The Belted Galloway Cattle Society has been responsible for registering White Galloways for some time, although the procedure differs from that for the Belted Galloway. Because it is often necessary to introduce some coloured Galloway blood in order to maintain the colour of the points the White Galloway can never have true pedigree status and is referred to as being “registered”.
Breed Standards

1) White Galloways should be of good Galloway type, not too small in stature and well-fleshed.

2) Locomotion should be correct, with clean legs and hocks and a level back.

3) The forehead should be wide, but not too long from eye to muzzle. Nostrils should be wide and ears forward-pointing.

4) The mouth should be wide and not undershot.

5) There should be a good covering of thick, white hair all over the body, although a little coloured flecking is acceptable, but not too much. There should not be a bluish or grey tinge to the coat.

6) The points, i.e. the ears, muzzle and feet, should be a good deep shade of black or red. Breeding continually back to White Galloway sires can lead to the points fading or even disappearing, and this is undesirable.

**Registration procedures**

**General:-**

Like the Belted Galloway there are two stages to registering White Galloways:-

1) Birth notification.
This is a means of building up a picture of numbers being born to the national herd, and has essential benefits to breeders in certain circumstances. The birth certificate allows breeders to prove that the calf, although it has not been fully registered, has been born to registered parents. This can be useful in situations where environmental stewardship payments require proof of breeding; where a disease breakdown requires the slaughter of stock which has yet to be registered; and where farmers market their own beef and need proof of its provenance for labelling purposes.

Where a solid black calf is born to two White Galloway parents it may not be registered itself, but, providing it is birth notified, if it goes on to produce properly marked female calves these may be registered in the foundation appendix.

The birth of all calves to registered mothers should be notified to the Society within two months of being born, irrespective of sex, whether they are castrated or are not intended to be fully registered later. Still births and post-natal deaths should be notified, and these do not attract a fee. Calves which go on to be fully registered will have the notification fee deducted from the registration fee. Notification forms are available from the secretary or can be downloaded from the Society’s website. Births can also be notified online, and where this is done the notification fee is waived if the breeder does not require a birth certificate to be produced.

**2) Registration**

N.B. These rules came into force on 1st January 2013

1) White Galloways may only be bred from registered White Galloways or pedigree Black or Red Galloways which have been registered by the Galloway Cattle Society. Belted Galloways, Riggit Galloways and Dun Galloways are not allowed in the breeding of White Galloways. If registering animals bred using a pedigree Black or Red Galloway parent evidence of its registration with the Galloway Cattle Society must be produced.

2) Solid black or red females born to registered White parents, while not eligible themselves, could have eligible daughters admitted to the foundation appendix provided the solid marked dam had been birth notified. The same would apply to daughters of cattle which were ineligible due to poor markings.

3) Calves must be registered by the breeder on whose farm they were born and will bear the herd prefix of that farm.

4) If a calf is sold at foot it is the responsibility of the breeder to register the calf before it is sold.

5) All registrations must include the name of the animal; its official ear tag number; date of birth; names of the sire and dam, together with their herd book numbers; the colour of the points; the name and address of the breeder; a likeness of the animal which shows the points. This can be either a sketch or, in the case of online registrations, a digital photo of both sides of the animal will be accepted (see online registrations). Forms are available from the Secretary or may be downloaded from the Society’s website.

6) Heifer calves should be registered before 12 months of age. Registrations after that age will be charged at double rate.

Download White Galloway registration rules 2018

**Registering females:-**

**Foundation females**
Foundation females must be of White Galloway type. If mated to a pedigree Black or Red Galloway bull, or a registered White Galloway bull, the resulting female calves may be eligible for appendix A if they are of correct White Galloway type and have black or red points to the ears and feet, and not too much flecking on the body.

**Appendix A**
Appendix A females must be of White Galloway type and must have black or red points to the ears and feet, with not too much flecking on the body. If mated to a registered White Galloway bull resulting female calves, provided they are of White Galloway type with black or red points to the ears and feet and not too much flecking on the body, will be eligible for full registration.

**Fully registered**
To be fully registered a female must have two fully registered White Galloway parents or an appendix A dam and a fully registered White Galloway sire. (N.B. There is no longer an appendix B)

**Registering bulls:-**
The procedure for registering bulls is more stringent due to the greater influence a bull may excercise over the breed compared to a female.

a) Bulls should ideally be registered between 12 and 24 months of age. Registrations before that age may be carried out at the discretion of the Society, and registrations after 24 months old will attract double fees.

b) Bulls may be registered from fully registered White Galloway females mated with a registered White Galloway bull or a pedigree Black or Red Galloway bull. They may also be registered from pedigree Black or Red Galloway females mated with a registered White Galloway bull. Bulls cannot be registered out of Foundation or Appendix A dams.

c) All bulls must be inspected by a member of the Society’s panel before they can be registered. Breeders should apply to the Secretary for an inspection, and the inspector will contact the breeder to make an appointment.

d) At the inspection a sample of hair will be taken from the bull’s tail which will be sent off for D.N.A. analysis. The results of the sample are kept on file in case of future queries over parentage.

e) Bull inspectors should have sight of registration records if sired by a White Galloway bull and pedigree certificates if sired by a Black or Red Galloway bull.

f) If the inspection is successful the inspection form, the registration form and the D.N.A. sample are returned to the Secretary for processing.

g) In the event of a bull failing its inspection an appeal procedure may be used. This involves two other members of the Society’s panel inspecting the bull, thereby ensuring a majority decision. The result of the appeal will be final. If the original decision is upheld the breeder must also pay the cost of the appeal inspection, however if the original decision is overturned the second inspection fee will be waived.