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UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

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# Estimating Condition in Dairy Cattle

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COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

## SUMMARY

Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 351 explained how to compute, from milk production and live weight records, the efficiency with which cows turn feed into milk. Since the efficiency or economy of milk production (as also of other processes such as growth, maintenance, health, etc.) is influenced by deviations from *ideal weights* (more concretely but less accurately, *average weights*), this bulletin gives a simple method for estimating the degree of overweight or underweight of cattle from average weights. The estimates are made by measuring the height at withers and comparing the weight of the given animal with the corresponding *average weights* in the tables given in this bulletin. When ages are not known comparisons are made with the average weights in Table 1. When ages are known, comparisons are made with the average weights in Table 2a (Jerseys) and 2b (Holsteins).

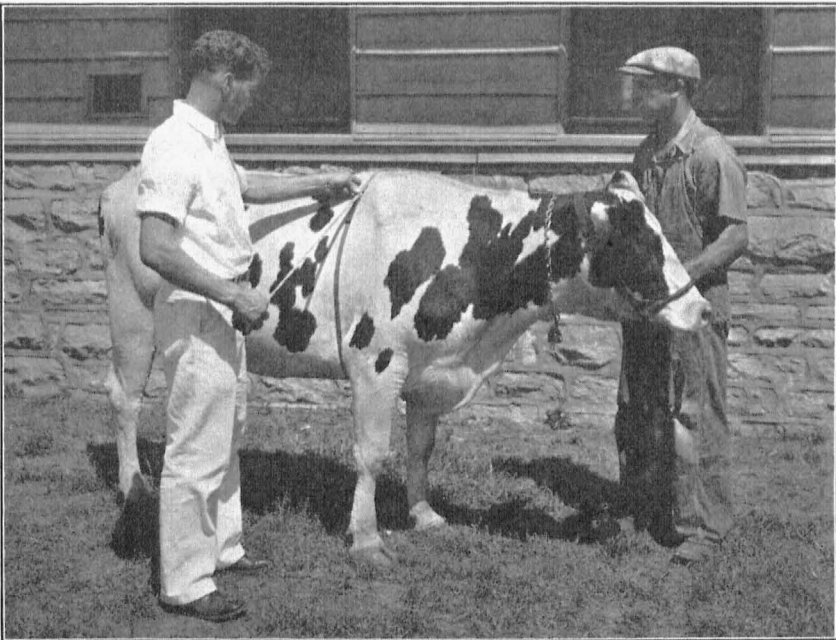


Fig. 1.—This photograph illustrates our method of measuring heart girth as used in Station Bulletin 354, "Estimating Live Weights of Dairy Cattle."

# Estimating Condition in Dairy Cattle

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Underfeeding and overfeeding both reduce the efficiency with which cows turn feed into milk. In other words, there is one, and only one, plane of feeding which gives maximum efficiency, or greatest economy, of milk production. (Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 351 explains a method for measuring efficiency.) The same may be said with regard to other life processes, such as growth, maintenance, work, reproduction, duration of life: There is an *ideal* condition of fleshiness associated with maximum efficiency.

How may the ideal condition for an animal be determined? Skillful feeders *judge* it. But is it possible to *measure* it? We think it is, as explained below.

## A METHOD FOR MEASURING CONDITION (FATNESS) IN DAIRY CATTLE

Some linear measurements, such as heart girth, are closely connected with live weight. If live weight goes up for any reason at all, heart girth also goes up; if live weight goes down, heart girth goes down. The relation between weight and girth is so close that one can, so to speak, weigh a cow by measuring her heart girth (this method is explained in Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 354).

Other linear measurements, such as height at withers, are practically unaffected by changes in live weight. The live weight of a cow may go up or down (for any reason, such as over or underfeeding, pregnancy, etc.), yet the height at withers remains practically the same. Moreover, since so much of the height-at-withers growth is completed before birth, overfeeding or underfeeding during growth can not greatly influence this measurement. In other words, height at withers, unlike heart girth, is nearly independent of environmental conditions and so is an almost pure expression of the hereditary size of the animal.

Since height at withers is practically unaffected by feeding conditions, it may be employed in the following manner as a reference base for figuring the degree of overweight or underweight of a given animal.

The basic data used for the estimates presented in this bulletin are 4513 sets of live weight—height-at-withers measurements collected by A. C. Ragsdale during the past 14 years on cattle belonging to the Department of Dairy Husbandry, Missouri College of Agriculture.

Let us suppose that the height at withers of a Holstein heifer is 52 inches and the live weight is 1100 pounds. (The live weight may be estimated from the heart girth as explained in Missouri Station Bulletin 354.) Suppose further that nutritional studies have shown that a 52-inch heifer makes most efficient growth (grows with greatest economy) when she is fed to weigh 1000 and not 1100 pounds for a height at withers of 52 inches. Our heifer is, therefore, 100 pounds, or 10%, overweight in comparison to the weight she should *ideally* have.

### WEIGHTS FOR HEIGHTS AT WITHERS WHEN AGE IS NOT KNOWN

Table 1 gives weight-height pairs of Jersey and Holstein cattle (females) of all ages between birth and old age, but disregarding age. That is, the data were grouped in accordance with height at withers regardless of the ages of the animals, and their average weights computed. In this way it was found that the average live weight of all Jersey females (regardless of age) having a height at withers of 49 inches is 898 pounds; so we put in the first column of Table 1, 898 pounds opposite 49 inches.

In Table 1 the first column is for Jerseys, the second for Holsteins, the third is the average for the two breeds.

TABLE 1.—THE RELATION BETWEEN LIVE WEIGHT AND HEIGHT AT WITHERS OF CATTLE

Heights at Withers in Inches	Live weights in pounds		
	Jersey	Holstein	Average
23½	37		
24	40		
24½	44		
25	48		
25½	52		
26	57	58	58
26½	62	63	62
27	67	69	68
27½	73	74	74
28	78	80	79
28½	85	86	86
29	91	93	92
29½	98	99	98
30	106	107	106
30½	114	115	114
31	122	122	122
31½	131	131	131
32	140	140	140
32½	150	150	150
33	160	160	160
33½	171	170	170
34	183	181	182
34½	194	192	193
35	207	204	206



TABLE 1 (CONTINUED).—THE RELATION BETWEEN LIVE WEIGHT AND HEIGHT AT WITHERS OF CATTLE.

Heights at Withers in Inches	Live weights in pounds		
	Jersey	Holstein	Average
35½	211	217	219
36	234	229	232
36½	248	244	246
37	264	258	261
37½	279	272	276
38	296	288	292
38½	314	304	309
39	332	321	326
39½	350	338	344
40	370	357	364
40½	391	376	384
41	412	395	404
41½	435	416	426
42	458	438	448
42½	483	461	472
43	505	483	494
43½	534	508	521
44	562	533	548
44½	589	557	573
45	619	585	602
45½	650	613	632
46	680	640	660
46½	714	671	692
47	748	702	725
47½	782	733	758
48	819	766	792
48½	858	801	830
49	898	837	868
49½	936	872	904
50	979	910	944
50½	1024	950	987
51	1066	987	1026
51½	1114	1030	1072
52	1150	1074	1112
52½	1213	1118	1166
53	1262	1161	1212
53½	1316	1209	1262
54	1371	1258	1314
54½	1424	1305	1364
55	1484	1357	1420
55½	1545	1411	1478
56	----	1465	----
56½	----	1519	----
57	----	1578	----
57½	----	1633	----
58	----	1695	----
58½	----	1759	----
59	----	1824	----

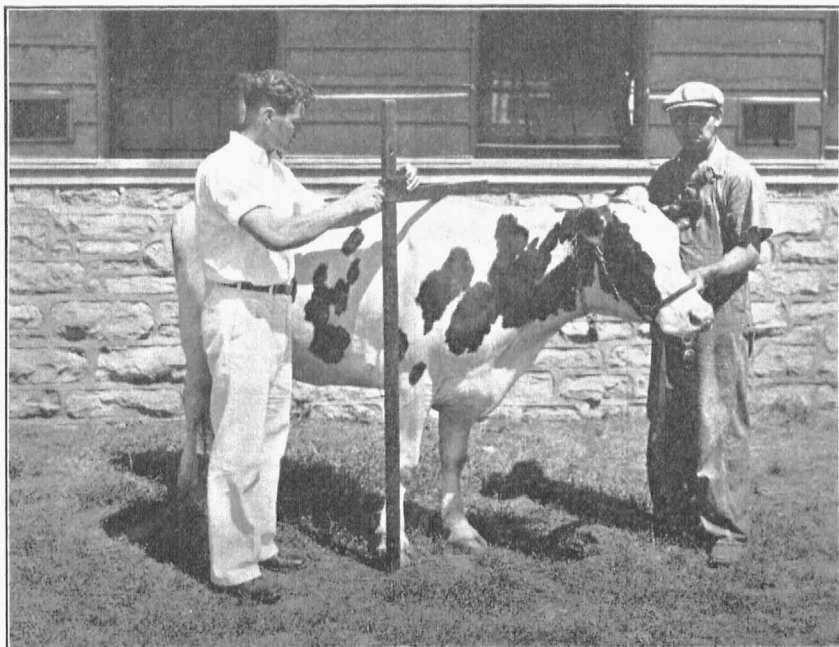


Fig. 2.—This photograph illustrates our method of measuring the height at withers at the highest point. The horizontal arm and vertical arm of the measuring device are equipped with built-in spirit levels to help keep the measuring rod in strictly vertical position.

## WEIGHTS FOR HEIGHTS AT WITHERS WHEN AGE IS KNOWN

Table 1 was designed to be used when age is not known; Table 2 (2a for Jerseys and 2b for Holsteins) was designed to be used when age is known. Table 2 (which takes age into account) will naturally give more nearly ideal weights for corresponding heights than Table 1 (which does not take age into account) since age is one of the important factors influencing the relation between weight and height (older animals tend to be stockier, that is heavier in relation to height than younger).

To use Table 2, locate the height at withers in the left column corresponding to age in the upper row. The value in the intersection is the corresponding *average* live weight (some day we hope to have *ideal* weights). Thus from Table 2a a Jersey heifer 2 months old with a height of 28 inches has an average live weight of 89 pounds; a Jersey cow 61 to 72 months (5-6 years) old with a height at withers of 48 inches has an average live weight of 966 pounds. The blackface figures represent the approximate average heights at withers for corresponding ages.

Needless to say, for given weights pregnant cows will weigh more, and heavily lactating cows will tend to weigh less than the weights given in Table 2, because pregnancy and lactation were discounted in the construction of this table.









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