




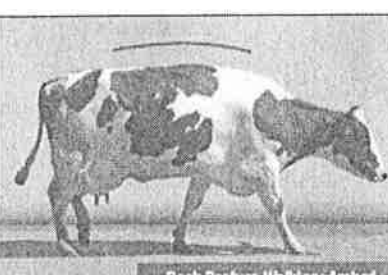
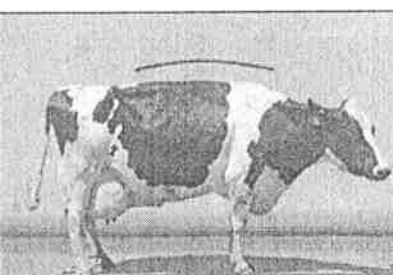
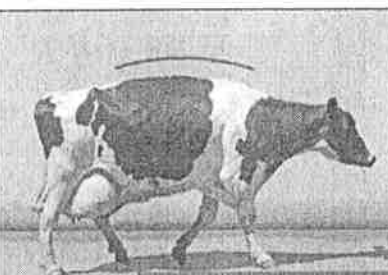
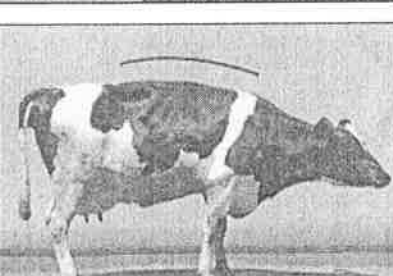
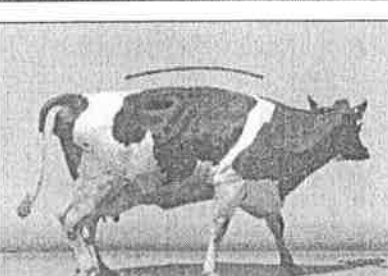
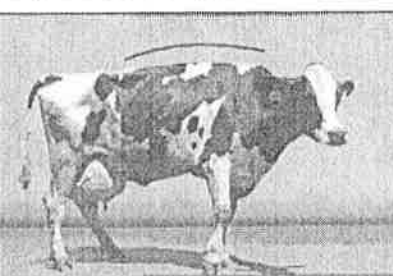
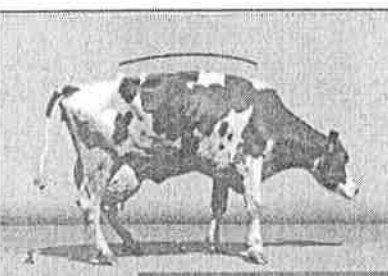
Locomotion Scoring of Dairy Cattle*



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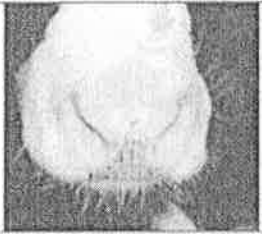



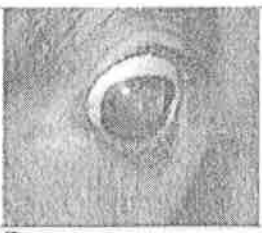
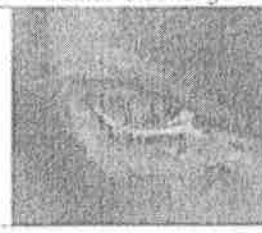








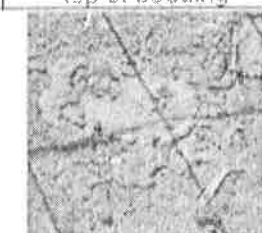
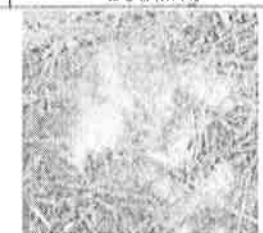
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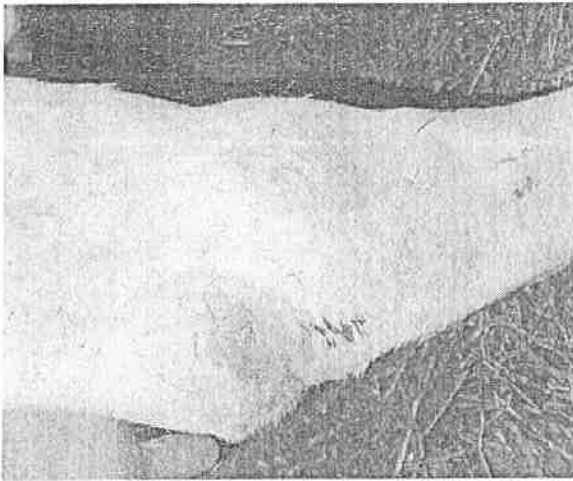
<p>LOCOMOTION SCORE 1</p> <p><i>Clinical Description:</i> NORMAL <i>Description:</i> Stands and walks normally with a level back. Makes long confident strides. Goal -70%</p>	 <p>Back Posture Standing: Flat</p>	 <p>Back Posture Walking: Flat</p>
<p>LOCOMOTION SCORE 2</p> <p><i>Clinical Description:</i> MILDLY LAME <i>Description:</i> Stands with flat back, but arches when walks. Gait is slightly abnormal. 20%</p>	 <p>Back Posture Standing: Flat</p>	 <p>Back Posture Walking: Arched</p>
<p>LOCOMOTION SCORE 3</p> <p><i>Clinical Description:</i> MODERATELY LAME <i>Description:</i> Stands and walks with an arched back and short strides with one or more legs. Slight sinking of dew-claws in limb opposite to the affected limb may be evident.</p>	 <p>Back Posture Standing: Arched</p>	 <p>Back Posture Walking: Arched</p>
<p>LOCOMOTION SCORE 4</p> <p><i>Clinical Description:</i> LAME <i>Description:</i> Arched back standing and walking. Favouring one or more limbs but can still bear some weight on them. Sinking of the dew-claws is evident in the limb opposite to the affected limb.</p>	 <p>Back Posture Standing: Arched</p>	 <p>Back Posture Walking: Arched</p>
<p>LOCOMOTION SCORE 5</p> <p><i>Clinical Description:</i> SEVERELY LAME <i>Description:</i> Pronounced arching of back. Reluctant to move, with almost complete weight transfer off the affected limb.</p>	 <p>Back Posture Standing: Arched</p>	 <p>Back Posture Walking: Arched</p>

Calf Health Scoring



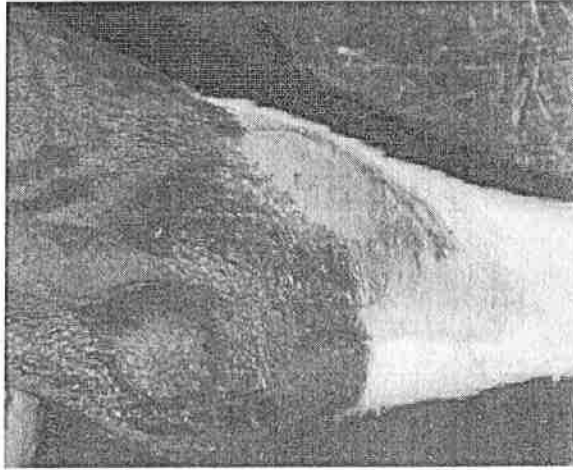
Calf Health Scoring Criteria			
0	1	2	3
Rectal temperature			
100-100.9	101-101.9	102-102.9	≥ 103
Cough			
None	Induce single cough	Induced repeated coughs or occasional spontaneous cough	Repeated spontaneous coughs
Nasal discharge			
Normal serous discharge	Small amount of unilateral cloudy discharge	Bilateral, cloudy or excessive mucus discharge	Copious bilateral mucopurulent discharge
			
Eye scores			
Normal	Small amount of ocular discharge	Moderate amount of bilateral discharge	Heavy ocular discharge
			
Ear scores			
Normal	Ear flick or head shake	Slight unilateral droop	Head tilt or bilateral droop
			
Fecal scores			
Normal	Semi-formed, pasty	Loose, but stays on top of bedding	Watery, sifts through bedding
			

Hock Assessment Chart for Cattle



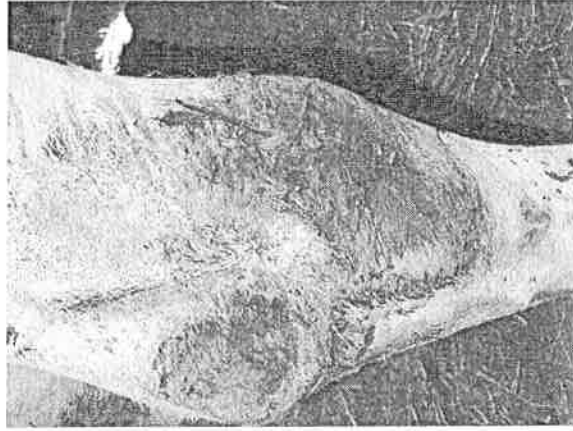
Score = 1

No swelling. No hair is missing.



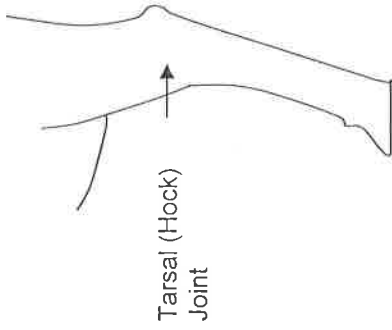
Score = 2

No swelling. Bald area on the hock.



Score = 3

Swelling is evident or there is a lesion through the hide.



The normal, healthy hock is free from skin lesions and swelling. Ideally, the hair coat in that area is smooth and continuous with the rest of the leg.

Hock health is an important indicator of the abrasiveness of stall bedding and cow comfort. Injury is usually the result of prolonged exposure to an abrasive stall surface. Skin breakage provides an opportunity for infection to occur, which can lead to swelling, discomfort, and possibly lameness.

A consistent method of scoring hocks for swelling and hair loss allows you to assess the need to modify your stall management and can help you evaluate the effect of management changes.


























Herd Assessment Method

1. Score the rear hock (one or both) from at least 20 cows for each housing or management group.
2. For each score, enter a stroke in the appropriate box of the table.
3. Count the number of strokes for each score and enter in the "tally" box.
4. Enter the total number of hocks scored.
5. Divide "tally" by "total number" and multiply by 100. Enter as percent for each score.
6. Monitor monthly to assess a change in management or stall surface.
7. Note that in deep sand stalls that are well maintained, it is rare to find a hock with a score greater than 1.



Adapted from James Nocek

Dairy Cow Cleanliness Scoring

Category Identification	Score				
	1	2	3	4	5
Tail head Area around tail head in a radius equal to the distance between tail head and base of vulva.					
Upper rear limb Area from base of vulva to point of hock (both sides of cow).					
Ventral abdomen Area in front of udder.					
Udder Includes fore and rear udders, and udder floor and teats.					
Lower rear limb Area from point of hock to floor including hoof.					
Herd Tally: Use to score herd or pen of cows when individual cow ID is not important. Score each cow and place check mark in cleanliness score box for each cow's overall cleanliness score.					

Summary of Steps

- Questions: ask 8 questions to determine what the owner already knows.
- Head and neck: examine the...
 - Ears – are they warm or cold?
 - Eyes – are they normal or sunk?
 - Nose – is there mucus discharge?
 - Mouth – is she grinding her teeth?
 - CRT – how is her circulation?
 - Jaw – is her jaw swollen (bottle jaw)? Does she have swollen lymph nodes.
 - Skin – is she dehydrated (pinch test)?

Summary

- Left Chest
 - How is her heart rate? Is it 60-80 bpm?
 - Does she have a heart murmur?
 - How is her respiration rate? Is it 10-40 bpm?
 - Does she have dyspnea?
- Left Abdomen?
 - Does she have 1-2 rumen contractions per minute?
 - Does she have a displaced abomasum?
- Udder
 - Is it red/hot/swollen/cold/chunky/watery?

Summary

- Rear
 - Is the cow's temperature 101.5°?
 - Does she have Ketosis (High Urine Ketones)
 - Are her rear feet and legs healthy?
 - Does her manure have the right color/consistency/odor?
- Right Side
 - Does she have a right displaced abomasum
 - Does she have a digestive obstruction
 - Does she dorsiflex during a withers pinch

DAIRY COW UNIFIED SCORECARD

Breed characteristics should be considered in the application of this scorecard.

MAJOR TRAIT DESCRIPTIONS

Perfect
Score

15

25

20

40

100

There are four major breakdowns on which to base a cow's evaluation. Each trait is broken down into body parts to be considered and ranked.

1) Frame - 15%

The skeletal parts of the cow, with the exception of rear feet and legs. Listed in priority order, the descriptions of the traits to be considered are as follows:

Rump (5 points): Should be long and wide throughout. Pin bones should be slightly lower than hip bones with adequate width between the pins. Thurls should be wide apart. Vulva should be nearly vertical and the anus should not be recessed. Tail head should set slightly above and neatly between pin bones with freedom from coarseness. **Front End (5 points):** Adequate constitution with front legs straight, wide apart, and squarely placed. Shoulder blades and elbows set firmly against the chest wall. The crops should have adequate fullness blending into the shoulders. **Back/Loin (2 points):** Back should be straight and strong, with loin broad, strong, and nearly level. **Stature (2 points):** Height including length in the leg bones with a long bone pattern throughout the body structure. Height at withers and hips should be relatively proportionate. Age and breed stature recommendations are to be considered. **Breed Characteristics (1 point):** Exhibiting overall style and balance. Head should be feminine, clean-cut, slightly dished with broad muzzle, large open nostrils and strong jaw.

2) Dairy Strength - 25%

A combination of dairyness and strength that supports sustained production and longevity. Major consideration is given to general openness and angularity while maintaining strength, width of chest, spring of fore rib, and substance of bone without coarseness. Body condition should be appropriate for stage of lactation. Listed in priority order, the descriptions of the traits to be considered are as follows:

Ribs (8 points): Wide apart. Rib bones wide, flat, deep, and slanted towards the rear. Well sprung, expressing fullness and extending outside the point of elbows. **Chest (6 points):** Deep and wide floor showing capacity for vital organs, with well-sprung fore ribs. **Barrel (4 points):** Long, with adequate depth and width, increasing toward the rear with a deep flank. **Thighs (2 points):** Lean, incurving to flat and wide apart from the rear. **Neck (2 points):** Long, lean, and blending smoothly into shoulders; clean-cut throat, dewlap, and brisket. **Withers (2 points):** Sharp with chine prominent. **Skin (1 point):** Thin, loose, and pliable.

3) Rear Feet and Legs - 20%

Feet and rear legs are evaluated. Evidence of mobility is given major consideration. Listed in priority order, the descriptions of the traits to be considered are as follows:

Movement (5 points): The use of feet and rear legs, including length and direction of step. When walking naturally, the stride should be long and fluid with the rear feet nearly replacing the front feet. **Rear Legs-Side View (3 points):** Moderate set (angle) to the hock. **Rear Legs-Rear View (3 points):** Straight, wide apart with feet squarely placed. **Feet (3 points):** Steep angle and deep heel with short, well-rounded closed toes. **Thurl Position (2 points):** Near central placement between the hip and pin bones. **Hocks (2 points):** Adequate flexibility with freedom from swelling. **Bone (1 point):** Flat and clean with adequate substance. **Pasterns (1 point):** Short and strong with some flexibility, having a moderate, upright angle.

4) Udder - 40%

The udder traits are evaluated. Major consideration is given to the traits that contribute to high milk yield and a long productive life. Listed in priority order, the descriptions of the traits to be considered are as follows:

Udder Depth (10 points): Moderate depth relative to the hock with adequate capacity and clearance. Consideration is given to lactation number and age. **Rear Udder (9 points):** Wide and high, firmly attached with uniform width from top to bottom and slightly rounded to udder floor. **Teat Placement (5 points):** Squarely placed under each quarter, plumb and properly spaced. **Udder Cleft (5 points):** Evidence of a strong suspensory ligament indicated by clearly defined halving. **Fore Udder (5 points):** Firmly attached with moderate length and ample capacity. **Teats (3 points):** Cylindrical shape; uniform size with medium length and diameter; neither short nor long is desirable. **Udder Balance and Texture (3 points):** Udder floor level as viewed from the side. Quarters evenly balanced; soft, pliable, and well collapsed after milking. (Note: In the Holstein breed, an equal emphasis is placed on fore and rear udder (7 points each). All other traits are the same as listed above.)

TOTAL

