



PHOTO BY SONDRRA BRANCEL

Body Condition Scoring Your Herd

Utilizing body condition scoring can save cattlemen dollars and time.

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Body condition score (BCS) describes the relative fatness or body condition of a cow herd through the use of a nine-point scale. A body condition score five (BCS 5) cow is in average flesh and represents a logical target for most cow herds. A BCS 1 cow is extremely thin while a BCS 9 cow is extremely fat and obese.

Effects on rebreeding performance

The body condition score of beef cows at the time of calving has the greatest impact on subsequent rebreeding performance (Table 1). The postpartum interval is the length of time from calving to first estrus (heat) after calving.

For a cow to maintain a 365-day calving interval, she must rebreed by 82 days after calving (283 day gestation + 82 day postpartum interval = 365 days). On the average, cows that calve in a BCS 3 or 4 have difficulty exhibiting their first heat by 80 days after calving. Whereas cows

that calve in a BCS 5 or 6 tend to exhibit heat by 55 days after calving and, therefore, have a better opportunity to maintain a 365 day calving interval. Although cows that calve in a BCS of 7 have a short postpartum interval, it is not economical to feed cows to a BCS 7.

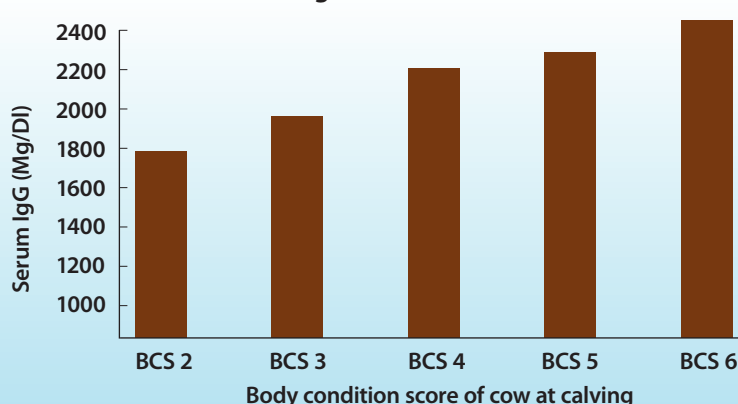
Thin cows at calving (BCS 4 or thinner) produce less colostrum, give birth to less vigorous calves that are slower to stand and have lower immunoglobulin levels (Table 2), thus impairing their ability to overcome early calfhood disease challenges. These factors illustrate the importance of targeting mature cows to calve in a BCS of at least 5. Because first-calf heifers have reached only about 85% of their mature weight after calving and require additional nutrients to support growth, they need to be fed so they are a BCS 6 at calving.

Table 1. Body condition score precalving and impact on days from calving to estrus

Precalving BCS	Post-partum interval (days)
3	89
4	70
5	59
6	52
7	31

Source: Houghton et al., 1990. Effects of body composition, pre- and post-partum energy level and early weaning on reproductive performance of beef cows and preweaning calf gain.

Table 2. Concentration of IgG in serum of beef calves 24 hours old



Source: Odde, K.G. 1997. Reproductive efficiency, precalving nutrition and improving calf survival. Proc. Bovine Connection, pg. 860-092.

The look and feel of body condition scoring

Body condition scoring can be done using only visual indicators or a combination of visual and palpation of key bone structures for fat cover. Palpation can be done during routine processing of cows through a chute. The key areas for evaluation are the backbone, ribs, hips, pinbones, tailhead and brisket. Palpating cows for fatness along the backbone, ribs, and tailhead will help refine your skill to visually access body condition.

If body condition scoring is new to you, just focus on separating cows into thin, moderate and fat groups without worrying about the numerical score. With experience, you will connect the “look and feel” of your cows to a BCS that you can consistently determine.

BCSs should be recorded so that links to productivity and herd management (particularly nutritional management) can be examined. Several years of such information could reveal, for example, needed management changes for a given age group (i.e., thin three-year-olds) of cows or might identify a sire group of females that simply didn't fit your resources.

When visually scoring body condition, you must “look through the hair coat.” Sometimes this is difficult because of a long winter hair coat. It is good training to reevaluate your BCSs when cattle are wet. You may be surprised at the impact hair coats can have on visual scores. Long, thick winter hair coats are obviously highly desirable (at least in the Northern Plains), thus actual palpation for fatness of cows may be the best choice to produce consistent body condition scoring. Drawings of

cows in BCS 1 to 9 can give an indication of how these cows would look if they were without hair.

Other factors in addition to hair coat that can affect visual body condition scores are age of cow, rumen fill and stage of pregnancy. The goal of body condition scoring is to evaluate fatness independent of these factors. At first, one or more of the above factors may mislead you, but careful study of your herd through the production year will sharpen your focus so that body condition can be scored independent of the above factors.

The same techniques are used to condition score cattle that have Bos Indicus genetics. Depending on the percentage of Bos Indicus genetics, the skin appears to be wrinkled or folded. Determine degree of condition at the same locations and assign a score based on the 1 to 9 scale.

When to condition score cows

The greatest single factor influencing rebreeding performance of beef cows is body condition at calving, especially for spring-calving females. However, if you wait until calving to manage body condition of your cows, you will find it very difficult and expensive to increase the body condition of a lactating cow.

Although evaluation of body condition can be looked at as an ongoing process, there are several key times when body condition scoring should be considered:

Late summer, early fall

This is an important time to condition score cows in drought years or in systems where females are managed almost entirely on vegetative or dormant grazed forage. If cows are thin, early weaning

should be considered. Non-lactating cows may pick up condition by grazing forage alone or by you feeding a small amount of supplement along with the grazed forage. If young cows are thin and grass in the pasture is decreasing in nutrient quality, strategically wean calves.

Weaning time

Pay particular attention to young cows weaning their first calves, as they are most likely to be thin at this time. For young cows, you may need to consider early weaning calves and giving cows access to higher quality forage.

45 days after weaning

This key time will give you a good idea how fast cows are “bouncing back” after weaning. Thin cows should be gaining back condition if cow type is matched with the feed resources.

90 days before calving

This is the last opportunity to get condition back on cows economically. This would be the time to separate thin cows from cows in good condition.

Calving time

If cows are thin, you may want to change the precalving feeding program. Because of the nutritional demands of lactation, it is difficult to get cows to condition economically after calving.

Beginning of breeding season

Thin cows at this time may indicate a poor match of calving season to feed sources. Maybe calving occurs too early in the spring. The period from



weaning to 90 days precalving is the best time to get serious about body condition scoring and planning the nutrition program because your strategy can have great impact. The period from calving to rebreeding may help explain the productivity (or lack thereof), but it is likely too late to have much impact on herd productivity and profitability at this point. If cows are thin, management options include early weaning when the youngest calf is 45 days old or 48-hour calf separation. Both of these management techniques will help initiate estrous cycles in beef cows. **HW**

Visual indicators for body condition scoring

