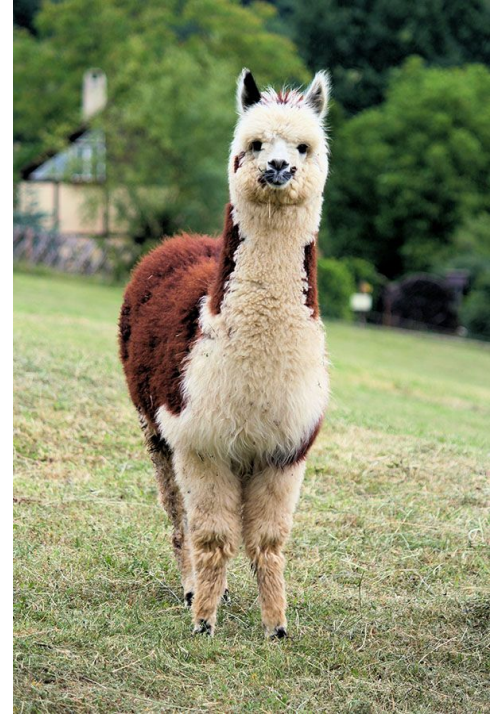


Llama and Alpaca ID

Llama

- Members of the camelid family
- Primary uses include breeding stock, packing, driving, fiber production, therapy and pets.
- Llamas are intelligent and easy to train
- Grease-free light-weight llama hair is warm, luxurious and very popular with spinners, knitters, weavers and other crafts people.
- Many llamas are excellent packers. They often carry 25-30 percent of their body weight for 5-8 miles, but are not ridden except by children.
- These highly social animals need their companionship of their species.
- Spitting is the llamas way of saying "Bug OFF!" Normally used among llamas to ward off a perceived threat, discourage annoying suitors or most commonly, to establish pecking order at mealtime



Alpaca

- Small, domesticated South American camelids
- Slender bodies, long necks, small heads, and large pointed ears.
- Closely related to llamas, Alpacas are smaller (approx. 150 lbs) compared to llamas (up to 400 lbs).
- There are two types: Huacaya (fluffy, dense, curly fleece) and Suri (long, silky, straight dreadlock-like fleece).
- Prized for their luxurious, soft fleece. Their fleece is stronger, lighter, and warmer than sheep's wool, often used for high-end textiles.
- They communicate with soft hums and warn of danger with high-pitched braying. They may spit or kick when threatened or annoyed.
- Primarily grazers, eating grass and hay.

