

Producer's Management Guide

- Llamas are primarily used for food, wool, hides, tallow for candles, and dried dung for fuel.
- The llama is a gentle animal, but when overloaded or maltreated it will lie down, hiss, spit, kick, and refuse to move.
- Llama usually breed in the late summer and fall.

Feed

- Good Hay
- Grain is recommended only for working animals and nursing females
- Salt Blocks

Water

- Llamas need less water than most domestic animals but should have clean fresh water.

Habitat

- They should be kept on pastures or hay.

Health Care

- May have to trim their nails once or twice a years
- You must deworm them every 6 months

Expectations

- Clean their habitat well
- Make sure they're eating healthy
- Clean water

Handling Procedures

- They should be untied for packing
- Use verbal demands

Transportation

- They can be hauled in a stock rack mounted in the back of a truck

Harvesting Practices

- Llamas are primarily used for food, wool, hides, tallow for candles, and dried dung for fuel.

Education and Research

- The llamas proved to be good companions and helpers for Lubetkin, who compared them to goats on the family farm.