Camelid Beginner Record Book

- Members showing a camelid project between the 4-H age of 9 and 11 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 Beginner (9-11) 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
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 22, 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 23.
__________ Pastern
__________ Abdomen (belly)
__________ Poll
__________ Back
__________ Tail
__________ Knee (carpus)
__________ Withers
__________ Fetlock
__________ Hock
__________ Toenail
__________ Neck
__________ Chestnut (scent gland)
BEGINNER LEVEL
DIAGRAM

A. 
B. 
C. 
D. 
E. 
F. 
G. 
H. 
I. 
J. 
K. 
L.
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. **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 noseband 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 the animal gain trust in the 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?

_________________________________________________________
XI Alpacas

1. Alpacas are part of the _____________ family.

2. What type of feet does an alpaca have?

3. Explain the two fiber types of alpacas.

4. List three diseases common to alpacas
   4a_________________
   4b_________________
   4c_________________

5. How does keeping calm help your lama?

6. What is the combined name of llamas and alpacas is ______________.

7. Approximately how long is a alpaca life span? _______________

8. Describe care and keeping of alpacas.( what they eat, shelter, shearing, etc.)
9. Differences between alpaca and llama?

[Blank]

10. Are there fewer alpacas or llamas?

[Blank]

11. Is there shearing of alpacas different from llamas?

[Blank]

12. Typical alpaca weight is

[Blank]

13. Typical Alpaca height is

[Blank]

14. 3 uses of alpacas.

[Blank]

[Blank]

15. What gender of llamas guard best?

[Blank]

16. What do alpacas eat?

[Blank]

[Blank]

17. When is the best time to shear an alpaca (what time of year?)

[Blank]
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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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>COVER SHEET</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td></td>
<td>All information is completed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>WHY KEEP RECORDS</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Leader signed book.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>CAMELID FACTS</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>All information is neat and complete.</td>
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<td>All questions are answered.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>DIAGRAM</td>
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<td>All questions are answered.</td>
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<td>6-7</td>
<td>INFORMATION</td>
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<td>7-8</td>
<td>LLAMA TRAINING</td>
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<td>9-10</td>
<td>ALPACA FACTS</td>
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<td>All information is neat and complete.</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>4-H PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Includes photographs of project animal(s).</td>
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<td>Captions included with pictures</td>
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**Total Points**
- A: 100-90; B: 89-80; C: 79-70; DQ: Under 69

100