

# Body condition scorecard

## What is body condition scoring (BCS)?

BCS was developed around 20 years ago and is widely accepted as a practical means of assessing the impact of negative energy balance in early lactation. Scores range from 1 to 5 in increments of 0.25.

This system concentrates on the accurate determination of scores between 2.0 and 4.0 as these are the most critical for management decisions. Scores outside these values are extreme; those below 2.0 are seriously underconditioned and require immediate attention, as do those at 4.0 and above which are overconditioned and require controlled weight loss.

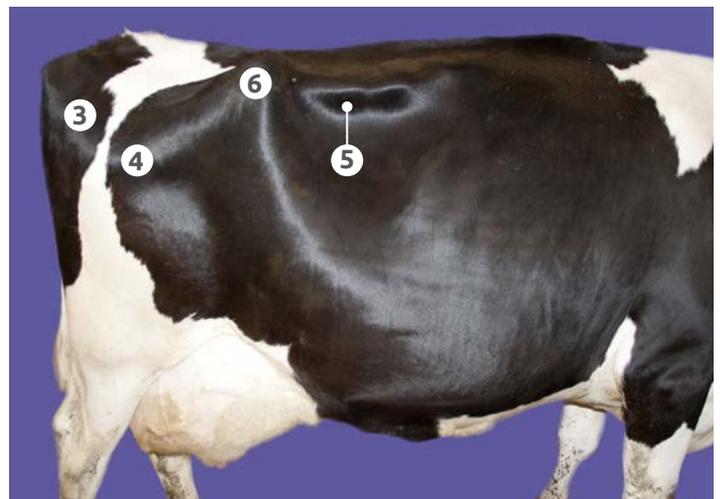
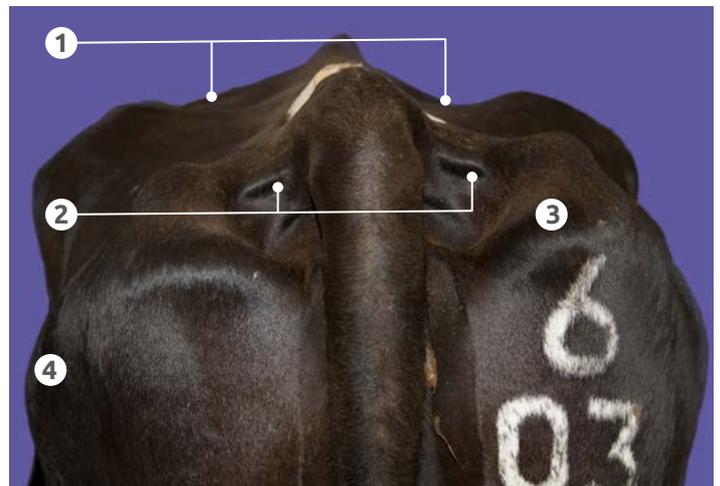
Scorers using this system will be able to assign BCS consistently and accurately.

## When to condition score

The change in body condition score is more important than the absolute value, therefore scoring should be undertaken regularly. A good routine involves scoring:

Stage of lactation	Target BCS
At calving	2.5–3.0
60 days post-calving	2.0–2.5
100 days before drying off	2.5–3.0
At drying off	2.5–3.0

Further information on how to body condition score can be found on the AHDB website, including a short training video, see: [ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/body-condition-scoring](http://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/body-condition-scoring)

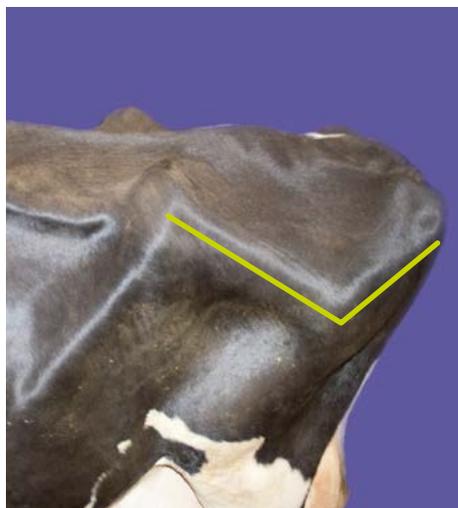


- 1. Sacral ligament      2. Tailhead ligament
- 3. Pins      4. Thurl      5. Short ribs      6. Hooks

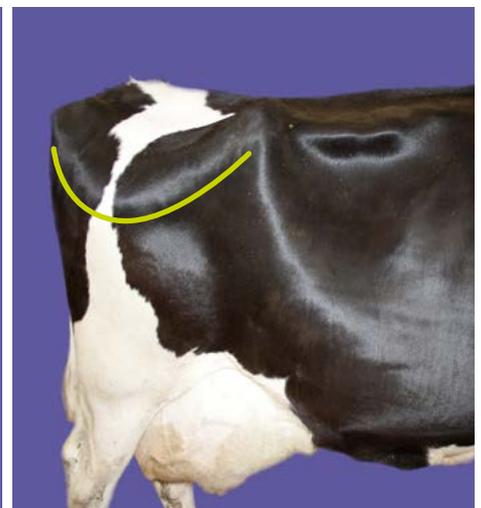
## 1 Assess the angle between the hooks and pins.

The first decision you make will divide cows into two groups: those with a BCS less than or equal to 3, and those with a BCS greater than 3.

This decision may be the most difficult one in the BCS process, especially if the cow is near a 3.0 or 3.25 BCS.



V – angle has a BCS less than or equal to 3. Follow the dark blue steps on page 2, in the left-hand column.



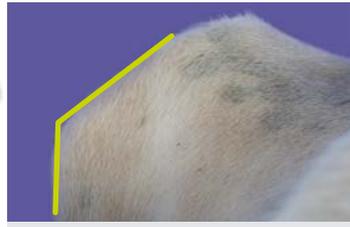
U – angle has a BCS greater than 3. Follow the green steps on page 2, in the right-hand column.

## BCS less than or equal to 3

- 2** Standing at the rear of the cow, assess whether the hooks are rounded or angular.



Rounded hooks: BCS = 3.0



Angular hooks: BCS = 2.75 or less

- 3** Refine the score '2.75 or less' by evaluating the pins.



Padded pins: BCS = 2.75

- 4** Now we need to feel the pins to assess the presence of a palpable fat pad (one that is not visible to the eye but can be felt) to refine the score of '2.5 or less'.

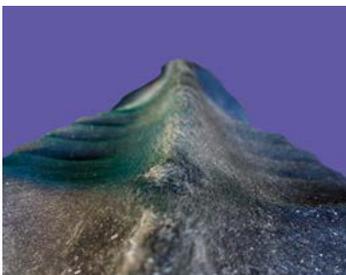


Palpable fat pad on pins:  
BCS = 2.5



No palpable fat pad on pins:  
BCS = 2.25 or less

- 5** Evaluate the visibility of the short ribs:
- Look for the bony ridges of the short ribs
  - Estimate the distance these ridges are easily seen from the tip of the short ribs to the spine
  - Are the ridges visible half of the distance, three-quarters of the distance, or more?



Ribs visible halfway to the spine:  
BCS = 2.25



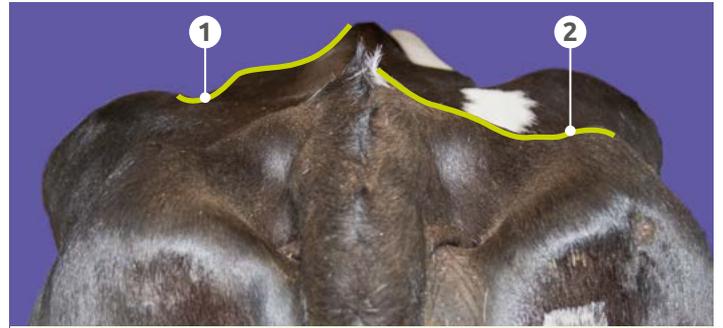
Ribs visible three-quarters of the distance to the spine: BCS = 2.0

- 6** Cows with sawtooth spine and ribs are severely underconditioned and will score less than 2.0.

## BCS greater than 3

- 2** Standing at the rear of the cow, assess whether both the sacral and tailhead ligaments are fully visible.

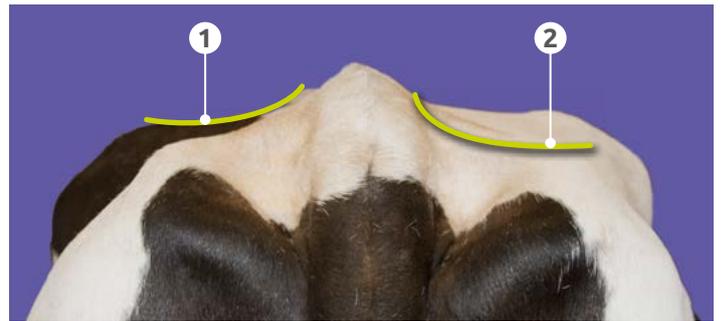
1. Sacral ligament    2. Tailhead ligament



Sacral visible. Tailhead visible. Both ligaments easily seen.  
BCS = 3.25

- 3** Continue to assess the visibility of the ligaments. The tailhead ligament will become covered in fat first.

1. Sacral ligament    2. Tailhead ligament



Sacral visible. Tailhead barely visible.  
Tailhead ligament partly covered in fat. BCS = 3.50

- 4** The tailhead is now completely covered. Assess the visibility of the sacral ligament to determine a score of 3.75 or 4.0 or more.

- Sacral barely visible
- Tailhead not visible
- Neither ligament easily seen
- BCS = 3.75



- Sacral not visible
- Tailhead not visible
- Neither ligament visible
- Will score 4.0 or more



- All bony prominences rounded and covered in fat
- Tailhead buried in fat
- Fat deposits readily seen on rump and legs
- BCS = 5.0

