In order to accurately assess a horse’s Body Condition Score (BCS), you must visually assess and touch the animal. A correct BCS is very difficult without physically touching the animal (i.e. winter haircoat, muscle vs. fat, etc.).

**Poor:** Animal extremely emaciated; spine and bone structure noticeable, no fatty tissue can be felt.

**Very thin:** Bony structures of the neck, shoulders and withers are faint. Spine, ribs, point of hip and buttock are prominent.

**Thin:** Slight fat cover over ribs; spine and ribs easily seen, but individual vertebrae cannot be identified visually. Tailhead is prominent but hips rounded.

**Moderately thin:** Neck, withers and shoulders are not obviously thin. Ribs are faint. Fat can be felt around tailhead.

**Moderate:** Back is flat; ribs felt but not easily seen; fat around tail head beginning to feel spongy; shoulders and neck blend smoothly into body.

**Moderately fleshy:** Slight crease down back; fat over ribs and tail head spongy; slight fat along the side of withers, behind shoulders and along sides of neck.

**Fleshy:** Slight crease down back; ribs can be felt but not seen, noticeable filling between ribs; fat around tail head, along withers, behind shoulders and along neck.

**Fat:** Crease down back; difficult to feel ribs; fat around tail head very soft; noticeable thickening of neck; fat deposited along inner thighs.

**Extremely fat:** Obvious crease down back; patchy fat appearing over ribs; bulging fat around tail head, withers, behind shoulders, and along neck; flank filled with fat.

References:
- [https://www.canr.msu.edu/news/body_condition_scoring_in_horses](https://www.canr.msu.edu/news/body_condition_scoring_in_horses)
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