

GALLOWAY CATTLE SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND (INC.)

GALLOWAY GAZETTE

Issue No. 3

2014

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Barry McAlley's Dedication Acknowledged at the 10th World Galloway Congress in Germany



Barry McAlley (left) from New Zealand and Wolfgang Reschl from Austria were the only two delegates to have attended all ten World Galloway Conferences since the Inaugural one, which was held in Alsled in Germany in 1996. They each received an award comprising a small statue of a Galloway cow with calf at foot.

Since then, Congress have been held every two years as follows:
Australia (1998), USA (2000), Canada (2002), Scotland (2004), Austria (2006), New Zealand (2008), Denmark (2010), Canada (2012) & this time in Germany (2014). At the meeting it was confirmed that Scotland would host the 2016 Congress and noted that Australia and the USA would host the 2018 & 2020 Congresses respectively.



Our proud men, flag bearers Barry McAlley and Bob Curry at the Opening Ceremony



Welcome to the last issue for 2014. Thank you to all who submitted material for this issue, so much so, that not all material could fit on 16 pages! I'm pleased to say that April's issue is a quarter of the way there already!

Our big excitement in the past few months is connecting with the rest of the world as we joined Facebook. We have 104 likes from people all over the world and it's truly amazing how for instance, one photo can reach so many. The photos of our day of showing cattle at the Clevedon Show reached 372 people! And it's free to get this coverage and publicity. I post 152 gazettes every 3 months. It's not hard to do the math. So I encourage you to post photos up on our Facebook page. It shows we are active and it's our free marketing tool.



Our front page is in honour to Barry McAlley, our ambassador for New Zealand at every World Congress. Barry has also written a very informative article on the history of the Origins of our Herd Book.

Karen and Bob Curry who travelled along with Barry to Germany, have an extensive report on the results of the White Galloway Colour Inheritance Research Seminar - every white breeder needs to read this.

We have some wonderful fun photos to share as well as Adam and Georgie McCall's recent trip to Europe.

Our back page is dedicated to our dear friend, Kerrilea Wroxanne who passed away on the 14th September. There is always that one cow, who you'll go that extra mile for, and this grand lady was one of them. Reading John's 'hand written letter' for the gazette, tears rolled down my cheeks and with a serious lump in my throat, I truly felt his grief as he celebrated her life in words. We feel fortunate to have met Wroxanne on our Southern Herd Tour last April.

We look forward to our AGM, Virtual Show and Dinner in Wellington - venue yet to be confirmed - as its always great to catch up with fellow breeders from around the country. Please take note of the advert at the bottom of this page. At the World Congress, members from a 'close neighbouring country' were giving away their bumper stickers as part of their marketing promotion ... so lets design our own and get our NZ Galloway Society out there!

Any news or photos, just pop them my way.
Have a fab New Year.
Take care everyone.

Faye Ashmore
fayemarie4@hotmail.com



Galloway Cattle Society of New Zealand Inc.

Let's Design Our Very Own Bumper Sticker

We need your ideas on a slogan or design for our NZ Galloway bumper stickers.

**(Designs/Ideas need to be in by the 11th April 2015 AGM Wellington
~ here all designs will be on display and the sticker will be selected by public vote)**

So get your thinking caps on and lets market our fabulous stock

Email Faye at fayemarie4@hotmail.com

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Treasurer's Report

I joined the Galloway Society Council in April 2014 and took up the position of Treasurer.

Within a few months it became apparent that the society needed a streamlined system of financial accounting, where every item of income and expenditure was clearly tracked and identified in a computerised system, so that at end of year the financial accounts could be produced easily in readiness for the auditor.

To this end, the council decided to sign up to the Xero Accounting System in early August, so all Society invoices are now generated thru Xero, and sent out by email to members. For the few members without email, their invoices are printed out and sent by mail. Most breeders would have received their ADL invoice by this method for the first time around September, and this has resulted in about 95% of invoices being paid in a timely manner. Also if merchandise is purchased, or stock transferred, an invoice is generated for each payment.

Most members paid via internet banking, while others chose to make payment over the counter at their local Westpac branch, and some posted cheques. Any method of payment is acceptable to the Society.

The importance of returning your completed ADL form to the Registrar, by the end of August is paramount, so that you are invoiced correctly. This is

when you inform the Registrar that a cow has died in the previous 12 months, you have sent cows to the works or cows have been sold to a non-breeder.

The ADL form is actually an audit of the cows in your herd, as the Society's contracts with ABRI and Performance Beef Breeders Ltd, who maintain the electronic herdbook, is based on these numbers of cows each year.

The next round of invoices will be for 2015 Breeder and Associate Memberships in January 2015.

Of course, the emailing of invoices has shown up a few errors in email addresses, so I would like to ask everyone with email to check both the Society's website Members List and the Online Herdbook Member's List for accuracy of all details.

If you find an error or need to make changes at anytime please contact myself or the Registrar Bridget Lowry ASAP so that details can be updated.

If you have any questions about your invoices, please either email me mcnaughton@xtra.co.nz or phone 03 4493237, I am happy to help.

Angela McNaughton
Treasurer



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HYNDS

Results from White Galloway Colour Inheritance Research Seminar ~ Germany ~ September 2014

Following the World Galloway Congress in Wildeshausen, Germany, Barry McAlley and Karen & Bob Curry attended the White Galloway Colour Inheritance Seminar which was held in Nevesdorf in the Schleswig-Holstein region of north-east Germany on 8 September. This Seminar was arranged by local breeder & good friend Mechthild Bening, and was hosted by RSH, the governing cattle breed organisation for the Schleswig-Holstein region.

On Mechthild's initiative, Professors H Swalve and B Brenig, World renowned geneticists, agreed to investigate the mode of inheritance of colours and markings in White Galloways and the incidence of non typical colour patterns (black and poorly marked) when breeding a well marked (strong black points) bull to a well marked cow. The scope of the research was extended to investigate the incidence of the various colours obtained from breeding with black and poorly marked parent combinations with the aim of fully unravelling the genetic background.



The three colour variations - poorly-marked, black and well-marked.



Breeders and science meet - Mechthild Bening with scientists

~ The project consists of the following two research components:

1. Analysis of the Mode of Inheritance based on pedigree data and phenotypic records.

For this purpose, recording sheets and an Excel template were set up and the resulting data was used for a pedigree analysis and segregation analysis. Based on phenotypic records and genetic relationships among animals, a segregation analysis attempts to analyse and statistically check the possibility of inheritance due to individual genes and their variants (alleles). This can be done without any molecular testing. This work was carried out by the group of Professor Swalve at the University of Halle.

2. Molecular Analysis

Conditional on the results of the pedigree analysis and segregation analysis, i.e. if there are significant results pointing to a Mendelian inheritance, the second part of the project was initiated. This component consists of the search for causal genes and their variants on a molecular basis. For the molecular analysis, blood samples, or in exceptional cases, also hair samples, of the animals which have been identified as especially important were subject to an extraction of their DNA. This project component will also use comparative genetics, i.e. a comparison of DNA sequences and/or functional genes across breeds and even species. It can be assumed that comparisons with genes that are causal for colour inheritance in horses will be helpful in this part of the study. The work was carried out by the group of Professor Brenig at the University of Göttingen. (In the past, the research group of Professor Brenig has been involved in the characterisation of the MC1R gene in cattle on an international level).



Some of the White Galloway Cattle, exhibiting the various colour patterns, which were used in the research project

WORLD CONGRESS ~ GERMANY



**Professor Swalve addressing the Seminar
– 8 September 2014**

After a brief introduction Professor Hermann Swalve from Halle-Wittenburg University presented a number of slides explaining how the project had come about. He commented that the many genes affecting colour inheritance were known, some of which were simple and some complicated, the well known MC1R and KIT being known to determine black/red and colour dilution.

He noted that colours do not contribute to economic value of the beef product but in the case of the White Galloway, colour forms the brand of the breed,

contributes to its tradition, and was appealing to the eye. He went on to note that the aim of the White Galloway breeder was clear, i.e. to produce white animals with black muzzle, black ears and black feet. However attempts to achieve this goal sometimes failed, producing fully black and fully/almost all white progeny from well marked parents.

He further noted that there was much discussion amongst breeders, much of which was non-scientific and sometimes superstitious arguments like “we gotta add some colour and then...”

So the aim was to collect colours and markings of as many registered breeding animals as possible, recording colour and pedigree. For every Dam the aim was to collect this data on all of the calves even if these calves did not become registered breeding animals.

The research involved the collection of breeding records from a number of breeders in Germany, Scotland, Australia and New Zealand; and the results of the first component (using data up to September 2014) was presented by Professor Swalve; and the second component - on the molecular genetics was presented by Professor Brenig.

Professor Swalve observed that from the limited data to the end of 2013 the results seemed to indicate conformance with the Mendelian Mode of Inheritance. He explained that in diploid organisms, at every base pair of the DNA, there can be two variants, and hence three genotypes (A1A1; A1A2; A2A2).

The following table shows the results from the German database:

Table 1 – Colour Coding of Parents and the Resulting Progeny with their Colour Coding – The German Database as at September 2014

Parents		Progeny							
Sire	Dam	WWM/WSM		WPM		WFB		Total	Expected proportion
		n	%	n	%	n	%		
WPM	WWM/WSM	28	60	19	40	0	0	47	50:50:00
WPM	WPM	0	0	10	100	0	0	10	00:100:00
WWM/WSM	WWM/WSM	310	54.3	124	21.7	13	24	571	50:25:25
WWM/WSM	WPM	85	58.2	61	41.8	0	0	146	50:50:00
WWM/WSM	WFB	15	65.2	0	0	8	34.8	23	50:00:50
WFB	WWM/WSM	3	100	0	0	0	0	3	50:00:50
WPM	WFB	5	100	0	0	0	0	5	100:00:00
WFB	WPM	11	100	0	0	0	0	11	100:00:00
Total								816	

Key:

WWM – White Well marked

WSM - White Strongly Marked

WPM – White Poorly Marked

WFB – White Fully Black

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From the results in this table it is noted that although in some instances the sample size is limited, there is general conformance with the Mendelian Mode of Inheritance (expected proportion in Table 1 - right hand column).

To summarise:

When mating a Poorly Marked with a Well or Strongly Marked there is a 50% chance of getting a Poorly Marked, a 50% chance of getting a Well or Strongly Marked, but no chance of getting a Full Black.

When mating a Poorly Marked with a Poorly Marked, all progeny will be Poorly Marked.

When mating a Well or Strongly Marked to a Well or Strongly Marked there is a 50% chance of getting a Well or Strongly Marked, a 25% chance of getting a Poorly Marked and a 25% chance of getting a Full Black.

When mating a Well or Strongly Marked to a Poorly Marked there is a 50% chance of getting a Well or Strongly Marked, a 50% chance of getting a Poorly Marked, but no chance of getting a Full Black.

When mating a Well or Strongly Marked with a Full Black, there is a 50% chance of getting a Well or Strongly Marked, a 50% chance of getting a Full Black, but no chance of getting a Poorly Marked.

When mating a Full Black with a Well or Strongly Marked there is a 50% chance of getting Well or Strongly Marked, a 50% chance of getting Full Black, but no chance of getting Poorly Marked (NB: Table 2 - on Suncrest's stock shows getting 100% Well or Strongly Marked but the sample number is too small at only 3).

When mating a Poorly Marked with a Full Black, all progeny (100%) will be Well or Strongly Marked.

When mating a Full Black with a Poorly marked, all progeny (100%) will be Well or Strongly Marked.

Karen & Bob were blown away when Professor Swalve's next slide was on the data received from their Suncrest Stud in New Zealand. This was most unexpected and quite an honour. The results presented were as follows:



From left - Professors Brenig & Swalve

Suncrest results show a higher than 50% Well or Strongly Marked, from Well or Strongly Marked to Well or Strongly Marked, and Well or Strongly Marked, to Poorly Marked matings, but the sample of only 36 animals is too small to be conclusive. Consistent with Mendelian predictions there is no evidence from the Suncrest database of producing a Full Black from a Well or Strongly Marked to Poorly Marked mating.

Professor Brenig, a molecular geneticist from the University of Gottingen then gave a presentation on the molecular approach to unravelling the inheritance in colour of the White Galloway (Extract from http://www.whitegallowaystars.com/en/project/project_results_molecular-genetics.php.)

Professor Brenig explained that White Galloway Cattle exhibit three different white coat colour phenotypes, that is, Well Marked, Strongly Marked and Poorly Marked. However he noted that mating of individuals with the preferred Well or Strongly Marked phenotype also results in off-spring with the undesired Poorly Marked and/or even Fully Black coat colour.

Table 2 - Colour coding of parents and the resulting progeny with their colour codings – the Suncrest database as at September 2014

Parents		Progeny						
Sire	Dam	WWM/WSM		WPM		WFB		Expected
		n	%	n	%	n	%	Proportion
WWM/WSM	WWM/WSM	18	72	5	20	2	8	50:25:25
WWM/WSM	WPM	8	73	3	27	0	0	50:50:00
WWM/WSM	WFB	0	0	0	0	2	100	50:00:50

WORLD CONGRESS ~ GERMANY

Professor Brenig stated that Homozygous (Cs29/Cs29) White Galloway cattle and White Park cattle exhibit the Poorly Marked phenotype, whereas Heterozygous (Cs29/wt29) individuals are either well or strongly marked. In contrast fully black individuals are characterised by the wild-type Chromosome 29. As known for other cattle breeds, mutations in the MC1R gene determine the red colouring.

Professor Brenig noted that it is still the breeders primary interest to breed first class, typical Galloway cattle (type of cattle, muscle and bone structures). And that in addition, the breeders of White Galloways are greatly interested in breeding animals which are Well Marked.

With the results of the research work as well as the knowledge gained concerning the colouring of the animals, he noted that a further instrument has been provided to help achieve this goal. Up to now we have seldom used poorly marked or black animals in our breeding programmes. But, in order to achieve our breeding goals, we can now mate animals having good exterior qualities with black-coloured White Galloways purposefully and meaningfully in spite of their mismarkings.

Professor Brenig advised that the next step is to implement these results in actual practice. It was possible to convince a considerable number of German breeders to participate in the purposeful breeding of animals during the spring and summer of 2013. In so doing, they are breeding Black and Poorly Marked male and female White Galloways having at least two generations of such colouring.

The RSH (Breeders Association) Rinderzucht Schleswig-Holstein eG has developed a special breeding programme for this and all of these animals were previously examined and judged by the breeding inspector of the Beef Cattle Department. By DNA testing of all animals at the Institute of Veterinary Medicine (University of Göttingen) it was checked that all of the poorly marked animals harbour the Homozygous White Genotype. With this it is expected that all of the calves from such matings will either be well marked or else strongly marked.

Professor Swalve then presented a summary of the findings, and lessons learnt, and provided some recommendations for the breeding of White Galloways. These are summarised as follows:

White Galloways in the desired phenotype (Well Marked) should not be regarded as a separate breed.
Apparent pure breeding of Well Marked with Well Marked does in deed result on average in 50% Well or Strongly Marked, 25% Poorly Marked and 25% Full Black.

If the typical White Galloway is desired 100% of the time the breeder needs to breed Black with Poorly Marked White or Poorly Marked White with Black.

In view of these results he noted that some rules may need to be changed, especially those applying to recommendations for mating to preserve colours. He then presented options for breeders. They were:
Continue as before – no change.

Keep Poorly Marked White cows, buy Black bulls; and/or keep Black cows and buy Poorly marked bulls – produce more Well Marked Whites

'Equal rights policy' – use all colours – Well Marked/ Strong Marked, Poorly Marked & Black. Mate Black and Poorly Marked White as a preference. All other mating types ok too. Choose breeding animals on all other traits but colour to improve the herd.

Breed Well Marked with Well Marked and sell Poorly Marked & Full Black to other breeders.

He further noted that the problem of Strongly Marked (linked with Well Marked for the Study) was not solved since intra-uterine and environmental effects could play a role and genetic effects could also be a cause. **He concluded that there was still a need to collect more data and samples.**

After the Seminar the group travelled to Mechthild's farm – 'Galloway vom Bebensee', where a collection of the White Galloway used in the study were on show. Some very interesting discussions ensued and everyone came away with thoughts on how all this would effect their respective breeding programmes.



From left – RSH Chief Veterinarian – Dr Torleif Ropke, Barry McAlley, Bob Curry, Karen Curry, and RSH Manageress – Dr Bianca Lind at Mechthild's farm.

From post presentation discussions with Professor Swalve, it is apparent that **there is no homozygosity with Well Marked White Galloways and that there is no colour genetic difference between a White Full Black Galloway and a Standard Black Galloway.** This being the case, it should open up the gene pool to both White Galloway and Standard Galloway breeders, Society rules permitting.

Thank you to Karen & Bob Curry for this report
www.suncreststud.co.nz

Photo Gallery ~

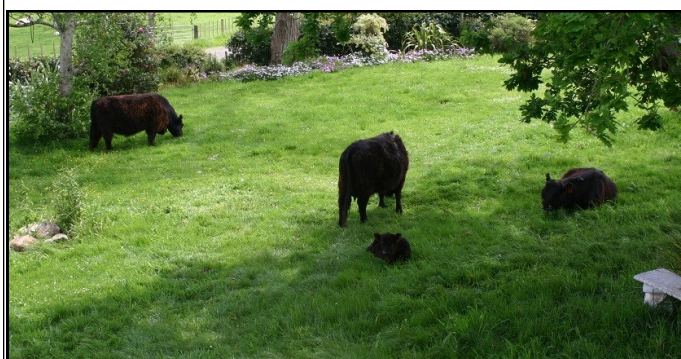
BULL FOR SALE



Combining 2 hobbies! How clever & cute Sue Huckstep



Susan Nicol's Grange Marching P and Forest View Dan enjoying the sun on a Spring day



Barbara Fitchett's Glenfinnan Standard Galloways are saving her a job in mowing her lawn

1 Year Old White Galloway Bull for Sale



Stoney Brook Eddy

HB: 15509

DOB: 30/10/2013

Quiet Nature

Contact: Richard Dyson

Phone: 021 027 53 283

Email: dysonrs@xtra.co.nz



Cannot wait to meet this girl down in the Naki -
Steve Hobson's Tapuae Imogen

HISTORY - THE ORIGINS OF OUR HERD BOOK

By Barry McAlley

We have had several inquiries about the animals that form the foundation stock in our herd book. I therefore offer you the following;

The first documented importation of registered Galloway & Belted Galloway cattle into NZ took place in 1947. The Galloways were the bull Perseus of Lochurr imported for the Bendermeer herd of Mr E R Winkler of Levin from Mr. T W Kennerdy Moffat of Dumfriesshire in Scotland. He followed this in 1948 with the importation of two in calf heifers. In 1948, Mr R G Buckleton of Upper Hutt imported the Scottish bull Linfairn Ian plus four in calf heifers. In 1949 Miss L Hunt from Wanaka imported the bull Murrayfield Arrogant & six heifers.

In 1948, R J Law & Sons of Shannon imported three heifers from Scotland. Also in 1948 ten breeding females arrived & were presented to Massey Agricultural College by Scottish Galloway breeders. Also in 1948 Mr R C Grigg of Blenheim imported one bull & six heifers & Mr J G Buckleton imported four breeding females.

The Belted Galloway importations in 1947 were by Mr R Donald of Martinborough, who bought in the bull Boreland Ambassador & three heifers. They were followed by five in calf heifers for Mr Noel McGregor of Mt. Linton Station at Ohai.

The Galloway Cattle Society of NZ was formed in 1948 to operate separate herd books for the two breeds & utilise similar breeding rules and standards of type as practised by the Galloway Cattle Soc. & the Belted Galloway Cattle Soc. in the UK. Further importations of live animals & semen have continued to this day, mostly from Scotland but some from England & Australia.

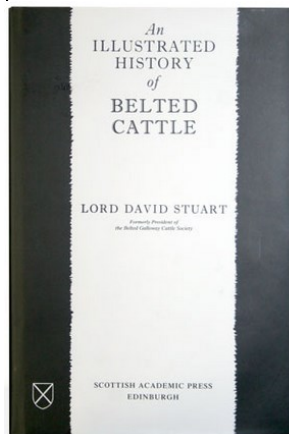
White Galloways were first registered in NZ in 1993 from White Galloway semen imported from the Galair stud in Alberta, Canada. The bulls were Galair White Lad 2W & 67Z and the cows were NZ bred black

Galloways The progeny from these early imports can be tracked through our herd books.

For those of you who delve further into the UK pedigrees, you will make some interesting discoveries;

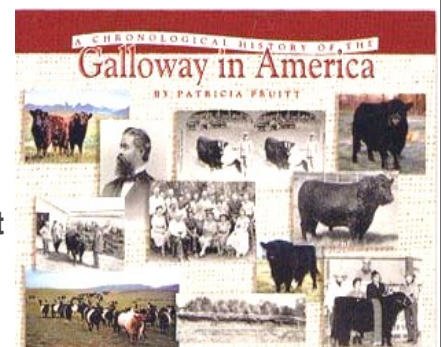
- 1. The first registrations of Galloways in the UK were in the "Polled Herd Book" which also contained the Polled Angus & Aberdeen cattle. A separate herd book for Galloway cattle was not established until 1877.*
- 2. For nearly a decade from 1912, the Galloway Cattle Society stopped registering Dun Galloways.*
- 3. On several occasions, due to diminishing blood lines the Belted Galloway Cattle Soc. allowed breeders to use Galloway bulls in their breeding programmes. These, and many other interesting facts about the origins of the animals in our herd books can be found in the following publications;*

**Galloways, The Society and The Cattle,
1877-1990 by Chris Graves.**



**The Illustrated History
of Belted Cattle
by Lord David Stuart.**

**The Galloway
in America
by Patricia Pruitt**



Six Weeks in Europe ~ Adam & Georgie McCall

On July 5th 2014 Georgie's brother got married in Germany. As it is a long way to travel (especially with a three year old) we decided to spend 6 weeks over June and July travelling through the UK, Ireland, Germany and France.



As beltie breeders, one of the highlights of Scotland in June is the Highland show. After contacting a few breeders to organise herd visits we were assured it was a sight not to be missed. How correct they were. The A&P shows we have in the lower south are no match for the sheer size and scale of the highland. When we first found the main ring they were judging Clydesdales. There must have been 30 odd horses in the class, a sight I had not seen before.

We arrived at the beltie ring about 15 minutes before judging started and were surprised and lucky to grab about the last spot on the rail. By the time judging had started people were about three deep trying to watch and spectators could only access two sides of the ring. The quality of the cattle was very good with each class having at least 5 or 6 entries, although many of the cattle that I have seen on farms throughout New Zealand would have stood up to the competition.



The champion male was an 18month old bull Coulmony Blair (pictured above) who was a very balanced, thick bull whom showed great potential to become a herd sire.

The champion female and overall show champion was a 5 year old cow Clifton Daffodil (pictured bottom), who was a feminine cow who walked well and showed tremendous depth and width. The only problem I had with her was that she didn't have a calf at foot, although she was in calf. As we were to stay with John and Sandra Corrie of the Park herd in Cudkirkbright, we met them in the Belted Galloway society tent, and found the society members we met to be very friendly and some interesting discussions were held. The Belted Galloway breed is experiencing somewhat of an increase in popularity now as subsidies are paid to farmers to farm one of the native breeds. Registrations of heifer calves are somewhere between 5 and 600 annually (basically the same number as the NZ breeding herd).



Some of John Corries Cattle at The Park 06/22/2014

In the days following the show we stayed with John and Sandra Corries of 'The Park' stud for a night. John was President of the Society at the time and they showed us no end of hospitality. The Park herd is very well known throughout Scotland and the world and at its largest numbered 190 breeding cows. Although much reduced to 20 head, they were no less impressive as a core of 20 cows remains. Unfortunately the studs exhibiting at the show such as Mochrum and Clifton couldn't see us as they were required to stay at the show until the Saturday evening.

After our visit with the Corries we moved further down the country and visited Ian Marshall at Castle Douglas. Ian's farm is what I had imagined the Galloway region to be like, hard hill country. We had a great visit with Ian who farms in a manner more like us in New Zealand and expects his animals to be there to work to make money. His belties were smaller framed traditional type. Although only a small

number, it was a great line of cows and calves. We spent the best part of 2 hours looking over Ian's farm and discussing farming.



The view from Ian Marshall's farm

06/02/2014

While travelling through the south of Scotland the reality of foot and mouth disease became front of mind. Ian was very lucky not to lose his Beltie herd as the next door neighbour was within the radius of culling. John of the Park lost his show string as they were grazing off farm and were exposed to infected animals. The effect of foot and mouth on New Zealand agriculture is unthinkable, and talking to the Scots not something they would wish on anyone. Ian talked of fires burning day and night and the stench of burning flesh constantly in the air. Luckily the government has compensated many farmers and ironically many are actually in a better position than when the disease hit, as it has allowed them to update their infrastructure, particularly dairy farmers.

From Ian's property we ventured south into England and had a visit with Liz Wilkinson in Cumbria. Liz's cattle are moving away from the traditional type and she is trying to breed more size into her cows - an approach I don't agree with. Liz is breeding her cattle to be larger and may be losing the true to type beltie. Although Liz did have a fantastic line up of "bulling heifers" (2 year old heifers ready for the bull). Nobody in the UK mates their yearlings as many of us do here in New Zealand.

From Liz's there we went to Askerton Castle and had a quick visit with Jane Eden. Jane runs a huge family

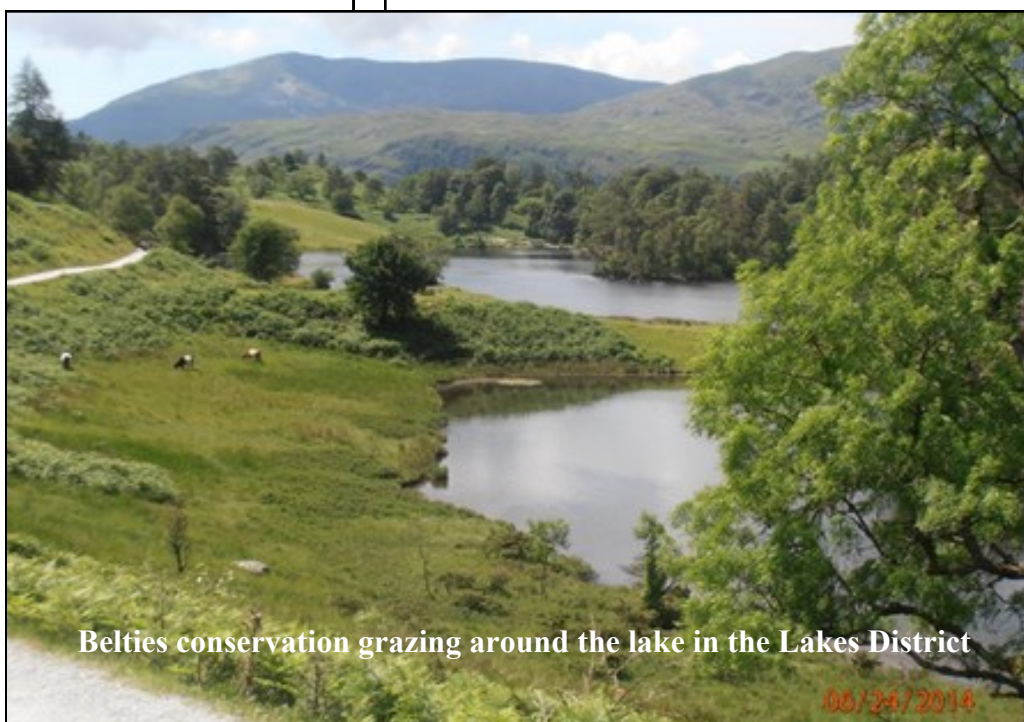
estate and it is farmed as run country. From her beltie herd the main income is via her onsite butchery shop.

After Liz's we thought that was the end of our beltie tour for our holiday as we set off to do 'normal' tourist things heading for London. A brief two day stopover in the Lakes District, England proved to be bunk this theory. We headed up to a mountain lake which was a national park area, and went for a walk around the lake. As we walked we ran into a herd of belties whom are being used for conservation grazing. We couldn't believe our eyes, as cattle were grazing the equivalent area of one of our national parks in New Zealand!! Something that would definitely not be happening here in NZ!!

In Germany in the small rural town which we were staying in, there was a large forested area surrounding it. We went for a walk through this forest and on the way down we ran into another herd of Galloway. This time they were black Galloway with a few whites. These cattle were real commercial cattle cleaning up 'roadside' tucker. They were traditional Galloway, small and doing very well on poor quality feed.

Our trip through Scotland was made even more enjoyable thanks to the people we met. They were very friendly and hospitable, and we will definitely be returning one day. I would recommend anyone thinking about going to the world congress in 2016 to just do it. It is fantastic to see our cattle in their native lands and to speak to people who have bred them for generations and the hospitality is second to none.

Adam & Georgie McCall
Breeders of 'Paradise Flat' Belted Galloways
Tapanui, West Otago



Belties conservation grazing around the lake in the Lakes District

06/04/2014

Cyclone Ita Unwelcomely Visited Karol & Martin London's Whataroa Property on the West Coast

On April 17th Cyclone Ita came ashore on the West Coast. Most of the news coverage was of the Hokitika/ Greymouth area, but further South, where all power and communications were out for 2 days, the damage was much worse.

Around Whataroa, which was at the epicentre of the storm, hundreds of 200 - 300 year old totara trees were blown over in the surrounding forests and in shelter



A typical fence on Whatanutta

blocks or shelter belts on the farms. Many of these trees fell on fences and farm buildings or destroyed fences when the root plate lifted and took a fence with it.

In spite of the ferocity of the storm which ripped roofs off many buildings and sent sheets of galvanised iron hurtling through the air, there were very few human or



animal casualties. Five dairy cows were killed by falling trees in Te Taho and a courier van was lifted off the Haast Bridge and dumped on the river bed, injuring the driver. There could have been many more.

Over the whole valley, the grass was blown off the paddocks, making them all look as if they had been very closely mown. On Whatanutta, our 10h property in Whataroa, about 20 tall totara and rimu were blown over. All our boundary fences were damaged, mostly by being lifted into the air by the root plates of fallen trees, much to the pleasure of our kunekune pigs who were able to go adventuring at will. But none of our animals were hurt!

Maybe they were stunned by the violence of the storm, but the Belties seemed unperturbed. You can see the animals inspecting the changed landscape.



One of their favourite shade trees now at eye level

Events To Mark In Your Diary



2015 AGM

Due to our busy lifestyles,
Council has voted to hold the next
AGM in Wellington.

This is to be a over night option.

Saturday 11 April 2015

Dinner

Virtual Show

Guest Speaker

Our very own Patron

Te Radar

(Venue to be confirmed)

Sunday 12 April 2015

10am AGM

(Venue to be confirmed)

Dates are set, **Te Radar** is booked and
has accepted.

Conformation of venue and times to be
relayed at a future date

Any enquiries - please contact

Graeme Turner: President 07 829 8991

Rob Hall: Secretary 03 207 3706



WORLD GALLOWAY INFORMATION Conference Venus

The **2016** World Galloway Conference will be held in **Gretna, Scotland in August 2016**. Details of the program will be added as they come to hand or you can contact Dorothy Goldie at info@gallowaycattlesociety.co.uk for further information.

The **2018** World Galloway Conference will be held in **Adelaide, Australia**. Judith McKinnon is co-ordinating this event for the Australian Belted Galloway Association Inc. Judith's email is mckinnonjudith@ymail.com

The **2020** World Galloway Conference will be hosted by the Belted Galloway Society of **USA**.

A&P SHOW

NORTH ISLAND DATES

Franklin A&P Show	21-22 February 2015
Helensville A&P Show	28 February 2015
Kumeu A&P Show	14-15 March 2015

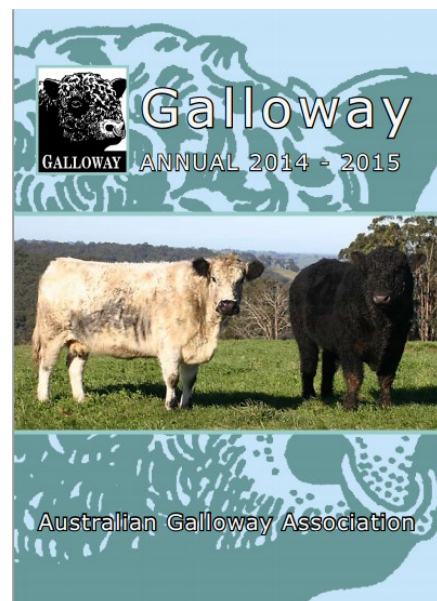
SOUTH ISLAND DATES

Winton A&P Show	17 January 2015
Gore A&P Show	7 February 2015
North Otago A&P Show	21-22 February 2015
Strath Taieri A&P Show	7 March 2015
Southland A&P Show	7-8 March 2015
Upper Clutha A&P Show	13-14 March 2015
McKenzie A&P Show	6 April 2015

For more date please logon to www.showdayonline.com

Rob Davidson from Australia, visited our Galloway stand at the Mystrey Creek Fieldays in June. He took home with him a few copies of our 16 page Gazette - and in return he has sent us two copies each of their Galloway Annual 2013-2014 and 2014-201, of which his wife compiles. Loads of fascinating articles, photos and info in each of these. Copy this link to view this issue below.

www.galloway.asn.au/publications/annual.pdf



Let's Preserve This Rare Colour Pattern

After our travels in and around our beautiful country, we are becoming more aware of the presence of many animals within the Galloway bred, with the rarest colour way/pattern seen. It's known as the Riggitt Galloway or the line back.

Their presence is very uncommon and in fact are classified as a rare breed. The Riggitt's physical characteristics are that of all pure bred Galloway's, but it's their colour pattern that is so different.

Easily identified by the white dorsal stripe running down their spine. The Riggitt Galloway main body colour can be black, blue/black, red, brown or dun. The white colouration may include a widening of the stripe to cover much of the back, particularly on the hind quarters, white under the keel of the animal and white flashes amongst the solid colour.

Last year we had the opportunity to go to the Galloway Conference in the Waikato and whilst there, we stopped off at Cherrybank Stud to view these unique and beautiful animals. (Cherrybank Rosie and Prada pictured below). Beth McVerry has been single headedly successfully breeding these animals back from extinction (in NZ) for 6 years now. For me it was love at first sight.



Several years before hand, I had been told of another breeder in the Waikato, Russell and Rian Boville from Riland Stud had bred a Riggitt bull from 2 white Galloway's. They then started up their own breeding program with some input from Beth.

As Rian was to be heading off to University and unfortunately didn't have the time to continue with his breeding plan, we were lucky enough to purchase his pedigree stock and now are looking forward to our first crop of animals on the ground.



*** Do you have or have you had any of these animals pop up in your breeding program? If so, what did you do with it/them?**

*** Is it out the back and forgotten because you didn't know what they were, or what to do with them? Have you sold them, put them in your freezer or maybe you are using them in your breeding plan.**

*** Have you sold the bull or the cow that you think they may have come from?**

As Beth and I are looking to promote this colour way/ breed, we would love to hear from you.

Email either of us ~ Kate Bradly
k.bradly@xtra.co.nz - phone 07 867 8108

or Beth McVerry
mcverry.clan@xtra.co.nz - phone 07 827 6090

and Lets Preserve this Colour Pattern



NZ Galloway Society Councillors 2014



President
Graeme Turner



Secretary
Rob Hall



Treasurer
Angela McNaughton



Patron
Te Radar

North Island -Central West
(Waikato, Central Plateau)

Graeme Turner - President,
Finance Sub-Committee
Promotions Sub-Committee
Phone - 07 829 8991
Breeder of White and Belted
Galloway
Stud Names- Grange and Grange Polar



North Island -Northern (Northland, Auckland, Coromandel)

Barry McAlley - RAS Delegate, Minute Secretary

Phone - 09 292 8652

Breeder of - White, Standard and Belted
Galloway

Stud names Glacier, Te Hiwi & Dunrennan
Joined Society- Early 1970's



North Island -
Northern

North Island -
Central West

North Island -
Central East

North Island -Central East

(Bay of Plenty, East Coast, Hawkes Bay)
T B A

South Island - Northern
(Nelson / Marlborough)
T B A

South Island -
Northern

North Island - Southern

(Taranaki, Wanganui/Manawatu, Wellington,
Wairarapa) *T B A*

South Island - Central
(Canterbury /Westland)
T B A

South Island -
Central

South Island - Southern (Otago, Southland, Fiordland)

Rob Hall - Secretary, Financial Sub-Committee,
Breed Management Sub-committee
Phone - 03 207 3706 or 027 201 0440
Breeder of - Belted and Standard Galloways
Stud Name - Lilliesleaf
Joined Society - 2003



South Island - Southern (Otago, Southland, Fiordland)

Angela McNaughton - Treasurer
Phone - 03 449 3237
Breeder of White Galloway
Stud Name - Dunerave
Joined Society - 2008



South Island - Southern (Otago, Southland, Fiordland)

Alan Brown - Rules Sub-committee
Phone - 03 482 1524



Breeder of - Belted Galloway
Stud name - Glen Radharc
Joined Society - 1993

Bridget Lowry - Registrar, Breed Management
Sub-committee, Membership
Sub-Committee, Website
Phone - 03 207 6747
Breeder of - White Galloway
Stud name - Pinzridge
Joined Society - 2007



John Taylor - Vice President, Breed Man-
agement Sub-Committee,
Promotions Sub-Committee
Phone - 03 236 2708
Breeder of Belted Galloway
Stud name - Taylordale
Joined Society - 2003



Your regions councillor is only a phone call away for any query or celebration regarding your Galloway cattle.
Please check out our NZ Galloway website for loads of info @ www.nzgalloway.co.nz



Obituary

KERRILEA WROXANNE

17.11.1991 ~ 14.09.2014



For me it started back in February 2003, I bought two heifer calves from Robyn Prouse, Kerrilea Maple and Kerrilia Montana.

After halter training the calves, I was talking to Robyn again in April and that's when she told me she was selling all her cattle. Because Kerrilea Maple was good to halter train, I thought I would look at buying her mother, which was Kerrilea Wroxanne.

To be fair, Montana was a good show cow as a yearling and has breed some nice females. So on the 2nd May 2003, I left to go to the dispersal sale of the Kerrilea Stud at Colgate Canterbury. Stopped at Ashburton for the night, up early in the morning and left for Colgate Saleyards. Got there about 9am and that's when I first set eyes on Wroxanne.

I thought this cow looked alright for a 12 year old cow and if I can get her a \$1000 or less, I should get 3 calves at least out of her.

Wroxanne had another thing that I like in a cow, which was shown to me by a cattle judge later on in my cattle breeding years, and that was a kind eye, and I don't mean pretty eyes but a big kind forgiving eye.

So the sale started and I waited for her to come and when she did I put in the second bid and managed to get her for \$800!

So I sorted transport for her then made my way home. I can still see her running down the ramp and joining the two Kerrilea heifers, I thought 'she moves good for her age'.

In 2007 when she was 16 years, I did a joint venture with Rob Hall and sent her to North Otago to a embryo transplant programme.

When Neil Sanderson heard we were sending a 16 year old cow, he thought we were wasting our time, but anyway we sent her and her calf and told him she's a young looking 16! In fact, he was surprised how good she looked for her age.

That first flush we got 30 embryo's and on the second flush we retrieved 12.

She arrived back home in April a bit lighter in condition due to the North Otago drought. I took her through the winter not in calf, then mated her in October.

Wroxanne more than paid me in calves she gave me. She had her last calf at age 20. The calf she had at 21 was stillborn.

But for a cow that I bought to get 3 or so calves from, she treated me well. She never weaned me a poor calf neither, so that's why I made her the promise that she would never go to the works, but to

be able to live out her years on my farm.

So on the 14th September 2014, I had to make the call and put Wroxanne down. She had been getting down and not able to get up herself. So the vet arrived and she was put to sleep that afternoon.

She is buried beside an Oak tree that she used to stand under and I am getting a headstone engraved to salute my great old friend. *(Below is her notice in the Southland Times)*

John Taylor
Taylordale Belted Galloways

April 2013 ~ 21yrs



Kerrifa Wroxanne

Died 14th September, 2014
in her 23rd year Sire Donald
of Strathmore Park, Dam
Starlight of Strathmore
park. Mother and grand-
mother and great-
grandmother of some top
cattle including Taylor-Dale
Atlas, Taylor-Dale Annif-
red, Taylor-Dale Concord,
Taylor-Dale Cheyanne,
Taylor-Dale Forgery.
Messages to Taylor-Dale
Stud.

6313641

