



# LANA NEWS

Llama Association of North America  
Early Summer Edition 2022



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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It's starting to heat up. Take the necessary precautions to keep your animals comfortable in these high temperatures. What can you do? Shearing, shade, fresh cool drinking water, fans, wading pools, hosing, and misters. Frequently check on them to see if anyone is in distress.

The Kids & Camelids Show is just around the corner. Contact Superintendent and BOD Sue Rich for more information. Check out the flyer on page 5.

I'm getting excited for the 2022 California State Fair. LANA is the host organization this year. After a two-year hiatus due to Covid, the Fair returns in full swing. The appropriate theme for this year is "Back Together." LANA is proud to be the host organization this year. Flyer on page 23.

Be sure to mark your calendars and save the date September 17th. BOD Margaret Drew has offered to host another fantastic fiber clinic in September.

Take care,  
Kathy Nichols  
LANA President



## LANA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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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](http://www.lanainfo.org)

## LANA News DISCLAIMER

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## THANK YOU for CONTRIBUTING

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

Ron Baird, Lee Beringsmith, Lora Crawford, Dr. Murray Fowler, Charlie Hackbarth, Joy Pedroni, Stephanie Pedroni, RMLA, Sue Rich and Cindy Rodriguez.

## Editors Note:

In this newsletter enjoy the article and pictures from LANA's Butte Hike organized by BOD Lee Beringsmith. Reprinted from previous LANA newsletters, read about the benefits of packing with llamas and the importance of a pre-purchase breeding evaluation. From a LANA Expo Notebook, read about successful showing tips.

*Kathy*

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

### NEW DATE

#### **\*KIDS & CAMELIDS SHOW**

June 18, 2022  
Mares' Nest/Lamarah  
Wilton, CA  
contact: [susan.rich9631@gmail.com](mailto:susan.rich9631@gmail.com)  
[www.lanainfo.org](http://www.lanainfo.org)

#### **ORANGE COUNTY FAIR**

July 14-17, 2022  
[www.ocfair.com](http://www.ocfair.com)

#### **CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR LLAMA & ALPACA SHOW**

July 28 - July 31, 2022  
California Exposition  
Sacramento, CA  
contact: [KathySVA@aol.com](mailto:KathySVA@aol.com)  
[www.caexpstatefair.com](http://www.caexpstatefair.com)

#### **\*FIBER CLINIC**

September 17, 2022  
Stonehenge Llamas  
Vacaville, California  
[www.lanainfo.org](http://www.lanainfo.org)  
taught by Margaret Drew  
(more information TBA)

**LANA events in BOLD type**

**\* denotes LANA member discount**

## WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

**Don & Janice Kellar  
Rockn' K- Ranch  
Hayward, California  
[ROCKINKDON@SBCGLOBAL.NET](mailto:ROCKINKDON@SBCGLOBAL.NET)**

### **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.

# Kids & Camelids Show



**JUNE 18, 2022**  
**Start Time: 9:00 AM**

## Location:

Nichols Ranch  
12514 Plum Lane  
Wilton, CA 95693

Go to [www.lanainfo.org](http://www.lanainfo.org)  
for registration forms



Designed for Youth

No Groom

Lots of fun

Three performance classes + some fun stuff!!

Part Show - Part Clinic

- ALSA Sanctioned
- Consultations with the judge upon completion of every course
- Opportunity to practice on obstacles

Bring non-4H, non-ALSA friends and let them try an obstacle course

**Show Superintendent:**

**Susan Rich**

**(209) 847-2981**

**(209) 605-2055**

# A Fine and Pleasant Mystery

*“...backpacking is a refined sport, noted for lightness. The gear consists of such things as silk packs, magnesium frames, dainty camp stoves. Their sleeping as are filled with the down of unborn goose, their tents made of water proof smoke. They carry two little packets from which they can spread out a nine course meal. One packet contains the food and the other a freeze-dried French chef.” Patrick F. McManus, A Fine and Pleasant Misery.*

You would like to continue to experience the wilderness but alas, you have turned forty! Okay, maybe you're not falling apart physically yet. Maybe you are just tired of lugging around those 70 pound backpacks filled with unborn down and smoke. And now you have two kids to complicate things. You'll have so many packs protruding from your body that fellow hikers will be mistaking you for Big Foot...with a bad case of warts.

Fear not, there is still hope for you. Backpacking author, Cindy Ross and her husband, Todd Gladfelter, thought their backpacking days were over, at least until their children were older. Yet their family just pocketed a two month trek over 470 miles of The Colorado Trail. They traversed mountains at altitudes above 13,000 ft. Averaging 10 miles a day during the trip, and they didn't have to send their kids to boarding school.

This amazing feat was not down with mirrors. Three well-conditioned llamas carried the necessary supplies and three year old daughter Sierra. One year old Bryce, still in diapers, rode in a special pack on Dad's back. Todd and Cindy, who didn't own llamas before the trek, bought three llamas, pack equipment and a trailer before returning to their home in Pennsylvania. "I'm not an animal person" says Cindy, "and I hadn't planned on falling in love with them. We just needed them to do a job for us. The llamas are wonderful and I don't mind not carrying 60 pounds. In fact, I don't care to do it again."

People, young and old, from California to Florida, hiking 13,000 foot peaks and flat prairies, are enjoying seeing the back country with llamas as their packing companions. Llamas are their inspiration for getting out, and in some cases the link between them and the country around them.

What makes llamas such great pack animals? They have been bred for packing in South America for over 5,000 years. Llamas are made for packing. They are agile, sure-footed and can go places even horses can't go. They don't tear up the trail. Compared to other large animals used for packing, llamas are very safe around

# by Charlie Hackbarth

Children. Five year olds are leading llamas up wilderness trails regularly. Llamas are intelligent, hard working, non-complaining trail companions that are was and economical to care for. It took me years to find a human companion with those qualities!

Hunters like llamas because of their calm quiet nature, tremendous eyesight and keen hearing. Gun shots and packing out game seem to be second nature to llamas, and they are easily transported to the trail head. Commercial outfitters like them because clients aren't intimidated by the llama's size and nature...an average male llama is under six feet at the head and weighs 330 pounds, yet he will carry 60 to 100 pounds. Amateur and professional photographer and artists are using llamas to get their equipment into the back country, and llamas are trail companions for trail runners, allowing them to take extended trips.

Packing isn't the only reason people are buying llamas. Llamas are beautiful animals. Their alert posture, large eyes, soft wool, interesting behavior and personalities make llama owners say things like, "I can't see myself not having llamas around."

If you are interested is using animals as pack animals, keep one thing in mind. Wonderful as they are, like people, all llamas do not perform at the same level. Mental and physical make-up, training, conditioning, general health and the owner's knowledge of packing and pack equipment all play a part in the pack llama's ability to perform well. The criteria used for choosing a llama suitable to pack for a 70 year old day hiker in the cornfields of Iowa, for instance, will be different than the criteria Peter Illyn used to select the llamas he took oh his 110 day, 1,000 mile Pacific Crest Trail trek.

Before you buy a llama for packing; read, take a class, lease a llama or take a weekend pack trip with a commercial outfitter to familiarize yourself with llamas. When choosing a pack llama, put such characteristics as color, banana shaped ears, long eyelashes, etc., at the bottom of your priority list. Don't underestimate the value of a well trained, trail experienced pack llama. If at all possible, before buying them, take a trip with the llamas you have selected.

And now you have solved the mystery. The misery of backpacking is gone. You own the most unique pack animal in North America. You are on the trail with your llamas, and the experience is simply fine and pleasant.

Reprinted from a previous LANA newsletter

# PREPURCHASE EVALUATION OF LLAMAS AND ALPACAS FOR BREEDING SOUNDNESS

MURRAY E. FOWLER, DVM

The goal of any llama/alpaca breeding ranch is the production of healthy crias that will in turn mature and become productive in their own right. A seller of potential breeding stock should be able to assure the buyer that an animal sold has the correct anatomy to allow procreation. A buyer should feel entitled to an animal that has all the parts nature intended for procreation.

The following outline is a guide that a buyer may use to explore as fully as possible the soundness of a prospective breeding llama/alpaca. Sellers should have the same interest in the animals that they sell.

The **tables 1 and 2** list some anatomical defects of the reproductive tracts of males and females. Any of these defects, if present, would prevent successful reproduction. Some of the defects may be

## EXAMINATION OF THE FEMALE

Weanlings and most yearlings cannot be given a full physical examination for breeding soundness. A reputable breeder should give written assurance that a female will have the correct anatomy for breeding soundness by 2 years of age. This does not guarantee that she will produce crias. No one should be asked to provide that kind of guarantee.

The repurchase examination of a mature breeding female should include a standard health and overall soundness examination. I would recommend that if a repurchase examination is not allowed or conducted, a written condition of sale for a breeding female should be contingent of a full physical examination by the new owner's veterinarian.

### PRE-PURCHASE EXAMINATION

- Evaluation of perineum
- Accurate history, including names and ages of crias produced (registration numbers)
- Digital examination of vulva and vagina
- Speculum examination of the vagina and cervix
- Rectal examination
- Progesterone analysis
- Pregnancy status at the time of purchase
- Examination of udder and teats

### IMMEDIATE POST-PURCHASE EXAMINATION

- All of the above
- Rectal examination to evaluate pregnancy, uterus and ovaries
- Ultrasound evaluation

## EXAMINATION OF THE MALE

Weanlings and yearlings cannot be evaluated fully. However, the penis can be palpated and the presence of the testicles in the scrotum and the size of the testicles can be ascertained.

### Adult (2 years plus) breeding soundness examination.

#### PRE-PURCHASE EXAMINATION

- Measure testicular size
- Palpation of the penis to gain a sense of the size and length
- Determine that both testicles are in the scrotum and that they are roughly symmetrical and of firm consistency

#### PRE-PURCHASE EXAMINATION

- All of the above
- Observe his behavior with a receptive female
- Palpate the penis during copulation to assure the absence of adhesions or other anomalies
- Semen evaluation

The foregoing suggestions are also applicable to the evaluation of any breeding llama or alpaca male.



**TABLE 1 ANATOMIC, DEFECTS OF THE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE TRACT OF LLAMAS/ALPACAS**

Common Name Technical Name	Location of the Defect	Consequence of the Defect	Defect known to be inherited in other species	Salvage of an animal with the defect	How to Identify
Lack of a cervix Agenesis of cervix	Cervix	Infertile	No	Remove from breeding, surgery	Vaginal speculum
Double cervix Double cervix	Cervix	May produce crias	Bovine	Remove from breeding	Vaginal speculum, examination
Obstruction of the tubular genital tract Segmental agenesis of the tubular tract (vagina, uterus oviduct)	The obstruction at any site can be located from the human to the oviduct	Infertile	Bovine, human	Remove from breeding, surgery	Vaginal speculum, rectal palpation, ultrasound
Persistent hymen Imperforate hymen	Persistent hymen may be partial or complete	Male can't penetrate	Human	Surgery if thin membrane	Digital palpation
Intersex Pseudo hermaphrodite	May look like female but produce testosterone	Infertile	Horse, sheep, goat, and pig	Remove from breeding	Behavior and hormone analysis
Lack of an ovary Ovarian genesis	Ovary	Infertile	Bovine, human	Remove from breeding	Rectal and ultrasound exam Taller than expected
Poor development of ovary Ovarian hypogenesis	Ovary	Poor or no fertility	Bovine	Remove from breeding	Rectal and ultrasound exam Taller than expected
Only 1 uterine horn Uterus unicorns	Uterus	May become pregnant but not a productive female	No	Remove from breeding	Rectal and ultrasound
Failure of development of the reproductive tract Infertile tract	Entire tract	Infertile	No	Remove from breeding	Rectal exam History
Small teats	Teat	Cria unable to nurse	No		Size of teat when female is in late term pregnancy

Failure of testicle	Testicle may be	Male may be	Cattle, horse,	Castration	Palpation of testicle
Common Name Technical Name	Location of the Defect	Consequence of the Defect	Defect known to be inherited in other species	Salvage of an animal with the defect	How to Identify
to descend to the scrotum Cryptorchidism	inside the abdomen or alongside the penis	fertile, Cryptorchid testicle more susceptible to tumor	sheep, goat, pig, dog, human		in the scrotum
Small testicles Testicular hypoplasia	Testicle	Poor fertility	Cattle, sheep, human	Remove from breeding	Measure testicles
Small penis Penile hypoplasia	Penis	May not be able to inseminate		Remove from breeding	Palpation of the penis
Twisted penis Corkscrew, curvature of the penis	Penis	May not be able to copulate		Remove from breeding	Palpate of penis during copulation
Adhesion of foreskin to the penis Persistent fenulum	Glans penis (near tip of penis)	May be unable to or refuse to breed	Bovine	Remove from breeding	Evaluate at 3 years of age Check at copulation
Intersex	May look like a male, but produce estrogens from internal ovaries	Infertility	Horse, sheep, goat, pig	Remove from breeding	Behavior and hormone analysis

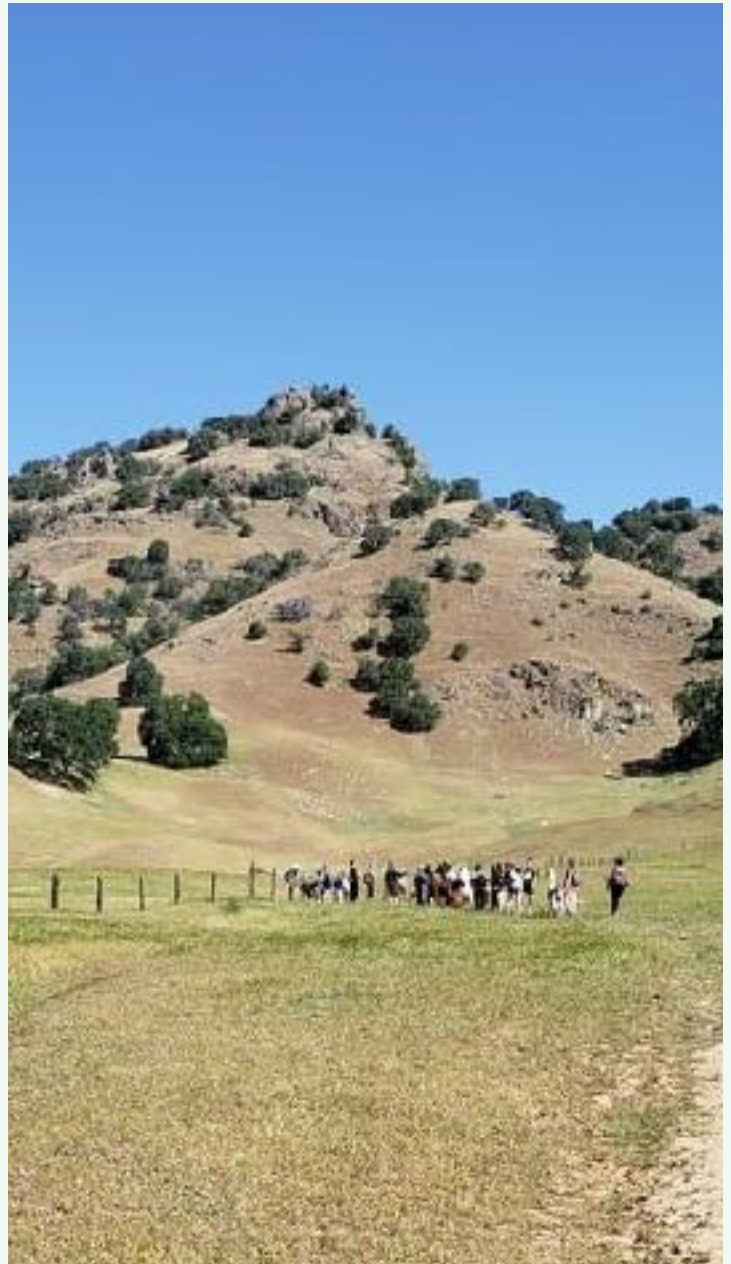
reprinted from a previous LANA newsletter

# LANA Butte Hike

## by Lee Beringsmith

If you travel on Highway 99 or Interstate 5 you will notice a small group of hills just west of Yuba City. These are the Sutter Buttes, sometimes called the world's smallest mountain range. They are the remnants of a volcano that erupted in the Sacramento Valley 1.6 million years ago. Today this area is mostly private cattle ranches with limited access unless you are lucky enough to know someone who owns property there.

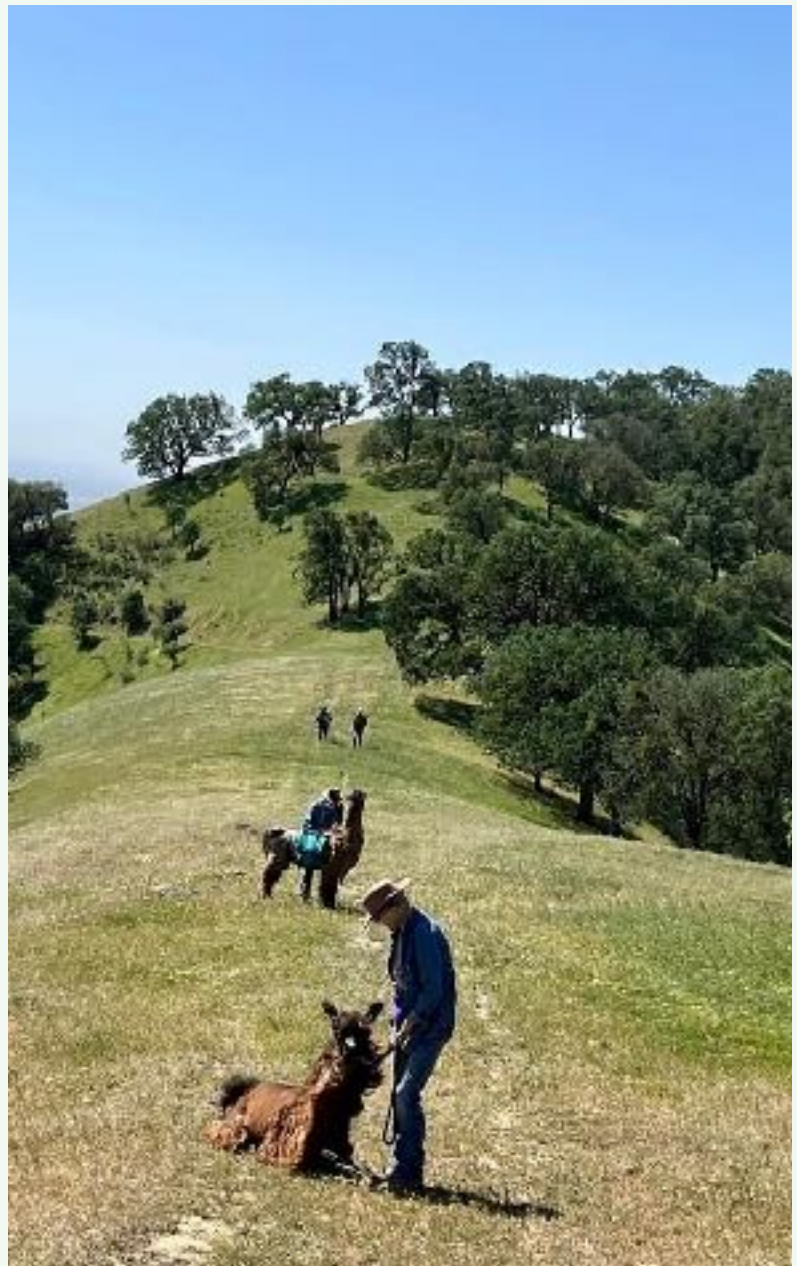
On April 9<sup>th</sup> a number of LANA members and their llamas once again were allowed by Bo and Charlie to hike their beautiful property.





We also invited about 20 U.C. Davis vet students to join us and get to meet our llamas. It's been a tradition for many years to invite the students so they can get a little hands on experience with llamas. Due to Covid, we have not done this hike for two years so the students were excited to keep the tradition alive. My dream is someday to have a vet come to our ranch who tells me, "I went on that hike many years ago."

The day turned out to be a bit windier (50 MPH gusts) than any of us expected and the humans and llamas were challenged to walk upright in a few situations when we walked on a ridge line. Often a gust would catch us unaware and some of the llamas would crouch on the trail as if to say, "humans, we have had enough, and this is as far as we are going." But with a little gentle encouragement we all managed to keep on going. Several of us decided the hike for 2022 would be remembered as the Hurricane Hike.



It's a beautiful area with wildflowers and majestic rock outcroppings which made the hike well worth the effort. We stopped for lunch and admired the view of the Sacramento Valley from over a thousand foot elevation.











This is a very special place that has changed little in the last several hundred year. You can get a little taste of what this area was like when the native Indians, the Spanish and later John Sutter and the 49ers were here. Please mark your calendar for early April in 2023 so you can join us the next time we take this adventure displaying a unique piece of California geology and history.

# STONEHENGE CLIPPER SHARPENING



Master Blade Wright  
Ralph Drew

*Have your blades sharpened by fiber people*

*Super Fast turn around*

*rdrew76@yahoo.com*

*707-430-3452*

*ship usps priority mail*

*7621 Clement Road*

*Vacaville CA 95688*

# POTATO RANCH LLAMA PACKERS

*Sales, Training, and Breeding of Outstanding Pack Llamas*

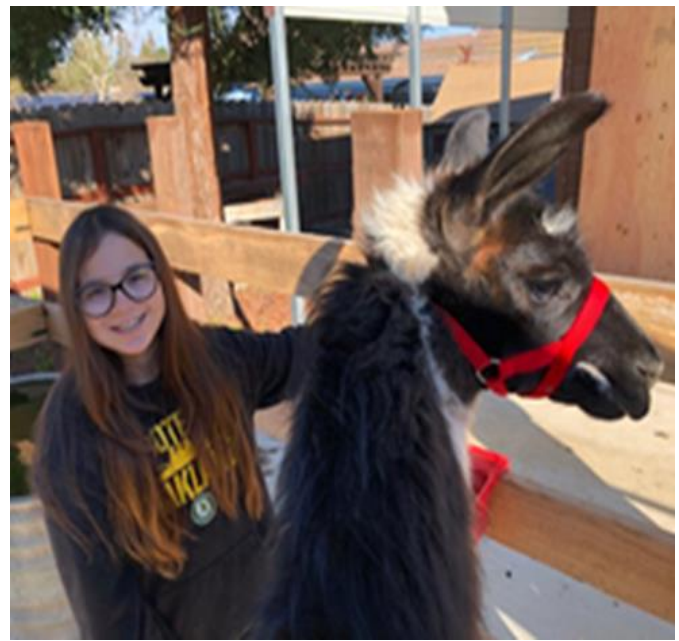


**Greg Harford (Proprietor)**  
**15025 Potato Ranch Road**  
**Sonora, California 95370**  
**209-588-1707**  
**potatoranchllamas.com**  
**potatoranch@gmail.com**

A very heart-felt and sincere

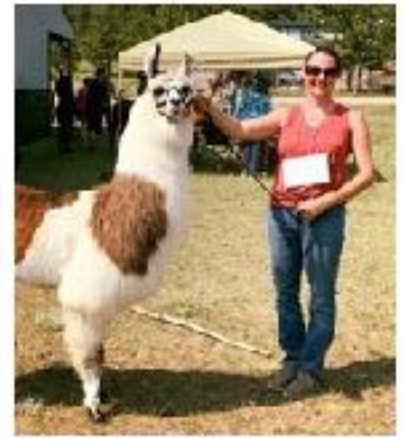
# Thank You

to **Greg Harford** of Potato Ranch Llamas and **Arleen McCombs** of McShaggy's Ranch for their lending and donating of animals for 4H! Their trust and generosity make it possible to provide animals for the youth who join the Orange Blossom 4H Llama Project.



Susan, Fred, and Kenny Rich of

## The Rich Ranch



# Black Cat Llamas

JOY PEDRONI & STEPHANIE PEDRONI



LOCATED IN VACAVILLE, CA, WE ARE LLAMA ENTHUSIASTS THAT ENJOY:

- *Competing with our small herd*
  - *Hiking with our animals*
- *Doing educational & fun public events*
- *Creating & selling llama related crafts*

# LAMARAH

Kathy Nichols

Wilton, CA



Something to Cheer About, aka Cheerio, was born in 1998. She is the smartest llama I've owned. With that intelligence, she would get herself into some mischief. You could see her wheel turn when she was contemplating. She hasn't changed that attitude (I call it her spirit) either. At age 24, she is physically in great condition maintaining the same weight for over 20 years. Her teeth aren't as good as they could be. She gets her hay cut into bite-sized pieces and additional pellets. Cheerio was an amazing performance llama. My proudest achievement with her - first female llama in California to earn the ALSA Performance Champion title. She truly is something to cheer about.



**July 28 - 31, 2022**  
**Judge: Terese Evensen**  
**Level III Llama Show**  
**Level I Alpaca Show**  
**entries closes June 22nd**

[www.calexpostatefair.com](http://www.calexpostatefair.com)  
For more info. contact [KathySVA@aol.com](mailto:KathySVA@aol.com)

# SHOWING FOR SUCCESS

by Cyndy Corey Rodriguez  
and Lora Lee Crawford

## BE PREPARED

Train at home not in the ring. Use the building blocks techniques to build confidence and agility.

## DRESS FOR SUCCESS

Long sleeves, tie or pin, slacks or skirt, jacket or vest, closed toe shoes and gloves. For performance, dress for the occasion (i.e. hiking boots and appropriate clothing).

## GROOM YOUR LLAMA FOR SUCCESS

Make corrections with shearing to camouflage faults. Shear early to have grow out that you can smooth before the show to make dippy top lines look straighter. Trim the fiber between the knees or hocks if your llama looks knock kneed or cow hocked. Use mouse to fluff up low tail sets and annunciate bangs.

## PRACTICE WALKING

Practice walking with your head and your llama's head held high. Doing so straightens the top line. Move briskly. This will straighten out weaker hocks.

## SQUARING UP

Be able to square your llama up in three seconds or less. Start with squaring up the back legs first. The slightly turning the head to place the front legs into the square position.

## PERFORMANCE

For performance classes, expose your llama to as many different situations as possible. Start with simple obstacles at home such as logs to walk over. Trees or chairs to weave in and out of. Use a wall on one side and a vehicle or bales of hay on the other side to make an ally way and practice backing straight, then add a turn. Use building blocks to advance to harder obstacles. For example, you want to van train your llama, start with taking him over a couple of logs. He will learn to watch where he is going. Then use a couple of stairs into your house. There he has to deal with the stairs and the door way. Walk your llama through your house especially through your halls and small spaces. It will help to alleviate the fear of a



Next if possible, load an experienced llama friend into the van first, then with coaxing, food and patience, lead your llama to the door of the van. Let him look in, then encourage to load leaving lots of room so you don't get stepped on. These exercises may take one day or one month depending on your llama's confidence level and the relationship you have together. Remember llamas don't forget. If you have a wreck and your llama becomes frightened or hurt, you must start over to gain his confidence again. So ..... don't wreck!

### **BE EARLY**

Be early to ring side. This will give you and your llama a chance to settle down, memorize the course and the judge's pattern.

### **POTTY YOUR LLAMA**

Potty your llama before entering the ring. A llama that has to potty does not travel well.

### **EVALUATE YOUR LLAMA'S WALKING SPEED**

Evaluate the speed your llama walks. If he moves out quickly show that off and try and enter the ring first. Utilize your corners to give you more room if you are behind a slower llama. If your llama walks a little slower, cur your corners and make up space.

### **DON'T GET BLOCKED**

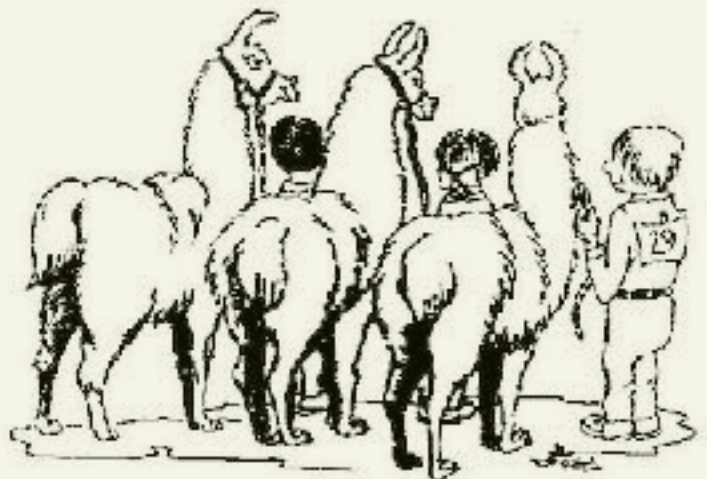
Do no get hidden behind another handler and llama.

### **HAPPY SHOW EXPERIENCE**

Do most of your grooming gradually at home and make the show experience a happy one, not an experience of torture.

### **PUT YOUR LLAMA FIRST**

Put your llama first and you will have a safe and pleasurable life together.



reprinted from a LANA Expo Notebook

# CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE ANDES AFFECTING ALPACAS

by Ron Baird

Chair, Research Committee

reprinted with permission from author and RMLA

Global warming is causing unique local disturbances in climates, largely overlooked by the media. For example, scientists recently announced the discovery that drought in the Southwestern United States was much more severe earlier than the 1400's when many pueblos were abandoned by the Anasazi. They determined the Southwest now is the most severe drought since the 800's (YES! 800 AD, not 1800 AD). In the Andes, changes in climate are affecting the estimated 3.8 million alpacas living in Peru and Bolivia.



In January 2017, Al Jazeera News Agencies reported cold weather in the Ayacucho region of south-central Peru was being blamed for the deaths of up to 180,000 alpacas. They seemed to have been made vulnerable to the cold weather by a drought that began the year before. Lack of rainfall had resulted in poor grass growth, the alpacas had poor grazing for months, weakening them and having a profound affect on their breeding.

Not just alpacas are affected; llamas, guanacos and vicunas also are affected.

Outbreaks of extremely cold air from the Antarctic, known as friagem events, occur during the winter months in the Southern hemisphere. The friagem of 2003 reportedly killed more than half of Peru's alpacas when temperatures plunged to minus 35 Celsius. The cold weather in 2016 reportedly killed 50,000 alpacas in the southern Puno region. Several reasons exist for this: alpacas are not super good at foraging in cold snowy weather, because they do not carry much body fat for warmth and their coats do not carry water-resistant lanolin (since they have fiber, not wool).

Several Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the Peruvian government have been working for the past decade or so to mitigate the damage being caused by global warming, its result is droughts and bitter winters in the Andes. This is a recognition that llamas, but particularly alpacas in Peru represent the major source of income for people living on the Altiplano. Government efforts include emphasizing the importance of alpaca





fleeces and meat as a source of income.

An organization, DESCO, is a Peruvian NGO that has been working in different parts of the country for almost 50 years. Since 1985, it has been supporting farmers and families rearing alpacas in the country's southern Andes.

Farmers in this area depend on the commercialization of alpaca meat and fiber. The southern Andean region is a part of Peru where poverty levels are highest and the land is suffering severe degradation.

Various studies have concluded the land degradation is mostly the result of disappearing vegetation cover and a result of increasing population and animal pressure. DESCO began implementing water harvesting projects in 1996 in this region. Since then, it has funded the building of more than 135 dams to store water for irrigation and reducing the degradation of alpaca habitats. To some extent, this effort has offset the loss of water from drastically receding glaciers. Localities in the Ayacucho, Arequipa, and Puno regions have experienced improvements and benefits from the strategy.

In some area, after about four years, plant density was more than 100% higher than before the dams and irrigation projects were begun. The number of plant species and the ability to spread them had increased. Ultimately, the resulting improved pasturage meant healthier herds and the ability of the land to carry more animals per unit of forage. Villagers report their alpacas weigh more when born and that their survival rates are high, all of which directly translates into higher incomes.

Practical Action, another NGO, has taken a different approach to saving alpacas and the local way of life in the high Andes due to the changes brought about by global warming. One of these is by building shelters for alpacas to protect them during extremely cold events such as friagems. The second effort by this NGO has been the introduction of a way to grow barley in water and form the young sprouts into blocks in just two weeks for alpaca food. However, the third effort is probably the most important. The NGO has trained more than 30 farmers to recognize diseases and how to treat them. These farmers then share their knowledge with others, increasing the odds of animal survival and the survival of the way of life that is 6,000 to 7,000 years old.



# 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 crier (a baby llama or alpaca under six months) should not be revised apart from other llamas or alpacas.

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Standards of Care Committees, June 2005

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