

Llama

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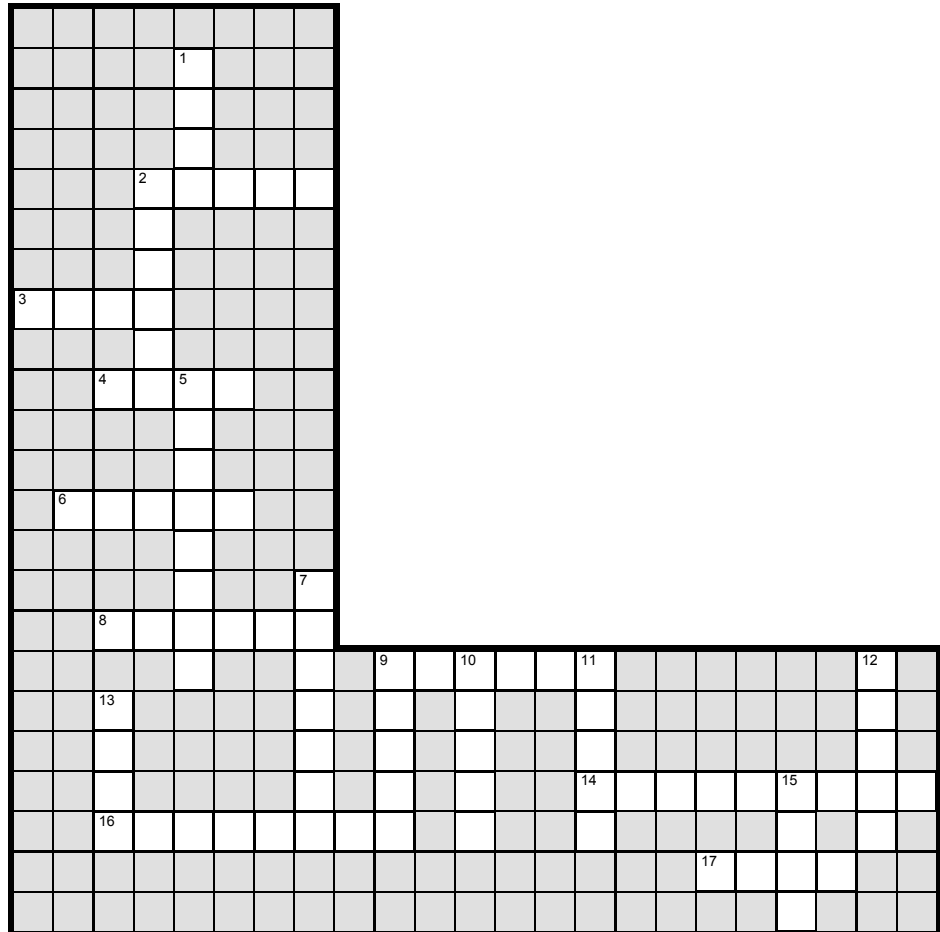
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Across

2. A llama has ____ stomachs to help him digest his food.
3. A llama's ____ is highly valued for spinning.
4. When you are brushing a llama, begin at the ____ and work down to the back, using long gentle strokes.
6. One of our favorite books on Mount N is "Is Your Mama a ____?"
8. Llama ears should have a ____ shape.
9. A high-pitched llama hum means the animal is ____ or anxious.
14. An alert stance with ears up and slightly forward, while the tail is up shows _____. The llama is saying "Something is approaching."
16. The llamas front legs should be relatively ____ with their front toes facing mostly forward.
17. A baby llama is called a _____.

Down

1. Another name used for a llama sitting down (nesting) is _____.
2. The llama's tail should be approximately _____ inches in length.
5. The llamas foot is designed for hiking and _____, which makes them effective packers even in



mountainous terrain.

7. Ears laid back with the tail up says, "Watch out. I'm ____ you."

9. The llama has a ____ lip which is a common characteristic found in the camel family.

10. A shrill out-of-this-world scream, almost like a donkey's bray, is the llama cry of _____. You should immediately respond to this cry as a predator is probably near.

11. Llamas are like

weather forecasters.

Whenever the weather is changing or sometimes if dusk is approaching, a llama will break into a llama _____. One by one the entire herd will often join the _____.

12. Llamas are naturally ____ trained which makes traveling with them convenient and easy. You will need to take a few "pellets" with you so they will be willing to defecate or urinate in the new unmarked territory.

13. Mount N llamas like to greet their visitors with a llama ____ on the cheek.

15. A well-trained llama does not ____ at humans. This is just a behavior directed at "invaders."

