

Missouri Llama Association

Newsletter

June 2016



Honey Fenn of eastern Oklahoma takes Ferdinand for a “test drive” at the Llama Play Day in Ozark Arkansas May 7th of this year. Ferdinand was one of twelve Llamas at the event.

See more about the Llama Play Day on Pages 8 - 10

Missouri Llama Association

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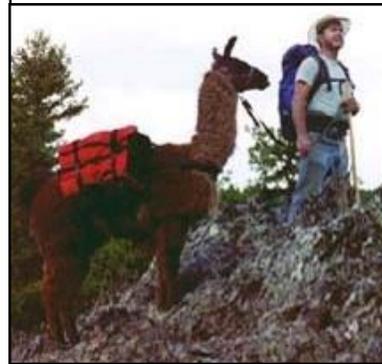
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As always our advertising rates are based on a one year subscription and are good for both members of the Missouri Llama Association and non members.

Southeast Llama Rescue

Missouri
www.southeastllamarescue.org
Tim Kohloff
Coordinator for Missouri
196 Wedgewood
Buffalo, Mo 65622
417-839-3974
tkllamas@gmail.com



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Farewell to Brett Snead



The above photo was taken early this spring in Nevada Missouri, Brett Snead and his mother prepare to say goodbye to Missouri. Brett was a member of the Missouri Llama Association and very big into 4H/FFA while growing up. At the time of this picture Brett had sold most of his Llamas, all of his chickens except the few he is keeping and all of hi rabbits.

The Snead family (mother & father) have purchased a campground in North Carolina and as of May 1st of this year have their new business up and running. Brett has remained in Missouri to sell the res of his Llamas and to help sell the family farm. The last I spoke to Brett he was undecided on whether he is going to stay in Missouri or what he will do. He tried to find someone in North Carolina who would board a few of his Llamas but no luck. He will most likely not join his parents in their new venture but seek out a life elsewhere.

On May 7th Brett joined us in Ozark Arkansas at the Llama Play Day sponsored by Sona Gardner. Brett brought [Lady Antebellum who is pictured below](#), a gelding that he has since sold and a beautiful blue eyed cria. All of Brett's Llamas are well trained and are GREAT around little children.



Marc Page

Sputtermill Ranch Llamas

Marc lives in Petersham, Massachusetts where he maintains a training herd of llamas at Sputtermill Ranch established in 1990. Since 2001 the major emphasis of Sputtermill Ranch has been the rescue and re-homing of llamas and alpacas in need. He is the Northeast Representative of the IRC (Intervention Rescue Council), a position established through Camelid Community held yearly in Kansas City, Missouri.

As a professional trainer and llama shearer, as well as someone who has been involved in the rescue and re-homing of hundreds of llamas and alpacas, Marc needs to be able to access the behavior of many problem animals and within a few minutes be able to turn them into a working partner. He specializes in the evaluation of hard to handle animals and conducts 'Now What'™ training clinics throughout New England. Marc studied for many years under the tutelage of John Mallon whom he credits with giving him the basic tools to confront any behavior he would encounter in his field work. In his endorsement of Marc, John states: *"I have known and worked with Marc since the early nineties and recognize him to be a skilled trainer with an intuitive understanding of llama behavior. It is my pleasure to recommend him to new llama and alpaca owners, and others looking to fine-tune their skills".*

Marc has authored numerous articles on behavior, herd management, and training, and has been a vocal proponent of llama breeders providing new owners with this education. He has presented hands-on training workshops at llama conferences and other state and regional organizational gatherings across the county and conducts '**Now What**'™ group and private training clinics. He also continues to be a regular speaker on llama behavior and management at the New England States Fair, the Big E. He served on the Greater Appalachian Llama and Alpaca Association (GALA) Board from 1999-2004 as President, Vice-President, and Representative of District 5.

Barn Yarns #1

This is the first edition of a new GALA Newsletter Department. It is my intention to offer solutions or answers to common farm problems. Many people who are new to llamas may also be new to farming. I realize that often when you buy a piece of farm hardware it does not come with instructions.

How to Hang a Farm Gate:

Material Needed:

- Gate: should come with pintles and clamps
- Two 8" X 8" X 8' pressure treated posts
- One bag of quick set cement
- One Kiwi Gate Latch
- Post hole digger
- Drill with bit and a heavy wrench

Common farm gates are either tube style or flat panels. For hard use, tube gates hold up best. Popular sizes include gates anywhere from three feet to fourteen feet. Small gates are suitable for a handler and several llamas/alpacas to enter or exit pastures. A minimum of ten feet is needed for tractors and smaller trucks loaded with hay to pass through.

Steps to Follow:

- Locate level ground with good drainage.
- Determine if your gate will be hinged on the left or the right.
- Dig holes for the posts to a minimum of 32" or the average frost level in your area.
- Allow enough space between the inside face of each post so the gate can open both in and out.
- Cement post on the hinge side following directions on the quick set cement bag.
- Determine the height of the gate and drill lower pilot hole into the post.
- Using a vise grip or large adjustable wrench turn pintle into post and leave facing up.
- Place gate on lower pintle and place other side of gate on a rock to level and hold the gate.
- Drill upper hole and screw in pintle.
- Attach to clamp with upper pintle facing down to lock gate into place. This will keep llamas from lifting gate off the hinges if they put their head through the gate and lift up.
- Attach Kiwi Gate Latch to chain that comes with the gate using bolt and nut; drive staple into post at latching position.
- Clamps can be adjusted to raise or lower the gate if needed for winter snow.

Marc Page
Sputtermill Ranch Llamas



Llama Play Day 2016

Llama Play Day in Ozark Arkansas was held on May seventh at the Franklin County Fairgrounds. Pictured above is Sona Gardner of Ozark Arkansas who sponsored the event. It was a little event with big intentions (personal opinion). Although it had a small turnout in my opinion it was huge success because it brought Llama, alpaca and fiber people together in one place as well as educated the public on what Llamas & alpacas are used for. There were twelve Llamas and six people who either brought Llamas/alpacas or brought fiber and did spinning demonstrations, eight additional attendees who own camelids and thirty two guests who came to see what it was all about.

One of the guest that attended was the Mayor of Ozark along with his wife and two grandchildren. The Mayors wife took a test drive with Ferdinand, the grandchildren also went for a cart ride, the Mayor opted out.

Right:
the wife of the Mayor of Ozark Arkansas
takes Ferdinand for a “test drive”.



Left: A cake donated by one of the participants. Participants brought food so a meal could be served.



Left: Brett Snead drives Milkyway. Brett has an interest in carting and is training one of his Llamas to pull a cart.

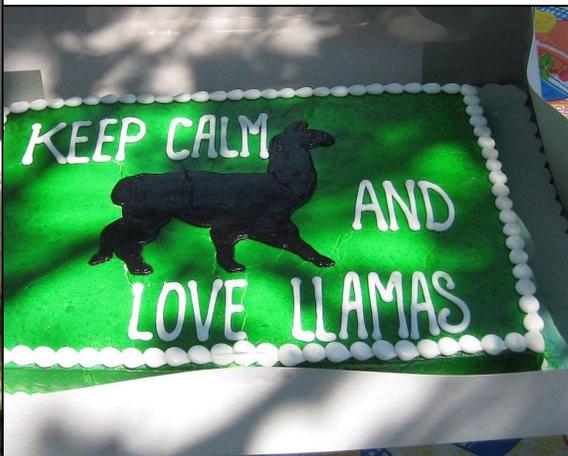
Below: Sona Gardner who sponsored the event "test drives" Milkyway. She handled both Milkyway and Ferdinand easily and with confidence.

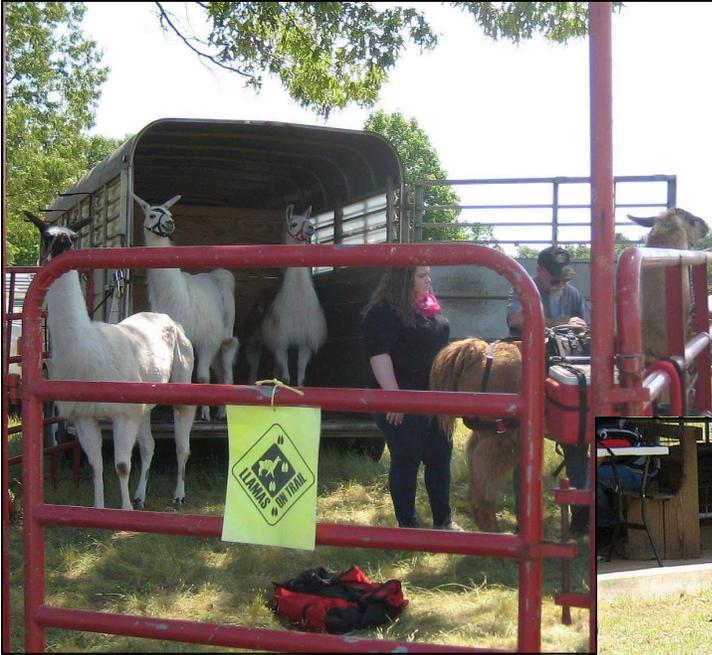
Right - Middle:
A local young lady who LOVES Llamas stayed at the event as long as she could, her father had to almost pull her away. She went for a cart ride and spent every minute she could with the Llamas.



Below Left:
Brett Snead spent quite a bit of time giving rides on his pride and joy Lady Antebellum (Lady A).

Below Right:
This cake was donated by Brett Snead.





Left: John Fant of Howling Moon Farm, not too far from Ozark brought three Llamas and gave packing demonstrations and answered questions.

Below: Kevin Burch demonstrates spinning.



Above:

A table full of beautiful finished products provided by Kevin Burch.

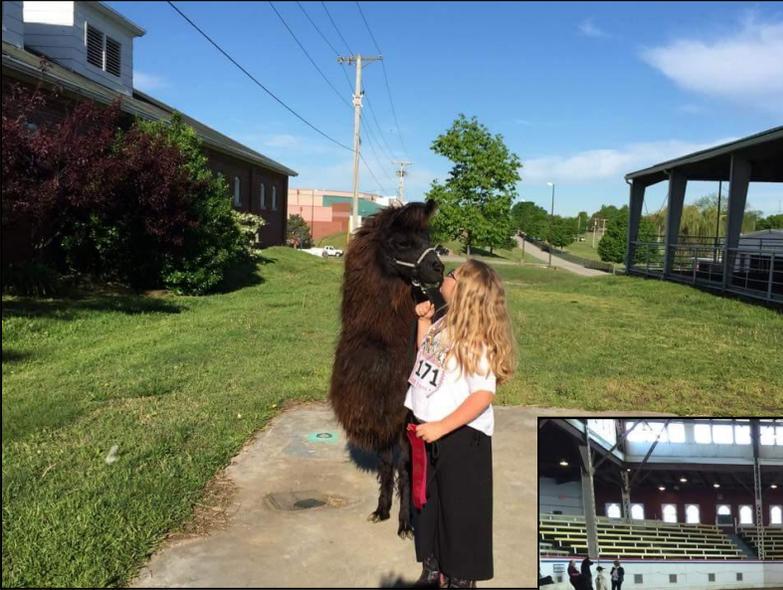
Right:

Children love Lady Antebellum (Lady A) and she loves them. It goes to show what a well trained Llama is capable of.



Ozark Llama Classic Show & Sale (OLC)

The Ozark Llama Classic Show & Sale (OLC) was held April 29, 30 and May 1, 2016 in Sedalia Missouri. Below are a few pictures from the show.



Left and Below Right:

Jordan Tucker, daughter of Wesley and Heather Tucker of Buffalo Missouri with her Llama Lexi. Jordan took second place in youth showmanship 8 - 13 years old with both judges. This is Jordan's fourth year showing with Lexi.



Left:

Laura Harrawood with her Llama Riena they participated in the halter class.

Educational Plan

Animal Control and Animal Welfare Authorities

Prepared by the National Llama Intervention & Rescue Coordination Council (IRC Council)

Animal control and animal welfare authorities are sometimes called upon to remove llamas and alpacas from situations where their welfare is compromised or to capture loose camelids whose presence has become a traffic hazard. Most of these authorities have little or no experience assessing ōat riskō situations involving llamas or alpacas, nor do they have experience catching, handling and transporting camelids. This educational plan, along with the resource materials suggested, is designed to help camelid organizations close that gap by suggesting ways they can provide educational opportunities for the animal control officials in their states.

Resource Materials

Catching and Handling Llamas and Alpacas. Prepared by the IRC Council, this fact sheet provides basic tips on the safe catching and handling of camelids, emphasizing how they are different from other livestock.

IRC Council: National Camelid Welfare Group Stresses Education. This fact sheet spells out the IRC Council's purpose and goals and provides contact information for the council's regional coordinators.

Minimum Standards of Care for Llamas and Alpacas. Designed for animal control officers investigating camelid care situations, this fact sheet defines elements necessary for camelid survival and humane treatment.

Recommended Practices in Caring for Llamas & Alpacas. The purpose of this brochure is to provide basic and important information on how to create a healthy and safe living environment for llamas and alpacas.

PowerPoint Presentation on Minimum Standards and Recommended Practices. This presentation is a good way to visually present camelid care information at workshops, conferences or other educational gatherings.

Local Llama and Alpaca Owner Contacts. Camelid organizations should provide animal control officials in their state or region with several key camelid contacts who can provide advice or coordinate help from willing members or other llama and alpaca owners when needed.

All of these materials (except the local contact lists) are available at www.icinfo.org (the web site for the International Camelid Institute). All of the material was produced with the intent of being copied and distributed wherever needed. It is suggested that camelid organizations include a copy of each of the fact sheets and brochures in a simple three-ring binder or folder to present to each animal control or animal welfare office in their area.

Use the PowerPoint presentation when designing a workshop or clinic for these same groups.

Identify Your Audience

Animal control authorities operate differently in various parts of the country. They have different titles and different responsibilities. Each camelid organization needs to identify what these officials are called in their own particular state or region, as well as how to reach them. Sometimes their titles even differ from county to county within the same state. Some of the possibilities include animal control, animal welfare, humane societies, animal health, county sheriffs and town constables. Some are public officials (city, township, county, state) while others are private contractors.

Determine How to Reach Them

Many animal control personnel have regularly scheduled conferences or workshops that may provide llama and alpaca organizations with an opportunity to present a session on camelid care and handling. Even a one-hour class using the above PowerPoint presentation and supplemental handouts would go a long way in introducing officials to specific care problems and handling techniques involved with llamas and alpacas. Camelids usually make up little, if any, of the animals most authorities deal with on a regular basis. Though we don't want to overwhelm them with more information than they will read or assimilate, we have an obligation to try and help them understand how camelids are different from other livestock they deal with and why they usually require a different approach.

A camelid organization could also offer a special half-day or daylong training clinic for animal control personnel in various locations throughout the state. Besides the PowerPoint presentation and handouts, it would be ideal to offer some hands-on training opportunities so that animal control authorities have the opportunity to practice catching and handling techniques as well as learn how to do basic body scoring and make other "at risk" assessments. If your camelid organization holds a conference or other educational event on a regular basis, you might consider inviting animal control officials to attend at no charge.

Other Suggestions and Considerations

Some animal control authorities will be more receptive than others to your attempts to provide training opportunities. In some cases it may be more effective to work on a county by county basis where relationships already have been established between key camelid owners and their local animal control. Take advantage of those good working relationships to promote further education regarding llamas and alpacas. Enlist the help of supportive animal control and animal welfare officials in making contacts with those in other counties or areas of the state. A big first step is simply letting animal control authorities know who they can contact for help or advice when they are faced with a rescue or intervention situation involving llamas or alpacas.

In other areas it may be advantageous to contact an office or department at the state or regional level for help with animal control contacts and opportunities to provide them with education on llamas and alpacas. State officials may be willing to have you provide camelid information or articles for their newsletters or other communication vehicles or list upcoming llama

and alpaca training sessions in the calendars of events for their employees. Again, provide these officials with a folder of camelid resource materials, as well as someone to contact if they need additional information or help.

To get an educational program for animal control and welfare officials started in your area, it would be good to have a subgroup of several interested members of your organization work together to determine: the need for such a program in your state (are some counties or areas in more need than others), what opportunities already exist for tapping into with camelid information (animal control conferences or workshops) and what other educational opportunities could be created (a series of hands-on training clinics or classes).

It's easy to become overwhelmed with the prospect of trying to reach every animal control and animal welfare agent in the country with information on camelids, but just as we break training sessions for our llamas and alpacas into smaller more manageable chunks, that's what we need to do with our educational efforts. We all need to do what we can where we are. If we in the camelid community work together and are consistent in the information we provide and the helpful attitude we display to animal control authorities at every level, they will see us as part of the same team. And, indeed, we are—we all simply want to ensure the safety and well-being of these animals.

This article was submitted by Shelia Fungia



Note from the Editor

I am sorry to say that unless somebody else decides to do the newsletter this will most likely be the last newsletter for the Missouri Llama Association. I had intended to take the rest of this year off but have unexpectedly had my plans changed. So, with this change in events I will not have the time to do the newsletter, as a matter of fact I will have to hire people to do work around our farm that I would normally do myself. This newsletter has not been as good as it could have been but I did my best with it. There are certainly several other newsletters out there that run circles around this one. I wish I had the time, technology and experience to put out a newsletter like they do.

Llama Go Home

Tim Kohloff

Member of the Missouri Llama Association



One day while driving to Bolivar Missouri I happened to see a Llama out in a pasture with some cattle. I didn't think too much about it at the time because Llamas are often used as guards for sheep, goats and cattle. Every time I went by the place where I saw the Llama I would look for it. Sometimes it would be close to the road other times not so close and other times I didn't see it at all. For a period of time I didn't see it at all and thought that maybe they no longer had the Llama.

One day while on our way to Bolivar we saw the Llama very close to the road and coincidentally the people living there were having a yard sale. As a member of Southeast Llama Rescue (SELR) I was curious if the Llama was being cared for or if it was just living wild. So with the yard sale as an excuse we went in, after being there for only a few minutes I found the owner and struck up a conversation about the Llama. She had seen my Southeast Llama Rescue jacket and started asking me questions about Llamas. As we discussed Llamas and Llama care she told me how the Llama had come to live there.

One day when they looked out in the pasture there was this Llama in with their cattle, they had no idea how it got there. They advertised in the lost and found, talked to people but they could not find the owner. Some time went by and there was a knock on the door...it was the Llama's owner and he wasn't too happy but he was polite. The people explained how they found it with their cattle and they had tried to find the owner. The man became more friendly. The man took his Llama home and everybody was happy, EXCEPT the Llama. It was back in with their cattle within a few days. They called the owner and he took it home again. A couple of days later it was in with their cattle again, they called the owner. He came to their house, they put their heads together and figured that the Llama was lonely for cattle. The original owner had sold all of his cattle and left the Llama by itself. Apparently the Llama didn't want to be by itself. He asked the people if they would like to own a Llama, they said yes and he gave it to them.

A happy ending for the self rescued Llama.

All Missouri Spin In 2016



Above: Victoria Foan Riddle visiting with Zelma Cleaveland and is the mother of the bag piper.

The All Missouri Spin In 2016 was held in Chillicothe Missouri for the second time in two years. It was held at the Jenkins Expo Center on April 30th., people of many ages attended and there were instructors to teach various classes. There were a total of twelve classes, a fashion show, vendors, and a private treaty sale and lunch. There was no charge to go to the event there was however a small fee for the classes.

As seen in one of the pictures to the left there was even a bag piper to entertain people.



Catching and Handling Llamas and Alpacas

Prepared by the National Llama Intervention & Rescue Coordination Council

Animal control and animal welfare authorities are sometimes called upon to remove llamas and alpacas from situations where their welfare is compromised or to capture loose animals when their presence is a hazard to traffic safety. Learning a bit about camelid behavior will help make catching and handling them easier and less traumatic for all concerned.*

Local Help

Many llama and alpaca owners are willing to help catch, halter and transport llamas and alpacas in need of rescue, re-homing or capture. They are used to the behaviors and motivations of such animals, which differ from other livestock in a number of ways, and can be of great help to animal control and welfare authorities. Most states have one or more llama and alpaca organizations that maintain a membership list with contact information. Ideally, local animal control authorities should have one or two names from their area llama and alpaca community they could contact to request help or advice for specific situations involving camelids. It would be good to have this information ahead of time and establish a working relationship before help is actually needed.

Catching

Though they are among the earliest domesticated animals and generally very comfortable around humans, llamas and alpacas are very intelligent and intuitive; if they feel threatened or afraid, their first response is flight. Avoid pushing or panicking them into the flight mode. Slow, calm, confident movements are key to keeping them interested and engaged rather than suspicious and wary. Many of the llamas and alpacas involved in rescue situations may not be used to being handled or haltered, but there are ways to move them, contain them and transport them without always needing to halter each one. Above all, remain calm and be flexible.

Make the site work for you. Preview the site ahead of time if possible to determine your catching and loading options. If you are not able to assess the site before you need to move the animals, do so as soon as you arrive. Determine where and how secure the boundaries are (fences, buildings, etc.) and where you want the animals to end up for loading. See if there are materials on site that may be used to help contain animals—cattle panels, portable panels or gates—items that you can move where you need them. If you've had a chance to see the site ahead of time, you have the opportunity to bring needed materials and equipment.

Funnel the animals. Even llamas and alpacas in a large open field can be moved in the direction you need them to go by funneling them into increasingly smaller areas. You can use a variety of visual barriers to help you herd the animals— a human chain (slow and calm), light-weight poles extended horizontally, a rope held between two people. Camelids don't like being separated from their herd mates so it is important to keep them together. They also cue off one another so be alert to potential jumping or breaking away. This behavior can also work in your favor if the lead animal or two are headed where you want the group to go. If you are dealing with a single animal in a large space, another llama or two can be used as "bait". This is when it's especially helpful to know a local llama or alpaca owner.

Do not use the following strategies. Do not use dogs to herd llamas and alpacas. Camelids usually view a strange dog as a predator and will flee rather than be herded. Do not try to herd llamas and alpacas on horseback. They often feel like they are being chased and will be pushed into the flight mode and become almost impossible to catch. Do not try to rope or lasso a llama or alpaca. You may cause serious injury or snap a neck. Do not chase llamas and alpacas or get so close they feel forced to flee or jump rather than be herded.

Contain the animals. By herding the llamas or alpacas into increasingly smaller spaces, you can contain them in a safe space either for haltering or for herding into a trailer without haltering them. There may already be corrals or catch pens at the site into which you can herd the animals. If not, you can create temporary catch pens with portable panels and the sides of buildings or trailers. When you are catching camelids in a smaller space, one person needs to be in charge and directing the others where to go and what to do so you are not at cross purposes. Encircle the animals in a non-threatening manner as you continue to make the circle smaller until the animals are able to be caught.

Watch for aggressive behavior. Some llamas and alpacas have not learned to respect a human's space. Though not common, if you come upon a llama that rushes the fence toward people, screams or has a history of biting or jumping on people, contact one of the regional IRC Council coordinators for help. It is usually intact males who have been over handled when young that exhibit this abnormal behavior, and they require special handling by a knowledgeable camelid person.

Handling

Load the animals. If the animals are used to being haltered, or knowledgeable camelid owner help is available, you may be able to halter the llamas and alpacas and then load them into a trailer. If they are not used to being haltered, or no halters are available, you can use the same funneling technique already mentioned to direct them into a trailer. An open trailer can be used as the fourth side of a catch pen. By shifting panels and making the catch pen smaller, the animals can be moved closer and closer to the open trailer and will often jump in on their own.

If they don't jump in, alpacas and small llamas can be physically lifted and put into the trailer. With larger llamas, if their front legs are lifted into the trailer, they often will jump in the rest of the way, especially if you keep a panel directly behind them and don't give them room to back up. Llamas sometimes lock their legs and lean back, sliding their front feet under the trailer, so use care not to injure their front legs. Llamas and alpacas often can be transported in vans (even mini vans), especially if you are dealing with only a few animals. Remove the back seats of the van and cover any holes or metal hardware on the floor with old carpet.

Transport the animals safely. Never tie llamas or alpacas when transporting them. Camelids usually lie down when being transported, and they can suffer severe injury or death if tied. Properly fitted halters should fit snugly behind the head, and the noseband should ride high on the nose just under the eyes. If the noseband slides down onto the soft cartilage of the nose it can cut off breathing. The noseband fit should also allow for chewing. Do not leave halters on llamas and alpacas when they are released to their living environment.

Get as much information as possible. If the llamas or alpacas are being moved and rehomed, try to get health records and any registration information or papers. These records will be very helpful in dealing with the animals' future needs and placement.

***Definition**

The word "lama" is used when referring to the South American "camelid" family that includes both "llamas" and "alpacas" (as well as the wild guanacos and vicunas). "Llama" is used when referring to the specific species, the llama. When we use the word "lama" in the U.S., we are usually referring to the two domesticated species, the llama and the alpaca. We also often use the word "camelid" to refer to llamas and alpacas together. .

This article was submitted by Shelia Fungia

Retraction

In the March issue of the Missouri Llama Association Newsletter on page 13 a Mirrored Fern Pattern submitted by Donna Marietta was pictured incorrectly. For some reason when I copied and pasted it into the newsletter it did not past correctly, on page 23 of this newsletter is the correct copy.

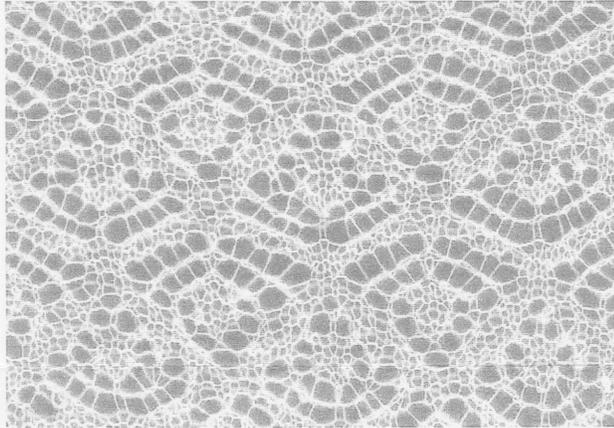
Thank you Donna for submitting it.

* Beginning - cast on using German Twisted cast on.
Knit one row and begin pattern

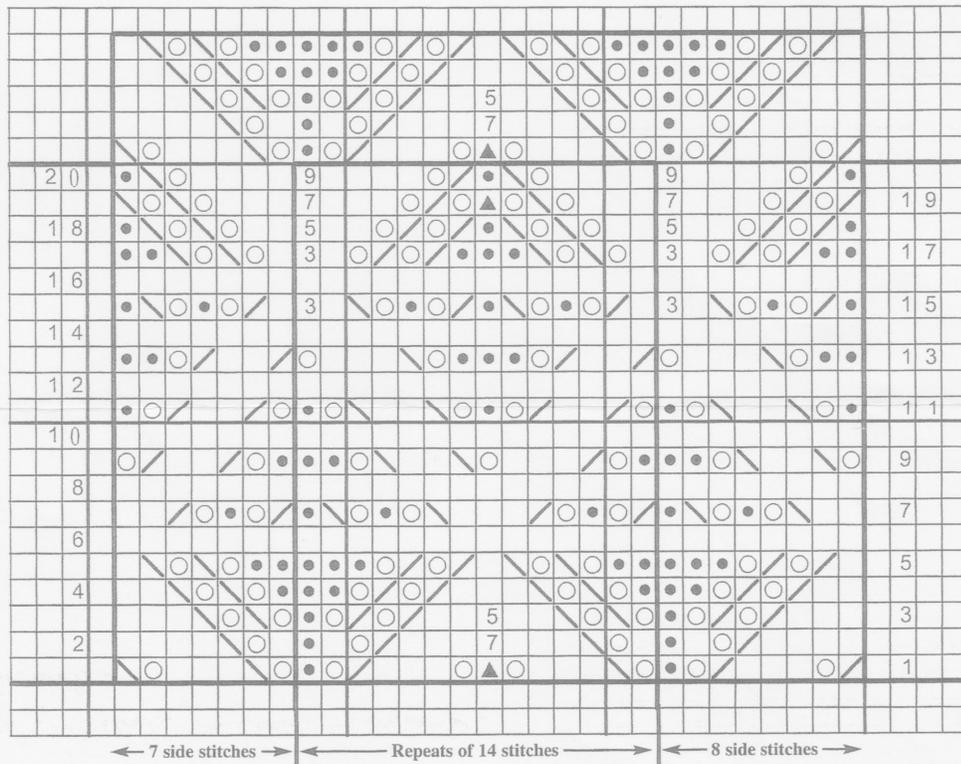
5 extra stitches on both sides for
garter-stitch border to prevent curling

Mirrored Fern Pattern

- K 2 tog
- Slip as if to knit
slip as if to purl
Knit through back loops
- yarn over
- Knit
- garter stitch
- Slip, knit 2 tog, pass slip
stitch over



Heirloom
Knitting
page 90



Experience ****
Cast on multiples of 14 stitches + 15 (7 + 8 extra stitches on each side) + 10 edge stitches
e.g. (14 x 10) + 15 = 155 stitches.

N.B. Cast on up to 5 extra stitches for each side. Include these in the above sum.

MLA LENDING LIBRARY:

Librarian: Bruce Demurio Dark Hollow Llamas, Fulton, MO.
Phone: 573-642-6382. E-mail: darkhollowllamas@gmail.com

Members pay return postage for items checked out.

We have books and VHS tapes in the library on a variety of subjects ó health, fiber, training, new owners, etc. Complete information on available materials on the Missouri Llama Association Website: www.missouriLlamaassociation.org

If you have books, tapes, CDø etc. pertaining to llamas or fiber that you are no longer using, your Missouri Llama Association library would appreciate your donation to help others learn more about llamas!

BOOKS:

Stop Spitting At Your Brother Diane White Crane
Llamas For Love And Money Rosana Hart
So You Share Your Life With A Llama (2) Susan Peterson
A Guide To Raising Llamas Gail Birutta
Living With Llamas Rosana Hart
Llamas Are The Ultimate Doyle Markham
Medicine And Surgery Of SA Camelids Murray E. Fowler DVM
Llama/A Veterinary Lama Field Manual C. Norm Evans DVM
Spinning Llama And Alpaca Chris Switzer
Caring For Llamas Clare Hoffman DVM

"Spin Off" Magazines (5)

VIDEOS (VHS):

The Mallon Method, The First 24 Hours
The Mallon Method, Halter Training Basics
Llama Reproduction Part I La Rue Johnson DVM
Llama Reproduction Part II "
Getting Started With Team Marty McGee Bennett American Royal Llama Show 1997
Llama Biosensor
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