



Australian Lowline Cattle Association Inc.
Website: www.lowlinecattleassoc.com.au

E-mail: office@lowlinecattleassoc.com.au

ALCA Membership

Knowing a bit about the membership of our Association is how your Council makes decisions.

We have a continued growth of membership but most members will only have small herd numbers and will not register many animals during their time with the Association.

The summary of memberships and registrations is shown in the pie charts below.

Typical ALCA members are most likely to have 10 or less registered animals and will be involved with the breed for 10 or less years.

Where do you fit it?

There are various reasons members will cease membership and the main reasons are retirement, extreme climatic conditions causing hardship (drought/fires/floods), and reduced interest in the cattle.

The first two reasons cannot be changed by the Association but the third is something your Council is trying to remedy.

An ALCA Strategic Plan is being devised to focus on areas where the Association can improve member involvement and assist with information and education to continue and grow interest in the breed.

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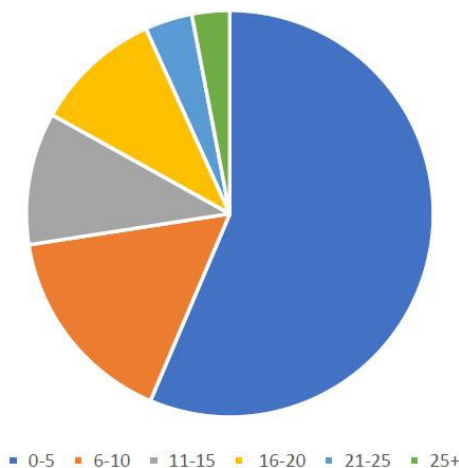
ALCA funding will also be focused in these areas of importance and Promotion Groups will have guidance for future activities.

The Strategic Plan will be finalised shortly. It will be presented to members at the AGM in October for their approval and for adoption by the Association.

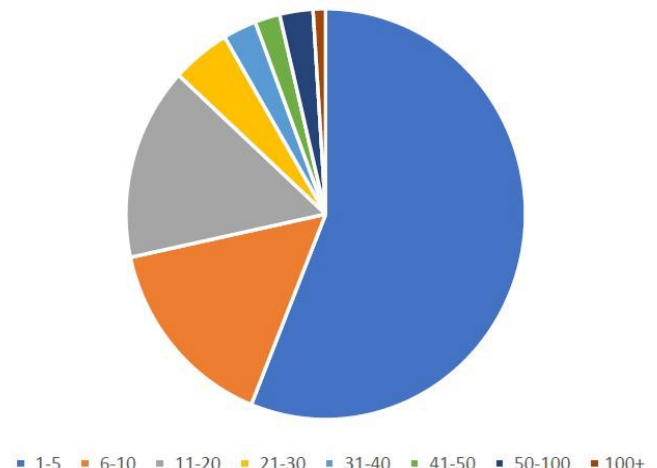
A big Thank You to Gordon Guthrie for chairing the many Strategic Plan meetings and the work he has put in to help Council work on association priorities.

Gordon also made these impressive pie charts 😊

Year's of Membership



Registered Animals per Member



Sandpit Farm, Cheshire, UK

Sandpit Farm is in the small village of Alderley Edge in Cheshire, England. We have a small herd of Australian Lowlines that started with 3 heifers in 2018. Our herd has now grown to 12 registered Lowlines.

We think we are the first herd in the UK to have a calf by Australian bred bull, Little Aberdeen Anderson whose semen was exported to the UK by Christine Hine of McIntosh Creek Lowlines. Our new Anderson sired calf was born in October 2021 out of our lovely cow, Sandpit Glynis.



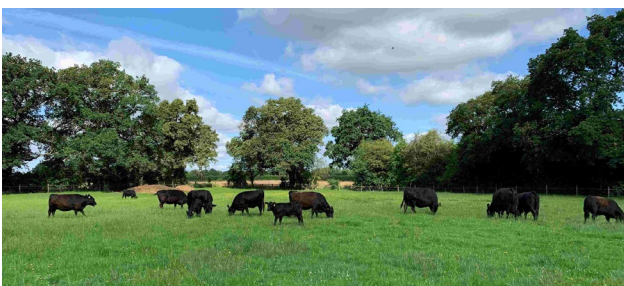
We have an exciting year ahead with 8 calves being born throughout the year. We have invested in some quality embryos from Christine Hine and will be thrilled to increase our gene pool.

A mention for Owen Tunney, also an ALCA member, who is not only our excellent embryo vet but extremely informative on the breed and supportive of our venture into Lowlines.

We are delighted to own this gentle breed and the feedback from the meat eaters is extraordinary. The beef is highly rated for taste.

We will promote the breed in the UK over the coming years as our herd flourishes and the versatility of the breed is acknowledged.

*Janet Harris
Sandpit Farm*



Junior Members at Handlers Camp in Victoria

The Stud Beef Handlers Camp was once again held in Geelong Victoria on the 21st-24th of April 22.

Lowlines were very well represented with 5 animals, 2 billet & 3 Junior owned.

It was amazing to see the difference in all the handlers after 3 days of tuition.

Our Junior ALCA, SRPG, members, Ariel Margrie, Taylor Denmet, Jasper Watts all proudly paraded their own stud animals, also doing very well in their individual classes.

SRPG proudly sponsored Ariel, Taylor & Jasper, a great investment in the future.

Thank you to the 2 studs that supplied billet animals, and a big thank you and congratulations to the volunteers that run this amazing event yearly.

*Ken Lorains
Whitby Farm*



Bull Selection & Management

If you are a serious cattle breeder or a steer or beef producer you should always be looking at improving your animals by selecting good bulls to join with your females.

This article is taken from the 2017 Lowline Journal and was written by Matt Brown of Futurebeef and explains what to look for when selecting a bull for your herd.

Bull selection and management

By Matt Brown



Buying the right bull for your herd is a decision that should not be made lightly. Each bull that you purchase is driving the direction of your herd and your profitability for up to 15 years into the future (five matings and his daughters are retained for 10 years). A bull has the biggest genetic influence on your herd due to simple mathematics. A cow in your herd has the potential to give you six to eight calves in her lifetime, assuming that she has her first calf at two or three years of age and she is culled at 10 years of age. On the other hand, if you joined a bull to 30 cows with an 80% conception rate it equates to 24 calves per year. If that bull is used for five years, he has the potential to directly influence 120 calves. Hence the need to get it right when selecting a herd improver.

One of the first steps when selecting a bull for your herd is to actually come up with a purpose for his purchase. This can be termed as 'breeding objectives'. Breeding objectives need to be written down.

**Send in your Show results, Events/ Field Days,
paddock photos....
If it's about Lowlines we're interested and
want to share your story!**

All submissions to wanamara@westnet.com.au



ALCA
Newsletter

Bull Selection & Management cont.



Points to consider when creating your breeding objectives include:

Current herd performance – fertility (calving and weaning percentages) and growth rates achieved by your herd. This includes what traits you are looking for in your new bull. The main points that you need to consider when selecting on traits are:

Measurable – for example weight gains

Heritable – for example fertility

Trait with variation – do not select animals that are extreme in a trait e.g. extremely tall or extremely small

Be of economic importance – for example the calving intervals between calves that the bull's mother has had throughout her life

Requirements of your customer - the general purpose of the bull e.g. seedstock or commercial cattle production.

- Environmental constraints of your property – are you breeding the right animal for your environment?

Bull Buying Tips

Bull breeding analysis is a tool that can be used by cattle producers when purchasing bulls. This analysis was formally known as a VBBSE – Veterinary Bull Breeding Soundness Evaluation. It is now summarised as BULLCHECK™, which is a comprehensive analysis of the bull performed by a vet.

A BULLCHECK™ analysis gives you peace of mind that the animal that you have purchased is able to perform the job that you have bought him for (siring of calves) with confidence. The analysis assesses all aspects of the animal's structure, which is given a score out of 10. This includes a score of the animal's feet, legs, sheath, testicles and eyes.

There are two semen tests involved in the analysis. One test is conducted crush side which determines semen motility. This test looks at how the semen swirls. Semen morphology is also assessed to identify any defects that may be occurring that can affect the ability of the bull to get calves. When buying bulls with the BULLCHECK™ analysis, always ensure that the semen morphology has been conducted. When buying bulls you should only consider them if they had a minimum of 70% morphology in their analysis.

The complementary tool to BULLCHECK™, Estimated Breeding Values (EBVs), should be used as an estimation of the genetic gain that the bull can offer to the herd. EBVs may be something that the Lowline Association can aspire to in the future, as it would enable a more comprehensive tool for bull selection.

EBVs have the following components:

- Trait is expressed in the unit of measurement e.g. kg, cm, days
- The EBV can be positive, negative or zero
- The base (0) for a trait is set at a particular time

Current breed averages for each trait vary by breed, year and trait

Genetic progress shifts the average EBV for each trait each year

Each trait has an accuracy value (%)

More information about BULLCHECK™ and EBVs can be found on the FutureBeef website - www.futurebeef.com.

Another important aspect of buying bulls is checking the fertility of his mother. Use bulls out of dams that have at least three calves in a row naturally. Avoid bulls from dams that have missed at her first breed after calving. Also check out the calving intervals of the calves that the cow has had, and the age she was when she had her first calf. These traits can be highly heritable, you don't want to be lowering the fertility of your herd by putting in bulls that are lacking fertility.

Research has also proven that bulls with bigger testicles produce females that are more fertile. Scrotal circumference at 12 months of age has a positive correlation with the age of puberty of their heifers. Bulls were also found to have a large influence of Postpartum Anoestrus in their daughters. If you are buying a registered bull, get onto the Lowline society breed database and check out the fertility of his father, mother and relations. Remember bulls aren't an endangered species, so be prepared to shop around if need be to get the most value for money. Another idea for the Lowline society could be the collection of scrotal circumference of bulls at age intervals to create a comparison for the breed into the future.

Implementing a health management program

Once you have purchased your new bull, you should consider the health status of the herd that he is entering. Does this animal have the potential to spread disease to his new harem, or does the harem have potential to spread disease to the new sire?

Vaccination of cattle can be compared to insurance cover. It can save producers huge economic returns in protection against diseases that decimate calving percentages and production gains.

Some producers vaccinate their cattle for a wide range of diseases, while others don't vaccinate for any diseases. Vaccination protects herds who are naïve to disease. Different classes of cattle require different vaccines, the thing to remember is to establish the most relevant health management program for your herd.

Vaccinations for bulls are designed to protect them from reproductive diseases and other conditions that can affect their fertility. A list of common reproductive diseases is provided below.

- Leptospirosis - *Leptospira hardjo* infection can be responsible for abortions in pregnant cows and heifers. Transmission is direct. The disease is spread by urine on pastures, feed and water. Rat & mice urine is also a common source. It prefers wet, humid, hot conditions. Symptoms include abortion, bloody urine, rough coat.

Bull Selection & Management cont

fever and death in young animals. Prevention includes bivalent vaccination (two separate shots) with two doses six to eight weeks apart and a yearly booster. Breeding females need to be vaccinated for this disease as well. Leptospirosis can be spread from cattle to humans, this is why all breeding stock should be vaccinated against this disease.

Vibriosis – is a venereal disease that has the ability to affect maiden heifers the most when exposed to the bacteria. If it is already present in the herd, cows usually develop an immunity to the disease after initial exposure. Symptoms of the disease include embryonic deaths and abortions. Females continue to cycle during the breeding season, which leads to low calving rates. For prevention of this disease it is important to ensure that bulls have received this vaccine before the joining period. If the disease is already in the herd, heifers that are being joined for the first time may need to be vaccinated. This is a bivalent vaccine that needs a yearly booster. Vibriosis vaccine can sometimes leave a lump on the animal's neck. Bulls should be culled after they are seven years of age as the disease has the potential to live in their sheath. If you notice females that are continuously being bred by the bull but fail to deliver a calf, you should get a vet out to test them for the disease. Another important aspect of management is the separation of old bulls from young bulls to ensure that they do not contract the disease.

Bovine Ephemeral Fever (three day sickness) – is a virus that is spread by biting insects. The virus is more likely to occur in warmer months when insect populations are more prevalent. Symptoms to the virus include fever, lameness (in the front leg), loss of appetite, excessive thirst and pregnant animals may abort.

The virus is very dangerous to bulls due to the high fever associated with it. Fevers can jeopardise the semen of the bull as it kills sperm, especially if the animal goes down and is laying on his testicles. Once the animal recovers, there may be a time period where he is infertile and in some cases he may never be fertile again. Prevention includes an initial vaccination with a second dose administered two to four weeks later. An annual booster is required.

Calves and weaners require a vaccination that can protect them from a range of diseases that are very deadly. The vaccine that they require is five or seven in one. Five in one covers a range of diseases and seven in one covers the same as five in one plus two strains of leptospirosis vaccine. The five diseases that are covered by the vaccine are clostridia bacteria that are wide spread in the environment and can be found in the soil and faeces. It is important to vaccinate calves if possible before branding and castration to prevent these diseases. If possible vaccinate four to six weeks before husbandry procedures are due to occur and again at the time of the procedure. The diseases that are covered by the vaccine are listed below.

Tetanus – infection usually enters via a deep puncture wound or from dehorning and castration wounds. Castration using rings can also provide a perfect environment for tetanus to develop. Clinical signs of the disease include muscle stiffness and tremor, whole body rigidity, protrusion of the third eyelid, convulsion and death.

Malignant oedema – usually caused by infection of a deep wound. Clinical signs include swelling at the site of infection, fever, muscle tremor, weakness and death within 48 hours.



Blackleg – usually affects young, fast growing cattle. The disease favours the biggest, fattest calves in a mob. Bacteria may enter muscle through small wounds or after bruising. Clinical signs include fever with gassy swelling at the site of infection or sudden death. The leg that is affected becomes black and bubbly to touch.

- Enterotoxaemia – usually affects calves when conditions in the gut favour rapid growth of the bacteria i.e. introduction of grain rations. It is often associated with bloat. Clinical signs include bellowing, diarrhoea, convulsions, paralysis, blindness or sudden death.
- Black disease – usually occurs in cattle with liver fluke. Clinical signs include severe liver disease which is highly fatal within one to two days.

The other disease that can have a big impact on your herd is pestivirus especially if your herd is naïve to the disease. The outcome of pestivirus is determined by the stage of the reproductive cycle when infection occurs. The table below describes the impact:

If the disease enters the herd when females are in their first trimester of pregnancy, it can result in the production of a PI (i.e. a persistently infected) calf. What this means is that this animal constantly sheds the virus to other animals which is highly contagious.

The scary thing about this virus is its ability to mutate. In the past a PI animal had a certain look about it. This meant they looked smaller, dull coated, scoured and ill thrift. They were destined to die at a young age, however PIs now are harder to identify and there have been cases of stud animal's genetics being used all over the world before the animal was identified as a PI.

As with the other diseases, the best protection for this disease is vaccination. Again it is a bivalent vaccine that needs a yearly booster. The first step in diagnosis of the disease is a blood test of mature cows who were born on the property. If they have already been exposed to the disease they develop immunity, so vaccination may not be cost effective. If this is the case, maiden heifers need to be tested to determine their exposure to the disease and whether any animals are persistently infected.

If the herd is naïve to the disease, then vaccination is the best form of protection. If it already exists in the herd then the best form of protection is to vaccinate maiden heifers before they are joined to bulls. Vaccination must be continued throughout their lives so cattle do not lose immunity.

When buying bulls, it would be a good idea to vaccinate them for the virus before they are joined to females. Also, ask the stud if the bull has been tested to see if he is a PI, as a PI bull in your herd would be very bad.

Bull Selection & Management cont

Time of infection	Around time of mating	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester
Impact on animals	Disrupts ovulation and fertilisation	Production of PI calves	Abortions	No reported problems associated with infection during this period
	Early embryonic losses	Late embryonic deaths, abortions, stillbirths	Late delivery of unviable or abnormal calves at full term	
		Eye defects	Central nervous system effects	
Impact on herd performance	Increased returns to service Delayed conceptions Reduced pregnancy rates		Reduction in number of calves born and viability of calves	

More information about cattle diseases can be found on the FutureBeef website - www.futurebeef.com.

As Lowlines are a bos Taurus breed, they can be susceptible to internal and external parasites in the Australian environment.

Depending on your location, they may require regular treatment for these parasites. If in cattle tick areas, ensure that your treatment plan enables the tick cycle to be broken as heavy burdens of cattle ticks can really affect an animal's performance. The same can be said about worms. However you treat your animals, ensure that you get the dose rate for treatment correct. If it is incorrect, it can lead to the parasite developing immunity to the treatment.

More information about cattle parasites can be found on the FutureBeef website - www.futurebeef.com.

Putting the bull to work

The next important step in your breeding program is determining when you want your calves to be born. Controlled mating is a term that is used to describe a breeding period determined by the livestock manager. What this means is that the bulls are joined for a specific



period, for example the bull enters the herd on 1st December and is removed from the cows on 31st of March the following year.

Controlled mating enables the livestock manager to control their herd and know the status of the breeding herd each month.

From a joining period of December to March, the manager would know that the calves would start to be born in September with the last calves born for the year in December. From January to April (when the calves are weaned from their mothers) the cows are going to be lactating. From May to August the manager knows that the cows are going to be dry and hopefully pregnant, with calving to begin again in September. The benefit of this is that the manager can base their husbandry procedures around the calendar and manage the nutrition of their herd accordingly.

This enables the manager to get calves to be born in the most favourable seasonal conditions to allow its mother to rear it and importantly reconceive. Cows require a rising plain of nutrition for them to go back into calf. The manager needs to determine when the pasture has the most benefit to cows achieving this and ensure that calves are born up to six weeks before that date. This enables the cow to get over the birth of her calf and reconceive for the next year. It is a great tool to assist in pasture management and supplementary feeding. Controlled mating allows a more even calf drop to assist in management and marketing. It also enables an easy identification of non-reproductive cows that should be culled from the herd.

The best time to join your cows depends upon your location and management techniques.

Overall summary

In summary, the main points to consider when buying bulls are:

- Establish breeding objectives
 - Do your research on the animal before purchase
 - Get your health management plan sorted before joining
 - Determine the optimum time for the calves to be born
 - Cull the bull once he is over seven years of age and buy a new one.

If you have any questions about this article, please feel free to contact me, Matt Brown, Beef Extension (FutureBeef), DAF Rockhampton P: 07 48432611 M: 0428104248 E: matt.brown@daf.qld.gov.au

Lowline Breed Uniform

Show season is well underway but there have been occasions when the incorrect breed uniform has been worn when exhibiting Australian Lowline cattle and it has been reported to Council.

Remember – if you or your handler are showing your cattle you are representing the Australian Lowline breed so need to be in the correct Breed Uniform.

Australian Lowline Breed Uniform (in Australia)

To show cattle, a breed uniform is required at all shows, including Royal Shows.

- **Black Lowline woollen sleeveless vest**
- **Chambray shirt (Light blue)**
- **Moleskin pants or Blue jeans**
- Lowline breed tie (not a requirement but can be purchased to wear at shows)

In Queensland, it is acceptable to wear **WHITE COATS** if you don't have a breed uniform.

This is an option for schools who have students showing Lowlines at local & regional shows.

If the school students have a coloured shirt other than the chambray (light blue), they are required to wear a white coat when exhibiting cattle.

At national shows (eg. Royal Sydney Show) where there is a Breed Captain in charge of the exhibitors, it is the responsibility of the Breed Captain to make sure all Lowline exhibitors and their handlers have the correct uniform to parade the cattle. Incorrect uniform could see disqualification.

The woollen vest, chambray shirt and breed tie are available for purchase in the Lowline Shop - lowlineshop.com



Welcome to New ALCA Members

A warm welcome to our new members. We hope you enjoy being a part of the Australian Lowline family.

Full Membership

Simon & Heather Gresham
Whoota, NSW – YARRIC FARMS

Paul Stennett & Jennifer Guest
Cudle Creek, SA - BUCKLAND

Marie Fenn
Mount Fox, QLD– FENN RIDGE

Martin Lowe
Samford Valley, QLD - RIVERINE

Matthew Brady – Brady Family Trust
Windersa, QLD – WINDERALOW

Michelle O'Sullivan & Jono Date
Adelaide Park, QLD – PRESTON PARK

Robert Hine
Alton Downs, QLD – ALTON

Lifestyle Membership

Jane & Chris Davies
Waiuku, NZ – WAIUKU HOME FARM

Junior Membership

Jasper Watts
Merrijig, VIC – TIMBERTOP

Leo Clarke
Wheatlands, QLD - ROCKIN J

DNA Reminder

We have been reminding members for many months now that all cattle need to be SNP tested in order for their progeny to be parent verified (PV).

The previous platform for DNA – Microsatellite or MiP testing - has been phased out by Neogen & Zoetis in Australia & New Zealand.

For Parent Verification, both parents need to have DNA results on the same platform, either MiP or SNP.

If you have an animal that desperately needs parent verification (PV) using the MiP platform, Zoetis will be running a final MiP testing in JUNE 2022 (next month). Samples need to be at Zoetis as soon as possible as there may not be any further opportunities in the future.

For any old embryos that have not been implanted yet, ALCA is looking into another laboratory overseas that may be able to process MiP testing. More details will be available later.

ZOETIS PRICES 2022

SNP + Parent Verification (PV) = \$25 + GST

Coat Colour Testing (CC) = \$22 + GST

SNP + PV + CC = \$40 + GST

If you need further information about the DNA process, please read –

2021 DNA Guide for Members on the ALCA Website

<https://www.lowlinecattleassoc.com.au/the-association/forms-downloads>

If you still have breeding animals that have not been SNP tested, take a new tail hair sample or tissue sample and send to Zoetis or Neogen for SNP testing. Once this has been done, all future progeny can be parent verified (PV) using SNP testing.

Nominations for Council

We are fast approaching the end of the Financial Year and the AGM preparations are underway for October 2022.

There will be 4 positions vacated on the ALCA Council so members will be asked for nominations to fill these positions for the next 2 years.

Your Council strives to represent the members interests by guiding the continuing advancement of the breed and ensuring the Association remains strong, active and financially viable.

This is achieved through each Councillor contributing their time, life skills and leadership to achieve the Association's objectives.

If you think you would like a challenge, Council is looking for nominees who are passionate about the breed and who wish to contribute to its future.

ALCA Journal - Help needed



Do you want ALCA to produce another Journal?

If so, we are looking for someone who would like to help produce the next edition. No previous experience is necessary and you will have a Councillor to work with. Graphic design & publishing will be outsourced so ideas and collection of articles will be the main areas you will be working on.

Contact Leigh if you would like to help –
office@lowlinecattleassoc.com.au



Lowline Steers Wanted



ALCA has a Beef Plan Group for anyone interested in wanting to produce steers for beef. This group is open to all ALCA members and meets via ZOOM on a regular basis.

The group is working on many aspects of breeding and growing steers to meet suitable markets.

You don't need a large herd and you can be at the beginning of your Lowline journey. This group is to help members to work towards building markets for their Lowline steers.

Contact Jacqui Feagan (rfeagan.dbms@bigpond.com) or Matt Wilkinson (mattania37@gmail.com) if you would like to find out more about joining the Beef Plan Group.

Victorian Members

I am supplying steers to a butcher in Melbourne on a regular basis. The steers are purchased from me at around 18 months of age and are taken to a property in Gordon where farmer and butcher, Frank Scmazzon grows and finishes them to his own specifications for his butcher shop.

Farmer Frank cannot find enough suitable Lowline steers so I am asking if any Victorian members would like to join the supply chain. This will be an ongoing business to supply steers.

If you are interested to learn more, please email me and I will ring you for a chat to answer any questions.

Julie Knight
Wanamara Farm, Vic.
wanamara@westnet.com.au

What is a normal calving?

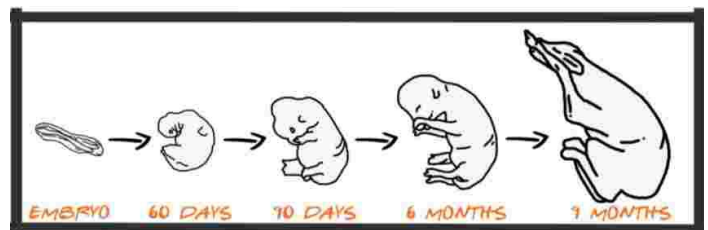
In some areas breeders will have cows calving now with Autumn calving,

Australian Lowlines may be renowned for easy calving but management leading up to calving will ensure a good result with a healthy calf and happy dam.

The third trimester of pregnancy is the time when the foetus is growing to maturity so the dam needs good nutrition.

However, heifers should be monitored so they are not getting too fat as this can cause calving problems. Joining heifers with bulls that have small calves is a good idea for their first calf.

COW FETUS DEVELOPMENT STAGES



1. Anterior presentation is the normal birthing position for a calf.
2. Posterior presentation may result in a calf without intervention but should be observed. If the process takes a long time, the cow or heifer may tire and the calf could drown in amniotic fluid so intervention may be necessary.
- 3 & 4. Breech position and malpresentation, like a head or leg back, will usually need expert assistance (eg. Vet or cattle neighbour).

Fig. 1: Anterior presentation



Fig. 2: Posterior presentation



Fig. 3: Breech presentation



Fig. 4: Two front legs presentation



2022 Royal Sydney Show, NSW

Congratulations to all Australian Lowline exhibitors at the recent Royal Sydney Easter Show. It was an impressive lineup of cattle with six studs exhibiting 17 animals.

The breed classes were livestreamed by The Land and sponsored by the Australian Lowline Cattle Association so it could be viewed online.

Grand Champion Female was won by Phoenix Quinn owned by Jada Buchan, Little Dream Lowlines.

Grand Champion Bull and Supreme Exhibit was won by Rotherwood Radical owned by Rotherwood and Cann Valley Studs.

Sydney Royal Easter Show 2022 results

Class 100 - Female, 9 & not over 12mths

1st Cann Valley Super Moon - Matt Cooney

Class 101 - Female, 12 & not over 16mths

1st Elle Kay Just Dance – Kuipers Family
2nd Quartz Hill Violet - Ella and Lily Falkenberg
3rd Elle Kay Rosamund - Kuipers Family

Class 102 - Female, over 16 & not over 20mths

1st Rotherwood Ravishing Girl - Vicki Gilbert
2nd Quartz Hill Alice in Wonderland - Ella and Lily Falkenberg

Junior Champion Female - Cann Valley Super Moon

Reserve Junior Champion Female - Rotherwood Ravishing Girl

Class 105 - Female, over 20 & not over 24mths

1st Elle Kay Aurora's Star - Kuipers Family

Class 106 - Female, over 24 & not over 30mths

1st Phoenix Quinn - Jada Buchan

Class 107 - Female, over 30mths

1st Tarrawarra Fantasia - Matt Cooney
2nd Cann Valley Quill - Matt Cooney
3rd Quartz Hill Amethyst - Ella and Lily Falkenberg

Senior Champion Female - Phoenix Quinn

Reserve Senior Champion Female - Tarrawarra Fantasia

Grand Champion Female - Phoenix Quinn

Class 111 - Bull, over 12 & not over 16mths

1st Cann Valley Solar Eclipse - Matt Cooney

Class 112 - Bull, over 12 & not over 16mths

1st Whitby Farm Billy Idol - Whitby Farm Lowlines
2nd Muscateer Valley Sargent - Jessica Muscat

Junior Champion Bull - Cann Valley Solar Eclipse

Reserve Junior Champion Bull - Whitby Farm Billy Idol

Class 116 - Bull, over 20 & not over 24mths

1st Rotherwood Radical (RC) - Matt Cooney & Vicki Gilbert

Class 117 - Bull, over 24 & not over 30mths

1st Whitby Farm Remus - Whitby Farm Lowlines
2nd Whitby Farm Henry Ford - Whitby Farm Lowlines

Class 118 - Bull, over 30 & not over 36mths

No Entries

Senior Champion Bull - Rotherwood Radical

Reserve Senior Champion Bull - Whitby Farm

Remus **Grand Champion Bull** - Rotherwood Radical (RC)

Class 122 - Two Bulls, not over 24mths

1st Matt Cooney

Best Exhibit - Rotherwood Radical (RC)

