Members showing a camelid project between the 4-H age of 12 and 15 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 (12-15) 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
I. HISTORY & BACKGROUND

Name four members of the South American Camelid family.
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 36, 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 38.

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 _______
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. ____________________________ 4. ____________________________
2. ____________________________ 5. ____________________________
3. ____________________________ 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’s halter fit?

________________________________________________________________________

What is a slipknot 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?
XI Alpacas

1. Alpacas have______ teeth
2. What type of feet does an alpaca have?____________
3. Explain the two fiber types of an
   alpaca__________________________________________
   _______________________________________________
   _______________________________________________
   _______________________________________________
   _______________________________________________
   _______________________________________________
4. 3 common disease in alpacas, and explain
   one._____________________________________________
   _______________________________________________
   _______________________________________________
   _______________________________________________
5. How does keeping calm help your
   lama?___________________________________________
   _______________________________________________
   _______________________________________________
   _______________________________________________
6. The combined name of llamas and alpacas is ________.
7. How long is a normal lamas life span?_______________
8. When can you begin pack training an
   alpaca?_________________________________________
9. Describe care and keeping of an alpaca
   _______________________________________________
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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<td>COVER SHEET</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>WHY KEEP RECORDS</td>
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<td>3-4</td>
<td>HISTORY AND BACKGROUND</td>
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<td>5-6</td>
<td>BEHAVIOR AND DIAGRAM</td>
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<td>HEALTH AND MAINTENANCE</td>
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<td>LLAMA TRAINING</td>
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<td>11-12</td>
<td>FACTS</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>4-H PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS</td>
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<td>Includes photographs of project animal(s).</td>
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