SCHEDULE "B"
This shall form part of the Canadian Llama and Alpaca Association bylaws
ALPACA REGISTRY MATTERS

Article 1 - Registration of Pedigrees

1 (1) A register of alpacas shall be kept at the office for registration of pedigrees. The register shall be known as the Canadian Alpaca Herd Book / Le Livre Genealogique Canadien Du Alpaga, in which shall be recorded the names of all alpacas registered as foundation stock, registered as purebred and registered as Percentage Purebred by the Association.

(2) The breed shall be clearly indicated on all certificates of registration.

(3) Upon registration of an alpaca, 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 alpacas eligible to be registered or recorded in the Association's Herd Book are eligible to register or record those alpacas in the Canadian Alpaca Herd Book/Le Livre Genealogique Canadien Du Alpaga.

(2) Herd Book: The Canadian Alpaca Herd Book consists of alpaca records.

(3) Congenital defects: no alpaca that has any congenital defects (recognized by the Association in Alpaca Minimum Breed Standards) should knowingly be registered or recorded.

(4) Artificial insemination or embryo transfer: no alpaca, 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: Alpacas 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 alpaca 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 alpaca 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.

SCHEDULE "B"

ALPACA REGISTRY MATTERS

Article 3 - Rules of Eligibility Continued...

(7) Breeding Up: Alpacas 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 alpaca has a minimum purebred inheritance of 50% and that:

a) For those alpacas 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) Alpacas 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% alpaca shall provide a DNA profile for the purpose of parent verification requirements. The application must also declare that the parents are of the same breed.

c) Should a foreign pedigree exist for a 0% recorded alpaca all available information such as foreign registered names, foreign pedigree and numbers shall be printed on the certificate of any Percentage Purebred alpaca resulting from the breeding of this, 0% recorded alpaca. For the offspring of 0% alpacas referred to in this article to be registered as 50% purebred, the 0% alpaca 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.

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

h) Percentage Purebred Certificates: Certificates for Percentage Purebred alpacas shall be of a different colour than those issued for Purebred alpacas. 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 ¾ % Sire (15/16) or Foundation or Purebred
Dam Unregistered or Foreign	No Status	No Status	No Status	No Status	50% Cria (1/2)
50% Dam (1/2)	No Status	50% Cria (1/2)	50% Cria (1/2)	50% Cria (1/2)	75% Cria (3/4)
75% Dam (3/4)	No Status	50% Cria (1/2)	75% Cria (3/4)	75% Cria (3/4)	87 1/2 % Cria (7/8)
87 1/2 % Dam (7/8)	No Status	50% Cri (1/2)	75% Cria (3/4)	87 1/2 Cri (7/8)	93 ¾ % Cria (15/16) Purebred
93 ¾ % Dam (15/16) or Foundation or Purebred	50% Cria (1/2)	75% Cria (3/4)	87 1/2 % Cria (7/8)	93 ¾ % Cria (15/16) Purebred	Purebred

*** April 28, 2010**

SCHEDULE "B"

ALPACA REGISTRY MATTERS

Article 3 - Rules of Eligibility Continued...

(8) Percentage alpacas resulting from the Registry Agreement year 2000:

Notwithstanding articles 3(6)(c) and 3(7), any alpaca 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	¾ Cria
¾ or 75% Purebred Dam	No status	No status	Purebred
Foundation or Purebred Dam	¾ Cria	Purebred	Purebred

(9) Non breeding agreements:
(a) No alpaca 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% Alpacas

4 0% Alpacas: For the purpose of breeding up, an alpaca 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 - Parentage verification

6 Parentage verification: All alpacas shall be parent verified prior to registration. Furthermore, the Board may require parentage verification of any alpaca already registered as a Foundation Stock, Purebred or Percentage Purebred with the Association. The Board shall determine the manner of parentage verification that is to be used including the laboratory, which is to carry out such parentage verification.

Article 7 - Application for Registration and Recordation

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

(a) Applications for alpacas 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 alpacas shall be signed by the importer.

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

SCHEDULE "B"

ALPACA REGISTRY MATTERS

Article 8 - Naming of Alpacas

8 (1) The name of an alpaca registered or recorded with 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 an alpaca registered or recorded with 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 alpacas 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: alpacas 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 an alpaca may be changed by the original applicant up to thirty (30) days after the date of registration or recordation.

Article 9 - Registration of Herd Identifiers

9 (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 alpacas 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.

SCHEDULE "B"

ALPACA REGISTRY MATTERS

Article 10 - Alpaca Identification

10 (1) General

a) For alpacas registered before the approval of these bylaws by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, there shall be two different permanent identification systems available to the breeders: the tattoo system or the implant system.

b) Immediately following the *approval of these bylaws by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada all alpacas shall be positively identified by implant only, before applying for registration.

(2) 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 microchip 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 code 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 alpaca for the duration of the life of the alpaca.

(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 alpaca, the Board reserves the right to require the owner of the alpaca to provide a new DNA profile of the subject alpaca to be compared to the DNA markers on file, to verify the alpaca's identity.

Article 11 - Transfer and Duplicate Certificates

11 (1) Sale of an alpaca: it is the responsibility of the seller to confirm that the identification of the alpaca 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 Alpaca Pedigree Act, the seller is to provide certificates of registration and identification with the purchaser's ownership officially recorded thereon by the Registrar of 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 alpaca 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 alpacas and alpacas sold without a certificate:

(a) Dead alpacas: a notation in ink shall be placed on the face of the certificate stating that the alpaca died and the date. The certificate shall be forwarded to the Registrar of the Association.

(b) Alpacas 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.

*** April 28, 2010**

SCHEDULE "B"

ALPACA REGISTRY MATTERS

Article 11 - Transfer and Duplicate Certificates Continued...

(c) Alpacas sold as grade: Registered alpacas 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) Alpacas sold under non-breeding contracts: Registered alpacas 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 11(1) and the certificate shall indicate "non-breeder". Non-breeding status may only be changed upon payment of a prescribed fee to the Association by the original seller.

(4) Leased alpacas: in the case of an alpaca 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 the 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 of 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 of the Association that every effort has been made to comply with the regulations pertaining thereto.

Article 12 - General Matters

12 It shall be the responsibility of the owner of an alpaca to advise the Registrar of the Association if a male alpaca is castrated or vasectomized and if a female alpaca has been spayed or undergone an ovariohysterectomy 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 13 - Penalties

13 (1) The person applying to register, record or transfer an alpaca is responsible for providing accurate particulars about the alpaca. 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 alpaca, (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 Alpaca Pedigree Act, sections sixty-three (63) to sixty-six (66).

MINIMUM BREED STANDARDS FOR ALPACAS

An asterisk (*) denotes a congenital defect - an inherent serious fault at birth (based on visual observation)
Animals displaying these traits should not be bred, and can not be registered.

The alpaca is a fibre-producing member of the camelid family.

General Appearance:

The **huacaya-fleeced alpaca** should be well proportioned, balance and symmetrical. The length of the neck equals the length of the legs and 2/3 the length of the back. The alpaca characteristics should be evident in the head, ears and the tail set. The fibre characteristics of the "huacaya" alpaca differ distinctly from the "suri" alpaca.

The **suri-fleeced alpaca** should be well proportioned, balanced and symmetrical. The length of the neck equals the length of the legs and 2/3 the length of the back. The suri alpaca may appear to have longer ears, a tapered nose, and a straighter top line than the huacaya alpaca. The alpaca characteristics should be evident in the head, ears and tail set. The fibre characteristics of the suri alpaca differ distinctly from the huacaya alpaca.

Height and Weight

Minimum height is 81 cm (32 in.) by the age of two
Minimum weight is 47 kg (105 lbs.) by the age of two.

Faults: <81 cm high at the withers by the age of two

Head

The head should be of medium length, triangular, with a square nuzzle, and be symmetrically formed with the incisors meeting the dental pad. The ears should be erect and spear-shaped.

Faults: Undershot Jaw
Overshot Jaw
***Gopher Ears** - short, rounded and deformed ears
***Curled (fused) ears** - closed opening of the ear
***Banana Ears** (indicative of llama traits)
***Eyes: entropion** - eyelid rolls in & hair rubs on eye; **ectropion** - eyelid rolls out or is very loose
***Juvenile Cataracts**
***Juvenile Blindness**
***Wry Face** - lateral deviation of frontal nose plate; can be slight to extreme
***Choanal Atresia** - deviation of the nose; can be slight to extreme
***Deafness**

***denotes congenital defects**

Neck and Body

The neck is straight and near upright. The back is straight to slightly rounded. The rump should be broad and slightly sloping downward to a straight low set tail.

Faults: Sway Back *Hump Back*
Too long or short a neck *High tail set*
Herniated umbilicus
****Crooked tail** (permanent deviation)*
****Lateral deviation of the spine** - curvature of the spine*

***denotes congenital defects**

SCHEDULE "B"
ALPACA REGISTRY MATTERS
Minimum Breed Standards For Alpacas

Front Legs

Frontal view, the legs should be strong and straight from the shoulder through the knees to the two toes. A plumb line dropped from the mid-point of the shoulder should fall through the mid-point of the knees, fetlock, and between the toes (Fig. 1 & 2) The toes should point forward.

Side view the shoulder and elbow should have some angulation. The knee should be 180 degrees (Fig. 4), and the fetlock angle should be 190 degrees (Fig. 4)

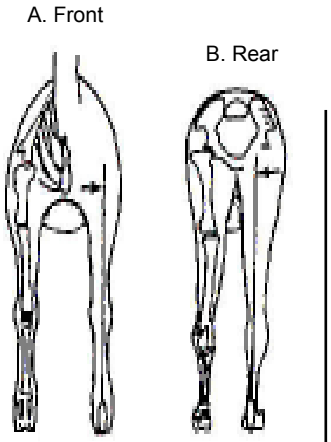

Fig. 1 A) front legs plumb line B) rear legs plumb line

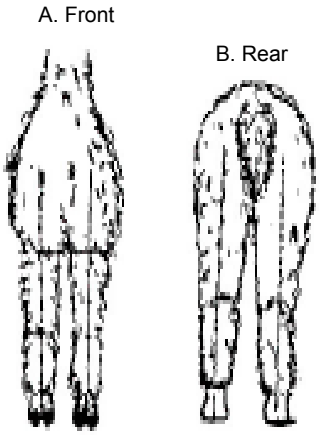

Fig. 2 Example of straight front and rear legs

JOINTS

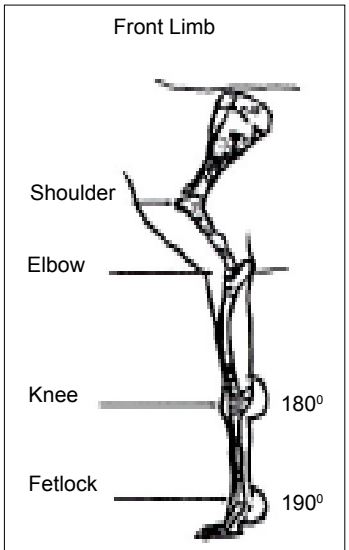

Fig. 4 Normal angles of the front leg

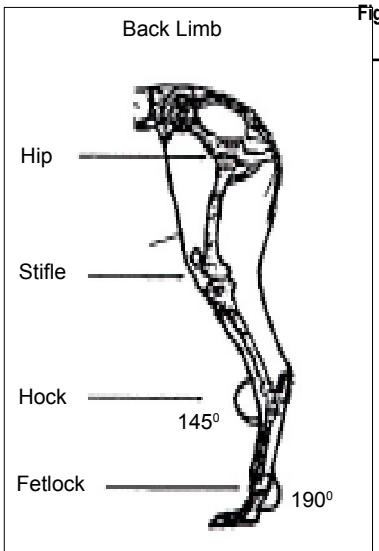

Fig. 5 Normal angles of the rear leg

Front Leg Faults:

Angular limb deformity (Fig. 3 knock-kneed)
Calf kneed (Fig. 6 A)
Buck kneed
Pigeon-toed
Cocked ankle/fetlock (Fig. 7)
Dropped pasterns (Fig. 7)
Feet-splay footed, pigeon toed
***Polydactyl -** having more than two toes
***Syndactyl -** toes fused together

***denotes congenital defects**

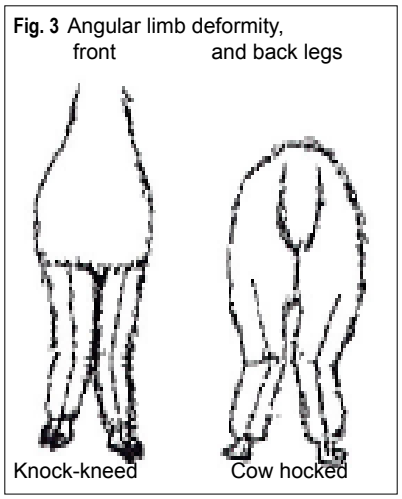

Fig. 3 Angular limb deformity, front and back legs

Rear Legs:

Rear view, the legs should be strong and straight. A plumb line dropped from the mid point of the hip should fall through the middle of the hock, fetlock, and between the toes (Fig. 2) The toes should point forward. Side view, the stifle should have some angulation and the hock angulation should be 145 degrees (Fig. 5). Fetlock angle 190 degrees (Fig. 5). The patellas should be stable.

Faults: Bow legged
Cow hocked (Fig. 3)
Sickle hocked (Fig. 6 B)
Post legged
Dropped pasterns (Fig. 7)
Cocked ankle/fetlock (Fig. 7)
***Luxating patellas (**loose knee cap movement)

***denotes congenital defects**

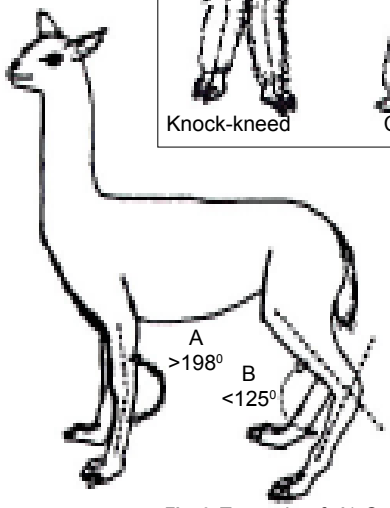

Fig. 6 Example of A) Calf-kneed and B) Sickle hocked (note direction of toes)

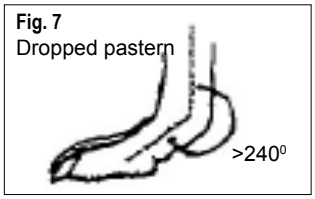

Fig. 7 Dropped pastern

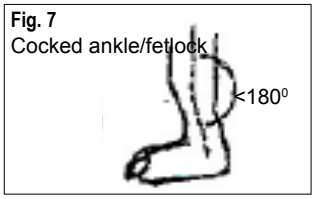

Fig. 7 Cocked ankle/fetlock

SCHEDULE "B"
ALPACA REGISTRY MATTERS
Minimum Breed Standards For Alpacas

Male Reproductive Organs

Both testicles must be visible, of a firm consistency, equal in size and be >3.5 cm in length and 2.5 cm. in width by the age of three (exception of geldings). There should be four teats.

Faults:

Small testicles
Testicles too soft/too hard in consistency
***No more or less than 2 equal sized testicles** in the scrotum (exception of geldings)
*** Eptopic testicles** (not in scrotum; located in abnormal location)
***No more or less than 4 teats** (exception of geldings)
***Hermaphroditism** - - male and female genitals

***denotes disqualifiers**

Female Reproductive Organs

The vaginal opening should not be too small and should be situated in a near vertical plane. There should be four teats. (A vaginal opening is not near a vertical plane is more susceptible to infection)

Faults:

***No more or less than 4 functional teats**
Small vaginal opening
Enlarged or tipped up clitoris
***Vaginal opening not near vertical plane**
***Lack of or incorrect anatomical position of any visible part of the reproductive system**
***Hermaphroditism -** male and female genitals

***denotes disqualifiers**

Movement

The legs should move freely and evenly. They should travel in straight lines with the forward plane of movement. The distance side to side between footfalls should match the breadth of the individual alpaca.

Faults:

Winging or arcing of the feet
Rope walking

Fibre

Ideally the alpaca should have a fine, soft, uniform, and dense fleece that has a minimum of medulation (guard hair). The alpaca should grow significant length of staple.

Quality characteristics of the fleece are:

- **Fineness:** thickness of the fibre is measured in microns (AFD on a histogram)
- **Density:** is the number of fibres in a given area of the skin. The more fibers per unit area the denser the fleece. Density is an attribute to the weight and cleanliness of the fleece.
- **Lustre/Brightness:** is the light that is reflected from the fleece
- **Hand:** is the tactile quality of the fleece to the hand. Hand is related to the Standard Deviation and C.V. numbers from the histogram.
- **Staple Length:** is the length of fibre from the skin to the tip of the fibre. This is the length of the fibre grown between shearings, generally reported on a one year basis.

Huacaya Fibre

Huacaya fibre has a fluffy, spongy appearance. The fibre grows perpendicular to the skin. The hair follicles are situated close together in the skin, giving density to the fleece, with groups of fibres bunching together to form defined staples. The staples have a crinkle and or crimp along the length of the fibres.

Faults:

Lack of coverage
Lack of strength
Lack of uniformity through the blanket
Medulation in the prime area
Chalky/Dull fleece
Short staple
Lack of density

Suri Fibre

The suri fibre falls close to the body, moves freely, and gives the suri a flat sided, lustrous appearance. The locks can have penciled ringlet formation, curling to the left or right, or wave structure that forms from the skin of the alpaca. This fleece lock structure should begin at the forelock and continue down the neck, and across the body including the legs.

Faults:

Lack of coverage
Lack of strength
Lack of uniformity through the blanket
Dull/chalky fleece
Short Staple
Lack of density

SUMMARY OF CONGENITAL DEFECTS - that disqualify an animal for registration

*Gopher ears
*Banana ears
*Juvenile Cataracts
*Juvenile Blindness
*Wry Face
*Choanal Atresia
*Curled (fused) ears
*Entropion, Ectropion (eyelids)
*Deafness
*Lateral Deviation of the spine
*Crooked tail (permanent deviation)
*Polydactyl
*Syndactyl
*Luxating patellas
*No more or less than four teats on a male (exception geldings)
*No more or less than 2 equal-sized testicles in the scrotum (Exception geldings)
*No more or less than four functional teats on a female
* Eptopic testicles on a male
*Vaginal opening not near vertical plane
*Lack of any part of the reproductive system
*Hermaphroditism