

AMERICAN GALLOWAY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Herd Book Rules

1. Organization

- (a) The Herd Book of the American Galloway Breeders' Association ("AGBA") consists of three sections:
 - Section I: Fullblood Galloways
 - Section II: Belted Galloways (Closed to new registrations on Oct 19, 2013.)
 - Section III: White Galloways
- (b) The Herd Book also includes an Appendix to Section II and an Appendix to Section III.
- (c) The Herd Book is closed to upbreeding.

2. Fullblood Galloways

- (a) The following cattle are eligible for registration in Section 1 of the Herd Book, provided they exhibit the proper color pattern and are in all other aspects eligible:
 - (i) animals whose sire and dam are both registered in Section 1.
 - (ii) animals with one parent registered in Section I, and whose other parent is registered in the herd book of another association in accordance with rules consistent with those of the AGBA.
 - (iii) animals registered in, or eligible for registration in, the herd book of another association in accordance with rules consistent with those of the AGBA.
- (b) Animals with Belted Galloway or White Galloway ancestry, or ancestry from any other breed, are not eligible for registration in Section I.
- (c) Fullblood Galloways registered in Section I must have a solid color pattern and are black, red, or dun. A moderate amount of white on the underside is permissible. Additional requirements or restrictions may be adopted by the Board of Directors of the AGBA.
- (d) The registration numbers of all animals entered in Section I will include as a prefix the letter "G".

3. Belted Galloways

- (a) The following cattle are eligible for registration in Section II of the Herd Book, provided they exhibit the proper color pattern and are in all other aspects eligible:
 - (i) animals whose sire and dam are both registered in Section II.

- (ii) animals with one parent registered in Section II whose other parent is registered in Section I or the Appendix to Section II.
 - (iii) animals with one parent registered in Section I, Section II, or the Appendix to Section II, and whose other parent is registered in the herd book of another association in accordance with rules consistent with those of the AGBA.
 - (iv) animals registered in, or eligible for registration in, the herd book of another association in accordance with rules which are consistent with those of the AGBA.
- (b) Belted Galloways registered in Section II must have a belted color pattern and are black, red, or dun with a complete white belt. A moderate amount of white elsewhere on the body is permissible. Additional requirements or restrictions may be adopted by the Board of Directors of the AGBA.
 - (c) The registration numbers of all animals entered in Section II will include as a prefix the letter "B".
 - (d) The registration numbers of all animals entered in Section II that have been verified as homozygous for the belted color pattern will include as a prefix the letters "BB".
 - (e) Females are eligible for registration in an Appendix to Section II of the Herd Book if they do not exhibit the proper belted color pattern, but are in all other respects eligible for registration in Section II.
 - (i) Belted Galloway females registered in the Appendix to Section II may have a solid color pattern or an incomplete belt. Bulls with Belted Galloway ancestry but without complete belts are not eligible for registration in the Herd Book.
 - (ii) The registration numbers of all animals entered in the Appendix to Section III will include as a prefix the letters "BN".

4. White Galloways

- (a) The following cattle are eligible for registration in Section III of the Herd Book, provided they exhibit the proper color pattern and are in all other respects eligible:
 - (i) animals whose sire and dam are both registered in Section III.
 - (ii) animals with one parent registered in Section III whose other parent is registered in Section I or the Appendix to Section III.
 - (iii) animals with one parent registered in Section I, Section III, or the Appendix to Section III, and whose other parent is registered in the herd book of another association in accordance with rules consistent with those of the AGBA.
 - (iv) animals registered in, or eligible for registration in, the herd book of another association in accordance with rules consistent with those of the AGBA.

- (b) White Galloways registered in Section III should have a white park color pattern and are white with black, red, or dun pigment on the nose, ears, and hooves and around the eyes. Some pigmentation on the legs, udder, and poll and a moderate degree of freckling throughout the body are permissible.
- (c) The registration numbers of all animals entered in Section III will include as a prefix the letter “W”.
- (d) The registration numbers of all animals entered in Section III that have been verified as homozygous for the white park color pattern will include as a prefix the letters “WW”.
- (e) The registration numbers of all animals entered in Section III must bear a suffix that records the distribution, amount, and distinctiveness of the pigment in the color pattern at the time of registration.
 - i. For animals born on or before October 15, 2020: The distribution of black, red, or dun pigment must be indicated an “a” for colored points with no other color, “b” for colored points with other colored spots, or “c” for colored points with colored sides. Animals must be registered on or before December 31, 2020.

For animals born after October 15, 2020: The distribution of black, red, or dun pigment must be indicated an “a” for colored points with no other color, “b” for colored points with other colored spots, or “c” for colored points with moderately colored sides, not to exceed 25% color per side.

- ii. The amount and distinctiveness of black, red, or dun pigment must be indicated by “1” for pale color, “2” for scant distinct color, or “3” for abundant, distinct color.
 - iii. Colored points must refer to pigment at least on the nose, ears, hooves, and may also include pigment around the eyes, on the lower legs, the udder, or on the scrotum.
 - iv. Pale color must refer to pale color resulting from white hair over pigmented skin. Distinct color must refer to distinct color resulting from pigmented hair. Where there is a mixture of pale and distinct color on an animal the designation must be determined by the distinctiveness of color in the points.
- (f) Females are eligible for registration in an Appendix to Section III of the Herd Book if they do not exhibit the proper white park color pattern but in all other respects eligible for registration in Section III.
 - (i) White Galloway females registered in the Appendix to Section III must have a solid color pattern and are a black, red, or dun. A moderate amount of white on the underside is permissible. Bulls with White Galloway ancestry but without white park color patterns are not eligible for registration in the Herd Book.
 - (ii) The registration numbers of all animals entered in the Appendix to Section III will include as a prefix the letters “WN”.

5. Other Ineligible Cattle

Regardless of the color patterns, the following cattle are not eligible for registration in any Section or Appendix to that Section of the Herd Book:

- (i) any animal with a mixture of Belted Galloway and White Galloway ancestry.
- (ii) any animal to be registered from another breed association unless the application for registration is accompanied by an official extended pedigree documenting at least five generations of pure breeding.
- (iii) any animal with horns or scurs. Scurs are defined as any cartilaginous or or horn-like growth which may develop through the skin, on the skin, or at the horn site.
- (iv) any animal with a deleterious, genetic abnormality.
- (v) any animal proven to be a carrier of a deleterious genetic abnormality.

6. Deleterious, Genetic Abnormality Reporting

- (a) It is mandatory to report to the American Galloway Breeders' Association the birth of all otherwise registerable offspring that exhibit deleterious, genetic abnormalities.
- (b) An animal must be considered to be a proven carrier of a deleterious, genetic abnormality only when the evidence is sufficient to remove all reasonable doubt. The decision must involve verification of the abnormality, verification of parentage, and consultation with appropriate, qualified professionals.
- (c) The Board of Directors have the power to decide when the evidence against an animal is sufficient to prove that the animal is a carrier of a deleterious, genetic abnormality.
- (d) The birth of offspring with, and/or the decision that an animal is a carrier of a deleterious, genetic abnormality must not be publicized by the American Galloway Breeders' Association without the express, written permission of the owners of the animal concerned. However, such information must not be considered to be privileged and must be available to any member-in-good standing on written request.

7. Registration Suspension

- (a) The decision that an animal is ineligible for registration can be appealed through the same procedure available to appeal a suspension of membership.
- (b) Animals entered in the Herd Book of the American Galloway Breeders' Association that are subsequently demonstrated to be ineligible for registration must have their registration suspended.
- (c) In those cases where the suspension of an animal is not caused by an error in pedigree, that suspension must not affect the status of its progeny entered in the Herd Book of the American Galloway Breeders' Association before the suspension.

8. Suffixes for Color

- (a) The registration numbers of animals registered in any section or either Appendix of the Herd Book will include a suffix to denote the color genetics of the animal.
 - (i) For solid color patterned animals registered in Section I, the Appendix to Section II, or the Appendix to Section III, the suffix denotes the color of the animal except for permissible amounts of white on the underside.
 - (ii) For belted color patterned animals registered in Section II or the Appendix to Section II, the suffix denotes the color of the animal except for a complete or partial white belt and permissible amounts of white elsewhere on the body.
 - (iii) For white park color patterned animals registered in Section III, the suffix denotes the color of the points of the animal and any other permissible color on the body of the animal.
- (b) The suffix to “br”, “bb”, or “bx” denotes the color black.
 - (i) The suffix “br” indicates that the animal is known to carry a recessive gene for red color.
 - (ii) The suffix “bb” indicates that the animal has been verified as homozygous for black color.
 - (iii) The suffix “bx” indicates that the animal has not been verified either to carry a recessive gene for red color or to be homozygous for black color.
- (c) The suffix “rr” denotes the color red.
- (d) The suffix “dn”, “dd”, or “dx” denotes the color dun.
 - (i) The suffix “dn” indicates that the animal has been verified as heterozygous for the dun factor.
 - (ii) The suffix “dd” indicates that the animal has been verified as homozygous for the dun factor.
 - (iii) The suffix “dx” indicates that the animal has not been verified as either homozygous or heterozygous for the dun factor.

9. Change of Prefix or Suffix

The prefix and/or the suffix in a registration number will be changed as and when the genotype of the animal is determined. These changes do not affect the validity of any previously-issued pedigrees or certificates, but the changed numbers will be used on all pedigrees and certificates issued thereafter. The numerical portion of a registration number remains as a permanent and unique identification of the animal.

10. Ownership

- (a) The Herd Book will contain insofar as practicable, a record of all successive owners of an animal. Ownership, as recorded in the Herd Book, refers to ownership of record according to information reported to the AGBA, and not actual or legal title.
- (b) The Current Owner of an animal on a given date is the owner of record as of that date as recorded in the Herd Book.
- (c) The First Owner of an animal is the Current Owner of its dam as of the date of the animal's birth. The First Owner of an embryo transplant calf is the owner of the recipient cow as of the date of the calf's birth.
- (d) The Breeder of an animal is the Current Owner of its dam as of the date of conception. If the dam of a calf was owned by multiple owners at the time of conception of the calf, all of the owners of the dam may file a written designation of one individual as the breeder.
- (e) The Registration Certificate for an animal will include the names of the Breeder, the First Owner, and the Current Owner of the animal.

11. Registration

- (a) An animal must be registered by and in the name of its First Owner before ownership of record can be transferred to another owner. Separate fees are required for registration and transfer.
- (b) If the First Owner of an animal was not the current Owner of its sire on the date of the animal's birth or conception, a Registration Permit for that sire must be submitted to the Secretary before the animal can be registered in the Herd Book, except in the case of a sire for which the records do not contain the name of a Current Owner.
- (c) In order to have progeny registered, all bulls born after December 31, 2000 must have a DNA profile on file with the AGBA or its' agent(s).
- (d) In order to have progeny registered, all bulls born after December 31, 2007 must have a DNA profile on file with the AGBA or its' agent(s) and must be positively DNA sire traced to a sire that is recorded in the AGBA Herd Book.
- (e) Artificial Insemination.

(i) All sires which are semen collected for Artificial Insemination must have a DNA profile on file with the AGBA or its' agent(s) and must be positively DNA sire traced to the sire that is recorded in the AGBA Herd Book. Exceptions may be made in the case of semen sires born before January 1, 2008.

(ii) Semen collected sires must be designated as: Certificate or Non-Certificate Sire by the owner(s) of a sire's semen rights. The AGBA must be notified of this designation. Offspring from a Certificate Sire will need a Semen Certificate (permit) submitted with Application for Registration to be registered. Semen Certificates can be purchased from the AGBA or its' agent(s). The sire's semen rights owner(s) must determine the fee they want to charge for Semen Certificates. Offspring from Non-Certificate Sires do not need a Semen Certificate (permit) to be submitted with Application for Registration to be registered.

(f) Embryo Transfer

(i) For embryos produced after December 31, 2019, the sire and dam of the embryo must both have a DNA profiles on file with the AGBA or its' agent(s). An exception may be made in the case of sires born before January 1, 2008.

(ii) Embryo registration will require a Certificate of Recovery to be submitted with the Application for Registration.

(iii) Certificate of Recovery must include: donor dam information, insemination information, embryo identification and collection information including: number of embryos collected, transplanted or stored, signature of collection technician and owner of donor dam.

(iv) Registration of an animal produced by embryo transfer will require a Certificate of Transfer to be submitted with the Application for Registration.

(v) Certificate of Transfer must include: embryo identification, recipient information, date of transfer, signature of transfer technician and owner of embryo.

(vi) Owner of donor dam at the time of conception will be identified as the breeder.

(vii) Owner of embryo at the time of birth of the embryo transfer calf will be identified as the first owner unless the pregnant recipient is sold. If sold, the recipient owner will be identified as the first owner.

(viii) The embryo transfer calf must be positively DNA sire and dam traced to the sire and dam that is recorded in the AGBA Herd Book.

12. Transfer

Ownership of record of an animal may be transferred with the written consent of all Current Owners of the animal.

13. Decisions and Appeals

The Secretary of the AGBA has authority to determine the eligibility of an animal for registration. Proof of parentage through blood typing or DNA typing may be required at the expense of the Current Owner as a condition of registering or continuing the registration of any animal. An AGBA member may appeal a decision of the Secretary to the Board of Directors. The Board's decision is final.

June 9, 2020
Richard Serr
AGBA Secretary/Treasurer