Lama Showmanship Rules and Guidelines
University of Minnesota Extension
4-H Lama Showmanship Activities

WELCOME
Let's show lamas! Whether you are a youth who is new to the lama project or an experienced 4-H leader, these lama showmanship activities will help make your lama project experience more enjoyable and educational. The activities are designed to supplement the activities found in the Purdue University Extension 4-H publications Lamas – Llamas & Alpacas Books 1-3.

There are individual showmanship activities which are designed to be completed alone or with another project member or family member. Whether done alone or with someone, whoever is helping the member is responsible for discussing the activity with the member once it is completed. Each activity can be done at any level of expertise – novice, intermediate or advanced. However, the experience level most appropriate is indicated for each. The individual group showmanship activities are:

1. Selecting a Halter.
2. Haltering a Lama.
3. Leading a Lama.
4. Training for Novice Showmanship.
5. Training for Intermediate Showmanship.
6. Which Quadrant are You In?
8. Judging from the Bleachers.

The group showmanship activities provide opportunities for you to practice in a group setting what you learned by completing the individual youth activities. The major difference is that the entire lama project club membership is involved. Novice, intermediate and advanced youth are able to actively participate as they learn both project and life skills. Here are the group showmanship activities:

1. What are you Telling Me?
2. Novice Show Time.
4. Senior Show Time.
5. Dress for Success.
6. Demonstrating Showmanship Skills.
7. You the Showmanship Judge.
8. Lama Showmanship Bowl Time.
Both Individual Showmanship activities and Group Showmanship activities include a section titled “Showmanship Tips.” Both youth and adults will find helpful information here to complete each activity.

This set of lama showmanship activities follows the experiential learning cycle as adopted by 4–H. Youth first experience an activity; share what they did with others; discuss what was most important about what they did; relate both the life skill as well as the showmanship skill practiced to their own life experiences and finally, share how they will use both the life skill and the project skill practiced in the future.

**THE EXPERIENTIAL APPROACH TO LEARNING**

1. **Experience** the activity; perform, do it.
2. **Share** the results; reaction, observations publicly.
3. **Process** the experience; discuss, analyze, reflect
4. **Generalize** to connect the experience to real-world examples.
5. **Apply** what was learned to a similar or different situation; practice.
ROLE OF THE PROJECT HELPER

The Project Helper may be an adult, experienced youth specifically designated by the Club Leader to assist an individual project member or may be the Club Leader.

The role of this individual is to support the youth in the following ways:
1. Aid the youth in locating resources.
2. Be the cheerleader and provide positive reinforcement.
3. Allow the youth to think independently, make mistakes and learn by doing.
4. Help the youth learn by asking open-ended questions rather than providing direct answers.
5. Discuss the activities including asking each of the Talk It Over questions found in each individual and group activity.
6. Be a positive role model.
7. Determine whether the youth has successfully completed activities.

This handbook is intended for 4-Hers, 4-H leaders, 4-H Program Coordinators, Extension Educators, parents, show coordinators and judges. It is designed to help establish uniform rules, regulations and procedures for 4-H Lama Showmanship throughout the state. Please use this handbook when setting up your 4-H Lama Showmanship programs, trainings and shows. All judges should be made familiar with the “Minnesota 4-H Lama Showmanship Rules & Guidelines” as they may differ from other venues.
LAMA INDIVIDUAL SHOWMANSHIP ACTIVITIES (8 TOTAL)

1. SELECTING A HALTER

Level of Expertise: Novice.
Lama Project Skill Practiced: Selecting a halter.
Life Skill Practiced: Decision Making, Wise Use of Resources.
Success Indicator: Selects an appropriate halter and lead for lama showmanship.

All halters and leads available for your lama are not the same. How do you select which is best for your lama and your pocketbook? How do you determine what the right fit is for your lama? With a little research you’ll find just the right one for your next showmanship experience.

Experience
Check catalogs or websites that have lama equipment. Collect pictures or make photos of different types of halters and leads. Download and print this page and tape three examples of halters and leads you would consider purchasing for showmanship. In the fourth space tape a halter or lead you would use for everyday use. Label each with their advertised names and costs. Choose one you would like to purchase and write your reasons for selecting it. Share with an adult or junior leader how the price and style of halter influenced your purchase.

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1. ______________________________________
2. ______________________________________
3. ______________________________________
4. ______________________________________

Talk It Over

Share What You Did
Q. What resources did you use to do this activity?
Q. What types of halters did you discover?
Q. What were the major differences in the halters?

Process What’s Important
Q. What are the differences between a show halter and lead, and a halter and lead used for daily work?
Q. How can you tell if a halter is fitted properly?
Q. Why should you frequently check to see that the halter is fitted properly for your lama?
Generalize to Your Life
Q. How did researching lama halters help you research other items?

Apply What You Learned
Q. How will this activity help you select your next halter and lead for your lama?

Showmanship Tips

Parts of a Halter --Parts of a halter include the noseband, crown piece, lead/catch strap, chinstrap, buckle, throatlatch, cheek piece, lead clip.

Types of Halters and Leads --A plain black nylon halter and black lead that is comfortable for the handler is the most basic type. The style you select such as X-style or circular nose piece style is your choice. Show halters tend to be narrower than everyday work halters. Halters advertised as show halters can be nylon with or without overlays, or braided nylon. Nylon comes in colors to coordinate with the lama's color. The halter and lead can also be plain leather or leather with decoration such as silver. Halters come in sizes from weanling up to an extra-large. They can also be custom made for your lama.

Importance of a Correctly Fitted Halter --A correctly fitted halter is very important because the pressure of the halter sends signals to your lama telling it what you want it to do. A proper fit gives you a method to communicate with your lama so you can lead him without restricting his breathing. Also, the anatomy of the lama's head includes bone from the top of the head to just below the eye. The last one-half of the nose becomes cartilage and soft tissue which cannot withstand the pressure and constriction of the halter's noseband and could be damaged.

Fitting a Halter or Lead --If you can place two or three fingers side by side between the crownpiece and the neck, and place your hand between the jaw and chinstrap/throatlatch, these parts of the halter will be fitted properly. Then check the noseband to see that it fits snugly and not too tight or too loose on the nose bone close to the eyes and not on the fleshy part of the nose. The noseband should be about in the middle of the nose and about an inch away from the eye. When fitted properly, the halter should be shaped like a triangle. When the noseband is properly placed and the crown piece is under the poll or base of the ear, the halter will form a natural triangle with the point under the chin.
Cleaning a Halter - Cleaning nylon halters and leads can be done in a bucket with detergent or placed in the top shelf of a dishwasher. If you choose a leather halter, it will require oiling to keep it looking clean.

More Challenges
1. Help a new 4-H member select a halter for a lama.
2. Learn the eight parts of a halter and lead. Then show your 4-H leader or parent that you know all the parts.
3. Give a demonstration to your 4-H club on how to properly fit a halter.

Reference
Purdue Extension Indiana, 4-H Lama Helper's Guide.

2. HALTERING A LAMA
Level of Expertise: Novice.
Lama Project Skill Practiced: Haltering a lama.
Life Skill Practiced: Problem Solving.
Success Indicator: Successfully halters a lama.

Ready to put a halter on your lama? In this activity you will practice your haltering technique. First you'll see if you can put a halter on a practice lama and then halter a real lama. If you haven't
haltered a lama before, be sure to work with someone who is experienced. You’ll also want to study the information in this activity about recommended ways to halt a lama. Good luck!

**Experience**
With another youth or an adult, practice putting a halter on each other. One of you acts as the lama and the other the handler. The “lama” places his/her hands in a folded position in front of his/her mouth and nose to simulate the shape of a lama’s face. The handler then places the halter on the “lama” – nose piece over the clasped hands, halter clasped behind the neck and the lead rope clipped to the halter catch. Practice the two haltering methods described in Showmanship Tips. Then encourage your “lama” to walk forward and left and right with gentle tugs (tug and release) on the lead rope to demonstrate how little force is needed to cue a lama to walk forward or move left and right. Share your experiences and discuss the questions in Talk It Over with your project leader.

**Talk It Over**

**Share What You Did**
Q. How did you put the halter on?
Q. How does putting a halter on a real lama differ from putting one on a friend?

**Process What’s Important**
Q. What are the most important steps to putting on a halter?
Q. How much pressure did it take to cue the lama through the lead rope and halter – after the lama was set?
Q. How do you train a lama to be lead on a loose lead rope?
Q. Why is it better to use a “tug and release” approach to lead a lama rather than forcing the lama to follow you with strenuous pulling?

**Generalize to Your Life**
Q. How do you feel when you are forced to do something rather than being asked to do something? How does this relate to leading a lama?

**Apply What You Learned**
Q. Why is it sometimes better to learn-by-doing rather than first being told or shown how to do something?

**Showmanship Tips**

1. **Catching and Haltering – Method #1**
   a. Carry the lead rope thrown over your shoulder and the halter in one hand.
   b. Herd the lama into a catch–pen.
   c. Move the lama into the corner with your body to the left side of the lama.
   d. Reach around the lama’s neck with your right arm, crooking the arm like a shepherd’s crook.
e. Hold the halter at the cheek pieces with both hands while the right arm remains hooked around the lama's neck. The right hand is holding the side of the halter with the crown piece.
f. Place the heels of the hands along the cheeks of the lama so that when the head moves, the hands can follow. Slip the nose piece over the lama's nose. Slip your right hand along the crown piece to attach the clip. Clip the lead to the halter ring.

2. **Catching and Haltering – Method #2**
   a. Carry the lead rope in one hand and the halter in the other.
   b. Herd the lama into a catch–pen.
   c. When you have stopped the lama, place the lead rope across the withers.
   d. Encourage the lama to change directions and catch the other end of the lead rope as the lama turns.
   e. Move the lead rope up to the top of the lama’s neck so the lead rope is acting like a dog's collar. This gives you the advantage if the lama tries to move away.
   f. Hold the halter at the chin strap with one hand.
   g. Slip the hand up the lama's chin and then slip the halter over the lama's nose.
   h. With the hand that was holding the halter, reach under the lama’s head to throw the crown piece behind the lama's ears.
   i. Attach the buckle or clip of the crown piece.
   j. Clip the lead to the halter ring.

**More Challenges**
1. Demonstrate to others the two methods of haltering a lama.
2. Write a paragraph describing what happened the first time you tried to halter a lama. Share what you created with your leader.

**Reference**
Purdue Extension Indiana, 4–H Lama Helper's Guide.

3. **LEADING A LAMA**

**Level of Expertise:** Novice.

**Lama Project Skill Practiced:** Training a lama to lead.

**Life Skill Practiced:** Cooperation.

**Success Indicator:** Trains a lama to lead.

Being able to lead your lama on a loose lead is an excellent way to not only build trust between the two of you, but is essential for you to be successful in showmanship and other lama classes. In this activity, you'll make use of the body language, herding and haltering knowledge you have learned.

**Experience**
1. First practice moving a haltered lama forward with another youth or adult. With the halter placed on your human “lama” as described in the Haltering a Lama activity, place a rope around
the waist of your “lama.” Attach a lead rope to the halter. Then ask your “lama” to lean back on the lead rope so you can feel the tug and weight of the pull. Pull the lead rope to the left or right to pull your “lama” off center. You’ll demonstrate how this “side movement” gets a balky lama off balance to encourage it to step forward.

2. Now practice leading your “lama” using the “tug and release” method as described in the Showmanship Tips section of this activity.

3. In addition to physical cues, use a voice command such as “walk” each time you want your “lama” to move forward and “stop” or “stand” with a backward tug on the lead rope with your feet planted when you want it to stop.

4. Practice leading a real lama using both physical cues and voice commands.

5. Write here your experience teaching a real lama to lead.

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**Talk It Over**

**Share What You Did**

Q. How did you teach your lama to lead?
Q. How did you stop your lama when it tried to run ahead?
Q. How did you reward your lama for correct behavior?

**Process What’s Important**

Q. How much pressure did it take to cue the lama through the lead rope and halter after it was in a set position?
Q. Why is it better to use the “tug and release” method to lead a lama rather than forcing it to follow you by pulling strenuously?
Q. What cues did you use when turning your lama to the left and to the right?
Q. How should you hold the lead rope?

**Generalize to Your Life**
Q. How do you feel when you are forced to do something rather than being asked to do something? How does this relate to leading a lama?

**Apply What You Learned**
Q. How did teaching a lama to lead teach you patience?

**Showmanship Tips**

1. **Leading Goal** – The goal is to use all your knowledge of lamas to lead it in a way that the lama follows your directions on a loose lead.

2. **J-lead** – This is a term that describes the shape formed by the lead falling from the lama’s head and back up to the handler's hand with no tension on the lead.

3. **Lead Rope Safety** – Be sure not to wrap the lead rope around your hand or fingers or have loose ends which flap around your knees or wrap around your neck. Always fold the lead rope into a figure 8 pattern to hold in your left hand. The length of the lead rope when showing should be 8–10 inches.

4. **Tug and Release Method** – To perform this method, you gently tug on the lead rope until the lama begins to take a step and then immediately release the tension as a reward for stepping forward.

5. **Lama Running Ahead** – If your lama starts to run ahead of you, just stop and make the lama circle around you clockwise until you are once again in control.

6. **Giving Praise** – Remember, you are always trying to gain trust. Each time your lama performs correctly, be sure to praise it. You must continue to demonstrate that you will not force your lama to perform an action that is dangerous, painful or frightening.

**More Challenges**
1. Learn the eight parts of a halter and lead. Then show your helper or parent that you know all the parts.
2. Give a demonstration to your 4-H club on how to lead a lama.
3. Write a paragraph describing what happened the first time you tried to lead a lama.

**Reference**
Purdue Extension Indiana, 4-H Lama Helper's Guide.

**4. Training for Novice Showmanship**

**Level of Expertise:** Novice.
**Lama Project Skill Practiced:** Training a lama for showmanship.
**Life Skill Practiced:** Cooperation, Problem solving.
**Success Indicator:** Achieves a score of 2 or 3 within five weeks on 10 actions with a lama.
Whether you are training your lama for showmanship, performance, driving or to just take your animal for a walk, there are some basic actions you and your lama will need to be able to perform. If your lama is already well-trained, this activity won’t take you very long to complete. If the two of you are just getting acquainted, you may find each action listed a challenge.

Experience
With your lama, a halter and a lead, show that you and your lama can perform each of the 10 actions listed by Week 5. Indicate how you think you performed for each action. Score utilizing the following scale: 1 for Needs Improvement, 2 for Good or 3 for Excellent. When you have awarded yourself 3's for 8 of the 10 actions, move to the Intermediate/Advanced showmanship activity.

My Training Progress Report

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions with My Lama</th>
<th>Week 1</th>
<th>Week 2</th>
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<td>Catch.</td>
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<td>Halter.</td>
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<td>Pet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walk out briskly on a slack line (lead).</td>
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<td>Stop.</td>
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<td>Set up square.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turn right (haunch or pivot turn).</td>
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<td>Back up.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pick up a foot.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Show teeth.</td>
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Talk It Over
Share What You Did
Q. How did you help your lama learn the skills?
Q. What actions were most difficult for your lama to learn? Why?

Process what’s Important
Q. How did you learn the skills?
Q. How did you cue your lama to perform some of the action skills?

Generalize To Your Life
Q. What did you do when the lama wouldn’t perform?
Q. Why is patience and perseverance so important when working with a lama?

**Apply What You Learned**
Q. What did you learn about yourself as you trained your lama?
Q. What would you recommend to someone who is just starting to train a lama?

**Showmanship Tips**

**Catch** -- Once the lama is in the catch pen, make use of body language to encourage the lama to become calm and allow you to walk up to it. A recommended approach is as follows:
1. Move behind the hind quarters to encourage forward movement.
2. Move in front of the front quarter to encourage change of direction.
3. Move opposite the shoulder to encourage a stop.
4. Move mid-way of the barrel to encourage a balanced stance.

Once balanced, walk to the lama and throw the lead over the withers, encourage change of direction, catch the lead and encircle the neck to make a collar OR corner the lama in the catch pen, approach and reach around the lama’s neck with one arm to grasp the lama’s neck.

**Halter--Method 1** -- As described in the activity Catching a Lama, with your right arm around the lama’s neck, halter buckle in your left hand and the crown piece in your right, slip the nose piece over the lama’s nose (keeping the heels of your hands on the lama’s cheeks to prevent its head from tossing and getting away from you).

**Halter--Method 2** -- With the lead wrapped around the lama’s neck like a collar, hold the halter at the bottom of the nose piece and slip the nose piece up and over the lama’s nose from beneath his chin. Reach under the head and throw the crown piece behind the ears, then buckle.

**Pet** -- Petting your lama will prepare it for the judge’s hands-on exam. The judge will place a hand on the withers to feel the area at the base of the neck for cleanliness of grooming, and then run a hand down the back of the lama feeling for cleanliness and watching for your reactions and the lama’s. The lama should stand quietly while you use your right arm to form a make-shift wall (lead is temporarily in the left hand).

**Walk out briskly on a slack line (lead)** -- This move is much like teaching a dog to heal. The lama should step out as you step out. It should not need a cue from the lead rope. The lead rope cue is for teaching an inexperienced lama. Be sure to step out with the same foot each time. If you are consistent the lama will eventually recognize your body language.

**Stop** -- Choose a voice command to use each time you want your lama to stop, such as “stop.” If you are going to use voice commands, the words need to be simple and used the same way every time. Use body language and lead rope cues to reinforce your voice commands. For example, make a stop very definite and exaggerated at first by making a stomping motion with your last step.
(same foot every time), and a short tug on the lead backward. Eventually, the lama will stop without the tug on the lead and with less and less exaggerated foot motions.

**Set up Square** --The lama should stand with weight equally distributed on all four feet. Ideally, the front feet are directly below the shoulder and the rear feet are directly below the point of the pelvis. Very few lamas are built well enough to stand exactly like this. You will need to learn how to place the lama so that it appears in its best light and teach it to stand based on its conformation. This may mean the rear feet are a little behind the point of the pelvis or another stance based on the lama’s conformation. When beginning, try to get all four feet to be at the four points of a rectangle.

**Turn right (haunch or pivot turn)** --To begin teaching the lama to perform a haunch turn, keep the lead rope short (8–10 inches). Begin by standing to the left of the lama with your right shoulder about even with the lama’s left eye. Reach with the right hand to the right, beneath the lama’s chin so that the lead rope puts pressure on the halter forcing the lama’s head to the right. If your arm is shorter, make the lead rope shorter. If the lama does not understand the cue, extend your right elbow so that it pushes against the lama’s neck (this is for training only – remember, there is no touching the lama in showmanship) and attempt to push the lama around. The first attempts will be more like a right hand circle. Practice this until the lama turns to the right by picking up its right hind foot and placing it in nearly the same spot with each step until you have turned as far as you want to go. As the lama learns the maneuver, use less and less physical pressure with your arm, elbow and tugs on the lead so that the performance is fluid.

**Back up** --Turn to face the rear of the lama so that your left shoulder is alongside the left side of the lama's nose. While you are turning around, pass the lead rope from your right hand to your left. Teach the lama to back ONE STEP AT A TIME. Be sure to use voice command of “back” and put pressure on the lead straight back. Try NOT to pull down on the lead at the same time. If necessary at the beginning, use pressure with one hand on the lama’s neck. When the lama has taken one step, stop and relax for a second, then ask for another step, then asking for three steps until the lama will back willingly. Gradually add more steps. Practice by backing between two benches or other obstacles to teach the lama to back in a straight line.

**Pick up a foot** --This action should be practiced EVERY TIME the halter is placed on the lama. Build a routine of checking the lama’s overall physical health each time the lama is haltered by doing a quick body score, review for any wounds and pick up all four feet in the same pattern. Begin picking up feet with the lama tied securely. Eventually, practice holding the lead (lama is not tied to a fence) and picking up all four feet. This is often one of the tasks in an obstacle course with one of the four feet named to be lifted.

**Show teeth** --Over a period of 3–5 lessons before actually putting the halter on, slide your left hand up the lama’s neck to under the chin until you can insert your fingers under the lama’s lips to massage the upper dental pad. Eventually, part the lips to show the alignment of the teeth with the upper dental pad. If this is practiced every time the halter is put on along with picking up the feet, the task becomes easier and less stressful.
More Challenges
1. Help another youth train a lama.
2. Demonstrate each of the actions to a parent or friend.

Resources
Purdue 4–H Lama Book Reference, Catching a Lama – Book 1, page 38, Challenge – Catch Me If You Can!

5. TRAINING FOR INTERMEDIATE SHOWMANSHIP

Level of Expertise: Intermediate.
Lama Project Skill Practiced: Training a lama for showmanship.
Life Skill Practiced: Cooperation.
Success Indicator: Successfully trains a lama to perform 8 of 10 showmanship skills.

Once you and your lama have mastered the novice showmanship skills, the intermediate skills in this activity should be relatively easy to learn.

Experience
With your lama, a halter and a lead, show that you and your lama can perform each of the 10 skills listed by Week 5. Indicate how you think you performed for each skill. Score utilizing the following scale: 1 for Needs Improvement, 2 for Good or 3 for Excellent each week. When you have awarded yourself 3’s for 8 of the 10 skills, you will have completed this activity.

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<tr>
<th>Action with Your Lama</th>
<th>Week 1</th>
<th>Week 2</th>
<th>Week 3</th>
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<tr>
<td>Change pace within a certain distance.</td>
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<td>Set-up square.</td>
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<td>Back three steps, return and reset to square.</td>
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<td>Change places to the end of line in a side-to-side line-up.</td>
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<td>Move right to the end of line in a side-to-side line-up.</td>
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<td>Move left to the end of line in a side-to-side line-up.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adjust a disruptive lama in a side-to-side line-up.</td>
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<td>Pose and position your lama to best advantage.</td>
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<td>Answer three judge’s questions.</td>
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</table>
**Talk It Over**

**Share What You Did**
Q. How successful were you training your lama to do the skills?
Q. How did you train your lama to do the skills listed?

**Process What’s Important**
Q. What skills were the most difficult for your lama to learn?
Q. What are the steps you take to change your position in a side–to–side lineup to the end position on your lama’s right?

**Generalize to Your Life**
Q. What personal life skills did you practice as you trained your lama?
Q. What might be another situation where you would use these skills again?

**Apply What You Learned**
Q. How important was being patient while still being persistent when training your lama?

**Showmanship Tips**
As part of an individual work pattern, you may be asked to jog your lama between a marked starting point and marked stopping point. The change of pace is usually a walk–jog–stop within set markers.

**Setting-up Square** --Your animal is set–up properly when it is standing squarely on all four feet. This means that your lama should be standing tall and not leaning backward or forward. The front feet and back feet should be approximately the same distance apart. The animal should look alert with head high. Each time your animal stops, be sure to set it up squarely so it always looks its best. Only use the lead and not your hands or feet to properly position the feet.

**Backing** --When asked by the judge to back your lama, turn and face your lama from your position off its left shoulder. Then change hands on the lead from your right hand to your left hand and back at least three steps in a smooth, straight line. Walk your lama forward the same number of steps. Be sure to square your lama when you have completed backing. An unsafe move is holding the snap of your lead.

**Adjusting a Disruptive Lama** --When your lama becomes disruptive, your challenge is to calm it and not add to its discomfort.

**Resetting in a Side-to-Side Lineup** --When your lama is having trouble standing still while in line, you may need to start over and reset it. This means walking forward out of line, haunch turning to the rear (180 degree turn), walking back through the line and haunch turning again toward the front (180 degree turn), walking back into your place in the lineup and finally resetting your lama.

**Moving to End of Line in a Side-to-Side Lineup (right or left)** --Moving to the end of the line is similar to resetting in a side–to–side lineup except that instead of moving back into your original
place in line, you move to the end of the line either to the right or left as instructed by the ring steward or judge. After you have moved forward, haunch turned (180 degrees), moved back through the line, you again haunch turn to either the right (1/4 turn) or to the left (3/4 turn) and walk behind the line to the correct space. Then haunch turn your lama and walk into your place in the line.

**More Challenges**
1. Participate in a showmanship class at the county fair.
2. Demonstrate all ten skills listed in the Training for Novice Showmanship activity.

**References and Resources:**
- **ALSA Youth Judging Manual**. Pennsylvania: Alpaca and Llama Show Association
- [http: www.alsashow.net](http://www.alsashow.net)

**6. WHICH QUADRANT ARE YOU IN?**

**Level of Expertise:** Novice.
**Llama Project Skill Practiced:** Selecting the proper quadrant.
**Life Skill Practiced:** Decision Making.
**Success Indicator:** Selects the proper quadrant based on the judge's position.

Picture yourself in a showmanship ring showing your lama. The judge is inspecting each lama as s/he moves down the line. The next lama s/he will be looking at will be yours. When s/he looks at the head, sides and rear of your lama, where should you be standing? What parts of your lama will the judge be inspecting in each of the four positions or quadrants? This activity will help you be in the right place at the right time. It may be helpful to check out the tips section for more information before doing the experience.

**Experience**
As you do this activity, ask a friend to play the lama role by holding a broom or perhaps a live lama. Just laying a broom on the floor or using chalk on the driveway to depict a lama also will make this activity more realistic.

![Diagram of lama with quadrants](image)

This diagram represents a lama with the head (HD) and tail (TL). It is also divided into four quadrants – RF (right front), LF (left front), RR (right rear) and LR (left rear).

On the next page within each diagram numbered 1–5, the judge's position is shown with a JP. Mark the quadrant where you should stand.

Next, enter into the table answering positions listed using the following abbreviations: Head (H), Tail (T), Left Mid-Barrel (LB) or Right Mid-Barrel (RB) for the body part the judge passes when moving from one judging diagram to the next (1–2, 2–3, 3–4 and 4–5).
Talk It Over

Share What You Did
Q. How did decide where you should stand as the judge moves around your animal?
Q. Why is it important to move smoothly and quietly when moving from one position to the next?

Process What’s Important
Q. Why might the phrase “back side same side; front side opposite side” be helpful when the judge is inspecting your animal?
Q. If your lama moves its feet while the judge is inspecting it what should you do?

Generalize to Your Life
Q. What training is important to ensure that your lama performs well when being inspected by the judge?

Apply What You Learned
Q. What did you learn from this activity that will help you be a better showman?

Showmanship Tips

Quadrants —There are four positions or quadrants that the judge will be in when inspecting your lama’s body: right front (RF), left front (LF), right rear (RR), and left rear (LR). The lama body parts which define the changes when the judge moves from one quadrant to the next are: nose/head, tail and half the length of the barrel or top-line on either side.
The 45 Degree Angle -- Depending on the position of the judge, you move to the right or left side of the lama, facing the lama’s eye, just in front of and to the side of the lama off its shoulder at a 45 degree angle.

Moving from One Quadrant to the Next -- When the judge is at the rear of your lama, you should be on the same side as the judge. When the judge is at the head of your lama you should be on the opposite side. You want to smoothly move from one side to the other when the judge moves past the center of the top–line on either side.

More Challenges
1. Place a broom on the floor to represent a lama. Ask a friend to be the judge. Practice moving smoothly to the correct quadrant as the judge moves around the lama (broom).
2. Name the body parts (anatomy) which relate to the changes in quadrants by the judge. Using a live lama, demonstrate the correct set–up position with you standing to the left of the lama at a 45 degree angle off the lama’s shoulder with the lead in your right hand; the lama standing squarely with his front legs straight under him with the same space between his two front legs as between his back legs; and his head up in an alert pose.

Resources and References
University of Minnesota Extension, Lama Project
www.extension.umn.edu/youth/mn4–H/projects/animal-science/lama/
ALSA Youth Judging Manual, Pennsylvania: Alpaca and Llama Show Association
http://www.alsashow.net.

Which Quadrant Are You In (Answers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judge's Quadrant</th>
<th>#1</th>
<th>#2</th>
<th>#3</th>
<th>#4</th>
<th>#5</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RF</td>
<td>LF</td>
<td>LR</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Handler's Quadrant</th>
<th>#1</th>
<th>#2</th>
<th>#3</th>
<th>#4</th>
<th>#5</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LF</td>
<td>RF</td>
<td>LF</td>
<td>RF</td>
<td>LF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body Part Judge Passes</th>
<th>#1</th>
<th>#2</th>
<th>#3</th>
<th>#4</th>
<th>#5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>LB</td>
<td>LB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. GROOMING A LAMA FOR SHOWMANSHIP
Level of Expertise: Novice.
Lama Project Skill Practiced: Grooming a lama for showmanship.
Life Skill Practiced: Communication.
Success Indicator: Prepares and presents a lama grooming demonstration.

When you participate in a showmanship contest, your challenge is to present your lama to its best advantage. This means not only making sure you make all the right moves but also how well you
have groomed your lama. In this activity you'll demonstrate to others your lama grooming expertise.

**Prepare for the Experience**  
Obtain the equipment you'll be using to groom the body of your lama. Consider using a livestock blower, slicker brush and a lama fiber grooming product.

**Experience**  
In the space below, outline your own lama grooming demonstration. Then present your demonstration to two or more people using a real or stuffed lama. Ask them to be prepared to ask you at least two questions each after you have completed your presentation. Because a llama and alpaca are groomed differently, choose which one you'll use but be prepared to answer questions about either.

**My Demonstration Outline**

**Title:**

**Introduction:**

**Body:**
1.
2.
3.

**Conclusion:**

**Talk It Over**

**Share What You Did**
Q. What resources did you use to prepare your demonstration?  
Q. What information did you include in your demonstration?  
Q. What was most challenging about preparing and presenting your demonstration?

**Process What's Important**  
Q. How is grooming a lama for showmanship different than grooming it for any other lama class you might enter?  
Q. How is grooming an alpaca different than grooming a llama?  
Q. Why do you want your lama perfectly groomed when entering the show ring?

**Generalize To Your Life**
Q. What life skills and project skills did you practice and learn by doing this activity?

**Apply What You Learned**  
Q. How can you use the skills you practiced in other parts of your life?
Showmanship Tips
In order for your llama to be clean and free of debris so it looks its best, you’ll want to pay particular attention to these five areas:

1. The Coat (llama only)
   a. Using a blower, blow the coat from head to tail and then horizontally.
   b. Brush the fiber beginning at the top of the leg up to the top of the back and then back down again. Use a slicker to pick up the fiber to work on the underneath coat. Use both a small and large slicker brush to remove debris.
   c. After brushing, use the blower to remove the loose debris.
   d. As you blow the coat, use a llama fiber grooming product to mist the fiber. The mist will help prevent debris from clinging to the coat.

2. Wash the Coat (llama only)
   a. Wet the llama's coat with tepid or warm water.
   b. Prepare a dilute solution of shampoo in water (e.g. 1/4 to 1/3 cup shampoo in two gallons of water).
   c. Using a cup or other container, pour the diluted shampoo onto areas of the llama’s coat and work up lather with your hands.
   d. Be sure to rinse the coat thoroughly.
   e. Prepare a dilute solution of cream rinse if you choose to use one, and apply the same way as the shampoo.
   f. Allow the cream rinse to set for a few minutes. While the cream rinse is setting, you may take a pin brush and work the coat hairs to align and remove some of the tangles.
   g. Rinse thoroughly and allow the llama to air dry in an area where it will not get dirty if it rolls.

3. Eyes and Nostrils
   Wipe any dirt from the corners of the eyes and around the nostrils.

4. Females
   Thoroughly clean the anal and genital areas so there is no evidence of manure.

5. Toenails
   Carefully trim the tips at the point of the nails and trim the excess along the edge of the nail.

More Challenges
1. Help (not show or tell) a younger 4-Her how to groom a llama for show.
2. Make a slide show or video on how to groom a llama for show.
Some grooming tools

8. JUDGING FROM THE BLEACHERS
Level of Expertise: Intermediate.
Lama Project Skill Practiced: Judging a lama showmanship class.
Life Skill Practiced: Decision Making.
Success Indicator: Judge two lama showmanship exhibitors.

Are you ready to practice your judging skills? In this activity, you'll judge one or more showman from the sidelines as they compete in a showmanship class. See if you agree with the official judge's placing.

Experience
Attend a lama show that has showmanship classes. Decide which class you are going to judge. Then, from the sidelines, use the Showmanship Score Card to score two or more exhibitors. If you are an accomplished showman, you may want to score all the exhibitors in the class. Make notes on your scorecard or on another piece of paper as the class is being judged. Complete your scorecard before the judge makes the final placings. When the judge has made the final placings, compare them to yours. Finally, discuss each of the Talk It Over questions with your 4–H leader or an experienced showman.

Talk It Over
Share What You Did
Q. How did you place the exhibitors in the class?
Q. Why did you score one or more as you did?
Q. How did your reasons for placing compare to the judge's?

Process What's Important
Q. Why do they hire a judge who has experience showing lamas?
Q. Describe what you believe it takes to do well in a showmanship class.

Generalize To Your Life
Q. How did your observation and decision–making skills help you judge the class?

Apply What You Learned
Q. What did you learn about showing a lama that you can use in the future?
Showmanship Tips

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Showmanship Score Sheet</th>
<th>Age Group __________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exhibitor Number</strong></td>
<td>#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Handler</strong>: 10 points each</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poise</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Animal &amp; Equipment</strong>: 10 points each</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Showing</strong>: 5 points each</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye Contact</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leading</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set-ups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walk Arounds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haunch Turns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes of Pace</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Questions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Handlers Attentiveness</strong>: 10 points each</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follows Instructions</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attention in Line</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Points</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>My Placing for Those I Judged</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Judge’s Placing</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**More Challenges**
1. Serve as a ring steward for a showmanship class.
2. Serve as an apprentice judge for a showmanship class.
3. Serve as a showmanship judge at a 4-H club practice session.
LAMA SHOWMANSHIP GROUP ACTIVITIES

1. WHAT ARE YOU TELLING ME?
Level of Expertise: Novice.
Lama Project Skill Practiced: Reading lama body language.
Life Skill Practiced: Communication.
Activity Success Indicators: Identifies and describes possible situations for at least six lama body language behaviors.
Time Involved: 45 minutes.
Materials Needed: Balloon, 15 note cards.

What is your lama telling you when it changes the position of its ears, its tail or its head? In what situations might these changes occur? In this activity, you'll discover how to recognize your lama’s body language when you are working with it as well as when your lama is around other lamas and other animals. By knowing what to look for you'll be able to respond appropriately so you and your lama will be safe and form a trusting team in the showmanship class.

Prepare for the Experience
This activity is divided into two parts. In the first part, the members will evaluate their own body language and the non-verbal cues they give to others. In the second part, they will learn to recognize how lamas use different body parts or their entire bodies to communicate their intentions and display responses to stimuli.

Experience
1. With your group assembled, pop a balloon without warning. Immediately ask the group to discuss in pairs, the first three questions found under Share What You Did in the Talk It Over Section. Briefly ask the entire group to share their experience. To expand the learning, provide each youth a note card with the name of a body language that a human might show such as hands on hips, leaning slightly forward, brow furrowed, a frown, fist clenched, arms crossed, gaining personal space or showing emotions such as anger, paying close attention, being bored, relaxed, nervous, etc. Ask each youth to pantomime the body language or emotion shown on their card. See if the rest of the group can guess each emotion. Follow with appropriate discussion questions found in Talk It Over.

2. Relate this experience to a lama's body language by asking the group members how they think lamas use their bodies to display how they feel or how they react to particular situations. After the group has discussed several possible ways, ask them to match note cards showing body positions with the note cards showing the lama's behavior. Information to assist in developing the cards is included in Showmanship Tips. If you have a large group, more than one set of cards is recommended. When all groups have completed the matching, ask the groups to check each other's matches and resolve any differences. Briefly review the most critical body languages that relate to human - lama interactions.
Talk It Over

Share What You Did
Q. What did your body do when the balloon popped?
Q. What did your eyes do?
Q. What did your body and face tell other people about you when the balloon popped?
Q. What other ways do humans show their emotions with body language?

Process What's Important
Q. How do people use body language to tell another person that their personal space has been intruded upon?
Q. How do people use body language when they are meeting for the first time?
Q. How do you think a person can show a lama that s/he is of higher status if the lama displays body language that is challenging the person?

Generalize to Your Life
Q. Why is it important to know what non-verbal messages you are sending with your body language?
Q. When working with a lama what body language may be a threat to you? A threat to the lama?

Apply What You Learned
Q. How will knowing the body language of a lama help you train and show it?

Showmanship Tips

1. Body Positions
   a. Chest Butting – young males practicing wrestling or adult males fighting for dominance.
   b. Kush – the lama is relaxed and chewing its cud with its chest on the ground and legs tucked under.
   c. King of the Hill – usually males will occupy the highest ground in the area and challenge others or guard the territory.

2. Neck Positions
   a. Head Down and Neck Curled – this is a submissive posture. The higher the rank of the other lama, the lower the crouch (like the position of a cria nursing).
   b. Neck Bent Back and Head Straight in the Air – occurs after a male sniffs where females have urinated or it smells a female. The elevated head brings the odor to a special gland in the roof of the mouth which allows the male to determine the breeding status of the female.
   c. Neck Pushing on Another Lama’s Neck – usually this occurs when two males are wrestling or fighting.
   d. Neck Horizontal to Ground with Head Out – usually this is seen when a male is chasing another male or chasing a dog or other predator.

3. Tail Positions
   a. Tail Up – lama is showing alertness.
b. Tail Flipped Up and over the Back – this position shows submission to a lama with more herd standing, or to a human if the lama is afraid.

4. Ear Positions
   a. Straight Up and Leaning to the Sides – indicates a relaxed lama; often seen when kushed.
   b. Up and Sloped Forward – the lama is focused on something and is alert.
   c. Laid Back but Horizontal to the Lama’s Back – shows apprehension, concern or confusion about the situation.
   d. Laid Back with Nose Tilted Up – this is a warning to back off; precedes nose tilting.
   e. Laid Flat to Neck and Nose Tilted Up – this often occurs when the lama’s personal space has been violated and the offender needs to back off. If the offender does not move, spitting will follow.

5. Other Body Languages
Sniffing Others Nose or Tail – this is the way a lama introduces itself to a new lama or to a lama returning to the herd.

More Challenges
1. Make a chart listing the ways lamas communicate through their body language and then make a comparative list of human body language in the U.S.A.
2. Observe the body language of llamas and of alpacas and share the differences and similarities with your helper.

References
Purdue Extension Indiana, 4-H Lama Helper’s Guide.

2. NOVICE SHOW TIME
Level of Expertise: Novice.
Lama Project Skill Practiced: Showing a lama.
Life Skill Practiced: Resiliency, Cooperation.
Activity Success Indicator: Youth shows a lama in a novice showmanship class.
Time Involved: One hour.
Materials Needed: Brooms, space for show ring.

It’s show time! In this novice group activity, members will have an opportunity to show what they know in a fun and risk free manner. Beginning with using brooms to depict lamas is a good way to learn many of the basic showmanship skills. The major skills to practice for this level are shown in the Showmanship Tips section. Explanations for each of the skills are included to assist you and your group. Activities for intermediate and senior youth are also available.

Prepare for the Experience
You’ll need brooms to play the role of the lamas, space defined as a show ring, a judge and a ring steward to conduct the showmanship class. Additional experienced individuals to assist those
showing will add to the educational value. Youth should always be given first priority for these positions of responsibility and learning. The show ring should be an area marked off with a rope or other material and an “in gate” designated.

**Experience**
To start the class, instruct the participants to carry their brooms on their right near the brush with the brush facing forward (the head). They should practice such skills as spacing, lining up head-to-tail, walking diagonal across the show ring for the judge to watch leg movement and lining up side-to-side with their proxy lamas. At each point where the lama and handler must stop, the broom should be placed on the ground to practice quadrants with the proxy lama. Once the basic skills are practiced, more advanced skills can be introduced. Complete the activity by leading a discussion of the experience using the questions in Talk It Over as a starting point. When the group is ready, the next step will be to practice with live lamas.

**Talk It Over**

**Share What You Did**
Q. How did it feel to show a broom lama?
Q. What helpful suggestions did you receive from the judge or others who assisted?

**Process What’s Important**
Q. What skills did you learn by doing this activity?
Q. What skills do you still need to practice?
Q. How will showing a live lama be different than using a broom?

**Generalize To Your Life**
Q. How will this experience help you gain confidence for the county lama showmanship class?
Q. Why is it important to practice ahead of time?

**Apply What You Learned**
Q. What will you do to improve your ability to show a lama?

**Showmanship Tips**

1. **Novice Showmanship Skills**
   a. **Holding a lead** – The lead should be held in the right hand at least eight inches from the halter. The remaining portion of the lead should be held in a figure 8 coil in the left hand.

   b. **Leading a lama** – You should always lead your animal from the left side except when instructed by the judge to lead from the right side.

   c. **Smiling** – From the time you enter the ring until you leave the ring – smile.
d. **Entering the showmanship ring** – Be on time and enter the ring circling clockwise using a brisk, natural, walking stride. The lama should be at your shoulder on a loose lead. Keep two animal lengths between you and the exhibitor in front of you.

e. **Keeping an eye on the judge** – The entire time you are showing, from the time you enter the ring to when you leave; keep one eye on the judge. When you know where the judge is, you can position your lama to its best advantage.

f. **Keeping the correct distance between exhibitors** – When entering the ring you should have one animal length between your lama and the one in front of you. When you are in a side-by-side line-up the space should be 6 – 8 feet.

g. **Exhibiting good sportsmanship in the ring** – Examples of good sportsmanship includes: being courteous to other exhibitors, maintaining proper distance between you and the other exhibitors, not conversing with other exhibitors or audience members and always congratulating the winners.

h. **Finding the right quadrant** – You always want to be in the right front or left front quadrant of your lama depending on the position of the judge. For example, when the judge is standing on the left front of your lama or at the right rear, you’ll need to be standing in the right front quadrant with your toes pointed toward the animal’s eyes and facing your lama diagonally at a 45 degree angle off its right shoulder with the lead in your right hand. Be sure the judge has an unobstructed view of your animal at all times.

i. **Turning a lama to the right** – To turn a lama to the right, signal the turn to the lama by “pushing” the lead rope to the right under the lama’s chin. This will push the lama’s head away from you and cause the lama to turn on its haunches. This move is called a haunch or pivot turn.

j. **Passing another exhibitor** – If you need to pass another exhibitor such as when the exhibitor’s lama suddenly stops for a bathroom break, simply receive permission from the ring steward and pass on the inside of the ring.

k. **Demonstrating bathroom break poise** – When your lama suddenly stops for a bathroom break as you are leading it around the ring, keep your poise, move to the correct quadrant and act as if your lama was standing in line and ready to show. When the lama finishes, walk forward briskly and respond to the ring steward’s directions.

l. **Presenting a lama to the judge** – From the time you are instructed by the ring steward or the judge to present your lama to the judge, to the time you move back into the line-up, here are the steps:
   1) Walk directly toward the judge from the side-to-side line-up – being careful to not block the judge’s view.
2) Stop 4–6 feet from the judge.
3) When the judge performs the hands–on inspection, step to the left shoulder of your lama (opposite the judge) and move your right arm out to the side to prevent your lama from moving (make a “barrier” or “wall” with your arm).
4) Smooth the lama’s fiber after the judge touches it.
5) Change positions (quadrants) based on the position of the judge.
6) When dismissed to the line, signal the right turn to the lama by “pushing” the lead rope to the right under the lama’s chin causing it to perform a haunch turn. Your lama should be on the inside of the turn.
7) As you jog (or walk as directed) back to your place in line, glance backward to be sure you are leading your lama in a straight line away from the judge and not at an angle.
8) Walk through the side–by–side line–up.
9) Haunch turn and move back into the line.
10) Set up your lama.

2. Answering the judge’s questions – The judge may ask you questions about the lama project such as lama body parts, purpose of showmanship, proper quadrants, etc. You should be very familiar with the information in your 4–H lama project books.

More Challenges
1. Give a demonstration at the county fair or at your school.
2. Help another youth prepare a demonstration.
3. Serve as an apprentice to a demonstration judge.
4. Serve as a demonstration judge.

3. INTERMEDIATE SHOW TIME
Level of Expertise: Intermediate,
Lama Project Skill Practiced: Showing a lama,
Life Skill Practiced: Resiliency, Cooperation.
Activity Success Indicator: Shows a lama in a showmanship class.
Time Involved: One hour.
Materials Needed: Brooms, space for show ring.

For intermediates, the skills become more challenging to show a lama to its best advantage. The intermediate skills naturally include all the novice showmanship skills. The difference is that the judge expects a higher level of accuracy, smoother execution as well as more advanced skills. In this activity, your intermediate exhibitors will be doing the showing. If novices want to participate and seniors want to practice, they can certainly be invited to join in the fun. Often older, more experienced youth will want to serve as apprentice judges, ring stewards or help individual exhibitors as they attempt to perform each of the skills. The more involvement by youth, the more positive impact the total experience will have for everyone.
Prepare for the Experience
You'll need brooms to play the role of the lamas, space defined as a show ring and a judge and a ring steward to conduct the showmanship class. The show ring should be an area marked off with a rope or other material to designate the “in gate.”

Experience
To start the class, instruct the participants to carry their brooms on their right near the brush with the brush facing forward (the head). At each point where the lama and handler stop, the broom should be placed on the ground in the lama's position to practice quadrants with the proxy lama. The next step will be to practice with live lamas when the group is ready. The skills to be practiced and an explanation of each skill are included in Showmanship Tips for anyone who is not already familiar with them.

Talk It Over
Share What You Did
Q. What showmanship skills were most challenging?
Q. How would you describe your experience showing “broom” lamas?

Process What’s Important
Q. What skills are needed to be a really good showman?
Q. What is the purpose of showmanship?

Generalize To Your Life
Q. How do you gain confidence to be the very best showman you can be?
Q. How does helping someone learn a new skill also help you?

Apply What You Learned
Q. What is your plan to develop your showmanship skills between now and fair time?

Showmanship Tips

1. Intermediate Showmanship Skills
   a. All novice showmanship skills –All novice skills should be performed with more confidence, smoothness and quickness.

   b. Using correct handler positions –You should stand 45 degrees to the line of the lama’s spine off either front shoulder in relation to the quadrant the judge occupies.

   c. Lining up side-by-side in a straight line –When in the side-by-side position, you should be 6–8 feet from the lamas on either side of you and your lama’s nose should be even with the first lama’s nose in the line. Be sure your lama is standing squarely on all four feet and you are facing your lama at a 45 degree angle off its left shoulder.

   d. Lining up head-to-tail –This is usually the initial line-up after you have circled the ring at least once with the judge viewing all the animals in the class in a side-by-side profile. Your
lama’s nose should line up in a straight line with the nose of the lama at the head of the line-up.

e. Walking directly toward and away from the judge – From the head-to-tail line-up the steward will ask you to walk on a diagonal toward the judge in the center, past the judge without stopping, to the opposite corner of the ring where you will re-enter the head-to-tail line-up. This is usually done only in a halter class and not in a showmanship class but could be included.

f. Setting-up a lama squarely – To set-up an animal squarely means setting your animal so that it stands collected and squarely on all four feet with its top line straight. All four feet need to be evenly spaced, not too close or too far apart. To set your lama, you move its head to place it temporarily off balance – to the right to move its left hind leg back and to the left to move its right hind leg back. Avoid pulling forward and down on the lead which causes the back to go down and the top line to round. Also, never touch your lama or use your shoe to place its legs in the correct positions.

g. Adjusting a disruptive lama in a side-by-side line-up – Sometimes, no matter what you do to calm your lama, it will simply not stand still in the line-up. When this happens, follow the procedure for moving out of line:
1) Walk forward out of line.
2) Haunch turn to the rear (180 degree turn).
3) Walk through the line and past the other lamas in the line.
4) Haunch turn toward the front (180 degree turn), walk back into line.
5) Reset your lama to square.

h. Backing and resetting a lama – When instructed to back your lama, you should turn and face your lama off its left shoulder. Change hands on the lead from your right to your left hand and back a minimum of three steps (or the number the judge requests) in a smooth straight line. Then change back to the right hand on the lead, turn and face forward. Walk your lama forward the same number of steps. Be careful not to grab the snap of the lead. Finally, set your lama up squarely. Remember, pushing on your lama is a definite no-no.

i. Moving to the end of the line – If you are instructed to move to the end of the line perform the following procedure:
1) Walk forward out of line.
2) Haunch turn to face the rear of the line (180 degree turn).
3) Pass through the line.
4) Turn to the left 1/4 turn (or right depending if instructed to move left or right).
5) Walk behind the line to the correct space.
6) Turn to the left 1/4 turn.
7) Re-enter the line.
8) Set up the lama to square.
j. **Changing pace** - The judge may ask you to walk - jog - and stop your lama beginning at a marked starting point and stopping at a marked ending point.

**More Challenges**
1. Help another youth learn one or more showmanship skills.
2. Participate in an official showmanship contest.
3. Serve as an apprentice judge in a showmanship contest.

**Reference**

**4. SENIOR SHOW TIME**

**Level of Expertise:** Senior/Advanced.
**Lama Project Skill Practiced:** Showing a lama.
**Life Skill Practiced:** Resiliency, Cooperation.
**Activity Success Indicator:** Shows a lama in a showmanship class.
**Time Involved:** One hour.
**Materials Needed:** Brooms, space for show ring, lamas.

Senior showmanship classes usually feature youth with experience, confidence and beautifully groomed animals. By practicing the fundamental skills involved in presenting a lama to its best advantage, these youth excel in the show ring. In this activity, youth will first use broom lamas and then live lamas to practice senior showmanship skills.

**Prepare for the Experience**
You’ll need brooms to fill the role of the lamas; space, defined as a show ring; a judge; and a ring steward to conduct the showmanship class. Having additional individuals to assist will add to the educational value of the experience. Involving novice and intermediate youth as helpers or in apprentice roles will provide learning opportunities for everyone. The show ring should be an area marked off with a rope or other material to designate the “in gate.”

**Experience**
To begin the class, instruct the participants to carry their brooms on their right near the brush with the brush facing forward (the head). At each point where the lama and handler must stop, the broom should be placed on the ground to practice moving from quadrant to quadrant. Once the basic skills are practiced, more advanced skills should be introduced. A listing and an explanation of skills is included in this activity plan for both you and the participants to review. Have the participants discuss each skill and the overall activity following the practice class. Finally, if your group is ready and the lamas are ready, the next step is to practice all the skills using live animals.

**Talk It Over**
**Share What You Did**
Q. How did you show your “broom” lama?
Q. What skills were most challenging to perform?

**Process What’s Important**

Q. How did you exhibit good sportsmanship while showing?
Q. What does it mean to “over show”?

**Generalize to Your Life**

Q. What do you need to do when you show to be really confident in your abilities and yourself?
Q. How would you help another member learn to show?
Q. Why is it helpful to “learn by doing” before being told or shown how?

**Apply What You Learned**

Q. What new skills did you learn that you can use in the show ring?
Q. What will be your goal the next time you participate in a showmanship contest?

**Showmanship Tips**

1. **All novice and intermediate showmanship skills** — The judge looks for a higher degree of accuracy from senior showmanship exhibitors than for novices or intermediates. Usually 90% accuracy is required to obtain a higher placing.

2. **Identifying when your lama is out of position** — If you keep one eye on the judge and the other on your lama you'll quickly be able to tell when your lama is out of position. Remember to always keep your lama’s feet squarely under it except when the two of you are moving.

3. **Returning to the line-up after presenting to the judge** — When returning to the line-up after presenting to the judge, remember that the judge is looking to see how your animal travels. First, signal the right turn to the lama by “pushing” the lead rope to the right under the lama’s chin. This will push the lama’s head away from you and cause the lama to perform a haunch turn. Your lama should be on the inside of the turn as you perform a haunch or pivot turn. Be sure that you jog or walk as directed, back to your place on a line directly away from the judge and not at an angle. As always, keep one eye on the judge and the other where you are going. When returning to your place in line, go through the line (past the tails of the other lamas), do a haunch turn and return to the line-up.

4. **Setting a lama square after every stop** — Each time you are instructed to stop, you should set-up your lama so all four feet are squarely under the corners. Except when you are moving, your lama should be set-up so the judge only sees your lama at its best advantage. When transitioning from one position to the next, the stops should be done quickly and smoothly. Do not spend a lot of time to get the set-up perfect.

5. **Performing handler positions smoothly** — As you show, you are presenting your lama to its best advantage. This means not attracting attention to yourself as the judge moves around the ring and around your lama. The exhibitors who move the smoothest with the most confidence
from one position to the other while providing the judge the best views usually do well in showmanship.

6. **Exchanging places with another handler in a side-by-side line-up** – When you are in a side-by-side line-up and the judge or ring steward instructs you to change places with another exhibitor, you should do the following:
   a. Leave your space by walking forward and clear the line.
   b. Turn to the right (make a haunch turn) and go back through your space in the line so you are behind the line.
   c. Turn your lama to the right (make a haunch turn) and enter your new place in line from the rear. If you are the one who needs to turn left, make the 90 degree turn, walk to the new position turn and re-enter the line-up in the new position. Be sure to pass the other exhibitor so that you meet handler-to-handler to keep the lamas from trying to sniff each other.
   d. Set your animal back up so it stands squarely.

7. **Exchanging your lama with another exhibitor's** – When the judge wants to see if you can show another exhibitor's lama as well or better than you can show your own, you will be asked to exchange lamas with another exhibitor. The ring steward will hold your lama while you take control of another exhibitor's lama as instructed. As soon as you take the lead of the new lama, carefully check its position in line as well as its feet placement. Remember that you want to show the judge that you can show the new lama better than its owner. Smoothly make any necessary corrections.

8. **Memorizing and presenting a showmanship pattern** – Instead of the judge giving the showmanship pattern to all exhibitors at the beginning of the class, the pattern may only be posted prior to the class. It will be up to you to memorize the pattern and be prepared to follow the pattern when it is your turn to show. Posted showmanship patterns are performed individually with no additional instruction from the judge.

**More Challenges**
1. Participate in a county lama showmanship contest.
2. Serve as an apprentice showmanship judge.
3. Organize and conduct a showmanship experience for a club.

**Resource**
[ALSA Judges Manual 2015](#).

### 5. **DRESS FOR SUCCESS**

**Level of Expertise:** Novice.

**Lama Project Skill Practiced:** Dressing for showmanship.

**Life Skill Practiced:** Self-esteem, Marketable Skills.

**Activity Success Indicator:** Gives reasons for selecting one exhibitor over another.

**Time Involved:** 30 minutes.
Materials Needed: Showmanship clothing, show and work halter, lama.

Youth have probably heard the phrase “dress for success”. Whether they know what this means when they participate in a lama showmanship class or in everyday activities will become evident in this experience.

Prepare for the Experience
Ask one of your members to come to the meeting properly dressed for showmanship – black pants, white shirt and black shoes/boots. Ask another member to dress in inappropriate clothing for showmanship such as colorful shirt, jeans and tennis shoes. Including a groomed animal and one not groomed will add an additional learning opportunity to the activity. If animals are included, the halters should include a properly fitted and clean show halter along with a basic work halter.

Experience
Ask the members to form pairs. Instruct each pair to discuss among themselves the differences they observe between the two youth and the two lamas. After three to five minutes of discussion, ask each pair to share what they observed with another pair for a couple of minutes. Then have each group of four share with the entire group the differences they discussed. Several possible questions to ask the group are listed in Talk It Over.

Talk It Over
Share What You Did
Q. What differences did you see between the exhibitors and between the animals?
Q. If you were the judge, which would you prefer to watch in a show ring and why?
Q. Why is one preferable over the other?

Process What’s Important
Q. What is the purpose of showmanship?
Q. What is being judged in a showmanship class?
Q. Why is the way you dress important in a showmanship class?
Q. How does the word “professionalism” apply to showing a lama?

Generalize to Your Life
Q. When do you dress differently than you do when in school?
Q. Why might the way you dress affect how you show?
Q. What does the way you dress say about you as a person?

Apply What You Learned
Q. What did you learn that will help you be a better show person?

Showmanship Tips
1. Purpose of Showmanship – The purpose of showmanship in the lama project is to demonstrate to the judge your ability to show your animal to its best advantage at halter.
2. **Judging Showmanship** -- The judge evaluates your skill in fitting, grooming, following directions and your style of presenting and handling your animal.

3. **Attire** -- Conservative attire is recommended -- black slacks, white shirt (blouse) and black closed toed shoes/boots.

4. **Groomed Lama** -- The toes, ears, eyes, nostrils, anal area of all lamas and genital area of females are clean. The lama’s coat is clean and free of debris.

5. **Halter** -- The halter needs to be clean and properly fitted. A plain black nylon halter and black lead that is comfortable for the handler and animal are acceptable. Halters that coordinate with the lama’s color may also be used.

**More Challenges**
1. Take photos or videos, or go to catalogs or websites and obtain pictures of various halters and leads. Sort these into show and everyday use columns on a poster. Label them with their advertised names and their costs. Choose one that you would be willing to purchase and explain your choice to your project helper.
   2. Watch a lama showmanship class and observe the grooming and dress of the participants and their animals. Share what you observe with your helper or parent.

6. **DEMONSTRATING SHOWMANSHIP SKILLS**
   **Level of Expertise:** Novice, Intermediate, Senior.
   **Lama Project Skill Practiced:** Showing a lama.
   **Life Skill Practiced:** Communication.
   **Activity Success Indicator:** Demonstrates a showmanship skill.
   **Time Involved:** One hour.
   **Materials Needed:** Props for a variety of possible demonstrations, note cards, pencils, poster board or large sheets of paper, hat.

By this time, your members will probably be familiar with many of the skills needed to be successful in the showmanship ring. The question is “Do they know the various skills well enough to demonstrate them to others?” This activity will not only let you know how well they know the skills but will be an excellent way for them to practice their communication skills as they develop and present short demonstrations.

**Prepare for the Experience**
Gather the specific items that will be needed as props for several of the demonstration topics listed in Showmanship Tips as well as appropriate resource materials. Asking youth to be responsible for bringing some of these to the meeting will add to the experience. Check the demonstration skills listed under each age level to determine what might be appropriate for your group. In addition, you’ll want to have writing supplies such as note cards and pencils for the youth to use to develop their demonstrations as well as large sheets of paper for making posters.
Depending on the level of expertise in your group, select the appropriate skills and write them on individual slips of paper. Fold and place the slips of paper in a hat or other container.

**Experience**
Pair each youth with an adult or youth leader. Ask each youth to select one folded paper from a hat (or two pieces of paper depending on the time available). Let them know that they have 10 minutes to create a catchy title, develop and prepare to present a short five to ten minute demonstration. The assistant's role will be to help as requested by answering questions with questions, serving as a prop if needed and helping the presenter practice the demonstration before giving it to the entire group. If the group is large, demonstrations might be given in smaller groups of three to five presenters at the same time with the best ones shared with the entire group at the end. Allow time for preparation, demonstrations and follow-up questions. If some youth want to form demonstration teams of two this should be considered.

**Talk It Over**
**Share What You Did**
Q. How did you prepare your demonstrations?
Q. How did you get the attention of the group in your introduction?

**Process What’s Important**
Q. What did you learn about giving a demonstration?
Q. What did you learn about showing a lama by giving a demonstration and watching others give demonstrations?

**Generalize to Your Life**
Q. Why is showing others how to do something a good way for you to also learn?
Q. What did you learn about yourself by giving a demonstration to others?

**Apply What You Learned**
Q. What new skills did you learn that you can use in the show ring?
Q. How would you change your demonstration if you were to give it again to another group?

**Showmanship Tips**

1. **Parts of a Demonstration**
   If the youth (or adults) are not familiar with giving demonstrations, a short overview may be helpful. Usually each demonstration includes three parts:
   a. **Introduction**—Gets the attention of the audience and tells what is going to be demonstrated.
   b. **Body**—Includes the actual details.
   c. **Conclusion**—Summarizes the most important points and asks for questions.

2. **Novice Showmanship Demonstration Topics**
   a. Choosing a Halter
   b. Fitting a Halter
c. Leading a Lama

d. Holding a Lead

e. Entering the Showmanship Ring

f. Keeping the Correct Distance between Exhibitors

g. Dressing for Showmanship

h. Exhibiting Sportsmanship in the Ring

i. Finding the Right Quadrant

j. Matching Quadrants and Body Parts

k. Over Showing in the Ring

l. Grooming a Lama

m. Turning a Lama to the Right

n. Keeping an Eye on the Judge

o. Passing Another Exhibitor

p. Answering a Judge's Questions

3. **Intermediate Showmanship Demonstration Topics**

a. Presenting a Lama to the Judge

b. Demonstrating Correct Handler Positions

c. Lining Up Side-to-Side

d. Lining Up Head-to-Tail

e. Walking Toward and Away from the Judge

f. Setting-up a Lama

g. Adjusting a Disruptive Lama in a Side-to-Side Line-up

h. Backing and Resetting a Lama

i. Moving to the End of the Line

4. **Senior Showmanship Demonstration Topics**

a. Exhibiting Good Sportsmanship in the Show Ring

b. Identifying When Your Lama Is Out of Position

c. Returning to the Line-up after Presenting to the Judge

d. Setting a Lama Square after Every Stop

e. Performing Handler Positions Smoothly

f. Exchanging Places with Another Handler in a Side-by-Side Line-up

g. Exchanging Your Lama with Another Exhibitor's Lama

h. Memorizing and Presenting a Showmanship Pattern

**More Challenges**

1. Give a demonstration at the county fair or at school.

2. Help another youth prepare a demonstration.

3. Serve as an apprentice judge to a demonstration judge.

4. Serve as a demonstration judge.

**7. YOU “THE JUDGE”**

**Level of Expertise:** Novice, Intermediate, Senior–Advanced.
**Lama Project Skill Practiced:** Judging a Showmanship Class.
**Life Skill Practiced:** Decision Making, Communication.
**Activity Success Indicator:** Judges a showmanship class and gives reasons for placing.
**Time Involved:** 30 minutes per class.
**Materials Needed:** Lamas with halters and leads, space defined as a show ring, ring steward, youth judges.

What does the showmanship judge look for when judging a showmanship class? This activity will be an opportunity for youth in your group to sharpen their showmanship and judging skills as they play “the judge”.

**Prepare for the Experience**
The youth who show their animals should decide prior to the contest what specific actions they will perform in the ring so the youth who judge them will see definite differences. Some appropriate actions for each age group are listed in Showmanship Tips. Those exhibitors who choose to exhibit inappropriate actions can easily determine their “role” by doing something different. Each of the items listed can also be used as a group discussion topic following the judging.

**Experience**
Having just two or three exhibitors in a class works well for those who may not have experienced the challenge of judging showmanship. Team judging with two to three judges will provide additional opportunities for skill development. If you have many club members or can recruit parents, more than one “contest” may be conducted at the same time so more youth can be “the judge”. Involve a youth as a ring steward. The judges need to be prepared to have the exhibitors do specific skills depending whether they are novice, intermediate or senior. A showmanship score sheet developed for each level will help the judges give reasons for their placing.

After the judge has placed the class, allow adequate time for reasons to be given for everyone’s placing. Often for new judges, the opportunity to discuss their reasons before presenting to the group expands the learning and makes the experience more fun. Each person who judges should present their reasons orally. After the judges give reasons, discuss the overall experience of the activity by asking the judges questions such as those listed in Talk It Over. Discuss with the entire group specific showmanship skills that you feel need emphasizing.

**Showmanship Tips**

1. **Novice Showmanship**
   a. Dress appropriately for showmanship.
   b. Smile.
   c. Use an appropriate and fitted halter.
   d. Lead a lama.
   e. Enter the ring.
   f. Line-up in profile.
2. **Intermediate Showmanship**
   a. All novice level skills.
   b. Present a lama to the judge.
   c. Distance from judge.
   d. Handler quadrant positions.
   e. Allow judge to handle lama.
   f. Smooth fiber after hands on.
   g. Demonstrate a straight line in side-to-side line up.
   h. Demonstrate head-to-tail line up.
   i. Walk directly toward and away from judge.
   j. Demonstrate correct set-up.
   k. Demonstrate change of pace.
   l. Adjust a disruptive lama in side-to-side line up.
   m. Back and reset a lama.
   n. Answer judge’s questions about quadrants, lama showing, lama care, etc.

3. **Senior Showmanship**
   a. All novice and intermediate showmanship skills.
   b. Position correctly in side-to-side line up.
   c. Set-up lama squarely after every stop.
   d. Identify out of position lama.
   e. Return to the line after presenting to the judge.
   f. Exchange places in a side-by-side line up.
   g. Exchange a lama with another exhibitor.
   h. Memorize and present a showmanship pattern to the judge.
   i. Answer judge’s questions about lama nutrition, housing, physiology, care, etc.

**Talk It Over**

**Share What You Did**
What do you think the purpose of showmanship is?
What was most challenging about being a showmanship judge?

**Process What’s Important**
What skills do you feel the group needs to practice before the next showmanship contest?
How did you tell each exhibitor what was done right and what could be improved?

**Generalize to Your Life**
What skills did you practice when judging a showmanship class?
What did you learn from this experience? About yourself? About how to show lamas?  
What did you learn about how to build a participant's confidence?  
How could you use the skills you practiced in other ways in your life?

**Showmanship Tips**

1. **Dressing for Success**  
   a. Wear black slacks and white shirt (blouse) with black closed toe shoes/boots.  
   b. The lama's halter and lead should be clean and fitted correctly.  
   c. A plain black nylon halter and black lead that is comfortable for the handler is the most basic.

2. **Leading**  
   a. Lead from the left side with the lead in your right hand about 8" from the halter with a slack lead.  
   b. Coil the extra lead in a figure-eight and hold it in the left hand (not around the hand) at waist height.  
   c. Hold the lama's head up so it shows a proud carriage.

3. **Entering the Ring**  
   a. Enter the ring at a brisk walk and circle in a clockwise direction.  
   b. Keep the lead line slack, never giving the appearance of having to drag your animal or jerk on the lead.  
   c. Keep two animal lengths between your lama and the one in front of you.  
   d. Smile.

4. **Stopping**  
   a. Every time you purposefully stop in the ring, immediately set the animal up squarely with all four feet under the corners.  
   b. Stand facing the lama at a 45–degree angle off its shoulder.  
   c. Smoothly switch sides depending on where the judge is standing (the correct quadrant).  
   d. Always be in a position to see both your animal and the judge.  
   e. Always be in a position so the judge can clearly see your animal.

5. **Lining Up**  
   a. When instructed, line up side-by-side down the length of the ring.  
   b. Keep 6–8 feet between your animal and the next.

6. **The Individual Workout**  
   a. When instructed by the judge, move in a straight line directly to the judge.  
   b. Leave 4–6 feet between you and the judge.  
   c. Stop, back your animal four steps in a straight line using the following actions:  
      1) Stand at the animal's left side, facing the rear.  
      2) Back the required number of steps without pushing on the animal.  
      3) Change hands, face forward and walk forward the same number of steps.
4) Set your animal back up for inspection.
5) When the judge asks to touch your animal, perform the following actions:
   a) Carefully change hands on the lead line.
   b) Stand facing the left side of your animal.
   c) Extend the right arm straight out to imitate a barrier.
   d) After the judge walks around the animal and touches its body (Alpacas allow the teeth to be examined) and fleece, smooth the fiber back in place, switch hands back and reset your animal.
6) Answer one or more lama or showmanship related questions the judge asks.
7) When instructed, jog directly back to your place in line.

7. **Line Changes**
   a. Change positions in the line when instructed by the judge.
      1) Leave your space by walking forward and clear the line.
      2) Turn to the right (make a haunch turn) and go back through your space in the line again (bringing your llama behind the line outside you).
      3) Turn to the right (make a haunch turn) and enter your new place in line from the rear.
      4) Set your animal back up.
   b. Exchange animals when instructed by the judge.
      1) Move smoothly and quietly to the new animal.
      2) As soon as you take possession of the new animal, reset it.
      3) Keep the animal calm and show it to its best advantage.

8. **Turning** --If instructed, demonstrate a haunch turn or a forehand turn – 90 degrees, 180 degrees or 360 degrees.

9. **Keeping Alert** --Keep both you and your lama alert at all times.

10. **Change of Pace** --Demonstrate moving your lama from a walk to a jog and back to a walk.

11. **Questions** --Be prepared to answer questions related to your lama. The information you'll need to know will usually be found in your lama 4-H project book. Questions could be about the purpose of showmanship, parts of the lama, how to prepare a lama for showing or perhaps how to care for a lama.

**More Challenges**
1. Attend a lama show and judge from the bleachers; record your placings and reasons. Compare your placing and reasons with the official judge's.
2. Attend a lama show and watch the showmanship classes. Record correct moves and errors you see the handlers make and share your observations with your project helper or a family member.

**References and Resources**
Lama Judge Training Manual, prepared by Dan Whittaker.
## Showmanship Score Sheet

### Age Group

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<th>Exhibitor Number</th>
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<td><strong>Handler:</strong> 10 points each</td>
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<td>Poise</td>
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<td><strong>Showing:</strong> 5 points each</td>
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<td>Leading</td>
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<td>Set-up</td>
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<td>Walk Around</td>
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<td>Haunch Turn</td>
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<td>Change of Pace</td>
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### Total Points

**Judge’s Signature**

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### 8. LAMA SHOWMANSHIP BOWL TIME

**Level of Expertise:** Novice, Intermediate, Senior.

**Lama Project Skill Practiced:** Sharing lama showmanship knowledge.

**Life Skill Practiced:** Planning/Organizing.

**Activity Success Indicator:** Plans, conducts and participates in a lama showmanship quiz bowl.

**Time Involved:** One hour.

**Materials Needed:** Table, chairs, bells or buzzer, watch or clock, questions and answers.
A showmanship quiz bowl is an excellent way to help your project members learn more about showing a lama in a fun and exciting manner. By allowing the youth to plan and conduct as well as participate in a quiz bowl, they will not only be practicing important life skills but also add to their understanding of lama showmanship.

**Prepare for the Experience**
Ask members to volunteer to do one of the following tasks to prepare for the quiz bowl:
1. Serve as the overall quiz bowl chair. Once a chair (or co-chair) is named, you may want this person to chair a committee to plan and conduct the bowl for a future meeting so everything is ready when the activity part of that meeting begins.
2. Serve as the moderator (person who asks the questions).
3. Serve as the judge (if needed to resolve any disputes).
4. Serve on a team to develop the questions.
5. Serve as the timer.
6. Set-up tables, chairs and buzzer system.
7. Serve as the scorekeeper.

**Experience**
Project quiz bowls are usually played between two teams of 3–4 individuals on each team. When the teams, moderator, judge and score keeper are in place and the questions finalized for each round, the moderator begins by asking a question. The first team to answer receives two points. If the first team fails to answer correctly, one point is deducted and the other team may buzz-in, confer and answer to receive the point. The first team to score 15 points is declared the winner of that round. If the group is large, additional teams would then play, with the winners playing the winners of each round.

Various moderations can be introduced such as asking a toss-up question (TUO) followed by one or more related questions. The team answering the toss-up question correctly then has time to discuss and provide an answer to the team question within the time limit. Team questions often require multiple responses. The numbers of questions, time to answer a question after signaling and other aspects of the bowl are flexible. Examples of questions are provided.

**Look at rules & regulations at** [http://www.extension.umn.edu/youth/mn4-H/events/project-bowl/docs/project-bowl-rules.pdf](http://www.extension.umn.edu/youth/mn4-H/events/project-bowl/docs/project-bowl-rules.pdf).

**Talk It Over**
**Share What You Did**
Q. What did you most enjoy about being involved in a quiz bowl?
Q. What were the biggest challenges you faced when preparing to conduct the bowl?
Q. How did it feel being a participant in a quiz bowl?

**Process What’s Important**
Q. What did you learn about lama showmanship when developing questions for the bowl?
Q. What did you learn from your teammates about lama showmanship?
Generalize to Your Life
Q. What planning skills did you use to prepare for the bowl?
Q. How did participating in a quiz bowl compare to taking a test in school?

Apply What You Learned
Q. If you were going to plan a similar activity, what did you learn from this experience that might help you be successful?

Showmanship Tips
Sample Lama Showmanship Questions
Novice Showmanship Questions

General
1. TUQ. What is the purpose of a showmanship class?
2. TUQ. What is being judged in a showmanship class?
3. Q. What are three words that describe a showmanship exhibitor?
4. Q. What is the role of the Ring Steward?

Dress and Equipment
1. Q. How should you be dressed in a showmanship class?
2. Q. What type of halter is appropriate for a showmanship class?
3. TUQ. What is the piece of equipment called that is used for walking with your lama?
4. TUQ. What have you established when a lama feels comfortable around you and will allow you to touch it?
5. TUQ. What knot is recommended that you use to tie your lama to a fence?
6. Q. Why is a quick release knot used to tie your lama?
7. TUQ. What color shirt should you wear in a showmanship class?
8. TUQ. What color pants and shoes should you wear in a showmanship class?
9. TUQ. Why are open-toed shoes not allowed in the show ring?
10. Q. What are the names of three parts of a halter?
11. TUQ. Why should you never wrap the lead rope around your hand, arm or waist?
12. TUQ. When sizing a halter, how many fingers should you be able to place between the crownpiece and the neck of a lama?

Grooming a Lama
1. TUQ. What does it mean to “groom” a lama?
2. Q. What body parts of a lama need to be clean when showing?

Training a Lama
1. TUQ. What does it mean to say that your lama is halter-trained?
2. Q. When training your lama to lead, how can you get your lama to step forward when it braces itself?
3. TUQ. What is a haunch turn or pivot turn?
Showing
1. TUQ. When someone in the bleachers is watching you show, what should they see on your face?
2. Q. Where should you be looking when showing your lama?
3. TUQ. What does the term “quadrant” mean when referring to lama showmanship?
4. Q. What are the four positions (or quadrants) of the judge called in relation to the lama’s body?
5. Q. What lama body parts define the changes in quadrants by the judge?
6. Q. When the judge is standing on the left front of the lama, where and how should the handler be standing?
7. TUQ. When the judge is standing at the right rear of the lama, in what quadrant should the showman be?
8. TUQ. What does it mean to be “over showing”?
9. Q. What are three examples of “over showing”?
10. Q. What are three examples of good showmanship in the show ring?
11. TUQ. What are three actions that are considered misbehaviors in the show ring?
12. TUQ. As you circle the ring, if a lama ahead of you stops for a bathroom break, what should you do?
13. Q. What do you do if your lama suddenly stops for a bathroom break as you are leading it around the ring?
14. Q. When the judge is touching your lama (performing a “hands on”), what does it mean to “make a wall”?
15. TUQ. After the judge does a “hands on” to check your lama’s reaction and grooming cleanliness, what should you do?
16. TUQ. When presenting your lama to the judge for hands-on inspection, how do you know you are too close to the judge?
17. TUQ. After an initial head-to-tail line-up, the ring steward may direct you to line-up side-by-side in a straight line. When in the side-by-side position, your lama’s nose should be even with what lama’s nose in the line?
18. TUQ. How much space should you allow between your animal and the one next to you in a side-by-side line-up?
19. Q. After you have presented your lama to the judge, what procedure should you follow when you return to the line?
20. TUQ. When returning to the line after having presented to the judge, why should you avoid turning your lama in the line-up?
21. Q. When you are walking away from the judge, how do you make sure you are looking at the judge?
22. TUQ. Where might most of the questions come from that the showmanship judge may ask you?


Intermediate Showmanship Questions
1. Q. What are three aspects that are judged in a showmanship class?
2. TUQ. How important is the animal’s conformation in a showmanship class?
3. TUQ. On what side of a lama should you lead it?
4. TUQ. What hand should hold the lead when leading a lama into the show ring?
5. TUQ. How many inches should the lead be from the halter?
6. TUQ. What should you do with the extra lead when leading a lama?
7. TUQ. When turning your lama in the show ring, what direction should you always turn except when turning one-quarter turn or less?
8. Q. What should you do when asked to change places in line?
9. TUQ. When backing your lama, where is your body positioned in relation to the lama?
10. TUQ. When you are backing your lama, which hand is on the lead rope?
11. Q. When asked to back your lama three steps, what should you do to make this happen?
12. Q. When first starting training, what is one way of training your lama to back in a straight line?
13. Q. When showing, what is a big “no-no” regarding your hands and feet?
14. Q. Name in order, five of the steps to present your lama to the judge.
15. TUQ. When the judge moves from the left rear to the left front of your lama, which body part does the judge pass by?
16. TUQ. When the judge moves from the right front to the left front of your lama, which body part does the judge pass by?
17. Q. What does it mean to “set-up” or “square” your lama when showing?
18. Q. What is a procedure you can use to square or set-up your lama’s rear legs?
19. Q. When setting the front legs of your lama to square, why should you pull up and back on the lead rather than forward and down?
20. Q. What do you do when you are instructed to move to the end of the line – to your lama’s right?
21. Q. What do you do when you are instructed to move to the end of the line – to your lama’s left?
22. TUQ. How do you execute a change of pace with your lama?
23. Q. How should you reposition your lama while in a side-to-side lineup if the lama becomes disruptive?
24. Q. What are three important skills needed to successfully show a lama?

**Senior Showmanship Questions**

1. TUQ. Each time you pause or stop while showing, what should be the first thing you do?
2. Q. When asked to exchange places with another exhibitor in a side-to-side line-up, what should you do?
3. Q. When you are asked by the ring steward to exchange lamas with another exhibitor in a side-to-side line-up, what should you do?
4. Q. What are three times during the showmanship class that you should reset your lama?
5. Q. When exchanging positions in line with another exhibitor, why is it important to pass handler to handler and not lama to lama?
6. Q. Why should you plan turns so your lama’s hind feet are nearly in place when turning?
7. Q. When you are at the head of the line in the head-to-tail line up and it is your turn to walk toward the judge, what are three times you might need to reset your lama before returning to the line up?
8. Q. As a senior show person, what would be four general subject areas related to lamas that you should be prepared to answer questions asked by the judge?
More Challenges
1. Plan and conduct a project quiz bowl for another aspect of the lama project.
2. Involve parents in a lama project bowl experience.

Sample Lama Showmanship Questions and Answers

Novice Showmanship Questions and Answers

General
1. TUQ. What is the purpose of a showmanship class?
   A. To demonstrate the handler's ability to show an animal to its best advantage at halter.
2. TUQ. What is being judged in a showmanship class?
   A. The exhibitor's skill in fitting, grooming and following directions, as well as style and ability in presenting the animal to the judge for evaluation.
3. Q. What are three words that might describe a showmanship exhibitor?
   A. Alert, clean, prompt, properly dressed, courteous, poised, confident, smiling.
4. Q. What is the role of the Ring Steward?
   A. To assist the judge in the show ring.

Dress and Equipment
1. Q. How should you be dressed in a showmanship class?
   A. Wear dark dress pants, dark closed toe shoes and a white shirt or blouse.
2. Q. What type of halter should you select?
   A. At the very basic, a plain black nylon halter and black lead that is comfortable for the handler and animal. The halter and lead can be plain leather or leather with decorations.
3. TUQ. What is the piece of equipment called that is used for walking with your lama?
   A. A lead.
4. TUQ. What have you established when a lama feels comfortable around you and will allow you to touch it?
   A. Trust.
5. TUQ. What knot is recommended that you use to tie your lama to a fence?
   A. Quick release knot.
6. Q. Why is a quick release knot recommended to tie your lama?
   A. It will hold when the lama pulls but can quickly be undone in case of an emergency.
7. TUQ. What color shirt should you wear in a showmanship class?
   A. White.
8. TUQ. What color pants and shoes should you wear in a showmanship class?
   A. Dark pants and shoes.
9. TUQ. Why are open-toed shoes not allowed in the show ring?
   A. They may result in a broken toe or bruise if the lama steps on your foot.
10. Q. What are the names of three parts of a lama's halter?
    A. Cheek piece, chinstrap, crownpiece, noseband and throatlatch.
11. TUQ. Why should you never wrap the lead rope around your hand, arm or waist?
    A. You could severely injure yourself if your lama begins to run or buck.
12. TUQ. When sizing a halter, how many fingers should you be able to place between the crowns piece and the neck of a lama?
A. Two or three fingers.

Grooming a Lama
1. TUQ. What does it mean to “groom” a lama?
A. Make sure it is clean and free of any debris. Usually brushing and/or blowing are done.
2. Q. What body parts of a lama especially need to be clean when showing?
A. Toes, ears, eyes, nostrils, anal area of all lamas and genital area of females.

Training a Lama
1. TUQ. What does it mean to say that your lama is halter-trained?
A. Your lama has been trained to wear a halter and follow on the lead.
2. Q. When training your lama to lead, how can you get your lama to step forward when it braces itself?
A. Wiggle its head back and forth to throw it off balance so it will automatically take a step forward to gain control.
3. TUQ. What is a haunch turn or pivot turn?
A. The turn made when turning a lama to the right - into the lama.

Showing
1. Q. When someone in the bleachers is watching you show, what should they see on your face?
A. A smile.
2. Q. Where should you be looking when showing your lama?
A. Always keep one eye on the judge and the other on your animal the entire time you are in the ring. Also, being aware of where you are in relation to other exhibitors when leading or poising your animal is essential.
3. TUQ. What does the term quadrant mean when referring to lama showmanship?
A. Quadrant refers to one of four positions the judge occupies in relation to the lama’s body when viewing the lama.
4. Q. What are the four positions the judge might occupy in relation to the lama’s body? The quadrants?
A. Right front (RF), left front (LF), right rear (RR) and left rear (LR).
5. Q. What lama body parts define the changes in quadrants when the judge moves around your lama?
A. Nose or head, tail and half the length of the barrel or top-line on either side.
6. Q. When the judge is standing on the left front of the lama, where and how should the handler be standing?
A. Right front with toes pointed toward the animal’s eyes, facing the lama diagonally at a 45 degree angle off the lama’s shoulder with lead in the right hand.
7. Q. When the judge is standing at the right rear of the lama, in what quadrant should the showman be?
A. Right front.
8. TUQ. What does it mean to be “over showing”?
A. Any action the showman does that puts too much attention on himself such as excess fussing and maneuvering.

9. Q. What are three examples of “over showing”?
A. Arms too high, arms too stiff, exaggerated movements, overarching the lama’s back, constantly moving the lama’s feet, etc.

10. Q. What are three examples of good showmanship in the show ring?
A. Be courteous to other exhibitors, congratulate the winners, maintain proper distance between exhibitors, not conversing with other exhibitors, etc.

11. TUQ. What are three actions that are considered misbehaviors in the show ring?
A. Conversing with other exhibitors or members of the audience, crowding other exhibitors, bumping another exhibitor’s lama, allowing your lama to sniff another lama or be disruptive, getting too close to the lama ahead of you, etc.

12. TUQ. As you circle the ring with your lama, if a lama ahead of you stops for a bathroom break what should you do?
A. Receive permission from the ring steward and pass on the inside of the ring.

13. Q. What do you do if your lama suddenly stops for a bathroom break as you are leading it around the ring?
A. Demonstrate poise and move smoothly into the correct quadrant. Act as if the lama were standing in line and ready to show. When the lama finishes, walk forward briskly and respond to the ring steward’s directions.

14. Q. When the judge is touching your lama (performing a “hands on”), what does it mean to “make a wall”?
A. Step to the left side opposite the judge and raise your right arm to make a barrier or “wall” while steadying the lama with the left hand on the lead without grabbing the snap. Then change hands on the lead and position yourself in relation to the judge.

15. TUQ. After the judge does a “hands on” to check your lama’s reaction and grooming cleanliness, what should you do?
A. Quickly smooth the touched wool back into place with your hand.

16. TUQ. When presenting your lama to the judge for hands-on inspection, how do you know you are too close to the judge?
A. If you can reach out and touch the judge, you have walked too close to the judge.

17. TUQ. After moving into an initial head-to-tail line-up, the ring steward may direct you to line-up side-by-side in a straight line. When in the side-by-side position, your lama’s nose should be even with what lama’s nose in the line?
A. The first lama’s nose in the line.

18. TUQ. How much space should you allow between your animal and the one next to you in a side-by-side line-up?
A. 6 to 8 feet.

19. Q. After you have presented your lama to the judge, what procedure should you follow when you return to the line?
A. First, signal a right turn to the lama by “pushing” the lead rope to the right under the lama’s chin. This will push the lama’s head away from you and cause the lama to perform a haunch turn.
Then, as directed, jog or walk your lama away from the judge, through the line and pivot to turn completely behind the line.

20. TUQ. When returning to the line after having presented to the judge, why should you avoid turning your lama in the line-up?
A. Your lama may bump another lama and force it to move and thereby disrupt someone’s set up.

21. Q. When you are walking away from the judge, how do you make sure you are looking at the judge?
A. Glance over your shoulder to check that you are moving in a straight line away from the judge.

22. TUQ. Where do most of the questions come from that the showmanship judge might ask you?
A. The 4-H lama project guides and additional showmanship materials.

Intermediate Showmanship Questions and Answers

1. Q. What are three aspects that are judged in a showmanship class?
A. The exhibitors’ basic skills in fitting, grooming, following directions and style of presenting the animal to a judge for evaluation.

2. TUQ. How important is the animal’s conformation in a showmanship class?
A. Conformation is not considered.

3. TUQ. What side should you normally lead a lama?
A. The left side.

4. TUQ. What hand should hold the lead when leading a lama in the show ring?
A. Right hand.

5. TUQ. How many inches should the lead be from the halter?
A. At least 8 inches.

6. TUQ. What should you do with the extra lead when leading a lama?
A. Coil the lead in a figure eight and hold it in your left hand.

7. TUQ. When turning your lama in the show ring, what direction should you always turn except when turning one-quarter turn or less?
A. Right.

8. Q. What should you do when asked to change places in line?
A. Walk your animal forward clear of the line, turn to the right, go back through your space in the line until you are clear, turn toward the new space and enter the line from the rear.

9. TUQ. When backing your lama, where is your body positioned in relation to the lama?
A. To the lama’s left.

10. TUQ. When you are backing your lama which hand is on the lead rope?
A. Left hand.

11. Q. When asked to back your lama three steps, what do you do to make this happen?
A. Turn and face your lama off your lama’s left shoulder. Switch the lead to your left hand and back your lama in a smooth straight line. Then, switch the lead back to the right hand, turn and face forward. Walk the lama forward the same number of steps and reset it.

12. Q. When first starting, what is one way of training your lama to move backward?
A. Using pressure with the lead and/or with a quiet voice, begin by backing your lama only one step and then pulling forward one step. Avoid touching or pushing on your lama’s neck or legs.

13. Q. When showing, what is a big “no-no” regarding your hands and feet?
A. Touching the lama with your hands or using a foot to move the lama’s hoof into a square–up position.

14. Q. Name in order, five of the steps you perform when presenting your lama to the judge.

A.
  a. Walk toward the judge from the side–to–side line–up – being careful to not block the judge’s view.
  b. Stop 4–6 feet from the judge.
  c. When the judge performs the “hands on” inspection, step to the [left] side of your lama (opposite the judge) and move your right arm out to the side to prevent your lama from moving (make a “barrier” or “wall” with your arm).
  d. Smooth the lama’s fiber after the judge touches it.
  e. Change positions based on the position of the judge – quadrants.
  f. When dismissed to the line, haunch turn your lama away from the judge.
  g. Glance backward to be sure you are leading your lama in a straight line away from the judge.
  h. Walk through the line.
  i. Haunch turn and move into the line from the rear.
  j. Set up your lama.

15. TUQ. When the judge moves from the left rear to the left front of the lama, which body part does the judge pass by?

A. Left Mid–Barrel.

16. TUQ. When the judge moves from the right front to the left front of your lama, which body part does the judge pass by?

A. Head.

17. Q. What does it mean to “set–up” or “square” your lama when showing?

A. Move your lama so it stands collected and squarely on all four feet, with the feet neither too close nor too far apart.

18. Q. What is a procedure you can use to square or set–up your lama’s rear legs?

A. Turn the lama’s head so the lama is temporarily off balance. It will move the hind leg that is opposite the way you turn its head so it can regain its balance.

19. Q. When setting the front legs of your lama to square, why should you pull up and back on the lead rather than forward and down?

A. Pulling forward and down on the lead will result in an uneven distribution of weight, causing its neck to go down and the top line to round. Pulling up and back will result in the head going up and the front weight being transferred to the back legs resulting in a straight top line.

20. Q. What do you do when you are instructed to move to the end of the line – to your lama’s right?

A.
  a. Walk forward out of line.
  b. Haunch turn to face the rear of the line (180 degree turn).
  c. Pass through the line.
  d. Turn the lama to the left 1/4 turn.
  e. Walk behind the line to the correct space.
f. Turn to the left 1/4 turn.
g. Re-enter the line.
h. Set up the lama to square.

21. Q. What do you do when you are instructed to move to the end of the line – to your lama’s left?
A.
   a. Walk forward out of line.
   b. Haunch turn to face the rear of the line (180 degree turn).
   c. Pass through the line.
   d. Haunch turn to the right 1/4 turn.
   e. Walk behind the line to the correct space.
   f. Haunch turn to the right 1/4 turn.
   g. Re-enter the line.
   h. Set up the lama to square.

22. TUQ. How do you execute a change of pace with your lama?
A. Walk to the starting point, then jog your lama to the stopping point and resume walking.

23. Q. How should you reposition your lama while in a side–to–side lineup if the lama has become disruptive?
A.
   a. Walk forward out of line.
   b. Haunch turn to the rear (180 degrees).
   c. Walk through the line and past the other lamas in the line.
   d. Haunch turn toward the front (180 degree turn) and walk back into line.
   e. Reset your lama to square.

24. Q. What are three skills necessary when showing a lama?
A. Following directions, changing pace, leading, turning, backing, posing and positioning the lama, controlling the lama on the lead and in the line and paying attention to your position in line.

**Senior Showmanship Questions**

1. TUQ. Each time you pause or stop while showing, what should be the first thing you do?
A. Set your lama to square.

2. Q. When asked to exchange places with another exhibitor in a side–to–side line–up, what should you do?
A.
   a. Walk forward out of line.
   b. Haunch turn to face the rear of the line (180 degree turn).
   c. Pass through the line.
   d. Haunch turn to the right 1/4 turn; OR if turning to the left 1/4 turn, simply turn the lama to the left.
   e. Walk behind the line to the correct space – as handlers pass, they should pass shoulder to shoulder and not lama to lama.
   f. Haunch turn to the right 1/4 turn; or if turning to the left 1/4 turn, simply turn the lama to the left.
3. Q. When you are asked by the ring steward to exchange lamas with another exhibitor in a side-to-side line-up, what should you do?
   A.
   a. The ring steward will take the lead of one of the lamas.
   b. The first exhibitor walks down in front of the line to the assigned lama for exchange and resets the lama.
   c. The second exhibitor then walks to take the lead of the lama the ring steward is holding and resets.
   d. The class continues as instructed by the judge or only the exhibitors asked to exchange continue to work.
   e. When the judge has completed his/her assessment, the procedure is repeated in reverse so every exhibitor is returned to their original lamas.

4. Q. What are three times during the showmanship class that you should reset your lama?
   A.
   a. After each move forward.
   b. When you are the head of the line in the head-to-tail line up and it is your turn to walk toward the judge, you immediately perform a quick set up for the judge to show leg placement at the standstill.
   c. When you reach the end of the arena during an arena presentation, you stop and reset again while watching the judge for an indication that you are finished.
   d. When you exchange lamas with another exhibitor.
   e. After turning away from the judge following individual work and “hands on”.
   f. In the course of returning to the line after individual work, immediately before the last haunch turn.

5. Q. When exchanging positions in line with another exhibitor, why is it important to pass handler to handler and not lama to lama?
   A. Passing handler to handler prevents the lamas from having an opportunity to sniff each other.

6. Q. Why should you plan lama turns so your animal's hind feet are nearly in place when turning?
   A. When the animal's hind feet are nearly in place when turning keeps the turn collected, safe and on straight lines so the judge can best evaluate the animal's way of traveling.

7. Q. When you are the head of the line in the head-to-tail line up and it is your turn to walk toward the judge, what are three times you would/should reset your lama before returning to the line up?
   A.
   a. Immediately when you turn to face the judge, perform a quick set up so the judge can see leg placement at a standstill.
   b. After walking briskly toward the judge and then away when you reach the end of the arena, stop and reset again.
   c. After the judge indicates that you are finished, move into the end of the line and reset your lama with each move forward.
   d. Other times – after turning away from the judge following individual work and “hands on”.
   e. In the course of returning to the line after individual work, immediately before the last haunch turn.
8. Q. As a senior show person, what would be four general subject areas related to lamas that you should be prepared to answer questions?
A. Lama nutrition, housing, physiology, diseases, care, reproduction, fair classes.

9. LAMA SHOWMANSHIP SKILLATHON CHALLENGE

Level of Expertise: Novice, Intermediate, Senior.
Lama Project Skill Practiced: Developing lama showmanship skills.
Life Skill Practiced: Problem Solving.
Activity Success Indicator: Plan, conduct and participate in a lama showmanship skillathon.
Time Involved: One hour.
Materials Needed: Station signs, situation and task signs and materials necessary for the team to perform the tasks at each station.

Being able to show a lama to its best advantage at all times during a showmanship contest or before a potential buyer requires many individual skills. One way for youth to practice these skills is by participating in a. A skillathon is not only an excellent way for youth to learn many lama showmanship skills but also provides numerous opportunities to practice important life skills.

A skillathon is a series of learning stations where teams are presented with a realistic situation and a task to do. Teams attempt to complete each task before being told or shown how. The operator at each station follows the team’s presentation with questions to help the participants build on their experiences. You'll find that a skillathon works well for group meetings, in the classroom or at a mall or fair when you want to introduce others to lamas in a fun and challenging manner. It's also a fun way to evaluate youths' mastery of skills after a learning unit is completed.

Prepare for the Experience
Organizing a skillathon is an excellent activity for youth to develop their leadership and organizational skills. People and materials need to be organized, decisions made and signs prepared. To help guide the planning, some possible tasks to include in a lama showmanship skillathon are listed as well as examples of stations. The skillathon model outlines an experiential process for the station facilitator's use. Here are some tips to assist you and your group as you prepare.

To prepare for the skillathon, have the youth –
1. Decide on the stations wanted, considering time and resources available.
2. Make up a realistic situation and task sign for each station so participants don’t require additional directions when they come to each station.
3. Determine who will be in charge of each station.
4. Decide what equipment and supplies will be needed at each station.
5. Delegate responsibility for gathering supplies.

http://4h.missouri.edu/doc/skill-a-thon.pdf
The station operators should –
1. Set-up the station as shown.
2. Become familiar with the topic.
3. Allow each team time to discover for themselves on how to accomplish the task instead of first telling or showing them how.
4. Develop follow-up questions to ask each team.

Facilitate the station experience using the steps of the skillathon model shown.

**Skillathon Model**
1. Include supplies, a realistic situation and a task to do at each station.
2. Form teams of 2 to 3 members and send teams to separate stations.
3. Teams read situation and task to do.
4. Allow each team time to discover its own solution to the task.
5. Listen and observe the team’s solution.
6. Ask questions to help the team build on its solution.
7. Reinforce the team’s effort with praise.

**Experience**
Here are examples of possible novice, intermediate and senior showmanship skillathon stations. Forming teams with mixed ages and expertise represented is suggested. You’ll find that youth will have many other ideas for stations that will be fun, educational and challenging.

**Lama Skillathon Station Ideas**

**Novice Showmanship Stations**

**Topic:** Catching a Lama.
**Situation:** It’s time to catch your lama to practice a showmanship pattern.
**Your Task:** Demonstrate how you would catch your lama.
**Materials:** Youth with broom lamas, halter and lead.

**Topic:** Haltering a Lama.
**Situation:** You have just caught your lama and are ready to put its halter on.
**Your Task:** Demonstrate how you would put on and fit the halter.
**Materials:** Two or three halters of different sizes, lama.

**Topic:** Dressing for Showmanship.
**Situation:** The time has come to select what you are going to wear for the showmanship class.
**Your Task:** Select the clothes you will wear and give your reasons for your selection.
**Materials:** At least two or three sets of clothes with at least one set including a white shirt, dark pants and dark closed toe shoes and one set that is completely wrong for a showmanship class.

**Topic:** Leading a Lama.
Situation: The showmanship judge asks you to move your lama forward six steps.
Your Task: Lead your lama forward six steps and set it up square.
Materials: Haltered live lama or broom lama.

Topic: Grooming a Lama.
Situation: You have just two hours before the showmanship class begins.
Your Task: Demonstrate what you will do to be sure your lama is groomed for show.
Materials: Blow dryer, brush, water in bucket, rags, lama.

Topic: Performing a Haunch Turn.
Situation: The judge has asked you to move your lama two positions down the line.
Your Task: Demonstrate a haunch turn or forehand turn, 90 degrees, 180 degrees or 360 degrees with your lama.
Materials: Live lama with halter and lead.

Intermediate Showmanship Stations

Topic: Backing and Resetting a Lama.
Situation: The showmanship judge asks you to back your lama a few steps.
Your Task: Demonstrate and explain how to back a lama.
Materials: Lama with halter.

Topic: Posing a lama.
Situation: You are in line in a showmanship class.
Your Task: Generate a list of positive actions and negative actions while posing your lama for the judge and demonstrate three of each.
Materials: Broomstick or live lama with halter and lead.

Topic: Squaring a Lama.
Situation: You have just entered the show ring and are moving your lama into line.
Your Task: Demonstrate how to square your lama so all four feet are correctly positioned.
Materials: Lama with halter.

Topic: Touching a Lama.
Situation: As you show your lama, the judge touches it to check its grooming as well as your reaction.
Your Task: Demonstrate what you should do immediately after the judge asks to touch your lama.
Materials: Broomstick or live lama, station operator plays the judge.

Topic: Presenting Your Lama to the Judge.
Situation: You are the head of the line in the head-to-tail line up and it is your turn to present your lama to the judge.
Your Task: Demonstrate how you would present your lama to the judge.
Materials: Broomstick or live lama, station operator as judge.

**Senior Showmanship Stations**

**Topic:** Exchanging Lamas.
**Situation:** The ring steward has taken control of your animal and asked you to show a lama further down the line.
**Your Task:** Demonstrate with a “broomstick lama” what you will do when you take the new lama.
**Materials:** Broomstick, 2–3 other youth with broomstick lamas.

**Topic:** Changing Position in Line.
**Situation:** The Judge asks you to move your lama to the end position in a side–by–side lineup (right).
**Your Task:** Arrange the steps in order and then demonstrate how you would move your lama to the new position.
**Materials:** Broom or live lama, steps written on note cards with order number on reverse.

**Topic:** Performing a Showmanship Pattern.
**Situation:** The judge has posted a showmanship pattern for you to perform.
**Your Task:** Study and then perform the showmanship pattern provided to you.
**Materials:** Showmanship pattern written on paper, broomstick or live lama.

**Topic:** Demonstrating Showmanship Positions.
**Situation:** As you are showing your lama the judge moves completely around you and your lama.
**Your Task:** Demonstrate and explain your positions in terms of quadrants as the judge moves.
**Materials:** Broomstick or live lama, station operator as judge.

**Topic:** Returning to Line–up after Presenting to the Judge.
**Situation:** The judge asks you to return to the lineup.
**Your Task:** Demonstrate how you would return your lama to the lineup.
**Materials:** Broomstick or live lama.

**Topic:** Answering the Judge’s Questions.
**Situation:** The showmanship judge is ready to ask you three questions related to lama showmanship, anatomy, diseases and/or equipment.
**Your Task:** Work together as a team to answer each question asked.
**Materials:** List of lama bowl questions or other prepared questions.

**Topic:** Trimming Hooves.
**Situation:** You notice before the showmanship class that your lama’s hooves are overgrown.
**Your Task:** Demonstrate how you would trim a lama’s hoof.
**Materials:** Model hoof, hoof trimmers.
Talk It Over

After each team has completed all stations (or time has expired) for each station, ask individual teams to demonstrate how the tasks were completed. Ask those teams observing to be ready to ask the presenting team questions. After all stations have been demonstrated, follow with questions such as the following to discuss the overall skillathon experience.

Share What You Learned
Q. What did you do to organize the skillathon?
Q. How did you work as a team?
Q. Which stations were the most fun?
Q. What did you learn from this experience?

Process What’s Important
Q. What stations were most challenging?
Q. How did it feel to be responsible for doing a task together as a team at each station?
Q. How did it feel to try to do the task before being told or shown how?
Q. What makes a skillathon a good activity to practice your problem solving skills?

Generalize to Your Life
Q. What is your usual way of solving a problem?

Apply What You Learned
Q. What could you do to improve your problem solving skills?
Q. What did you learn that you could apply in the future?

Showmanship Tips

Skillathon Tips

Once the stations are prepared and station operators are designated and in place, send each team to a different station. The station operator should be familiar with the skillathon model and fully understand that it is not his/her responsibility to be the expert. Being able to listen and then ask open-ended questions (not give answers) is the key. Even someone who is not familiar with the topic can become very knowledgeable after one or two rounds. Often very young youth make excellent station operators when given the opportunity. After four or five rounds, changing station operators by asking one person from the group at each station to become the station operator for that station will provide new learning opportunities for both individuals.

Team members should work together to determine how to best respond to the task and then perform the task for the station operator. Allow about six to eight minutes before rotating all teams one station to their right. In order to be sure the station operators help the teams’ process each experience before moving to the next station, the person directing the entire skillathon should provide a one minute warning so appropriate questions can be asked.
After each team has visited all the stations, have all the teams walk through the stations with one team selected to demonstrate at each station. The other teams should ask any questions they might have. Often, asking certain teams to ask questions at each station enhances the educational experience.

**More Challenges**
1. Conduct a llama skillathon for the public at a shopping mall, county fair, school or other public place.
2. Conduct a skillathon around another topic such as lama diseases, llama equipment, llama nutrition, etc.
3. Invite one or more other lama or 4-H groups to participate in a county-wide or regional lama skillathon. Ask your local newspaper or TV station to cover the event.

**REFERENCES**

**Books/Periodicals/Videos:**


**Websites:**
Many available.

**Lama Showmanship Related Websites:**
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