

SCHEDULE "A"

This shall form part of the Canadian Llama and Alpaca Association bylaws LLAMA REGISTRY MATTERS

Article 1 - Registration of Pedigrees

- 1 (1) A register of llamas shall be kept at the office for registration of pedigrees. The register shall be known as the Canadian Llama Herd Book / Le Livre Genealogique Canadien Du Llama, in which shall be recorded the names of all animals registered as Foundation Stock, Purebred and Percentage Purebred
- (2) The breed shall be clearly indicated on all certificates of registration.
- (3) Upon registration of a llama, a certificate shall be issued by the Registrar of the Association. The design, format and content of the certificate shall be determined by the Board.

Article 2 - Breeding Records

- 2 (1) Each breeder shall keep a record containing full particulars of his/her breeding operations. This includes, among other things, all the services provided by adult breeding males.
- (2) These records shall at all times be open to the inspection of officials of the Association, and of the Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

Article 3 - Rules of Eligibility

- 3 (1) Residency: Any person owning llamas eligible to be registered or recorded in the Association's Herd Book are eligible to register or record those llamas in the Canadian Llama Herd Book/Le Genealogique Du Llama.
- (2) Herd Book: The Canadian Llama Herd Book consists of llama records.
- (3) Congenital defects: no animal that has any congenital defects identified by the Association's Llama Minimum Breed Standards should knowingly be registered or recorded.
- (4) Artificial insemination or embryo transfer: no llama, born as a result of artificial insemination or embryo transfer, may be registered or recorded.
- (5) Foundation Stock: on or before December 31, 2000, animals were eligible to be registered as Foundation Stock provided that neither the sire nor the dam had been previously registered with the Association and that all the following conditions were met:
 - a) If the animal was born in Canada or was imported to Canada prior to February 1, 1996, and
 - i) both the sire and the dam were of the same breed, and
 - ii) if registered after December 31, 1996 the animal had successfully passed a screening examination.
 - b) If the animal was born outside of Canada and imported into Canada after January 31, 1996, and
 - i) both the sire and the dam were the same breed, and
 - ii) the animal had successfully passed a screening examination.
- (6) Purebred: Llamas are eligible to be registered as Purebred if:
 - a) both the sire and the dam are of the same breed, and breed ancestry and both are registered in the herd book of the Association as either Foundation Stock or Purebred; or
 - b) The animal has no less than three generations of individually registered Purebred or Foundation Stock ancestors in a recognized foreign registry, and meets all other qualifications for recognition; or
 - c) If an animal is the result of breeding up, it has no less than 15/16 inheritance relating back to Foundation Stock or Purebred ancestry in the herd book of the Association or the equivalent of Foundation Stock and or Purebred ancestry in a recognized foreign registry. At least one parent must be registered Foundation Stock or Purebred in the herd book of the Association.

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Article 3 - Rules of Eligibility Continued

(7) Breeding Up: Llamas may be registered as Percentage Purebred, which have less than 15/16 inheritance provided that all known ancestors are of the same breed, and the subject llama has a minimum purebred inheritance of 50% and that:

a) For those llamas conceived after the approval of this amendment*, by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-food Canada, a minimum purebred inheritance of 50% shall mean that one parent is registered with the Association as Foundation stock or Purebred and the other parent is recorded with the Association as 0%.

b) Llamas not eligible for registration in the herd book of the Association may be recorded with the Association at 0% and used in the breed up program provided the applicant, when applying to record the 0% llama shall provide a DNA profile for the purpose of parent verification requirements and declare on the application that such parent is of the same breed, and that it meets the Association's minimum breed standards for the breed.

c) Should a foreign pedigree exist for a 0% recorded llama all available information such as foreign registered names, foreign pedigree and numbers shall be printed on the certificate of any Percentage Purebred llama resulting from the breeding of this, 0% recorded llama. For the offspring of 0% llamas referred to in this article to be registered as 50% purebred, the 0% llama must first have been mated with a Foundation Stock or Purebred male or female.

d) The offspring from two registered Percentage Purebred parents may be registered as Percentage Purebred at the level equal to the lower of the two percentage parents.

e) The offspring of a Percentage Purebred and a Foundation Stock or Purebred parent may be registered with the categories and certification levels as indicated in the table below.

f) Llamas will not be eligible to enter the breed up program if the applicant or the Association is aware of any congenital defects in the llama, or in any of its ancestors.

g) Percentage Purebred Certificates: Certificates for Percentage Purebred llamas shall be of a different colour than those issued for Purebred llamas. The percent of inheritance shall be clearly displayed on the certificate as shown on the following table:

BREEDING UP

	Sire Unregistered or Foreign	50% Sire	75% Sire	87 ^{1/2} % Sire	93 ³ / ₄ % Sire (15/16) or Foundation or Purebred
Dam Unregistered or Foreign	No Status	No Status	No Status	No Status	50% Criá (1/2)
50% Dam (1/2)	No Status	50% Criá (1/2)	50% Criá (1/2)	50% Criá (1/2)	75% Criá (3/4)
75% Dam (3/4)	No Status	50% Criá (1/2)	75% Criá (3/4)	75% Criá (3/4)	87 ^{1/2} % Criá (7/8)
87 ^{1/2} % Dam (7/8)	No Status	50% Cri (1/2)	75% Criá (3/4)	87 ^{1/2} Cri (7/8)	93 ³ / ₄ % Criá (15/16) Purebred
93 ³ / ₄ % Dam (15/16) or Foundation or Purebred	50% Criá (1/2)	75% Criá (3/4)	87 ^{1/2} % Criá (7/8)	93 ³ / ₄ % Criá (15/16) Purebred	Purebred

* April 28, 2010

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(8) Percentage animals resulting from the Registry Agreement year 2000: Notwithstanding articles 3(6)(c) and 3(7), any animal that was afforded 50% status under the Registry Agreement, between the Association and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada signed during the year 2000, may be registered as ½ Purebred. Descendants may be graded up as shown in the following table:

	½ or 50% Purebred Sire	¾ or 75% Purebred Sire	Foundation or Purebred Sire
½ or 50% Purebred Dam	No status	No status	¼ Criá
¾ or 75% Purebred Dam	No status	No status	Purebred
Foundation or Purebred Dam	¾ Criá	Purebred	Purebred

(9) Non breeding agreements:

(a) No llama may be registered as Purebred or Percentage Purebred if conceived after the sire or the dam have become the subject of a non-breeding Agreement.

(b) The Board shall have the authority to determine the requirements of a non-breeding Agreement.

Article 4 - 0% Llamas

4 0% Llamas: For the purpose of breeding up, a llama not eligible to be registered may be recorded, provided it meets the requirements outlined in Article 3(7)(b).

Article 5 - Foreign Registries

5 Recognition of Foreign Registries: After December 31, 2000 recognition of foreign registries shall be approved by special resolution of the membership.

Article 6 - Application for Registration and Recordation

6 (1) Application for registration or recordation shall be made on a form prescribed by the Association.

(a) Applications for llamas born to parents registered in the Association Herd Book shall be signed by the owner at birth, or the owner's authorized agent, and by the owner of the sire at the time of conception.

(b) Applications for imported llamas shall be signed by the importer.

(2) Twins: when a llama is a twin, it shall be so stated when making application for registration or recordation, and the sex of the co-twin shall be indicated.

Article 7 - Naming of Animals

7 (1) The name of a llama registered or recorded with the Registrar of the Association shall not contain more than thirty (30) letters, spaces and characters and shall include the numeral affix and letters and country code suffix, as well as the herd identifier when applicable.

(2) Different names: the name of a llama registered or recorded with the Registrar of the Association shall not be the same as the name of one previously registered or recorded for the sub-species (breeds), unless thirty-five (35) years have elapsed. Names of llamas shall also not be:

- a) misleading as to family, origin, relationship or sex;
- b) offensive or vulgar;
- c) similar in spelling or pronunciation to a name already in use;

(3) Same name: llamas from other countries shall be registered or recorded with the same name as shown on the certificate of registration issued in the country of origin, when such a certificate exists.

(4) Appearance of herd identifier: the registered herd identifier of the owner of the dam at conception will be the only herd identifier used in the name of the resultant cria.

(5) Name change: the name of a llama may be changed by the original applicant up to thirty (30) days after the date of registration or recordation.

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Article 8 - Registration of Herd Identifiers

- 8 (1) Herd Identifiers: a breeder or a non-member shall register with the Association for his/her exclusive use a single distinctive name or combination of letters to be used as a herd identifier in naming llamas of which he/she is the breeder. A particular name will be allowed to one person, partnership, or company only. The Registrar shall make sure that a herd name is unique and that it is not registered nor used by more than one breeder.
- (2) Priority in use: in registering a herd identifier, priority in use shall be considered. Any dispute between breeders as to priority right to a herd identifier or to a registration name shall be referred to the Board.
- (3) Time: a registered herd identifier will be forfeited after ten (10) years of non-use and/or non-membership by the owner of the name.
- (4) Transfer: a registered herd identifier may be transferred to another person or persons on application of the person in whose name it is registered. In the event of a change in the name of a partnership or company, or if a member of the same family is taken into partnership, the name may be transferred on application to the Registrar of the Association by the registered owner or his/her authorized representative. Likewise, transfer may be made from a deceased owner to his/her heir.

Article 9 - Animal Identification

- 9 (1) General:
- a) There shall be two different permanent identification systems available to the breeders: the tattoo system and the implant system.
 - b) All animals shall be permanently identified by tattoo or implant before applying for registration or recordation.
- (2) The tattoo system
- a) Application: tattoo letters may be allotted to a breeder for his exclusive use upon application to the Registrar of the Association and payment of the required fee.
 - b) Identification
 - (i) Llamas born in Canada shall be identified by tattoo markings in the right ear with the registered tattoo letters assigned to the owner and a number followed by a designated year letter to signify the year of birth.
 - (ii) Imported animals shall be identified by tattoo markings in the right ear with registered tattoo letters of the importer and a number followed by a designated year letter to signify the year of birth. If previously tattooed, the animal must be micro chipped.
 - (iii) Animals whose parents are both unregistered or unknown shall be identified by tattoo markings in the right ear with registered tattoo letters of the applicant for registration or recordation and a number followed by the year letter signifying the year of birth.
 - (iv) No two (2) animals regardless of sex or breed may be tattooed with the same identification.
 - (v) The letter Y will signify that the animal was born in 1989; Z 1990; A 1991; B 1992; C 1993; D 1994; E 1995, etc.
 - (vi) The letters I, O Q and V will not be used as designated year letters.
 - c) Transfer: in the event of a change in the name of a partnership or company or if a member of the same family is taken into partnership, the tattoo letters may be transferred, on application to the Registrar of the Association, by the registered owner or his/her authorized representative. Likewise, transfer may be made from a deceased owner to his/her heir.
 - d) Cancellation: registered herd tattoo letters that have not been used in registering or recording animals may be cancelled after a period of eight (8) years, unless the owner has been a member of the Association during that period

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Article 9 - Animal Identification Continued...

- (3) The implant system
 - a) Description: this system uses an implantable transponder activated by a low frequency radio signal transmitted by a portable reader.
 - b) Application:
 - (i) The breeder may purchase the pre-programmed from any source which is approved by the Board.
 - (ii) The breeder shall implant the transponder under the skin on the right side of the base of the tail or at the base of either ear.
 - c) Identification: the identification code of the transponder and such accompanying identification as is approved by the Board shall be given by the breeder to the Registrar of the Association when applying for a certificate of registration or identification. That number shall be recorded on the appropriate certificate by the Registrar of the Association.
 - d) Transfer and cancellation: the transponder, once implanted, may not be removed and remains with the animal for the duration of the life of the animal.
 - e) Lost or unreadable transponders: if a transponder becomes lost or is otherwise unreadable, a new transponder shall be implanted and the new code shall be given to the Registrar of the Association forthwith and the new code shall be recorded as well as the original code. In the event a question arises as to the true identity of the llama, the Board reserves the right to require the owner of the llama to provide a DNA profile of the subject llama for parent verification.

Article 10 - Transfer and Duplicate Certificates

- 10 (1) Sale of a llama: it is the responsibility of the seller to confirm that the identification of the llama coincides with that appearing on the certificate and is in accordance with the regulations of the Association. It is also the responsibility of the seller to provide the transferred certificate to the purchaser. Refusal to do so on any pretext whatsoever shall be grounds for his/her expulsion, if a member; or, if not a member, further privileges of the Association shall be refused. In accordance with the Animal Pedigree Act, the seller is to provide certificates of registration with the purchaser's ownership officially recorded thereon by the Registrar for the Association, to the purchaser within six months of the date of sale.
- (2) Application for transfer of ownership:
 - a) Application: the application for transfer of ownership must be made by the seller on the form supplied by the Registrar of the Association and must give the date of the completion of the sale and the date of delivery and must be signed by the seller.
 - b) The application for transfer shall be presented to the Registrar of the Association with the certificate if the llama is registered or recorded or with the application for registration or recordation. The change of ownership will then be endorsed on the proper certificate.
 - c) In the case of a transfer of ownership of a bred female the service certificate portion shall be completed and signed by the owner of the sire at the time of service.
- (3) Dead llamas and llamas sold without a certificate:
 - a) Dead llamas: a notation in ink shall be placed on the face of the certificate stating that the llama died and the date. The certificate shall be forwarded to the Registrar of the Association.
 - b) Llamas sold for slaughter: "Sold for Slaughter" as well as the date of sale is to be indicated on the certificate which is to be returned to the Registrar of the Association.
 - (c) Llamas sold as grade: Registered llamas that do not have progeny registered in the herd book of the Association may be sold as grade. Sold as grade and the date of the sale shall be indicated on the certificate, which is to be returned to the Registrar of the Association.
 - (d) Llamas sold under non-breeding contracts: Registered llamas that may or may not have registered progeny may be sold under a non-breeding contract provided the certificate is transferred in accordance with article 10(1) and the certificate shall indicate "non-breeder". Non-breeding status may only be changed by the original seller.

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Article 10 - Transfer and Duplicate Certificates Continued...

- (4) Leased llamas: in the case of a llama which is leased or loaned for breeding purposes, the lease form supplied by the Association must be completed in ink or type written and signed by the lessor and forwarded to the Registrar of the Association, with the appropriate fee. Pertinent conditions of the agreement shall be disclosed on the lease form. The lessee will in all cases be considered the breeder and owner of the progeny of leased or loaned females. Notice of termination of lease shall be furnished to Registrar of the Association.
- (5) Duplicate Certificates: A duplicate certificate may be issued if the registered owner or his/her authorized agent files a statutory declaration on a form supplied by the Association showing in a satisfactory manner that the original is lost, destroyed or unobtainable, or a duplicate certificate may be issued if the application is certified by the Registrar of the Association.
- (6) The Registrar for the Association shall have the authority to accept an application for registration or transfer submitted by the purchaser, provided it is established to the satisfaction of the Registrar for the Association that every effort has been made to comply with the regulations pertaining thereto.

Article 11 - General Matters

- 11 It shall be the responsibility of the owner of a llama to advise the Registrar of the Association if a male animal is castrated or vasectomized and if a female animal has been spayed or undergone an ovariectomy and to forward the certificate of registration or recordation to the Registrar of the Association for amendment. At the discretion of the Association, a veterinary certificate may be required.

Article 12 - Penalties

- 12 (1) The person applying to register, record or transfer a llama is responsible for providing accurate particulars about the llama. The Association may at any time cancel a certificate or transfer of ownership if particulars stated on the application are not accurate.
- (2) Where it is determined that a pedigree has been recorded incorrectly, the Association may cancel the certificate or correct and re-issue a certificate at the expense of the original applicant. The Association and the Registrar of the Association shall not be responsible for any loss or damage that may be sustained through cancellation or correction of any certificate.
- (3) A person who knowingly signs or presents or causes or procures to be signed or presented, to a recording officer of any association or of the corporation any declaration or application in relation to the registration or transfer of ownership of any llama, (semen or embryo) that contains any material false statement or representation is guilty of:
 - a) an offence punishable on summary conviction and is liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000); or
 - b) an indictable offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) in accordance with the Animal Pedigree Act, sections sixty-three (63) to sixty-six (66).

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Minimum Breed Standards For Llamas

Body

The back of the llama is very straight with a squared off appearance to the rump. The chest should have depth to allow for adequate capacity for air exchange.

Faults: Herniated umbilicus
Sagging Back - fig F
Roach back (e.g.camel/hump back) - fig G

***Congenital Defects:**

- *Lateral deviation of the spine** - curvature of the spine
- *Crooked tail** - permanent deviation

Legs

The legs should be strong and straight. **Front view:** A plumb line dropped from the mid point of the shoulders should fall through the mid point of the knee, fetlock and between the toes. **Rear view:** A plumb line dropped from the mid point of the hip should fall through the middle of the hock, fetlock and between the toes. The body is supported by four strong legs with feet having two toes with hard nails on each toe, and a healthy leathery pad that protects the feet.

Front leg faults: Knocked kneed - fig. H *Calf Kneed - fig. I*
Cocked pasterns - fig. J *Bucked Knees - fig. K*
Dropped pasterns - fig. L *Medial or lateral deviated pasterns*
Splay foot - fig. M *Post legged - fig. N*
Pigeon toed - fig. O

Rear Leg faults: Cow hocks - fig. P *Sickle Hocks - fig. Q*
Bowlegs - fig. R *Cocked pastern - fig. J*
Dropped pasterns - fig. L *Post Legged - fig. N*
Medial/lateral deviated pasterns
Splay foot - fig. M

***Congenital Defects:**

- *Syndatyl** - fused toes
- * Polydatyl** - more than two digits on the foot
- *Luxating patellas** - loose knee cap movement

Gait

A free flowing stride is characteristic of the llama. Its normal speed gait is a stable three gait. A walk where each foot is moved and planted separately. At a faster speed the llama has a pacing gait which is two point, where the two feet on either side are moved together, with the third gait being the gallop.

Faults:

Excessive angular limb deformity causing excessive movement of the body
Joints tracking medially or laterally to the vertical plumb line
Gaits associated with angular limb deformity such as – winging, (splayed foot movement; knock knees), arcing (bow legs), and rope walking (base narrow) walking

***Congenital Defect:**

- *Luxating patellas causing abnormal rear movement**

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Minimum Breed Standards For Llamas

Genitalia –Female Reproductive Organs

The female reproductive organs are protected internally and therefore are not visible from the outside. However, the vaginal opening should be well covered by the tail, should not be too small and should be situated in a vertical rather than a horizontal plane. **A vaginal opening that is not near a vertical plane is more susceptible to infection.**

Faults:

Tipped up clitoris

Too small vaginal opening

***Congenital Defects:**

***Vaginal opening not near a vertical plane**

***Hemaphroditism** - male and female genitals

***No more or less than functional 4 teats**

***Lack of or incorrect anatomical position of any visible part of the reproductive system.**

Male Genitalia

The most visible part of the male genitalia are the testicles which are situated and protected underneath the tail. The scrotum is well attached and carries the testicles, which are even in size and correct in anatomical placement. **This is not applicable in geldings.** The penis is also an external organ, which is situated under the belly between and in front of the rear legs. The normal size of fully developed testicles is: 4.2 cm in length, 2.5 cm in width in the adult male llama.

Faults: Too hard or too soft testicular consistency

Cystic testicles

***Disqualifiers:**

***Hermaphroditism** - male and female genitals

***Eptopic testicles** (not in scrotum; located in abnormal location)

***No more or less than two equal sized testicles in the scrotum** (not applicable in geldings)

***No more or less than 4 teats** (exception of geldings)

SUMMARY OF CONGENITAL DEFECTS that disqualify an animal for registration

*Gopher Ears

*Fused ears

*Wry Face

*Juvenile Blindness

*Juvenile Cataracts

*Deafness

*Eyes: entropion, ectropion

*Choanal Atresia

*Lateral deviation of the spine

*Crooked tail (permanent deviation)

*Syndatyl

*Polydatyl

*Luxating patellas

*Vaginal opening not near vertical plane

*Hermaphroditism

*No more or less than 4 functional teats on a female

*Eptopic testicles

*No more or less than 2 equal sized testicles in the scrotum (exception of geldings)

*No more or less than 4 teats on a male (exception of geldings)

*Lack of any part of the reproductive system

Llama Breed Standard Diagrams

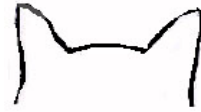
Ai. Overshot Jaw



Aii. Undershot Jaw



B. Spear-shaped ears

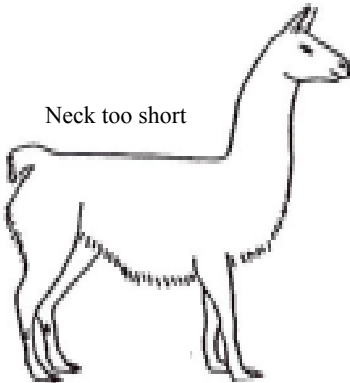


C. Forward-set ears

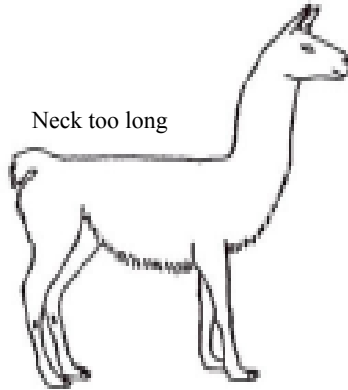


D. Disproportionate length of neck

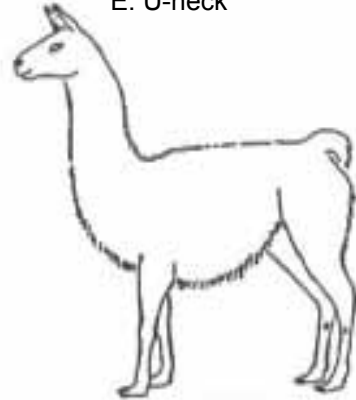
Neck too short



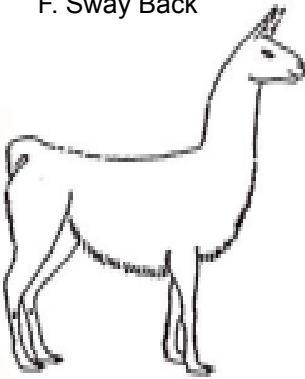
Neck too long



E. U-neck



F. Sway Back



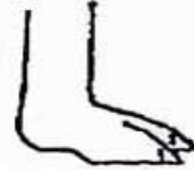
G. Roach Back
(camel back)



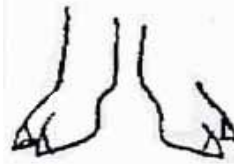
J. Cocked pastern



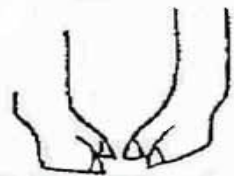
L. Dropped pastern



M. Splay footed



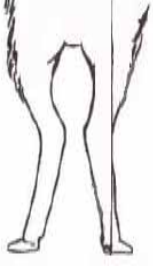
O. Pigeon Toed



Front legs
H. Knock-kneed



Rear legs
P. Cow Hocked



Front side view
I. Calf-kneed



Front view
N. Straight/
Post legged



Front side view
K. Buck-kneed



Front view
R. Bow legs



Q. Sickie hocked
rear legs

