



THE BRITISH ALPACA SOCIETY

Show Rules

20th EDITION

January 2024





	Contents	Page
1.0	Show Formats	4
1.1	Halter show Formats	4
1.2	Class Division	4
1.3	Fleece Show	6
2.0	Halter show	7
2.1	Show Schedule	7
2.2	Halter entry form	7
2.3	Colour definitions	7
2.4	Show ring rules	9
2.5	Companion Alpacas at Shows	10
3.0	Shorn Fleece Show	11
3.1	Eligible Fleeces	11
3.2	Fleece Class Entry Form and Rules	11
3.3	Fleece lengths for showing	11
3.4	Fleece Colour Classifications	11
4.0	Rules for judging	12
4.1	Judging Halter classes	12
4.2	Judging Fleece classes	13
4.3	Judging Composite Shows	13
5.0	The Show Organiser (Halter or Fleece Show)	14
5.1	Certification of the show	14
5.2	Photography, Film, and Sound recording	14
6.0	The Exhibitor, Handler and Alpaca	15



6.1	Registration and identification of Alpacas	15
6.2	Ownership of Alpacas	15
6.3	Disqualified Alpacas	15
6.4	Cria at Shows	16
6.5	Previous dealing with the judge/ Apprentice	16
6.6	An exhibitor must assist with inspection	17
6.7	The Show Ring	17
6.8	Lodging an appeal	19
7.0	The Judge/ Apprentice	20
7.1	Appointing a judge	20
7.2	Before a show	20
7.3	During a show	21
	Appendix 1 Class Divisions	23
	Appendix 2 Award Rosettes and Sashes	31
	Appendix 3 Show Application	33
	Appendix 4 Breed Standard	37
	Appendix 5 Definitions	46
	Appendix 6 Inspection Steward Checklist	47
	Appendix 7 Preparing an alpaca for showing	48
	Appendix 8 Preparing an alpaca fleece for showing	50
	Appendix 9 The judging process	51

These rules have been developed to form the basis for all Alpaca Show classes held in the UK affiliated to BAS. Show Organisers, Secretaries and Stewards are required to follow these rules to ensure consistency between all events.

Appendices offer guidance.

The BAS would like to acknowledge and thank Amanda VandenBosch, The Australian Alpaca Association and Cameron Holt, BAS Judges and Show Organisers for their contributions to this manual.



1.0 Show Formats

1.1 Halter Show Formats

BAS Shows will be conducted within one of two Show formats:

- a) Age Championships (see Age Championship categories). The Supreme Champion is chosen from the Age Champions only.
- b) Colour Championships (see Colour Championship categories). The Supreme Champion is chosen from the Colour Champions only.

Class numbers are set out in Appendix 1 and will be the same in both show formats although the running order of classes may be different. All classes must be automatically offered, except for the optional classes, to qualify as an official BAS show.

A judge (or pair of judges) operating in a single ring can only reasonably be expected to judge 160 alpacas in a day so entries must be limited to that number. Championships and progeny classes are not included in this number. Two-day shows can accommodate 320 alpacas in a single ring, or 640 in two rings.

1.2 Class Division

1.2.1 Shows with fewer than 25 in a breed type

A minimum of three age and breed divisions should be maintained:

1.2.1.1 Huacaya

- a) Junior: 6 months up to 12 months.
- b) Intermediate 12 months up to 24 months.
- c) Adult and Senior Over 24 months.

1.2.1.2 Suri

- a) Junior: 6 months up to 12 months.
- b) Intermediate 12 months up to 24 months.
- c) Adult and Senior Over 24 months.

When there are insufficient numbers to run individual colour male and female Championship: merge Gender Champions and still award all colour Champions. For example: White, Light, Fawn, Brown, Black and Grey Champions not White Male and Female Champion.

1.2.2 Shows with 25 Alpacas or more in a breed

When there is a small number of entries in classes, these can be brought into the ring at the same time but be judged separately.

1.2.2.1 Huacaya

- a) Junior: 6 months up to 12 months
- b) Intermediate: 12 months up to 24 months
- c) Adult: 24 months up to 48 Months
- d) Senior: 48 Months and older

1.2.2.2 Suri

- a) Junior: 6 months up to 12 months
- b) Intermediate: 12 months up to 24 months



- c) Adult: 24 months up to 48 Months
d) Senior: 48 Months and older

1.2.3 Class size

All show placing is to be made in accordance with BAS Show Rules and guidelines.

Halter classes will be a maximum of 12. If there are 13 or more in a class, it will be split equally by age, with a maximum of 12 in each division, with placing's awarded to 6th place in each class.

Number of entries per class - breeders may only enter a maximum of 3 alpacas in a class.

Sex division

- a) Female
b) Male

Age cut-off for class entry – on the birth date of the Alpaca it shall move to the next class (*example: If born on 18/06/2003, on 18/06/2004 the Alpaca moves into the intermediate class*). In a show extending for more than one day, the age of an animal is taken as its age on the first day of the show.

1.2.4. Fleece Length

If the fleece does not comply with the following, the Alpaca shall be disqualified from the halter class. If the fleece is too short it may be entered in a shorn class.

1.2.4.1 Huacaya

Minimum of 50 mm (2 inches) and maximum of 150 mm (6 inches) on blanket.

1.2.4.2 Suri

Minimum of 75 mm (3 inches) and maximum of 450 mm (18 inches).

Suri alpacas cannot be shown in the Adult/Senior class in their first fleece but **may be shown in up to two years fleece length**.

N.B. Junior and intermediate Alpacas in their first fleece, are not subject to a maximum fleece length.

1.2.5 Short Fleece Show

A Short Fleece Show is a conventional halter show with a reduced minimum fleece length requirement.

For a short-fleeced show, the minimum length for huacaya alpaca fleece shall be 25 mm (1 inch) for suri alpacas, the minimum length shall be 50mm (2 inches).

The published show results must state that they are from a short-fleece show.

Suri alpacas cannot be shown in the Adult/Senior class in their first fleece but **may be shown in up to two years fleece length**.

Separate Classes will be offered for shorn and unshorn Suri's in the intermediate, adult and senior age groups. Show organizers may merge these classes. The Championship for each age/colour champion will have shorn and unshorn competing against each other.

1.2.6 Conformation Alpaca Classes

The same rules shall apply to Conformation Alpaca classes as those applied to fully fleeced Alpacas, with the addition of the following:

- Alpacas will be Judged 100% on conformation.



- The staple length on the blanket must not exceed 25 mm (1 inch) for huacayas and 50 mm (2 inches) for suris.

1.2.7 Junior Handler Classes

These classes may be held at the Show Organiser's discretion.

Progeny classes can be split- at the show organiser's discretion - into light (white, beige, and fawn) and dark (brown, black, and grey).

1.2.8 Sire's Progeny Class

This class is for three progeny by one sire. Entries cannot contain a castrate male, but may be a group of males, females or both. None of the progeny may be younger than six months. Progeny need not be owned or bred by one Exhibitor, but all must be the progeny of the one named sire. Each entry must be from a different dam. All progeny must also have been separately entered in another class for Alpacas at the Show in question. No more than three groups of progeny may be entered to represent a single Sire. This class will only run if there are two or more groups of progeny entered.

1.2.9 Dam's Progeny Class

This class is for two progeny from one Dam, each from a different Sire. There should be at least 11 months difference in age between the two progeny. This class will only run if there are two or more groups of progeny entered.

1.3 Fleece Show

1.3.1 Breed Divisions

Huacaya

Suri

1.3.2 Age Divisions for Alpacas at Time of shearing

Junior:	6 months to <12 months
Intermediate:	over 12 months to <24 months
Adult:	24 months to <36 months
Senior:	36 months to <48 months
Mature:	48 months to <60 month
Veteran:	>60 months

An Alpaca fleece is to be shown in the appropriate colour class, when it is predominantly that colour. Any colour variations will be assessed at the time of inspection.

A predominantly grey Alpaca fleece (grey, rose grey) is to be shown in a grey class, whether or not it has any other coloured spots present, and any colour variations will be assessed at the Judge's discretion.

Fleeces shall consist of the prime fibre only and shall be displayed full and intact and should be skirted and displayed cut side out. The fleeces must be displayed in clear plastic bags with no farm identification. All fleeces should be presented noodled on a 30gsm backing membrane. The backing horticultural membrane must be 30gsm and 2m x 2m for Huacaya and Suri fleeces. Show organizers will deduct the weight of membrane (120g) from the fleece weight.

Fleece entries shall be judged by Exhibitor number only.



2.0 Halter Show Classes

2.1 The Show Schedule

The show schedule should clearly state that:

2.1.1 The Chief Steward has the ultimate power to:

- a) Classify all entries for colour (in accordance with the colour chart)
- b) Inspect all exhibits for identity
- c) Disqualify for serious faults as stated in *disqualifying faults*.
- d) Transfer an exhibit to another class if deemed appropriate in his/her opinion

2.1.2 The Inspection Steward will inspect Alpacas commencing at (time) on(day).

If Alpacas are not in their allocated pens and available for inspection at this time they may be disqualified.

Exhibitors must be in attendance at the time of inspection.

2.2 Halter Entry Form

2.2.1 The following information must be given by the Exhibitor on the Alpaca entry form.

- a) Alpaca name and microchip number.
- b) British Alpaca Society ear tag number.
- c) Date of birth of Alpaca, colour, sex and huacaya / suri classification.
- d) Name of sire and dam of Alpaca, including identification numbers.
- e) Signed declaration by Exhibitor stating all information contained therein is true and correct.
- f) Signed health declaration.
- g) Class number for exhibit entry, if required.

2.3 Colour definitions

When identifying the fleece colour, take a sample from the mid-side of the alpaca, and then match the colour of the end closest to the skin to the closest colour shades on the chart. If the colours match one of the shades on the chart, record this as a match. If the alpacas colour falls between two categories select the darker shade as a match. Please remember that the colour of an alpaca is decided by the colour closest to the skin. Always compare the colours in natural daylight to achieve the most accurate match (Whites with a fawn top line will not conform to this process).

In accordance with the colour chart

- Huacaya and Suri
 - White (solid)
- Huacaya and Suri
 - Lights – beige and light fawn (solid)
- Huacaya and Suri
 - Fawn – medium and dark (solid)
- Huacaya and Suri
 - Brown - Light, medium and dark (solid)
- Huacaya and Suri
 - Black (solid)



Huacaya and Suri
Grey- Light, medium, dark and rose
Huacaya and Suri
Multi-coloured

Colour spot: An area of contrasting colour measured at the skin.

2.3.1 A solid colour alpaca is defined as having:

- a) No more than two spots not greater than 2 inches (50mm) at the largest dimension and
- b) No more than one spot not greater than 2 inches (50mm) at the largest dimension on the blanket and
- c) No spot greater than 6 inches (150mm) at the largest dimension.

2.3.2 Contrasting colours

Definition of Contrasting colour: to be considered contrasting the two colours need to be found at least two colours apart on the colour chart.

For example, a white alpaca with a medium fawn spot would be considered as contrasting.

A white alpaca with fawn on its head will not disqualify the alpaca from the white class. but it will be considered as lack of colour uniformity.

An apparent white alpaca with a beige or fawn backline fading to a lighter colour will be judged in the light class but will be considered as lack of colour uniformity.

A beige alpaca with medium fawn on the head and or backline will not disqualify the alpaca from the light class but will be considered as lack of colour uniformity.

If any single contrasting patch is more than six inches (150 mm) in its largest dimension anywhere on the alpaca then it shall be judged in the multi class

2.3.3 Light fawn and beige will be incorporated into a class termed lights

2.3.4 Grey Alpacas

Spots as described in Rule 1.3 do not apply to Grey animals and an animal whose prime fibre is predominantly grey shall be shown in a grey class whether or not it has any other coloured spots present.

2.3.4.1 Classic Grey

A classic grey is:

- a) A light, medium or dark grey alpaca is defined as displaying a uniform mix of white and black fibres evenly distributed throughout the fleece, with some white markings (patches) on the face and throat. The uniformity of the overall grey appearance will be assessed in the same manner as a solid fleece. Spots as mentioned in Rule 14 do not apply here.
- b) A light, medium, or dark rose grey Alpaca is defined as displaying a uniform mix of predominantly brown and/or fawn, white and/or black fibres evenly distributed throughout the fleece with some white markings (patches) on both the face and throat. The uniformity of the overall grey appearance will be assessed in the same manner as a solid fleece.



2.3.4.2 Modern Grey

The Modern Grey Classes/Definition will cover those Grey alpacas without or with insufficient white face and throat markings to be classed as Classic Greys and having:

- a) an overall grey appearance on opening, produced by
- b) a uniform mix of fibres of two or more colours evenly distributed throughout the fleece (e.g. black and white or a combination of black, brown or fawn and white for Rose Grey/Roan), **or**
- c) displaying true grey fibres throughout the prime blanket

The alpaca may, or may not, have an overall grey appearance externally and may even be coloured/shaded differently at the extremities. The face should be predominantly of any colour, or mix of colours, other than white (or have insufficient white markings to meet the criteria for the Classic Grey classes).

Spots as mentioned in Rule 14, do not apply to Grey alpacas and an alpaca whose prime fibre is predominantly grey shall be shown in a grey class whether or not it has any other coloured spots present.

The uniformity of the overall grey appearance will be assessed in the same manner as a solid fleece.

The Modern Grey Classes are optional.

2.3.4.3 Multi-coloured:

Multi-coloured Alpacas are Alpacas that do not fit into other colour classes.

Definition of a multi

- a) 3 or more spots greater than 2 inches anywhere on the alpaca.
- b) any spot of contrasting colour greater than 6 inches (anywhere) on the alpaca.
- c) More than one spot greater than 2 inches on the blanket.

2.3.4.4 Appaloosa

The appaloosa alpaca has six or more evenly sized spots (not patches) of one or more colour in the saddle, the primary colour of the saddle being a colour which is not grey.

A Leopard Appaloosa has spots on its muzzle and all over its body including neck and legs.

2.4 Show Ring Rules

The following rules governing the show ring will be implemented. Failure to observe these rules will result in disqualification from the show. The Show Organiser's decision is final:

- a) All Alpacas will be examined by the Chief Steward or Inspection Steward prior to entering the show ring.
- b) Late entries/ substitutions are not allowed. The closure of the entry system on the registry marks the end of entries for a show.
- c) All Alpacas entering the show ring shall have correctly fitting halters and lead line.
- d) No ornaments, tassels or farm names to be displayed.
- e) Alpaca are shown in "paddock-condition". No alpaca shall be enhanced to gain advantage in the show ring to include but not be limited to the practice of cutting, trimming, blocking, tipping, plucking, singeing, brushing, washing (except leg and under tail area), or otherwise altering an alpaca's fleece. This includes lion, poodle, blocking and dandelion cuts/styles. This may be deemed as herd identification, may cause a



welfare issue or be perceived to be gaining an advantage and is therefore a disqualifier.
For more information Appendix 7 Preparing an Alpaca for Showing.

- f) Handlers shall be neatly attired with a white coat, bearing no farm identification.
- g) Alpacas should be trained to be led on halter and stand for the Judge to examine teeth, fleece and conformation. Unruly Alpacas can be disqualified or placed lower if Judge/Apprentice cannot examine them properly.
- h) Presentation: the Alpaca should be presented in a clean, well presented but 'natural' manner (see Appendix 7).
- i) Any drugs designed to affect an animal's performance may not be used at a show.
- j) Handlers must not refer to their animal by name in the show ring.

2.5 Companion Alpacas at Shows

Companion alpacas are allowed at shows at the discretion of the show organiser. Companion alpacas will be present "on a not for competition basis". This means for safety and welfare reasons the companion alpaca must have its identity recorded with the show organiser when show entries are made. A charge may be made for the companion alpaca. A maximum of 2 companions is allowed per exhibitor per show. Companion alpacas must be the same sex as the entered alpaca. Companions to juniors can be of either sex.



3. Shorn Fleece Classes

For a fleece show with one judge, the maximum number of entries that can be judged in one day shall be 70.

Shorn fleece classes will be judged according to the BAS fleece judging manual which is available as a separate document from the BAS office.

3.1 Eligible Fleeces

Any fleece entered must have been sheared in the 18 months prior to the Show.

Entries are restricted to one fleece per alpaca per show which must be the most recently sheared fleece.

No more than 8 fleeces per exhibitor per class is permitted.

3.2 Fleece Class Entry Form

The following information must appear on the Alpaca fleece section entry form for all Shows:

- a) Name of animal and identification.
- b) Date of birth.
- c) Accurate date of shearing.
- d) Accurate total months fleece growth.
- e) Class no/age division at time of shearing.
- f) Colour.
- g) Breed division.
- h) Signed declaration by the Exhibitor, stating that all information contained therein is true and correct.

To be stated in show schedule:

Fleeces are to be lodged with the Fleece Steward at the showground by (time) on (date).

All fleeces being shown must be the property of the Exhibitor.

3.3 Fleece lengths for showing

3.3.1 Huacaya Fleece

Huacaya fleece must be a minimum fleece length of 50 mm (2 inches). Maximum fleece length to be no more than 150 mm (6 inches). The maximum period of growth shall not exceed 15 months. First fleeces in junior and intermediate classes are not subject to maximum fleece length.

3.3.2 Suri Fleece

Suri fleece must have a minimum fleece length of 75 mm (3 inches). Maximum fleece length be no longer than 450 mm (18 inches). First fleeces in junior and intermediate classes are not subject to maximum fleece length. The maximum time between shearings must not exceed 28 months.

3.4 Fleece Colour Classifications

Fleeces shall consist of the prime fibre only and shall be displayed full and intact and should be skirted and displayed cut side out. The fleeces must be displayed, noodled, in clear plastic bags with no farm identification.



4.0 Rules for Judging

4.1 Judging Halter Classes (See Appendix 9 for detail)

Alpaca judging will be scored as follows:

- 60% Fleece
- 40% Conformation

Judging will be done on a *comparative* basis, using the list of positive/negative traits in accordance with the percentages above.

4.1.1 Conformation (40%)

The Alpaca will be examined thoroughly for conformation, balance and movement as it walks into and around the ring. There will be a hands-on examination for bite, head, top knot, eyes, top line and reproductive organs.

4.1.2 Fleece (60%)

The fleece will be examined in a minimum of three areas: shoulder, mid-side and rump. Consideration will be given to: fineness and handle, uniformity of micron, staple length, uniformity of colour (or pattern if appropriate), character and style, crimp (huacaya), lock formation (suri), brightness (huacaya), lustre (suri). lack of guard hair, fleece density.

4.1.3 Making awards

Rosettes and prize cards may be awarded to entrants up to 6th place, regardless of the number of exhibits in the class.

The judge has the absolute discretion as whether they should award a first-place rosette, to start the placing where they deem appropriate or not to award a rosette at all.

As an example. 2nd might indicate minor faults or not of the desired standard and 3rd may have moderate or major faults.

The judge can, in exceptional circumstances, commence with a first place, but choose not to award rosettes through to 6th place, if there is a specific reason not to. For example, adult/senior male where there are faults in the lower placed alpacas.

Sashes are awarded to all Age or Colour Champions and Reserve Champions and Best of British.

Rosette colours are as determined by the conventions of the agricultural show or, if there are no conventions, as follows:

Red	1st	Blue	2nd	Yellow	3rd
Green	4th	Orange	5th	Purple	6th

Championships

Championships are awarded at the discretion of the judge. A championship cannot be awarded to an alpaca placed lower than 1st, but judges do not HAVE to award a championship if the alpacas in first place are not deemed suitable to be awarded a championship.

4.1.4 Making Announcements

Class placings will be announced as entry numbers only until the Championship for that class has concluded. (Catalogues will be available to spectators for reference).



4.2 Judging of Fleece Classes (See Appendix 9 for detail)

In developing this judging system, fleece quantity and quality have been given equal status. It is important that fleeces which are either "very pretty and no weight" or "very heavy and no style" do not gain advantage because of their style or weight alone but have a good combination of both.

4.2.2 Fleece preparation

The fleeces entered in Shows should be skirted removing all short, stained and any extremely coarse fibre. Heavy vegetable matter should also be removed. Poorly prepared fleeces will receive penalties throughout the fleece judging.

Check the fleece for soundness and ensure that there are no "tender" sections. Remove by hand any remaining vegetable matter, stain or other impurities. The staple should have a clear-cut formation with well-defined crimp.

Rosettes and prize cards may be awarded to entrants up to 6th place, regardless of the number of exhibits in the class.

A first placed rosette should not be awarded unless a fleece has achieved at least 60 points. A Champion or Reserve Champion award should not be awarded unless the fleece is awarded at least 70 points or more.

4.3 Judging Composite shows

Composite Shows may be held under BAS rules. The basis for these shows is as follows:

In composite shows, the shorn fleece is Judged according to The *BAS Alpaca Fleece Judging Manual* and the shorn Alpaca is Judged in the ring for conformation only. The scores are then combined to give the final placings.

- a) Fleeces are scored according to The *BAS Alpaca Fleece Judging Manual* and placed in order 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.
- b) The Alpacas are Judged in the ring for conformation only, and again placed 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.
- c) These placings are added together by the Judge or Judges and the Alpaca with the lowest score wins, the rest being placed in numerical order on the same basis.
- d) In the event of a tie, the Alpaca whose fleece scores the higher is the winner.
- e) If scores are still level, the Alpaca with the higher fineness score wins.
- f) The fleece shown must be from the most recent shearing, and the shorn Alpaca must carry no more than 50 mm/2 inches of fleece to be eligible for a composite class.



5. Show Admin (Halter or Fleece Show)

5.1 Certification of the Show

The Show Organiser is the person responsible for the organisation of the alpaca classes at the Show.

The Show Organiser will be responsible for seeking certification from the BAS office for any Alpaca Show run using the BAS rules. Such certification will not be withheld subject to receiving a completed and signed application form 6 months prior to the event. Such form to be considered a contract between BAS and the Show (see Appendix 3).

5.2 Photography, film, and sound recording

Exhibitors, judges, organisers, helpers and members of the public attending any event consent to being photographed, filmed and sound recorded as an audience without payment, and to their image being used in any and all media for any alpaca related promotion at any time throughout the world.

BAS shall own the copyright in all such recordings. The local organising show committee has a royalty free permission to use any and all media for any purpose.



6.0 The Exhibitor, Handler and Alpaca

6.1 Registration and Identification of Alpacas

Only birth notified and fully registered alpacas may be entered in a BAS Show. Listed alpacas are not eligible for showing. Castrate males are not eligible for show entry.

6.1.1 Approved identification

All Alpacas must be properly registered with the British Alpaca Society and must be easily identifiable as such by the Inspection Steward. The onus of proof is on the Alpaca owner/handler. For BAS registration, an Alpaca must have an **implanted microchip** or a **BAS ear tag**. The tag (if used) must bear the full BAS code (e.g., ABCBASUK00001) and this tag must be assigned to the Alpaca concerned. For the avoidance of doubt, the only means of confirming that the identity of an Alpaca conforms to the Registry records is as follows:-

- a) That the Alpaca has an implanted microchip of the correct number. (If 2 or more microchips are found, they must relate specifically to the alpaca concerned.). **OR**
- b) The Alpaca has a tag inserted with the correct BAS tag number in the correct format (and no other BAS tag) **OR**
- c) Both a) and b) above.

All exhibitors shall ensure the herd identifier on their animal's ear tags (if present) will be covered with tape whilst in the show ring.

6.1.2 Unidentified Alpacas

Alpacas will be considered **unidentifiable and cannot be shown**, if:

- a) They do not have either a valid BAS tag or microchip present and detectable.
- b) They have the correct BAS tag present but the microchip number is wrong.
- c) They have no tag and the microchip, if present, is wrong.

Exhibitors are strongly advised to check, prior to the Show, that the microchip is present, correct and readable. This should be checked prior to arrival at the Show. Non-compliance will lead to disqualification.

NB. An Alpaca found at a Show with no BAS tag, or no detectable microchip, will be ineligible for entry until the owner has implanted a microchip and the registry notified by the show organiser and owner. No more than 1 alpaca per exhibitor may be implanted with a microchip at the show.

6.2 Ownership of Alpacas

A person or a farm, or partnership, who at the time of the Show, is not the person or farm in whose name the animal is registered with the British Alpaca Society, is ineligible to exhibit that animal unless a signed statement is lodged with the Show Secretary confirming they are acting as the owner's agent.

6.3. Disqualified Alpaca

All exhibits must be show ready and therefore vet's letters are not acceptable.

6.3.1 An Alpaca is disqualified from competition at a Show for the following faults or irregularities:

- a) Fleece length is either too long or too short for entered division.
- b) More than two toes (polydactylism).
- c) Fusion of toes (syndactylism).
- d) Fused ears, gopher ears.
- e) No tail, abnormally bent or kinked tail.



- f) Parasite infestation.
- g) Ectopic testicles.
- h) Incomplete, improperly formed or incorrectly proportioned genitalia.
- l) Wry face
- j) Animals considered emaciated will be disqualified
- k) White alpacas with blue eyes

6.3.2 An Alpaca is also disqualified from showing if:

- a) the Show Judge/Apprentice has any direct or indirect financial interest in the Alpaca. This includes the sire in sire's progeny class, the dam in dam's progeny.
- b) the Alpaca, during the 6 months prior to the date of the Show, has been:
 - i. boarded on a property under the Judge's control (not including for breeding purposes).
 - ii. purchased from the Judge/Apprentice.
 - iii. trained by the Judge.
 - iv. purchased from or agisted with the appointed judge of the show, or the appointed Judge/Apprentice has acted as consultant, agent or broker for the purchase of the alpaca.
- c) The show judge may not, in any circumstances, judge an exhibit that bears their prefix.

6.3.4 Prohibited Preparation

The enhancement of an alpaca to gain advantage in the show ring, to include, but not limited to:

The practice of cutting, trimming, blocking, tipping, plucking, singeing or otherwise altering an alpaca's fleece. When evaluating classes of all ages, the Judge shall reduce the placement or disqualify an alpaca based on their evaluation that any of the above has occurred, including but not limited to;

- Evening the length of the fleece to hide the guard or primary fibre;
- Trimming an alpaca's fleece after shearing to alter the appearance of the alpaca.
- Lion, Poodle and Dandelion cuts are not permitted.
- The judge shall consider factors including, but not limited to, a general lack of reasonable uniformity in staple length, lack of visible guard or primary fibre extending beyond the fibre
- The use of any shampoos, conditioners, lustre enhancers, silicone based products, dyes, colour dressings, oil dressings and any enhancing agent shall be the basis for reduced placement or disqualification by the judge.
- Twisting, curling or other enhancing practices (e.g. the removal/stripping of fibre) that will alter or enhance the fleece/lock structure in any way.

6.4 Cria at Shows

No cria under 6 months or unweaned shall be allowed within the precincts of the show.

6.5. Previous Dealing with the Judge/Apprentice

An Exhibitor or handler, will be disqualified from handling any Alpaca in the ring in front of a Judge/Apprentice if:

- i. During the six months prior to the Show, they have received from or paid to the Judge any fees (not including stud fees or purchasing alpacas), salary, commission or any kind of remuneration or benefit for selling, buying or agisting Alpacas. Exhibitors must not have a herd appraisal from a judge in the 2 months prior to a show in which that judge is presiding.
- ii. They co-own an alpaca with the Judge/Apprentice



- iii. They are a domestic partner or immediate family member. An immediate family member includes Domestic partner/husband/wife or dependent son/daughter or another family member with a financial interest in the business. i.e. in-laws can handle alpacas on behalf of a family member as long as they do not personally have a financial interest in the business or agist alpacas on Judge's/Apprentices farm.
- iv. They are a business partner.

The exhibitor is not disqualified from handling alpacas in the ring if the exhibitor has purchased alpacas from the Judge, or the Judge has purchased alpacas from the exhibitor (same as paying stud fees). However, alpaca or alpacas purchased are disqualified if purchased in previous 6 months of show as per 6.3 above Disqualified.

If the Exhibitor is disqualified from personally showing in front of the Judges/Apprentice, he/she may appoint an eligible handler to show an eligible alpaca on their behalf.

6.6. An Exhibitor must assist with inspection

An Exhibitor or his/her nominated representative, who is unavailable to assist in the inspection of his/her Alpaca(s) at the designated inspection time, may be disqualified.

6.7 The Show Ring

6.7.1 Entry to the Show Ring

No person, other than Officials and Exhibitors with their Alpacas, shall enter the show ring after judging of the first class of the Show has begun, except

- a) With the consent of the Judge/Apprentice; or
- b) At the direction of the Judge/Apprentice or Chief Steward/Ring Steward.

6.7.2 Animals must remain in ring until judging of the class is complete

No person or Alpaca shall enter or leave the judging ring during or after judging of a class begins and awards for that class have been completed and been presented except:

- a) With the consent of the Judge/Apprentice
- b) At the direction of the Judge/Apprentice or Ring Steward.
- c) At the direction of the Chief Steward.
- d) A class may not be re-judged after the last rosette has been awarded.

In the case of prize-winning Exhibitors and their animals, all shall remain in the judging ring until completion of the Judge's oral reasons.

6.7.3 Movement of animals during the show

No animals may be moved from pen to pen without the permission of the Chief Steward. Exhibitors may not remove their animals from the show pens until judging for the day has been completed. Breach of this rule may result in a fine of up to £250.



6.7.4 Behaviour of Exhibitors

Every Exhibitor, animal handler and groom of Alpacas at a Show shall behave respectfully at all times for the duration of the Show toward the Judge/Apprentice, show officials and other persons involved in Alpaca classes and the general public.

Conduct should reflect the public nature of the show-ring, and as examples: eating, smoking, chewing gum and the use of mobile phones are not permitted. The Judge will be the sole arbiter in cases where conduct does not comply with these requirements and has the right to ask for the removal from the ring of offenders as a last resort. Handlers should not address the Judge/Apprentice except in response to a request from him/her.

6.7.5 Period of Exhibition

Alpacas must be penned by the date and time specified by the Show Organiser in readiness for inspection and judging and may not be removed from the showgrounds until the date and time specified by the Show Organiser. A fee of up to £250 may be levied by the show organiser for a breach of this rule.

6.7.6 Preparation of Alpacas and Cleanliness of Stalls

Exhibitors must keep the stalls allotted to their animals clean, and give proper attention to their stock throughout the Show. Exhibitors must provide their own feed, and feed and water containers.

All Exhibitors are reminded to check, prepare [e.g. PAT testing fans] and clean [disinfecting where necessary] their equipment and trailers prior to and after attending shows to minimise any health risk, perceived or otherwise, of any bio-security hazards for both themselves and other exhibitors. If this is not adhered to and there is a perceived risk to other exhibitors, the Chief Steward may ask the exhibitor to leave.

All exhibitors shall ensure the herd identifier on their animal's ear tags will be covered with tape whilst in the show ring.

6.7.6 The Handler

The Handler of an Alpaca in the judging ring shall remain with the Alpaca until judging has been completed, unless the Judge/Apprentice authorises a change of Handler or removal of the Alpaca from the judging ring due to the Handler's inability to control it.

6.7.8 Handler's Attire

A Handler shall be neatly attired with a white coat, suitable footwear, He/she shall clearly display the correct Exhibitor number.

A Handler shall be deemed to be incorrectly attired, if his/her dress displays any matter identifying the Alpaca or advertising farm or breeder.

6.7.9 Non-attendance at the show

Entry fees must be paid prior to the date of the show and no refunds will be made for any entries (alpacas or fleece) withdrawn after the closing date.

Any exhibitor entering a show who does not attend with his/her alpacas or fleece shall be charged a non-attendance fee of up to £250 unless the show organiser has been notified at least 48 hours before the show is due to begin. This £250 non-attendance fee is to be at the discretion of the show organiser.

6.7.10 Show running time changes

The Judging order may be changed as required in order that the Show will not suffer any severe delays. It is the exhibitor's responsibility to arrive in time, at the collecting ring, in order that they do not miss their class.



6.8 Lodging an appeal

Whilst the Judge's decision is final, if an Exhibitor considers the Show Rules or Show Procedure has not been followed correctly, they may lodge an appeal within 60 minutes of the completion of the judging of the relevant class, together with a £20 deposit. (Some flexibility however should be applied if the complaint comes at the end of the show and whilst ideally this should be dealt with on the day this does not prevent anyone from making a formal complaint in writing as per the existing procedure.)

The appeal shall be heard by the Chief Steward and the Judge acting together. The £20 deposit will be forfeit if the appeal is found to be frivolous. Any major dispute arising after the end of the relevant Show needs to be submitted to the Breed Secretary within 48 hours and acknowledgement of receipt will be sent within 7 days. The complaint will then be passed onto the Chair of the BAS Board who will then appoint a panel comprised of 2 Judges (not to include the Show Judge) and 2 representatives of the BAS Board. All parties concerned will have the opportunity to make written and/ oral representations.



7.0 The Judge/Apprentice (where judge is stated it includes apprentice)

7.1 Appointing a Judge

For a show to qualify as a BAS show the judge must be a currently qualified BAS or international judge qualified and registered with their local association (AOA AAA and AANZ only). Any international judge must have been active as a judge in the 2 years prior to the BAS show at a recognised BAS, AOA, AAA or AANZ show.

Each request for an international judge will be considered by BAS Board with a minimum notice of 6-months prior to the proposed event. An admin fee of £200 plus VAT will be charged when the international judge is confirmed.

7.2 Before a show

7.2.1 BAS judge declarations

Prior to judging, all Show BAS Judges/Apprentice's must provide to the BAS Board:

- i. A Judges Disclosure of Ownership Entities Statement. Such a statement will be completed annually by all Judges, held by the BAS and will be made available to all Show Organisers upon request.
- ii. The "Judges Disclosure of Ownership Entities" is defined as a list of all entities under which the Judge directly or indirectly owns or has an interest in Alpacas, including but not limited to partnerships, companies, joint ventures; also details of any third parties' financial interest in a Judge's Alpacas or businesses.
- iii. Judges should provide details of their insurance to BAS at the same time as their Annual Declaration of Interest otherwise it will be assumed they have none and in any event are responsible for ensuring they are covered.

7.2.2 Socialising

The Judge shall not be a house guest of any Exhibitor in the week prior to or during the Show.

The Judge shall not socialize with any Exhibitors in the week prior to the show and until completion of the Alpaca judging but may attend approved Exhibitor functions provided that they are accompanied by a designated Show official.

7.2.3 Consultancy and education

A Judge must not attend an exhibitor's farm for the purposes of providing herd evaluations or educational events (aside from the purpose of providing stud services or purchasing an animal) for 60 days prior to their judging appointment if the farm in question is exhibiting at the show at which the judge is officiating.

Exhibitors must not request a judge to carry out any form of herd appraisal for 60 days prior to a show at which the judge is officiating if they are entered to that show.

7.2.4 Attendance

Judges/Apprentices should arrive no more than one hour prior to the pre-Show Exhibitors meeting, unless the Judge/Apprentice is attending an approved event. The Judge/Apprentice shall not enter converse with anyone other than a Show official or ring Steward either before or during the Show other than during the Exhibitors meeting prior to the Show.

7.2.5 Appointing Apprentices

Judges are not obliged to accept apprentices nor are Show Organisers. Having accepted an apprentice, the Judge and Organiser cannot choose the apprentice, they will be appointed by the BAS Board.



7.3 During a show

7.3.1 Conflicts of interest

The Judge of Halter or Fleece classes shall be subject to the following conditions whilst judging a Show. He shall:

- a) Be allowed to enter an Alpaca in an auction at that Show.
- b) Take all reasonable steps to ensure that any Alpacas in which they have a direct or indirect ownership interest shall NOT be entered in that Show.
- c) Not market his own Alpacas either personally or via the distribution of printed material, trade stands, sponsorship of classes or trophies, or advertising banners at that Show.

7.3.2 Entries to a show

A fleece Judge/Apprentice may not exhibit their fleeces at a Show at which they are judging fleeces, or fleeces in which they have any direct or indirect interest, but a halter Judge can exhibit his fleeces in that fleece show.

A fleece Judge/Apprentice can exhibit Alpacas at a Show they are judging provided that another Judge is judging such halter classes.

A halter Judge/Apprentice can exhibit an Alpaca in halter classes in a Show at which they are judging halter classes, provided that another Judge is appointed to specifically Judge that breed type.

7.3.3 Show related events.

Judges/Apprentice may attend Show-related events provided that they do not enter into conversation about Alpacas. They may attend:

- a) The Show Dinner.
 - i. The Dinner is an official function of the Show.
 - ii. Nobody at the Judge's table can be an Exhibitor or handler at the Show.
- b) Seminars - The Judge may conduct seminars or presentations before or during the Show at which they are judging. However, the following guidelines must be observed.
 - i. The subject matter of the presentation shall be informative or educational.
 - ii. Contact with Exhibitors and handlers must be limited to a brief greeting.
 - iii. Any presentation cannot include Alpacas that are entered in the halter show.
 - iv. The Judge will leave the seminar immediately at the conclusion of the presentation.

7.3.4 Catalogue

The Judge/Apprentice will not examine any show-related catalogue/book that comes to his attention by any means until the judging of that Show is completed.

7.3.5 Contact at the Show

At the Show, the Judge/Apprentice shall not view, inspect or have contact with Alpacas entered into the Show (other than to confirm a colour change if required).



7.3.6 Management of the Show Ring

Only personnel approved by the Show Organisers may enter the ring with the Judge/Apprentice.

The Judge may direct the removal of an Exhibitor from the ring at his absolute discretion.

The Judge may direct the removal of any Alpaca from the show ring if they consider such Alpaca to be unsound, stressed or unfit to compete or poses an injury risk to itself or others.

Class placements are at the absolute discretion of the Judge. If the Alpacas in any given class do not meet the standard of other Alpacas in the Show, the Judge may start the awards with either a 2nd or 3rd place or not award a rosette at all. In such cases the 2nd or 3rd placed animal is ineligible to compete in Championship classes.

Re-judging of classes is not permitted. However, where an animal is presented in an incorrect class and judging of that class has not yet been completed it may be moved to a SUBSEQUENT class.

7.3.7 Judge Conduct

The Judge/Apprentice shall not make disparaging remarks regarding Exhibitors, Show management, other Judges, Exhibitors or their Alpacas.

The Judge/Apprentice shall not use his position in judging any Show to gain either personal or financial benefit or to provide benefit either personal or financial to any other person.

Judges/Apprentices are required to carry out their duties in accordance with the current BAS Show Rules Manual (which will be updated each year).



APPENDIX 1

The class numbers are coded as follows:

First digit – Style

- 1 Huacaya
- 2 Suri
- 3 Huacaya fleece
- 4 Suri fleece

Second digit – Sex and age

Even number Female

Odd number Male

0 & 1 Junior

2 & 3 Intermediate

4 & 5 Adult

6 & 7 Senior

Third digit – colour

0 White

1 Fawn

2 Brown

3 Grey

4 Black

6 Lights

7 Modern Grey

For the purposes of the Show, classes can be sorted in any order.

Halter Class Divisions and Numbering (Age Championship)

Huacaya Classes (Age Championship)

Junior Female (6 months up to 12 months) 100 White 106 Light – beige and light fawn 101 Fawn – medium and dark 102 Brown – light, medium and dark 103 Grey/Rose Grey – light, medium, dark. 107 Modern Grey - (optional) 104 Black	Junior Male (6 months up to 12 months) 110 White 116 Lights – beige and light fawn 111 Fawn – medium and dark 112 Brown – light, medium and dark 113 Grey/Rose – light, medium, dark 117 Modern Grey - (optional) 114 Black
Intermediate Female (12 months up to 24 months) 120 White 126 Light – beige and light fawn 121 Fawn – medium and dark 122 Brown – light, medium and dark 123 Grey/Rose Grey – light, medium, dark 127 Modern Grey - (optional) 124 Black	Intermediate Male (12 months up to 24 months) 130 White 136 Lights – beige and light fawn 131 Fawn – medium and dark 132 Brown – light, medium and dark 133 Grey/Rose Grey – light, medium, dark 137 Modern Grey - (optional) 134 Black
Adult Female (24 months and up to 48 months) 140 White 146 Light – beige and light fawn 141 Fawn – medium and dark 142 Brown – light, medium and dark 143 Grey/Rose Grey – light, medium, dark 147 Modern Grey - (optional) 144 Black	Adult Male (24 months and up to 48 months) 150 White 156 Lights – beige and light fawn 151 Fawn – medium and dark 152 Brown – light, medium and dark 153 Grey/Rose Grey – light, medium, dark 157 Modern Grey - (optional) 154 Black



Senior Female (48 months and over) 160 White 166 Light – beige and light fawn 161 Fawn – medium and dark 162 Brown – light, medium and dark 163 Grey/Rose Grey – light, medium, dark 167 Modern Grey - (optional) 164 Black	Senior Male (48 months and over) 170 White 176 Lights – beige and light fawn 171 Fawn – medium and dark 172 Brown – light, medium and dark 173 Grey/Rose Grey – light, medium, dark 177 Modern Grey - (optional) 174 Black
Multi Class 180 Male and Female, any age.	Progeny Class (optional) 190 Three progeny by one sire. 191 Two progeny from one dam.
	Best of British (optional)
	Junior Handler (optional)



Suri Classes (Age Championship)

Junior Female (6 months up to 12 months) 200 White 206 Light – beige and light fawn 201 Fawn – medium and dark 202 Brown – light, medium and dark 203 Grey/Rose Grey – light, medium, dark 207 Modern Grey - (optional) 204 Black	Junior Male (6 months up to 12 months) 210 White 216 Light – beige and light fawn 211 Fawn – medium and dark 212 Brown – light, medium and dark 213 Grey/Rose Grey – light, medium, dark 217 Modern Grey - (optional) 214 Black
Intermediate Female (12 months up to 24 months) 220 White 226 Light – beige and light fawn 221 Fawn – medium and dark 222 Brown – light, medium and dark 223 Grey/Rose Grey– light, medium, dark 227 Modern Grey - (optional) 224 Black	Intermediate Male (12 months up to 24 months) 230 White 236 Light – beige and light fawn 231 Fawn – medium and dark 232 Brown – light, medium and dark 233 Grey/Rose Grey – light, medium, dark 237 Modern Grey - (optional) 234 Black
Adult Female (24 months and up to 48 months) 240 White 246 Light – beige and light fawn 241 Fawn – medium and dark 242 Brown – light, medium and dark 243 Grey/Rose Grey – light, medium, dark 247 Modern Grey - (optional) 244 Black	Adult Male (24 months and up to 48 months) 250 White 256 Light – beige and light fawn 251 Fawn – medium and dark 252 Brown – light, medium and dark 253 Grey/Rose Grey– light, medium, dark 257 Modern Grey - (optional) 254 Black
Senior Female (48 months and over) 260 White 266 Light – beige and light fawn 261 Fawn – medium and dark 262 Brown – light, medium and dark 263 Grey/Rose Grey – light, medium, dark 267 Modern Grey - (optional) 264 Black	Senior Male (48 months and over) 270 White 276 Light – beige and light fawn 271 Fawn – medium and dark 272 Brown – light, medium and dark 273 Grey/Rose Grey – light, medium, dark 277 Modern Grey (optional) 274 Black
Multi Class 280 Male and Female, any age.	Progeny Class (optional) 290 Three progeny by one sire. 291 Two progeny from one dam.
	Best of British (optional)
	Junior Handler (optional)



Halter Class Divisions and Numbering (Colour Championship)

Huacaya Classes (Colour Championship)

Black Female 104 Black Junior (6 months up to 12 months) 124 Black Intermediate (12–24 months) 144 Black Adult (24–48 months) 164 Black Senior (48 months & over)	Black Male 114 Black Junior 134 Black Intermediate 154 Black Adult 174 Black Senior
Grey/Rose Grey Female light/medium/dark 103 Grey Junior 123 Grey Intermediate 143 Grey Adult 163 Grey Senior	Grey/Rose Grey Male light/medium/dark 113 Grey Junior 133 Grey Intermediate 153 Grey Adult 173 Grey Senior
Modern Grey Female – (optional) 107 Modern Grey Junior 127 Modern Grey Intermediate 147 Modern Grey Adult 167 Modern Grey Senior	Modern Grey Male – (optional) 117 Modern Grey Junior 137 Modern Grey Intermediate 157 Modern Grey Adult 177 Modern Grey Senior
Brown Female light/medium/dark 102 Brown Junior 122 Brown Intermediate 142 Brown Adult 162 Brown Senior	Brown Male light/medium/dark 112 Brown Junior 132 Brown Intermediate 152 Brown Adult 172 Brown Senior
Fawn Female medium/dark 101 Fawn Junior 121 Fawn Intermediate 141 Fawn Adult 161 Fawn Senior	Fawn Male medium/dark 111 Fawn Junior 131 Fawn Intermediate 151 Fawn Adult 171 Fawn Senior
Light Female 106 Light Junior 126 Light Intermediate 146 Light Adult 166 Light Senior	Light Male 116 Light Junior 136 Light Intermediate 156 Light Adult 176 Light Senior
White Female 100 White Junior 120 White Intermediate 140 White Adult 160 White Senior	White Male 110 White Junior 130 White Intermediate 150 White Adult 170 White Senior
Multi/ Fancy Class 180 Male and Female, any age	Progeny Class (optional) 190 3 progeny by one sire 191 2 progeny from one dam 192 3 progeny by one sire - fawn/light/white 193 3 progeny by one sire - brown/grey/black 194 2 progeny from one dam- fawn/light/white 195 2 progeny from one dam - brown/grey/black
	Best of British (optional)
	Junior Handler (optional)



Suri Classes (Colour Championship)

Black Female 204 Black Junior 224 Black Intermediate 244 Black Adult 264 Black Senior	Black Male 214 Black Junior 234 Black Intermediate 254 Black Adult 274 Black Senior
Grey/Rose Grey Female light/medium/dark 203 Grey Junior 223 Grey Intermediate 243 Grey Adult 263 Grey Senior	Grey/Rose Grey Male light/medium/dark 213 Grey Junior 233 Grey Intermediate 253 Grey Adult 273 Grey Senior
Modern Grey Female – (optional) 207 Modern Grey Junior 227 Modern Grey Intermediate 247 Modern Grey Adult 267 Modern Grey Senior	Modern Grey Male – (optional) 217 Modern Grey Junior 237 Modern Grey Intermediate 257 Modern Grey Adult 277 Modern Grey Senior
Brown Female light/medium/dark 202 Brown Junior 222 Brown Intermediate 242 Brown Adult 262 Brown Senior	Brown Male light/medium/dark 212 Brown Junior 232 Brown Intermediate 252 Brown Adult 272 Brown Senior
Fawn Female medium/dark 201 Fawn Junior 221 Fawn Intermediate 241 Fawn Adult 261 Fawn Senior	Fawn Male medium/dark 211 Fawn Junior 231 Fawn Intermediate 251 Fawn Adult 271 Fawn Senior
Light Female 206 Light Junior 226 Light Intermediate 246 Light Adult 266 Light Senior	Light Male 216 Light Junior 236 Light Intermediate 256 Light Adult 276 Light Senior
White Female 200 White Junior 220 White Intermediate 240 White Adult 260 White Senior	White Male 210 White Junior 230 White Intermediate 250 White Adult 270 White Senior
Multi/Fancy Class	Progeny Class Optional 290 3 progeny by one sire 291 2 progeny from one dam 292 3 progeny by one sire - fawn/light/white 293 3 progeny by one sire - brown/grey/black 294 2 progeny from one dam- fawn/light/white 295 2 progeny from one dam - brown/grey/black
	Best of British (optional)
	Junior Handler (optional)



Fleece Class Divisions and Numbering (Age Championship)

Huacaya Classes (Age Championship)

Junior (6 months up to 12 months) 300 White 306 Light – beige and light fawn 301 Fawn – medium/dark 302 Brown – light/medium/dark 303 Grey/Rose Grey – light/medium/dark 304 Black	Adult (24 months and up to 48 months) 320 White 326 Light – beige and light fawn 321 Fawn – medium/dark 322 Brown – light/medium/dark 323 Grey/Rose Grey – light/medium/dark 324 Black
Intermediate (12 months up to 24 months) 310 White 316 Light – beige and light fawn 311 Fawn – medium/dark 312 Brown – light/medium/dark 313 Grey/Rose Grey – light/medium/dark 314 Black	Senior (48 months and over) 330 White 336 Light – beige and light fawn 331 Fawn – medium/dark 332 Brown – light/medium/dark 333 Grey/Rose Grey – light/medium/dark 334 Black
Progeny Class 340 Three progeny by one sire	

Suri Classes (Age Championship)

Junior (6 months up to 12 months) 400 White 406 Light- beige and light fawn 401 Fawn – medium/dark 402 Brown – light/medium/dark 403 Grey/Rose Grey – light/medium/dark 404 Black	Intermediate (12 months up to 24 months) 410 White 416 Light – beige and light fawn 411 Fawn – medium/dark 412 Brown – light/medium/dark 413 Grey/Rose grey – light/medium/dark 414 Black
Adult (24 months and up to 48 months) 420 White 426 Light – beige and light fawn 421 Fawn – medium/dark 422 Brown – light/medium/dark 423 Grey/Rose Grey – light/medium/dark 424 Black	Senior Female (48 months and over) 430 White 436 Light – beige and light fawn 431 Fawn – medium/dark 432 Brown – light/medium/dark 433 Grey/Rose Grey – light/medium/dark 434 Black
Progeny Class 440 Three progeny by one sire	



Fleece Class Divisions and Numbering (Colour Championship)

Huacaya Classes (Colour Championship)

Need to change classes to align with new fleece show manual classes for both huacaya and suri.

Black 304 Black Junior 314 Black Intermediate 324 Black Adult 334 Black Senior 344 Black Mature 354 Black Veteran	Grey/Rose Grey – light/medium/dark 303 Grey Junior 313 Grey Intermediate 323 Grey Adult 333 Grey Senior 343 Grey Mature 353 Grey Veteran
Brown – light/medium/dark 302 Brown Junior 312 Brown Intermediate 322 Brown Adult 332 Brown Senior 342 Brown Mature 352 Brown Veteran	Fawn – medium/dark 301 Fawn Junior 311 Fawn Intermediate 321 Fawn Adult 331 Fawn Senior 341 Fawn Mature 351 Fawn Veteran
Light 306 Light Junior 316 Light Intermediate 326 Light Adult 336 Light Senior 346 Light Mature 356 Light Veteran	White 300 White Junior 310 White Intermediate 320 White Adult 330 White Senior 340 White Mature 350 White Veteran
Progeny Class 360 Three progeny by one sire	



Suri Classes (Colour Championship)

Black 404 Black Junior 414 Black Intermediate 424 Black Adult 434 Black Senior 444 Black Mature 454 Black Veteran	Grey/Rose Grey – light/medium/dark 403 Grey Junior 413 Grey Intermediate 423 Grey Adult 433 Grey Senior 443 Grey Mature 453 Grey Veteran
Brown – light/medium/dark 402 Brown Junior 412 Brown Intermediate 422 Brown Adult 432 Brown Senior 442 Brown Mature 452 Brown Veteran	Fawn – medium/dark 401 Fawn Junior 411 Fawn Intermediate 421 Fawn Adult 431 Fawn Senior 441 Fawn Mature 451 Fawn Veteran
Light 406 Light Junior 416 Light Intermediate 426 Light Adult 436 Light Senior 446 Light Mature 456 Light Veteran	White 400 White Junior 410 White Intermediate 420 White Adult 430 White Senior 440 Grey Mature 450 Grey Veteran
Progeny Class 460 Three progeny by one sire	



APPENDIX 2

Rosettes and Sashes – Halter Classes

Categories for Age Championships

Huacaya & Suri

Champion Junior Female
Reserve Champion Junior Female

Champion Junior Male
Reserve Champion Junior Male

Champion Intermediate Female
Reserve Champion Intermediate Female

Champion Intermediate Male
Reserve Champion Intermediate Male

Champion Adult Female
Reserve Champion Adult Female

Champion Adult Male
Reserve Champion Adult Male

Champion Senior Female
Reserve Champion Senior Female

Champion Senior Male
Reserve Champion Senior Male

Best of British (if awarded)

Supreme Champion

Categories for Colour Championships

Huacaya & Suri

Champion Black female
Reserve Champion Black female

Champion Black male
Reserve Champion Black male

Champion Modern Grey female [optional]
Reserve Champion Modern Grey female [optional]

Champion Modern Grey male [optional]
Reserve Champion Modern Grey male [optional]

Champion Grey female
Reserve Champion Grey female

Champion Grey male
Reserve Champion Grey male

Champion Brown female
Reserve Champion Brown female

Champion Brown male
Reserve Champion Brown male

Champion Fawn female
Reserve Champion Fawn female

Champion Fawn male
Reserve Champion Fawn male

Champion Light female
Reserve Champion Light female

Champion Light male
Reserve Champion Light male

Champion White female
Reserve Champion White female

Champion White male
Reserve Champion White male

Best of British (if awarded)

Supreme Champion

Awards for multi, fancy, and appaloosa may be given at the discretion of the Show Organiser



Sires Progeny

Rosettes will be awarded to the 1st six placing's in this Class. The award is for the Sire, therefore there are not separate rosettes for the three progeny.

Dam's Progeny

Rosettes will be awarded for the first three placed dams, but not to the progeny individually.

Junior Handler

Junior Handler classes may be held at the Show Organiser's discretion. The Show Organiser must be satisfied that all entrants are adequately insured and advise that competitors enter the ring at their own risk.

Age and Colour Championships

There is no minimum number of Alpacas required in either age, sex or colour in order to hold an Age or Colour Championship. However, the Judge has the discretion not to make an award, if there are no animals in that category of sufficient standard.

If there is less than 5 in a colour/age championship, then male/female may be amalgamated to produce a Championship Class.

Award Rosettes and Sashes – Fleece Classes

Sashes are awarded to all Age or Colour Champion and Reserve Champions. Rosette colours are as determined by the conventions of the agricultural show or if there are no conventions as follows:

Red	1st	Blue	2nd	Yellow	3rd
Green	4th	Orange	5th	Purple	6th

Huacaya & Suri- Champion and reserve champion

White

Light

Fawn

Brown

Grey

Modern Grey - optional

Black

Judge's Choice

Optional award to an alpaca or fleece with an exceptional quality and the Judge would like to bring it to the attention of the exhibitors.

Best of British

To be eligible for a Best of British award, an alpaca must have both parents born in the UK. Best of British will be awarded to the alpaca with the highest award (rosette) in each class *at the discretion of the Show Organiser*. It is recommended that this is an award per class rather than in the Show as a whole.

Supreme Champion



Appendix 3 – Show application

APPLICATION FOR A BAS SHOW

BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING NOTES.

All Alpaca groups proposing to hold Shows under BAS Show Rules should provide the information required below and overleaf and return this form to ceo@bas-uk.com and libby@grassroots.co.uk **at least 4 months** before the proposed show date.

Show Organisers are reminded that care should be taken in completing this form and that any changes after the original submission should be notified by a re-submission of the form e.g. a late change in judge because of unforeseen circumstances. By completing this form, the Show undertakes to follow the BAS Show Rules in use at the time of the show.

NAME OF SHOW	
DATES(s) of Show and entry fees	
Date(s) of Show:	
Entries Open:	
Entries Close:	
Entry fees including the £2 judge training levy and 20% VAT :	
Fees collected through BAS Yes /No	
If no to whom should the fees be sent: e.g. penning, cleaning, novelty class entries ?	
Do you want Grassroots to collect other fees ?	



Are their differential fees for members of the Show Society (this cannot be automated)?	
VENUE OF SHOW	
Is the show part of a wider event? e.g. County show. If so what event?	
Address:	
Is the show: In a building? A tent/ marquee? Outside?	
Type of Show	
Halter: Y/ N Age championship: Y/N Colour Championship: Y/N Other: Do you require 'last date shorn' ? Y/N	
Fleece: Y/N Fleece testing: Y/N	
Do you require 4 or 5 age categories ? (i.e. do you want the 12 additional 72+ months classes):	
Where should fleece be delivered:	



When do they need to be delivered by :	
What are the collection / return arrangements	N/A
Classes	
<p>Grassroots will send a confirmation letter once the show is set up with the running order of the classes and class filters for you to check. These will be based on last year's classes but can be altered in advance of the opening date if required. Please indicate if you expect to be making changes:</p>	
Special Awards	
<p>Are any special awards being made? Please record the award(s) and any sponsor.</p> <p>Do you award best of British Championships ?</p> <p>Do you award a Judges Choice/-Specials ?</p>	
Entry Limit	
Max number of entries for Halter Show	
Max number of entries for Fleece Show	
JUDGE(S) (Show must not allow judges to promote their herd at a show they are judging)	



Judge 1: Contract Signed: Y/N	Judge 2: Contract Signed: Y/ N
APPRENTICE JUDGES (IF ANY)	
Judges should not be obliged to accept apprentices nor should Show Organisers be obliged to accept apprentices. Having accepted an apprentice the Judge and organiser cannot choose the apprentice, they will be appointed by the Board	
Inclusion of Novelty Classes (e.g. Young Handler)	
Show Organiser (s)	
Name:	
Address:	
Email:	Telephone numbers:

Upon receipt of the completed form the BAS undertakes to:

- Publicise the show on the BAS website.
- Offer online entry facilities through Grassroots, who make a charge of £90 plus VAT to each show, for the full service.
- Publish show results on the BAS website and in the Grassroots Online Registry. The website results document will also include: The name of judge, total entries, number huacaya entries, number of Suri entries, numbers present in each class, and number of exhibitors.

This form can be emailed to ceo@bas-uk.com

The prompt return of this form will greatly assist in the compilation of the show diary and help show groups to arrange appropriate dates and judges



Appendix 4 Breed Standard

British Alpaca Society - ALPACA BREED STANDARD

Overview

This breed standard has been developed to encourage the objective assessment of the form and function of the alpaca. It is intended as a guide for breeding selection, to promote the pursuit of the alpaca exhibiting high quality fleece traits on a correct frame.

The ideal alpaca should not only be fit for function, but be seen as the embodiment of the very best conformational and fleece traits of the breed. An ideal alpaca is one that produces high quality fibre over a long, healthy and productive lifetime.

Whilst the breed standard places traits into 'ideal' and 'negative/undesirable traits', most alpacas will fall somewhere between the two on the continuum of the different characteristics. However, the standard promotes the goal of reaching the ideal through selective breeding, resulting in genetic gain and phenotypical improvement. Consideration should be given to the longevity of the ideal traits and thus the commercial benefits that this brings.

Note: Traits are not listed in any particular order - It is acknowledged that some traits, especially those of fleece, will continually improve over time and that this standard is not intended to be static, but to evolve alongside alpaca breeding in the UK.

	Ideal	Negative/Undesirable traits
Conformation		
Phenotype	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alpacas should have a balanced, proportioned frame, free moving, with a strong substance of bone and an alert stance• The head should be carried high	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obvious lack of balance• Light substance of bone• Narrow head
Side Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Squared-off appearance, neck and legs should be the same length and 2/3 length of the body• Topline (back) straight and level rounding off at the croup to tail creating a slightly sloping rump	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obvious incorrect proportions• Low neck set• High tail set with tail straight from spine• Swayback or humpback• Curvature in spine, neck and/or tail



Head	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dense top knot (Huacaya)• Dense top knot with well-defined locks (Suri)• Wide and deep, wedge-shaped muzzle• The eyes should be clear, bright and set well apart• The nose should exhibit two well-defined symmetrical nostrils• The upper lip is divided and mobile• The incisors should meet the front edge of the upper dental pad• The ears are of medium length, erect and spear-shaped	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Open, thin topknot• Very narrow head, shallow muzzle• Eyes with cloudy appearance, pale blue eyes• Excessive fleece on the bridge of the muzzle beyond the age of 3 years• Asymmetric nostrils• Incisors excessively under or overshot• Ears excessively out of proportion to head, banana shaped, fused or gofer
-------------	---	---



	Ideal	Negative/Undesirable traits
Forequarters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chest should be broad and deep, well sprung ribs • The withers well fleshed, set well into the shoulders forming a straight line with the back • Forelegs should be strong and straight • Pasterns should be firm and upright • Feet should be neat and well-formed and bear two forward pointing toes • The sole of the foot should be covered with a callused membrane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very narrow chest • Loose shoulder blades • Severely base narrow or base wide • Buck knees, calf knees, severe knock knees • Very prominent withers • Weak, dropped or camped over pasterns • Polydactylism • Syndactylism
Hindquarters & tail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rump broad • Well-spaced pin bones • Tail should be straight and long enough to cover the genitalia • Thighs should be well-muscled • Hind legs should be straight from hip to the centre of the foot and parallel when viewed from behind and the correct angulation when viewed from the side • Pasterns should be firm and upright • Feet should be neat and well-formed and bear two forward pointing toes • The sole of the foot should be covered with a callused membrane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe cow hocks • Obvious sickle hocks • Severe post legged • Luxating patella • Very narrow hindquarters • Severe base narrow or base wide • Weak, dropped or camped over pasterns • Bent or kinked tail • Steeply sloping rump • Squared-off rump • Tail absent or abnormally short • Polydactylism • Syndactylism
Genitalia and reproduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A female's udder should show good capacity, with four uniformly positioned teats • Females should have a normal size functioning vulva • Males should have external genitalia correct in size, shape and position, with two evenly sized, firm testicles descended into scrotal sacs of appropriate size for age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less or more than four teats on males or females • Fused teats • Testicles that are too small or of uneven size or undescended into scrotal sac • Fused vulva
Height	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A mature alpaca should measure no less than 32"/81 cm at the withers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obviously undersized or oversized for age



Movement & Tracking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alpacas should move soundly and exhibit an even stride length with two distinct tracks, the hind feet following the front ones Alpacas should have a fluid movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paddling on the front feet Rope walking Obvious uneven stride and/or length of stride
--------------------------------	--	---

FLEECE TRAITS		
Huacaya	Ideal	Negative/Undesirable traits
Uniformity of Micron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uniformity of fibre diameter (micron) within the staple and across the body resulting in a low standard deviation measurement (SD) Minimal difference in micron between primary and secondary fibres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High degree of variance in micron between primary and secondary fibres both within the staple and/or across the body (high SD)
Fineness & Handle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low micron not only in mid-side sample but across the animal into extremities Low transition line Soft and silky handling fleece 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High levels of coarse fibres High degree of variability in the fibre diameter Harsh handle (prickle factor)
Density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uniform, well aligned fibres both within the staple and across the body High ratio of secondary to primary fibres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lacks density - open fleece
Character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly aligned fibres with crimp definition Very well defined staples which break into micro staples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lacks any crimp definition or organisation
Brightness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High degree of brightness displaying across the fleece and which enhances handle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very dull Chalky look and feel



Uniformity of Colour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uniformity of colour in staple and throughout the fleece (on solid-coloured alpacas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong variance in colour within the staple, in patches or spots (multi-coloured alpacas and the white tuxedo pattern in traditional greys not included) • Strongly differing colour in primary fibres compared to secondary fibres
Staple Length	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Producing a staple length each year that is suitable for processing and is uniform in length across the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A length not suitable for processing • Variable in length across the body
Guard Hair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of guard hair across the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of guard hair (stronger straighter fibres) in main blanket area



FLEECE TRAITS		
Suri	Ideal	Negative/Undesirable traits
Lustre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High degree of lustre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severely lacks lustre Extremely chalky, dull or flat
Uniformity of Micron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uniformity of fibre diameter (micron) within the lock and across the body, resulting in a low standard deviation measurement (SD) Minimal difference in micron between primary and secondary fibres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High degree of variance in micron between primary and secondary fibres both within the staple and/or across the body (high SD)
Fineness & Handle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low micron not only in mid-side sample but across the animal into extremities Low transition line Silky and cool handling fleece 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High levels of coarse fibres High degree of variability in the fibre diameter Harsh handle (prickle factor)
Density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uniform, well aligned fibres both within the lock and across the body High ratio of secondary to primary fibres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lacks density - open fleece
Lock Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lock can be wave & twist, tight twist, corkscrew, or straight but should be highly aligned and start close the skin, layering and carrying solidity to the lock Individual locks breaking down into micro locks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lacks any lock structure or solidity to the lock Lofty
Guard Hair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low levels of guard hair across the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High levels of guard hair (stronger straighter fibres) in main blanket area
Uniformity of Colour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uniformity of colour in lock and throughout the fleece (on solid coloured alpacas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong variance in colour within the lock, in patches or spots (multi-coloured alpacas and the white tuxedo pattern in traditional greys not included) Strongly differing colour in primary fibre compared to secondary fibres
Lock Length	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Producing a lock length each year that is suitable for processing and is uniform in length across the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A length not suitable for processing Short annual fleece growth Variable in length across the body



Bibliography

REGULATIONS B12 BREED STANDARDS – Alpaca Association New Zealand

ALPACA BREED STANDARD – Australian Alpaca Showing Rules Manual

AOA BREED STANDARD – Alpaca Owners Association Inc, US

THE SURI BREED STANDARD – The Suri Network

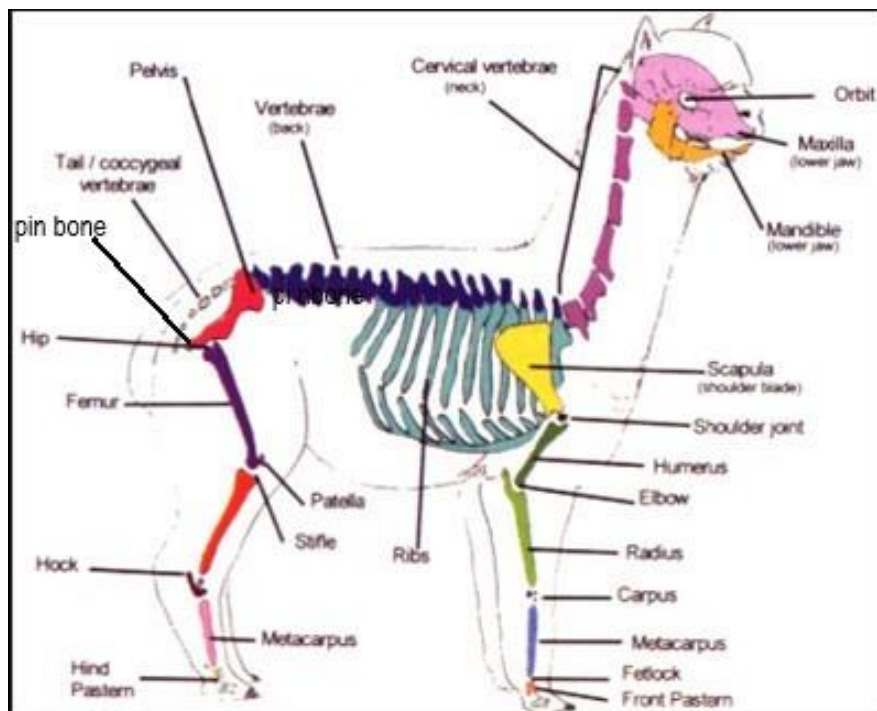
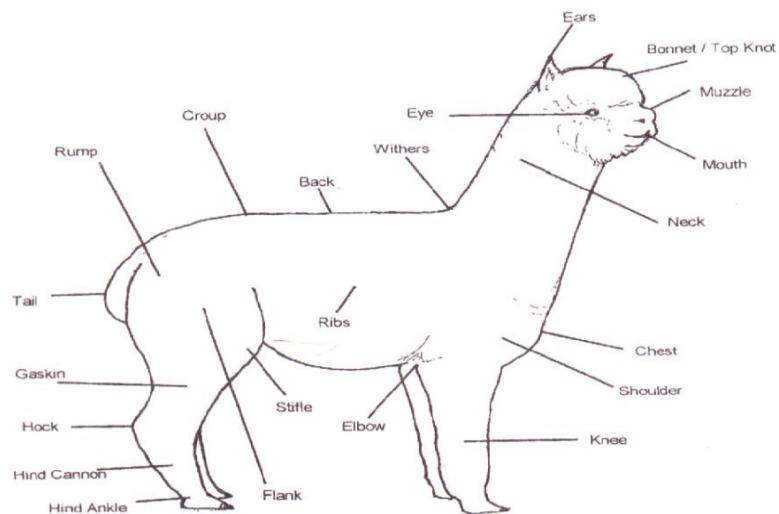
A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ALPACA BREED STANDARDS – Jude Anderson, Maggie Krieger, Mike Safley

IDEAL ALPACAS from MYTH to REALITY – Michael Safley

THE COMPLETE ALPACA BOOK – Eric Hoffman

ALPACAS – SYNTHESIS OF A MIRACLE – Michael Safley

The ART & SCIENCE of ALPACA JUDGING – Jude Anderson, Cheryl Gehly, Michael Safley, Amanda VandenBosch





GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Balance	Neck should be same length as legs and 2/3rds the length of the back
Base Narrow	Legs set close together
Base Wide	Legs set to wide apart
Blanket	Prime fleece from shoulder to mid-section to rump, both sides
Buck Knees	Knees bowed forward (viewed from the side)
Calf Knees	Knees bowed backward (viewed from the side)
Camped over	Bowed out at the fetlock (viewed from the side)
Character	The demonstration of the crimp throughout length of staple
Consistency	The uniformity of the micron, crimp, character, and density within the lock and throughout the fleece
Coverage	The distribution of continuously growing fibre across the whole body of the alpaca
Cow Hocks	Rear legs turned inwards at the hock (viewed from behind)
Crimp	The natural wave or curl of individual fibres, grown into the fibre from the follicle
Density	The number of fibres measured per square unit area
Dropped Pasterns	Too much angulation at the fetlock (viewed from the side)
Fineness	The diameter of fibres measured in microns
Fleece	The fibre from a single live alpaca, in its natural state
Fused Ears	Ears look normal from the outside, however, the inside of the ear's cartilage is fused together
Fused Teats	Front, back or both quarters teats are attached to each other
Gopher ears	Very short stubby ears
Guard hair	Coarse, medullated (hollow or partially hollow) primary fibre, usually greater than 30 microns in diameter and straight
Handle	A tactile feel of the fleece to the hand – soft, harsh, etc.
Humpback	The backline is convex
Knock Knees	Knees bending inward (towards each other – viewed from the front)
Lock	A group of fibres of similar character, usually when referring to Suri
Lustre	The amount of light reflected by the fibre. The sheen or gloss. Can vary with lighting



Luxating Patella	Loose patella (knee cap)
Mid-side	An area midway between the front and rear legs on the side of an alpaca and approximately 6-8 inches down from the backbone
Organisation	How the fibre lays within the lock/staples that make up the overall appearance of the fleece
Phenotype	The alpaca's appearance
Polydactylism	More than two toes on a foot
Post Legged	Rear Legs straight - no angulation from hock to fetlock (viewed from the side)
Rope Walking	Front and back feet are walking on the same centre line, or crossing over the centre line
Sickle Hock	Too much angulation at the hock (viewed from the side)
Staple	The group of fibres or lock
Staple length	The length of the staple from skin to tip
Strong	Thick, coarser fibre having a higher micron measurement
Style	A cumulative and overall aesthetic effect of fibre characteristics found in a fleece
Substance of Bone	Circumference of bone
Swayback	The backline is concave
Syndactylism	Fusion of two toes on the same foot
Uniformity	The even distribution of characteristics within a fleece – micron, crimp, length of staple, colour, fineness
Withers	Area at the base of the neck along the first part of backline



Appendix 5

Definitions

The Judge/Apprentice:

Person hired by the Show Secretary to assess Alpacas and apply judging criteria in an impartial manner and to determine winners and placings of Alpacas in all classes presented to them.

The Show Organiser:

Person responsible for the organisation of the alpaca classes at a Show.

Stewards

The Chief Steward:

Person responsible for the conduct of the Show and Show day(s) and for the activities of all Stewards. The Chief Steward may also perform the role of Inspection Steward and be responsible for inspecting the Alpacas prior to commencement of judging.

The Collecting Ring Steward

Person responsible for standing at the entry into the show ring from the alpaca collecting ring. His/her role is to ensure that all exhibitors' alpacas are present and in exhibitor number order for the following two classes to be judged.

The Fleece Steward:

Person who co-ordinates and oversees fleece entries at a Show.

The Inspection Steward:

Person appointed to inspect Alpacas prior to commencement of judging.

The Pen Steward:

Person responsible for ensuring all Alpacas in the Show are installed in their correct pens. The Pen Steward is also responsible for ensuring that all Exhibitors are ready and waiting with their Alpacas for their respective classes.

The Ring Steward:

Person who directs Exhibitors into and around the ring for judging. The Ring Steward also assists Judge/Apprentice with restraining an animal, if necessary, during hands on inspection.

Exhibitors

The Exhibitor:

Person or partnership by whom the Alpaca is being shown.

The Handler:

Person who handles and displays Alpacas in the show ring. May be someone other than the registered owner. Must be over the age of 11 years.

The Owner

Person or partnership in whose name the Alpaca is registered with the British Alpaca Society.



Appendix 6

Inspection Steward's Checklist

1. The purpose of inspection is to ensure that all exhibits at a show have been properly identified, are eligible for entry, are entered in the correct classes, do not exhibit any disqualifying traits and, as far as is possible from a cursory examination, are healthy and free from any outward signs of sickness, disease, injury or parasites. All exhibits should be show ready and therefore vet's letters are not acceptable.
2. **Equipment**
 - Microchip reader – capable of reading BAS-approved microchips
 - Colour Chart
 - Inspection Steward's List - identifying exhibit's details
 - Clipboard and Pen
 - Suitable hand wash or gel
 - Ruler or rule to gauge fibre length

Preparation

It is recommended that a scribe be appointed to record the inspection details in conjunction with the inspection steward.

Access to pens

Prior to inspecting any alpacas, the exhibitor or exhibitor's representative must be present.

Inspection Criteria

Identification

First check that any BAS tag attached to the alpaca carries the correct tag number as identified on the entry/registration list.

If the correct ear tag is not present check that microchip is present, implanted and corresponds to the microchip number on the entry/registration list

Class

Check the following attributes to confirm correct entry in Show class:

- correct colour classification, using the BAS colour chart if necessary
- class type and number (i.e.. Suri/Huacaya)
- age

Health

Examine each alpaca to assess any obvious signs of disease, mite infestation or injury and that it is in good health and clear of any faecal and urinary contamination, particularly under the tail.



Appendix 7

Preparing an Alpaca for Showing

The Alpaca should be shown in a clean, well presented, natural and well trained manner and this requires planning on behalf of the Exhibitor. An animal in natural condition can be lightly trimmed on the bonnet and around the eyes only. The Judge will use his/her knowledge, experience and discretion in assessing the quality of all Alpacas in the show ring, but must Judge the animals as they are paraded before him/her on the day of a Show.

1. Fleece contamination
Most Alpacas that are at pasture will have fleece contamination from vegetable matter.
 2. Methods of removing excessive vegetable matter
The most efficient way to remove excessive vegetable matter is by hand-picking. For most animals, blowing the fleece with a small animal blower will often be all that is necessary to remove dust and smaller debris. BE CAREFUL not to over blow, as this may open up the fleece and give it a fluffy appearance, destroying the staple and crimp.
 3. Brushing is not permitted. Suri comb is allowed.
 4. Washing
It may be necessary to wash an Alpaca's legs if muddy. Washing of the entire body is strictly prohibited. Any urine stains should be washed out. Check that the Alpaca's rear end is clean and free from 'daggings'.
 5. Keeping animals clean
After animals are prepared, keep them on clean pasture or in a clean pen area. Avoid wood chips for bedding. Broad straw or hay can be used as bedding.
 6. Halter training and equipment
Proper halter training and a correctly fitting halter is very important to ensure that an Alpaca will walk freely around the ring and stand quietly for the Judge whilst being examined.
 7. Enhancement is not permitted.
- 7.a Permitted Preparation
- Uniform shearing to the skin, or in the case of crias, the first uniform shearing to the skin, for the purpose of removing the entire fleece. Uniform shearing is the complete removal of the fleece from the entire body of the alpaca.
 - Trimming/tapering of the fleece on the head, legs and tail.
 - Trimming fecal matter from the tail area.
 - Removal of loose vegetable matter
- 7.b Prohibited Preparation
- The enhancement of an alpaca to gain advantage in the show ring, to include, but not limited to:
- The practice of cutting, trimming, blocking, tipping, plucking, singeing or otherwise altering an alpaca's fleece. When evaluating classes of all ages, the Judge shall reduce the placement or disqualify an alpaca based on their evaluation that any of the above has occurred, including but not limited to.



- Evening the length of the fleece to hide the guard or primary fibre.
 - Reshaping the alpaca to create an appearance other than its natural body shape; or trimming an alpaca's fleece to alter or enhance the appearance of the alpaca. Lion, Poodle and Dandelion cuts are not permitted. The judge shall consider factors including, but not limited to, a general lack of reasonable uniformity in staple length, lack of visible guard or primary fibre extending beyond the fibre where discovered by the judge tactilely.
- The use of any shampoos, conditioners, lustre enhancers, silicone-based products, dyes, colour dressings, oil dressings and any enhancing agent shall be the basis for reduced placement or disqualification by the judge.
 - Twisting, curling or other enhancing practices (e.g. the removal/stripping of fibre) that will alter or enhance the fleece/lock structure in any way.

For the purpose of clarification pending appropriate photographs

A lion cut is a fleece style with definite lines. The body is shorn close leaving the head full and the legs are shorn to a certain point and the tail may be shorn, left full or with a pom-pom.

A poodle cut/blocking seeks to achieve a careful and professional finish, without being as exaggerated as the Lion style. It is an aesthetic cut, not being shorn close to the skin, yet at the same time it is **very natural**. It follows the shape of the body, emphasizing the body shape, size of frame and the head.

A Dandelion cut is a shearing to the skin but not to the head which is simply "trimmed" into an overall round look. The neck may, or may not, be tapered into this definite head style.

8. a) All exhibits must be show ready and therefore vet's letters are not acceptable.

 b) All male alpacas should have two [2] testes present in the scrotum which should either be obvious or palpable in Juniors.
9. In the event of an alpaca or its fleece being subject to a change in colour class on two or more consecutive occasions it is the responsibility of the owner to request a formal change of the registration of said animal before any further show entries being made. If the said animal has already been entered into further shows owners should notify the relevant show organisers in advance of the show in good time. However, the Chief Steward/Show Organiser can highlight this action.



Appendix 8 Preparing an Alpaca Fleece for Showing

Before shearing, remove as much dust, vegetable matter and debris as possible. Care should be taken not to damage the natural architecture, i.e. crimp, staple and lock formation. If a fleece is too badly contaminated, it may not be suitable for showing.

All fleeces being shown must be the property of the Exhibitor.

When submitting fleeces at the Show, Exhibitors must fill out both portions of the entry form and ensure they are placed in a clear plastic bag with the relevant fleece.

Skirting the fleece properly is essential. Once the blanket fibre is shorn from the Alpaca, shake the fleece to dislodge any second cuts and remove any over-long or very short fibres, which may have contaminated the main fleece area. Place on a preparation table and remove any areas that have obviously coarser fibres (guard hairs), have variation in colour, or are contaminated. Contamination can be from vegetable matter, second cuts (short pieces), staining or coting. Turn the outside edges in approx. three inches to check that no coarse fibres have been missed.

Note: for showing purposes, a single fleece may have a limited lifespan. After being shown a number of times, even the best fleece may become a little 'tired' through over-handling and this should be taken into consideration when deciding at which shows to enter a fleece. The fleece should be as uniform in length as possible throughout.



Appendix 9 The Judging Process

Guide to the Judging of Halter Classes

In the show ring, Alpaca judging will be scored as follows:

- 60 % Fleece
- 40 % Conformation

Judging will be done on a *comparative* basis, using the list of positive/negative traits in accordance with the percentages above.

40 % Conformation

The Alpaca will be examined thoroughly for conformation, balance and movement as it walks into and around the ring. There will be a hands-on examination for bite, head, top knot, eyes, top line and reproductive organs.

The Alpaca will be asked to walk into the ring directly towards the Judge and move on past and away from the Judge. At this time the Judge will assess the following:

Conformation, type and soundness

1. Balance and free movement
2. Size and proportion of body for age
3. Substance of bone
4. Presence
5. Top line
6. Tail set
7. Leg angulation, both front and hind
8. Width and depth of chest
9. Body condition

Phenotypic appearance should reflect breed type – Huacaya or Suri.

Fibre should cover the entire body, with the exception of eyes, muzzle, mouth, belly, genital area, udder and inside of legs and arm pits.

Head, ears, muzzle, teeth, overall appearance and posture should be true to type.

Once the Alpaca has been assessed moving, the Alpaca will be asked to stand. At this time the Judge will examine the overall balance, presence, preparation and presentation of the Alpaca.

The Alpaca will be examined standing still from the front, side and rear. Conformation will be assessed again at this point.

The Alpaca will then be examined hands on – a hand will be run down the top line to check for any abnormalities. To allow the judge to examine the teeth and jaw, the Alpaca's lips will be parted by the handler or, if necessary, by the ring steward, who will then disinfect his/her hands. The eyes, ears and head will also be evaluated at this time.

Once the conformation has been assessed, the fleece will be examined.

60 % Fleece

The fleece will be examined in a minimum of three areas: shoulder, mid-side and rump. The fleece will be evaluated on the following:

1. Handle (the tactile feel).
2. Lustre or brightness, the gloss or shine in the fibre.



3. Density of blanket, indicated by the number of fibres per square unit area, and visually by the amount of skin exposed when the fleece is parted. Density should be consistent throughout the fleece.
4. Fineness of fleece, the comparison of different diameters of fibre within the fleece. Uniformity of fineness of prime fibre with lack of coarser fibres (guard hair).
5. Uniformity and consistency of fibre and individual locks.
6. Consistency of character/style reflective of breed type:
 - Huacaya: density and crimp.
 - Suri: lustre and lock.
7. Abundance of fibre.
8. Additional colours present in otherwise solid fleeces.

Oral Reasoning

After a Judge has placed the Alpacas in the class, they are required to give “oral reasons”. Oral reasons should be informative and educational and used as a positive tool. They should be given in an informative and clear manner to describe the traits of the Alpacas shown in that class.

Oral reasoning procedure

During the judging process, the Judge selects the Alpacas, weighing up their positive and negative traits, using the percentages: 60% fleece, 40% conformation.

The Judge will examine each Alpaca carefully and make selections. The oral reasons will be given to the spectators at the end of the class as the Alpacas are lined up and awards are being presented. It is important to have the Alpacas in front of the Judge as they are described.

The oral reasons should describe:

1. **Visual qualities** (that everyone can see).
Example: well balanced, good substance of bone, Alpaca head type, correctness of leg angulation, correctness of movement.
2. **Tactile qualities** (qualities that the spectator cannot see).
Example: softness of handle, uniformity of crimp, lustre, density.

As the Judge starts the oral reasoning, they should take time to thank the Exhibitors and spectators and describe what the class division is.

Example of expected oral reasoning for placement:

“Thank you for bringing this group of junior white males.

The Alpaca standing in first place moved freely around the ring today displaying correct conformation and good substance of bone. This male Alpaca exhibits excellent fibre coverage over his body, head and down the legs. His fleece has a soft handle with a defined and uniform crimp displayed throughout the blanket, shoulder and flank, with a lot of density.

This was a difficult decision and I do concede that the Alpaca in 2nd place also moved freely around the ring and is well balanced, exhibiting excellent coverage over body, head and legs. Both Alpacas have exceptional brightness to their fleece. However, the Alpaca standing today in first place exhibited a softer handle of the two fleeces.

The Alpaca standing in third place has a very dense fleece with good uniformity and correct leg angulation and it is his leg angulation that puts him above my fourth-placed male. This male exhibits a broad crimp style which is uniform over his blanket, and he stands over the fifth place alpaca for the character and uniformity of his fleece.

The fifth-placed alpaca has a pleasing head style, has very good fleece coverage and is well grown for his age. It is the size, stature and substance that place him above my sixth-placed alpaca. I grant that this alpaca is the youngest in the class and that his fleece has a soft handle, but it did not have the brightness and character of those standing above him today.”



Guide to Judging of Fleece Classes

In developing this judging system, fleece quantity and quality have been given equal status. It is important that fleeces which are either "very pretty and no weight" or "very heavy and no style" do not gain advantage because of their style or weight alone but have a good combination of both.

Aims

The aims of Alpaca Fleece Judging are to provide a competition which recognises those characteristics of Alpaca which are desired by manufacturers/processors and producers and enlightens those persons interested in the Alpaca industry. Judging will be conducted according to The *BAS Alpaca Fleece Judging Manual* which gives more details of the relevant rules and regulations.

Fleece preparation

The fleeces entered in Shows will usually be the skirted portion. They should be skirted of all short, stained and any extremely coarse fibre. Heavy vegetable matter should also be removed. Poorly prepared fleeces will receive penalties throughout the fleece judging.

Judging

1. **Fineness**
This reflects the degrees of actual fineness of fibre displayed, expressed in microns.
2. **Handle**
Consideration to the level and evenness of softness.
3. **Uniformity of micron/ length**
4. **Staple/ lock length**
5. **Character and Style/ Lock style**
6. **Density**
7. **Brightness (Huacaya)/Lustre (Suri)**
8. **Lack of Guard hair**
9. **Colour Uniformity**
10. **Weight**
11. **Contamination**
12. **Poor skirting**
13. **Tenderness**