Camelid Advanced
Record Book

- Members showing a camelid project between the 4-H age of 16 and 19 must complete this record book

Name:_____________________________________________________________
Address:_____________________________________________________________
4-H Club:_____________________________________________________________
4-H Leader:___________________________________________________________
Age (as of 1/1):__________________  Years in 4-H Camelid Project:________
WHY KEEP RECORDS?

Keeping records on your project can be interesting and fun - not dull or boring.

Good records will:

- Help you learn about animals, their rate of growth, the feed they require, the cost of the feed and their habits.
- Help you plan future projects.
- Let you know if you made or lost money and how much.
- Improve your management practices.
- Give you a record of your project activities.

Keep this record as part of your Personal 4-H Records. This information is helpful for you to plan future year’s projects, as well as if you ever apply for 4-H awards or a 4-H scholarship.

Remember - Records are no better than what YOU put into them!

I understand that this is a completed Camelid Intermediate (16-19) Project Record Book as required.

4-H’ers Signature: _______________________________________

4-H Leader’s Signature: _____________________________________

Objectives To let 4-H Members:

- Experience the obligation and responsibility required in a livestock enterprise.
- Experience and cope with the “values” and “attitudes” of responsibility, in a relatively unsupervised environment. Supervision will be on a periodic basis.
- Contribute to the family table with meat, or to experience the marketing process and system, through sale of the product.
- Experience competition through showing the animal at local area organization sponsored shows, the fair and state-wide shows.

MSU Mecosta Extension
14485 Northland Drive
Big Rapids, MI 49307
http://msue.anr.msu.edu/county/info/mecosta
Phone: (231) 592-0795
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 52 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 a cria for _________________________________

Define the function of the following parts of a llama:
Lungs: _________________________________

Heart: _________________________________

Liver: _________________________________

Kidneys: _________________________________

Cud/Stomach: _________________________________
Identify the following body parts on the external llama diagram.

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

Identify the following bones on the internal llama diagram.

- Fetlock
- Ribs
- Humerus
- Pelvis
- Radius
- Fetlock
- Scapula
- Hock
- Tibia
- Stifle
- Sternum
- Femur
- Hind Cannon
- Knee
- Front Cannon
- Elbow
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. __________________________
List four steps in desensitizing the back legs.
1. ___________________________ 3. ___________________________
2. ___________________________ 4. ___________________________

A good llama trainer can anticipate a 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 it’s balance while packing? ___________________________

______________________________________________________
XI Alpacas

1. Alpacas have __________ type of feet

2. Explain the two fiber types of an alpaca.

3. List three disease common in alpacas, explain 2.

4. How old should your lama be before you can breed her? __________

5. How long after birth of her cria does she wait to become pregnant again? __________

6. Combined name of llamas and alpacas is __________

7. Lamas live about how long? __________

8. When can you start pack training your alpaca? __________

9. Describe the basic care and keeping of alpacas. __________
10. List 2 ways llamas show emotion through body language.

11. List differences between llamas and alpacas.

12. In number, are there fewer llamas or alpacas?

13. Is the shearing of llamas and alpacas the same?

14. The normal alpaca weight is ________________.

15. The normal alpaca height is ________________.

16. When is the best time to shear an alpaca?

17. The typical alpaca temperature is ________________.

18. When does a lama need its toes trimmed?

19. Minimum fence size for alpaca.

20. When is the best time to start training a lama?

21. How much weight can an alpaca carry?

22. What foods are harmful to llamas? (list 3 or more)
My 4-H Camelid Project Photographs

Be creative. The more photographs the better, but a completed record book should at least have a beginning photograph and a finished picture. You are encouraged to be in the photo with your project animal and include additional photographs. You should also include captions on your pictures that at least include the date of the photograph. You may use additional pages.
# My 4-H Camelid Project Record Book

## Score Sheet

4-H Member: ___________________________________________________________

4-H Club: ___________________________________________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Possible Points</th>
<th>Your Points</th>
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<tr>
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<td>COVER SHEET</td>
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<td>3-4</td>
<td>HISTORY AND BACKGROUND</td>
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<td>DIAGRAMS</td>
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<td>FACTS</td>
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<td>ALPACA FACTS</td>
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<td>4-H PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS</td>
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<td>Includes photographs of project animal(s).</td>
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