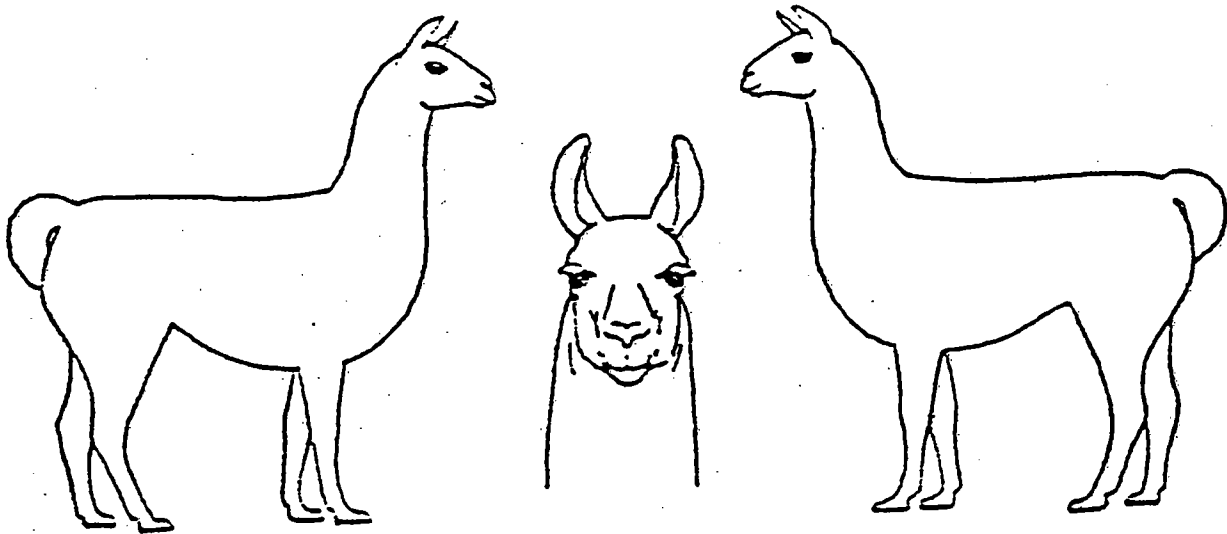


LLAMA

4-H INTERMEDIATE 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

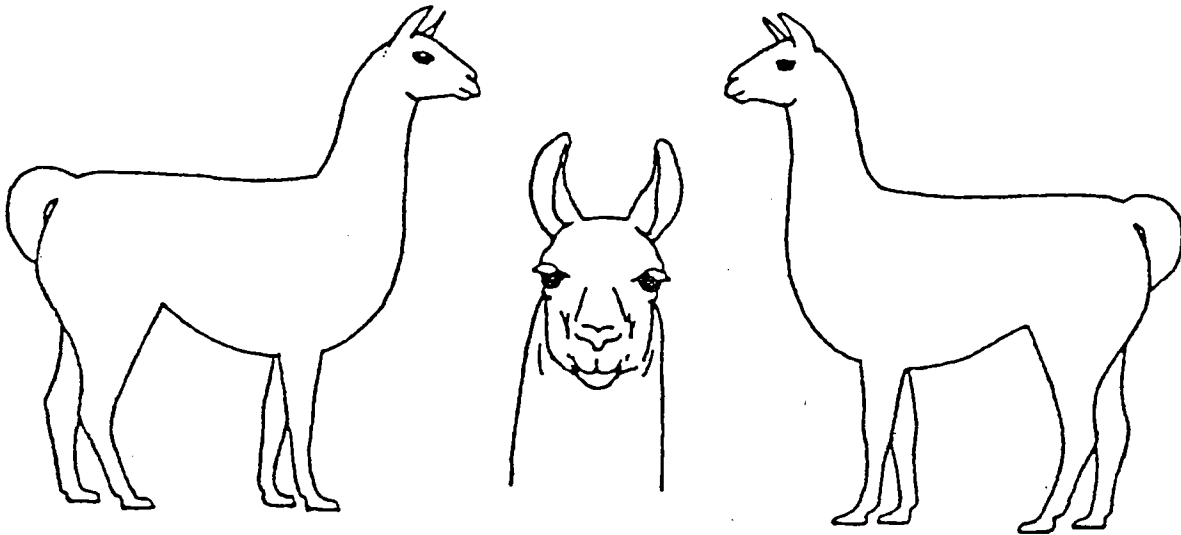
Date	Show	Location	Placing
------	------	----------	---------

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

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

I. HISTORY & BACKGROUND

Name four members of the South American Camelid family in order smallest to largest.

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

State four reasons why llamas have become popular in the United States.

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

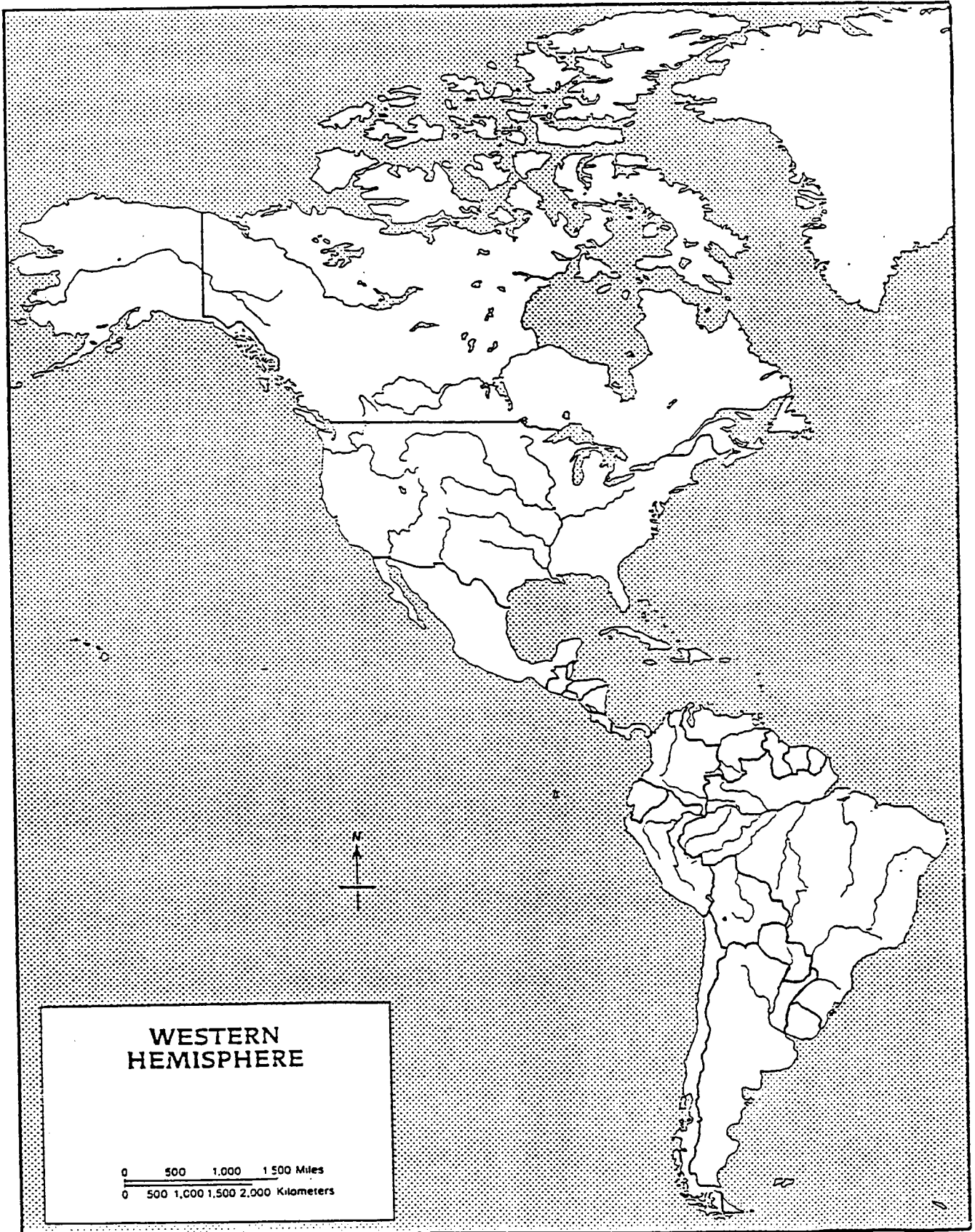
Baby llamas are called _____

Which of the South American camelids are domestic? _____

Which of the South American camelids are wild? _____

What group of people are given credit for domesticating the llama and alpaca? _____

Looking at the map of the Western Hemisphere on page I/4, identify the countries in South America where llamas and alpacas originated. Locate where you live, too. Color the map.



II. THE LLAMA & HIS BEHAVIOR

An adult llama weighs between _____ and _____ pounds.

My pet _____ weighs _____ pounds.

Why are llamas and alpacas called cloven footed? _____

Why is it impossible to find a "buck-toothed" llama? _____

Name four animals that are ruminants.

1. _____ 3. _____

2. _____ 4. _____

The best companion for a llama or alpaca is _____

Can llama spit really hurt someone? _____

III. TYPES

What two basic types of fiber comprise a llama's coat?

1. _____

2. _____

Match the llama type that is probably best suited for each kind of activity listed below.

Short-woolled _____ Spinning & weaving

Long-woolled _____ Packing

_____ Companion

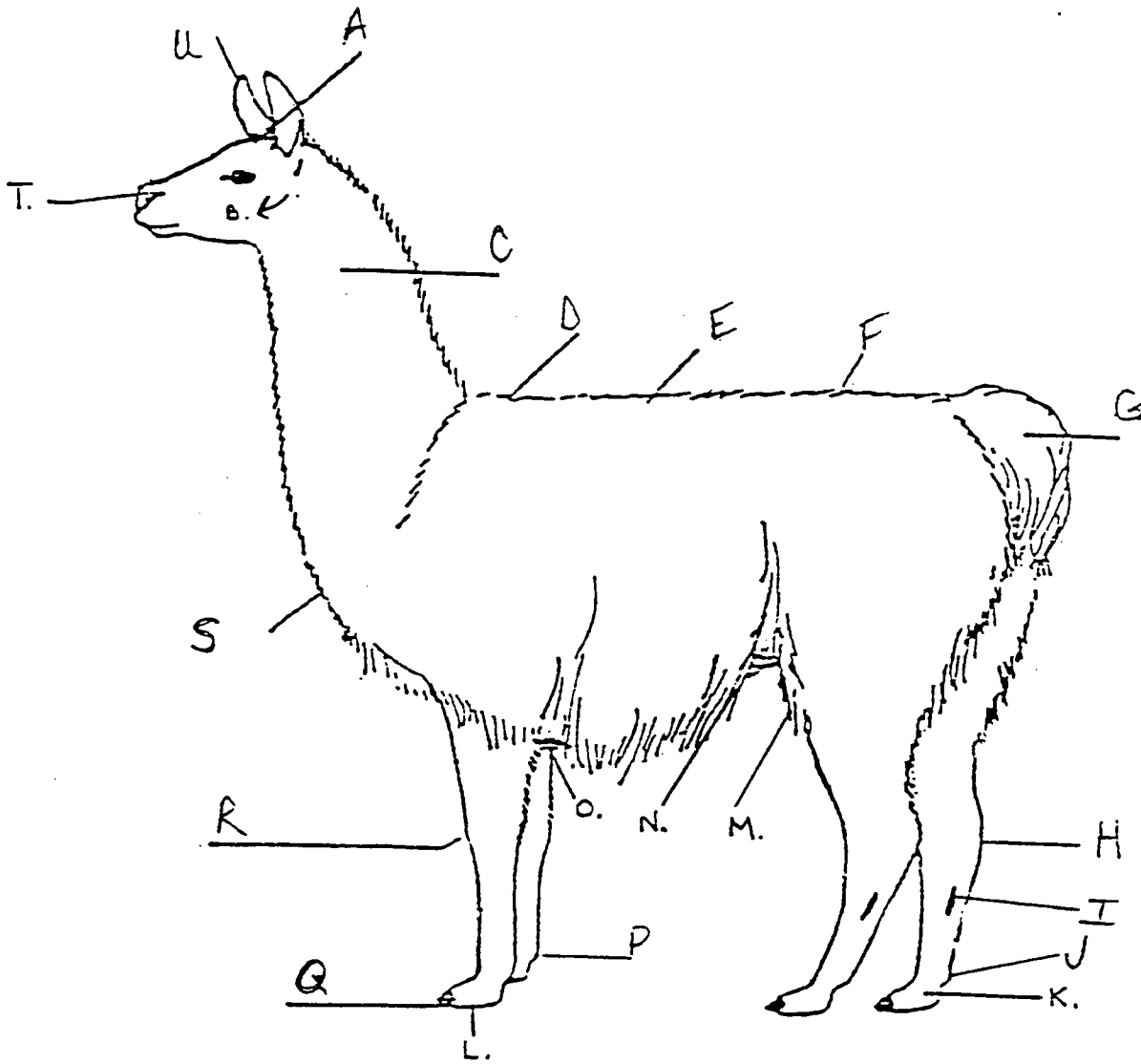
What are the two basic types of llamas?

1. _____ 2. _____

Identify the following body parts on the llama diagram on page 1/6.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| _____ Elbow | _____ Pad | _____ Fetlock |
| _____ Poll | _____ Pastern | _____ Toenail |
| _____ Cheek | _____ Fetlock | _____ Chestnut (scent gland) |
| _____ Ear | _____ Hock | _____ Knees (carpus) |
| _____ Stifle | _____ Croup | _____ Withers |
| _____ Back | _____ Abdomen (belly) | _____ Sternum (breastbone) |
| _____ Tail | _____ Nostril | _____ Neck |

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL DIAGRAM



IV. CONFORMATION & CORRECTNESS

If a llama is correct, it has good _____

V. TEMPERAMENT

Explain why caution should be taken if a llama is too friendly when young. _____

VI. PURCHASING A LLAMA

List three things to consider when choosing a llama for a 4-H project.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

VII. SHELTER

Does a llama need shelter? _____ Why? _____

VIII. DIET

During which season of the year might it be most important to provide supplemental feeding for a llama? _____

IX. GENERAL HEALTH & MAINTENANCE

List two types of preventative medicine a llama owner should use to help keep a llama healthy.

1. _____
2. _____

A.. VACCINATIONS

What are two things llamas and alpacas should be vaccinated for?

1. _____
2. _____

B. PARASITES

List three ways internal parasites can affect a llama.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

List two types of external parasites.

1. _____
2. _____

C. TEETH & FEET

When is a llama more likely to need its toenails trimmed? _____

What are the purpose of fighting fangs and who gets them? _____

D. HEAT STRESS & COLD WEATHER

What is the normal temperature of an adult llama versus the temperature of a cria? _____

List three signs of heat stress.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

What will a sudden change in diet cause to happen with a llama? Why? _____

X. TRAINING

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

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

List two ways to help a llama or alpaca relax when training.

1. _____
2. _____

A. EQUIPMENT

Why is it not acceptable for the trainer to wrap a llama's lead rope around his/her hand?

How does more experience help a good llama trainer become a better llama trainer?

Name two styles of halters and the differences in each.

1. _____

2. _____

Explain why you should not hold onto the snap when your llama is on lead.

B. PROCEDURE

Sessions of approximately _____ minutes are appropriate when starting to train a llama.

List six places that are important to desensitize when training a llama.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Why is brushing considered to be such a good way to desensitize your llama? _____

List two important things a trainer can do while working with a llama, when teaching the llama to accept a halter.

1. _____
2. _____

Why would it be dangerous to have a llama's halter resting below the nose bone? _____

Why must a llama trainer continually check a llama halter's fit? _____

What is a slip knot and why should it be used? _____

How long might it take to desensitize a llama? _____

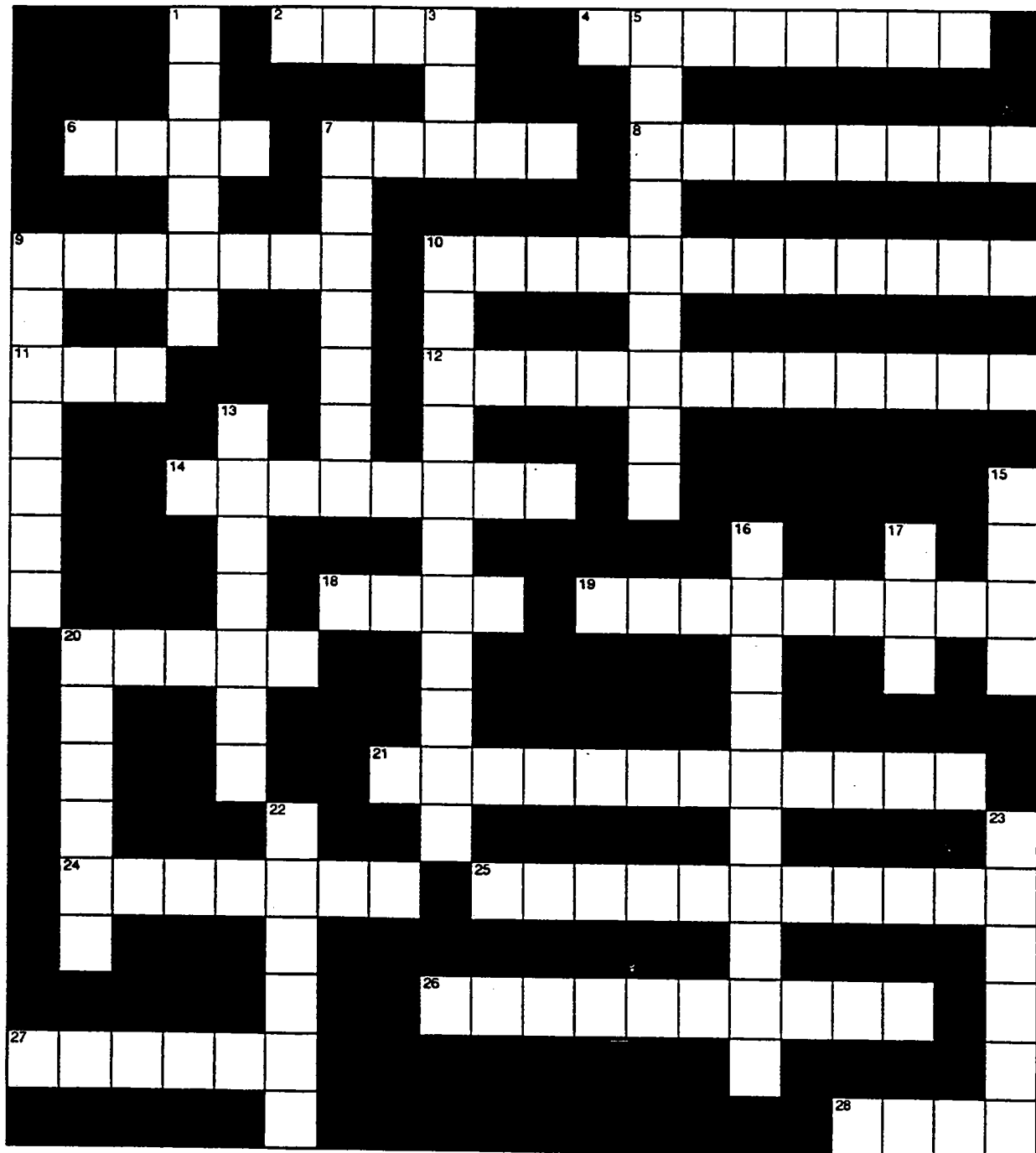
List three times it might be helpful for a llama to kush for its trainer?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

C. PACKING

How old should a llama be before a trainer should expect him to pack 30 pounds? _____

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL CROSSWORD PUZZLE



CLUES: INTERMEDIATE 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 man.
9. The camelid from which llamas originated.
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 is often worn.
28. A boy llama.

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. Shots given to animals to prevent sickness.
13. Base of neck near the back.
15. Name the country in South America where llamas have been domesticated.
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.

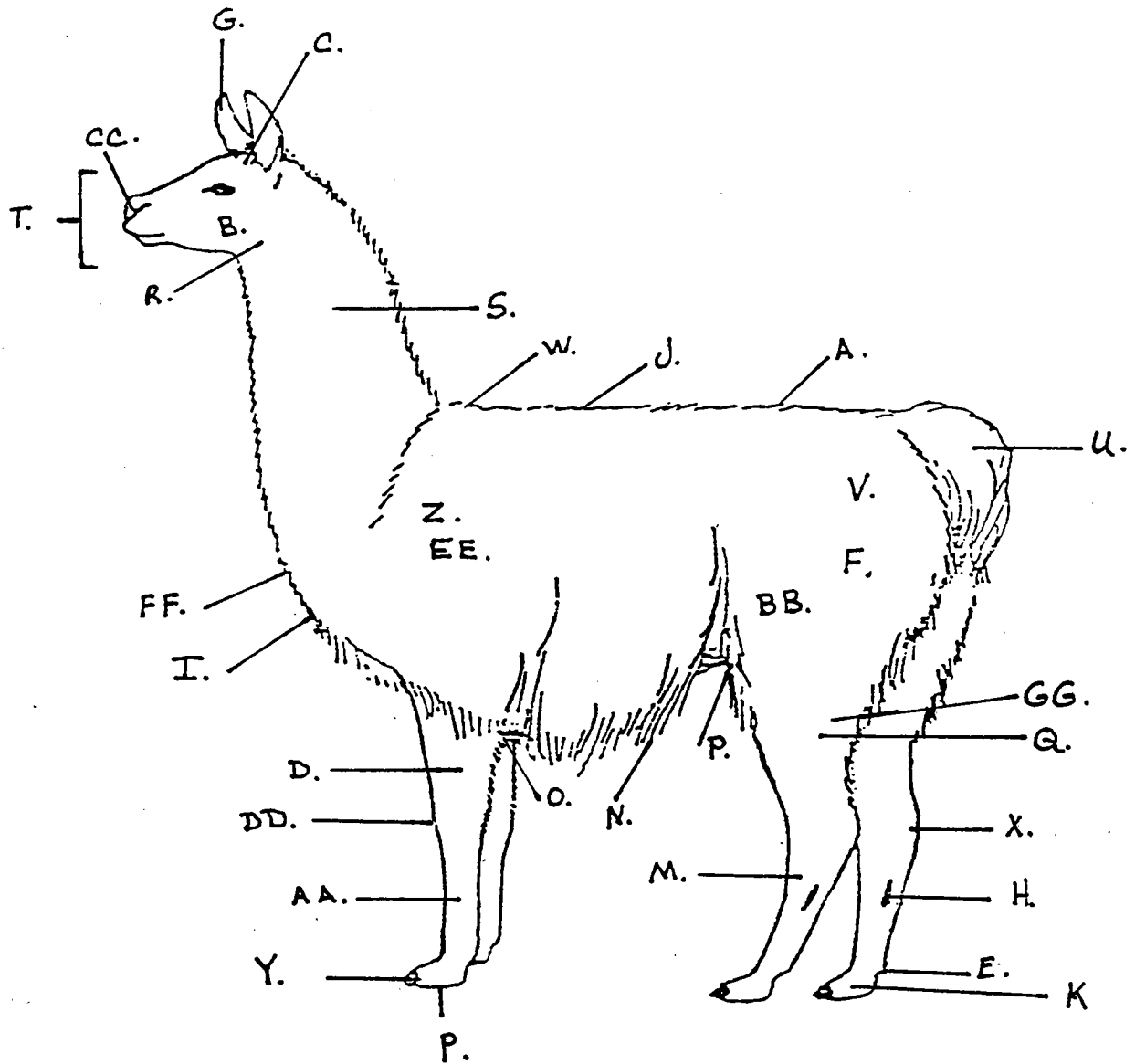
WORD LIST: INTERMEDIATE CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ALPACA
ANDES
CAMELID
CLOVEN
CONFORMATION
DESENSITIZE
DOMESTIC
FEMALE
FIGHTING
GELDING
GUANACO

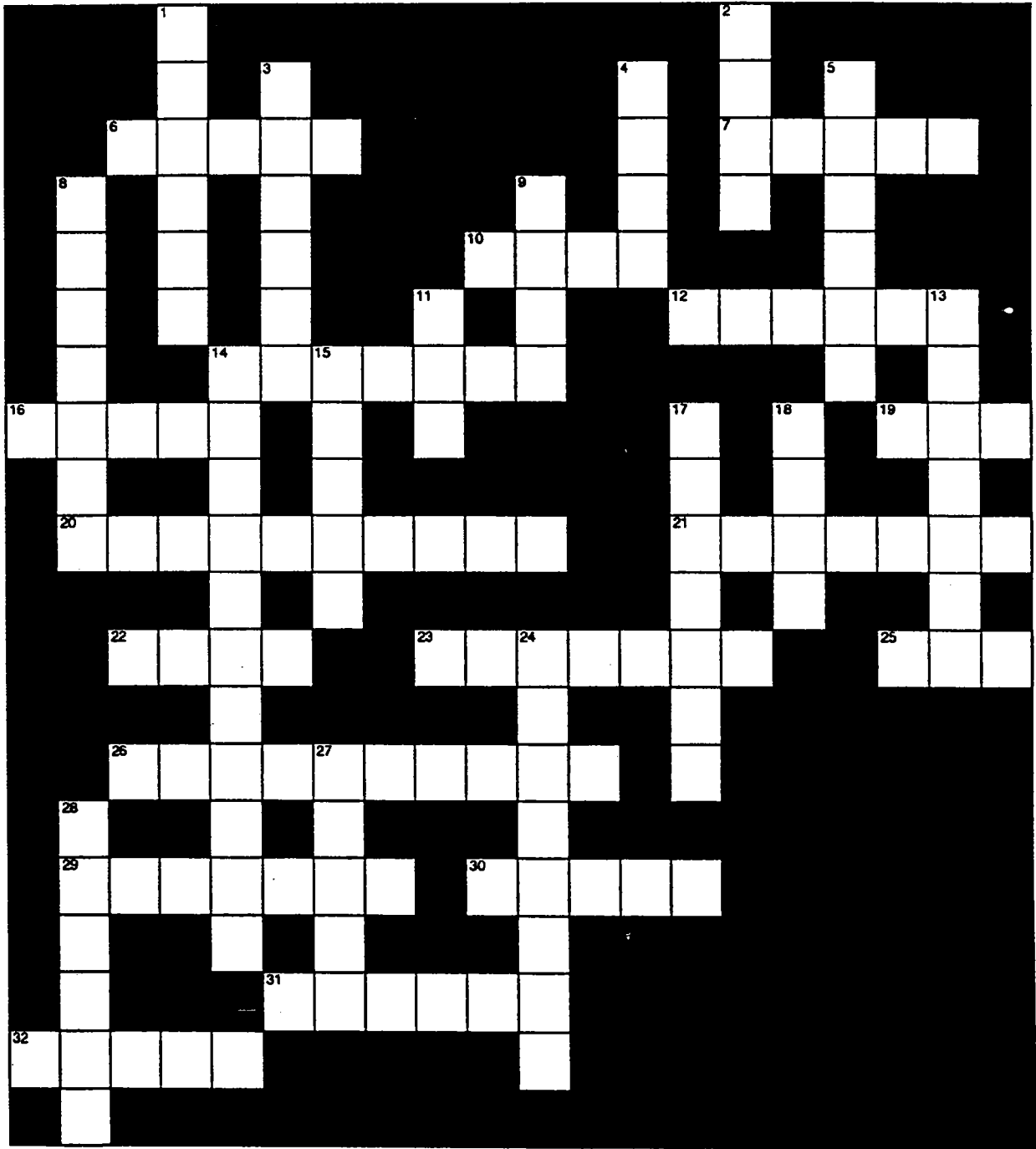
GUARD HAIR
LIP
MALE
PACK
PAD
PERU
PREHENSILE
RUMINANT
SCENT GLAND
SOUTH AMERICA
SPIT

STOIC
STIFLE
STOMACH
TWO
UNDERCOAT
VACCINATION
VETERINARIAN
VICUNA
WITHERS
YEAR

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL BODY PARTS DIAGRAM CROSSWORD PUZZLE



INTERMEDIATE LEVEL BODY PARTS DIAGRAM CROSSWORD PUZZLE



CLUES: BODY PARTS 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: BODY PARTS DIAGRAM CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ABDOMEN
BACK
CHEEK
CHEST
CROUP
EAR
ELBOW
FETLOCK
FEMUR
FRONT CANNON
GASKIN

HIND CANNON
HOCK
KNEE
MUZZLE
NECK
NOSTRIL
PASTERN
PAD
PELVIS
POLL
RADIUS

SCENT GLAND
SCAPULA
SHOULDER
STERNUM
STIFLE
TAIL
THROAT
THIGH
TIBIA
TOE
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):

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.

