

Galloway Cattle Society of New Zealand (Inc.)



Galloway Gazette

Issue No. 2

2018



2018 SUPREME CHAMPION

GRANGE COCAINE

BRED AND OWNED

BY MARIE TURNER

Welcome to the Galloway Gazette - Issue 2, 2018

Editors Note: Hello, and welcome to the 2nd issue of the Galloway Gazette for 2018.

Before I go any further I must thank Lisa Buchan of Rawcliffe Galloways for her help with this issue of the Gazette. Lisa found the article about Galloway Breed Structure, Colours & Patterns, & Breeding Strategies and emailed the author for permission to reproduce. He kindly emailed back his updated version for us to include in this issue. Lisa has also spent her time proof reading for me, and it is much appreciated.

Our summer was not looking too good for grass growth, and then February arrived with quite a lot of rain. My grass, and weeds took off just as I was about to start feeding out. The girls are now very rotund, pregnant and ready for winter.

Our AGM was held in Nelson with a number of subjects presented to the members who attended. DNA testing was again part of the AGM meeting. One of the questions raised by members before the meeting was to do with the registration of bulls that were not being used as sires, but were however, being shown. To be shown, an animal must be registered, or able to be registered; in light of this, all bulls will continue to be registered, but those being used for breeding will need to be DNA tested before any of their progeny can be registered. Council will continue to work on the appropriate wording for the by-laws. We say goodbye to Roger Fraser as a Councillor for North Island Southern and welcome Tracy Wood on to Council. Tracy is standing in the North Island Northern District.

I recently had a request to advertise some cross bred cattle with calves at foot. From the photos they were rather nice looking animals, however they were crossbred and unable to be registered. One of the objectives of the Galloway Society is to maintain and promote the purity of the Galloway Breed, and the request was declined. Now, just to stir the pot: What do our members think about having a registry for cross bred White Galloway animals that are 50% or more Galloway? There are some breed Societies that do this via a 'breeding up' programme.

Just after the 1st Gazette for 2018 was published I had a painting of a White Galloway cow named Isla emailed to me. I know Isla quite well as she visits me each year to be put in to calf by one of my bulls. The painting is the spitting image of Isla and was done from a photo. If you would like to commission a painting of one of your animals (cattle or not), you can contact the artist, Kirsty Meynell, by email: artbykirst@gmail.com.

The facial eczema season has been and gone until next year. Hopefully everyone came through with no mishaps.

Don't forget you can now have a photo of your registered Galloway inserted in to the online herdbook. Just email your photo to our Registrar.

If you have something to say, or would like to see an article on a particular subject please let the Galloway Gazette know.

I hope you enjoy this issue.



The email address for communication is as follows:
gallowaygazette@xtra.co.nz

The postal address is as follows: Galloway Gazette
1363 Kaiaua Road
Mangatangi
RD 3
Pokeno 2473

Cover Photo: Grange Cocaine; our 2018 AGM Virtual Show Supreme Champion.

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Isla



Disclaimer—"All information in this newsletter is to the best of the author's knowledge true and accurate. No liability is assumed by the authors or publishers for any losses suffered by any person relying directly or indirectly upon the information in this publication."

A Message from our President

President's Report

2018 AGM

Nelson



Hello and welcome to this year's AGM here in Nelson and our tour weekend around the Tasman district.

Over the past year our farmers have had to endure some challenging conditions as well as the worrying Mycoplasma bovis disease control.

The weather conditions throughout the country over the year went from a very wet winter and spring to clear blue skies with high temperatures and drying winds, that seem to happen overnight! Paddocks went from pugged mud to baked hard dry. Many areas had drought conditions before Christmas with others not long after, this has certainly resulted in some interesting land and animal management issues.

The extreme weather conditions have also played havoc with farm supplements, with poor spring grass growth that resulted in a huge reduction of the amount of silage that farmers could cut, and much of what should have been winter feed had to be used in late spring and early summer.

The Mycoplasma bovis outbreak is of worrying concern given MPI's major culling of all animals that have been infected by the disease. We can't be too careful in checking and monitoring our animals and demonstrates the importance of the NAIT movement control process.

On the Galloway Society front, the Society's financial year ended in December with the books in the Black, a modest profit which points to our fee structure being about correct with income meeting outgoings. Of course this is something that we continually monitor.

We are continuing to look at DNA testing of our bulls for registration purposes. This will be discussed further at the AGM. We consider that DNA testing is a progression that will see the Galloway society keeping up with other rare breed regimes.

On the Council front I would like to take this opportunity to thank all councilors for their hard work and continued support over the last year. I am, however, sad to see Roger Fraser depart after just one year, but as we know our personal circumstances continue to evolve and I would just like to thank Roger for his input and commitment over the last year.

And talking of changes in circumstances, on a personal note, Susan and I have decided to move back to England next year, so this will be my last year as a member of the Society. I joined the Society back in 2009 and have really enjoyed building my herd to the breeding lines that I now have and I hope over the next year I can move these on to hopefully some new White Galloway breeders. I will see my last year out on Council and look forward to continuing to promote the Galloway breed over this period.

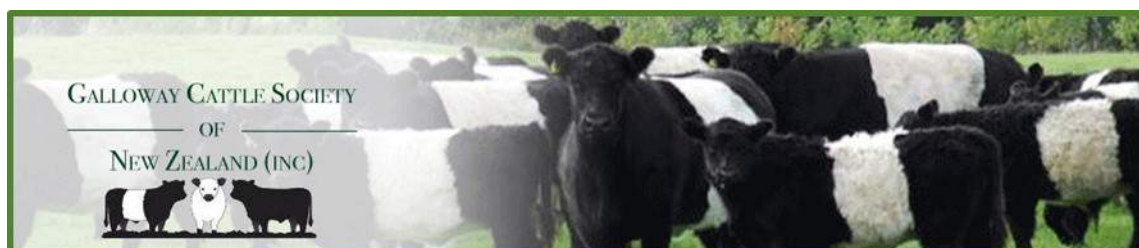
For the AGM weekend, I would like to thank Angela McNaughton for organizing our weekend and to Graeme Turner for running the Virtual Show.

I would like to thank all our sponsors for this AGM weekend including AgriSea's donated products for the silent auction.

Upcoming events include the Galloway World Congress to be held in Melbourne, Australia in late September, to which I hope many of you can attend and we will be proposing for New Zealand to undertake hosting of the 2024 World Congress by Southern Galloway Breeders Group.

Enjoy the weekend, and I hope everyone has a successful breeding season and our Galloway's continue to prove to be a popular breed.

Take care and stay safe
Cheers
Richard



Registrar's Report May 2018



Another year has gone by so fast. I have had a good year keeping up with all the queries, transfers and other paperwork.

There is always a steady stream of transfers arriving in the mail box as registered animals get sold from Breeder to Breeder. Please do remember to keep up-to-date with your NAIT transfers, as we need to make sure the Mycoplasma Bovis (M.Bovis for short) is eradicated from NZ. Currently to my knowledge there is no reason you can't move stock between the North and South Islands if you are wishing to buy stock from around the country. BUT you must do your NAIT paperwork!

2017 Calf returns, I now have received back just over half of these. Remember I do need these return now ASAP, even if you have no calves to record. ADL's will be printed and sent out in the mail by the end of June.

I personally haven't had a lot of feedback about the DNA testing our Bull calves, but what I have heard is very positive and supportive of doing so. As far as the process for doing this is concerned it will be an easy one to do. Details to follow soon.

A BIG welcome to all our new members this year and should any of you have any questions please email, text or phone me. I am always here to help. Even if you think it might be a silly question, please just ask to make sure.

Kind regards

Susan Nicol

027 2317399 or 07 8252979

Beltie.susan@farmside.co.nz

Can You Trust Your Attorney

In a trial, a small-town prosecuting attorney called his first witness, an elderly grandmother to the stand.

He approached her and asked; "Mrs. Jones, do you know me?"

She responded, "Why, yes, I do know you, Mr. Williams. I've known you since you were a young boy, and frankly, you're a big disappointment to me... You lie, cheat on your wife, manipulate people and talk about them behind their backs. You think you're a big shot when you haven't the brains to realize you never will amount to anything more than a two-bit paper pusher. Yes, I know you.."

The lawyer was stunned! Not knowing what else to do, he pointed across the room and asked, – "Mrs. Jones, do you know the defence attorney (the opponent's lawyer)?"

She again replied, "Why, yes, I do. I've known Mr. Bradley since he was a youngster. He's lazy, bigoted, and has a drinking problem. He can't build a normal relationship with anyone and his law practice is one of the worst in the state. Not to mention he cheated on his wife with three different women. One of them was your wife. ..Yes, I know him."

The defence attorney almost died.

The judge asked both lawyers to approach the bench and in a quiet voice said:
"If either of you asks her if she knows me, I'll send you to jail for contempt of court!"

Nelson AGM 2018 Weekend

Our AGM weekend started on Saturday morning with everyone gathering beside the bus which was to be our transport for the day. Our first stop of the day was Larry Wood's American Bison Stud at Brightwater. To get to the stud we needed to cross a narrow one lane bridge with an approach that was less than desirable for a full size bus. On the second attempt our driver made it across and we carried on up a road which was challenging for the driver, but revealed some very beautiful scenery. When we arrived at the gate to the Bison Stud, my immediate thought "Are we entering Jurassic Park?" The fence was covered in signs and the gate was appropriately solid. Once we were on the property and disembarked at the barn, the owner, Larry Wood, showed us the crush (a serious piece of machinery which makes our cattle crushes look puny), and explained what it was like to bring in his Bison for their routine checks. In his words, "there is always



Larry Wood

blood shed". We had passed a group of Bison as we entered the property and took a short walk from the barn to stand outside the paddock the animals were in. The Bison were tempted with pellets, and, like our Galloways, came running for the treat. The bull was a huge animal and we were told it was not wise to get in the way by standing in front of him (or any of the others). Larry advised there was one problem with keeping Bison in New Zealand and that was sheep. Sheep can carry a disease which can kill a full grown Bison in a very short amount of time and Larry does not want them within 2 or 3 kilometres of his property. (Yes, Kilometres). We departed Wood's Gulch suitably impressed by these magnificent animals and the care Larry has taken to set up and run his property, to keep his Bison safe.

Moutere Grove White Galloway Stud, Upper Moutere was our next stop. On the way, we could see the land was preparing for winter but on top of this the scenery was marred in places by the remnants of cyclone Ghita. Down a long driveway we arrived at Moutere Grove where Liz Scott supplied morning tea. Liz's husband Ed was away so the job was down to Liz to present their White Galloways. From the deck of Liz's house we could see a group of White Galloway eating peacefully. On closer inspection the girls were disturbed and moved away from such a large group of people. We were, however, close enough to see that these girls were well fed and carried beautiful condition. While visiting Moutere Grove, our bus had become stuck in the mud and after pulling it out with Liz's tractor we said our goodbyes and headed off for lunch at the historic Moutere Inn.

After having a good lunch we returned to the Grand Mercure Nelson Monaco to attend the AGM which commenced at 2:30 pm. Once the meeting was finished, the Silent Auction was held in the Executive Cottage. This year, apart from the Wine and Olive Oil, all winners were presented with vouchers to enable them to claim their prize direct from the supplier. The dinner commenced at 6:15 pm in the Orangerie Room where platters of food, with ample supply, were served to each table. The highlight of the meeting was the Virtual Show and the winners are featured later in this Gazette.



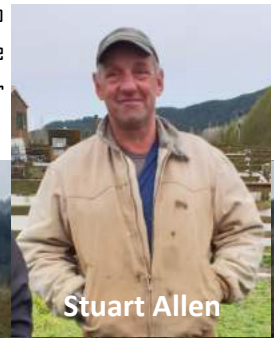
Liz Scott



Nelson AGM 2018 Weekend

Sunday began with everyone clambering on to the bus for our herd tour which was to take the day.

First stop - Glencairn Belted Galloway Stud. Stuart Allen has a very striking herd of Belted Galloways. His girls were enticed to stay put with a bale of hay so that we could see they carried very good condition and rich colouring. The bulls were just across the fence, very interested in the cows, however, they did not want to be viewed and the best photo I got was of them presenting their rear ends as they walked away.



Second Stop—Misty Glen Belted Galloway & Galloway Studs. The weather was threatening when we arrived at Gary Jordan and Janice Beare's Misty Glen. The Belted and Galloway girls and their calves were quite content to eat hay while we all viewed them. It had turned chilly, but, as per usual it didn't seem to make any difference to the cattle. They were in good condition and showed how placid their nature was when they wandered off after eating the hay. Lunch was served here, and credit goes to Janice with the amount and variety of food and drink on offer, including a lovely warming soup.



Third Stop—Cloverdean Galloway Stud. Cloverdean was our last stop for the day and Bruce had his girls close to the yards in which he had his bull, Eldin Longside.. The day had turned quite cold, but this did not deter the girls from eating their hay and staying close for us to look at. At each stop of the day it was obvious the owners were very proud of their Galloways and it was a privilege to have been able to visit them all.



2018 Virtual Show Winners

CHAMPION CALF—PENNY PLAINS REKA—KAREN FUTTER



CHAMPION YEARLING—WINDWOOD PEPPER—ALISON OHLSEN



2018 Virtual Show Winners

CHAMPION JUNIOR—RIVERVIEW EVE—SARAH PINFOLD



CHAMPION SENIOR—GRANGE COCAINE—MARIE TURNER



2018 Virtual Show Winners

GRAND CHAMPION FEMALE—GRANGE COCAINE—MARIE TURNER



GRAND CHAMPION MALE—LILLIESLEAF ARROW 780—ROB HALL



Councillors



President
Richard Dyson



Secretary & Treasurer
Angela McNaughton



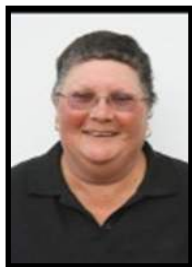
Vice President
Barbara Fitchett



Patron
Te Radar

North Island -Northern

(Northland, Auckland, Coromandel)



Barbara Fitchett
Vice President
Publicity & Promotions (Gazette),
Finance & Breed Management Sub Committees
Phone - 021 997 891
Breeder of - White & Standard Galloway
Stud Names - Alclutha/Glenfinnan
Joined Society - 2013

North Island -Central West

(Waikato, Central Pateau, Taranaki)



Richard Dyson
President
Rules & Breed Management Sub
Committees
Phone - 06 752 7080
Breeder of - White Galloway
Stud name - Stoney Brook
Joined Society - 2009

North Island -Central West

(Waikato, Central Pateau, Taranaki)



Graeme Turner
Finance Sub-committee, Promotions &
Breed Management Sub-committee
Phone - 07 829 8991
Breeder of - White & Belted Galloway
Stud Names - Grange and Grange Polar
Joined Society - 1999

North Island -Central West

(Waikato, Central Pateau, Taranaki)



Roger Brownlee
Rules & Breed Management Sub
Committees
Phone -027 605 8494
Breeder of - White Galloway
Stud Name - Bryndlee
Joined Society -2009

North Island -Central West

(Waikato, Central Pateau, Taranaki)



Faye Ashmore
Minute Secretary, Publicity & Promotions
(Facebook, Website & Merchandise),
Breed Management Sub-committee
Phone - 027 280 0067
Breeder of - White Galloway
Stud Name - RyeBred
Joined Society - 2010

North Island -Central West

(Waikato, Central Pateau, Taranaki)



Susan Nicol
Registrar
Membership and Breed Management
Sub-committees
Phone - 027 231 7399
Breeder of - Belted Galloway
Stud Names - Forest View
Joined Society - 2012

South Island - Southern

(Otago, Southland, Fiordland)



Angela McNaughton
Secretary & Treasurer,
Finance and Breed Management Sub-
committees
Phone - 03 449 3237
Breeder of - White Galloway
Stud Name - Dunderave
Joined Society - 2008-9

North Island - Northern

(Northland, Auckland, Coromandel)



Tracy Wood
Rules & Breed Management Sub
Committees
Phone - 021 462 658
Breeder of - White Galloway
Stud Name - Wayby
Joined Society - 2004

TBA - North Island -Central East

(Bay of Plenty, East Coast, Hawkes Bay)

South Island - Central

(Canterbury / Westland)

South Island - Northern

(Nelson / Marlborough)



Stock for Sale



TATUA MA QUARTZ



HB# 14309

DOB: 04/08/2010

Tag #: 619

Sire: Tatua Ma Nelson

(HB# 13397)

Dam: Tatua Ma Mayo

(HB# 12973)

Longrun Belted Galloways is offering Tatua Ma Quartz for sale. Quartz has been an amazing bull for us over 3 seasons, with 100% in calf rate. He is a gentle animal, easy to handle, and loves to be with his girls. Sadly we have to move him on as we need to reduce our herd size. He has done everything we wanted, particularly in increasing the conformation of his calves and improving weight outcomes. His offspring for last year, now 15 months old, look terrific.

Further Information: Roger Fraser

Phone: 021 329 335

Email: roger.j.fraser@hotmail.com

Rakau White Galloways

Rakau Maybelle



HB# 16715

DOB: 28/11/2016

Tag #: 2

Sire: Bryndlee Sinaedaraida

(HB# 15531)

Dam: Suncrest Arctic Jezabel

(HB# 15095)

Suncrest Arctic Jezabel



HB# 15095

DOB: 17/02/2013

Tag #: 354

Sire: Whisperings Jasper

(HB# 13224)

Dam: Suncrest Arctic Femme

(HB# 13839)

These girls have been drenched on a regular basis and are quiet and easy to handle.

Further Information:

Janice and Howard Wood

Phone: 0272 363 803

Email: fourwood@xtra.co.nz

Kahala Mack



HB# 16279

DOB: 07/03/2016

Tag #: 1

Sire: Alclutha Finian

(HB# 15401)

Dam: Gilt Edge Eriskay

(HB# 14510)

From the 'Kahala Stud', Havelock North, this 2 Yr old is a well marked, White Galloway Bull.

TB Status: C10

Further Information:

Michelle MacKay

Phone: (027) 4716812

Email: michellevanhouts@hotmail.com

Alclutha Kent



HB# 16921

DOB: 20/03/2017

Tag #: 2003

Sire: Pheonix Tioboid

(HB# 15803)

Dam: Alclutha Lilly

(HB# 15757)

Kent is a well mannered boy and I have never had a problem with his behaviour either in the paddock or working in the yards. He needs a new home because his pedigree is too close to the heifers now being of age to mate.

Further Information: Barbara Fitchett

Phone: (021) 997891

Email: alcluthagalloways@xtra.co.nz

Stock for Sale

FLEMINGTON BELTED GALLOWAY HERD DISPERSAL



A unique opportunity has arisen. 10 years of selective stud breeding is coming to an end as Neil McKerchar offers his stud cattle for sale.

Foundation females were some of the best in the country and their bloodlines have resulted in very strong family lines including top stud/herd sires.

Demand for service bulls to the dairy market outstrips availability. One regular client takes 20 each year, inquiries for 50 not uncommon, orders 8-10 being the norm.



There is a red factor in the herd. Along with several black stud quality heifer and bull calves this year, there is an outstanding show quality red heifer calf. Her dam Okiwa Linda is also the dam of the senior sire at present; Flemington Graham. Linda could be one of the last outstanding Okiwa breeding cows. There are 2 MA top red cows.



Flemington offers you an opportunity to breed from some of the best cows in the country, to increase your numbers or start out, to enjoy these hardy, easy to keep, quiet to handle and profitable cattle.

Don't delay; this is an opportunity not to be missed. Neil has carefully selected his breeding stock; he is a knowledgeable stockman, an experienced judge. This dispersal presents elite genetics within the Belted Galloway breed. Talking with Neil about his cattle, his passion and expertise is obvious. Neil is willing to share his knowledge with any interested person/persons. Whilst some cattle will go to a commercial herd Neil hopes those top cows will go for stud breeding thus maintaining the lines he has worked so hard to establish and maintain.



Neil has listed the stock available for sale as follows:

Stock for Sale

FLEMINGTON BELTED GALLOWAY HERD DISPERSAL



List of cattle available; approx number on offer

80 MA cows PTIC

30 2 ½ yr heifers PTIC

40 18mth heifers empty (these could be mated for autumn calving.)

40 heifer calves.

2 stud bulls.

Selected bull calves for future stud sires

Several late calving cows with calves at foot are also available. These cows have been running with bull since calving.

Contact: Neil McKerchar 027 5051010

Email: rodandsaddle@xtra.co.nz



Stoney Brook White Galloways

Having started breeding White Galloway's back in 2009 I have a couple of family groups that I am looking to sell along with a pair of sisters and a couple of nice bull calves.

All these animals have been running as one herd over the years, they are people friendly and easy to move.

All are pure bred and registered with the Galloway Cattle Society of New Zealand and all are well marked White Galloway's.

(Please note: The photos of the cattle are indicative of the animals being offered; they are not family group specific and do not include any of the appendix blacks in the pictures)



FAMILY GROUP ONE: Lifestyle/Stoney Brook influenced:

Sire: Suncrest Arctic Bayley, HB12574

Suncrest Arctic Frosty, HB13731 - DoB 14.1.09

Dam: Lifestyle Bubbles, HB12490

Sire: Whispering Jasper, HB13224

Stoney Brook Luna, HB14990 - DoB 29.10.12

Dam: Lifestyle Bubbles, HB12490

Sire: Totaranui Frankie, HB14929

Stoney Brook Saffron, HB15801 - DoB 18.12.14

Dam: Suncrest Arctic Frosty, HB13731

Sire: Totaranui Frankie, HB14929

Stoney Brook Aero, HB16589 - DoB 3.1.16

Dam: Lifestyle Bubbles, HB12490



FAMILY GROUP TWO: Whitby/Stoney Brook influenced:

Sire: Glacier White Express, HB11123

Whitby Casey, HB13853 - DoB 8.9.09

Dam: Lifestyle Cilla, HB12698

Sire: Whispering Jasper, HB13224

Stoney Brook Nova, HB14991 - DoB 2.11.12

Dam: Whitby Casey, HB13853

Sire: Totaranui Frankie, HB 14929

Stoney Brook Breeze, HB15508 - DoB 22.10.13

Dam: Whitby Casey, HB13853

Sire: Totaranui Frankie, HB14929

Stoney Brook Vesta, HB16897 - DoB 27.10.17

Dam: Whitby Casey, HB13853



SISTERS:

Sire: Totaranui Frankie, HB14929

Stoney Brook Thyme, HB15799 - DoB 14.11.14

Dam: Whitby Pippin, HB14240

Sire: Totaranui Frankie, HB 14929

Stoney Brook Wispa, HB16210 - DoB 10.11.15

Dam: Whitby Pippin, HB14240



TWO BULL CALVES:

Sire: Pheonix Benson, HB14689

Stoney Brook Bacchus, HB16900 - DoB 18.11.17

Dam: Lifestyle Bubbles, HB12490

Sire: Pheonix Benson, HB14689

Stoney Brook Eros, HB16894 - DoB 24.11.17

Dam: Stoney Brook Thyme, HB15799



I would also consider selling these animals individually.

For more details and pictures please contact:

Richard Dyson

Stoney Brook Stud

White Galloway's

North Taranaki

Tel: 021 027 53283

Email: dysonrs@xtra.co.nz



Stock for Sale

Lilliesleaf Bussy 910



HB# 15347

DOB: 10/09/2012

Tag #: 910

Sire: Southfield Double-O-Seven (IMP UK) (HB# 13742)

Dam: Lilliesleaf Bethea 485

(HB# 13325)

Price \$2,000.00

We are putting Bussy on the market for sale as we now have enough replacement daughters from him. He is a true gentleman to work with and he sires small calves that grow into nice strong well balanced progeny.

Bussy has been a wonderful sire to improve our herd with.

Further Information:

Jill Maxwell

Phone: (03) 221 7312

Email: rosemay@unifone.net.nz

Skean Dhu Angstrom



HB# 15028

DOB: 12/06/2012

Tag #: 3

Sire: Glenelg Park Moss

(HB# 9191)

Dam: Salisbury Farm Whitney

(HB# 12503)

The Tapuae Belted Galloway Stud in New Plymouth is offering Skean Dhu Angstrom for sale. He is a fantastic bull, quiet and easy to handle. He is being moved on because his daughters are now coming through ready for mating.

Price: \$2,200 + GST

Further Information:

Phone: Steve (021) 215 5572

A/H: (06) 7513301

Email: hobson@primowireless.co.nz

KAHALA WHITE GALLOWAYS



KAHALA STEWART HB# 17137

SIRE: ALCLUTHA FINIAN

HB# 13498

DAM: ELLEWOOD CLEMENTINE

HB# 15401

DOB: 30/09/2017 Tag: 68

The Kahala White Galloway Stud is looking to swap Kahala Stewart for an unrelated, good quality, White Galloway Bull.

Please contact: Michelle

Phone: (027) 4716812

Email: michellevanhouts@hotmail.com

If you have any stock for sale, please email the details to: gallowaygazette@xtra.co.nz.

They will be included in the Galloway Gazette "Stock For Sale" section until sold.

Please remember to advise the Galloway Gazette when your stock has been sold, so the advertisement can be removed.

If you are looking for stock to purchase please check out our website: www.nzgalloway.co.nz for up to date listings of Cattle for Sale.



Website Links

New Zealand Breeders Websites

Bob & Karen Curry	www.suncreststud.co.nz
Tracy Wood	www.whitegallowaysofwayby.co.nz
Rob Hall	www.lilliesleaf.co.nz
Barbara Fitchett	www.alcluthagalloways.co.nz
Faye Ashmore & Peter Mans	www.mansland.co.nz
Linda van Eyk	www.linwoodbelted.co.nz

General Websites

Te Radar (Patron GCSNZ Inc)	www.radarswebsite.com
New Zealand Rare Breeds	www.rarebreeds.co.nz
Beef NZ	www.beef.org.nz/
Control BVD	www.controlbvd.org.nz
Lifestyle Block	www.lifestyleblock.co.nz/
Rural Web Design	www.ruralwebs.co.nz
Stackyard	www.stackyard.com
The Royal Agricultural Society of NZ	www.ras.org.nz/

Overseas Breed Societies Websites

	American Galloway Breeders Assn	www.americangalloway.com	
	Australian Galloway Association	www.galloway.asn.au	
	Australian Belted Galloway Association	www.beltedgalloway.org.au/	
	Belted Galloway Society, Inc.	www.beltie.org	
	Belted Galloway Society of Germany	www.beltie-deutschland.de	
	Canadian Galloway Association	www.galloway.ca/	
	The Galloway Cattle Society - UK & Ireland	www.gallowaycattlesociety.co.uk	
	The Belted Galloway Cattle Society	www.beltedgalloways.co.uk	
	Western Belted Galloway Org	www.beltedgalloway.org/	

Please Note: If you would like to access the above websites from this publication, you are able to do so by clicking on the website address. However, in doing so, you may receive a 'security' pop up advising this document is trying to connect to: (website). Once you have 'Allowed' access, this message should not reappear again for the same website at a later date.



Galloway Merchandise

Galloway A5 Pads with Society Logo \$5.00 + Postage



Monogrammed Hand Towels



\$22.00 each + Postage

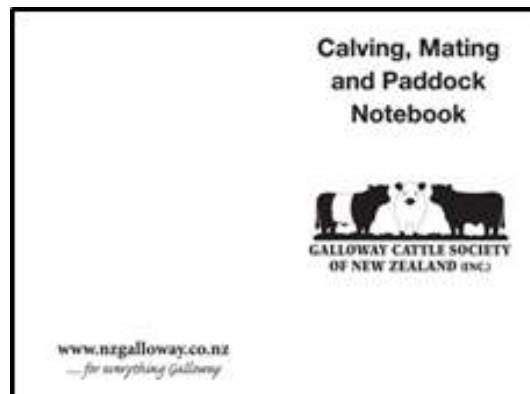
Hand Towels available in 4 colours.
To purchase contact Faye Ashmore.

Monogramming is also available.
To have your own towel, hand towel or tea towel monogrammed please contact Angela McNaughton at: mcnaughton@xtra.co.nz

Porcelain Tea / Coffee Mug \$12.00 + Postage



Calving Book \$4.00 + Postage



Galloway Gazette Free

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Galloway Breed Structure, Colours and Patterns, And Breed Strategies

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PART ONE. HISTORY AND COLOUR

The Galloway breed is an interesting and unique breed, but that could be said about nearly all breeds of livestock throughout the world. What makes the Galloway stand out from these is not only its unique character as a rugged, polled, long haired, well adapted beef breed, but also its history and character as a population of animals.

The Galloway is a very excellent example of a breed developed from a landrace, and it retains many landrace characteristics. Landraces are among the most interesting of breeds, because they arise in localities in response to local environments and local needs. In the case of the Galloway this region was the southwest of Scotland, and the need was for an efficient, environmentally resistant producer of beef. Landrace development uses animals locally available and is undertaken by numerous local breeders. Landraces become unique due to local isolation and the chance occurrence of which specific individual cattle were present at the founding of the landrace.

The foundation of the Galloway traces back to the cattle of southwest Scotland. Originally there were a wide variety of colours and types in the region. Early records indicate polled and horned, black, red, brown, dun, brindle, silver, white (with coloured points), belted, white faced, line-backed, and even roan or spotted. From this general pool of characteristics the breed fairly quickly narrowed down to polled instead of horned. As is typical of landraces, as the cattle moved from an unrecorded landrace to a recorded standardised breed the attempt was made to further restrict the variation in the landrace. Certain colours and patterns of white persisted, others were left behind. Left behind were the roans, the linebacks, the white faces, and the spots. Included were black, red, dun, belted, and (at least recently in the formal sense) white with coloured points. The result of including these variants and excluding others has caused some interesting phenomena.

Galloway Cattle



A further development in Galloway breeding is the gradual evolution of separating some of the colour patterns as distinct populations. To put this another way, it became usual for certain colour patterns (especially belted and white) to be mated within themselves, so that the breed began to segregate to varying degrees into three distinct populations. This is easy to envision because it involves colour, although certainly there are also black strains that are mated in a similarly exclusive manner with respect to one another. The question then arises "when is an isolated population a distinct breed, and when is it only a variety?". This is a philosophical question with no single answer. It basically depends on whether or not one is a lumper or a splitter. Past work with other landraces suggests using the tactic of asking whether the distinct strains are more like one another than they are like any other breed resource. If the answer is "yes", then the groups can be considered to be strains of a single breed. If the answer is "no", then the reality is that separate breeds are indeed involved.

It is normal for any breed to be composed of several individual strains, not all of which interbreed. This is actually healthy for breed structure, for it allows selection and improvement to occur on several fronts. Each strain is very useful to the breed as a whole. A breed that maintains separate strains as well as a larger group of composite animals is usually viable and healthy from a genetic viewpoint. It is actually detrimental to a breed for the whole breed to be mated and pushed in a single direction, for the genetic base of the breed then becomes very narrow and does so very quickly. In such a situation it becomes impossible to periodically revitalise strains with a line-cross, or even to shift selection criteria as breed goals change over time.

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The basic concept concerning the Galloway is that it is a breed developed from a landrace, and this affects the level of variability within the breed. What the breeders choose to do with the variability is an individual, as well as a corporate, decision.

Any time a breed is standardised from a landrace there are persistent vestiges of the landrace. In the case of the Galloway some things persist because they are recessive to the characteristics chosen for standardisation. For example, it is possible for black to hide red and a few other colours, and these can pop out as surprises. The surprise is there only if the landrace heritage is ignored—otherwise these "surprises" are indeed expected, even if they remain unpredictable. Likewise, the white park pattern of the white Galloway can mask certain other white patterns. A look at colour inheritance can educate the breeders as to what to expect, and why and how all of this interacts with the character of the Galloway as a breed.

Unusual Red and Black Belted Galloway



Colour inheritance

The first important concept about colour is to mentally distinguish between colour and white. White is the absence of colour, and in animals it is caused by the removal of pigment rather than the presence of pigment. As a result, the important factors in understanding colour inheritance are to first concentrate on the colour (in the strict sense, non-white), and then to consider the patterns of white which can be superimposed on any colour.

Colour arises from the interaction of many different genetic factors. As these factors interact the various combinations produce all of the colours in cattle. In Galloways the important colours are black, red, and dun. These are formed from the interaction of a few factors

The difference between red and black is fairly simple at one level, but a bit more complicated in the fine details. Cattle have two different sorts of red. One is a clear "all red," and the second can have varying amounts of black in the coat. The extent of black varies, and usually grows in with age. Calves of this sort are red, and then various portions of the coat darken as they age. This is especially true of bulls. These "red + black" combination patterns can produce brindles. Fortunately, the usual black is dominant to both types of reds, so the fine details tend to get lost in the general rule that red can occur as a surprise following black x black matings, while red x red matings only produce red.

Extension gene	Agouti gene	final colour
dominant black	-	black
neutral	various	red + black trim
red	-	red

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The second factor is dun, and the choice here is somewhat complicated. The more common dun of Galloways appears to be dose dependent, so that one dose, two doses, and no doses are all distinguishable one from another. One dose is dun, two doses are pale dun (silver, usually) and no doses are non-dun. The reality is a little more complicated than this since the duns vary in shade. The result is that the colour classes blend into one another, and a very dark grey dun may be misclassified black, and very pale one misclassified silver, and a very dark silver dun might appear like a grey dun. Given that there are exception, it is still generally true that if the two colour factors are combined, the following interactions explain the colours of Galloways.

Colour interactions in Galloways

	non-dun	dun (one dose)	pale dun (two doses)
black	black	brown or grey dun	silver
red	red	yellow dun	silver

Other Celtic cattle breeds, such as the Dexter, have a dun which is recessive instead of dominant. These very closely resemble the brown or grey duns but can pop out as surprises from black x black matings, which the more usual type of Galloway dun cannot do. At least a few breeders have had cases in which this recessive dun is the only explanation for some calves.

Silver Galloway Calf



PART TWO. BELTS AND MARKINGS

Belted Galloways

The Galloway has two main spotting patterns. One of these is the belted pattern. The belt is a dominant gene, so that one or two doses of it result in a belt. The dominant gene answers only the question of whether or not the animal will be belted but does not address the issue of the quality of that belt. It is important to remember that the question of whether or not the animal will have a belt is independent of the question of the characteristics of the belt if it is present.

The character of the belt is most likely controlled by modifying genes that are independent of the belting gene itself. All cattle have these modifiers, but they can only be visualised in cattle with the belt. It is easiest to classify belts into three categories: acceptable, too small (or incomplete), and too large. The acceptable ones are just what the breeder is shooting for. The ones that are too small include those that are incomplete. It is possible for an animal with the genetic mechanism for belt production to have such extreme modifiers that the belt is incomplete to the degree of not being present. These animals are especially interesting since they have no evidence of the belt but could produce belts if mated properly. These animals are no doubt rare but could account for the occasional production of a belted offspring from two non-belted parents. The other extreme is belts that are too extensive. These animals are simply "too white", and it is at least theoretically possible for an animal to be born completely white from this mechanism. This would be very rare and could simply be ignored as a practical issue.

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The belt can also have spots of colour within it. This is also most likely due to independent modifiers. The spotting can vary in extent, but the modifiers must be there for the spots to be. Most modification of belts is probably genetic, and therefore subject to selection. That means that by selecting away from poor belt characteristics and for good belt characteristics it is possible to eventually produce a strain with fairly uniform belt characteristics. In addition to the genetic modification of the belt, there is also a small amount of modification due to more random effects that are nongenetic. These will occasionally cause mismarked belts, and in some cases these cannot be distinguished from the mismarked belts that result from a genetic mechanism. The importance of this is that even in the most well marked strains that have eliminated the genetic mechanisms for mismarking there may be an occasional mismarked calf born. While this calf is probably no genetic threat to the consistency of marking in the strain, it might be wisest to cull it anyway, since the genetic and nongenetic sources of mismarking are rarely distinguishable in practice.

Mis-marked Belted Galloway



It is important to realise that the belt is a white spotting pattern, and it can therefore be superimposed over any of the base colours. So, it is possible to have black belties, red belties, brown or grey dun belties, yellow dun belties, and silver dun belties. The silver dun belties would have very little contrast, since the base colour and the white belt are nearly the same colour.

Silver Belted Galloway calf



White Galloways

The other main pattern of white spotting in the Galloway is the pattern called white park, from a cattle breed of that name. This pattern is actually widespread in cattle throughout the world (especially in landraces), and consists of a white coat with coloured ears, eye-rings, nose, and feet. This pattern is dominant and is a very interesting pattern. The white park pattern is at one extreme of a group of patterns, all due to modifications of a single gene. Understanding that there is a range to the pattern is important in explaining some surprises that can occur. The white park pattern is one extreme, and then the pattern goes through various speckled and roaned colour-sided patterns, finally at the dark extreme to a line-backed pattern. A breed that has been selected for colour at the dark end of the range is the English Longhorn, a beautiful brindle breed with lovely roan line-backs.

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Riggitt Galloway



The white park pattern accounts for the white Galloway, and also for the riggitt Galloway. There is at least some tendency in many breeds for animals with two doses of the gene to be whiter than those with one, so that on average the riggitt animals are heterozygous (one dose) and the very white ones are (two doses). Within each breed there are also modifiers that shift the expression toward the dark end or the light end. The Galloway is shifted to the light end, the English Longhorn towards the dark end. This is accomplished following long selection for the right balance of modifiers.

In some breeds it is usual to tinker with the expression of the white park pattern so that the specific degree of whiteness is attained. The Morucha of Spain, for example, consists of black and roany colour sided cattle (very roan and difficult to appreciate as colour-sided, but a good illustration none the less). The breeders of Morucha cattle do not like the cattle too white, and have noticed that calves get paler and paler when the blue ones are mated together generation after generation. As a result they simply put the paler blues to black mates, and thereby avoid producing white calves.

Morucha cow



The opposite is true of most Galloway breeders - the white is preferred and the riggitt is not. The mating of white to white assures reasonable degrees of whiteness in the calves, and indeed the experience of some breeders seems to be consistent that some of the calves from white x white matings come out "too white" with white ears. This reveals that in the Galloway, selection has resulted in the expression of the white park pattern at the white extreme. The result is that animals with only one dose of the gene are usually very white, with only minimal speckling. It must also be appreciated, though, that the riggitt pattern is part and parcel of the gene causing the whites, and so is no indication of outside influence in the animals. Well marked riggits are indeed one of the most beautiful of cattle colours and are expected to result from some white x coloured matings where the coloured parent brings in modifiers for limited expression of the white park pattern. Modifiers can only be expressed when the white park pattern is present, and therefore are ignored in solid coloured animals.

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As with the belt, the white and riggit patterns can be superimposed over any of the basic colours of Galloways. Some have black points, some red points, some brown dun, and some yellow dun. The silver dun with these patterns would appear very white indeed.

Since the whites can be very white it is important to note that this pattern could hide other patterns of white spotting. For example, a white animal that was also belted would never be recognised as having a belt but might be capable of producing a belted calf if mated the right way. There may be all sorts of patterns lurking in some whites that are undetected simply due to the whiteness of the animals. The way to discover these is to mate whites to solid coloured animals, and since this is common in the production of white Galloways any hidden surprises have probably already been revealed. Still, such matings could result in a few surprises, as well as a lot of the expected whites and riggits.

There are other mis-markings in the Galloway that do not appear to be related to the belted and white park patterns, which are the two accepted patterns in Galloways. These mis-markings include white feet, white switches, white on the head, and any other white spotting that is not a belt or the white park pattern. Hugh Crawford indicates that these mis-markings vary strain to strain. This indicates that they are probably independent of belting or white park pattern and are due to separate genetic mechanisms. If they were somehow due to the belting gene itself then the mis-markings would be expected to be similar in expression throughout all strains with belting. One probable mechanism is that the mis-markings are due to a separate spotting gene, which is usually buried in the genetic mix of Galloways but is sometimes expressed. Such a gene is probably recessive. An alternative theory is that this minor white is related to many different genes, each with a small effect, as is true of leg and face white in horses.

Regardless of which genetic mechanism is true of the white mis-marks in Galloways it is important to realise that the same basic issues surround the mismarking as surround the acceptable markings. Basically, there are two questions: Are the marks present or absent? If present, how extensive are they? If they are due to genetic mechanisms, and the fact that they differ in different strains points to that conclusion, then the "present/absent" question is much more important than the "how much" question, for any animal that is mis-marked to any degree has the genetic mechanisms for mis-marking.

What to do about mis-marking in the Galloway is a separate issue. The mismarking needs to be put into proper perspective. It is a holdover from the genetic heritage of the breed, and so is no indication, of itself, of contamination by other breeds. It does detract from the appearance of animals, though, and this will vary in importance to different breeders. Several strategies could eliminate the mismarking. One strategy would be to simply cull all mismarked animals as well as their parents. This is a very radical process and has dangers for a relatively rare breed. Rare breeds face the problem of needing distinct lines of breeding within them in order to avoid too much inbreeding. If radical culling occurs some distinct lines may be lost, and this means the loss of favorable genetic variation in addition to the loss of the unfavorable mis-markings.

An alternative strategy is to cull mis-marked animals but not their well-marked progenitors. This will not completely eliminate the occasional mis-marked calf, although it will assure continuation of more lines than the radical culling idea. In either strategy it is possible to use well-marked animals from well-marked lines as a cross into more frequently mis-marked lines in an effort to control the mis-marking. A risk then occurs that a few popular lines will swamp the less popular lines, and the result is once again narrowing of the genetic base of the breed. This needs to be done carefully, as all breeds need several lines within them. A compromise between this strategy and the previous one is to allow use of mismarked cows but not mismarked bulls. A further step would be to avoid saving bulls from mismarked dams.

It would also be possible to use non-belted Galloways as outcrosses to help solve the mismarking problem, but this would result in the production of heterozygous animals and the percentage of belt production in the outcrossed animals would decrease. This strategy does, however, have some basis in the heritage of the breed.

Scurs

Scurs are another off-type character that is discouraged in the Galloway. The inheritance of scurs is far from straightforward, and there is some question as to whether or not a scurred animal is likely to produce horns or not. Scurs are controversial, though, and one of the central images of a Galloway is that of a strongly polled beef breed. With that in mind scurred animals should probably be culled whenever they occur.

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PART THREE. BREEDING STRATEGIES

Inbreeding, linebreeding, and crossbreeding

Inbreeding, linebreeding, and crossbreeding are terms that describe various ways to breed cattle, and these terms can be emotionally loaded for many cattle breeders. Each describes an approach to cattle production, and each has an essential place in any breed. Each has strengths, and each also has weaknesses. What are these approaches to cattle breeding, and what will each do for a herd?

Inbreeding is the mating of animals that have common ancestors. An extreme form is a father-daughter or son-mother mating, but less extreme forms include brother to sister, or any other combination where the resulting calf has occurrences of one or more ancestors on both the sire's side and the dam's side of the pedigree. Inbreeding, in and of itself, is value neutral. It is neither bad nor good - the quality of the result depends entirely on what goes into the inbred combination. Put good things in, and good things come out, but put in any weaknesses and very, very bad things can come out. Inbreeding generally has a negative connotation for most breeders, but in some situations it can be a very powerful tool. Since the breed base of the Galloway is relatively small it is safe to assume that some minimal inbreeding has already occurred. In the foundation of some breeds, such as the English Shorthorn, inbreeding was very close and very successful.

English Shorthorn



One inescapable consequence of inbreeding is that it tends to make the resulting animals more consistent. That is, the resulting calves are expected to be uniform. If good cattle went into the inbreeding, good cattle uniformly come out. If weak or deformed cattle went into the inbred combinations, then weak or deformed cattle come out. Also, and very importantly, if good cattle that are hiding weaknesses go in, these weaknesses will be exposed by inbreeding. As a result, any inbreeding needs to be coupled with culling for excellence in conformation, viability, and fertility. Inbreeding can be a useful technique - but cannot be undertaken without close attention to detail.

The difference between linebreeding and inbreeding can be subtle. One good quote is that "it is linebreeding if it works and inbreeding if it does not". This comes very close to the thinking of most people: linebreeding is good, inbreeding is bad. In a more technical, animal breeding sense, linebreeding is a form of inbreeding that concentrates only one given ancestor. The goal with linebreeding is to concentrate the one excellent animal in an attempt to recreate it throughout a population. The most usual example of linebreeding is a half brother to half sister mating. Various sorts of cousin matings also are a form of linebreeding. Linebreeding can usually be considered to be a more moderate form of inbreeding. Most of the same remarks made about inbreeding are also true of linebreeding, although the degree is somewhat less with linebreeding in most cases. As a result linebreeding is less extreme than inbreeding, and the benefits can be enjoyed with less risk.

The major strength of inbreeding and linebreeding is that they both tend to narrow the range of variation. Another way to say this is that the resulting populations are more uniform. One philosophy of animals breeding is that this should be the goal of every purebred breeder: a uniform, predictable, high quality herd. The major weakness of inbreeding and linebreeding is that in some lines these techniques can result in a loss of vigor and reproductive traits. This weakness is not true of all lines, and also need not be true if wise culling and selection take place along with the inbreeding or linebreeding. These strategies of breeding can be used to good effect for the breeder trying to concentrate on specific colours or patterns, where consistency may be desirable.

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Crossbreeding is the other extreme of an approach to animal breeding. This is usually used in reference to the crossing of different breeds. It is a very useful and fascinating phenomenon. The initial results of crossbreeding are usually fantastically good. The good results come from the blending and hybrid vigor of the breeds of the cross. Mules are the ultimate example! The initial results of crossbreeding are also very uniform. However, this initial uniformity comes from the combination of unlike things. This means that these initially uniform animals will in their own turn produce very nonuniform animals.

An example of this phenomenon is the very common crossing of Angus and Hereford cattle. The initial results are the very uniform black baldy catttle. If these are then used for mating among themselves, the results are black cattle, red cattle, white faced blacks, white faced reds, horns on some, others polled. A very, very nonuniform group. Not only will the colours and horns vary, but also the body type and performance will vary between the Angus extreme and the Hereford extreme. So, crossbreeding results in a initially uniform population that in its own turn produces increased variability.

Linecrossing is a step back from crossbreeding, and involves the crossing of different lines within a single breed. Linecrossing is less extreme than is crossbreeding. Linecrossing does yield much the same result as crossbreeding; initial uniformity but then increased variability. This is an advantage in some situations, a disadvantage in others.

The choice of using inbreeding, linebreeding, or linecrossing in a herd is an individual, philosophic choice that the herd owner needs to make. If the goal is an excellent herd with decreased variability and high predictability, the choice should be linebreeding (or even inbreeding for a while). This choice generally implies a long term commitment to a line of cattle, and can produce excellent long term results. The animals produced in a linebred or inbred herd are also useful for other breeders with other programs, largely due to the predictability that these animals offer. If the goal is excellent individuals, then linecrossing may be the approach to take. This will, even in the long term, produce some very excellent individuals. What linecrossing fails to produce is a uniform population of such individuals. Along with the excellent ones are the more marginal ones. Linecrossing does work well, though, for certain programs with certain goals.

If a breeder is specifically concerned about colour and pattern, then linebreeding is probably the answer. Linebreeding allows the eventual establishment of predictability, which can be very useful. Another tool available for the colour pattern breeder is to use test mating. This can establish the identity of homozygous versus heterozygous animals (especially bulls), and this can also contribute to uniform production of pattern in calves. The finer points of the pattern, though, such as completeness, extent, and mismarks, will probably still respond better to linebreeding than to test mating schemes.

The characteristics of linebred, inbred, and linecrossed individuals also have consequences for the selection of new individuals for a breeding program. Consider the situation in which two bulls are being considered for addition into a herd. One is linecrossed, the other linebred. If the quality and subjective appeal of the bulls is similar it is usual for the linebred individual to outproduce the linecrossed individual. This is due to the fact that the linebred bull is more genetically uniform. The advantage of the linebred or inbred individual is that it is more true that "what you see is what you get". In fact, inbred or linebred individuals generally outproduce themselves, especially if they are being used for linecrossing. By contrast, the linecrossed individual is the result of certain favorable combinations and some hybrid vigor. It is likely that "what you see is not what you get". They will produce some animals like themselves, but will not do this as uniformly as an inbred or linebred animal.

When it is necessary to add a new animal into a linebred herd to improve some characteristic, or to slightly broaden the genetic base, then it makes more sense to add a cow than a bull. By this method, a son of hers that is produced within the herd can eventually be used as a herd sire, and the resulting matings will be linebred instead of linecrossed, but with enough of a boost from the new cow to impart new vigor, or improvement to some specific trait.

The careful reader will have already made the jump from these phenomena within a breed to the situation with using a breed for crossbreeding. When comparing breed to breed, each is like a line of cattle within a breed. For a breed to succeed in crossbreeding it should be kept pure and also should be unique. The purity and uniqueness of a breed then allow for maximum consistency and hybrid vigor to pop up in crossbreeding systems. This is an important issue for Galloway breeders, as breed purity can only help and not hurt. The status of the colours and patterns in the breed, though, is a separate issue. The concept of breed purity does not in itself imply uniformity for colour, even though colour is frequently used as a uniform hallmark of cattle breeds. Many pure breeds of cattle successfully encompass multiple colours and patterns.

The choice of a breeding system will always boil down to the philosophy of a breeder, and whether uniformity or individuality is desired in a breeding program. There is no right or wrong answer to this, just individual choice. It is healthy for a breed to have linebred, inbred, and linecrossed herds all contributing to the overall breeding of cattle. In the Galloway this might translate into specific lines of each type (solid, belted, white), and also into some lines of a composite or mixed type that allow recombinations to occur which can be pulled out an used to good effect in some of the more isolated lines, whether these be based on colour, ancestral strain, or some other factor. Couple this with the need to select for beef characteristics and forage use, and it is obvious that the task of breeding good cattle will last a lifetime!

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GRANGE COCAINE

BRED AND OWNED

BY MARIE TURNER