Rumen Fill Scoring

Rumen fill is the result of dry matter intake, ration composition and digestion and the rate of passage of ingested feed. Rumen fill scoring is useful for identifying possible feeding and feed intake problems.

Score 1
How to score
- Deep dip in left flank, more than one hand-width deep after rib.
- Skin curves under lumbar vertebrae one hand’s width.
- Skin fold from hook bone falls vertically, so hollow shape looks rectangular.

For example
This cow has eaten nothing in the last 24 hours.

Score 2
How to score
- Dip in left flank, one hand width deep after last rib.
- Skin curves under lumbar vertebrae, half a hand’s width.
- Skin fold from hook bone runs diagonally, so hollow shape looks like a triangle.

For example
Not unusual in 1st week after calving, but after that, it signifies a problem/too little intake.

Score 3
How to score
- Slight dip visible in left flank, after last rib.
- Skin under lumbar vertebrae runs vertically down for one hand’s width before bulging out slightly.
- Skin fold from hook bone is hardly visible.

For example
This is desired score for milking cows having sufficient intakes.

Score 4
How to score
- No dip is visible in left flank, after last rib.
- Skin under lumbar vertebrae curves outwards.
- Skin fold from hook bone is not visible.

For example
This is correct score for milking cows at the end of lactation and through the dry period. It is the target minimum score for pre-calvers.

Score 5
How to score
- Skin is flat, or slightly bulging, on left flank, after last rib.
- Skin under lumbar vertebrae curves outwards, so that bones are not visible.
- The skin over the whole belly is quite tight, and there is no visible transition between the flank and the ribs.

For example
This score is often seen in dry cows.

Adapted from Dairy Veterinary Consultancy Ltd Rumen Fill Scorecard, 2014

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Body condition scoring flow chart (Penn State University method)

**Hook-Pin Angle**
- \(< 3\) rounded
- \(> 3\) angular

**Visually, pin bones**
- Padded
  - \(2.75\)
  - \(2.5\)
  - \(2.25\)
- Not padded

**From rear, hook bones**
- Rounded
  - \(3\)
- Angular

**Transverse processes visible**
- \(\frac{1}{2}\) distance to spine
  - \(2.25\)
- \(\frac{3}{4}\) distance to spine

**By palpation, pins have**
- Fat pad
  - \(2.75\)
  - \(2.5\)
- No fat pad
  - \(2.25\)

**Hook-Pin Angle**
- \(< 3\)
  - From rear, hook bones
  - Visually, pin bones
  - From rear, sacral and tailhead ligaments
- \(> 3\)
  - From rear, hook bones
  - Visually, pin bones
  - From rear, sacral and tailhead ligaments

**Sacral ligament visible. Tailhead ligament**
- Completely fat covered (not visible)
  - \(3.5\)
- Partly covered in fat (barely visible)
  - \(3.75\)
- Barely visible still
  - \(3.5\)
- Not visible
  - \(> 4\)
- Too fat!

**Saw tooth spine**
- Yes
  - \(< 2\)
  - \(2\)
- No

**How to score**
- \(< 10\% of cows are \(\geq 3.5\)
- 10-25\% of cows are \(\geq 3.5\)
- > 25\% of cows are \(\geq 3.5\)

1 unit BCS = 10% BW (approx)
Different breeds require different targets.
Always best to score from rear and right hand side.