



INTERNATIONAL
LAMA REGISTRY

REGISTRY POLICIES

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INTERNATIONAL LAMA REGISTRY Policies and Procedures

I. Subordination of Registration Policies to Bylaws

Registration Policies of the International Lama Registry (hereafter referred to as the Registry) govern the process of registering, listing, transferring, and naming llamas, guanacos, vicunas and crossbred llamas. Registration Policies are at all times subordinate to the By-Laws of the Registry.

II. Role of the Registrar

The Registrar is responsible for implementing the Registry Policies, except in cases where the Board of Directors (hereafter referred to as the Board) has assigned jurisdiction to a committee. No set of policies can fully prescribe the tasks and decisions required in directing the daily operations of the Registry, and the Registrar may, therefore, supplement these policies with his or her judgment. Registry members may challenge such decisions of the Registrar by petition (Section X).

III. Who May Register Lamas

Any person or business entity that owns a lama may apply for registration or listing, whether or not he/she is a member of the Registry. The Registry may refuse to register, list, or transfer the llamas (or their offspring) of persons who violate Registry policies.

IV. Membership

A. Becoming a Member.

- 1) A person (or organization) becomes a member of the ILR when he/she registers, lists or transfers a lama into his/her name.
- 2) To remain a member, a person (or organization) must be the owner of record of a living registered lama and have done one of the following:
 - (a) Registered, listed, or transferred a lama in the preceding calendar year, OR
 - (b) Informed the Registry annually in writing that membership is desired.
- 3) Only one membership is allowed per person, even in cases where a person is listed under several owner codes.
- 4) Members shall be entitled to vote in Registry elections, run for election to the Board, serve on Registry committees, petition the Board, and receive ILR communications.

B. Member Responsibilities - Owners are responsible for accurate record-keeping of all births, deaths, breedings, transfers of ownership, and for furnishing the Registry with this information. Owners are also responsible for keeping the Registry informed of their current mailing address.

C. Owner Codes

- 1) Beginning August 1998, each owner is assigned a permanent, individual five-character owner code, which also serves as an account number.
- 2) The name(s) associated with an owner code normally does not change.
- 3) Alteration of a business entity by dissolution or addition normally results in the assignment of new owner codes to those entities continuing in the lama business.
- 4) In cases of partnership dissolution, the parties may need new owner codes, but the breeder identifier may be awarded to either party as agreed to by the parties or as ordered by a court or judge.

V. Confidentiality and Release of Information

The purpose of the Registry is to gather, catalog, and make available information on lama genealogies. By joining the Registry when registering an animal, the owner acknowledges the release of information by the Registry as a vital function in fulfilling its purpose. Information is released by the Registry according to the following guidelines:

A. Animal Information.

Information that can be researched through the animal file is available to members, except information on genetic defects, which will be given in summary form only. Commonly requested information includes the following:

- 1) Name searches for duplicate names
- 2) Cria lists
- 3) Herd lists to the owner. Herd lists will not be released to people other than the owner of the herd without the written permission from the owner.
- 4) Extended genealogies
- 5) Custom searches for color, number of lamas in specific areas, etc.

B. Owner Information.

The ILR will release owner information under the following situations:

- 1) Owners of particular animals will be released when the purpose is to locate previous owners of particular animals and/or the request involves five or fewer owners.
- 2) Mailing lists of lama owners are provided (at cost) to other lama associations.
- 3) Mailing lists of lama owners are provided (for a fee) to individuals and businesses who wish to promote lama-related items or services.
- 4) As part of the ILR Member Directory. Members who do not want their contact information published in the Membership Directory must submit their request in writing to the ILR office.

VI. Registry Structure

The Registry is currently divided into five divisions: the Llama Division (*Lama glama*) (see below), the Guanaco Division (*Lama guanacoe*) (See Page 8), the Vicuna Division (*Lama vicuna*) (See Page 9), the Cross-bred Division (See Page 10) and the Alpaca Division (*Lama pacos*) (See page ?). (Effective

A. Llama Division (*Lama glama*)

The Llama Division is closed, meaning that before a llama can be registered, each parent must either be registered as a Class R or Class S llama. Llamas not meeting all the criteria for Class R or Class S will be designated Class L until all the criteria for Class R or Class S designations are met.

1) Class R Requirements

Only the current owner may register or list a llama. The application must be submitted on the currently approved Registry application form, or online (if the llama is already registered with the Canadian Llama and Alpaca Association, a signed and dated photocopy of the llama's Canadian Registration Certificate will be accepted in lieu of the ILR application form) and must include the following information:

- (a) A valid proposed name (Section VII)
- (b) The llama's sex
 - (1) Male – a male capable of breeding
 - (2) Female – a female capable of breeding
 - (3) Gelding – a castrated male (Llamas designated on their certificates as “geldings”, but who are not castrated, can have their certificates corrected to “Male” upon receipt of a signed statement from a veterinarian verifying the llama has not been gelded or upon receipt of a written correction from the owner who made the original “gelding” designation).
 - (4) Infertile – a female that is incapable of breeding
 - (5) Non-breeder – a male or female, who may be capable of breeding, but who has been designated by the owner as a non-breeder. Only the current owner can designate an animal as a “non-breeder”, and no offspring from a “non-breeder” can be registered. Non-breeder status can be reversed by written request from the owner who made the original designation and payment of the appropriate fee.
- (c) The name and identification number of the sire
- (d) The name and identification number of the dam
- (e) Identification photographs
 - (1) Two photographs are required - one of the left side and one of the right side.
 - (2) Photographs must show entire llama close up, must be of sufficient quality to allow individual identification of the animal and should not include other animals.
 - (3) Photographs must be 3” x 5” or 4” x 6”. Photographs that are not of the right size will result in either listing the animal or in a \$5 charge per photo to the owner for trimming and/or cropping.
 - (4) Digital photos can be submitted online or must be of sufficient quality and submitted on heavy paper stock. Digital photos received on flimsy paper will result in a \$5 charge per photo to the owner for putting backing on the photos.
- (f) All required DNA records on file:
 - (1) Llamas that must have DNA on record:
 - (a) Sires having 10 or more registered or listed crias must have their DNA on record before their progeny may be registered.

- i) Sires used for outside service and who have two (2) or more cria must have their DNA on record. When such sires do not have their DNA on record, progeny that are the result of outside breedings may not be registered.
 - ii) All screened llamas must have their DNA on record before a Class S or Class R document will be issued.
- (2) Llamas that must have parent verification with qualifying DNA on record. To qualify by DNA, each parent must have its blood compared to that of the relevant cria and must not be ruled out as a possible parent on the basis of such comparison. The normal requirement is that both parents of a given cria qualify simultaneously.
 - (a) There are two or more possible sires. One sire must qualify.
 - (b) Sire's age at the time of the cria's birth was less than 20 months. Sire must qualify.
 - (c) Dam's age at the time of the cria's birth was less than 15 months. Dam must qualify.
 - (d) The length of time between service and birth was less than 10 months or more than 13 months. Dam must qualify.
 - i) The cria is the result of Advanced Reproductive Technologies (ART). Both sire and dam must qualify. Only two (2) cria per "dam at conception" are allowed per 10-month period. An owner may petition the Board to allow registration of more than two cria per dam per 10-month period. No more than 10 full siblings are allowed.
 - ii) The parentage of a llama has been called into question by successful petition. (The Registry may require the owner(s) of the llama itself and of its parents to DNA test the llamas involved.)
- (g) Current owner and parent verification signatures. Signatures must be first-person handwritten unless the Registry has been notified in writing in advance that a stamped signature will be used. Signatures will be accepted from authorized agents provided the Registry has been notified in writing in advance of the agent authorization. Registry records must include appropriate registration, listing, or transfer documents showing ownership by the person(s) signing the registration application as the owner of the llama being signed for. If Registry records do not confirm that the person(s) signing the application actually owned the sire and/or the dam when the dam was serviced or the dam when the cria was born, a confirmation of ownership must be filed and the appropriate fee paid.
 - (1) The name, owner code, and signature of the sire owner at the time of service.
 - (2) The name, owner code, and signature of the breeder (the dam owner at the time of service).
 - (3) The name, owner code, and signature of the dam owner at the time of birth.
 - (4) The name, owner code, and signature of the current owner verifying that the information is correct.
 - (5) If all four of the above signers are the same person, the "current owner signature" will be accepted as fulfilling the requirement of all four signatures.
- (h) Required microchip on file:
 - (1) All screened llamas must have a microchip number on record before a Class S or Class R document will be issued.
 - (2) All cria that are the result of Advanced Reproductive Technologies (ART) must have a microchip number on file before a Class R certificate will be issued.
- (i) The appropriate fee

2) Class L Requirements (Declared Llamas Only)

Only the current owner may list a llama. The application must be submitted on the currently approved Registry application form and must include the following information:

- (a) A valid proposed name (Section VII)
- (b) The llama's sex (see Section VI.A.1)(b))
- (c) Identification Photographs –
 - (1) Two photographs are required - one of the left side and one of the right side.
 - (2) Photographs must show the entire llama close up, must be of sufficient quality to allow individual identification of the animal and should not include other animals.
 - (3) Photographs must be 3" x 5" or 4" x 6". Photographs that are not of the right size may result in a \$5 charge per photo to the owner for trimming and/or cropping.
 - (4) Digital photos are acceptable but must be of sufficient quality and submitted on heavy paper stock. Digital photos received on flimsy paper will result in a \$5 charge per photo to the owner for putting backing on the photos.
 - (5) Polaroid or other instant-type photographs are not acceptable.
- (d) The appropriate fee is included.
- (e) Current owner and parent verification signatures. Signatures must be handwritten unless the Registry has been notified in writing in advance that a stamped signature will be used. Signatures will be accepted from authorized agents, provided the Registry has been notified in writing in advance of the agent authorization. Registry records must include appropriate registration, listing, or transfer documents showing ownership by the person(s) signing the registration application as the owner of the llama being signed for.
 - (1) The name, owner code, and signature of the sire owner at the time of service.
 - (2) The name, owner code, and signature of the breeder (the dam owner at the time of service).
 - (3) The name, owner code, and signature of the dam owner at the time of birth.
 - (4) The name, owner code, and signature of the current owner verifying that the information is correct.
 - (5) If all four of the above signers are the same person, the "current owner signature" will be accepted as fulfilling the requirement of all four signatures.

Note: Crossbred llamas that have seven great-grandparents each classified R or S will be declared llamas and designated Class R.

3) Class S Requirements

Although the Llama Division is closed, it is desirable to have a mechanism to introduce diversity into the llama gene pool. Screening is a mechanism to allow that to happen while at the same time trying to insure that the llamas accepted into the Registry as llamas are, indeed, *Lama glama*.

(a) A llama is eligible for screening when:

- (1) It has been designated Class L.
- (2) It has not been previously screened by the Registry.
- (3) It is older than two years old (24 months).
- (4) It has an implanted and recorded microchip.
- (5) The Class L listing document shows no unconfirmed or conflicting data and has been surrendered to the Registry.
- (6) A signed screening release form is on file with the ILR.
- (7) A DNA report is on file before a Class S or Class R document will be issued.
- (8) Llamas without two registered parents, which reside in a foreign country, must be screened in the country of embarkation. In order to be screened in the United States at a later date, the animal must be under six (6) months old (too young to be screened according to ILR rules. This animal must be designated Class L, DNA tested and microchipped in the country of origin and prior to importation into the USA.)

(b) The screening process is as follows:

- (1) An application is filled out and a fee paid to begin the screening process.
- (2) An ILR approved veterinarian with extensive camelid experience will evaluate each animal that passes the initial photo screening. The veterinarian will examine the llama for any medical or physical disqualifying characteristics and for evidence of alpaca or guanaco traits and they will make a report on their findings to the ILR board of directors. If any disqualifying medical or physical characteristics are found, the screening will go no further and the llama will receive a "D" (denied) status and cannot be registered in the llama or crossbred division.
- (3) The ILR Registrar and Board of Directors will evaluate a set of twelve (12) required photographs as indicated on the screening form. If they feel the animal may be a crossbred, the owner will be given an opportunity to present additional photos or a videotape of the animal for further evaluation. The final decision will be based on a majority of the Registrar and ILR Board of Directors, and no appeal will be considered. Animals not designated as llamas shall be assigned to the appropriate division based on the species contributing to the cross, e.g. alpaca-llama, guanaco-llama. Screening fees are non-refundable and stay with the llama's application even if the llama is sold before the screening is completed.
- (4) The Registrar and ILR Board of Directors will review the photos and documentation and make the final determination on the animal. The final decision will be based on a majority of the Registrar and ILR Board of Directors and that decision will be final. If the animal is denied entry into the Llama Division because of the phenotypic evaluation, it will be placed in the appropriate crossbred division.
- (5) Llamas that successfully complete the screening process will be designated Class S.

(c) Offspring designations of screened parents.

- (1) the offspring of Class S llamas will be given an R (registered) designation if:
 - i) They have two (2) Class S parents.
 - ii) They have a Class S and a Class R parent.
- (2) The offspring of a Class S llama must be screened if the other parent is not Class S or Class R. If the offspring successfully passes screening it will be given a Class S designation.

B. Guanaco Division (*Lama guanacoe*)

1) The Guanaco Division is open, meaning the parents do not have to be registered.

2) Standard Requirements for Registration

Only the current owner may register a guanaco. The application for registration must be submitted on the currently approved Registry application form and must include the following information:

(a) A valid proposed name (Section VII.)

(b) The guanaco's sex (male, female, gelding, etc.)

(c) Declaration of guanaco's species

(d) Have parents which, if registered or unregistered but known, are guanacos

(e) Current owner and parent verification signatures. Signatures must be handwritten unless the Registry has been notified in writing in advance that a stamped signature will be used. Signatures will be accepted from authorized agents, provided the Registry has been notified in writing in advance of the agent authorization. Registry records must include appropriate registration, listing, or transfer documents showing ownership by the person(s) signing the registration application as the owner of the guanaco being signed for.

i) The name, owner code, and signature of the sire owner at the time of service.

ii) The name, owner code, and signature of the breeder (the dam owner at the time of service).

iii) The name, owner code, and signature of the dam owner at the time of birth.

iv) The name, owner code, and signature of the current owner verifying that the information is correct.

v) If all four of the above signers are the same person, the "current owner signature" will be accepted as fulfilling the requirement of all four signatures.

(f) Identification photographs

i) Two photographs are required - one of the left side and one of the right side.

ii) Photographs must show the entire guanaco close-up, must be of sufficient quality to allow individual identification of the animal and should not include other animals.

iii) Photographs must be 3" x 5" or 4" x 6". Photographs that are not of the right size will result in either listing the animal or in a \$5 charge per photo to the owner for trimming and/or cropping.

iv) Digital photos are acceptable but must be of sufficient quality and submitted on heavy paper stock. Digital photos received on flimsy paper will result in a \$5 charge per photo to the owner for putting backing on the photos.

v) Polaroid or other instant-type photographs are not acceptable.

(g) The appropriate fee

C. Vicuna Division (*Lama vicuna*)

1) The Vicuna Division is open, meaning the parents do not have to be registered.

2) Standard Requirements for Registration

Only the current owner may register a vicuna. The application for registration must be submitted on the currently approved Registry application form and must include the following information:

(a) A valid proposed name (Section VII.)

(b) The vicuna's sex (male, female, gelding, etc.)

(c) Declaration of vicuna's species

(d) Have parents which, if registered or unregistered but known, are vicunas

(e) Current owner and parent verification signatures. Signatures must be handwritten unless the Registry has been notified in writing in advance that a stamped signature will be used. Signatures will be accepted from authorized agents, provided the Registry has been notified in writing in advance of the agent authorization. Registry records must include appropriate registration, listing, or transfer documents showing ownership by the person(s) signing the registration application as the owner of the vicuna being signed for.

i) The name, owner code, and signature of the sire owner at the time of service.

ii) The name, owner code, and signature of the breeder (the dam owner at the time of service).

iii) The name, owner code, and signature of the dam owner at the time of birth.

iv) The name, owner code, and signature of the current owner verifying that the information is correct.

v) If all four of the above signers are the same person, the "current owner signature" will be accepted as fulfilling the requirement of all four signatures.

(f) Identification photographs

i) Two photographs are required - one of the left side and one of the right side.

ii) Photographs must show the entire vicuna close-up, must be of sufficient quality to allow individual identification of the animal and should not include other animals.

iii) Photographs must be 3" x 5" or 4" x 6". Photographs that are not of the right size will result in either listing the animal or in a \$5 charge per photo to the owner for trimming and/or cropping.

iv) Digital photos are acceptable but must be of sufficient quality and submitted on heavy paper stock. Digital photos received on flimsy paper will result in a \$5 charge per photo to the owner for putting backing on the photos.

v) Polaroid or other instant-type photographs are not acceptable.

(g) The appropriate fee

D. Cross-bred Division

1) The Cross-bred Division is open, meaning the parents do not have to be registered. Any lama whose recorded parents are not both of the same species or who has one or both parent(s) recorded as cross-bred is by definition a cross-bred unless it has passed screening.

2) Standard Requirements

Only the current owner may register or list a cross-bred. The application for registration must be submitted on the currently approved Registry application form and must include the following information:

(a) A valid proposed name (Section VII.)

(b) The lama's sex

(c) Declaration of lama's species

(d) Current owner and parent verification signatures. Signatures must be handwritten unless the Registry has been notified in writing in advance that a stamped signature will be used. Signatures will be accepted from authorized agents, provided the Registry has been notified in writing in advance of the agent authorization. Registry records must include appropriate registration, listing, or transfer documents showing ownership by the person(s) signing the registration application as the owner of the lama being signed for.

i) The name, owner code, and signature of the sire owner at the time of service.

ii) The name, owner code, and signature of the breeder (the dam owner at the time of service).

iii) The name, owner code, and signature of the dam owner at the time of birth.

iv) The name, owner code, and signature of the current owner verifying that the information is correct.

v) If all four of the above signers are the same person, the "current owner signature" will be accepted as fulfilling the requirement of all four signatures.

(e) Identification photographs

i) Two photographs are required - one of the left side and one of the right side.

ii) Photographs must show the entire lama close-up, must be of sufficient quality to allow individual identification of the animal and should not include other animals.

iii) Photographs must be 3" x 5" or 4" x 6". Photographs that are not of the right size will result in either listing the animal or in a \$5 charge per photo to the owner for trimming and/or cropping.

iv) Digital photos are acceptable but must be of sufficient quality and submitted on heavy paper stock. Digital photos received on flimsy paper will result in a \$5 charge per photo to the owner for putting backing on the photos.

v) Polaroid or other instant-type photographs are not acceptable.

(f) The appropriate fee

Special Note: Cross-bred lamas which have seven great-grandparents each classified R or S will be declared llamas and designated Class R.

E. Alpaca Division (*Lama pacos*)

To be registered in the Alpaca Division, an alpaca must either have two registered parents in any alpaca registry, or have passed the current screening criteria.

1) Class R Requirements

Only the current owner may register or list an alpaca. The application must be submitted online or on the currently approved Registry application form (if the alpaca is already registered with the Canadian Llama and Alpaca Association or the Alpaca Registry Incorporated, a signed and dated photocopy of the alpaca's current registration certificate will be accepted in lieu of the ILR application form) and must include the following information:

- (a) A valid proposed name (Section VII)
- (b) The alpaca's sex
 - (2) Male – a male capable of breeding
 - (2) Female – a female capable of breeding
 - (6) Gelding – a castrated male (Alpacas designated on their certificates as “geldings”, but who are not castrated, can have their certificates corrected to “Male” upon receipt of a signed statement from a veterinarian verifying the alpaca has not been gelded or upon receipt of a written correction from the owner who made the original “gelding” designation).
 - (7) Infertile – a female that is incapable of breeding
 - (8) Non-breeder – a male or female, who may be capable of breeding, but who has been designated by the owner as a non-breeder. Only the current owner can designate an animal as a “non-breeder”, and no offspring from a “non-breeder” can be registered. Non-breeder status can be reversed by written request from the owner who made the original designation and payment of the appropriate fee.
- (c) The name and identification number of the sire
- (d) The name and identification number of the dam
- (f) All required DNA records on file:
 - (1) Alpacas that must have DNA on record:
 - (a) A DNA sample must be on file with the Registry before a cria can be registered.
 - (b) The parents of the cria being registered must be parent verified by DNA before the cria can be registered. To qualify by DNA, each parent must have its blood compared to that of its parents and neither grandparent must not be ruled out as a possible parent of the cria's parent on the basis of such comparison. The normal requirement is that both grandparents of each of the parents of the cria being registered must qualify simultaneously to the respective parent.
 - (2) Alpacas that must have parent verification with qualifying DNA on record. To qualify by DNA, each parent must have its blood compared to that of the relevant cria and must not be ruled out as a possible parent on the basis of such comparison. The normal requirement is that both parents of a given cria qualify simultaneously.
 - (a) There are two or more possible sires. One sire must qualify.
 - (b) Sire's age at the time of the cria's birth was less than 20 months. Sire must qualify.
 - (c) Dam's age at the time of the cria's birth was less than 15 months. Dam must qualify.
 - (d) The length of time between service and birth was less than 10 months or more than 13 months. Dam must qualify.

- i) The cria is the result of Advanced Reproductive Technologies (ART) which includes ET (embryo transfer and AI (artificial insemination). Both sire and dam must qualify.
 - ii) The parentage of an alpaca has been called into question by successful petition. (The Registry may require the owner(s) of the alpaca itself and of its parents to DNA test the alpacas involved.)
- (g) Current owner and parent verification signatures. Signatures must be first-person handwritten unless the Registry has been notified in writing in advance that a stamped signature will be used. Electronic or faxed signatures are also acceptable. Signatures will be accepted from authorized agents provided the Registry has been notified in writing in advance of the agent authorization. Registry records must include appropriate registration, listing, or transfer documents showing ownership by the person(s) signing the registration application as the owner of the alpaca being signed for. If Registry records do not confirm that the person(s) signing the application actually owned the sire and/or the dam when the dam was serviced or the dam when the cria was born, a confirmation of ownership must be filed and the appropriate fee paid.
 - (6) The name, owner code, and signature of the sire owner at the time of service.
 - (7) The name, owner code, and signature of the breeder (the dam owner at the time of service).
 - (8) The name, owner code, and signature of the dam owner at the time of birth.
 - (9) The name, owner code, and signature of the current owner verifying that the information is correct.
 - (10) If all four of the above signers are the same person, the “current owner signature” will be accepted as fulfilling the requirement of all four signatures.
- (h) Required microchip on file:
 - (1) All alpacas must have a microchip number on record before a Class R document will be issued.
- (i) The appropriate fee

VII. Lama Names

A. Naming Rules:

- 1) Names must begin with a letter or digit.
- 2) Names must have 35 or fewer characters including symbols, punctuation, and spaces.
- 3) Names must differ by at least one letter from all other names in the database. If a llama is being registered using a signed, dated photocopy of the llama's Canadian Registration Certificate in lieu of an ILR application form, (CAN) will be added at the end of the name as shown on the Canadian Registration Certificate.
- 4) Names must not include a ranch/farm name or breeder identifier (whether reserved or not), or otherwise refer to a person other than the breeder or to a ranch/farm other than the breeder's. The breeder is defined as the owner of the dam at the time of service. If a llama is being registered using a signed, dated photocopy of the llama's Canadian Registration Certificate in lieu of an ILR application form, (CAN) will be added at the end of the name as shown on the Canadian Registration Certificate and this rule will not apply.
- 5) Names must not infringe on another owner's reserved breeder identifier. If a llama is being registered using a signed, dated photocopy of the llama's Canadian Registration Certificate in lieu of an ILR application form, (CAN) will be added at the end of the name as shown on the Canadian Registration Certificate and this rule will not apply.
- 6) Names must not infringe on a protected name. If a llama is being registered using a signed, dated photocopy of the llama's Canadian Registration Certificate in lieu of an ILR application form, (CAN) will be added at the end of the name as shown on the Canadian Registration Certificate and this rule will not apply.
- 7) Names must not be misleading or offensive.

B. Name Changes:

- 1) Name changes are allowed for lamas having no registered or listed crias. To request a name change, an owner must fill out the appropriate section on the back of the Registration Certificate or Listing Document.
- 2) Name changes being requested to change the ILR name to the registered Canadian name (Section VII.A.3)) must be accompanied by a signed, dated copy of the llama's Canadian Registration Certificate. To use this option, the llama must have been registered in Canada prior to being registered with the ILR.
- 3) Name changes for lamas having registered or listed crias may be made only by successfully petitioning the Registry.
- 4) Name changes are subject to naming rules stated in Section VII.A.
- 5) The appropriate fee must be paid.

C. Breeder Identifiers:

A breeder identifier is a unique series of characters at the beginning or the end of a llama name that identifies the owner of the dam at the time of service (breeder). In addition, use of a breeder identifier allows owners more flexibility in naming lamas by allowing them to use names that have been used without breeder identifiers or with different breeder identifiers. For example, there may already be a llama named "Black Beauty", so another llama with that name would not be allowed. However, adding a unique breeder identifier, such as "ABC", results in "ABC Black Beauty" which would be allowed as a name for a new llama. The Registry does not reserve ranch/farm names per se, although ranch/farm names may be used as breeder identifiers.

- 1) A breeder identifier can be reserved by making a written request and paying the appropriate fee.

2) Choosing a breeder identifier

- (a) A breeder identifier is part of a lama's name, must be at least two characters long (not including spaces) and must include at least one letter.
- (b) Breeder identifiers are recognized as such only at the beginning or the end of the name.
- (c) A breeder identifier must not be too similar to a protected name or to a breeder identifier that is already reserved. The possessive form of a reserved breeder identifier will be deemed too similar to be used or reserved by another breeder.
- (d) A breeder identifier must not be too common. For example, "black", "princess", "California", may be refused. A word that occurs at the beginning or end of more than 10 lama names may be deemed too common.

3) Using a breeder identifier

- (a) Only the breeder identifier of the owner of the dam at the time of service (breeder) may be used in a lama's name.
- (b) Once a breeder identifier is reserved, other owners may not use that breeder identifier, at the beginning or end of the names of their llamas without the written permission of the owner making the reservation.
- (c) A reserved breeder identifier may neither be added to nor removed from a lama's name without the written permission of the breeder making the reservation.
- (d) Breeder identifiers may not be bought or sold between ranches/farms.

D. Name Protection:

Beginning on February 15, 1996, the Registry ceased protecting new names. With the exception of llamas being registered using a signed, dated photocopy of the llama's Canadian Registration Certificate in lieu of an ILR application form (Section VI.A.1)), existing protected names will continue to be protected according to the following criteria:

- 1) The specific character string as it appears in the protected name may not be used, either with or without additional words or a breeder identifier, without the written permission of the owner purchasing the protection. i.e. similar spellings that are at least one character different and similar sounding names will not be protected.
- 2) The possessive form of a protected name will continue to be protected.

VIII. Identification

Owners should notify the Registry of the type, location, and number of all means of identification.

- A. DNA testing. Beginning September 1, 1998, the ILR and UC Davis entered a five-year contract that replaced all lama blood typing with DNA testing and the following rules were revised to recognize that change. However, nothing in the following rules should be interpreted to mean that lamas that have already met blood typing requirements must now be DNA tested.
- 1) The Registry strongly recommends DNA testing as an aid to validation of parentage.
 - 2) When a presumed parent of a registered or listed lama is DNA tested and fails to qualify, the lama's Registry records will be changed accordingly.
 - 3) When both a presumed parent and its cria have been blood typed or DNA tested, regardless of which was blood typed or DNA tested first, the parent(s) must qualify. Otherwise, the cria is not eligible for a blood tested seal, nor is its blood typing or DNA test recognized on the pedigrees of its offspring. If the serology lab fails to compare the blood types or DNA tests, the owner of the cria must request that the comparison be made. The Registry will not recognize the blood typing or DNA test of the cria whose parent(s) is blood typed or DNA tested until it receives the serology lab's report showing whether the parent(s) qualifies.
 - 4) Samples must be sent directly to the approved serology laboratory for analysis and filing. Please contact the Registry for current procedures for collection and submission of samples for DNA testing.
 - 5) Recording of DNA/blood type information
 - (a) Lamas whose parents both qualify by DNA shall be issued a qualifying DNA/blood type seal on their Registration Certificates or Listing Documents.
 - (b) When one or both parents of a DNA tested/blood typed lama have also been DNA tested/blood typed, they both must qualify or no seal shall be issued to the cria.
 - (c) DNA tested/blood typed lamas with one parent that qualifies by DNA tested/blood typing and one parent that has not been DNA tested/blood typed shall be issued a DNA/blood typed seal, not a qualifying DNA/blood type seal.
 - (d) DNA tested/blood typed lamas whose parents have not been DNA tested/blood typed shall be issued a DNA/blood type seal.
- B. Microchips
- 1) Permanent identification by microchip implantation is only required for screened llamas and ART cria but is recommended for all lamas.
 - 2) Microchips must meet the standards set by the International Standards Organization.
 - 3) Microchips are to be implanted at the base of the left ear. Microchips implanted in other locations are acceptable, although not recommended.
 - 4) Microchip numbers shall be printed on the Registration Certificate or Listing Document.
- C. Tattoos
- 1) Tattoos shall be printed on the Registration Certificate or Listing Document.
 - 2) The preferable tattoo site is the left ear.
- D. Photographs
- See photograph requirements under particular species requirements – llama, guanaco, vicuna and cross-bred. Photographs that do not meet the requirements will result in either designating the animal Class L or in a \$5.00 per photo charge to the owner for trimming and/or cropping.

IX. Registration Certificates and Listing Documents

A. Animal Information. The following is information about the lama being registered or listed appearing on the Registration Certificate or Listing Document. (The first five items shown in bold will be shown on all Registration Certificates and Listing Documents. The remaining items will be shown only when the information is available and appropriate.)

- 1) **Name**
- 2) **Identification number**
- 3) **Sex**
- 4) **Current owner & owner code**
- 5) **Division**
- 6) Original registration date
- 7) Sire name and identification number
- 8) Name and owner code of sire owner at the time of service
- 9) Dam name and identification number
- 10) Name and owner code of dam owner at time of SERVICE (breeder)
- 11) Name and owner code of dam owner at time of cria's BIRTH
- 12) Birth date
- 13) Microchip number and/or tattoo
- 14) Pedigree information
- 15) Veterinarian certified medical conditions
- 16) DNA test confirmation seal
- 17) Country of origin (country in which dam was serviced)
- 18) Country of birth (country in which the animal being registered was born)
- 19) Withers height (must be measured after the lama has reached 4 years of age. Measurement is taken with the lama standing on a level surface and the height is measured by leveling off the high point of the withers.)

B. Ancestor Information. Information appearing on the Registration Certificate or Listing Document for ancestors of the lama being registered. (This information is shown only when it is available and appropriate. Lama ancestors without ILR identification numbers that were in the data base on January 1, 1996, will be shown on Registration Certificates or Listing Documents.)

- 1) Name
- 2) Identification number
- 3) Country of origin
- 4) Owner code of breeder
- 5) Class or species
- 6) DNA/blood type status

C. Transfers of ownership

- 1) To record a transfer of ownership, the appropriate section on the back of the Registration Certificate or Listing Document must be completed and sent to the Registry. The appropriate fee must be paid.
- 2) Transfers require the seller's handwritten signature and must be dated by the seller.
- 3) Registration Certificates and Listing Documents canceled due to transfer of ownership shall be returned to the seller if the appropriate box on the back of the Registration Certificate or Listing Document is checked.

D. Replacement of Registration Certificates and Listing Documents

- 1) A lost Registration Certificate or Listing Document may be replaced by submission of a signed statement explaining the loss and by payment of the lost Registration Certificate or Listing Document surcharge.

Note: This rule does not change the requirement that transfers require the owner of record's signature.

- i) A Registration Certificate or Listing Document lost in the mail between the owner and the Registry is the owner's responsibility.
 - ii) A Registration Certificate or Listing Document lost in the mail between the Registry and the owner is the Registry's responsibility, provided the loss is reported to the Registry within ninety (90) days of the shipping date from the Registry.
- 2) A damaged Registration Certificate or Listing Document may be replaced upon submission of the damaged Registration Certificate or Listing Document. The appropriate fee must be paid.

E. Cancellation of Registration Certificates and Listing Documents due to the death of a lama

- 1) On the death of a lama, its owner should fill out the appropriate section on the back of the Registration Certificate or Listing Document and return it to the Registry for cancellation.
- 2) Owners are strongly encouraged to indicate the date and cause of death, when known. This information shall be kept anonymous and used solely for research purposes.
- 3) Registration Certificates and Listing Documents canceled due to death of a lama shall be returned to the owner if the appropriate box on the back of the Registration Certificate or Listing Document is checked. There is no fee for this service.

F. Correction of errors

- 1) An owner may add to, but may not change, information submitted by another owner.
- 2) Corrections should be clearly marked on the front of the Registration Certificate or Listing Document.
- 3) Errors made by the Registry are corrected free of charge upon submission of the incorrect Registration Certificate or Listing Document.
- 4) Errors made by an owner are corrected upon submission of the incorrect Registration Certificate or Listing Document and payment of the appropriate fee.

X. Petitions

- A. Members may request exceptions to these policies by petitioning the Board.
- B. Petitions must be submitted in writing and should be sent to the Registrar.
- C. Petitions should include the petitioner's name, owner code, and ranch/farm name.
- D. Only current Registry members may submit petitions.
- E. Where a service is to be performed as a result of a successful petition, the Board shall levy a fee consistent with the cost of this service, plus any additional costs associated with the petition.