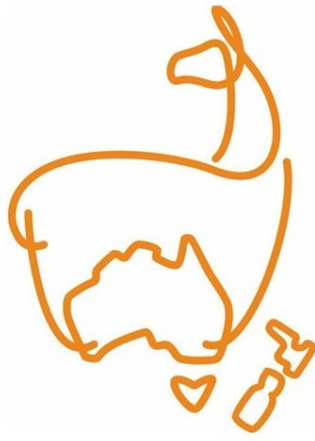




LLAMA ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA Inc.

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AUSTRALASIAN LAMA REGISTRY GUIDELINES

SEVENTH EDITION 2025

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For more information and contact details
please see the LAA website at: www.llama.asn.au

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Australasian Lama Registry (ALR) is to encourage lama breeders to aim towards producing the best quality lama possible, both in physical conformation and appearance; and in temperament and suitability for task or purpose.

The Australasian Lama Registry is to maintain a record of llama identification, genealogy, and of llama ownership.

1.2 USE

The Australasian Lama Registry can be used as a source of statistics and genealogy history. Its data will be made available to LAA members, authorized government departments, or other reputable researchers, upon request and payment of the appropriate fee.

2. DEFINITION OF LAMA

Members of the South American Camelid (SAC) family are classified under the genus Lama (single "L").

Species within the Lama Genus are the Guanaco (Lama guanicoe) and the Llama (Lama glama). All species within the Lama Genus and the Vicugna Genus (Vicugna pacos & Vicugna vicugna) can be interbred and produce fertile offspring.

3. REGISTRY STRUCTURE

3.1 ADMINISTRATION

- a) The registry is administered by the LAA Management Committee
- b) The registry manager works under direction from, and reports to, the LAA Committee of Management
- c) The registry manager must make a formal report to the LAA Committee of Management at each committee meeting and AGM
- d) All registry related stationary, eg. service certificates, application forms are available from the LAA website www.llama.asn.au under Members Downloads.
- e) Microchips to be used are ISO FDX-B which are sold in batches of 10 and come in a disposable implanter ready for use and are available from www.ozmicrochips.com.au/

3.2 STRUCTURE

The Australasian Lama Registry is open to llama, guanaco and crosses and is divided into divisions according to species.

- a) Llama Division (for pure bred llama).
- b) Guanaco Division (for pure bred guanaco)
- c) Crossbred Division (for offspring of a cross-breeding between different species of Lama and/or Vicugna e.g. llama x alpaca, llama x guanaco :
 - i. Both parents of a crossbred offspring must be eligible for registration, or already be registered in their own division, for their offspring to be eligible for registration in the crossbred division.

- ii. Alpaca should be registered with the International Alpaca Registry.
- iii. Vicugna are protected in their country of origin and generally are not exported. They are not registered here.

4. DIVISIONS

4.1 LLAMA DIVISION

- a) Both sire and dam must be llamas.
- b) Llamas must meet the breed standard – see separate LAA Llama Breed Standard for details.
- c) The llama type classification, which is based on fleece-type, colour, and colour pattern, (see Section 5), must be nominated by the owner at the time of registration. As it is often difficult to accurately distinguish between a short or medium wool llama, or a medium to long wool llama at a young age, this classification can be amended when the animal is aged 18-24 months, if necessary.

4.2 GUANACO DIVISION.

- a) Both sire and dam must be Guanaco
- b) Guanacos must meet the breed standard
- c) Any Guanaco which exhibits disqualifying faults will not be eligible for registration as breeding stock. (see Breed Standard: section on Disqualifying Faults)

4.3 FOUNDATION LLAMAS

- a) Foundation llamas are those whose sire and dam are unknown.
- b) The llama offspring of accidental matings where the sire cannot be identified can be registered as foundation llamas.
- c) To be eligible for registration, foundation llamas must meet the LAA Llama Breed Standard. This is especially important if there is any doubt as to the species of either parent of an accidental mating. If still in doubt the offspring should be placed into the crossbred division.

4.4 CROSSBRED DIVISION

- a) Have parents which are not of the same species of llama.
- b) If the progeny of crossbred animals is bred back to a pure-bred animal for 4 generations, then this offspring is deemed to be back to the pure line and can be registered in the appropriate pure-bred division.

5. CLASSIFICATIONS

Classification, or the naming of llama varieties, is usually based on the fleece/wool type, colour, and colour pattern. The following classifications should be used for registration of llamas, and can also be used for crossbred animals.

5.1 FIBRE TYPE CLASSIFICATION

When referring to the type of fibre on a llama, the terms fleece and wool are often used interchangeably. However, for the purpose of the Breed Standard and Registry Guidelines we have settled on using the word fibre. Llamas fall into three basic fibre type classifications. Classic, Short, Medium, Long and Suri.

Fibre type classification can often be difficult in very young animals. It can be especially difficult to distinguish between short and medium fleeced animals, and often between some medium and long fleeced llamas. Because of this, the wool type classification can be amended, if necessary, between the age of 18-24 months as the animal matures.

5.1.1 Classic	• Abundant guard hair visible on the body and neck of the animal, with short and minimal “downy” undercoat • The presence of guard hair “mane” on the back of the neck. • A natural change in the fibre at the level of the elbow/stifle, with the fibre below this point being very short. • Natural windows of short fibre – brisket, belly, flank • Minimal fibre on legs/head with characteristics like guard hair, not the downy undercoat.
5.1.2 Short	• A short fibre animal has a clean smooth head, ears and legs, and a short dense fibre all around the neck. • There is a short dense fibre of body fibre, which is double coated, having a coarser outer coat (guard hair) and a finer under coat. The fibre of a short fibre animal is at least partially shed annually.
5.1.3 Medium	• A medium fibre animal has a clean, smooth head and ears. • Although medium fibre animals may have tufts of hair below the knees or hocks, the amount is not significant. There is a dense, usually double coated fibre, of body fibre. • The neck fibre, which in young animals may be longish all round is partially shed on maturity, leaving a short soft fibre on the front and longer hairier fibre on the back of the neck; this sometimes resembles a mane. • A medium fibre animal does not have long fibre all around the neck, or significant fibre on the legs, or below the knees or hocks. • Fibre may be ‘silky’ in nature, with a very soft or silky handle. It may exhibit wave, loft and lustre, with guard hair nearly indiscernible.

5.1.4 Long	• The head of a long fibre animal may be covered in short smooth hair all over or have a fringing of longer hair around or over the eyes and along the edges of the ears. • The fibre on the legs usually extends to below the knees or hocks. • The neck fibre is long all around the neck and is not shed. • The body fibre is long and can be either “single” (no noticeable difference between the guard hair and the under-fibre), or “double” (obvious guard hair). • Fibre types for long fibre llamas may vary from one, which stands out perpendicularly from the body, to one which hangs straight or is in waves, silky with lustre. • This long hair may result in a “parting” along the back and sometimes down the neck.
5.1.5 Suri	• Fibre exhibits a distinct locked architecture with lustre. • Fibre hangs straight down from the midline on the back. Consists of locks that form close to the skin. • Fibre exhibits independent movement. • Fibre exhibits a cool slick handle. • Fibre exhibits no crimp. • Fibre exhibits loft. • Coverage may vary from light to heavy.

5.2 COLOUR CLASSIFICATION

Colour selection is made by opening the fleece and assessing the colour nearest to the skin. A maximum of three (3) colours may be selected for each animal with the predominant colour listed first, and then the next two major colours (if any) listed in descending order.

The colours listed below cover the broad spectrum of available colours and you should match to the nearest like colour when selecting the colour for registration. A colour chart and available from the Registry, will assist in defining colours:

White	Medium Brown (red)
Black	Dark Brown
Light Fawn (cream)	Light Grey
Medium Fawn	Medium Grey
Dark Fawn (dark gold)	Dark Grey
Light Brown (chestnut)	Rose Grey/Roan (light red roan)

5.3 PATTERN CLASSIFICATION

When deciding on the colour pattern, selection is to be made from the broad pattern themes listed below. The term dark points can be used as a suffix to another pattern and would usually be seen with a solid colour llama, as in solid medium brown with black points*. The pattern chart and colour chart, available from the Website, will assist in defining colour patterns

(* light brown or grey animals will often have charcoal or grey points)

Solid: single colour

Tuxedo: solid body colour, with white markings confined to face, neck, chest and lower legs

Paint: patches of colour on a white background

Bay: solid body colour with darker head, legs and tail

Natural: fawn to light brown body colour, lighter underneath, with greyish markings on the head and lower legs

Appaloosa: darker spots on a light background

Reverse Appaloosa: lighter spots on a dark background

Calico: tri-coloured, black, brown and fawn as in a tortoiseshell cat.

6. GENERAL REGISTRATION INFORMATION

6.1 BREEDER

The breeder(s) is/are defined as the owner(s) or lessee of a lama's dam at the time of birth.

6.2 OWNER

An owner is the person(s) who holds legal possession of a lama.

- a) To register a lama the owner(s) must be financial member(s) of the LAA.
- b) The owner(s) may nominate an agent to handle registry activities for them.
An owner must notify the Registrar in writing of the name of the agent and include the time period that this agent is authorised to act for him/her.

6.3 OWNER RESPONSIBILITY/DECLARATIONS

- a) Only the current owner(s) can register a lama.
- b) Owners are responsible for supplying the registry with accurate information in relation to births, deaths, breeding, and transfer of ownership.
- c) Registration application forms must be filled in completely and accurately for the registration to proceed and include the signature(s) of the current owner(s) or an owner's authorised agent. Also required are the signatures of the owners of the Sire and Dam at the time of mating.
- d) Owners acknowledge that there may be release of registry data from time to time as specified in Section 1.2.

6.4 NAMING

- a) Breeders must register a prefix to be used as part of the registered name of a lama. This prefix is usually the breeders' farm name. If this prefix differs from the breeders' farm name, a written request must be made to the registry for the change. No permission will be given for the registration of an already existing prefix and only the owner(s) of the prefix may use it in the name of a lama. (see also section 6(c) & 6(h)).
- b) The prefix, if known, must be used in the lama's registered name, except in foundation llamas (see Section 4.1.1).

- c) Names must not be offensive or misleading. Any suspect name submitted for registration will be referred to the LAA Committee of Management for assessment.
- d) Each name must be unique, differing from any other by at least one character. Note: The use of the stud prefix allows the same name to be used.
- e) Registration software restrictions limit names to a maximum of 30 characters, including the prefix and spaces.
- f) Name changes are only permitted for registered llamas with no registered offspring. Name changes will only occur under exceptional circumstances where the registered name is considered to be unsuitable, and providing that the present owner(s) can supply written and signed approval from the breeder(s)

6.5. SERVICE CERTIFICATES

- a) A service certificate, filled in at the time of mating, is required for all matings. This then becomes a legal document verifying the sire and dam.
- b) The service certificate is to be signed by the owner(s) of the sire, or the stud manager, or authorised agent of the owner.
- c) Three copies of this certificate are to be kept. One copy by the owner(s) of the covering sire, one copy by the owner(s) of the serviced female and one is to be included with the application to register the offspring.
- d) A service certificate is not required when an owner(s) is using their own sire(s). Instead of the service certificate the sire and dam owner(s) signature must appear on the registry application form.

6.6 AGE OF LAMA

A lama can be registered from birth.

6.7 SEX OF LAMA

- a) A lama's sex must be stated on the registration application form.
- b) If a male lama is castrated, it is to be registered as a gelding.
- c) If a registered male llama is castrated the registry should be notified and the registration certificate will be amended.
- d) No provision is made for the registration of a de-sexed female lama at this time, as this is not common or current practice. All female llamas are to be registered as female.

6.8 PERMANENT LAMA IDENTIFICATION

- a) An identification microchip must be implanted at the base of the left ear of the lama to be registered
- b) If another site for the microchip is used e.g. wither then this must be stated on the application form
- c) Because of the permanent nature of the microchip other forms of identification are not necessary for registration.

- d) It is the owner(s) responsibility to ensure that the implanted microchip remains in working order. If, for some reason the inserted microchip is expelled from, or moves within, the lama and cannot be found, then a new chip should be inserted and the registry updated with the new number as soon as possible. This is to keep the registry and lama identification accurate.

6.9 TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP

- a) The registry should be notified of all owner transfers of registered lama.
- b) The transfer section on the back of the certificate should be filled in and sent to the registry with the appropriate fee.
- c) The transfer must be signed and dated by the seller.

6.10. LENGTH OF REGISTRATION

Once accepted into the registry, lamas remain registered for life.

6.11 DEATH OF LAMA

- a) On the death of a lama the appropriated section on the back of the certificate is to be completed and sent to the registry manager.
- b) The date and cause of death should be included if known.

If you would like to retain the certificate then please either fax a copy or email information to the Registry Manager and a copy of the fax/email will be filed as verification of the death.

7. REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES

Once a lama has been accepted into the registry the owner will receive a registration certificate.

7.1 CERTIFICATE CONTENTS

- a) The following information about the lama being registered will be shown on the registration certificate:
 - I. Name
 - II. ALR Number
 - III. Microchip number
 - IV. Colour
 - V. Sex
 - VI. Current owner
 - VII. Owner number (and code if applicable)
- b) The following information about the lama being registered, if known and applicable, will be shown on the registration certificate
 - I. Lama species
 - II. Llama fleece classification
 - III. Name of the dam owner at time of service (breeder)

- IV. Name of dam owner at time of cria's birth
 - V. Name of the sire owner at time of service
 - VI. Pedigree/ancestor information
 - VII. Date of birth
 - VIII. Ear tag number
 - IX. Country of origin – (country where dam was serviced)
 - X. Country of birth
 - XI. ILR number
 - XII. NLIS number (if it is ever required)
- c) The following information about the registered lama's ancestors, if available, will be shown on the registration certificate
- I. Name
 - II. ALR number
 - III. ILR number or ear tag number
 - IV. Country of origin

7.2 CORRECTION OF ERRORS

- a) Errors made by the registry will be corrected free of charge upon notification
- b) Errors made by the owner will be corrected upon notification and submission of the incorrect registration certificate and payment of the appropriated fee.
- c) If a cria of under 12 months of age is registered and it becomes apparent that its adult fleece classification has changed, the registration certificate will be amended free of charge when the animal is between 18 and 24 months.

8. FEES

For the current fee structure, please refer to the Australasian Lama Registry Update site on the Association's web site www.llama.asn.au .

- a) The LAA Committee of Management sets the fee payable for a registry process.
- b) Any fee set for a registry process must be paid to the LAA Treasurer before the registry will be updated.

9. REGISTRY DATA & COPYRIGHT

The LAA holds copyright over all data pertaining to the LAA Australasian Lama Registry, including these guidelines and the registry contents.

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