








Golden Retriever - Lenfant

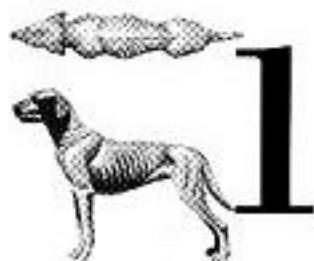
BODY CONDITION SCORE • CANINE •

BODY CONDITION SCORE	CHARACTERISTICS
<p>1 Very thin</p> <p>More than 20% below ideal body weight</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ribs, spine and pelvic bones are easily visible (in short haired pets) • Obvious loss of muscle mass • No palpable fat on chest
<p>2 Thin</p> <p>Between 10 and 20% below ideal weight</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ribs, spine and pelvic bones visible • Obvious waist • Minimal abdominal fat
<p>3 Ideal weight</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ribs, spine and pelvic bones not visible but easily palpable • Obvious waist • Little abdominal fat
<p>4 Overweight</p> <p>20% above ideal weight</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ribs, spine and pelvic bones are hardly palpable • No obvious waist • Heavy abdominal fat deposits over the spine and the base of the tail
<p>5 Markedly obese</p> <p>40% above ideal weight</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massive fat deposits on chest, spine and the base of the tail • Obviously distended abdomen



Body Condition System

- 1 EMACIATED**—Ribs, lumbar vertebrae, pelvic bones and all bony prominences evident from a distance. No discernible body fat. Obvious loss of muscle mass.
- 2 VERY THIN**—Ribs, lumbar vertebrae and pelvic bones easily visible. No palpable fat. Some evidence of other bony prominence. Minimal loss of muscle mass.
- 3 THIN**—Ribs easily palpated and may be visible with no palpable fat. Tops of lumbar vertebrae visible. Pelvic bones becoming prominent. Obvious waist and abdominal tuck.
- 4 UNDERWEIGHT**—Ribs easily palpable, with minimal fat covering. Waist easily noted, viewed from above. Abdominal tuck evident.
- 5 IDEAL**—Ribs palpable without excess fat covering. Waist observed behind ribs when viewed from above. Abdomen tucked up when viewed from side.
- 6 OVERWEIGHT**—Ribs palpable with slight excess fat covering. Waist is discernable viewed from above but is not prominent. Abdominal tuck apparent.
- 7 HEAVY**—Ribs palpable with difficulty, heavy fat cover. Noticeable fat deposits over lumbar area and base of tail. Waist absent or barely visible. Abdominal tuck may be absent.
- 8 OBESE**—Ribs not palpable under very heavy fat cover, or palpable only with significant pressure. Heavy fat deposits over lumbar area and base of tail. Waist absent. No abdominal tuck. Obvious abdominal distention may be present.
- 9 GROSSLY OBESE**—Massive fat deposits over thorax, spine and base of tail. Waist and abdominal tuck absent. Fat deposits on neck and limbs. Obvious abdominal distention.



FELINE BODY MASS INDEX™



Feline Body Mass Index™ is a simple measurement that helps identify cats at risk for obesity-related conditions.

NOTE: Measurements should be taken in centimeters.

- 1** Measure the length of the lower leg (LIM) from the middle of the patella.



- 2** Measure the rib cage circumference.



- 3** Calculate the Feline Body Mass Index™ using the rib cage circumference measurement (rib cage) and the lower hindlimb (LIM) measurement.

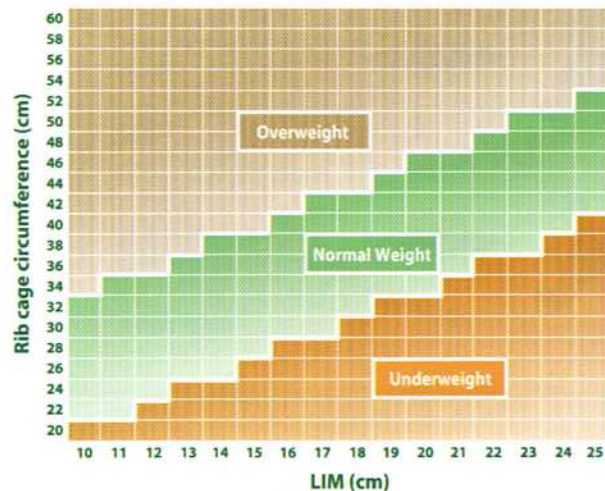
Simple method:

$$\% \text{ body fat} = 1.5 (\text{rib cage} - \text{LIM}) - 9$$

For exact measurements:

$$\% \text{ body fat} = \frac{\left(\frac{\text{rib cage}}{0.7062} \right) - \text{LIM}}{0.9156}$$

Relationship between percentage body fat as predicted by the ROYAL CANIN Veterinary Diet™ Feline Body Mass Index™ chart and measured by dual energy X-ray absorptiometry ($R^2 = 85\%$, $p < 0.0001$).



For more information on the Fit-For-Life™ Weight Management Program, contact your Royal Canin Veterinary Diet™ representative.

For technical assistance, call 1-800-925-8426 or visit our web site at www.royalcanin.us.



British Shorthair - Lamerias



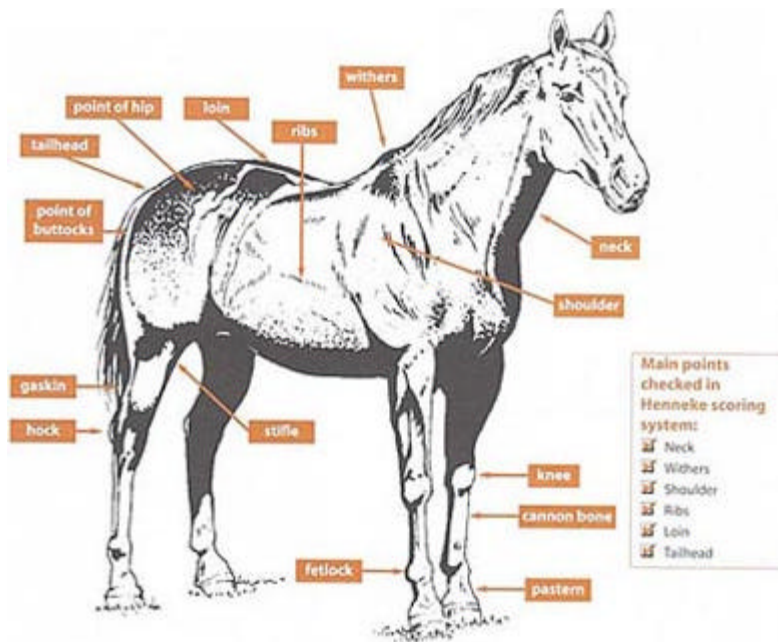
Chartreux - Lamerias

The Henneke Body Condition Scoring System

The Henneke Body Condition Scoring System was developed by Don Henneke, PhD, during his graduate study at Texas A & M University. The chart and illustration are based on the original article, which appeared in the *Equine Veterinary Journal* in 1983.

Six parts of a horse are checked in this system—the neck, withers, shoulder, ribs, loin, and tailhead. When using the Henneke system, you should always make physical contact with these parts, and the kind of touch you use is important. Simply stroking the animal lightly won't provide an accurate idea of the horse's condition; you have to apply pressure to each part in turn.

The pressure you apply should be much like that of a massage; if you press a horse's side with your hand, you'll be able to feel the fat covering his ribs, and get an idea of how much fat is present. Likewise, when checking the withers, feel all around the area, as if you were squeezing firm clay. It is possible to be firm and gentle at the same time, and both traits are necessary to properly scoring a horse.



Reproduced from the May-June 2000 issue of *Animal Sheltering* magazine.

The Henneke Body Condition Scoring System

CONDITION	NECK	WITHERS	SHOULDER	RIBS	LOIN	TAILHEAD
1 Poor	Bone structure easily noticeable	Bone structure easily noticeable	Bone structure easily noticeable	Ribs protruding prominently	Spinous processes projecting prominently	Tailhead, pinbones, and hook bones projecting prominently
2 Very Thin	Bone structure faintly discernible	Bone structure faintly discernible	Bone structure faintly discernible	Ribs prominent	Slight fat covering over base of spinous processes. Transverse processes of lumbar vertebrae feel rounded. Spinous processes are prominent	Tailhead prominent
3 Thin	Neck accentuated	Withers accentuated	Shoulder accentuated	Slight fat cover over ribs. Ribs easily discernible	Fat buildup halfway on spinous processes, but easily discernible. Transverse processes cannot be felt	Tailhead prominent but individual vertebrae cannot be visually identified. Hook bones appear rounded, but are still easily discernible. Pin bones not distinguishable
4 Moderately Thin	Neck not obviously thin	Withers not obviously thin	Shoulder not obviously thin	Faint outline of ribs discernible	Negative crease (peaked appearance) along back	Prominence depends on conformation. Fat can be felt. Hook bones not discernible
5 Moderate	Neck blends smoothly into body	Withers rounded over spinous processes	Shoulder blends smoothly into body	Ribs cannot be visually distinguished, but can be easily felt	Back is level	Fat around tailhead beginning to feel soft
6 Moderately Fleshy	Fat beginning to be deposited	Fat beginning to be deposited	Fat beginning to be deposited	Fat over ribs feels spongy	May have a slight positive crease (a groove) down back	Fat around tailhead feels soft
7 Fleshy	Fat deposited along neck	Fat deposited along withers	Fat deposited behind shoulder	Individual ribs can be felt with pressure, but noticeable fat filling between ribs	May have a positive crease down the back	Fat around tailhead is soft
8 Fat	Noticeable thickening of neck	Area along withers filled with fat	Area behind shoulder filled in flush with body	Difficult to feel ribs	Positive crease down the back	Fat around tailhead very soft
9 Extremely Fat	Bulging fat	Bulging fat	Bulging fat	Patchy fat appearing over ribs	Obvious crease down the back	Bulging fat around tailhead

From the May-June 2000 issue of *Animal Sheltering* magazine