



LANA NEWS

Llama Association of North America
Spring Edition 2025





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Four R Llama Ranch
Photo by Megan Gentry

LANA BUSINESS OFFICE

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Please contact the LANA Business Office for Member Services, Advertisements, Event Calendar updates, and any llama-, alpaca-, or LANA-related questions you may have.

Visit LANA at: www.lanainfo.org
Instagram @llamassociationofnorthamerica
Facebook: Llama Association of North America



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THANK YOU for CONTRIBUTING

Thank you to the following for their contribution to this newsletter:

Dr. Char Arendas, Dr. Robert Callan, Jane Dunstan, Dianna Jordan, Lisa Labendeira, Stephen McFarland, Elaine Partlow and Susan Rich

Editor's Message:

Ahhh... Spring. The mild weather, everything is green, and gaining that extra hour of daylight — my favorite time of year!

In this newsletter:

Elaine Partlow shares her story about living with llamas in Hawaii.

Read an article about the characteristics of the Ccara llama written by Steven McFarland who is a Ccara screener.

There is an article that appeared previously in a LANA newsletter about responsible and ethical breeders. Even though it's older, the important message is never outdated.

There are three health and wellness articles that appeared elsewhere. I feel the valuable information could be deposited in your "knowledge bank." Dr. Callan's article is about Biosecurity and biocontainment explains the importance of testing, quarantine procedures, treatments and vaccinations, biocontainment and disinfectants. Dr. Arendas' article is about different reasons why your animal may not be eating. Dianna Jordan's article is about the process to get a cria to nurse. This information may help you if the situation occurs with one of your crias.

As stated in a previous newsletter, LANA is fortunate to belong to the Newsletter Exchange group. Editors, with permission, reprint articles we feel would be of benefit or interest to our readers. Finding someone to write an article is no easy task and this opportunity helps us share information and put our newsletters together.

If you would like to contribute an article or have a topic you would like to see discussed, please contact us.

Happy Spring!
Kathy

From the President

Spring is an bustling time for LANA. Our Board of Directors have been busy preparing for our upcoming events:

In March, BODs Joy Pedroni, Stephanie Pedroni and Cali Roberson are hosting vet students at a SAVMA event at Black Cat Llamas.

The annual Sutter Buttes Hike in April is organized by long-time coordinator BOD Lee Beringsmith. Participation has increased over the years as it has become popular with UC Davis veterinary students.

Also in April, BOD Susan Rich will be superintending the annual Kids & Camelids Show which blends competition, education, camaraderie and fun.

I am grateful to the LANA Board of Directors who enjoy sharing their passion with the camelid community. Whether it's working with fiber, leading a hike, developing youth skills, educating owners and the public, putting on a show, hosting a health and wellness day, or working with other organizations, the board members enjoy what they do. I look forward to our future plans and ideas and how they will come to fruition.

Please support LANA and its events and activities by joining or renewing your membership.

Kathy Nichols
LANA President

LANA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Kathy Nichols
President, Newsletter Editor

Stephanie Pedroni
Vice President, Social Media

Joy Pedroni
Treasurer, Office, Webmaster

Sue Rich
Secretary, Youth Co-Chair

Lee Beringsmith
Director

Margaret Drew
Director

Emily Muirhead
Director, Social Media

Cali Roberson
Director, Youth Co-Chair

Cathy Spalding
Advisory Chair

You may contact any of the directors at lanquestions@gmail.com

LANA's Mission Statement:

Established in 1981, the Llama Association of North America (LANA), serves the camelid community by sponsoring medical research specific to llamas and alpacas; providing current and accurate information about camelid health and care; advocating for pro-camelid legislation and access to public lands; encouraging, educating and mentoring camelid enthusiasts of all ages in their interactions with camelids; supporting rescue for camelids in distress; and hosting a variety of activities including youth programs, hiking trips, shows, parades, fiber clinics, educational events and more.

Calendar of Events

Bold type denotes LANA sponsored events
*(asterisk) denotes discount for FOL Sponsors and LANA members

WILD WEST ALPACA SHOW & GOLDEN WEST
ALPACA EXPO
April 4 - 6, 2025
Cal Expo
Sacramento, California
www.calpaca.org

LANA'S ANNUAL BUTTES HIKE
April 6, 2025
contact: lbering@outlook.com
www.lanainfo.org

HAPPY HIPPIY LLAMA SHOW
April 11 - 12, 2025
Chicopee Woods Agriculture Center
Gainesville, Georgia
contact: llamajudge@gmail.com

HOBO HOOTENANNY SHOW
April 12 - 13, 2025
Hillsdale County Fairgrounds
Hillsdale, Michigan
contact: hartwig@torchlake.com

IMAGINOLOGY
April 12 - 13, 2025
Costa Mesa Fairgrounds
Costa Mesa, California
contact: labendeira@yahoo.com

CASCADE LLAMA SHOW & SALE
April 25 - 27, 2025
Oregon State Fairgrounds
Salem, Oregon
contact: evergreenllamas@aol.com
www.cascadellamashow.com

* **LANA KIDS & CAMELIDS SHOW**
April 26, 2025 (new date)
Wilton, California
contact: susan.rich9631@gmail.com
www.lanainfo.org

ORVLA CLASSIC
April 26 - 27, 2025
Coshocton, Ohio
contact: janicekschilling@gmail.com
<http://www.orvla.com>

LONESTAR FIESTA DOUBLE SHOW
May 2 - 4, 2025
Sapaveco Ranch
Wimberley, Texas
contact: lonestarfiestallama@hotmail.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY FAIR
May 3 - 4, 2025
Pomona, California
contact: labendeira@yahoo.com
<http://www.lacountyfair.com>

SOUTHEAST LLAMA JUDGES CLINIC
May 9 - 11, 2025
Chelian Farms
Jefferson, Georgia
ALSA and ILR-SD sanctioned program
contact: kim@kyst.org
contact: llamajudge@gmail.com

MID-MICHIGAN LLAMA SHOW
May 10 - 11, 2025
Eaton County Fairgrounds
Charlotte, Michigan
<https://michiganllama.org>

COLA LLAMA FESTIVAL
May 16 - 18, 2025
Prineville, Oregon
contact: rwilkinson@bendcable.com
www.centraloregonllamas.org

DENIM AND DIAMONDS LLAMA SALE
May 16 - 17, 2025
Mark Smith Farms
Crawfordsville, Indiana
contact: msfllama@gmail.com
www.marksmithllamas.com

SCHOOL'S OUT LLAMA SHOW
May 23 - 25, 2025
Chicopee Woods Agricultural Arena
Gainesville, Georgia
contact: llamajudge@gmail.com

ALLEN COUNTY OPEN LLAMA SHOW
June 7 - 8, 2025
DeKalb County Fairgrounds
Auburn, Indiana
contact: timothyjpn@gmail.com

ESTES PARK WOOL MARKET & LLAMA SHOW
June 7 - 8, 2025
Estes Park Events Complex
Estes Park, Colorado
contact: talltailllamas@gmail.com
<https://www.estesparkeventscomplex.com/llamas.html>

IOWA LLAMA JACKPOT
June 7 - 8, 2025
Linn County Fairgrounds
Central City, Iowa
contact: iowallamajackpot@gmail.com

GLACIER CLASSIC LLAMA SHOW
June 20 - 22, 2025
Kalispell, Montana
contact: partybarnllamafarm@gmail.com

Calendar of Events

Bold type denotes LANA sponsored events
*(asterisk) denotes discount for FOL Sponsors and LANA members

ROCKY MOUNTAIN PASTURE SHOW

July 11 - 13, 2025
2Bit2 Ranch
Guffy, Colorado
contact: rmpastureshow@gmail.com

OHIO STATE FAIR LLAMA, ALPACA & FIBER SHOW

July 17 - 19, 2025
Ohio State Fairgrounds
Columbus, Ohio
contact: llamadeb@aol.com

ORANGE COUNTY FAIR

July 18 - 20, 2025
Costa Mesa, California
contact: labendeira@yahoo.com
<https://ocfair.com>

HAPPY CAMPER LLAMA SHOW

July 19 - 20, 2025
Hidden Oaks Llama Ranch
Estacada, Oregon
columbiarivercamelids@gmail.com

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR LLAMA & ALPACA SHOW

July 24 - 27, 2025
Cal Expo
Sacramento, California
contact: KathySVA@aol.com
www.calexpostatefair.org

SONOMA COUNTY FAIR

August 8 - 10, 2025
Sonoma County Fairgrounds
Santa Rosa, California
contact: labendeira@yahoo.com

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR

August 22 - 24, 2025
Nebraska State Fairgrounds
Grand Island, Nebraska
statefair.org
contact: thecsteele@gmail.com

FULTON COUNTY FAIR

August 29, 2025
Fulton County Fairgrounds
Wauseon, Ohio
contact: drlamaj@yahoo.com
fultoncountyfair.com

WILLOW TREE FARM LLAMA SHOW

August 29 - 31, 2025
Willow Tree Farm Event Venue
Ringgold, Georgia
contact: kdevaul2@gmail.com

LAMAFEST SHOW 1 & 2

August 30 - 31, 2025
Lenawee County Fairgrounds
Adrian, Michigan
<https://michiganllama.org>

HLLA FALL SHOW

September 19 - 21, 2025
Noble County Fairgrounds
Kendallville, Indiana
contact: kelsimathew@icloud.com
<http://hllaa.us>

GREAT AMERICAN RIVER CLEAN-UP

September 20, 2025
American River Parkway
Sacramento, California
contact: lbering@outlook.com

BIG E LLAMA SHOW

September 26 - 28, 2025
Springfield, Massachusetts
contact: kewa4@protonmail.com
<https://www.thebige.com/p/competitions/livestock1/camelid>

2KC INVITATIONAL LLAMA SHOW

ALSA SOUTH EAST REGIONAL
ILR-SD CHAMPION SHOW
October 10 - 12, 2025
Georgia National Fairgrounds
Perry, Georgia
contact: kdevaul2@gmail.com

LAMAPALOOZA

October 11 - 12, 2025
Austin, Minnesota
contact: addestillamas@yahoo.com
midwestlamaassociation.my.site.com

GALA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

October 30 - November 2, 2025
Wyndham Hotel
Cleveland, Ohio
<https://galaonline.org>

NORTH AMERICAN LLAMA & ALPACA SHOW

November 7 - 9, 2025
Kentucky Expo Center
Louisville, Kentucky
www.northamericanllamashow.com
contact: hpool@rockcreekllamas.com

WINTER WONDERLAND LLAMA SHOW 1 and 2

November 21 - 23, 2025
Willow Tree Farm Event Venue
Ringgold, Georgia
contact: kdevaul2@gmail.com

If you have an event you would like added to the Calendar of Events,
please contact: lanquestions@gmail.com or KathySVA@aol.com

What's Happening in LANA

Partnering with UC Davis Veterinary School

LANA to host SAVMA event

LANA BODs Joy Pedroni, Stephanie Pedroni, Margaret Drew, and Cali Roberson are getting prepared to host an afternoon event for veterinary students as part of the SAVMA (Student American Veterinary Medical Association) conference at UC Davis. Stations will be set up with hands-on opportunities to work with llamas and alpacas. The students can look forward to stations on: Parasites, complete with microscope and slides; and Herd Health with toenail trimming, shearing, trimming fighting teeth and nutrition. A Fiber and Fleece station will be set up with raw fleece, rovings, yarn and finished items. For fun, they'll get to take a turn on an obstacle course.



Get your hiking boots on

LANA's Annual Buttes Hike



Join LANA on Sunday, April 6th for our Annual Sutter Buttes Hike. BOD Lee Beringsmith, who has arranged this event for many years, has special permission for our group to hike on the private property. In an area known as the world's smallest mountain range, hikers will be rewarded with breathtaking views of the Sacramento Valley.

Kids & Camelids Show

It's a show + clinic = "shownic"

Calling all youth to join LANA at their Kids & Camelids Show April 26th. This "show-nic" is unique for many reasons. One, because there are no adults showing; there is little to no down time for the kids. Two, there are thorough walk-thru's designed to teach youth how to approach obstacles, what to think about, how to strategize and thereby have a greater chance for success. Three, the judge confers with each youth immediately upon completion of each course for better learning. Four, there is a showmanship clinic preceding the showmanship event. Lastly, fun and prizes abound. Youth handlers are also invited to bring a friend for practice on the courses. In short, it is a great day!



Welcome Members

SAY HELLO TO OUR 2025 MEMBERS



Emily Muirhead
Las Vegas, NV

Pam Parker
Andrea Mogler
Mogler's Madness
Lodi, CA

Cathy Spalding
Gentle Spirit Behavior and Training
Olympia, WA
www.gentlespiritllamas.com

Nick Stone
Somerset, CA

Terri Watts
VIM Publications
Houston, TX

We don't see your
membership application.
Did you remember
to send it in?





Golden Feather Farm

**Elaine and David Partlow
Pahoa, Hawaii**

It was still early morning, November 2005, at the Kwaihai Harbor on the west side of the Big Island of Hawaii. My husband and I had driven two hours in the predawn darkness with two stock trailers to meet the barge delivering our animals from Honolulu. The nine miniature donkeys had been brought out in two portable stalls, unloaded and stuffed into one trailer. Now, we had been waiting a tense 20 minutes for the llamas. Where were they?

I didn't trust the man who had charged me an exorbitant price to provide the stalls and transport my critters to the barge. He knew I had no alternative and made the most of it. The other transporters dealt with horses and refused to even consider llamas, so I was stuck.

I had flown to Honolulu two days before to be sure they were all okay after the four-day ocean voyage from San Francisco. They were taken to the Dept. of Agriculture facility to be examined by a veterinarian before being released for transport to their new home, where they would be quarantined for 60 days, then checked out by another vet and finally declared disease free. And before that, they had all been examined, tested, vaccinated, microchipped, and sprayed for parasites on a strict time schedule, along with the two cats and one dog who had flown with us to our new home.

Not that there was an actual home. We had bought eleven acres of land, and spent the week since our arrival setting up tarp canopies and a tent to live in while we built a house, along with temporary fencing to contain the llamas and donkeys. We are about 16 miles south of Hilo, the county seat, off a dirt road, amid native ohia trees and thick ferns and bushes. Our lot came with a long driveway and a cleared 1/3 acre where we set up camp, with a few solar panels and an outdoor shower--rustic living for a middle aged couple, but we were excited to be starting a new adventure.

Back at the harbor, we finally spotted a large forklift with the final stall coming our way, four llamas with their necks poking out the windows, attracting attention from all the onlookers in the area. As I unloaded the five girls and one gelding, I saw the filthy straw and horse manure they had been lying in for 24 hours and decided I was not going to clean out the stalls as the shipper had insisted I must do. Nor did I bother to hike over to the harbor office to sign the papers to return the stalls to the shipper; I had paid him more than enough for his inconvenience, and he had sent my llamas in a dirty container!

The Big Island is a new island, a million years younger than Maui, and, in many areas, has only a six-inch coating of soil over the lava rock. So, it took my husband a few months to fence in six acres by hammer drilling a hole in the rock for each T-post, plus larger holes and cement for the corners and H braces. We used high tensile wire and field fence to keep dogs out and, a little later, to keep goats in. At first, the shelters were more tarp canopies, but those had to be replaced often, as they rotted in the sun and rain. Finally, I got a Quonset hut style greenhouse frame, 60' X 21', put a white, heavy duty plastic cover on it, and used cattle panels to set up a couple of pens inside. That cover is still holding up 17 years later. While the fencing was still going up, I would let select animals out of their enclosure to roam and graze on the plants and grass. While the donkeys would frequently go on walkabouts, every time I called for the llamas, one would poke her head up above the brush after a moment, and I could easily lure them back in with a bucket of grain. Good llamas! Bad donkeys!



I had only brought my gelding, Angel, because I couldn't get anyone to take him, even for free. He had no sucking reflex his first two days as a newborn, so I had tube fed him a few times, and that was enough to make him borderline berserk. Then when he was gelded, the vet couldn't find his second testicle, so he left it, telling me he would still be sterile. Of course, he was still getting testosterone, and his attitude kept getting worse. After the third time he attacked me, I took him back to the vet and said "Find that testicle or put him down!" He found the testicle.



Then I just had a chronic spitter. But one day, while the llamas were loose grazing, two dogs from a neighbor's house chased them back to the clearing, and Angel stood between the dogs and his five girls. He held the dogs off until I could scare them away and let the llamas back into their pen. Angel got a nice bucket of grain and forgiveness for a bunch of spitting. We had a love/hate relationship until he passed peacefully at age 15.

I had been informed that there were quite a few llamas on the Big Island, so I didn't bring a stud. However, I tried for a couple of years to get in touch with any other llama owners I heard about, and, strangely, only ever connected with one. This lady had two females and wanted a stud, so I sold her a

young male who had been conceived before we moved, and was born the following summer. I used him first on one of my unrelated girls, but soon realized I didn't want to continue breeding llamas in a place that had no llama community and in a difficult environment for their health.

I had worried about the heat, but the problem was actually parasites. The llamas needed to be dewormed with Panacur at five times the regular dose for five days, and even doing that, I lost two. And you all know how much fun it is to force paste wormer down a reluctant llama, especially after day three. Only one would eat it in her grain, but she never cleaned it all up. I alternated with Cidectin, which worked really well, but the vets told me it could only be used intermittently. I had no chute, and was just getting too old to wrestle llamas any more. So I decided I was happy with my herd as it was.



A few years later, the lady who bought the male llama decided to move to Oregon and sold me back that llama plus her remaining--pregnant--female. She didn't know the breeding date, and Kama wasn't that big when we left on vacation to visit family in California. My caretaker called a few days later to tell me Kama had had her babies. What do you mean BABIES? "Oh, she has two, and they look exactly alike". OMG! They were very weak, and I fully expected to lose one, if not both, before I could even get home to meet them. I had my caretaker carry them to the barn and put them in a pen, where they survived the night, and the next couple of nights, and were still alive when I finally got home. They were still really weak, and mom wasn't producing enough milk, so I tube fed the twins, Amber and Garnet, supplement for nearly three months.



Then, at age four months, Amber injured her leg one night, while confined to a pen with her mom and sister. I rushed her to the vet and learned the leg was broken! The vet said "I'm so so sorry! I'll let you think about what you want to do." And I said, "I know what I want to do--I want you to fix it!" Fortunately, I had brought the whole family to the vets, so they all spent two night there, and came home with Amber's left front leg in a cast. Her leg healed just fine and she never had an issue with it.

I haven't taken llamas out in public very often here; it's not as much fun if you don't have other llama owners to do things with. I did do a Christmas parade one year with my caretaker and her daughter and myself as the Three Wise

Women leading our decorated “camellamas”. We were a huge hit, but I’ve never been in a parade where people kept walking into the street wanting to pet the llamas!

So, having llamas in Hawaii has been both challenging and rewarding. It is a tough environment for them here, especially since I’m on the wet side of the island, where we get about 150” of rain per year. It’s not practical to pack with them, due to the sharp lava on the trails, so they have had lives of leisure with very little asked of them. The herd has slowly died off due to age, with Kama living to a ripe 24 1/2 years! I lost Amber a year ago to some sort of infection the vets couldn’t figure out, so now only have Garnet. She seems content enough with donkeys as companions, and will turn 14 in August.

I’ve had llamas for 40 years, so I will be really sad when she is gone, but maybe she inherited her mother’s longevity and will be with me for another 10 years! I will always be grateful to LANA for all the camaraderie, education and fun I’ve enjoyed over the years, especially at Expos and other organized events. Even the shows back then were relaxed and fun, as we all figured out what we were doing, and didn’t take it all that seriously. So, thank you, LANA, for all you do to support llamas and llama owners. You will always have a member from Hawaii while I’m alive.



Biosecurity and Biocontainment for the Llama and Alpaca Herd

Robert J. Callan, DVM, Diplomate ACVIM, Retired

**This article originally appeared in the RMLA Journal
Reprinted with permission from author and the RMLA Journal**

One important aspect of raising llamas and alpacas is minimizing the risk of infectious diseases. That starts with utilizing management systems that minimize the introduction of disease into the herd (Biosecurity) and also minimize the spread of disease between animals in the herd (Biocontainment). In this presentation, we will discuss the principles of biosecurity and biocontainment. An important aspect of infectious disease control is knowing what samples to collect and how to test for the common infectious diseases. Isolation or quarantine protocols are important for incoming animals. Lastly, understanding what disinfectants can and cannot do and how to use them will help minimize transmission of infectious diseases within the herd.

Biosecurity

Biosecurity is the process of keeping potential infectious diseases out of your herd. The most common way of acquiring a new disease in your herd is through the introduction or exposure to outside animals. While a closed herd is a wonderful concept, it is rarely if ever a possibility in normal facilities. Animals are bought and sold. Animals from the herd may go to shows, packing, the veterinarian, or other events where they are exposed to other animals and could bring a disease back to the herd. Wild animals such as deer, elk, fox, coyote, waterfowl, etc. can have access to pastures or pens. Some infectious diseases are transmitted by insects, such as West Nile Virus. Colostrum from cattle used as a replacement if colostrum is not available from the dam can transmit infectious disease and was incriminated as a possible source of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus (BVDV) infection in alpacas. So, while a biosecure herd is a terrific goal, it is virtually impossible to attain in the real world setting. Instead, our goal is to take the steps that we can to minimize the risk as much as possible.

Know the Herd of Origin:

One of the simplest and least expensive steps of a good biosecurity program is knowing the herd of origin. More specifically, it is good to know the basic management, husbandry, nutrition, vaccination, and disease control procedures of

the herd. It is a good idea to request a health and vaccination history for any new animals entering the herd. If possible, visit the herd of origin and examine the other animals in the herd. Put your hand on a few animals and assess the body condition score. Ask the owners what they feed, if they provide any vitamin and mineral supplements and if possible, get a label of the product. You can then evaluate that product, particularly for adequate levels of vitamin A, D, and E (should be around 200,000-250,000 IU/lb., 20,000-30,000 IU/lb., and 5,000-10,000 IU/lb. respectively). If you are concerned about parasites in the herd, ask the owner if you can collect some fecal samples from dung piles and submit them for a herd composite fecal float. This will give you an idea of what intestinal parasites are more prevalent in the herd.

Entry Diagnostic Tests

Testing for pathogens can be helpful prior to entry of a new animal. However, for camelids, many of the common health related pathogens are endemic throughout the United States and testing may have limited benefit. For example, while *Mycoplasma haemolamae* can cause serious disease in individual animals, surveys in the Rocky Mountain region suggest that up to 70% of animals have previous exposure and may be asymptomatic carriers. Thus, the value of pre-entry Polymerase Chain testing (PCR) for this

entry Polymerase Chain testing (PCR) for this pathogen may be questioned, particularly if you do not know the status of your own animals. The same can be said for coccidia, *Eimeria macusaniensis*. While this parasite can cause serious disease, it is relatively widespread throughout camelid populations and may be difficult to detect in healthy animals. Requiring a negative test before entry does not ensure the animal is not a carrier and will likely have little impact on your herd if there are other animals in your herd that are carriers. So if you have not performed regular testing within your herd to show that the pathogen is not present, it may not make sense to test new animals.

All new animals entering a herd should be tested, or confirmed tested, for BVDV status. Persistently infected (PI) carriers are the primary source of BVDV in camelids and the current PCR tests are very effective at identifying PI animals. Another important infectious pathogen that could have significant negative impact if it entered a new herd is Johne's Disease (*Mycobacterium paratuberculosis*). Johne's disease is a slowly progressive infection of the small intestine that results in inflammation and thickening of the intestinal wall and reduced nutrient absorption. Animals that develop clinical signs show progressive weight loss and eventual death. There is no effective treatment to cure the disease. Testing feces by a Johne's fecal PCR is a good test to minimize the risk of introduction of this pathogen.

Quarantine Protocols

The use of a quarantine procedure is important in minimizing the risk of exposing the entire herd to an infectious pathogen brought in by an outside animal or any animal from your herd that is exposed to other animals outside of the herd. The main concept of the quarantine protocol is to allow time to obtain biosecurity test results for newly introduced animals and to allow the animal to clear any recently acquired infectious pathogens. Results for most of the diagnostic tests used to identify common pathogens are available within two weeks. In addition, potential shedding and transmission of most transient infectious diseases rarely exceeds three weeks. Based on this, three weeks is a commonly

recommended quarantine period. Note that this time is three weeks from the introduction of the last animal to enter the quarantine group.

The quarantine pen must be isolated from other animals if it is truly going to be effective. A distance of at least 100 feet is recommended to help minimize aerosol transmission as well as indirect transmission through people or objects. Routine aerosol transmission for most pathogens can extend for distances of ten feet, but decrease rapidly after that depending on environmental conditions and the specific pathogen. Movement of people and supplies between the quarantine area and the rest of the herd is a more common means of transmission. Separate cleaning, feeding, and watering equipment and supplies should be dedicated to the quarantine area. Humans should feed and handle quarantine animals last and if possible, wear protective clothing while in the quarantine area, and wash hands when finished with the quarantine area.

Entry Treatment and Vaccination

It is a very good idea to treat incoming animals for ear ticks as soon as possible and preferably even before they enter the trailer for transport. Treatment can be as simple as spraying Catron IV fly and tick spray into each ear right away, and again at two weeks and one month. Ear ticks are easy to control and can cause so many problems in the herd if they are not controlled that this is one of the simplest and most cost effective precautions. You may also consider booster vaccinations while in quarantine, particularly if the vaccination history of the animal is not known. This should at least include Clostridial CD&T toxoid. West Nile and rabies vaccination may also be considered depending on the risk in your local area. Routine deworming would not necessarily be recommended unless something unusual was found on herd or individual animal fecal floatation tests.

Biocontainment

Biocontainment is the process of minimizing the spread of infectious pathogens within a herd. The concept accepts the fact that some pathogens are either environmental, or endemic within a herd and there are basic management practices that can help minimize the development of clinical disease in the herd. The most fundamental

aspect of biocontainment is basic husbandry, including animal nutrition. Perhaps the most common cause of immunosuppression is poor nutrition, particularly vitamins and minerals such as vitamin A, D, and E, copper, zinc, and selenium. Dry hay forages in the Rocky Mountain area seem to be notoriously deficient in vitamin E, and often also in vitamin A. We also know that camelids are susceptible to vitamin D deficiency due to the thick fiber coat, particularly in animals with a dark fleece. This is accentuated at northern latitudes such as Colorado and further north but can be seen in southern states as well. Nutritional supplementation with an appropriate vitamin and mineral salt mix is helpful maintaining appropriate vitamin and mineral levels to support normal immune system function. Insufficient energy and protein during the winter months is also a common nutritional problem that can lead to immunosuppression and increased risk of infectious disease. Providing supplemental energy and protein in the form of alfalfa hay, camelid pellets, or simply a corn-oats-barley (COB) grain mix can greatly help maintain body condition and immune system function during the winter. Forage nutrient testing of hay is a very inexpensive way to evaluate what you are feeding and determine how to supplement during times of stress.

A proper vaccination program is helpful in biocontainment. Annual Clostridium CD&T vaccination should be provided for all animals. Animals less than one year of age should receive at least one vaccination at four to six months of age and again two to four weeks later based on label instructions for the vaccine that you use. This is true even if the animals received CD&T vaccination prior to four months of age. West Nile and rabies vaccination should be provided in areas at risk. Work with your veterinarian to develop an appropriate vaccination program for your area.

Animals with a suspected or confirmed infectious disease that is considered contagious should be

separated from the herd until they have recovered. If available, you can use your quarantine isolation area. The same contact precautions should be provided for these animals as new animals entering the herd.

Disinfectants

There are numerous types of disinfectants and they all have their advantages and disadvantages. Common and economical disinfectants include alcohols (isopropyl alcohol), hypochlorites (bleach), povidone iodine (Betadine), phenols (Lysol), and biguanides (Chlorhexidine, Nolvasan). It is important to note that all disinfectants will work better on solid surfaces that are already cleaned with a detergent and water. Detergents themselves can denature the surface of pathogens and the act of washing dilutes and removes pathogens from the surface. That is why washing your hands with soap and water goes a long way to help prevent transmission of pathogens. A proper disinfection procedure starts with thorough cleaning of the solid surface with soap and water followed by application of an appropriate disinfectant. The disinfectant can then be applied to the clean surface with a spray bottle or a garden sprayer. Recommended dilution rates of common products for disinfection are:

Bleach 5%

- Add 1 to 1 ½ cup Bleach to 1 gallon water
- Note, bleach will degrade over time when stored at room temperature. Recommend to replace if not used in one year or mix at a lower dilution.

Povidone Iodine 10%

- Effective disinfectant from 1-5% Povidone Iodine
- Add 8 cups Povidone Iodine to 1 gallon water to give a 5% solution
- Add 1.5 cup Povidone Iodine to 1 gallon water to give a 0.9% solution

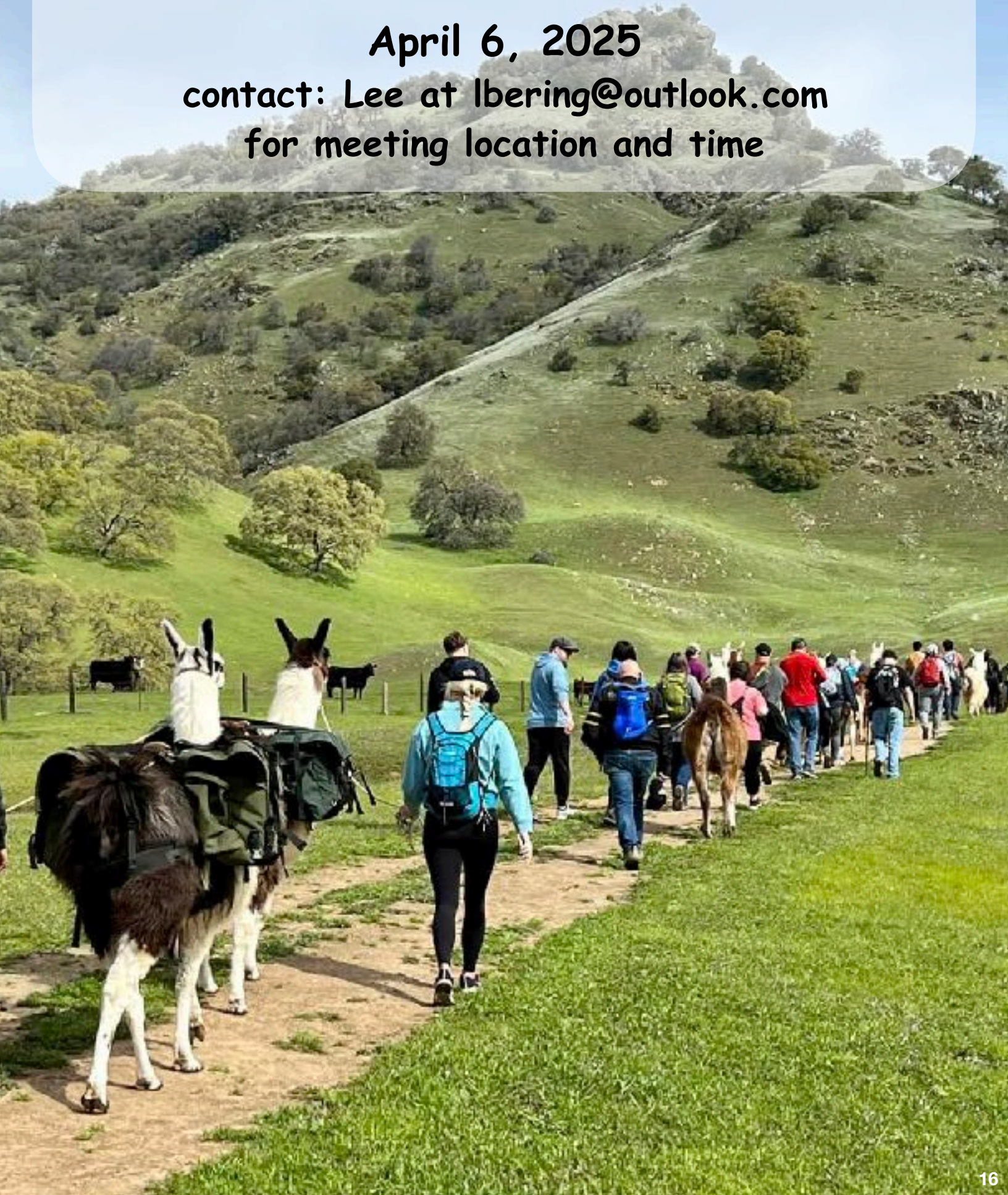
Chlorhexidine 2%

- Add 1 ounce (30 ml) Chlorhexidine to 1 gallon water

LANA's Sutter Buttes Hike

April 6, 2025

contact: Lee at lbering@outlook.com
for meeting location and time



My Llama Won't Eat

Simple, Serious or Silly?

By Char Arendas, DVM

Reprinted with permission from the TOPLINE Newsletter

We've all been there before with a llama that decides not to eat. What could possibly be wrong? We know llamas are quite stoic, so maybe this is a serious underlying health issue just rearing its ugly head. Will the vet need to come out and run tests? Maybe this warrants a trip to the university and a hospital stay. Or, maybe it's something simple. Let's explore some of the possibilities.

The Simple

The food: Is it a different type of feed and they are simply leery of trying it? Is it a new batch that was mixed incorrectly and tastes odd? Maybe the feed has gone bad and there is mold or bugs in it. Is it a different type of hay that doesn't taste as good? Check the hay to see if it's stemmy, weedy, moldy, dusty, or has a bad odor.

The company: Is your llama being bullied by a stall mate that won't allow them to eat? Maybe this is stressing them out and they aren't comfortable eating or turning their back on their companions. Maybe they need more space or their own area to feel like they can eat peacefully

The mouth: Check the lips and mouth thoroughly for any wounds, infection, or even tumors. Look at the teeth the best you can to see if one is broken or loose. Feel the jawline for any bumps or abscesses. Is there any sort of discharge, blood, or odor coming from the mouth? Another clue to a dental issue may be if you find quids on the ground - wet, chewed up chunks of cud.



The neck: Check to see that your llama can lift its head high but also can reach it to the ground. Older llamas can get arthritis in their necks. This can cause them to have mobility issues, especially being able to lift their neck up above the level of their back. You may need to adjust the height of the feeder to allow them to eat. Or, maybe a neck injury is making it painful to lower their head to the ground to eat from a dish or graze.

The Serious

Choking: Does this llama have a history of choking on feed? Did you walk away and come back to a llama coughing up saliva mixed with feed? Llamas who have choked on feed might become apprehensive to eating it again. You may need to experiment with the type of feed, moistening it, the height of the dish, or even a slow-feed bowl. Does this llama even need feed on a regular basis or can you maintain it in good health with quality hay, pasture, and free choice minerals.

Ulcers: Could this llama be refusing to eat due to a GI (3rd compartment) ulcer? Ulcers can be caused by a number of things including stress, parasitism, or secondary from other illnesses or

Injuries, If I have not determined a simple or silly cause for my llama not eating, I would consider treatment for an ulcer using Protonic (pantoprazole). This medication comes in 40 mg vials of powder that must be mixed up with sterile saline or sterile water. The typical dose is one vial per 40 lbs. SQ once every 24 hours. This is a prescription product that you will need to contact your vet about having on hand and how they recommend you use it.

Parasites: Has this llama had a recent fecal test? Could it have a parasite load with strongyles, E. Mac., or something else? Before you give dewormers willy-nilly, run a fecal sample to your vet or test at home if you have the equipment. Because of parasite resistance issues, you should only treat for the actual issue at hand.

My favorite dewormers for specific parasites are shown below. You should work with your vet to determine what dosage/frequency they recommend and how to mix up/dilute some of these products. I will note that the horse/cow/goat label dosage for any fenbendazole product (Safeguard or Panacur) is not high enough to be effective in camelids. You need to use 4x their weight on the label...and even higher when we are treating meningeal! Be VERY cautious if you choose to use Valibazen (albendazole), it has a narrow margin of safety with possible lethal side effects if dosed incorrectly.

E. mac.

Marquis/ponazuril or Baycox/toltazuril

Whipworms/Trichuris or Capillaria:

Safeguard/Panacur/fenbendazole

Nematodirus:

Safeguard/Panacur or Anthelcide EQ/ox-ibendazole

Small coccidia:

Marquis/ponazuril, Baycox/toltrazuril, or Corid/amprolium

Strongyles:

Oral moxidectin Quest (or Cydectin)

Resistant Strongyles:

Prohibit (levamisole) or Pyrantel/Strongid

Anemia: Do you know how to check for anemia? A technique called FAMACHA was developed in South Africa for use in goats. Simply pull down the lower eyelid and observe the membrane color of the inner eyelid tissue (conjunctiva). It should be a nice healthy pink. If it is a pale or white in color - there may be anemia. Anemia can be caused by a wide variety of factors include GI parasites (especially strongyles), blood parasites (Mycoplasma), cardiac problems, and more. Your vet can run lab work and do an exam to help determine the cause of the anemia and how to treat it.

Other illnesses: Any other major illness could also contribute to a llama not wanting to eat. Does the llama have a fever? Is it able to stand up and move around? Is it urinating and defecating normally? You likely need veterinary intervention at this point.

The Silly

Someone spit of my food! Llamas hate the smell of spit. If they recently spit or if their food was spit upon, they will likely have no interest in eating. Or, they will pick up a mouthful of food and let it fall back out of their mouth. Try again in about 20-30 minutes with a new dish of feed!

I'm packing cud in my cheek. This typically happens when traveling as your animals are probably wearing halters for a few days. Depending on the fit of the halter, your animal may have trouble with their normal chewing behaviors and may get cud stuck in their cheeks. It can feel very firm and at first you might think it's actually an abscess. Remove the halter and push the cheek bulge inward. Typically they begin to chew the cud and swallow it. Some animals with dental issues may also "pack cud" in their checks without a halter on. These animals may need to be evaluated by your vet and may need their molars filed.

My halter is too tight or doesn't fit right. Similar to packing cud, but sometimes the halter may be restricting any sort of chewing/eating. Try removing the halter to see if this fixes the situation.

Kids & Camelids Show



Saturday, April 26, 2025

Start time: 9:00 AM

Registration Deadline: Monday, 21st

Location:

**Nichols Ranch
12514 Plum Lane
Wilton, CA 95693**

Go to www.lanainfo.org
for registration forms



Designed for Youth ONLY

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Part Show - Part Clinic

- Consultations with the judge
- Opportunity to practice on obstacles
- Showmanship clinic and class



Show Superintendent:

Susan Rich

(209) 847-2981

(209) 605-2055

CCARA LLAMAS

THE ULTIMATE PACK ANIMAL FOR THE BACK COUNTRY

By Stephen McFarland

Let me preface this article with a statement: “there is a llama for everyone.” This statement rejects what I personally believe to be evident in the llama world. Not everyone needs a llama built for traversing harsh terrain, stepping over logs, going miles upon miles daily, loaded with 20-25% of its weight. Some of you that own llamas have already discovered that you can train just about ANY llama to pack. What follows in this article are the distinct attributes that separate the Ccara llama from the rest.

A Ccara llama (also spelled K’ara in South America) is a specific type of llama bred for packing. Unlike woolly or silky llamas, Ccara llamas have a short, double-layered coat, a strong and athletic build, and a straight topline, making them well-suited for carrying loads over long distances. They are sometimes referred to as the “Classic Ccara Llama.” They are known for their conformation, endurance, intelligence, and calm temperament, making them ideal pack animals.

Ccara llamas trace their lineage back to the traditional working llamas of South America. These animals were bred for strength, endurance, and reliability in rugged Andean terrain, where they served as pack animals for indigenous people. Today, their legacy is preserved in North America by breeders committed to maintaining their functional traits.

Ccara llamas are distinguished by their:

- **Conformation:** Strong, athletic build with a straight topline and well-muscled legs.
- **Coat Type:** Short, double-layered coat that reduces overheating and minimizes grooming needs.
- **Height & Weight:** Typically 44-52 inches at the withers and 290-400 lbs., making them large enough for effective packing.
- **Temperament:** Intelligent, calm, and highly trainable with excellent trail instincts.
- **Endurance:** Capable of carrying 20-25% of their body weight over long distances.

Many people assume all llamas can be pack animals. Ccara llamas are specifically bred for this purpose. Here’s how they compare:

Feature	Ccara Llama	Woolly Llama (Silky/Woolly)
Purpose	Packing, working	Fiber production, pets, showing
Coat	Short, double-layered	Long, dense fiber (silky or woolly)
Build	Strong, athletic	Bulkier, less streamlined
Height	44-52 inches	Can be shorter or taller
Maintenance	Low (minimal grooming)	High (shearing needed)



Ccara llamas are more than just another type of llama—they represent a specialized lineage bred for performance. While debates over packability, coat type, and breed standards continue, one fact remains: the Ccara llama excels in the backcountry, standing apart as a true working companion for outdoor enthusiasts, hunters, and trekkers. There are always individual exceptions to this on both sides.



The term “**classic-coated llama**” is often used interchangeably with **Ccara llama**, but there are important distinctions. While all Ccara llamas have a classic coat, not all classic-coated llamas meet the strict conformation and working ability standards of a true Ccara llama.



Classic Coat, lack conformation



Classic Coat, excellent conformation

Feature	Ccara Llama	Classic-Coated Llama
Coat Type	Short to medium-length fiber with a dense undercoat and coarse guard hairs	Similar coat length but may have more fiber variation, sometimes softer or longer than a Ccara
Purpose	Specifically bred for packing, endurance, and structural soundness	May be used for light packing, but not necessarily bred for rigorous work
Muscle & Bone Structure	Strong bone density, muscular legs, and a straight. Level toppling for carrying loads efficiently	Conformation varies — some may lack the bone structure or topline needed for heavy packing
Feet & Pasterns	Compact, well-formed feet with strong pasterns built for long-distance trekking	Feet can be well-formed, but some classic-coated llamas may have softer pasterns or weaker hoof structure
Stride & Movement	Long, efficient stride, covering ground easily with minimal wasted energy	Movement varies — some may have less efficiency or endurance for high-mileage packing
Temperament & Trainability	Selected for Intelligence, calmness, and willingness to work under pack conditions	Temperament varies — some may have the right disposition for packing, while others are more companion-focused
Heat Tolerance	High — minimal fiber reduces heat retention, making them well-suited for warm climates	Generally good heat tolerance, but those with slightly longer fiber may overheat more easily
Pack Weight Capacity	20-25% of body weight (approx. 60-90 lbs.) over long distances	Can carry weight but may not sustain high-mileage packing as efficiently as a Ccara
Genetic Lineage	Specifically bred for packing ability and structural integrity	Classic-coated llamas may not always come from packing-focused bloodlines

One of the biggest challenges facing **Ccara llamas** today is a lack of **genetic diversity**. Because they have been selectively bred for packing ability, sound conformation, and endurance their gene pool is significantly smaller than that of the general llama population. This limited genetic diversity presents several concerns for breeders and packers alike.

Unlike their South American ancestors, many North American Ccara llamas come from a **small number of foundational bloodlines**. While these llamas were carefully selected for packing ability, **the lack of fresh genetics has led to a bottleneck** in breeding programs. Without new blood, breeders risk producing offspring with limited variation in **size, structural soundness, and working ability** over time.

To maintain the strength and utility of Ccara llamas as premier pack animals, **introducing new bloodlines** is essential. However this process is not as simple as introducing any unrelated llama into the breeding pool. Breeders must carefully evaluate new candidates based on:

1. **Structural soundness** - Strong bone density, correct leg and pastern angles, and a level topline are non negotiable.
2. **Working ability** - A new bloodline should come from llamas with demonstrated endurance and packability.
3. **Temperament** - A steady, trainable disposition is key for reliable pack llamas.
4. **Coat type** - New breeding stock should ideally maintain the classic coat rather than introducing excess fiber.

Ccara llamas are some of the best pack animals available today, but their long-term success **depends on maintaining genetic health**. To ensure the future of the breed, careful **outcrossing, selection, and genetic management** are necessary. By focusing on both **preserving traditional traits and expanding genetic diversity**, breeders can continue producing **strong, healthy, and reliable** Ccara llamas for generations to come.

For those looking for a reliable, capable, and trail-tested companion, the Ccara llama remains unmatched in the world of pack animals.

A list of Ccara Llama Breeders and Screeners can be found by visiting:

www.ccarallama.com

California
STATE★FAIR



LLAMA & ALPACA SHOW

July 24 - 27, 2025

(entries close June 18, 2025)

Cal Expo, Sacramento, California

ALSA Sanctioned

www.calexpostatefair.com

Judges:

Joy Bishop-Forshey
Halter, Performance &
Fleece

Margaret Drew
Performance

BACK BY POPULAR DEMAND

LAMA LIMBO
COSTUME CLASSES

Premiums and Rosettes for all
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Special Awards, Premiums & Rosettes
awarded to
Open Premier Exhibitor
Youth Premier Exhibitors
(Senior, Intermediate and Junior)

Suede Banners & Premiums
awarded to
State Fair Champions & Reserve Champions
Male Llamas
Female Llamas
Non-Breeder Llamas
Open Alpacas

Whose Animals are These?

by Jane Dunstan

An adorable gray and white male no more than 18 months old lay on the ground, frothing at the mouth, limbs trembling, with a rectal temperature of 105.5 degrees. His owner called me no less than 15 minutes ago, asking what to do and not understanding what or why this was happening to the animal. She had purchased him from an advertisement in Uncle Henry's, a weekly publication of sale items at great prices. A livestock trader purchased him at an auction and then sold him through this type of advertisement. I went to the farm, sheared him, and had her run the hose in his armpit and underbelly areas for half an hour. He responded and was able to eventually rise and drink water on his own.

Someone raised and cared for this fellow. Someone watched him scamper about and mature from cria to a handsome young llama...until it was decided that he should be sold. Sold where? To be cared for by whom? For \$200, you too can have this beautiful, woolly little male. Going once, twice, three times to buyer number 117.

Not 24 hours later I received a call from a gentleman who was in the process of acquiring two llamas from an auction house. The female was pregnant by an unknown sire and the male with her was intact and approximately two years old. Neither were shorn and the new owner had no experience of knowledge about llamas.

Toenails had not been tended to for quite some time, both were thin; however the male was clearly malnourished, body scoring at about a 2. This male had the longest and largest fighting teeth I had ever seen, and his teeth were so long, they were impeding his ability to chew.

Someone raised and cared for these two animals. They were born on someone's farm and given names and had photos taken for registration with the ILR. What price did they bring for an unknown future?

The third occurrence seemed innocent enough, and scenarios such as this probably occur quite frequently. A woman came to the area where llamas were displayed and expressed an interest: "I want this...I want to have these animals... They are just so beautiful." Breeders and sellers were all very anxious to connect with her and were eager to share farm brochures and arrange times for her to visit. There were educational handouts and the opportunity to talk about the wonderful attributes of llamas...but I did not hear anyone ask her questions about what she had for acreage, housing, fencing or knowledge of these animals.

With many discussions on ethics and standards of care, we need to be exemplary models as the caretakers and care givers of these precious creatures.

As breeders:

What are your expectations for the care of your animals once they leave your farm? Do you have an investment in their placement or are you merely concerned about completing the transaction?

Do you follow up with your new buyers? Not just two days after you deliver them to their new home. Two days, two weeks, two months afterwards? Do you know where ALL of the animals you have sold are? What provisions have you made for them if the owners to whom you sold them decided to sell several years later? How would you know that the animals I described earlier in this article aren't the ones you delivered as crias?

Do you have expectations of the individuals looking to purchase your animals? What are they and have you made them clear to the new buyer? How will you determine if they are being met and what provision do you have in place if they are not?

Do you allow your animals to leave your farm if adequate or appropriate provisions are not in place? I recall animals being sold to a new buyer who did not have his field fenced in at the time of the sale. The animals were housed in green panels for several months until fencing and shelter were completed.

If distance precludes an on site evaluation of the new premises, how do you evaluate whether their new home is adequate and safe for them? Or do you?



Have we forgotten the animal in all of this?

They are creatures with feelings and thoughts. They become afraid. They grieve with loss, become anxious with change and rejoice in stability and creature comforts of food, adequate shelter and ample space.

It is not too late to set high standards for ourselves as breeders and for new owners who purchase our animals. With all the desire to promote national marketing campaigns, we need to carefully balance marketing strategies with accountability and assurance of animal safety and welfare. In the classroom, I set high standards for my students. They don't always like it, but in order to earn the grade they desire, they are clear from the start what needs to occur for that "A." Employers set standards for their employees every day and consequences if standards are not met.

We have the right to expect nothing less than the best environments for our animals.

Reprinted from a previous
LANA newsletter

SAVE THE DATE!

GAMELIDS ROCK!



GALA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE 2025
THE WYNDHAM HOTEL, Cleveland Ohio
Oct. 30-Nov.2, 2025

<https://galaonline.org>

My Cria Isn't Nursing...Any Suggestions?

**By Dianna Jordan
Somerset Farm**

The call came in while I was visiting with our daughter. I am so glad I decided to answer it. By the end of the call, I added valuable information to my "what do you do if" toolbox. The fact our daughter was there is a very significant part of this story.

The call was from a friend and fellow alpaca owner looking for help. They had a newborn that hadn't begun to nurse, or even showed any interest in nursing. We went through a series of questions and answers about the behavior of the cria and the dam. We discussed several possibilities and techniques. Based on the behavior being described, I suggested they might be dealing with a condition identified by Dr. Madigan as Dummy Cria Syndrome, so named after the behavior, and commonly known in the horse world as Dummy Foal Syndrome.

The similarity between the cria's behavior and those of a dummy cria included apparent detachment from the environment and activities going on around it, failure to recognize its mother and no interest in nursing.

The theory behind the Dummy Foal and Dummy Cria Syndrome is that somewhere between the time the cria or foal enters the birth canal and the moment it emerges from the womb, a bio-chemical "on switch" must be flicked that enables them to recognize their dam, nurse and become mobile. It is

suspected the the physical pressure of the birthing process may be that important signal.

I asked if it had been a fast birth. The owner didn't know because they weren't there. All the while our daughter was listening to my part of the conversation. Finally, I asked a question I should have asked earlier, "Does the cria have a suckle response?" The answer was, "No!" I could hear the frustration and concern in my friend's voice. My reply was, "I don't know what to recommend when there is no suckle response." After listening to my side of the conversation and hearing my comment, our daughter spoke up and offered her help.

Our daughter Jennifer is a registered nurse and certified IBCLC (International Board-Certified Lactation Consultant). She has over 20 years of experience supporting breastfeeding families and 25 years of teaching in the health-care field. She has been nicknamed the "Baby Whisperer" because of her ability to turn around the most challenging situations when a baby does not latch on or nurse effectively.

She suggested the nerves associated with nursing needed to be stimulated. As noted above, these nerves are generally stimulated by the pressure and contractions during the time spent in the birth canal. This cria's nerves needed to be woken up so that natural instincts would take over.



She instructed the owner to find the concave place between the ears at the base of the cria's skull (Illustration #1), and with the tips of her index and middle fingers, start gently massaging in a circular motion. This motion stimulated the cranial nerves (CN) that come together at the base of the skull. Pay particular attention to the descriptions (Illustration #2) about Cn5, Cn7, Cn9 and 10, and Cn12, and think about those nerves and their effect on the ability to nurse.

After a few minutes of massaging the space at the base of the skull, she instructed her to move her fingers to the sides of the cria's face, and massage along the top and bottom of the jaw line. After massaging the jaw line, she was to insert a finger into the cria's mouth and massage the roof of the mouth.

After getting off the phone with me and feeling they had nothing to lose and a lot of gain, the owners of this cria used the "Madigan Squeeze" and our daughter's suggestions.

I am happy to report that after a plasma transfer, the massage treatments and the Madigan Squeeze, the cria started engaging with the world around her, recognized her dam, and started nursing. The proud owners have a healthy and thriving cria, and all of us have a new tool for our "What do we do if?" toolboxes.

This article originally appeared in the *Calpaca Connection*.
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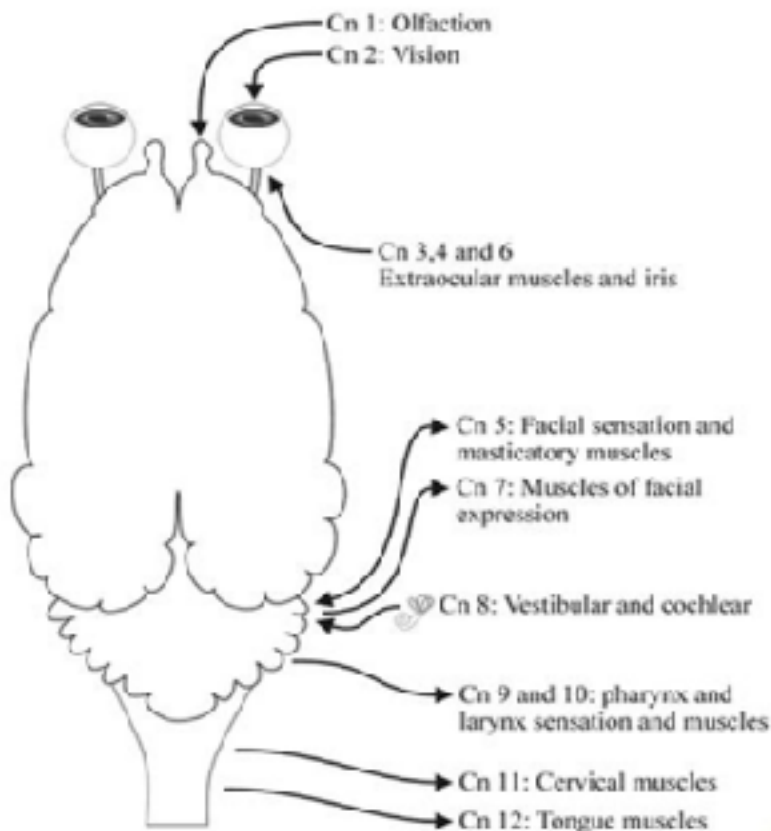


Illustration #2

Sierra 4-H Llama Project



2025

Llama Project Leaders: Cali Roberson and Susan Rich

Llama Project Members: Audrey Roberson, Charlotte Roberson, Dominic Toste, and Kira Vessels

As always, our Sierra 4-H Llama project wants to say a sincere **Thank You** to the many supporters who encourage us and gift us with the resources to care for, show, and love on llamas. Thanks to Greg Harford for trusting us with his “foster boys.” Thanks to the LANA Board for providing many opportunities, activities, and adventures. Thanks to our parents who drive us hither and you!



LAMARAH

Wilton, California
Kathy Nichols



Minimum Standards of Care for Llamas and Alpacas

Minimum Standards of Care are mandatory to llama and alpaca survival and humane treatment. These are the most basic requirements that all llamas and alpacas must have for physical well-being and, as such, define minimum requirements for animal control officers and government officials investigating questionable llama and alpaca care situations.

1. **WATER:** Animals should have continuous access to potable drinking water.
2. **NUTRITIONAL:** Animals should have nourishment adequate to sustain life and health.
3. **SHELTER:** Animals should have natural or man-made shelter that enables them to find relief from extreme weather conditions. The sheltered area must allow for the ability to stand, lie down, rest and reasonably move about.
4. **MOBILITY:** Animals should have a living area through which they can move freely and exercise independently
5. **NEGLECT:** Animals should have a physical appearance free from signs of serious neglect. Signs of serious neglect may include such things as crippled ambulation due to severely curled toenails, ingrown halters, or living conditions not meeting the minimums listed above.
6. **SAFETY:** Animals should be reasonably safeguarded from injury or death within their defined living environment and/or when traveling.
7. **CRUELTY:** Animals should be reasonably safeguarded from cruel treatment and actions that endanger life or health or cause avoidable suffering.
8. **SOCIALIZING:** Llamas and alpacas are herd animals and should not live alone without a companion animal. A cria (a baby llama or alpaca under six months) should not be removed or apart from other llamas or alpacas.

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Standards of Care Committees, June 2005
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LANA's Emergency Wallet Card Next of Kin Card & Live Animal Alert

Edited from an article by Cris Jennings


In 1996, LAMA Lifeline was created. It was apparent that rescue was but one role Lifeline needed to include in their new program. Although Lifeline consciously structured itself to respond to llama needs, Lifeline volunteers encountered llama rescue situations where other animals (i.e.: goats, sheep, cats, pigs, and geese) came into play. To the owner needing Lifeline's assistance, these animals' welfare was every bit as important as the llamas. Lifeline learned early on, when one type of animal on a ranch is jeopardized by a ranch emergency, all the animals may all be at risk.

Many of the llama rescue situations Lifeline has been involved with began with some sort of human emergency. Having a plan in place for llama/other animal care in case of emergency allowed owner input and control during the chaos of crisis. Real life crisis, health emergencies and death do happen to people all of the time. Individuals prepare for these events by making wills/living trusts, medical powers of attorney, and dutifully paying insurance premiums; some even insure their llamas. Lifeline realized there was generally nothing in place to

ensure basic everyday needs were met (food, water and animal care) if the owners were suddenly out of the picture and unable to provide or direct ranch coverage during an emergency situation. In response to this need in the llama community, LANA developed an emergency notification card that links Next of Kin contacts with animal care contacts.

The hard facts of life are that no one can predict when a tragedy may strike and human crisis can generate significant chaos to create animal emergencies. Thoughtful preplanning can prevent putting animals at risk and avoid compounding an already difficult situation. The NOK/Live Animal Alert Card is but one practical application of LANA's commitment to the community, the well being of llamas and Lifeline's consulting, networking, education philosophy.

LANA was contacted in December 2024, and asked if LANA still had the NOK cards available. The Board of Directors agreed to create an updated card and make it available to anyone. Please feel free to print this and share with others.

<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Llama Association of North America Next of Kin / Live Animal Alert</p> </div> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Address _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Phone(s) _____</p> <p>Email _____</p> <p style="font-size: small;">If I am incapacitated or die, please contact those listed on the reverse side of this card.</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: x-small;">PLEASE ENSURE SOMEONE WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR IMMEDIATE FOOD AND WATER NEEDS OF MY ANIMALS.</p>	<div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: small;">Next of Kin Contacts</div> <p>Name: _____</p> <p>Relationship: _____ ph _____</p> <p>Name: _____</p> <p>Relationship: _____ ph _____</p> <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: small;">Animal Care Contacts</div> <p>Name: _____</p> <p>Relationship: _____ ph _____</p> <p>Name: _____</p> <p>Relationship: _____ ph _____</p> <p>____ # Llamas ____ # Cats ____ # Sheep ____ # Equine</p> <p>____ # Alpacas ____ # Dogs ____ # Goats ____ # Other</p>
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Llama Association of North America

Website: www.lanainfo.org Email: lanaquestions@gmail.com



2025 Membership and Donations

Membership: Jan. 1 – Dec. 31

Please send all completed applications and checks (made out to LANA) to:

LANA, c/o Joy Pedroni
3966 Estate Drive Vacaville, CA 95688



LANA MISSION STATEMENT

ESTABLISHED in 1981, the Llama Association of North America (LANA), serves the camelid community by sponsoring medical research specific to llamas and alpacas; providing current and accurate information about camelid health and care; advocating for pro-camelid legislation and access to public lands; encouraging, educating and mentoring camelid enthusiasts of all ages in their interactions with camelids; supporting rescue for camelids in distress; and hosting a variety of activities including youth programs, hiking trips, shows, parades, fiber clinics, educational events and more.



Your Name: _____

Your Ranch Name: _____

Address: _____

Email: _____

Phone number(s): _____

Website: _____

MEMBERSHIP & Donation OPTIONS

See second page for Descriptions

Membership options:	Fees:	Your
Friend of LANA	\$250	
LANA Member	\$40	
New LANA Member	\$25	
Youth (19 and under)	\$20	
Youth Club	\$35	
Donor: LANA Lama Lifeline		
Donor: Youth programs		
Donor: Gen. Fund		
TOTAL:		

Friend of LANA	\$250	
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TOTAL:		



LANA Membership, Sponsorship, & Donation Opportunities

2025

<p>Friend of LANA A year-long sponsorship \$250</p>	<p>Discounts for show entries + 1 free class/show; 50% fees for clinics & camping; free vendor space at LANA-sponsored events and shows; recognition and ads (website, all newsletters, show programs, banner at shows and events); US Mailings from LANA; 1 vote per membership for LANA elections; support of your association and its mission</p>
<p>LANA Member \$40</p>	<p>Discounts for show entries, clinics & camping; listing on LANA website; US mailings from LANA; business card-sized card ad in all five general 2025 newsletters to promote your camelid passion: a ranch, club, animal(s), or business, 1 vote per membership for LANA elections; support of your association and its mission</p>
<p>New LANA Member \$25</p>	<p>Discounted membership fees as a welcome to LANA for first-time members with all the benefits of membership as outlined above: discounts for show entries clinics & camping, US mailings from LANA, 1 vote per membership for LANA elections</p>
<p>Youth (19 and under) \$20</p>	<p>Discounted membership fees to youth, discounts for show entries, clinics & camping, US mailings from LANA specifically for youth events and opportunities, and support for your association and its mission</p>
<p>Youth Club \$35</p>	<p>Group membership for established youth clubs (4H, FFA, etc.) for which each club youth receives discounts for show entries, clinics and camping, US mailings from LANA, 1 vote for a designated adult, & support of the association and its mission</p>
<p>Donation to LANA Lama Lifeline</p>	<p>Lifeline saves camelids in housing crisis. Funds go toward feed, vet care, transportation, and other rescue costs. The LANA Lifeline Committee responds to emergencies and works with other agencies to remove animals when necessary and rehouse them safely.</p>
<p>Donation to Youth Programs</p>	<p>LANA Youth programs include youth only shows, youth classes at shows at discounted rates, specialized clinics for youth, and specific awards for youth.</p>
<p>Donor to General Fund</p>	<p>LANA funds are used to sanction and provide resources for shows; purchase awards; and support clinics, camping trips, parades, etc</p>

***Please note:** California State Fair is excluded from any benefits as LANA serves as a host for the show only and is not a sponsor.*