

## FEEDING LLAMAS

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. 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.

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.

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.

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### • PRINCE LLAMA FEED (#001362) -

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.

LLAMA FEED

