

# MU Guide

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## Body Condition Scoring of Beef and Dairy Animals\*

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Body condition scoring (BCS) of cattle allows cattlemen to assess the level of fat reserves of cows during various production phases. When regularly used, this information can be used to formulate management and feeding decisions.

The aim of BCS is to obtain a simple and reliable measure of the level of body reserves in live animals. Though live-weight gives an indication of body size, it can be markedly affected by gut fill and stage of pregnancy. Careful training of scorers and periodic standardization have shown BCS to be accurate and useful on a within-herd basis.

Beef and dairy herds can use BCS so feeding and management can be regulated to ensure that breeding cattle attain the appropriate BCS at different stages of

their production cycle. Action can then be taken to alter the condition of those cows not in the correct condition at critical stages of the cycle.

In both beef and dairy herds, BCS can be carried out regularly and easily in circumstances where weighing may be impossible or impractical. The technique is easily learned and is most useful when practiced regularly by the same person in the same herd over several years.

### Practical Importance

Variation in the BCS of beef cows has a number of practical implications. The condition of cows at calving is associated with length of post-partum interval; subsequent lactation performance; health and

**Table 1. Body composition and composition changes assuming an 1,100-pound cow at BCS of 5.**

Body Condition Score (BCS)	3(thin)	5(average)	7(fat)
Live weight, pounds	946	1,110	1,284
Composition of empty body <sup>a</sup> , pounds			
total weight	843	980	1,144
fat	67(8) <sup>b</sup>	157(16)	275(24)
protein	171(20)	181(18)	191(17)
water	564(67)	598(61)	632(55)
mineral	39(5)	41(5)	44(5)
<b>Difference in composition, pounds:</b>	<b>BCS 3 versus 5</b>	<b>BCS 5 versus 7</b>	
empty body weight	137	164	
fat	90(66)	118(72)	
protein	10(7)	10(6)	
water	34(25)	34(20)	
mineral	2(<2)	3(<2)	

<sup>a</sup> Empty body weight is the live weight less the gut contents.  
<sup>b</sup> Values in parentheses are percentages.

\*Portions of this guide were adopted from Texas Agricultural Extension Service Bulletin B-1526, Body Condition, Nutrition and Reproduction of Beef Cows; Dennis B. Herd and L.R. Spratt.

Condition	BCS	Description
Thin	1	Severely emaciated. All ribs and bone structure easily visible and physically weak.
	2	Emaciated, similar to 1 above but not weakened. Little visible muscle tissue.
	3	Very thin, no fat on ribs or brisket, and some muscle still visible. Back easily visible.
Borderline	4	Thin, with ribs easily visible but shoulders and hind quarters still showing fair muscling. Backbone visible.
Optimum	5	Moderate to thin. Last two or three ribs can be seen. Little evidence of fat in brisket, over ribs or around tailhead.
	6	Good smooth appearance throughout. Some fat deposition in brisket and over tailhead. Ribs covered and back appears rounded.
	7	Very good flesh, brisket full, tailhead shows pockets of fat, and back appears square due to fat. Ribs very smooth.
Fat	8	Obese, back very square, brisket distended, heavy fat pockets around tailhead, and cow has square appearance due to excessive fat. Neck thick and short.
	9	Rarely seen. Very obese. Description of 8 taken to greater extremes. Heavy deposition of udder fat.

**Table 2. Description of Body Condition Scores (adapted from Lowman, 1976).**

vigor of the newborn calf; and the incidence of calving difficulties in extremely fat heifers.

Condition is often overrated as a cause of dystocia in older cows. The condition of cows at breeding affects their reproductive performance in terms of services per conception, calving interval and the percentage of open cows.

## Body Condition Scoring System

Body Condition Scores (BCS) are numbers on a scale used to describe the relative fatness or body composition of the cow. The scoring system in Missouri has a range of 1 to 9, with 1 representing very thin cows and 9 representing very fat cows. A cow with a BCS of 5 is said to be in average condition, however, descriptions of an "average" conditioned cow vary. For BCS to be most helpful, producers need to calibrate the 1 to 9 system under their own conditions.

Keep the system simple. A thin cow looks very sharp, angular and skinny while fat cows look smooth and boxy with bone structures hidden from sight or touch. A description of BCS is given in Table 2.

## Beef Cows

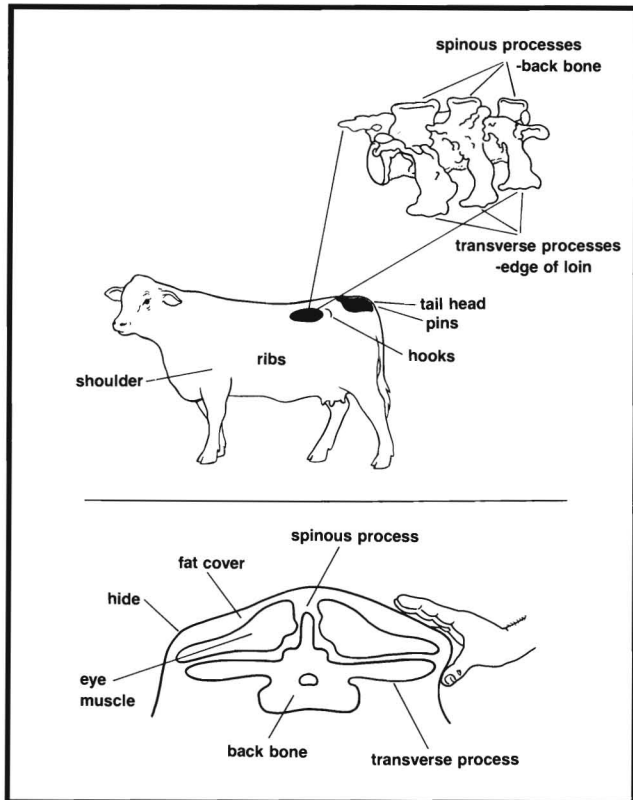
In beef cows, body condition affects the amount and type of winter feed supplements that will be needed. Fat cows usually need only medium quality

hay and small amounts of supplement plus mineral and vitamin supplementation. Thin cows usually need high quality hay and may also need supplements which are high in energy (+70 percent TDN), medium in protein (12-15 percent CP), plus mineral and vitamin supplementation.

Body condition or changes in body condition, rather than live-weight changes are a more reliable guide for evaluating the nutritional status of a mature beef cow. Live weight is sometimes mistakenly used as an indication of body condition and fat reserves, but does not accurately reflect changes in nutritional status. Winter feeding studies have shown that body condition commonly decreases proportionally more than live weight, implying a greater loss of energy relative to weight.

Two animals of similar live weight may differ considerably in BCS. As an example, an 1,100-pound cow may be a 1,000-pound animal carrying an extra 100 pounds of body reserves, or a 1,200-pound cow which has lost 100 pounds of body reserves. These two animals would differ markedly in both biological and economical response to the same feeding and management regimen with possible serious consequences.

A BCS can be assigned to a cow either by visual appraisal, by palpation or by combining sight and touch. A recent study in Texas indicated that cattle



**Figure 1. Anatomic areas used for BCS in beef cows. (From Condition Scoring- Suckler Cows. East of Scotland College of Agriculture Advisory Leaflet 98).**

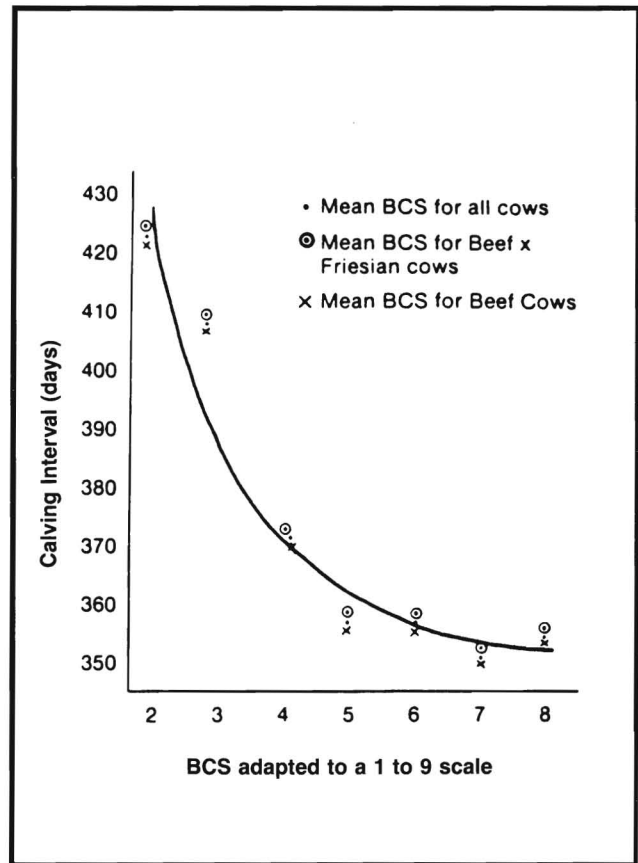
could be scored equally well by palpation of fat cover or by visual appraisal. Accurate visual appraisal may be hampered by hair coat. For cattle with long hair, handling is of value, but when hair is short, handling probably is not necessary. Remember that gut fill and animals in late pregnancy may make animals appear fatter than they actually are. Figure 1 gives guidelines for determining BCS by palpation of fat cover.

## Effect on Reproductive Performance

### Calving Interval and Profitability

Calving interval of a cow is defined as the period from the birth of one calf to the next. To have a 12-month calving interval, a cow must conceive within 80 days of the birth of her calf. Such cows produce a pound of weaned calf cheaper than cows that take longer than 80 days, making them more profitable.

Calving intervals in excess of 12 months are often caused by nutritional stress at some point, either before the calving season or during the subsequent breeding season, which results in thin body condition and poor reproductive performance. The relationship of body condition to calving intervals is shown in Figure 2. The thinnest cows have the longest calving



**Figure 2. Relationship between cow body condition score at mating and subsequent calving interval.**

intervals, while fatter cows have shorter calving intervals. Producers should evaluate their cows for condition and give supplemental feed to correct nutritional deficiencies which are indicated when cows become thin. If not given, reproductive efficiency will remain low for cows in thin body condition.

### Body Condition at Calving

The influence of nutrition before calving is a major factor that controls the length of time between calving and the return to estrus. Cows with a BCS of 4 or less at calving, as a result of low levels of precalving nutrition, will have longer intervals from calving to first estrus than cows in BCS of 5 or higher. Young cows require about one BCS higher to achieve the same reproductive performance as mature cows, since they have the added requirement of growth. It is much easier to increase condition in cows before rather than after they calve. High nutrition after calving is directed first toward milk production. Feeding cows to gain condition early in lactation therefore leads to increased milk production but has little effect on body condition.

The acceptable BCS prior to calving is 6 or higher. These should be the target figures at calving for all cows in the herd. Anything higher than 7 may or may

	Body condition during breeding		
	4 or less	5	6 or more
Number of cows	122	300	619
Percent pregnant after 150 days	58	85	95

**Table 3. Effect of body condition during breeding season on pregnancy (Spratt, 1985).**

not be helpful. Scores at calving of less than 5 will impede reproduction.

### Body condition at breeding

The influence of nutrition after calving is a major factor that controls the fertility of a cow's estrous cycle during the breeding season. A lower conception rate has been shown in cows losing condition from calving through breeding than in cows that maintain or gain condition during this time.

Cows should be in a condition score of 6 or better at calving and should maintain good body condition during the breeding period. Table 3 shows results of a trial involving more than 1,000 cows where the effect of body condition during the breeding season on pregnancy rates was studied. That trial supports the statement that condition scores of less than 5 during breeding result in extremely low pregnancy rates. Proper nutrition during the breeding season is necessary for acceptable reproduction.

### Length of breeding season

Many producers believe that long breeding seasons are necessary to achieve good reproductive performance. Evidence in Figure 3 indicates that this is not true. The data represented in Figure 3 were compiled from a 1980 survey of beef cow reproductive performance in 22,000 cows from 230 herds in Missouri. The average size of herds reporting was 97 cows and the average percent calf crop weaned was 80%. Figure 3 shows that longer breeding seasons do not necessarily increase the pregnancy rates in beef herds.

### Application in beef cattle

Scoring the body condition of cows 100 days before calving, then sorting them to various management groups for feeding according to need will improve reproductive performance and allow more timely use of supplemental feeding. Table 4 describes the weight change needed to reach optimum condition from 100 days before calving until calving.

## Target body condition scores

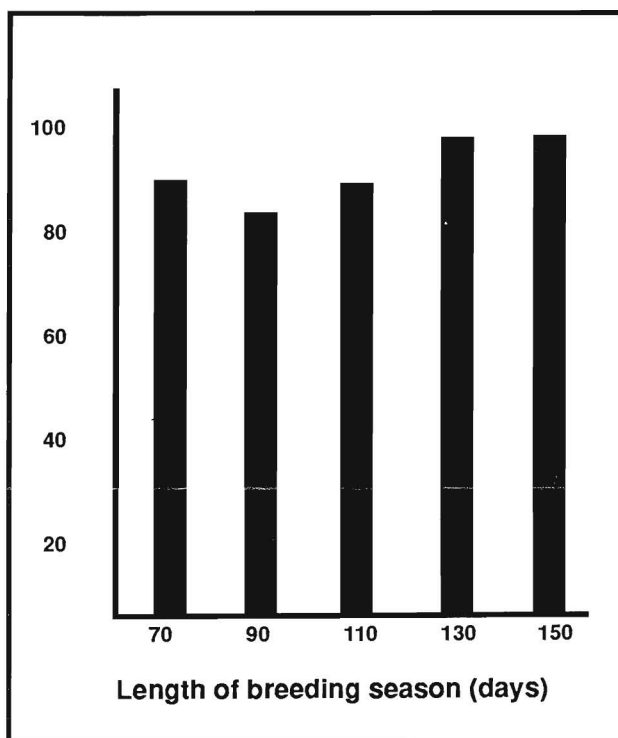
### Fall-calving herds

In a fall calving herd, cows should be in BCS of 6 or higher at calving. Generally, if pastures are adequate during the summer, this is easy to achieve. Cows in BCS of 6 can afford to lose one BCS between calving and breeding without adversely affecting reproduction.

Because cows are lactating between calving and breeding, and pasture quality is declining, a loss of one BCS is typical. These cows may lose one more BCS after breeding, and before pasture turnout in the spring. They will be lactating during this time, and likely to be eating harvested forages. Their BCS should increase when they go to grass, particularly after the calf is weaned, so that they reach BCS of 6 at calving to begin another yearly cycle. Figure 4 illustrates changes in BCS in a fall calving herd.

### Spring-calving herds

Spring-calving cows should be in BCS of 6 or higher when they calve. Lactation, and the fact that the cows are still consuming harvested forages, will generally result in loss of one BCS following calving. This loss is not detrimental if cows are in moderate to fleshy condition (BCS 6 or 7) at calving. But thin-to-borderline-conditioned cows (BCS 3 or 4) will show decreased reproduction if they lose further condition during this period. Cows in BCS of 5 at breeding



**Figure 3. Relationship between length of breeding season and pregnancy rate.**

BCS 100 days before calving	Description of condition	Percent cows in heat after calving at:		Weight change needed	Pounds of TDN per day				
		60 days	90 days						
1. 2. 3.	Emaciated Very thin Thin	} 46%	66%	} Gain 350 Gain 300-350 lbs Gain 200-300	12 to 15				
4. 5. 6.	Borderline Moderate Moderate - Good					} 61%	} 91%	} Gain 150-200 lbs Gain weight of fetus only (100#) fetus only (100#)	9 to 10
7. 8. 9.	Fleshy Fat Extremely fat								

**Table 4. Weight change needed to reach optimum condition.**

should be able to maintain their condition until weaning. They must gain one BCS between weaning and calving to reach calving at a BCS of 6 (Figure 4).

### Young cows

Immature cows continue growth until approximately 4 years of age. These young cows should be maintained through the yearly cycle about one BCS higher than mature cows to achieve the same reproductive performance.

### Dairy cows

Dairy cows generally are in a negative energy balance until 9 to 12 weeks of lactation. Managing body condition can help get them bred back. In dairy cows, the roughage and concentrate feeds are needed for a substantial production of milk, which typically peaks five to eight weeks after calving.

In addition, as in beef cows, feedstuffs are utilized for maintenance, live weight gain, and fetal growth in pregnancy. Ideally, body condition scoring should be done on each cow five times a year:

1) Body condition scoring 60-100 days before drying off permits a controlled increase or decrease in their body condition, because fat can most efficiently be deposited at this time.

2) At drying off, the BCS should be the same as that anticipated at calving (score 5 through 7).

3) At calving, each pound of body fat provides enough energy for 7 lbs. of milk. Most healthy dairy cows are in a negative energy balance for much of the first three months of a lactation. Animals with a low BCS will tend to become far too thin in the first weeks after calving. This will result in a low conception rate, and an uneconomically long calving to breeding in-

terval. This is similar to beef cattle where a delay to the onset of first estrus is seen in cows with a low BCS such as 4. Many dairy cows fail to exhibit "heat" unless they are in a positive energy balance.

More feed to the newly calved dairy animal tends to be converted primarily into milk. First-calf dairy heifers should have a BCS of 5 or 6 at calving. Calving difficulties increase when heifers are fatter. Fetal death, bruising of the birth passage and pinched nerves leading to lameness may result. Also, overconditioned cows are prone to ketosis, a condition caused by an unusually high amount of ketone (acetone) substances in tissues and fluids.

4) In the first three months of lactation the BCS in a dairy cow should not drop more than 3 points, in other words it should not fall below 5.

5) At 120 days after calving, in the early stages of pregnancy, cows should be reaching their optimal weight, and BCS should again be 5 through 7.

Cows with a high BCS at calving (7 or above) have been found to have a lower 305-day yield than dairy cows with a BCS of 5. Over-conditioning of dairy cows at the end of lactation and in the dry period should therefore be avoided.

The target body scores and timing of scoring in dairy cows is as follows:

<u>Timing</u>	<u>Scores</u>
a) 100-60 days before drying off	5-7
b) At drying off	5-7
c) At calving: cows	5-7
heifers	5-6
d) At 21-40 days after calving (prebreeding exam)	4-5
e) At 90-120 days after calving (time of pregnancy check)	5-7

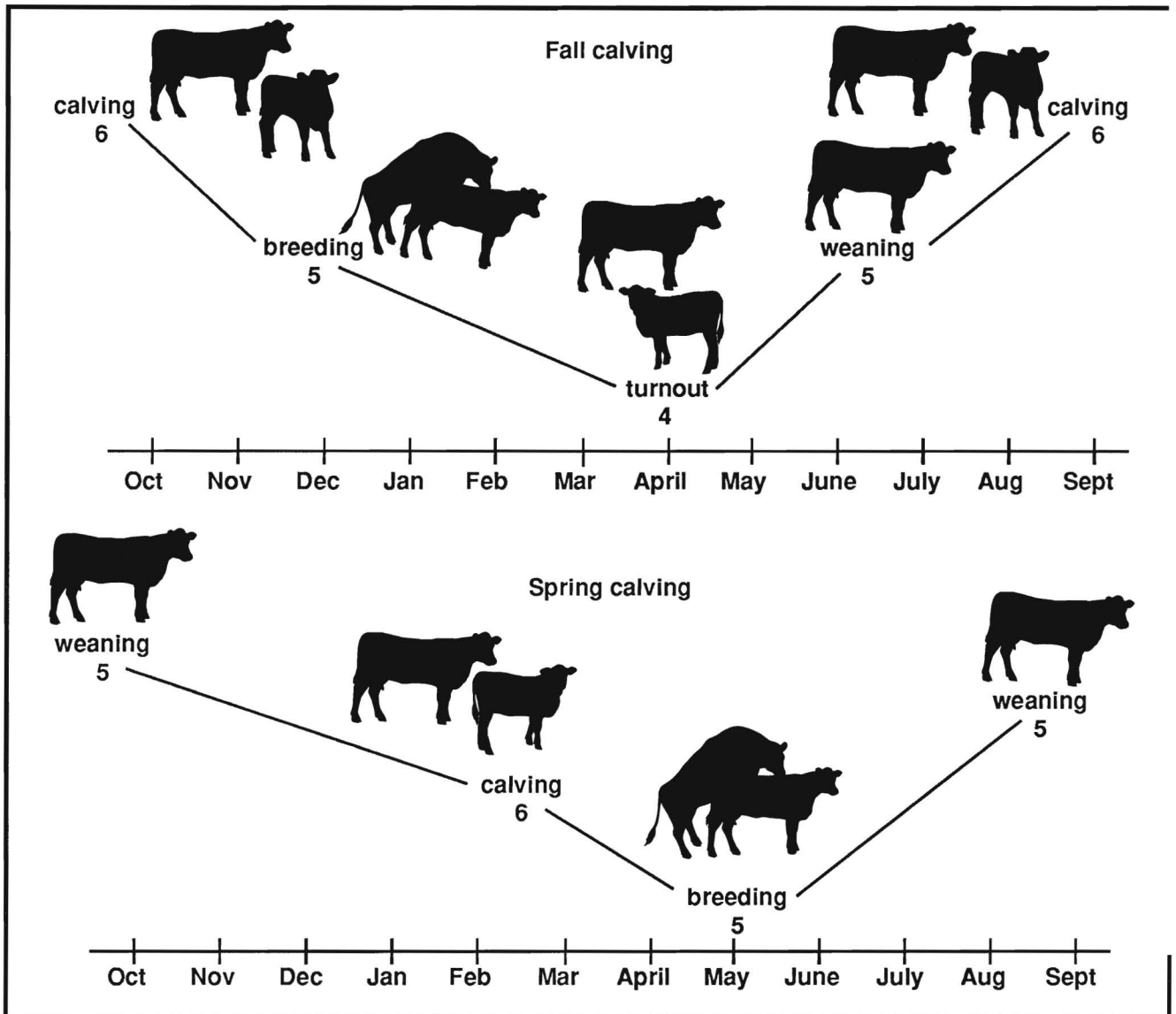


Figure 4. Target body condition scores for fall- and spring-calving beef cows through a yearling production cycle.

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