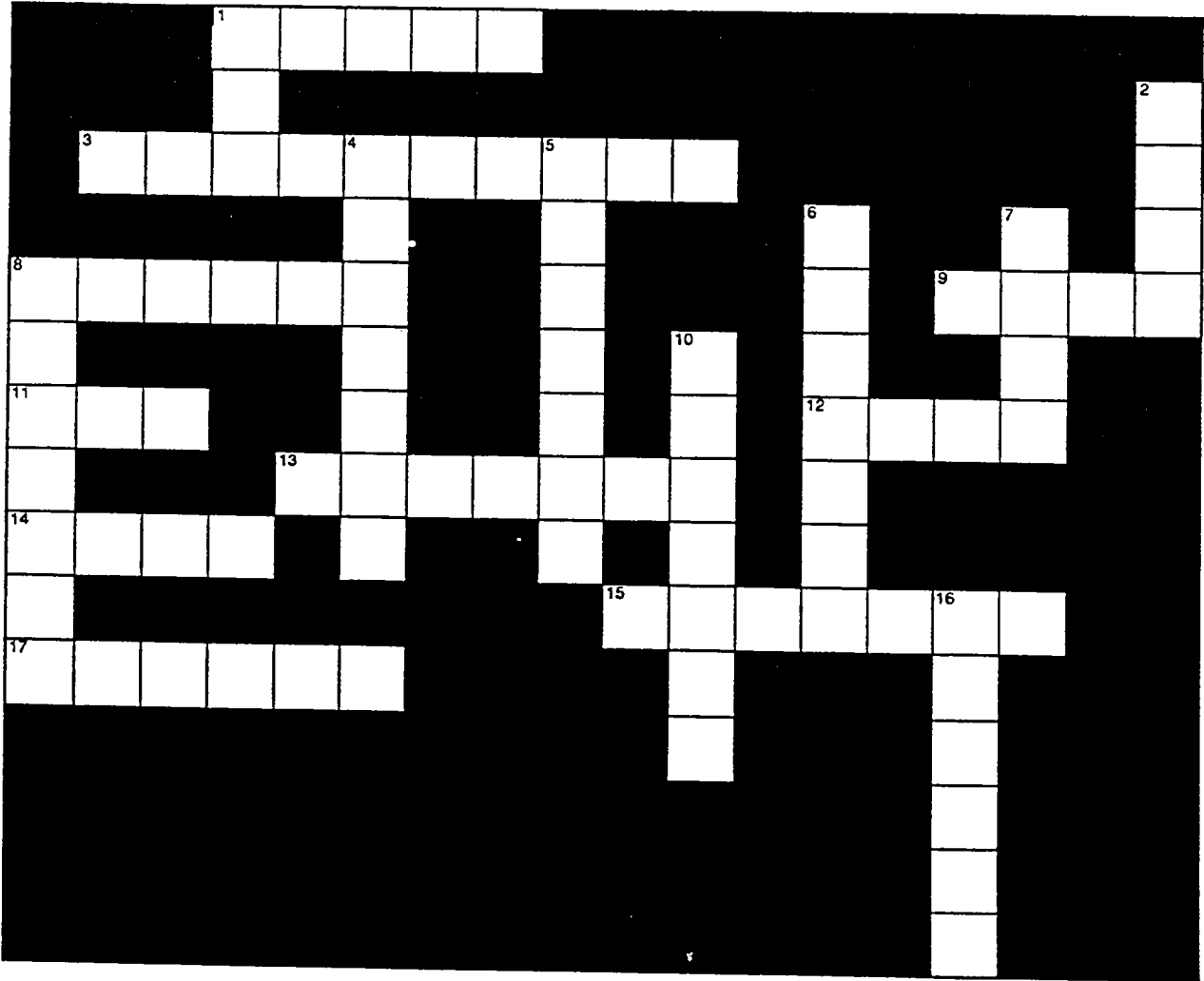
GUARD HAIR
GUANACO
HUM
MALE
PACK
PRACTICE
RUMINANT
SOUTH AMERICA

SPIT
STOMACH
TWO
UNDERCOAT
VETERINARIAN
VICUNA
YEAR

BEGINNER LEVEL DIAGRAM CROSSWORD PUZZLE



BEGINNER LEVEL DIAGRAM CROSSWORD PUZZLE



CLUES: BEGINNER LEVEL DIAGRAM CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS CLUES

- 1. A
- 3. B
- 8. C
- 9. D
- 11. E
- 12. F
- 13. G
- 14. H
- 15. I
- 17. J

DOWN CLUES

- 1. K
- 2. L
- 4. M
- 5. N
- 6. O
- 7. P
- 8. Q
- 10. R
- 16. S

WORD LIST: BEGINNER LEVEL DIAGRAM CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ABDOMEN
BACK
CANNON
EAR
ELBOW
EYE
FETLOCK

HOCK
MUZZLE
NECK
NOSTRIL
PASTERN
POLL

SCENT GLAND
STIFLE
STERNUM
TAIL
TOENAIL
WITHERS

4-H LLAMA ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM
LLAMA TRAINING
LEVEL 1

Date
completed

Initial of
leader
or parent

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 it's 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. _____

_____	_____
_____	_____

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.

PICTURES (continued)

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.

