

Llama Feeds



Prince Corporation has been manufacturing llama feed for many years. Llamas and other camelids, although not native to Native America, can and do adapt very well to our environment. However, since their digestive tracts is designed around the consumption of forages in a vastly different environment, we must adjust our feeds and feeding schemes to meet their specific needs.

Multiple Protein Sources

Although llamas are not ruminants, their digestive tract is similar with a fore-stomach for fermentation of forages. Prince Llama Feeds provide protein for both support of the animal and support of the important fermenting bacteria.

Locked Formulas

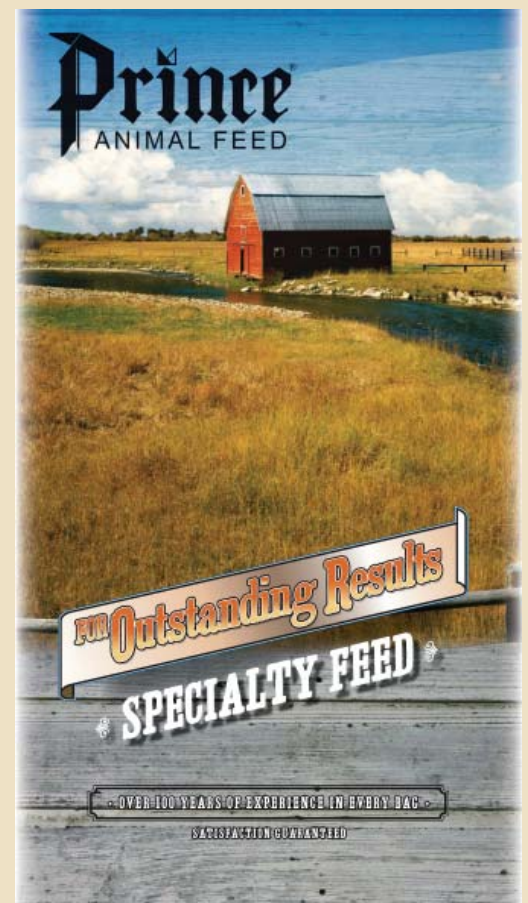
Prince does not vary its formulations based on least cost formulation. Beyond that, we only purchase ingredients from sources with a history of providing consistent high quality products. By providing consistent high quality feed ingredients we encourage good feed consumption and steady production.

Manufacturing Technique

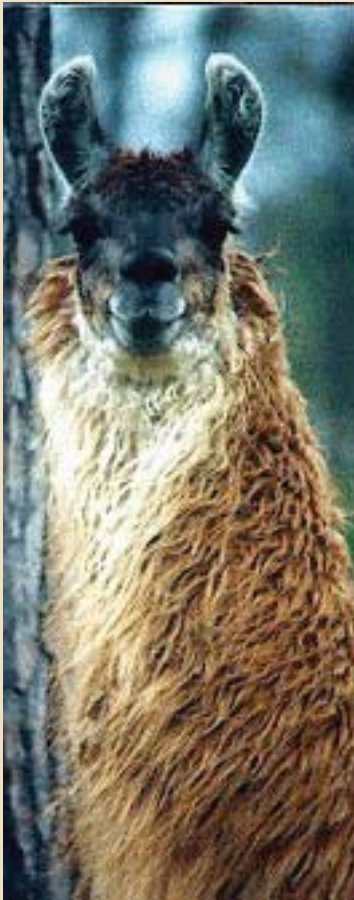
Prince operates its' pelleting equipment at temperatures that have been shown to maximize digestibility of pellets and crumbles verses those products manufactured at either cooler or warmer temperatures.

Fun Fact:

The llama can spit a distance of 10 feet or more to tell other llamas to stay away.



FEEDING LLAMAS -



Llamas originally inhabited harsh environments with sparse forages. They are familiar with eating poor quality forages, browsing and eating small amounts of feed intermittently. One of the difficulties in raising llama is keeping them from overeating and becoming obese. It has also been suggested that high grain diets may contribute to ulcers in some llama.

Llamas have a much greater tolerance for excess copper than do sheep, however precautions should be taken to be sure they do not receive diets with a high protein content.

The amount of supplemental feed needed for llamas is limited, so many producers find once a day feedings to be more than adequate. In certain situations, the producer may need to limit grazing time as well, if animals become obese. In many domestic species the estimated dry matter intake will vary between 2.5 and 4% of body weight. With forages typically found in the upper Midwest, llamas can often be maintained on 1-1.5% of body weight, depending upon forage quality.

It is still important that llamas receive the vitamins and minerals (both macro such as calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, and the micro or trace minerals such as copper, zinc and manganese) to not only support a good immune system but also to insure good wool production.

• **Feeding Directions** - Feed to llamas that are receiving free-choice grass hay, in most cases alfalfa hay is too "rich." Even grass hay and pasture can provide more energy than llama require.

Feed at a level of 0.25 lbs. per 100 lbs. of body weight. Late gestation and lactating llamas can be fed up to 0.35 lbs. per 100 lbs. of body weight.

Prince Llama Feeds contain copper levels that could be deleterious to sheep and they should not have access to llama feed.

Nutrient	Llama Feed
Crude Protein (min) %	15
Crude Fat (min) %	2.0
Crude Fiber (max) %	10
Calcium %	1.8 to 2.5
Phosphorus %	1.00
Zinc (ppm)	280
Copper (ppm)	30
Selenium (ppm)	1.1
Vitamin A (IU/lb)	25000
Vitamin D (IU/lb)	7500
Vitamin E (IU/lb)	60
Form	Pellet

Fun Fact:

An average llama has a weight of 375 pounds.



For additional information on raising llamas...

we recommend the following website which provides extensive information on all aspects of llama operations:

<http://attra.ncat.org/attra-pub/llamaalpaca.html>