

JINGLE BELLS EXTRAVAGANZA
FLEECE SHOW SPECIFICS

SHOW INFORMATION

Show dates: August 21st and 22nd, 2010
Location: Stanwood-Camano Fairgrounds
6431 Pioneer Highway, Stanwood, WA 98292

Directions:

It is about 13 miles south of Mt. Vernon. Here are the directions to the fairgrounds: Take Exit 212 from Interstate 5. Travel west 3 miles on State Route 532. Turn Left on 64th Ave. Go approximately 1/2 mile...the fairgrounds are on the right. It is roughly five minutes off I-5 to this facility.

Judges: RED: Maryan Baker, Riverside, CA
GREEN: Rawna Hamann, Maple Valley, WA

Show Superintendent: Donna Clark phone: 509-332-3884 cell: 509-339-5253 email: llamas@turbonet.com

FLEECE SHOW –SHORN FLEECE AND FLEECE-ON FLEECE

At this time one fleece show is ILR and one show is open. We anticipate that the second show will be ILR but cannot at this time guarantee that it will be. We will announce at show time if the second show is an open show or an ILR show. More information is provided in a separate packet. Shorn fleece must have a separate entry tag. Fleece will be judged on the ILR and danish system.

SHORN FLEECE

Shorn Fleece Show: Shorn Fleece entry tag and instruction are attached. Please make out a separate entry tag for each of your fleece entries. Include a \$10.00 return postage with your fleece entry. There must be return postage for each fleece. However, if you pick up your fleeces at the show on August 22, no return postage needed.

SHORN FLEECE AND FINISHED PRODUCT ENTRIES MAY BE CHECKED IN ON FRIDAY AUGUST 20, 2010 AT THE STANWOOD-CAMANO FAIRGROUNDS OR MAILED TO: Marilyn Larson, 13558 Bayview Road, Mount Vernon, WA, 98273 phone: 360-757-1696. Mailed entries must be received by Friday August 6, 2010. Entry forms and fees are to be mailed with fleece entry.

COMPOSITE (Halter + Walking Fleece). Results will be posted online and ribbons mailed or delivered at a future event.

FINISHED PRODUCT. New this year, descriptions are on the class list.

Each shorn fleece will be accompanied by the following:

- 1. Fleece MUST be in a clear plastic bag**
- 2. Copy of ILR registration, and entry tag (placed in bag with fleece). Pictures of your animal are nice to include, but not required.**

SHORN LLAMA FLEECE CLASSES

1. Shorn Fleece Divisions
 - a) Double Fleece with Crimp
 - (1) Two discernable layers of fiber
 - (2) Guard hair is stiff and coarser
 - (3) Undercoat is soft and shorter than the guard hair
 - (4) Crimp in the undercoat
 - (5) The fleece has loft.
 - b) Single Fleece with Crimp
 - (1) One discernable fiber type
 - (2) Little differentiation between guard hair and undercoat
 - (3) Fleece has crimp.
 - (4) The fleece has loft.
 - c) Single Fleece without Crimp
 - (1) One discernable fiber type
 - (2) No crimp,
 - (3) Distinct locks
 - (4) The fleece has loft.
 - (5) Lower lock density and fleece weight than suri
 - d) Suri Fleece
 - (1) Individual, distinct locks
 - (2) No crimp
 - (3) Cool, slick hand
 - (4) High luster
 - (5) High lock density and high fleece weight
2. Shorn Fleece Age divisions
 - a) Age of llama at date of shearing should be used
 - (1) Under 24 Months (a. Juvenile and b. Yearling) and
 - (2) 24 Months and older. (c. Two – Three Year Old and d. Mature Adults).
3. Shorn Fleece Guidelines
 - a) Each fleece entry shall be accompanied by the following:
 - (1) Completed Fleece Entry tag.
 - (a) Fiber Division
 - (b) Age Division
 - (c) Gender
 - (d) Birth date of llama
 - (e) Date of shearing by date and month

- (f) Date of previous shearing by date and month
- (g) Growth time in months
- (h) Owner identification
- (i) Llama ILR#

(2) It is the responsibility of the owner to enter the fleece in the appropriate fleece division. However, the fiber judge will also assess whether the fleece has been entered in the appropriate division, and, if not, will move the fleece to the appropriate division. Or, after reviewing the numbers of entries, the show management may choose to further divide or combine divisions.

b) Fleece shall:

- (1) Be shorn, or scissor cut, not brushed.
- (2) Be shorn within two years of the date of the show.
- (3) Be skirted so as to exhibit only the prime fleece from the barrel or prime fleece areas only
- (4) Be submitted in clear plastic bags.
- (5) Be judged by exhibitor number only.
- (6) Be disqualified if entered with insect or parasite infestation.
- (7) Have an appropriate staple length for processing.
 - (a) Minimum staple length of 3 inches undercoat.
 - (b) Maximum staple length of 6 inches for those llamas 13 months and older, at the time of shearing.
 - (c) Points will be deducted for staple length longer than 6 inches which is shorn from llamas age 13 months or more at the time of shearing.

c) Fleece shall not:

- (1) Have guard hairs removed.
- (2) Be washed after shearing.
- (3) Have grooming products such as crème rinse or other fiber chemicals applied prior to or after shearing.

4. COAT-ON AND FLEECE-ON FIBER EVALUATION

1. Coat-On Divisions

a) Classic Coat

- (1) Guard hair is the primary feature
- (2) Minimal visible undercoat
- (3) Undercoat of 2.5 inches or less
- (4) Shoulder and blanket fiber of same length and density
- (5) Coat may be brushed or shorn

2. Fleece-On Divisions

a) Double Fleece with Crimp

- (1) Two discernable layers of fiber
- (2) Guard hair is stiff and coarser
- (3) Undercoat is soft and shorter than the guard hair
- (4) Crimp in the undercoat
- (5) The fleece has loft.
- b) Single Fleece with Crimp
 - (1) One discernable fiber type
 - (2) Little differentiation between guard hair and undercoat
 - (3) Fleece has crimp.
 - (4) The fleece has loft.
- c) Single Fleece without Crimp
 - (1) One discernable fiber type
 - (2) No crimp,
 - (3) Distinct locks
 - (4) The fleece has loft.
 - (5) Lower density/weight than suri
- d) Suri Fleece
 - (1) Individual, distinct locks
 - (2) No crimp
 - (3) Cool, slick hand
 - (4) High luster
 - (5) High density/weight

GUIDELINES FOR FLEECE PRODUCTS

1. Fiber Product Guidelines

- a) The work of the Fleece Product should be done solely by the exhibitor.
- b) Yarn and rovings used in Fleece Product entries may be handspun or commercially spun.
- c) Attach the entry tag, whenever possible, directly to the entry
- d) It is the responsibility of the owner to enter the Fleece Product in the appropriate Fleece Product class. And, after reviewing the numbers of entries, the show management may choose to further divide or combine divisions.
- e) The Fleece Product shall preferably be submitted in a clear plastic bag.

DEFINITIONS FOR LLAMA FLEECE EVALUATION

Annualized Weight – the actual weight of the fleece multiplied by 12 months, and divided by the number of months since the last shearing or since birth equals the annualized weight.

Brightness – the ability of fleece with crimp to reflect light in a bright, vibrant, and healthy manner. Same as luminosity.

Cotting – web-like adhesions between sections or locks of fleece. Locks can be separated from each other.

Crimp - an organized and uniform waviness in an individual lock of fiber. The attributes of crimp are amplitude (the height of the wave), and frequency (how often the wave occurs). Short waves which occur frequently are the most desirable.

Debris – foreign matter which is embedded on the surface or within the fleece. For the purposes of judging debris, it shall be considered to be larger than 0.5 inches in length, stiff, and not easily removable during processing. Debris may include llama beans, straw, twigs, toe nails, etc.

Density of Lock – the number of strands of fiber in a lock of fleece or a handful of fleece. The locks do not feel spongy, when squeezed, and do not compact easily. The thickness of the lock. Density is not to be confused with cotted or matted fleece. Locks feel solid.

Density of Blanket - The fleece fills the hand, is bulky, and heavy in weight. The number of strands of fiber per square inch. The thickness of the fleece, as a whole. Skin is not easily seen, when the fleece is parted.

Felting – irreversible meshing of locks and fiber. Locks cannot be pulled free. If there is felting in a Classic Llama, it is suggested this may not be a true Classic Llama, as the undercoat should not be of sufficient density to permit felting.

Fineness – Determined by the diameter of the individual fibers. The finest micron would be an actual micron assessment of 19 or less; while coarse guard hair has a micron assessment of 30 or more. The finest fibers are soft and sensuous, while the coarse fibers are prickly and stiff. Fineness in a suri feels cool and slick.

Hand – the tactile feel of all the fiber characteristics, in which fineness, softness, strength, density, flexibility, and positive sensations are assessed. A fleece may have a different Hand score than Fineness score, which only evaluated the diameter of the individual fibers. Hand evaluates the feel of the whole fleece.

Lock Structure – the natural and observable arrangement of groups of fibers, within the fleece. Locks form into groups of fiber or locks, beginning at the skin as they grow from clusters of fiber follicles.

Loft – the sponginess in fleece as it returns to normal position after it has been squeezed. Some judges refer to this as “fluffiness.” In Fleece On classes, loft refers to the ability of the fleece to grow out at right angles to the skin, to stand up, rather than drape on the llama.

Luster – the sheen, gloss, or shine of the fleece as it reflects light off the smooth scales of each fiber in a fleece without crimp. Glossy.

Matting – inseparable meshing of locks and fiber. Individual locks cannot be pulled free, without damaging the lock or fleece.

Overall Condition –The whole fleece is evaluated. Is it a healthy fleece from a healthy llama? Are there color changes, bleaching, cotting or matting, brittleness, dryness, or scales?, Does it have an “alive appearance”?

Second Cuts – undesirable short pieces of fleece caused by shearing a section of fleece a second time. A second cut has two shorn ends to the section of fleece. These second cuts are not easily removed during processing.

Sheen – The ability of fiber or hair to reflect light. A radiant glow or shine.

Skirting – process by which leg, neck, backbone, groin, armpit, and belly fiber are pulled removed from the shorn fleece. Many of these sections of fleece, which contain higher numbers of coarser fibers, can also be eliminated by shearing the prime fleece first.

Staple Length – the measurement in inches from the cut end of the lock to the tip of the lock, without stretching. In Fleece On judging, the staple length is measured from the skin to the tip of the lock.

Tensile Strength – ability of the fiber to withstand gentle tension. A lock of fleece should not crackle or break, when under tension at any point along the lock. The tips are not brittle

Uniformity – should be the same throughout the entire fleece. It is affected by fineness, hand, luster or brightness, staple length, guard hair, crimp, and condition.