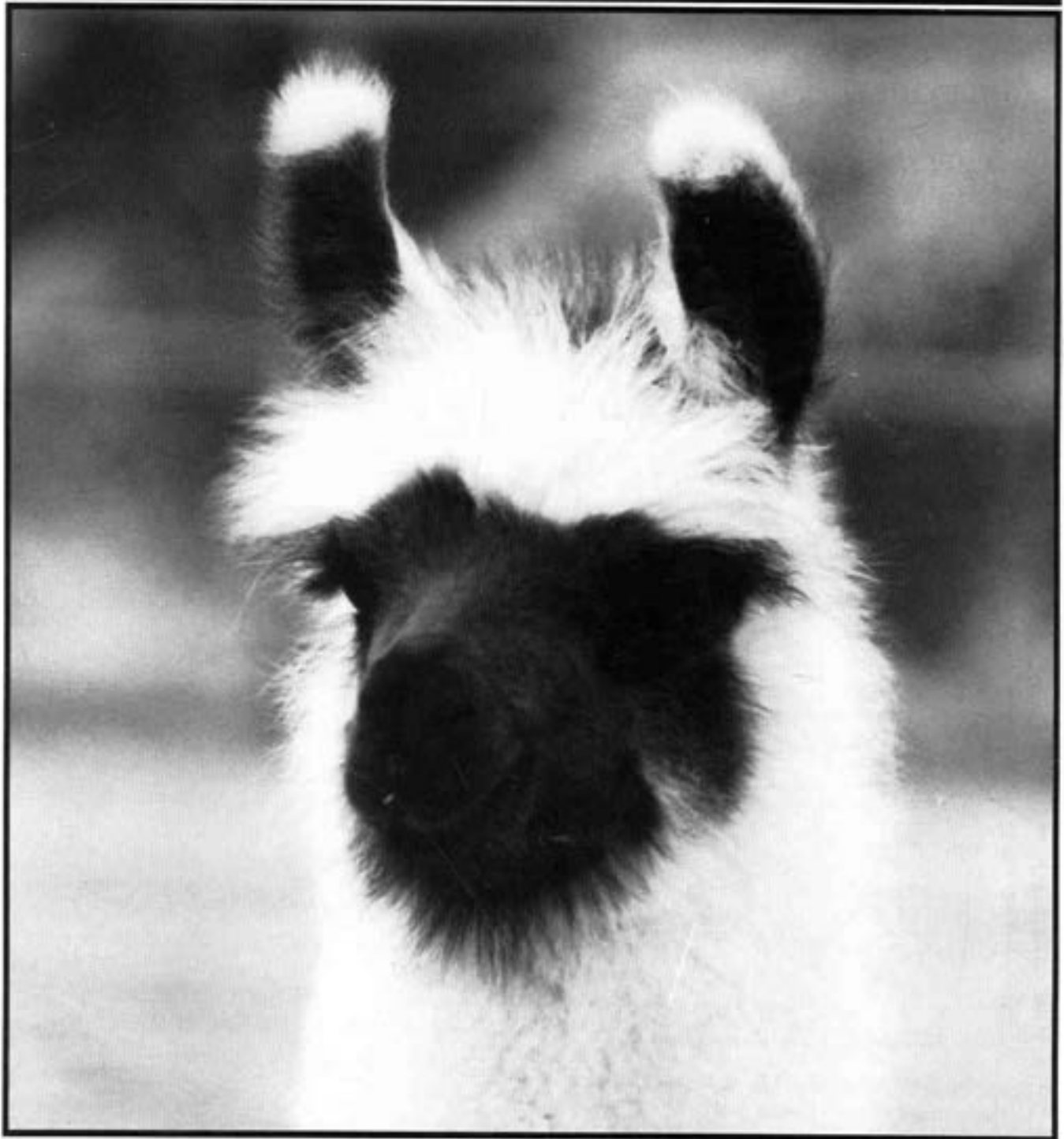


Journal  
OF THE **RMLA**

September  
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Proof Reader: Jan Adamcyk, Kiowa Creek Llamas

### Journal Schedule

<b>Issue</b>	<b>Deadline</b>
January .....	December 1
March .....	February 1
* May .....	April 1
July .....	June 1
September .....	August 1
November .....	October 15

\* Promotional Issue

Advertising kit is near the back of every Journal.

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**NOTES:** The information contained in this Journal is not intended to be a substitute for qualified professional advice. Our readers are encouraged to consult with their own veterinarian, accountant or attorney with any questions concerning their animals or business operations. RMLA is not responsible for any losses resulting from reader's failure to heed this caution.

The views expressed by the writers of the articles herein are not necessarily those of the Rocky Mountain Llama and Alpaca Association, its board and and/or members.

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# Calendar of Events

**September 4 - 7th, 1998, A Taste of Colorado, Civic Center Park, Denver.** The RMLA Fiber Co-op Booth will be in space 316 - part of a group of 20 original handcraft artisans. To consign lama fiber items or volunteer to staff the booth, please call Sharon Beacham, 303-666-9437.

**September 4-6th, 1998, LAMAFEST, Michigan State University Livestock Pavilion, East Lansing, MI.** ALSA Sanctioned llama show, workshops and more. Call (517)645-2719 for show entry forms or information.

**September 12-13th, 1998, Llamas of Central Colorado (LOCC) Fall Classic Llama Show.** ALSA Sanctioned and RMLA Sponsored- Indoor arena, 400 stalls, held at the Penrose Equestrian Center, Halter and Performance classes, adult and youth classes, outdoor races and obstacle. For information contact Mark Witttrup at (719)683-2834 (had 275 llamas in 1997!)

**September 15, 1998, Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, KS** (Judge: Hank Kauffman), Info! contact Rick Jarvis at (913)543-2598

**September 24-27th, 1998, SCLA Llama Show: State Fair of Texas, Dallas, Texas.** Contact Jim Doyle at (940)482-3192

**September 25-27th, 1998, State Fair of Oklahoma Llama Show, Oklahoma City, OK.** Mary Beth Hartsough will be the judge. Contact is Shawn Norman (405)381-2340.

**September 26, 1998; 2nd Annual Fall Alpaca Festival.** Adams County Fairgrounds near Brighton, CO. A great opportunity for interested people to explore the benefits and ownership of alpacas. Alpaca related vendors will be there, too. Come and listen to Andean music and feel the future. For more information contact ABR at (303)988-3080

**September 26th & 27th, 1998; New Mexico State Fair, Albuquerque, NM** Contact: Edwina Barela (505)265-1791

**September 26th & 27th, 1998, Golden Gate Escape.** A play day for llama packers. Contact Jerry Dunn, 14550 W. 50th Ave. Golden, CO 80403-1707 (303)277-1129 or beartrak@gte.net

**October 3 - 4th, 1998, Fifteenth annual Taos Wool Festival, Taos, New Mexico.** The RMLA Fiber Co-op Booth has been accepted at this prestigious event for the third time. To consign lama fiber items or volunteer to staff the booth, please call Karen Kinyon, 970-484-6241.

**October 3rd & 4th, 1998; Michigan Alpaca Fest.** Located at award-winning Armada, Michigan Fairgrounds. ALSA-sanctioned halter, fleece and agility classes with internationally known alpaca judge Susan Tellez. Alpaca lovers dinner with special speaker Marty McGee. Educational seminars and Fiber Faire. Private treaty alpaca sales. Alpaca training demonstrations by Marty McGee. For more information or registration call or fax Dan or Felice Gromek at (810)387-4450, email: alpaca@greatlakes.net.

**October 10-13th, 1998, TEAM Clinic with Marty McGee.** Hosted by Shepherd Farm, 7434 Lafayette Road, Lodi, Ohio 44254 For more info contact Annie or David Damm. (330)948-4218 Fax: (330) 948-0007 E-mail: tsfpacas@ohio.net

**! October 24, 1998, RMLA ANNUAL MEETING AND CONFERENCE, Colorado Springs, CO.** The chairpersons for this year's conference are Robert and Jan Veuthey, Dancing Pines Ranch, 15615 Bar X Road, Colo. Springs, CO 80908 (719)495-4665. Mark your calendars. It's a must for education, fellowship and networking! 1st class mailing will be sent out soon.

**October 31st-November 1st, 1998; ALSA Regional Llama Show.** Contact Lougene Baird (Plum Valley Llamas) (303)688-5445 E-mail at lougene@att.net

**February 1999, The Rocky Mountain Lama Fiber Pool** will be collecting fleeces for shipment to the International Textile Center in March. Send any 1998 fiber and make room for your 1999 shearing. For more information, please call Karen Kinyon, 970-484-6241, or Sharon Beacham, 303-666-9437.

*On the Cover...* The Journal no longer has mainline advertising on the front cover, but if you have to know who that good lookin' female is, look on page 5 of the May, '98 issue, lower left....

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# Cost and Effectiveness of Guard Llamas and Guard Dogs Against Coyote Predation on Sheep

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**Key Words:** cost, coyote, dog, effectiveness, guard, llama, sheep.

## INTRODUCTION

Each year predators kill sheep, causing loss of profits for sheep ranchers. Losses to predators and the cost of predator control, both lethal and nonlethal, total more than \$12/breeding ewe (Anon. 1995a). Predation accounted for 39% of all losses of sheep and lambs in Oregon during 1994; coyotes (*Canis latrans*) killed 13,425 of 19,775 sheep lost to predators, mountain lions (*Felis concolor*) and dogs killed 2,500 and 2,000, respectively (Anon. 1995b).

Several coyote control methods have been used with varying success. Traps, poisons, and shooting are among the most common lethal methods, but such methods are most effective on a local scale (i.e., a single ranch). The poison, 1080, used extensively throughout the western United States from 1950-1972, did not reduce coyote predation on sheep (Wagner 1988). Because 1080 was banned in 1972, nonlethal control methods have become more popular because the humaneness of a method is more important to the general public than its cost (Stuby et al. 1979). High quality fencing and guard dogs are popular nonlethal methods, and simply keeping sheep in close proximity to humans also deters coyote predation (Wagner 1988).

The most common animals used to guard sheep are dogs and llamas. Dogs have been used for guarding livestock in the United States since the late 1970's. Success of guard dogs varies among breeds and flock situations (Lorenz 1990). Sheep raisers judged approximately 80% of their guard dogs to be effective (Wagner 1988).

Purchase prices of guard dogs vary greatly; Holland (1994) reported an average price of

about \$400. Dogs should be introduced to sheep as newly weaned pups, to be most effective. Incidence of fatal accidents are high among dogs aged 6 months to 2 years (Lorenz and Coppinger 1989). Because the average life of a guard dog is approximately 3 years (Holland 1994), ranchers may begin training a replacement dog when the first dog is 2-4 years of age (Lorenz and Coppinger 1989).

Llamas are an increasingly popular guard animal

## Guard Dog Facts

- Average purchase price about \$400
- High incidence of fatal accidents among dogs aged 6 months to 2 years.
- Average life span approximately 3 years.



alternative to dogs. Guard llamas may live 10-15 years. Initial purchase cost for most gelded male llamas ranges from \$300-\$800 (Franklin and Powell 1993), but females are much more expensive.

*Continued.....*

## Guard Llama Facts



- Purchase cost ranges from \$300-\$850
- Require only a few days of socialization with sheep herd and little training.
- Annual expenses are approximately one-third that of guard dogs.



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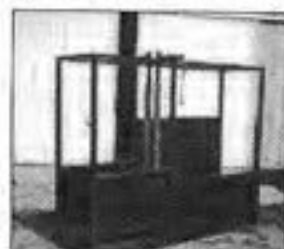
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.....Guard Llamas..... cont.

sive (Holland 1994). Not all llamas make good guard animals, but successful guard llamas require only a few days of socialization with a sheep herd and little training. The annual expenses of feed and veterinary bills for llamas are approximately one-third that of guard dogs. In one survey, 80% of guard llama owners rated their llamas as either "very effective" or "effective" (Franklin and Powell 1993).

Llamas and guard dogs appear to be equally effective against coyote predation. If llamas reduce sheep losses as well as guard dogs, the lower costs of purchase and maintenance may make guard llamas the more cost-effective choice. Studies of guard llama effectiveness have been predominantly in the Midwest and have not related effectiveness to total cost. This study is focused on the western United States, primarily Oregon and is intended to provide more information about guard animals and their effectiveness. The financial "bottom line" is crucial to ranchers, and this information might help them make better decisions with regard to use of guard animals.

#### METHODS

I sent questionnaires via electronic and postal mail to 76 sheep ranchers. Questions included purchase and maintenance costs of the guard animal and estimated value of sheep and lambs lost. I calculated total cost to each rancher of a guard animal by the following equation:

**TOTAL COST (ranch) = purchase + maintenance + value of sheep lost.**

Total cost of a guard animal per sheep under protection (ewes + lambs): **TOTAL COST (head) /**

**# head = TOTAL COST (ranch) EFFECTIVENESS = \$ value of losses / # of sheep under protection**

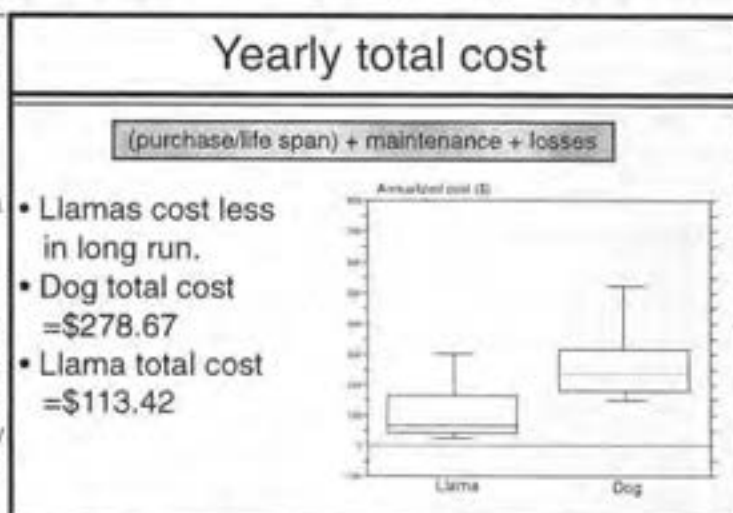
I used StatView 4.5 for descriptive statistics and 2 sided t-tests to test for differences in means value of purchase price, maintenance cost, effectiveness, and total costs. Significant difference was defined as  $P \leq 0.1$  with a 2 sided t-test.

#### RESULTS

I received 38 responses, 19 from dog owners and 19 from llama owners. The price of purchase for a guard dog ranged from free (\$0) to \$1,000 with a mean of \$331 (Table 1). Mean purchase price of guard llamas was \$847 and ranged from free (\$0) to \$3,725, and was lower ( $t = 2.1750$ , 35 df,  $P = 0.0183$ ) for guard dogs. The average maintenance cost of llamas was \$171/year, lower than dog maintenance cost (\$348/year;  $t = 2.9101$ , 34 df,  $P = 0.0032$ ). Guarding effectiveness was not different between dogs and llamas ( $t = 0.8610$ , 36 df,  $P = 0.1975$ ). Guard dogs lost an average of \$1.76/head, while losses for guard llamas averaged \$4.51/head. Dogs had a lower total cost/ranch than llamas ( $t = 1.7172$ , 36 df,  $P = 0.0473$ ), but total cost/head under protection did not differ between dogs and llamas ( $t = 0.6040$ , 36 df,  $P = 0.2748$ ).

#### DISCUSSION

Purchase costs varied greatly for both llamas and dogs; some of the respondents got their guard animals for free (2 llamas and 2 dogs). The average guard dog in my study cost \$331 (Table 1), less than the average reported by Holland (1994), while the average llama price (\$847) was higher than the price range found by Franklin and Powell (1993). There are several breeds of guard dog and market competition may lower the price range for



dogs. Llamas are a relatively recent guard animal, although they have been bred for wool production and as pack animals. The novelty of llamas may encourage a higher purchase price.

The maintenance cost for llamas (veterinary bills and additional feed) was less than half that for guard dogs (Table 1), because all dogs require dog food, whereas llamas meet most of their nutritional needs by foraging alongside the sheep. Holland (1994) expected dogs to have higher veterinary bills, because they are more likely to have physical interaction with predators.

Llamas and dogs in this study appeared to be equally effective at protecting sheep (Table 1). The ranchers surveyed tended to have low losses to begin with. Only 5 dog and llama owners each lost sheep or lambs. For most of these ranchers, current predator controls are successful.

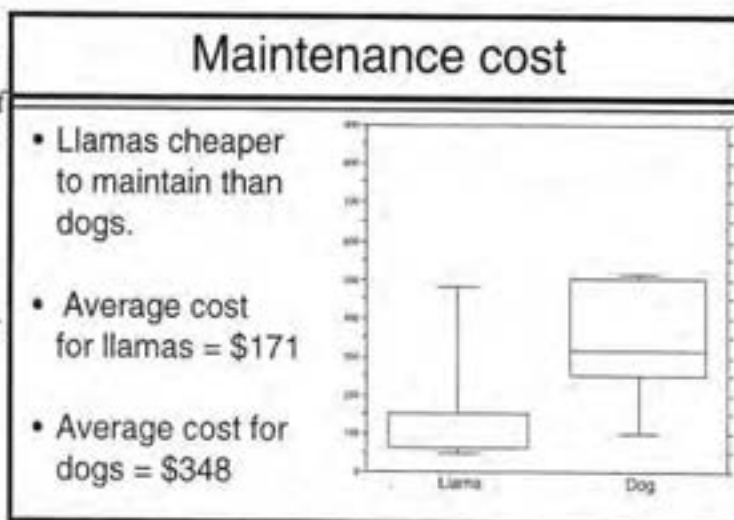
When the calculation of total cost of using a guard animal includes livestock losses (as an addition to the total cost) there is no statistically significant difference between dogs and llamas. The lower maintenance cost appears to be offset by slightly higher losses suffered by guard llama users (Table 1).

Anecdotal evidence from respondents tends to contradict the expectation that llamas avoid physical interaction with predators. Some respondents reported injuries to guard llamas. Although no respondents in this study have lost guard llamas, others have suffered losses to small packs of

coyotes or feral dogs (Rogers 1995). The teeth and heavy coat of most guard dogs can provide excellent protection, while a llama's most common means of defense is kicking with its front feet. One respondent stated that llamas are prey, not guard animals.

Llamas are hostile towards canids and have been known to kill coyotes and other small animals (Powell 1994). Ranchers in this study reported llamas chasing away coyotes and dogs. Most respondents feel that llamas may be a good deterrent to attacks by solitary coyotes, but are in serious danger themselves from cougars, bears, and dog packs. Tight fences and multiple guard dogs are the common recommendation for areas with serious predator problems. Seven of the ranchers surveyed combine the efforts of guard llamas and guard dogs on an occasional or daily basis. With time for familiarization, llamas can overcome their hostility and work effectively with both sheep and guard dogs (Franklin and Powell 1993).

Guard llamas are probably most appropriate where predator densities are low and consist mainly of coyotes. They might also be more socially acceptable than dogs in small suburban farm situations, where neighbors may complain about barking dogs (J. Thompson, OSU Animal Science, pers.



## Survey Results

	Purchase Cost	Maintenance Cost	Effectiveness losses/head	Total Cost (ranch)	Total Cost (head)
<b>Guard Dogs</b>					
Mean	\$331	\$348	\$1.76	\$836	\$16.85
(standard deviation)	(\$256)	(\$165)	(\$6.97)	(\$488)	(\$20.33)
<b>Guard Llamas</b>					
Mean	\$847	\$171	\$4.51	\$1,301	\$20.97
(standard deviation)	(\$975)	(\$199)	(\$12.04)	(\$1,239)	(\$21.80)

**Table 1**



comm.). An alarm call and high pitched whining is the extent of their normal vocalizations.

Consideration of total cost of a guard animal would be incomplete without taking into account the longevity of the animal. The much greater life-span of the llama (5 to 6 times longer than the average guard dog)[Holland 1994] means that the llama's purchase price can be annualized over the length of its useful life. If the average life-span is 12 years for llamas and 3 years for dogs, llamas have a lower total cost/head in the long run ( $t = 3.7399$ , 30 df,  $P = 0.0003$ ). This, combined with the lower maintenance cost, may make the llama a cost effective alternative in situations where predators are minimal and social factors make llamas more desirable.

The author is a senior at Oregon State University where she is working toward a degree in Wildlife Science. This paper was written for her senior project. Tauni plans include graduate school and a career in education.

Tauni recently became a mom to a little girl, Delenn Frances Sandy, on May 13, 1998.

A web has been put up in her honor, it is: <http://www.teleport.com/~mehawk/baby/delpic.htm>

*This complete project is available on the internet, including all the slides, graphics, etc. at: <http://home.cdsnet.net/~ishmael/papers/project/llama.htm>*

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This article was brought to the editor's attention by Bob Riley. All correspondence regarding this article was handled via the internet.

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# Alpaca Breeders

## O F T H E R O C K I E S

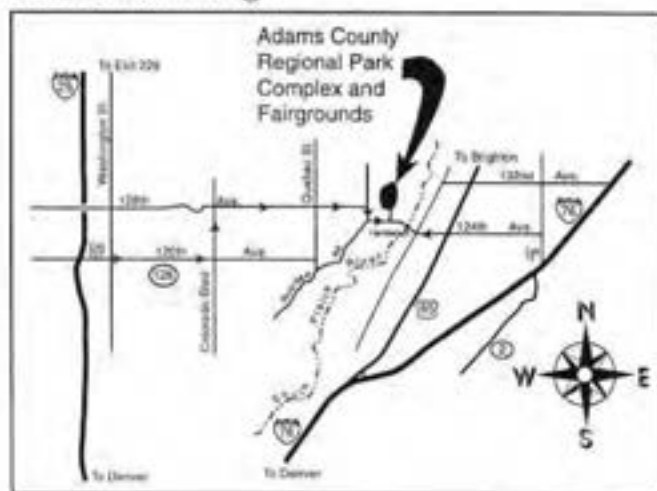
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# Any Time... Every Time!

by Don Blair, Indian Summer Llamas • 220 South 6800 West • Mendon, UT 84325 • (435)787-2239  
e-mail: adavis@biology.usu.edu

Once in your life an event occurs which touches you deeply and you need to share it with others. This is the story of a llama loved and treasured.

On April 24, 1996, we received a phone call from friends in Utah that were boarding our llama herd while we moved from Montana to Utah. The call was to let us know that we had a new female cria with beautiful dark brown wool and black face and legs. We were very excited and could hardly wait for the next 7 days to pass so we could get to Utah to see her.

Finally after moving our lives into our new farm it was time to retrieve our herd and see the new cria. She was all that we had hoped for, big bones, great conformation, wooly, and a great personality from the start. She was very active, nursing, running, jumping and playing with the other llamas. Our friends told us the birthing had been quit easy, she nursed within the hour, and had visited the manure pile - all systems go. We had decided her name would be Kayenta.

It was about three days after moving the herd to the new farm that we noticed Kayenta was at the manure pile more than usual and was straining more than normal. No problem we had thought, just a case of newborn constipation. Nothing that a 'Fleet' enema wouldn't take care of. Kayenta was 10 days old at the time. We got her in the catch pen and tried to administer the enema. We tried and tried, but we could not insert the nozzle into the rectum. Then we used some KY jelly and tried to insert a finger into the opening. Failure. We were bewildered; we had, from a distance, observed her pass manure, and wondered what the obstruction could be. We watched Kayenta closely for the next 24 hours. She was active, happy, and nursed well. Using a spotting scope we watched her even when she was out in the far pasture. Both my wife and I observed her passing manure pellets, but she never seemed to pass a large quantity of pellets.

Finally, there was an opportunity to observe what was truly happening with this precious little girl as she tried to relieve herself. We noticed a bulge at the anal opening and a few pellets dropped from her vaginal opening. What in the world is this!!

Of course we knew that this would require medical attention, but being new in the area we hadn't even had a chance to meet a veterinarian. We contacted our llama friends and asked for the name of a competent vet, they directed us to Dr. Gibson at Bridgerland-Cache Animal Hospital.

We called the hospital immediately. Dr. Gibson was very receptive of the problem and wanted us to bring Kayenta into the hospital for an examination. He examined Kayenta and informed us that she had been born with out an anus. We had feared this without even knowing that it could happen. He informed us that this happens with other animals, including of course, humans and is not considered a congenital defect. There were two alternatives, put Kayenta down or perform a surgical procedure to open the anus and close the junction between the colon and the vaginal opening. There was not much time left for us to make our decision. Both of the large animal veterinarians at this clinic had successfully performed this surgery on larger animals such as cows. The small animal doctor had performed the procedure once on a dog. The doctors contacted Dr. LaRue Johnson at CSU for consultation at our request. Dr. Johnson had heard of this happening to llamas but it was considered very rare, only two reported cases that he could think of.

We quickly made the decision to try and keep Kayenta alive. The next morning Drs. Gibson, Sanders and the small animal veterinarian, Johnson, performed the delicate surgery. Consultation calls were made to Dr. LaRue Johnson in Colorado for information concerning anatomy and other peculiarities about llamas. After 2 hours the surgery was completed. Luckily the opening from the colon to the vagina was very near the new-

formed anus and easy to repair.

The main problems that had to be dealt with now was her ability to pass manure without damaging the internal repairs and the grave consequences of infection in an area that was continually contaminated. To overcome the problems associated with passing manure we opted to give Kayenta doses of laxative. We needed to keep her stools soft, but not cause diarrhea. We had to experiment with the dosing of castor oil until we had the correct amount. Castor oil is used instead of mineral oil because the animal can taste it and is thus more likely to swallow rather than inhale the oil. To combat infection we had to give Kayenta daily injections of antibiotics.

The laxatives were an unknown area and the dosing was all trial and error. Initially we administered enough castor oil to keep things running very smoothly. But after the incision healed we needed to decrease the dosage so that Kayenta's body would not become too accustomed to the laxative and quit producing natural lubricants.

We quickly learned that Kayenta did not have a sphincter muscle to close the anal opening. This led to two new problems, the random dropping of pellets wherever she went and the entrance of air into the opening, which would tend to dry out her stools. The drying problem was quite serious causing the manure to compact in the lower bowel area, and requiring that we physically remove it. The other problem just caused an abundance of new manure piles.

Kayenta was the most lovable, tolerant, sweet, llama I have known. She knew when it was time for an injection or a dose of castor oil, and would stand patiently and calmly and take her medicine. As we held her she would put her head on a shoulder, as if giving you a hug. It always seemed that she knew we were there to help her and relieve her discomfort.

The vet informed us that Kayenta would probably need at least two more operations to increase

the size of the anal opening as she grew. By the looks of her at 2 months she was going to be very large.

When Kay was about 5 months old we noticed that she was once again expelling manure through the vaginal opening. We quickly loaded her into the trailer and transported her to the vet. Dr. Gibson conducted a quick examination and determined (what we feared) that the closure between the two openings had broken apart. Our decision was immediate this time, perform the operation to reconstruct the divider.

The second operation was again a success and easier than the first. This time the veterinarians made the repair by overlapping the tissue several times making the inside wall much thicker. They also increased the anal opening. The previous routine of laxatives and antibiotic injections was repeated. All the time Kayenta was a sweetheart.

By the end of the summer we were completely in love with Kay and felt we could commit ourselves to her care for a lifetime. During the winter her diet changed to hay and this drier feed appeared to start a compaction problem again. But she started eating grain with molasses, which also acts as a laxative so the problem was solved. The only other problem from Kayenta's surgery was that the opening was quite large and when she sneezed pellets would shoot out. We had many manure piles due to this.

Finally the hard winter was over, and the promise of spring was just around the corner. The pasture was greening up and the llamas were again enjoying the outdoor life. Kayenta was almost a year old and doing extremely well.

I came home early from work one afternoon and quickly changed to go up to the barn. Kayenta met me at the door as usual. I gave her a pat and proceeded with my chores. I was almost finished distributing the hay and noticed Kayenta in an adjacent stall, I thought to myself, I have to go get

my daily hug! I returned to my work and then heard a thump. I turned around and saw Kayenta lying on her side. At first I thought she had slipped and fell, because the llamas had been doing their normal 'jump for joy' dinner dance. But she didn't get up. I ran over to her, she wouldn't move, she just lay there and breathed deeply. Some how I knew she was dying, there would be no time to call a vet. I knelt down beside her, stroked her neck and she looked up at me with those lovely deep brown eyes. It was only a matter of seconds, and she was gone. I waited for my wife to come home and we went back up to the barn for a farewell.

We contacted the vet, we knew he had become attached to her and also that he was very interested in learning more about llamas. He performed an autopsy but it revealed nothing out of the ordinary in her intestinal tract and Dr. Gibson did not explore other areas during the autopsy. It may have been a stroke or brain tumor, or maybe she was born with another ailment we didn't recognize.

Kayenta was returned to us and the burial was simple; a few llamas came to watch as we carted Kayenta to the gravesite. The grave was dug next to a fence line in the main pasture. We filled in the grave and placed a plaque on the fence above her.

Kayenta was a wonderful llama. Losing your first Llama is an unforgettable experience. We were very close to Kayenta, we had treated her almost daily for her entire short life and we believed she liked our company and knew we were there for her. She was always warm, affectionate, curious, and enjoyed life. We miss her hugs.

There was one time we asked ourselves if it was all worth it? The time, the money, the emotional drain? Would we do all this again to try and save a little llama like Kayenta?

You bet, Any Time.... Every Time!

*Kayenta*

*April 24, 1996 to March 14, 1997*

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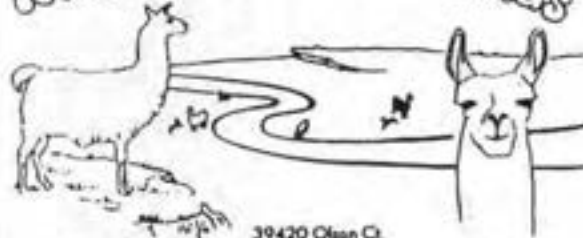
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# For a trailer full of (very) obsolete farm equipment...

by Linn Jackson • Linn's Llama Lland • 455 Wildwood Drive • Grand Junction, CO 81503 • (970)245-3833  
• e-mail: LnsLamaLnd@aol.com

**Y**es, I am a new llama owner and have never owned anything larger than a beagle and my numbers were always limited to no more than one. But let me tell you how I got started with llamas - they multiply you know. In January we attended the National Western Stock Show in Denver, Colorado. After watching several of the llama events, then talking to the enthusiastic owners, and watching those sweet gentle animals respond with love and dedication I decided I HAD to have a llama. We live on the western slope of Colorado with five irrigated acres, two ponds, five ducks and geese, situated just below the Colorado National Monument. After all, we had this wonderful yummy grassland going to waste!! Ironically, about three or four weeks later, after returning from a trip to Arizona I was reading the saved up newspapers and perusing of all things the livestock ads. The livestock ads?? Hmm..what does this ad say.. ..male llama . . . good pack animal.... \$500. The owner had traded two guns for an intact male llama

In my welcoming packet from RMLA there was a letter from Barb Hance saying everyone would be "thrilled" in how I came to be interested in llamas. Well, here is my little story and to reassure everyone, they ARE as fun and delightful as I thought they would be.  
-Linn



Hershey and Chips getting a treat from Jenny.



The gang at their llama buffet

(L-R) Felecia, Chips, Sugar, Dancer, Hershey (black, on far right) and Snowflake.

with the hopes of making big bucks on a resale, but now, after much advertising, he just wanted to get rid of him to free up the only corral for his favorite horse. An unnamed, unwanted llama - is that anyway to start? Sold to the lady in the hat with \$ 250. Chocolate Besito Dulce de las Montanas - Hershey, Sweet Kiss of the Mountains is solid brown, with a white

blaze and black on either side of his face. Quite a handsome llama and very sweet as chocolate kisses are. The young man told us that the trader who originally had Hershey had still another llama he wanted to sell. That afternoon we zoomed to the traders house, no one was home and no llamas in sight. Later we left a message with his wife for the trader to call and that we were interested in the llama. The next day my husband loaded some obsolete farm equipment onto a small trailer for an auction being held locally. He wanted me to ride along as he delivered the items, while enroute his cell phone rang.... the trader!! My husband explained that we were on our way to the auction house with a trailer load of goods. "Well, you just bring that trailer right on by here and let me have a look at what you've got." We arrived in about fifteen minutes and the men got to talking and dealing right away. I started wandering around looking and here in the midst of the junkyard, tied to a rusty old exercise machine was this thin pathetic looking llama. He was bright, alert and oddly enough kept turning his head as if trying to keep me in his sight. Strange... had he heard... llama for sale.... was he hoping that someone had finally come... was it the sadness in his eyes. ...or was it the yearning and the heartbreak he conveyed to me... it must have been all of the

*...the boys keep their eyes peeled for coyotes, bobcats and dangerous things like ducks and geese.*



*The girl gang from Rigway  
(L-R) Felicia, Sugar (baby), Snowflake & Dancer*

above. Yes, yes.... I'll take him. Sold....for the trailer full of (very) obsolete farm equipment. Chips Ahoy, also unnamed and unwanted, arrived on the 18th of February, my sixtieth birthday. He is a real peach, mellow and sweet. The vet has been here to vaccinate, worm, trim toenails and also to geld Hershey. Oddly enough these two llamas had been in the same herd several months before and had been through several auctions together. They are together again; "the boys" are finally home and they can both stay as long as they like.

But now they have some girls to contend with, pregnant of course, quite intimidating at first, continually chasing boys to the south pasture and spitting on them occasionally just to keep them in line and let them know who was really in charge of the tea-party.

Chips has adopted the half Chilean, half Canadian little male as his own, they nuzzle and rub and often eat from the same pan. The girls have simmered down and are being a little more ladylike, while the boys keep their eyes peeled for coyotes, bobcats and dangerous things like ducks and geese.

I love my llamas and am busy studying about birthing, shearing, worming, training, and trimming hooves. I welcome information, suggestions, hints and chatter on being a better llama mamma. See you all soon...!!

*Woolingly yours, Linn Jackson*



# 4-H Corner

by Grace Gerber • Larkspur Funny Farm • 10209 E. Jones Road • Larkspur, CO  
80118-5105 • (303)814-0047



Have you ever wondered why it is we hear so much about all of the bad things that children are doing these days? It seems to be the norm each night to hear on the news the details of another child in crisis, but I am here to tell you that it doesn't have to be that way. There is a program that celebrates children. Thousands of children across the country unite under the symbol of the four leaf clover. It is 4-H and we are excited about what this program can do for today's youth.

I have seen over the years shy, unsure kids turn into confident outspoken educators. It is a program that adults can contribute to shaping children in positive activities while expanding their own horizons. If all of this seems to good to be true, then let me tell you about our club, Llofty Llamas. The kids hosted the April, '98 RMLA mini-conference in Douglas County. Every year the club has offering their annual youth showing workshop just before the Estes Park Wool Market. A majority of the club will be participating in The Estes Park ALSA Judging program. Before their own county fair they will be assisting in the ALSA Summer Youth Classic. Sounds like a lot of work, but to these kids it fun. We also share pizza and movie nights, swimming and sunny days, picnic and hikes, along with Christmas parties and dances.

Over the next year I hope that I can hear from all of the other clubs out there. I would like to challenge 4-H leaders to change the norm and share with RMLA readers the wonderful activities your club and four legged friends are doing this year. Through pictures and stories I would like to celebrate our special children and program.

I would also like to unite the clubs in fun activities and act as a resource center on 4-H information and issues of concern. I am requesting information on clubs who would be interested in completing their 4-H manuals on the computer. Please send any and all stories, pictures, questions and concerns to the address above... and I look forward to hearing from you.

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# 1998 Classic 2000 Packerama Proves to be a Success

by Sally Kline

Once again the annual Classic 2000 Packerama proved to be a success. Taking place in Pocatello, Idaho's high desert terrain on June 12-14, the Packerama was sponsored by the local business man/packer who is also the founder of the Classic 2000, Wes Holmquist. Success, based on participation, learning, and of course a good time, can surely be used to describe this year's event.

Starting off Friday at The Llama Connection in Pocatello's foothills were the WILA (PLTA) Walking Trials. Contestants could choose to participate by skill level, either Basic with a 3 mile course, Advanced with a 5 mile course, or Master with an 8 mile course. Llamas did not compete against each other, but rather against a standard set by PLTA to certify packers. Llamas were ranked on a scale as they went through obstacles, such as halter, saddle, trailer, water, and brush, to name 5 of the 16. An unexpected downpour added to the obstacles, with wet trainers and llamas scrambling through the obstacles in mud. Many thought this, the sudden flash flood, was an obstacle deserving of a certificate by itself!

Those choosing not to face the obstacles and unpredictable Idaho climate, opted to take the Dutch Oven cooking class. Taught by Pocatello locals Kathy and Allan Priddy, the Dutch Oven class cooked and prepared food for the group. After the WILA Trials were completed by its many participants, dinner was served by the students and teachers of the Dutch Oven class. The rainy day had turned into a beautiful evening in neighbors Monte and Verda Casper's back yard where the dinner was held.

Saturday offered wonderful weather for the Classic 2000 Elevation Trials, Novice Pack Obstacle, and the Pack Obstacle Trials Walking Race. Once again at The Llama Connection, contestants raced each other in hopes of winning in their weight division in the Classic 2000 Elevation Gain. Forced to climb steep terrain, through sage brush, in and out of gullies, the packers challenged themselves as well as their llamas. Combined with the scores from the Pack Obstacles Walking Race held at the Bannock County Fairgrounds, the highest scoring contestant from each weight class would receive a \$50 prize. The Pack Obstacle Trials Race covered a two mile course with log jumps, dead fall, a bridge and brush, ending with haltering, saddling, loading panniers, and loading in a trailer.

Later, that night, the group again assembled for dinner, this time in the National Guard Armory neighboring the fairgrounds. Dinner, prepared by Kathy and Allan Priddy was accompanied by a Western band, dance and lecture by Wes Holmquist. The lecture, entitled "Llama Building Blocks," gave Wes' experiences in trying to choose the ideal llama and his realization that there are many ideal types. The dinner also was time to present the prize money to the combined winners of the Classic 2000 Elevation Gain Trails and Pack Obstacle Trials Walking Race of the different weight classes. Winners were: Buckshot, led by Jen Dayley at 30 lbs.; Buckaroo, led by Justin Dayley at 60 lbs.; Wendell, led by Dan Julian at 70 lbs.; Indy, led by Arthur Fernelius at 80 lbs.; Sandi, led by Bob McNeil Jr. at 90 lbs.; Jim, led by Blake Crouch at 100 lbs.; and Prince, led by Cole Schwartz at 110 lbs. Thunder's Echo, led by Dave Rittersbacher, came out on top in the Classic 2000 Novice Pack Obstacles.

Sunday's schedule included perusal of sale llamas and lectures at the Bannock County Fairgrounds. Lectures were given by Dave Rittersbacher, Allan Priddy, Craig DeMoss, and Wes Holmquist. Topics ranged from training and tact to fire building. All in attendance were able to learn new ideas and share their own thoughts on the various topics of discussion. "This is a highly educational event!" exclaims Rita Miller of Francis, Utah.

The Packerama was very successful, giving a place for people with the same breeding and packing goals to get together. The focus of breeding classic and athletic pack animals with a strong work ethic was evident in the excellent animals displayed. The competitions, lectures, and fun experienced over the three days strengthened the belief that the classic llama should be preserved and promoted.





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# Have you ever wondered

what you can do with a Llama and Alpaca? Well, the kids of the Llofty Llama Club can come up with lots of ideas. On June 28th the members of Llofty Llamas spent a sun filled day with their four legged friends picking up trash in Douglas County. This club may be small with only twelve two legged members but what they lack in size they make up for in spirit. This club is active in all types of shows, workshops, community activities and in educating the public on the benefits of owning llamas and alpacas. The club was formed five years ago and is known in the state for their innovative approaches to incorporating their love for the animals with their responsibility to the community.

This year the club has also involved themselves in learning the heritage arts of spinning, weaving and felting. This is a way in which they can utilize the wonderful fiber that these animals produce.

The members also sponsored and participated in the Douglas County Summer Classic Llama and Alpaca ALSA Youth Show on July 25th at the Douglas County Fairgrounds.

The 4-H members showed their animals on August 5th at the Douglas County Fairgrounds. They even went to the Round Robin event on the following Friday, of which Jaclyn Loner took second place, showing an alpaca. The Llofty Llama Club would love to let you hug a llama or kiss an alpaca. If you have any questions about our club, dates and times of shows, or require additional information about the animals please contact the club organizational leader Grace Gerber at (303) 814-0047 and she would be happy to help you.

by Grace Gerber • Larkspur Funny Farm • 10209 E. Jones Road • Larkspur, CO 80118-5105 • (303)814-0047



Llofty Llama Club doing trash pick up June 28, 1998. The back row from the left is Nick Gerber, Barbarosa (dark llama), Levi Kauffman, Bart (white llama). Front row from the left is Andrea Kroeckel, Parker Scherman, Conrad Gerber, Emmylou Scherman and Gretchen Kauffman. Members who were there but missed getting in the picture were Deidre Baird, Jaclyn Loner and Carly Loner.

Larkspur Funny Farm is where you will find Grace and her two boys, Nick and Conrad Gerber. The farm raises exotic fiber animals; Alpacas, Llamas, Angora Goats, Cashmere Goats, Southdown Sheep and, new to this area, Icelandic Sheep. They are members of RMLA, ALSA, ARI, ILA, AOBA, ABR, NCWGA, ADGA, ASBA and DC 4-H. The Gerber's pride themselves on educating the customers on the fiber and all of its possibilities. They welcome visitors at their farm, located 21 miles south of Franktown or 9 miles north of Monument. Call them and get ready to share the fiber, questions, ideas and a lot of laughs. Grace is the Douglas County Fair Board Director, Organization Director and 4-H Foundation Director for Douglas County, she is also the RMLA 4-H Chairperson.

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## Raising Llamas in Mountain Lion Country

by Bob Riley

Colorado has 4,000 – 6,000 Mountain Lions, mostly in the foothills of the eastern slope with the highest concentration near Boulder. Combine that fact with urban sprawl that has brought a new breed of urban ranchers that view hunting as an infringement of animal rights you have a recipe for disaster.

Like many city dwellers, Jo and I moved to the country on our 57 acres to get back to nature, raise llamas and hike the adjacent national forest. We felt fairly safe for the first few years at our new home, but things began to change. First there were the unexplained llama alarm calls. Llamas give a very distinct call that is a combination yodel and screech when they spot a potential threat. Then one morning we discovered that one of the two-week-old baby female llamas was missing. We had been told that lions were in the neighborhood and fearing the worst, we called the Colorado Department of Wildlife (DOW). They sent out a professional tracker with dogs. The tracker found the remains of the llama behind our house buried under pine needles. There was evidence that the lion had dragged the baby into a tree, then ate most of it and buried the rest for a later meal. According to the tracker this was a typical lion kill. Lions will drag their kill to a safe area, consume what they can and bury the rest. Under Colorado law the state is liable for damage done by game that are controlled by the DOW. Lions are protected game and may be hunted only by a licensed hunter during the appropriate season. You do have the right

to kill any protected predator like lions or bears if they are endangering your livestock. Colorado law will require proof that you were protecting yourself or your animals. The type of proof they are looking for would be prior losses and shot hitting the animal in front as opposed to the rear.

We filled out all the appropriate paper work on the baby llama and submitted our claim. The claim was first denied because the subdivision that surrounds our property has posted signs that this is a wildlife sanctuary, with numerous "NO HUNTING" signs. There is not, nor has there ever been a wildlife sanctuary, but many of the local residents do restrict hunting. The DOW will not honor any claims from the property where hunting is thought to be restricted. It make sense that if you will not allow the legal harvesting of the state's wild game then you can not hold the state responsible for damages. Remember, it is the hunting license fees that support the DOW and pay the claims. In our case, we do allow hunting. In fact my son is an avid hunter. Unfortunately, the DOW



has had a long-standing feud with the local residents and this made it difficult for us to first prove that hunting was allowed and secondly prove that a lion had killed the baby llama. The claim was ultimately denied.

A short time later we lost a second baby llama. This loss was much different. We never found the remains, but other llamas in the field had bite marks on their hindquarters indicative of dog bites. Do-



mestic dogs will chase some llamas, bite them from behind and kill the youngest and then drag the remains home. We did not attempt a claim on this obvious dog kill loss.

The third loss was again a newborn llama. This time we found the remains in plain view only 30 yards from the house. The lion had eaten everything except the legs. The DOW was called, they instructed us to leave the remains where they were and to stay away from the area. The next day the DOW came out to investigate the kill. To our amazement there now was a dead red fox lying next to the remains of the llama. Lions will guard their kills and kill anything that comes near their next meal. Evidently the fox got too close and was killed by the lion. The DOW officer was fully armed and nervously alert while investigating the kill. The greatest threat to humans would be finding a fresh kill like this. Later that same day my son, Brad, was showing our neighbor the two kills. As they walked toward the carcasses, my son noticed that the llamas quietly grazing in the pasture nearby had noticed him and were slowly walking towards him. All of the sudden a lion jumped the fence and began to chase the llamas. The llamas immediately bunched up into a tight running pack. They first outpaced the lion and then some members of the pack turned and faced the lion. Lions are not used to their dinners facing them down, so the lion faced with the unexpected, turned and ran away. What makes this unusual and frightening is that the lion had no fear of humans and was, in fact, using my son as a distraction as it stalked its prey.

One night on our ranch I was awakened to the alarm call of our llamas. It was near midnight and there was a full moon. We have a small pasture in the front of our house with llamas in it. The females had formed a wall by standing shoulder to shoulder, their babies just behind them. Picacho, our stud, was in front of the pack acting very aggressive. I grabbed my twelve-gauge shotgun loaded with magnum shells full of buckshot and stepped out on the front porch. Just as I got the door open, a lion not more than 12 yards away ran out from behind two parked cars in our driveway. Suddenly there was a dark

shadow moving quickly towards the backyard. It was a lion. Despite the fact that the lion had been standing on gravel and had accelerated from a standing start to full speed, I heard nothing. I was able to get off a hurried shot just to let the lion know that someone was on duty and not to come back. Shotguns are the weapons of choice for just such encounters. They have a great deal of killing power but only at short range, an important consideration with neighbors living close by.

Our most recent loss happened just a few weeks ago. While feeding the boys, we noticed that one of the adult llamas was lying just a few yards away from the hay bunker. There had been a fresh snow and we could see where there had been a struggle and that the body had been dragged about 12 feet down hill before becoming lodged in some branches. We also saw a lion paw print. Lion tracks look just like large dog paw prints except there aren't any toenail marks.

Cats retract their claws - dogs do not. We also noticed Pair-A-Dice was missing. Dice was part of our original herd, a great packer and a good friend. We did not look for him for two reasons: first it is dangerous to get near a fresh lion kill and secondly, we did not want to run the cat off. We had other plans for him.




We called the houndsman we had met some years before; he arrived the next day. His dogs picked up many lion tracks that criss-crossed the area. Pair-A-Dice was found. He had been partially eaten and then buried under pine needles in typical lion fashion. After about an hour, the tracker was unable to pick up one track that was stronger than the rest so he turned the four dogs loose to see if they could find the lion. The dogs circled behind them and picked up a strong scent. The lion had been tracking the hunters and dogs. This cat had no fear of humans and was willing to follow armed humans and dogs in an effort to protect his kill. Had a child found Pair-A-Dice, I'm afraid that the lion would have killed the child just as the lion had killed the fox a few years earlier. After the dogs had found the scent, the lion ran a short distance before climbing a tree. My son, Brad, had purchased a lion hunting tag the day before. The dogs were put on leashes before Brad, standing at

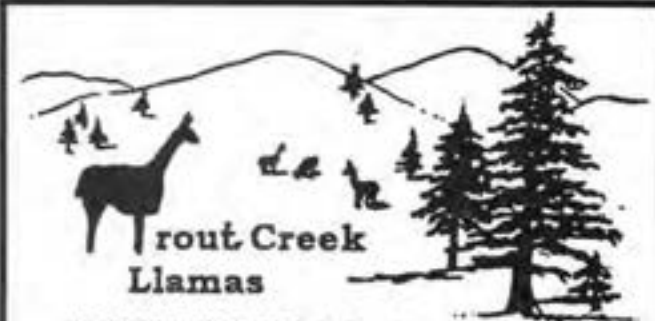
close range, shot the cat with a 44-magnum pistol. He used a hollow point bullet to minimize ricochet and penetration. The shot struck the cat in the heart destroying his internal organs and yet the cat jumped from the tree and ran 100 yards before dying. Even a cat shot at close range with a high-powered cartridge can still be a threat. The tom cat measured 7feet 2 inches from nose to tail and weighed 165 pounds.

In South America the primary predator of the llama is the "puma" or mountain lion. Llamas have developed a very thick skin on their necks for protection from these South American lions. When you hike with llamas, you will notice that they become uneasy around high rocks and overhangs. This is because typically a lion will strike from high ground and sprint at high speed approaching their target at a 45-degree angle. By placing one paw on the preys back and their mouth behind the head and around the neck they are able to sever the spinal cord and bring down dinner. Interestingly, the North American mountain lion's front teeth are spaced so as to slip between the vertebrae and sever the spinal cord of our native deer. The lion is unable to kill a llama in a similar manner because of the thick skin and

wider spacing of the vertebra. Lions attacking full-grown llamas will clamp down hard on the throat just below the jaw and crush the larynx. A quick autopsy of this area will reveal trauma and confirm a lion attack. Lions are powerful animals and are able to accelerate very quickly but they have small lungs and are unable to run for long distances. If a wary prey can survive the first few seconds of the attack, it has a good chance of getting away.

Lions are known as the "Ghost of the Rockies." Very few of us have ever seen a mountain lion yet there may be as many as 6,000 in Colorado and most of them are located near populated areas. Not long ago I read an article about a family who while hiking in the forest decided to stop and take a family picture. After getting home and having the film developed they discovered a lion in the tree over their heads. The lion problems will only get worse. This past year Boulder County created a new open space called Hall Ranch just a few miles south of us. When that was a working ranch, up to 4 lions per year were killed there. Those lions are no longer being hunted. Hunting in the surrounding area is often not allowed either for safety reasons or animal rights reasons. Excessive numbers of lions are learning to live near humans. They are learning to view dogs, cats and livestock as an alternate food source. One interesting fact is that 70% of the school children waiting at bus stops in rural areas have seen a lion. It would appear that lions are beginning to scout out a new food source.

READ ON 



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 (303) 647-2429 Rick & Jan Cummer



Ron & Marie Hinds  
 38620 County Road 29  
 Elizabeth, CO 80107-8702  
 (303) 646-2665 Voice  
 (303) 646-2654 Fax  
 800-376-1799 Sales and emergencies  
 Internet  
[sdlamas@bellsouth.com](mailto:sdlamas@bellsouth.com)  
<http://www.crla.com/sdlf>  
 Breeding,  
 Sales, Fiber &  
 Boarding

**FYI** The International Llama Association (ILA) has moved:  
 New address is:  
 International Llama Association  
 7853 E. Arapahoe Court, Suite #2100  
 Englewood, CO 80112  
 (303)694-4728 (303)694-4869 fax  
 E-Mail: [ILA@internationalLlama.org](mailto:ILA@internationalLlama.org)

## What can we do to protect ourselves?

- We fenced our land with electric fencing to keep predators out. The fence was constructed with 5 to 6 strands of aircraft cable with every other strand grounded and the hot wires were charged with 7,500 volts. Electric fences are very high voltage but extremely low amperage. The fence consumes about 7 watts of electricity, about the same as a single Christmas tree light bulb. The voltage gives it a real sting and the low amperage keeps it from doing any real harm. If you inadvertently touch the fence, it will not harm you but you will make a mental note not to ever do that again.
- If you are ever attacked by a lion fight back with everything you have. Playing dead is only a prelude to reality. With lions it is best to face them, raise your arms over your head to look larger. If you have small children with you, place them behind you or if possible raise them over your head in an effort to look larger. Do not bend down to pick up a stick, bending down and looking smaller may bring on the attack. Use whatever tools you have available to defend yourself. Walking sticks, bikes, and backpacks are all useful. Speak in a firm voice and slowly back away. With bears you have a choice of fighting or playing dead. The experts continually debate that one and will leave it up to you to make whatever decision you feel is most appropriate at the time.
- Encourage safe hunting in your area. Remember that hunting license fees support the DOW. The DOW controls the wildlife by promoting hunting. Therefore, view hunters as part of the solution. Areas with high populations of humans, an abundance of deer that attract lions and restricted hunting are the areas where we humans and livestock are in the greatest danger. I have hiked most of the Continental Divide Trail in Colorado and Montana and all of the Colorado Trail and the only time I felt that I was in danger from wild animals was in areas where hunting is restricted. Hunting helps to establish the food chain order and I for one would prefer to stay at the top.
- You and your children are at the greatest risk at dawn and dusk. These are the prime hunting times for lions. Walk and hike in groups.
- Contact the Colorado Division of Wildlife before you have a loss. It is their job to help you protect your property. They can go over fencing, lighting and provide noisemakers to help scare predators away.



# Llama Elderhostel a Success at Pingree Park!!

by Karen R. Kinyon • Double K Diamond Llamas • 2933 East Mulberry • Ft. Collins, CO 80524 • (970) 484-6241  
e-mail: doublekdiamond@juno.com

The first week of August was exciting as 22 students of the Llama Elderhostel Course set about learning all about llamas. Participants came from all over the United States. The entire week was filled with llama hikes, shearing, skirting, carding, combing, knitting, weaving and making felted llama hats. It was a lot to crowd in but class offerings were full from morning until night. Pingree Park is the mountain campus of Colorado State University and was a beautiful setting with excellent cabins and three meals a day provided for the Elderhostel participants. This was the first Llama Elderhostel Course offered at Pingree Park and could not have taken place without the help of a number of RMLA members. Many thanks are extended to the following people who donated time, llamas, or supplies and sometimes all of the above to this program.

D.J. Kinyon, age 15 of Double K Diamond Llamas gave up an entire week of his summer vacation to help Mom conduct the program. He was instrumental in handling llamas, packing llamas, carrying equipment, hiking, feeding, scooping and even sat down at the spinning wheel and spun some fabulous yarn!!

Sharon Beacham of Pheasant Hill Farm brought two females and a five week old cria for the classes that covered shearing and newborn care. Of course on the day this was scheduled, it rained all day, so the classes were moved into a machine shop and we carried on anyway!! Many thanks go to Sharon and "Cameo", "Meringue" and the little one with no name yet. They were really a big hit!!

Stan Ebel of Great Divide Llamas donated six members of his pack string for the group to use during the week. We took four different hikes with each of these guys carrying the lunches and miscellaneous rain gear for the 22 Elderhostelers. Kudos to "Danny Boy", "Baltazar", "Bocefus", "Juan", "Pell Mell" and "Palladin" for their steady-

ness and calmness on the trail. Everyone felt very safe and confident in the company of these gentle companions.

Packing equipment was supplied by Dr. LaRue Johnson of Shamba Llamas, Sharon Beacham and Double K Diamond Llamas so that all the pack stock were completely outfitted.

Aluminum panels were donated by Mr. Ray Souther to hold the llamas so that they were comfortably contained all week.

Shirley Ellsworth of "Lampspun of Colorado" donated six Drop Spindles and two Louet Spinning Wheels so that all of the Elderhostel participants could experience spinning llama. Almost all of the group tried it out and some were very good at it!!

Kathy Hartmeister of Oppallandet Llamas shared her expertise and great sense of humor and helped the group learn about knitting and making felt hats.

Willie Schaffer and Deborah Cowan each donated one pack llama for the group's use. Both "Packie" and "Jaco" came along on the trail and helped the Elderhostelers. There were usually two folks for each llama so everyone had a great opportunity to lead a llama on the trail. Willie also taught the Drop Spindle class and helped throughout the week with the fiber related topics.

Double K Diamond Llamas contributed three yearlings who provided the comic relief for the hikes. "Gray Cloud", "Mancha" and "Feather" danced over bridges, leaped over logs and finally just laid down and rolled in the sand right in the middle of the trail. It was a great way to show all the things that llamas can do!!

Judy Cox joined us and helped with spinning, combing on European 4-pitch combs and hiking  
*continued.....*



# Introducing— AUSOME MATE



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- 3/4 Chilean
- Wool 21.1 microns!

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Stud fee: \$500



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## *Llama Elderhostel Course, cont.*

with the llamas. Judy also stayed over and helped with the very important job of cleaning up, packing it all back in the boxes and following down the hill to make sure it all stayed put.

Videos from the RMLA Library were shown. Many thanks are extended to Sharon Herbold who was very prompt in sending those so that they would make it on time. A slide show was developed and Sharon Beacham contributed slides to "flesh it out a bit" and show all the versatility of llamas. Jerry Dunn contributed printed material for us to share about RMLA and pamphlets about llamas.

It was a wonderful week and would not have been possible without the support of the Director of Pingree Park, Dr. Bill Berschey and Deborah Cowan, the Elderhostel Coordinator who saw it as a worthwhile new topic for Elderhostel participants.

It was certainly a group effort that included 22 Elderhostelers, 5 staff people, 14 llamas and a mountain of supplies and equipment but everyone left with a new respect for llamas and all the things that we do with them. A lady from New York who had never set foot in a barnyard was even helping scoop "beans" and fell in love with "Feather" who will now have a pen pal in New York City!!

Evaluations are coming back with many "Excellent" and "We want to do this again!" comments, so watch out!! You might be asked to help with the next Llama Elderhostel Course at Pingree Park!!

Horse sense is what a horse has that keeps him from betting on people. —W. C. Fields

I exercise self-control, and never touch any beverage stronger than gin before breakfast.  
—W. C. Fields



# The 1998 RMLA Conference and Annual Meeting will be on Saturday, October 24th

**You haven't filled out  
your registration yet!**

Well, go get the



find a



fill it out and put it into the



Held in  
Beautiful  
Colorado  
Springs

Annual Meeting  
follows dinner.

Lots of local  
lodging available.



- Fiber preparation
- Felting
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- Junior Showmanship
- Youth Mentoring

Hey, this  
person is  
dressed  
way to  
formal for  
this  
conference,  
isn't he?

**This year's conference is sponsored by Llamas of Central  
Colorado (LOCC)**

# One Champion. Two Winners.

OUR GENTLE, AWARD-WINNING LLAMAS  
ARE THE PERFECT MATCH FOR YOUR HERD.



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or 666-9437  
(Denver area)

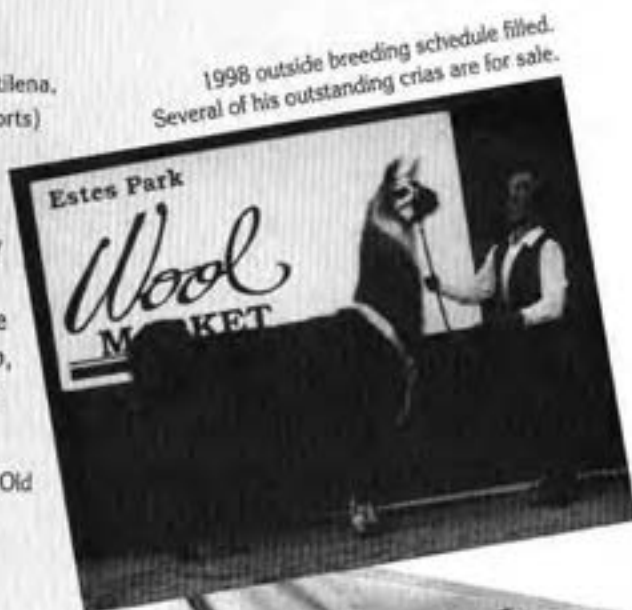
Fax: 303-604-1730

## Cadfael

(\*El Fuerte x \*Cantilena,  
1993 Peruvian Imports)  
3-13-95

Reserve Grand  
Champion Heavy  
Wool Male, and  
part of First Place  
Get-of-Sire group,  
Estes Park Wool  
Market, 1998

First Place, Two Year Old  
Heavy Wool Male,  
National Western  
Stock Show.



1998 outside breeding schedule filled.  
Several of his outstanding crias are for sale.

## PHF Picacho's Rambutan

(\*Peruvian Picacho x PHF  
Delphinium) 6-9-96

First show, Estes Park  
Wool Market, 1998

Fourth place, Young Pack  
Llama (12 entries)

Fifth place, Public Relations  
Obstacle (24 entries)

Sixth place, Yearling Medium  
Wool Male (22 entries)



This young Herd Sire/Show entry/Packer is for sale.

Purchase a  
female from us  
and receive free  
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either Cadfael,  
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# Just for Kids!

Draw a line from the names to the correct pictures.



Raccoon

Skunk

Owl

Deer

Fox

Eagle

Bactrian Camel

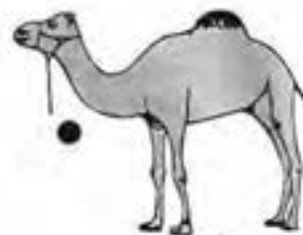
Rabbit



Antelope

Bear

Moose

Dromedary Camel



If you need help, see an adult. The only one they may need help with is the camels. Just remember that Bactrian Camels, like the  in Bactrian has two humps, and the  in Dromedary— has one.



## Nellie Newcomer says.....

by Barbara Hance • Hance Ranch • 11818 W. 52nd Ave. • Wheat Ridge, CO 80033-2032 • (303)422-4681 •  
(303)422-3568 fax • E-mail: hancelama@att.net • web: <http://home.att.net/~hancelama/>

Nelly Newcomer writes: I had my llama and alpacas sheared last month and I think the shearer must have shaved the hair too close. My llama has scabs on both sides of his rear legs just below his knees. I have been putting on salve but the hair is not re-growing there, can you suggest any thing else to do?

The Oldtimer replies, "I cain't believe your critter would let you be so free with his legs! You shore must have him trained good. If yer askin' bout bare patches bout a inch and a half long and bout a inch wide, those thar are his "musk glands." If you look real close yu'll probly see 'em on all your alpackeys too. The "musk gland" puts out a smell when the'r alarmed, and lets the penmates know, danger is close. Some folks think the'r like "chestnuts" on hosses, but Dr. Fowler says it aint so.

### THE SENSE OF THE GOOSE

In the fall when you see geese heading south for the winter flying along in the "V" formation, you might be interested in knowing what science has discovered about why they fly that way. It has been learned that as each bird flaps its wings, it creates an uplift for the bird immediately following. By flying in a "V" formation, the whole flock adds at least 71% greater flying range than if each bird flew on its own.

PEOPLE WHO ARE PART OF A TEAM AND SHARE A COMMON DIRECTION GET WHERE THEY ARE GOING QUICKER AND EASIER, BECAUSE THEY ARE TRAVELING ON THE TRUST OF ONE ANOTHER.



Whenever a goose falls out of formation, it suddenly feels the drag and resistance of trying to go through it alone and quickly gets back into formation to take advantage of the power of the flock.

IF WE HAVE AS MUCH SENSE AS A GOOSE, WE WILL SHARE INFORMATION WITH THOSE WHO ARE HEADED THE SAME WAY WE ARE GOING.

When the lead goose gets tired, he rotates back in the wing and another goose takes over.  
IT PAYS TO SHARE LEADERSHIP AND TAKE TURNS DOING HARD JOBS.

The geese honk from behind to encourage those up front to keep their speed.  
WORDS OF SUPPORT AND INSPIRATION HELP ENERGIZE THOSE ON THE FRONT LINE, HELPING THEM TO KEEP PACE IN SPITE OF THE DAY-TO-DAY PRESSURES AND FATIGUE.

Finally, when a goose gets sick or is wounded by a gunshot and falls out, two geese fall out of the formation and follow the injured one down to help and protect him. They stay with him until he is either able to fly or until he is dead, and then they launch out with another formation to catch up with their group.  
IF WE HAVE THE SENSE OF A GOOSE, WE WILL STAND BY EACH OTHER WHEN THINGS GET TOUGH.

The next time you see a formation of geese, remember... IT IS A REWARD, A CHALLENGE AND A PRIVILEGE to be a contributing member of a TEAM.

# RMLA Library Update

by Sharon Herbold • Pikes Peak Woolies • 15350 Hwy 83 • Colorado Springs, CO 80921 • (719)495-3092 • e-mail: skh@ix.netcom.com



Shirley A Weathers, a member of RMLA, recently had a book published and donated a copy to the library. The book, **Field Guide to Plants Poisonous to Livestock-Western U.S.**, will be a valuable addition to the library. (See page 48 of the May 1998 Journal for more information on this publication.)

Also, thanks to Marcia Prather of Utah for her generous donation to the library.

## RMLA Library Content Listing

*Many RMLA members did not get the library list in their 1998 mailing. It was thought, instead of another mailing, maybe publishing here might be beneficial.*

Checkout are handled through the mail – Librarian will mail to you and you mail back!  
Checkout times:

 **BOOKS and ARTICLES**    **One (1) month (30 days) checkout**  
**VIDEOS**                                    **Two (2) weeks (14 days) checkout**

*Please be considerate of other members and return the items on time.*

*There is a waiting list on many items.*

The purpose of the library is for education, research, and documentation. We want old as well as new - and we want variety! (Magazines, articles, papers, research results, brochures, books, and videos). Your suggestions and ideas are most welcome. Donations - books and/or money really help.

\* = New additions

*Submit your Library requests to:*

Sharon Herbold  
15350 Hwy. 83  
Colorado Springs, CO 80921  
(719)495-3092

# The "Grays" at BURNING MOUNTAIN LLAMAS

## BML FROSTY

Wind Rivers Independence  
x  
Sheika  
Bolivian, Chilean,  
North American



Medium Gray/Brown with  
Frosted ears, feet and tail.  
Heavy boned, 38 lbs. at birth.  
"Gonna be someone's big  
gray future herdsire!"

## BML EEKAMOUSE

Wind Rivers Independence  
x  
BML Xuxa  
Bolivian, Chilean, North American



Mouse Gray with  
Frosted ears and feet.  
"Femininity plus good size!"

## BML BABE

Origin Unknown



Tweedy Gray  
with black ears.  
(Not for Sale)

Since 1988  
Call and arrange a visit.  
Conveniently located 5 miles off I-70 on  
Colorado's beautiful Western Slope

BURNING MOUNTAIN LLAMAS  
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## RMLA Library Listing

### ARTICLES:

- "Alpaca Selection" by Don Julio Barreda (Peru), 1994  
"Antiqua - the Rescue Operation" by Ellen Nodine  
"Archaeology Makes Edible Impact" by James Painter  
"Bottle Baby Behavior" by Karen H. Baum, DVM, 1993  
"Camels of the Clouds" by W. H. Hodge (National Geographic-May, 1946)  
"Caring for Newborn Llamas" by Sheron Herriges-Smith  
"Chile-Republic on a Shoestring" by Gordon Young & George F. Mobley  
"Classification and Naming of South American Camelids" by Jorge Flores  
"Copper-Alloy Metallurgy in Ancient Peru" by Izuni Shimada & John F. Meikel  
"Death of a Friend-Grief & Decisions" by Susan Frye (plus CSU Bereavement Counselor's information)  
"Diagrams of the Llama" (Bones, Muscles & Organs), 1994  
"Dystocia" by Kay Patterson  
"An Exotic Creature Makes a Useful Change in Careers" by Barbara Holland, 1994  
"Flamboyant is the Word for Bolivia" by Loren McIntyre, 1966  
"Furry, Sure-Footed Friends-Llamas" by Chris Switzer  
"Gathering of the Golden Fleece" (Vicunas) by Peggy Ellen Rogers  
"Guard Llamas" Iowa State University, University Extension, 1993 (2 copies)  
"High Altitude Adventure" by Guy Petro, 1985  
"High Wild World of the Vicuna" by William Franklin  
"Hungry Crias" by Randy Webster, DVM, 1991  
"Inca Stone Masonry" by Jean-Pierre Protzen  
"Llama Language" by William Franklin  
"The Land at the End of the Earth" by Brian Pinkerton, 1993  
"Llamaghini" CU Boulder Summit Magazine, 1990  
"Llamas" by Barbara Gorson, 1984  
"Llama Trek" by Stuart Rosenberg, 1994  
"Llama Management Guide" (nutrition) by Daniel Schoenthal  
"Living with Guanacos" by William Franklin (2 copies)  
"Long Before the Inca" by Richard Burger  
"Lost Empire of the Incas" by Loren McIntyre  
"Lost World of the Incas" by Loren McIntyre, 1987  
"The Many Ways Guanacos Talk" by Eric Hoffman, 1993  
"A Measure of Loss: Prehistoric Llama & Alpaca Breeds" by Wheeler, Russel & Stanley  
The Moche of Ancient Peru "New Tomb of Royal Splendor" by Walter Alva,  
"Masterworks of Art Reveal a Remarkable Pre-Inca World" by Christopher B. Donnan  
"Enduring Echoes of Peru's Past" by Michael E. Long  
Morris Animal Foundation Report:  
    "Congenital Defects in Llamas", 1992  
    "Suspected Retroviral Infection as a Cause of Imodeficiency in Juvenile Llamas", 1993  
"On the Trail to Machu Picchu" by Charles Barnard  
Patagonia - "Argentina Protects Its Wildlife Treasures" by William Conway and  
"Where Two Worlds Meet" by Des & Jan Bartlett  
"Peru's Pilgrimage to the Sky" by Robert Randall



*Continued.....*



## RMLA Library Listing *continued*

### *Articles continued.....*

- "Pumas of Patagonia" by William Franklin  
"Richest Unlooted Tomb of a Moche Lord" by Bill Ballenberg  
"Reproduction" - (For Beginners Only) by JoAnn McGrath, 1995  
"Sacred Peaks of the Andes" by John Reinhard  
"Ships of the Andes" by Eric Hoffman  
"South American Breeders Selection Criteria - Llamas and Alpacas" by Julio Sumar, DVM  
"So You Want to Show Llamas, Now What?" by Lora Crawford, 1991  
"Toxic Plants" by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and  
"Poisonous Plants" by Murray Fowler, DVM  
"Ulcers in Llamas & Alpacas" by Karen H. Baum, DVM  
"What Bo Peep Needed Was a Couple of Good Llamas" Iowa State University Newsletter, 1992  
"What is Colostrum?" by Karen H. Baum, DVM  
"What Should I Look For When Buying an Alpaca" by Leah Dewald, 1993  
Johnson, DVM, LaRue (3 articles)  
    "Llama Dermatology & Fiber Health"  
    "Llama Nutrition in Health & Disease"  
    "Understanding Infertility in Llamas"  
Wheeler, Jane (4 articles)  
    "Aging Llamas & Alpacas by Their Teeth"  
    "An Introduction to Llamas & Alpacas"  
    "Llamas & Alpacas in South America"  
    "Origin & Evolution of the South American Camelidae"

### **CHILDREN:**

- \*50 THINGS TO DO WITH A LLAMA by M. Brandon James, 1997  
ABIGAIL by Ruth Stephenson  
ALPACAS - An Educational Coloring Book by AOBA, 1993  
CAMELID KIDS (ILA Newsletter) 1992, Spring & Fall; 1993, Winter,  
    Spring & Summer/Spring & Winter 1994  
CAMELS - Zoo Books  
COCHA - The story of a Uru Indian Boy who lives on a Floating Island by  
    Elizabeth Bowne, 1990  
\* COME ON LET'S PLAY An Educational Coloring, Activity and Story Book Featuring Llamas &  
    Alpacas by Deb & Dan Lange  
A DAY IN THE LIFE OF SEÑOR WALLY by Lynn Jacobs, 1993, Llama & Alpaca Association of  
    North Dakota  
A GHOST AT HORSE CREEK by Jeri Massi, 1989  
THE GOAT IN THE RUG by Geraldine  
THE GRANDCHILDREN OF THE INCAS by Matti A. Pitkanen, 1991  
GREGORIO & THE WHITE LLAMA by Laura Bannon



## RMLA Library Listing *continued*

### *Children books continued*

"Guanaco Adventure" World Magazine (article)

HOW THE CAMEL GOT HIS HUMP by Rudyard Kipling

IF I WAS A LLAMA by Ann Madison

THE INCA by Patrick McKissack

THE INCAS by Shirlee P. Newman

IS YOUR MAMA A LLAMA? by Deborah Guarino

THE LESSER BROTHER by Jeri Massi, 1989

LITTLE DIRT BOY by Pat Wegner

LLAMA by Caroline Arnold

A LLAMA IN THE FAMILY by Johanna Hurwitz

THE LLAMA by Gail LaBonte

THE LLAMA ALPHABET COLORING BOOK by Kate Bars, 1991

LLAMA AND THE GREAT FLOOD by Ellen Alexander

LLAMAS by Helen Kienlen & Lois Sandercoc

LLAMAS IN PAJAMAS by Gisela Voss

THE LLAMAS OF SOUTH AMERICA by Gladys Conklin

LLAMAS ON THE LOOSE by Jeri Massi (Jr. High)

LITTLE LLAMAS LEARNERS COLORING BOOK by Judy Watkins

MOUNTAINS TO CLIMB by Richard Wainwright (Jr. High)

MY LITTLE LLAMA by Pat Wegner

THE MYTH OF THE LLAMA by Jeri Massi, 1989

PISH POSH by Stephen Cosgrove

SECRET OF THE ANDES by Ann Nolan Clark

SILVER LLAMA by Alida Sims Malkus

\*STOP SPITTING AT YOUR BROTHER! Life Lessons of a Rocky Mountain Llama by Diane White-Crane, 1996

THE THUNDER GOD'S SON by Aruane Dewey

TONIGHT IS CARNIVAL by Arthur Dorros

\*WONDERFUL WORLD OF ALPACAS by M. Brandon James

WONDERS OF LLAMAS by Roger Perry (Jr. High)

4H Manual & Workbook - Youth Llama Project by Karla Goodman



### **BOOKS:**

ADVENTURE OF ARCHAEOLOGY by Brian M. Fagan, 1989 (National Geographic)

ALONG CAME A LLAMA by Ruth Ruck, 1978, 1992

THE ALPACA BOOK Management, Medicine, Biology & Fiber by Eric Hoffman & Murray Fowler, DVM, 1995

ANIMAL BREEDING & PRODUCTION OF SOUTH AMERICAN CAMELIDS by Escobar, 1984

ASPECTS OF OBSTETRICS OF THE ALPACA by Julio Sumar, DVM

BEFORE AND AFTER LLAMAS by JoAnn McGrath, 1992

BEST OF 3L LLAMA Llamas Magazine, 1985 (assorted articles)



*Continued.....*

## RMLA Library Listing *continued*

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### *Books continued.....*

- BUILDING A MULTI-USE BARN by John Wagner  
CAMPER'S GUIDE TO OUTDOOR COOKING by John Ragsdale, 1989  
CARING FOR LLAMAS A Health & Management Guide by Clare Hoffman, DVM with Ingrid Asmus, '89-'92, 1993  
CARING FOR LLAMAS AND ALPACAS A Health & Management Guide by Clare Hoffman, DVM with Ingrid Asmus, 1996  
COLORADO TRAIL (with maps) - The Official Guide Book, Denver to Durango by Randy Jacobs, 1988 ~ by Hasse Bunnelle, 1972  
CUT STONES AND CROSSROADS by Ronald Wriht (travel book-Peru), 1984  
DEVELOPING A STRATEGY IN THE FOREST SERVICE FOR THE USE OF LLAMAS AS ALTERNATIVE PACK STOCK, 1993  
DISTRIBUTION AND CONSERVATION OF VICUNAS by Herman Torres, 1983  
\* EVALUATING A LLAMA PACK by Gwen Ingram  
FENCES FOR PASTURE AND GARDEN by Gail Damerow, 1992  
\*FIELD GUIDE TO PLANTS POISONOUS TO LIVESTOCK: WESTERN U.S. by Shirley A Weathers, 1998  
FIRST AID FOR LLAMAS AND ALPACAS by Murray Fowler, DVM and Audrey Fowler  
\*A GUIDE TO RASING LLAMAS: CARE. SHOWING. BREEDING. PACKING, PROFITING by Gale Birutta, 1997  
HANDBOOK FOR LLAMAS: First Aid Techniques by Elizabeth Lewis, 1986  
HEAT STRESS Prevention Management and Treatment in Llamas (Sunshine States Llama Assn.)  
HERD SIRE DIRECTORY - RMLA, 1993  
HOW TO BUILD SMALL BARNS AND OUTBUILDINGS by Monte Burch  
ILA BROCHURE - Packing With Llamas  
IN SEARCH OF THE IDEAL LLAMA The Field Guide by Richard & Maggie Krieger, 1994  
THE INCREDIBLE INCAS by Loren McIntyre, 1975 (National Geographic)  
INTRODUCTION TO LLAMA PACKING by Wes Holmquist, 1990  
THE LAND OF THE INCAS by Jacques Sonstelle, photos by Hans Silvester, 1986  
LIVING WITH LLAMAS by Rosana Hart, 1985, 1991  
LLAMA AND ALPACA NEONATAL CARE by Drs. Brad Smith, Karen Timm & Pat Long  
\*LLAMA BABIES: UP, DRY AND NURSING by Barbara N. Anderson, 1996  
LLAMA FIRST AID FOR THE BARN by Joy Morris, DVM & Myra Freeman, 1990  
LLAMA HANDLING AND TRAINING - THE TTEAM APPROACH by Marty McGee, 1992  
LLAMA TRAINING ON YOUR OWN by Helen Bodington, 1986  
LLAMA TRAINING - WHO'S IN CHARGE? by Jim Faiks, Phyllis Tozier, & Jan F. Lyon, 1980  
LLAMA USE ON PUBLIC LANDS by Cheryl Arndt, 1988  
LLAMAS AND YAKS by Ralph Whitlock, 1981  
LLAMAS - AN INTRODUCTION TO CARE, TRAINING & HANDLING by Sandi Burt, 1991  
LLAMAS AND ALPACAS AS A METAPHOR FOR LIFE by Marty McGee, 1996  
LLAMAS ARE THE ULTIMATE by Doyle Markham, 1990  
LLAMAS CAN BEAT THE HEAT by Dottie Rotter, 1991  
LLAMAS - COMPLETE PICTORIAL INDEX by Amy Logan, 1988  
LLAMAS FOR LOVE AND MONEY by Rosana Hart, 1990

## RMLA Library Listing *continued*

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- LLAMAS ON THE TRAIL by David Harmon & Amy S. Rubin, 1992  
LLAMAS: THEIR PERSONALITIES AND EXPRESSION by Bill Cushman  
LLAMAS: WOOLY, WINSOME AND WONDERFUL by Susan Jones-Ley, 1987 (photo book)  
LOW COST POLE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION by Ralph Wolfe  
MEDICINE AND SURGERY OF SOUTH AMERICAN CAMELIDS by Murray Fowler, DVM (vet text), 1989  
MINKA MAGAZINE #16 March, 1985 (from Peru) issue on camelids  
MUSEUMS OF THE ANDES Newsweek, Great Museums of the World, 1981  
PACKING WITH LLAMAS by Stanlynn Daugherty, 1989  
PASTORALISTS OF THE ANDES by Jorge Flores, 1964  
PERFORMANCE CLASSES - A Manual for Designing Obstacles, ALSA, 1995  
PHOTO WORKSHOP FOR LLAMAS by Susan Ley  
POCKET GUIDE TO COOKING IN THE GREAT OUTDOOR - by Earl Shelsby, 1993  
RAISING LLAMAS IN ALBERTA - Why Are They So Popular?, Parkland Llama & Alpaca Club  
SECRETS OF THE ANDEAN ALPACA The Field Guide by Maggie & Richard Krieger, 1994  
SMALL RUMINATES PRODUCTION: ALPACAS edited by Cesar Novoa & Auturo Florez, 1991 (in Spanish) English synopsis  
SOUTH AMERICAN MYTHOLOGY by Harold Osborne, 1983  
SPEECHLESS BROTHERS by Andy Tillman, 1981  
STUDIES ON REPRODUCTIVE PATHOLOGY IN ALPACAS by Julio Sumar, DVM, 1983  
TREADING LIGHTLY WITH PACK ANIMALS by Dan Aadland 1993  
THE USE OF GUARD LLAMAS TO PROTECT SHEEP FROM COYOTE PREDATION. by Kelly Johnson Powell (thesis), 1993  
\*THE WALDO CHRONICLES - A TRAINING LOG by Gwen Ingram  
A WELL TRAINED LLAMA by Paul & Betty Barkman. 1987, 1989, 1992  
WHAT ABOUT CONFORMATION? by Wes Holmquist, 1991  
THE WORLD OF THE INCAS by William H. Prescott, 1989  
VETERINARY CLINICS OF NORTH AMERICA: LLAMA MEDICINE LaRue W. Johnson DVM, PhD, guest editor, 1989  
VETERINARY CLINICS OF NORTH AMERICA: UPDATE ON LLAMA MEDICINE LaRue W. Johnson DVM, PhD, guest editor, 1994

### **FIBER:**

- Alpaca Wool Colors from Peru (2 sample cards)  
"Ancient Art - Spinning Without a Wheel" by Amy Rubin (article)  
"Teach Yourself to Spin" by Amy Rubin (article)  
\*Andean Folk Knitting by Cynthia LeCount  
The Art Of Bolivian Highland Weaving by Marjorie Carson & Adele Cablander  
\*Aunt Millie's Guide To Llama Fiber : A Primer on Llama Fleece Preparation & It's Use by Mike Brown, 1997  
Australian Locker Hooking by Joan Z. Rough  
"Aymara" (Sacred Weavings) by John Anner (article)  
"Bolivan Highland Weaving" by Marjorie Carson & Adele Cablander (article)  
\*Bolivian Tubular Edging And Andean Cross-Warp Techniques by Adele Cablander  
Cashmere, Mohair & Other Luxury Fibers (for the Breeder and Spinner) by Michael L. Ryder  
"A Closer Look at Alpacas" by Elayne Zorn & "Alpaca in the Raw" by Ann Asman (article)





## RMLA Library Listing *continued*

### *Fiber continued.....*

- Colors From Nature — Growing, Collecting & Using Natural Dyes by Bobbi McRae  
\* Double Woven Treasures From Old Peru by Adele Cablander  
Dyeing Llama and Alpaca Wool by Chris Switzer (notebook)  
"Dyeing Llama Wool" by Rebecca Abbott (article)  
\*A Dyer's Garden From Plant To Pot: Growing Dyes For Natural Fibers by Rita Buchanan  
"Evolution of the Willamette Valley Llama Wool Coop" by Linda McNamara (article)  
"Exotic Lands - Precious Fibers" by Michele Wiplinger (article)  
Felting by Marlie Claessen  
Felt Making - Techniques Projects by Inge Evers  
Felt Making For The Fiber Artist by Louise Green  
Fibre Facts, by Bette Hochberg, 1981  
"Growing, Harvesting, Cleaning and Storing Lama Fiber" by Rebecca Abbott (article)  
"Handfelting" by Alice Lanyk (handout)  
"Handshearing for the Alpaca" by Ted Chepolis  
"Hand Shears: Setting and Sharpening" by Alan Jones (article)  
Hands On Dyeing by Betsy Blumenthal & Kathryn Kreider  
Hands On Spinning by Lee Raven  
Hands On Weaving by Barbara Liebler  
Spinner's Handbook by Rette Hochberg  
Homespun Handknit projects edited by Linda Ligon  
ILA brochure #9- Llama Wool  
Knitter's Magazine - "South American Odyssey" (Fall, 1990)  
"Llama Fleece Processing Tips" by Nen Blake (article)  
"Llama Wool" by Jamie Boswell-Sharp (article)  
Locker Hooking An Intro to the Craft by Leone Peguero, 1985  
New Directions For Felt An Ancient Craft by Gunilla Sjoberg, 1996  
Peru: Textiles Unlimited by Harriet Tidball  
"Shearing" by Art Kressly (article)  
"Shearing and Leaving Some Fiber on Your Alpaca" by Phil Switzer (article)  
Sling Braiding Of The Andes by Adele Cablander  
SOCKS by Rite Buchanan and Deborah Robson, 1994  
"Solar Dyeing" articles, Spin Off Magazine, Summer 1993  
"Spinning Llama & Alpaca Wool" by Chris Switzer (handout)  
Spinning Llama & Alpaca by Chris Switzer, 1994  
Spinning — Your Own Wool Yarn - American Wool Council  
Textile Masterpieces Of Ancient Peru by James W. Reid, 1986  
Textiles Of Ancient Peru And Other Techniques by Raul d'Harcourt  
Turning Wool Into A Cottage Industry by Paula Simmons, 1985  
Weavers Of Ancient Peru by M.S. Fini  
"Welcome to the World of Natural Colors - Natural Dyes and How to Use Them" by Barbara A. Muret (article)  
"Wool - Fabric of History" by Nina Hyde (article)  
"Working with Alpaca" by Julie Owens (article)

### Rocky Mountain Lama Fiber Pool



We started the Rocky Mountain Lama Fiber Pool in 1997 to encourage lama owners to shear and use their animals' fiber. In the last year we've collected over 1,200 pounds and had it processed into yarn, hand spinners' roving or combed top.

We accept skirted and washed fleeces in August and February. After sorting by color and grading, we send them to the International Textile Center in Lubbock, Texas, for processing. You can expect your finished product back in less than 3 months.

We also purchase raw lama fiber for \$5 - \$10 a pound, depending on quality and cleanliness. Please send for a free brochure that gives details and costs.

Karen R. Kinyon

970-484-6241

doublekdiamond@juno.com

Sharon Beacham

303-666-9437

beachams@phf-llamas.com

## RMLA Library Listing *continued*

### VIDEO TAPES:

\*Alive With Llamas, Promotion/Marketing Videos — by Taylor/Gavin Communication

#1 All about Llamas - Llama Basics

#2 All about Llamas - Breeding, Birthing & Newborn Care

#3 All about Llamas - Let's Go Packing

\* Alpaca Training and Handling with Marty McGee

ALSA - The Competitive Edge in the Show Ring, 1992

Antiqua from Kathy Hughes, 1992

AOBA World's Greatest Livestock Investment, 1992

Ashford Video of Spinning with Anne Field

Beginning with TTEAM by Marty McGee, 1993

\* Click & Reward-Training for Llamas by Jim Logan

Fences, Barns & Feeders by Betty & Paul Barkman, 1993

Fishing the West - Idaho (Bear Lake) by Jay Rais, 1989

Five Star Llama Packing (Biggs, Dougherty, Goldsmith, Greth-Petro & Landis)

ILA Conference in Boulder, CO 1983

In Search of the Ideal Llama by Maggie & Richard Krieger, 1993

Inca Tops Alpaca Mill in Arequipa, Peru by Phil Switzer, 1988

Introduction to Llama Packing by Wes Holmquist

LaRaya Camelid Research Station in Peru by Phil Switzer, 1988

Llama Farm from TV news broadcasts - ILA Conference, Michigan, 1988

Llama Training with Bobra Goldsmith, Juniper Ridge, 1987

Llama Trekkers by Betty Barkman, 1994

Llamas and Cameras, R.T. Eastman Prod., 1988

Llamas are Fun, 1992

#1 The Mallon Method, the First 24 Hours, 1995

#2 The Mallon Method, Halter Training Basics, 1996

National Western Stock Show, Denver, Co., January, 1987

Neonatal Clinic (Llama Reproduction) with LaRue Johnson, DVM

Nova, In the Land of the Llama, 1990

On Top of the World (Alpacas) by Bernardo Montesinos, 1991

Peru Clip-May '88 Trip

RMLA Conference in Montrose, Co., 1988

Secrets of the Andean Alpaca by Maggie & Richard Krieger, 1994

\* Spinning Wool-Basics and Beyond, 1994

Step by Step Shearing: for Alpacas & Llamas with Ted Chepolis, 1993

Telepathic Communication with Animals with Penelope Smith, 1990

TTEAM with Marty McGee, 1991

\* TTEAM Approach to Herd Management with Marty McGee

Training to Drive with Bobra Goldsmith, Juniper Ridge, 1990

Treasure of the Andes, 1994

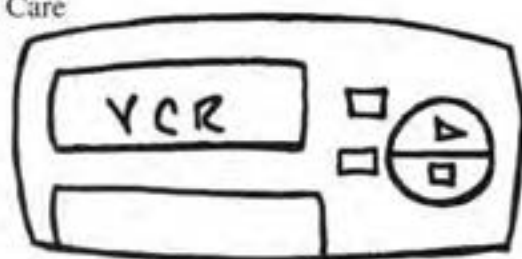
\* Treating Your Llama Kindly-TTEAM Handling Techniques with Marty McGee

\* What Do You Do With a Llama? by Susan Jones-Ley, 1993

Why Llamas by Rosana Hart Juniper Ridge, 1988

Wonderful World of Llama Wool by Marty McGee, 1994

World's Finest Alpaca Show, 1992



## RMLA Library Listing *continued*

### **MISCELLANEOUS:**

ALPACAS® Magazine (AOBA publication) (1991-1997)

Alpacas Newsletter (Nov./Dec. '86 through March '90)

ALSA Handbooks - (1989-1995) (Rules and Guidelines for Shows)

AOBA Conference Notebook 1995, 1996

English References on Llama Medicine by Murray Fowler

ILA Pamphlets (#1-#10) with general info page (notebook)

"Sources of Information" - Tips for New Llama Buyers by Cutler & Nancy Umbach

"Llama Herd Health in West Center Idaho" by Cutler & Nancy Umbach

LLAMA LIFE Magazine (1995-1996)

RMLA Conference Notebook 1996

MISCELLANEOUS

## THE END OF THE LIBRARY LIST

# RMLA MEMBERSHIP REPORT

by Bob & Barbara Hance • Hance Ranch • 11818 W. 52nd Ave. • Wheat Ridge, CO 80033-2032 • (303)422-4681 • (303)422-3568 fax • E-mail: hancelama@att.net • web: <http://home.att.net/~hancelama/>

**We currently have 553 Individual and Ranch members, 17 Life members and 25 Junior members.**

Junior members need to have a "Member Sponsor" which does not need to be a parent. The sponsorship is needed to be sure library items are returned or replaced if necessary. Junior membership allows the Junior the right to petition for funding for such things as help on show entry fees, monetary assistance to purchase equipment, etc. Junior members can be eligible for scholarship awards.

Both the "Membership Renewal Form" and the "Service Directory Advertising Order Form" will be in the mail to you on or about OCTOBER 1, 1998. PLEASE NOTE - they must be returned, with your money or credit card information (Visa or Mastercard), no later than DECEMBER 31, 1998 or your name will be among the missing! In an effort to try to get the new information to you in a timely manner, the membership committee feels these deadlines must be met.

We encourage you to give some thought to becoming a "Life Member." RMLA would never again ask you to meet a membership deadline!

—The Hances

*RMLA Membership form is in every Journal.*

## Howard Kerstetter

Howard Kerstetter died on June 11, 1998 in Monticello, Utah. He had just moved from Bozeman, Montana. He was born on August 26, 1955 in Shamokin, Pennsylvania.

He graduated from Juniata College, received master degrees from Villanova. Following a 10-year experience as Director of Education for Micronesia, the Trust Territory of the South Pacific, he returned to the United States to receive his Ph.D. from Stanford University.

As superintendent of schools for two school districts, Woodland, California and La Grande, Oregon and as Director of the American School in Lima, Peru, Howard continued his commitment to Education.

In Peru, Howard fell in love with llamas and became a full time llama rancher in Oregon where he started Kahura Uyu Llamas before moving to Colorado Springs, Colorado. He was one of the founders of the Rocky Mountain Llama and Alpaca Association in 1982. During the years in Colorado he thoroughly enjoyed packing with llamas.

Howard was a supporter of llama shows long before it was fashionable. He understood the importance of showing and the marketing opportunities it offered.

Howard was one of the early successful exhibitors in ALSA shows and traveled extensively to demonstrate to the country the quality of his breeding program. He later became an ALSA Judge, Instructor of Judge's and Show Clinics and member of the ALSA Board of Directors. He was very instrumental to the growth and success of ALSA during the past five years.

Howard will always be remembered for his unique talent for teaching the clinics. It was a wonderful blending of his "former life" and his llama life.

There are many that will miss him.

The llamas will miss him too.

*silence, please*

...thanks Howard



# CLASSIFIED ADS



**WANTED TO TRADE:** 9 year old stud - "Son of Clancy" for nice proven stud not related to our herd. Call and let's discuss - (970)327-4511 1/2

**RANCH AND FARM SUPPLIES** for new/established farms. Halters, leads, grooming, shearing, scales, chutes, wormers, vaccines, probiotics, cria care, signs, weathervanes, packs, carts, harnesses, show items, watering, feeding equipment, spreaders, fly control, watches, clocks, vinyl fencing, etc. Best Prices Guaranteed Useful Llama Items - Brochure - 3540 76th - Caledonia, MI 49316 1-800-635-5262 e-mail: sales@useful-items.com (2/4)

**NEW BOOK ON LLAMA FIBER!** 'Aunt Millie's Guide to Llama Fiber'. Covers shearing, grading, marketing, processing, and handspinning. A must for anyone interested in llama fiber. Send \$14 (\$12+\$2 S & H) to **Mike Brown**, HCR 74, Box 22628, Dept. RM, El Prado, NM 87529. E-Mail: brodel@newmex.com. (3/4)

**LLAMA COOKIE CUTTERS - \$5.00** Includes S & H, Checks payable to Laurie Mattke, **Lost Boys Ranch Creations**, 1600 S. Quail Run Rd., Watkins, CO 80137 (303)739-2910 (3/4)

**FOR SALE:** Stardust - beautiful rust and white colors, Clancy grand daughter, 3 years old with cria, due in October.  
Sonstar - Stardust's first born, 1 year old, tan and white, as beautiful as his mother. Location: Mancos, CO. Both for \$2,500.00 (970-255-8815)

**FIBER PROCESSING** - Roamin' Llamas and Woolworks specializes in quality carding of llama and alpaca fiber. Wool cleaning service offered, too. Fast, friendly service. Catch the llama wool wave and market your processed wool for profit. Experiment with blends, colors, and novelty roving for handspinners. **Roamin' Llamas and Woolworks**, 3550 Big Creek Road, New Meadows, Idaho 83654. (208)347-3151 (2/6)

**SPINNING LLAMA AND ALPACA:** 2nd Edition now available - book by Chris Switzer. Sections on Origin, Fiber ID, Cleaning and Collecting, Shearing, Preparation, Blending, Dyeing, Spinning, Marketing and Selling, Storage of Wool, and Projects. \$10 plus \$1.60 postage and 3% Colorado Tax. **Chris Switzer**, Box 3800, Dept. R, Estes Park, CO 80517 (ufn)

**LLAMAS FOR SALE:** Light to heavy wool-babies to adults - stud service available to Awesome Mate, our 3/4 Chilian heavy woolled son of Awesome. Boarding available. **Lost Boys Ranch Llamas**, Laurie Mattke, Watkins, CO (303)739-2910 (2/4)

**BEAUTIFUL BABIES:** 4 weanlings (3f, 1m) - cute & colorful, yearling + fems. (some bred) and males; pet/companion quality to show/breeding quality; all price ranges starting at \$750; all llamas sold w/ health guarantee; breeding stock sold w/reproduction guarantee, **Lamarage** - call Mary Beth or Joe - 970/785-2463, P.O. Box 574, Platteville, CO 80651

## A TINY BIT OF ADVICE...

Want to know how to slash a little off your vet farm call bills? I'll bet your vet would appreciate not having to chase down your animals alone or with you to give shots after he/she arrives. They bill primarily on time spent at your ranch. Halter them BEFORE your vet arrives!

Do you need a health certificate? Well, gather up the information you'll need BEFORE the vet shows up. Birthdates, ILR/ARI numbers, last date wormed and product, date of last CD&T and any other medications.

Make photo copies of all of your ARI/ILR certs. You need them now for alpacas at ALL ALSA shows, too.

# New Members

Matthew & Michelle Abbas  
ABBAS LLAMA PACKING  
Rt. 1 Box 536  
Stillwater, OK 74074  
(405) 743-2855 fax(405) 743-0328  
E-mail: abbass\_osu@osu.net

Lynnette J. Baker  
ROSE COTTAGE FARM  
481E Teancum Road  
Heber, UT 84032  
(435) 654-6687

Bruce Berry  
10725 Edith NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87113-2503  
(505) 897-3652  
E-mail: rbberry@sandia.gov

Doug Bloomberg  
5072 Tennyson Street  
Denver, CO 80212-2930  
(303) 477-3725

Phil Brown  
24642 Cty. Rd. 13  
Elbert, CO 80106  
(303) 648-3692  
E-mail: p.j.brown@att.net

Chris Harrington  
COLORADO BOYS RANCH  
P. O. Box 681  
La Junta, CO 81050  
(719) 384-5981

Michael R. Hill  
PINE HILLS RANCH  
6360 Townsend-Winona Road  
Flagstaff, AZ 86004-1491  
(520) 527-0716  
E-mail: HILL0511@aol.com

Petra Janes  
444 S. Niagara Street  
Denver, CO 80224  
(303) 321-2646

Marcia Lipke  
596 Lipke Lane  
Hilger, MT 59451  
(406) 538-7043  
E-mail: reli@midrivers.com

Emily McLeod  
DREAM CATCHER RANCH  
2621 West Drake Road  
Fort Collins, CO 80526  
(970) 206-4645 fax(970) 206-4645

David A. & Mayi Munsell  
EARTH TONES  
201 Galisteo Street  
Santa Fe, NM 87501  
(505) 984-1258 fax(505) 995-1079  
E-mail: alpaca@llamatack.com

Kim & Dick Murphy  
BITTER CREEK LLAMAS  
2098 County Road 512  
Divide, CO 80814  
(719) 686-0444 fax(719) 686-0444

Connie J. Cencich-Myers  
4393 Highway 72  
Golden, CO 80403-9405  
(303) 642-1466

Connie Ning  
RABBIT HILL  
33424 Deep Forest Road  
Evergreen, CO 80439  
(303) 670-7171 fax(303) 674-1525

Teresa Paquet  
P. O. Box 84  
Walden, CO 80480-0084  
(970) 723-4022

Julie A. Pero  
612 S. Carr Street  
Lakewood, CO 80226  
(303) 980-9363

Laurie Scherman  
3860 Bear Canyon Drive  
Sedalia, CO 80135  
(303) 660-0732  
E-mail: ubuz21a@prodigy.com

Julie & Charlie Schwartz  
P.O. Box 7957  
Jackson, WY 83002-7957  
(307) 734-0673  
E-mail: daddydoright@jhinet.com

Jackie Steighorst  
9400 Elm Court #607G  
Federal Heights, CO 80221  
(303) 412-7908 fax(303) 347-0665  
E-mail:  
jstieghorst@globusandcosmos.com

Laurie Tashiro  
LUCKY DUCKS FARM  
3386 C 1/2 Road  
Palisade, CO 81526-9544  
(920) 523-1000 fax(920) 523-5531  
E-mail: laurie@tashiro.com

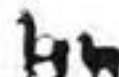
John R. & Susan P. Teumer  
ANIMAL-ASSISTED THERAPY  
629 North Carter Lake Road  
Loveland, CO 80537  
(970) 663-5295 fax(970) 663-5295  
E-mail: teumer@frii.com

Paul B. Vrem  
Box 660  
Blanchard, OK 73010  
(405) 485-3565

Fred Weits  
FOUR "W" RANCH  
11570 D W. 70th Place  
Arvada, CO 80004-1384  
(303) 423-6220 fax(303) 922-7775  
E-mail: fweits@omnitech.com

Cyndee J. Wright  
DRAGONFLY-SUN RANCH  
490 Quakie Way  
Bailey, CO 80421  
(303) 838-1306  
E-mail: cydTKW@aol.com

WELCOME TO RMLA



## Electric Fences & Llamas maybe alpacas, too?

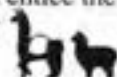
By Bobra Goldsmith • Rocky Mountain Llamas • 7202 N 45th Street • Longmont, CO 80503 • Phone & fax: 303-530-5575

Web page: <http://www.rockymtllamas.com>

Just before you are ready to turn your llamas out into the area with the electric fence, take some masking tape, or duct tape (if you want it to last longer) and pinch little pieces of it onto the electric wires (having turned it off first, of course) about every 2 1/2 ft. If you cut or tear a 2" length of the tape and just pinch it around, that's just the right size. Then turn the fence back on.

When you turn the llamas into that area, they are curious enough about the little tabs to put their noses to them—and zap! Llamas need to get the "message" on the muzzle, as most of the time the rest of the body is too woolly for them to get the jolt and associate it with the fence. I learned this trick from some friends in Iowa, and it has worked well for us where we have one four-strand temporary electric fence.

When I had horses and we would get one in to board who was not familiar with electric fence, I would entice the new horse with a bit of grain to encounter the fence. And they got the message promptly. But I've never been able to bring myself to do that with llamas.



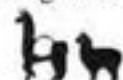
## LAMA FIBER WASHING MADE EASY

By Sharon Beacham • Pheasant Hill Farm, 2380 95th Street • Boulder, CO 80301-4937 • (303)666-9437

web page: <http://www.phf-llamas.com>

**M**any fiber-processing mills now require that you send fiber that's already washed. A typical lama fleece contains only 1% - 3% natural oil, but it's enough to cause problems with the mills' machinery. (In contrast, up to 50% of the weight of a sheep's fleece can be lanolin and dirt.) If you'd like to reduce your processing costs, here's how to wash lama fiber yourself. Susie Boyes, Red Barn Fiber Processing, uses this method. First sort the fleeces by color and quality. If any mats or exceptionally dirty sections weren't removed during the shearing process, pull them off and discard them now. Any sections less than 3 inches long - but more than 1 inch - should be put in a separate pile for felting. Discard any second cuts. Pull out any guard hairs, then trim off any brittle, weathered tips. If this work is done on a frame covered with chicken wire or plastic construction barrier, any dirt can fall away. Shake the fleece to remove as much dirt and debris as possible. At this point you can send your fiber to Susie or wash it yourself. You'll need a sink or tub that can hold 20 - 30 gallons of water. Fill the sink with 120 degree water and stir in 1/8 to 1/4 cup liquid soap - depending on the amount of dirt remaining in the fiber. Susie uses New Dawn; Amway LOC is also effective. Immerse up to 3 pounds of fiber in

the sink and let it soak for about 15 minutes. Gently turn the mass of fiber over and continue soaking for another 15 minutes. Resist the temptation to handle it any further. Rubbing fiber with hot soapy water makes felt. Scoop the fiber out of the sink and into your washing machine. Run it through one spin-dry cycle. Susie doesn't recommend using your machine for the washing process. The spin cycle redistributes the dirt that has settled to the bottom. Use a paper towel to wipe the dirt out of the washer after each use. Refill the sink with water the same temperature as the cooled wash water. Rinse the fiber by soaking it about 15 minutes, turning once. Transfer it back to the washing machine for another spin-dry cycle, then repeat the process until the rinse water remains fairly clear. Add 1/2 cup denatured alcohol to the final rinse water to dissolve any oil or soap residue (optional). Spread the wet fiber on a frame with non-metallic screen, in a well-ventilated area out of direct sun light. As it dries, gently pull apart the clumps and remove any debris that remains. When completely dry, it's ready for processing into roving or yarn. Pack the fiber in plastic bags for boxing and shipment to a fiber pool or directly to the mill. You've just saved \$2.50 a pound in processing costs.



# Rocky Mountain Llama and Alpaca Association

## Membership form

### Membership Types

- Individual adult \$30.00/year (1 vote, Journal, directory entry)
- Farm/Ranch \$50.00/year. (Couple or 2 individuals with 1 business, 2 votes, Journal, directory entry)
- Junior \$10.00/year (18 or under, must have adult member sponsor, Journal subscription and reduced conf./show fees as encouragement to participate.)
- Life Membership - \$500

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Farm/Ranch \_\_\_\_\_ Age (if Junior) \_\_\_\_\_

Name 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Fax \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip+4 \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail address \_\_\_\_\_

Please include Zip+4  
reduces postage costs

Number of Llamas owned: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Females \_\_\_\_\_ Intact Males \_\_\_\_\_ Geldings \_\_\_\_\_  
 Number of Alpacas owned: \_\_\_\_\_

Fill out form and mail with your check to:  
 Bob & Barbara Hance, RMLA Membership  
 11818 W. 52nd Ave.  
 Wheat Ridge, CO 80033-2032

### Expertise /Interest

- Breeding (BR)  Training (TR)  Driving (DR)
- Sales (SL)  Products (PR)  Boarding (BO)
- Fiber (WL)  Research (RE)  Judging (JG)
- Packing (PK)  Leasing (LE)  Brokering (BK)
- Commercial  Other Specify \_\_\_\_\_
- Packing (COM'L PK) \_\_\_\_\_

### Committee Interest

- Finance  Marketing  Fiber
- Continuing Ed.  Nominations/Elect.  Membership
- Packing  Research  Performance
- 4 - H  By-Laws  Library
- Other Specify \_\_\_\_\_

Volunteering in RMLA is very rewarding, you meet some great people and you get to do some hummin' along the way.

## Journal of the Rocky Mountain Llama and Alpaca Association Advertising Kit

Updated: Jan. 1998

- Photos can be color or black and white, although color is preferred.
- All layout and design for Journal ads is provided at cost. Pricing is as follows:  
**Business card size-\$5, 1/4 page \$10, 1/3rd - \$15, 1/2 - \$20, 2/3rd-\$25, full page \$30.**
- This publication is black and white. Line screen is 115 lines/in.
- Each spring a promotional issue is printed. The center layout and outside cover is printed with a base color. An additional copies are printed for distribution to the public throughout the year.
- Advertising deadlines are: February 1, April 1, June 1, August 1, October 15 and December 1.

Mail ads to: RMLA Journal • 38620 CR 29 • Elizabeth, CO 80107-8702.

- One check payable to RMLA, include any design costs – full payment **MUST** accompany ad!

### Advertising Rates

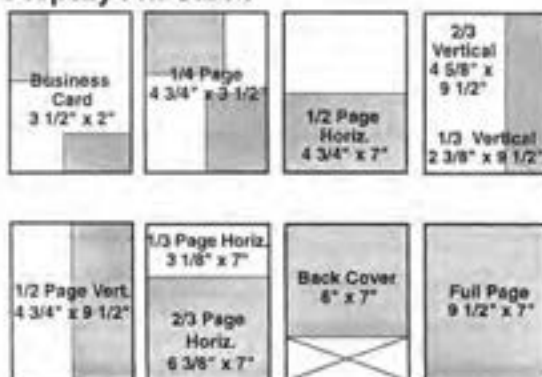
Ad sizes	1 or 2 issues	Same ad- 3 or more issues*
Business Card	\$10	\$10
1/4 Page	\$20	\$18
1/3 Page	\$30	\$27
1/2 Page	\$40	\$36
2/3 Page	\$55	\$49.50
Back Cover	\$50	\$45
Full Page	\$65	\$58.50
Inside front cover	\$80	\$72
Inside back cover	\$80	\$72

Promotional issue only (with base color)

Full Page Center layout	\$135/page
Back Cover	\$115

\* Multiply amount by number of issues.

### Display Ad Sizes



### Classified Ads

RMLA Member- 50 words	\$5.00
RMLA non-Member- 50 words	\$10.00
For more than 50 words- 15¢ per word	



# NERI

By Sue Grimm • Grand Slam Llamas • P.O. Box 714 • Georgetown, CO 80444 • (303)569-2842

Saturday March 28th started out like any other spring day. My llamas were fed around 8am in the morning. I do not feed in the morning as I live 8 miles away, and my friend whose barn I use has fed for me for years. I came at about 3:15 that afternoon to feed, and work with the llamas. I put out the hay, watered and was in the process of smooching with everyone. I noticed that one of my females was missing, her 5 month old cria was with the herd, but where was Neri? The pasture is almost flat, but the north east corner rises up about 100 feet in elevation over the rest of the pasture. When I walk the pasture I always go up so I can see all of the pasture I walked 10 feet from the corner of the barn and saw Neri's body. I ran over the her in total disbelief. Not only had she been killed, but what ever had killed her, consumed most of her carcass. I went inside to ask Joann when she had last seen Neri. It was at about 8AM that she was last seen alive.

I called Wes and Mary Mauz to ask them what I needed to do. Mary told me to call DOW right away and Wes was coming over to help. Here in Clear Creek County the Colorado State Patrol pages the DOW officer on duty. With the damage done to Neri, I was sure it had been a mountain lion. Officer Russ Mason from the Department of Wildlife (DOW) returned my call in about 20 minutes. He was an hour away, and would come right over.

In the mean time Wes arrived and was totally unprepared for what he saw. We fixed the barn so I could lock everyone up. Had I been doing this it would not have made a difference as Neri was attacked in broad daylight.

Officer Russ Mason arrived within the hour, and went to work right away. He said he was sure it was not a cat, but rather some form of canine. Neri had been attacked from the rear, and starting at her hocks up to the middle of her breastbone the only thing left was hide and bone. And all of the hair and tissue was missing from her head, from the ears forward. Upon further investigation there was not a single bite mark on any part of her neck, or on her skull. The preda-

tor did not try to move or bury the carcass.

So how did DOW come up with a canine? Was it coyotes or domestic dogs? We'll never know, but DOW uses the following to determine the attacker:

Coyotes typically bite the throat just behind the jaw and below the ear. Some attack by attacking at the flanks or hindquarters, causing shock and loss of blood.

Domestic dogs do not normally kill for food, but when they do feed they leave torn ragged tissue much like a coyote. As a rule, domestic dogs feed very little on their prey, but every rule has an exception.

Foxes would not have been able to manage a attack an animal of this size.

Mountain Lions (a.k.a. Cougar, Puma) usually attack by biting the top of the neck and head. Broken necks are common in lion attacks. They usually attack larger animals such as deer or horses by leaping on the shoulders or back and biting the neck. Claw marks on the neck, back and shoulders are characteristic of this predator.

No bite marks were found on Neri, and her body had not been covered leading DOW to think it was a canine.

I have also heard of people reporting seeing wolves locally. A number of different people have reported to me that they have seen them in less than one mile from my pasture. Could it be wolves? The attack was more typical of a wolf, or wild dog.

What can be done? With Colorado banning trapping, you cannot trap for coyotes, even though they have killed on your property, without a permit. The permit is good for only 30 days.

My animals are locked up at night and animal control is patrolling the area twice a day. I have purchased a shotgun which is never far away and my fence will be replaced with field fence. All of these things I hope will prevent another attack.

Beware, predators come in many different sizes and shapes. You may never think you need to worry.....

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Tell them you saw their ad in the Journal!

## RMLA Journal publishing going Bi-Monthly

Ok folks, mark your calendars, the RMLA Journal is going to 6 issues per year starting with *this* issue.

Here is the deadlines for Journal ads and issue dates — until further notice.

<b>January issue</b>	<b>Deadline is December 1st</b>
<b>March issue</b>	<b>Deadline is February 1st</b>
<b>May issue</b>	<b>Deadline is April 1st</b>
<b>July issue</b>	<b>Deadline is June 1st</b>
<b>September issue</b>	<b>Deadline is August 1st</b>
<b>November issue</b>	<b>Deadline is October 15th</b>

Note the October 15 deadline is to allow for inclusion of RMLA Conference information. Issue will be out near mid-November. (*It worked the last few years, but I noticed it's on the 24th this year... oh, well, let's hold the 15th...*)

The December issue, because of the holidays, you will probably not get the issue until the first week of the new year. We'll see how it works with the printer and the mail. We want to avoid sending out the Journal during the Holidays, as it just causes it to be late anyway.

Of course, the May issue is the promotional issue and about 1,000 more are printed for distribution to the general public throughout the year. Except for the back cover and center layout, ad costs are same as the other issues. A real bargain for those that want year-around exposure.

For more information on advertising, see the media kit near the end of *every* Journal. It contains all ad sizes and costs.

**Get those advertisements in on time, PLEASE!**

**Send in the articles, and include those pictures, please!**

BTW Llama Bounce and I made a presentation at a kids' summer reading program at the Boulder City Library. They were studying South America and Peru in particular, so Bounce went dressed in his handwoven Peruvian pack—the same one he wore to the school a couple of years ago. The leader had us parade through the library to announce that the presentation would be outside on the lawn in the shade of big trees, instead of on the library steps in the sun. I've never had such good questions from a group of kids before. It was fun.

—Bobra Goldsmith

# Trout Creek Llamas

BOLIVIAN, CHILEAN, CANADIAN  
AND DOMESTIC BLOODLINES

YOUR TYPE OF ANIMAL –  
FROM PET TO SHOW QUALITY

GUARD ANIMALS

MANAGEABLE AND GENTLE  
DISPOSITIONS

CORRECT CONFORMATIONS

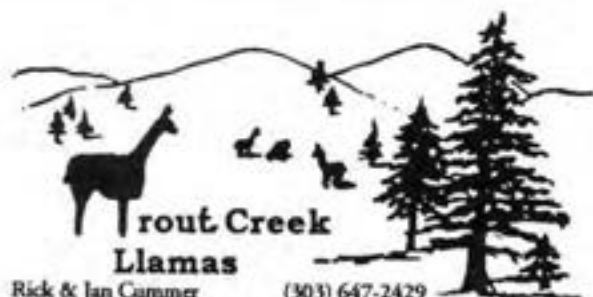
VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME!



*AM I CUTE OR WHAT?*

BOARDING  
IN THE  
COOL ROCKIES

COMFORTABLE  
ACCOMODATIONS  
FOR YOUR  
MALES AND FEMALES



Rick & Jan Cammer (303) 647-2429  
P.O. Box 6848 • Woodland Park • CO 80866

# Plum Valley Llamas

Sedalia, Colorado



*Fun at the Laramie County Fair Llama Show*

*Looking for the right llamas? See our babies! Successfully bred for correct conformation and soundness; these kids are cute, have exquisite fiber and delightful dispositions. These easy-to-work with youngsters have been halter trained, lift their feet, show their teeth, trailer load — ready for you and your families to enjoy! Several proven females for sale, also.*



PVLR Jasmine



PVLR Tabatha

*Lougene and Ron Baird*  
303.688.5445  
e-mail: [lougene@att.net](mailto:lougene@att.net)  
[ronbaird@juno.com](mailto:ronbaird@juno.com)

RMLA  
11818 W. 52nd Ave.  
Wheat Ridge, CO 80033-2032

Address Service Requested

Non-Profit  
Organization  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Kansas City, MO  
Permit No. 6035