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Locomotion Scoring – How to do it

General Tips

- Score the herd every month (maximum of 60 day interval).
- Score cows on a flat, even surface that provides adequate traction.
- Score cows in the same location to reduce variation in scores. Scoring on grass paddocks, versus hard or concrete surfaces, will result in lower Locomotion Scores.
- The same person should score the herd each time, to maintain consistency.
- Allow cows to stand and walk at their own pace.
- Scoring agitated cows will not provide accurate assessment and scores.
- Score replacement heifers 2 weeks before they enter the milking herd to assess adequacy of the heifer-rearing program.
- Record your locomotion scores in Locomotion TrackerTM software on our website www.availa4.com Talk to your nutrition advisor, hoof trimmer or veterinarian about how this program can help reduce of lameness in your herd.
- Discuss lameness reduction options and goals with your nutrition advisor, hoof trimmer or veterinarian.
- Discuss with your nutrition advisor or veterinarian, the role of Availa®4 in reducing lameness and improving overall claw (hoof) and herd health or visit www.availa4.com for more information.

Methods of Scoring Your Herd

 ${\bf Whole} \underbrace{{\bf Herd} \; {\bf Scoring} \; {\bf Method} \; {\bf for} \; {\bf Detection} \; {\bf and} \; {\bf Treatment} \; {\bf of} \; {\bf Subclinical} \; {\bf or} \; {\bf Hidden} \; {\bf Lameness:} \\$

Score every cow in the herd, every month.

Partial Herd Scoring Method for Monitoring Impact of Management, Environmental and Nutritional Changes on Herd Lameness:

- Score at least 25% of the herd, or a minimum of 50 cows.
- These cows can be random/anonymous cows or they can be the same cows each month.
- If scoring random or anonymous cows, either score every 2nd or 4th cow as they leave the milking parlor or as move about their pen or paddock.
- Score the same percentage of cows in all groups. For example, if you score 25% of the main herd, then score a random 25% of the lame or sick herd.
- When scoring the same cows each time, randomly assign every 3rd cow to the 'sentinel cow' group. To more easily identify these sentinel cows, consider giving these cows uniquely coloured ear tags. To maintain an adequate portion of the herd in the sentinel group, assign every 3rd animal that enters the herd to this group.

Recording Locomotion Scores

■ Record your scores in Locomotion TrackerTM software to allow analysis of lameness incidence and severity within the herd and development of strategic plans to minimise lameness. Talk to your nutrition advisor, hoof trimmer or veterinarian about obtaining a copy of this software program.



To learn more about Locomotion Scoring and Availa®4 benefits for dairy cows visit:



Zinpro Distributor as follows:

www.availa4.com

The World Leader in Organic Trace Minerals

Locomotion Scoring of Dairy Cattle



Steven L. Berry, DVM, MPVM University of California, Davis, CA with adaptations from Nigel. B. Cook, University of Wisconsin - Madison

an

Zinpro Corporation, Eden Prairie, MN

Locomotion Scoring of Dairy Cattle*



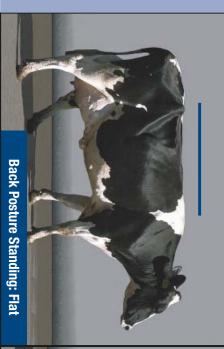
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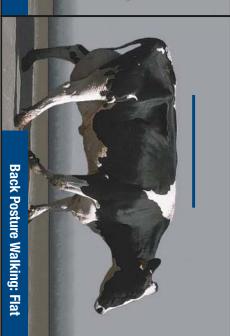
www.availa4.com

LOCOMOTION SCORE

NORMAL

Makes long confident strides. Description: Stands and walks normally with a level back.





LOCOMOTION SCORE

MILDLY LAME

Description: Stands with flat back, but arches when walks. Gait is slightly abnormal.

Back Posture Standing: Flat





LOCOMOTION SCORE

MODERATELY LAME
Description: 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.





LOCOMOTION SCORE

Description: 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. LAME



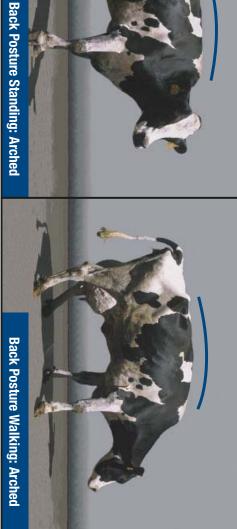


LOCOMOTION SCORE

SEVERELY LAME

Description: Pronounced arching of back. Reluctant to move, with almost complete weight transfer off the affected limb.





ed from Sprecher, D.J.; Hostetler, D.E.; Kaneene, J.B. 1997. Ther logy 47:1178-1187 and from Cook, N.B, University of Wis