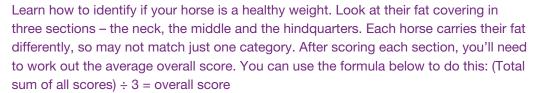
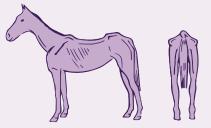
Fat Scoring Guide



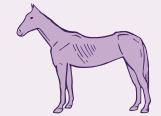


0 - Emaciated



- No fat can be felt, skin is pulled tight over bones
- Very thin neck with little muscle and no fat along the topline – visible ewe neck (a neck that concaves instead of arches)
- Individual bones are visible to the eye
- Prominent backbone, pelvis and tailbone
- Sunken hindquarters
- Large gap between the thighs

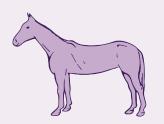
1-Thin





- Barely any fat can be felt
- Narrow ewe neck with very little muscle and fat along the topline
- Shape of bones visible to the eye
 ribs can be seen and felt
- Prominent backbone, croup and tail head
- Sunken hindquarters
- Gap between thighs

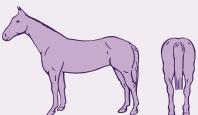
2 - Lean





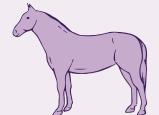
- · Very thin layer of fat can be felt
- Narrow neck with sharply defined muscles
- Ribs are just visible and can be felt
- · Backbone can be felt
- Hip bones are easily visible but covered by a thin layer of fat
- Hindquarters are sloping from the backbone to point of hips, and are only rounded if the horse is fit

3 - Ideal Weight



- Thin layer of fat can be felt
- Muscles on the neck are defined with a good topline and no crest on top
- Ribs are not visible but are easily felt
- Backbone is covered by fat but can still be felt
- Hindquarters are beginning to appear rounded
- Hip bones are slightly visible but easily felt

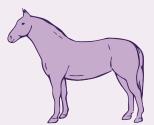
4-Fat





- Muscles are hard to determine
- Spongy fat developing along the neck
- Fat can be seen and felt behind the shoulder
- Ribs, pelvis and hips are difficult to feel
- Hindquarters are rounded with spongy fat around the tail head
- A gutter can be seen along the backbone and hindquarters

5-Obese





- Visible pads of fat with no visible muscles
- Large amount of hard fat on the neck (also known as cresty neck)
- Ribs and hips cannot be felt
- Deep gutter along the backbone and hindquarters
- Lumps of fat around the tail head
- Very bulging apple-shaped hindquarters
- Inner thighs are pressing together