

ScorWelCow project: towards recording of animal welfare J. Leblois^{1*}, N. Gengler², F. Lepot¹, X. Massart¹, C. Bertozzi¹



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Background

- Animal welfare gains more and more interest for consumers, authorities and farmers
- Defined by FAWC as complying with 5 freedoms (FAWC, 2009*)
- Objective methods for farm animal welfare assessment are scarce
- European reference = Welfare Quality® protocol but time and resources-consuming
- Providing farmers an easy, fast and cheap tool to assess the welfare of their animals at an individual level is desirable.

| Objectives of the project

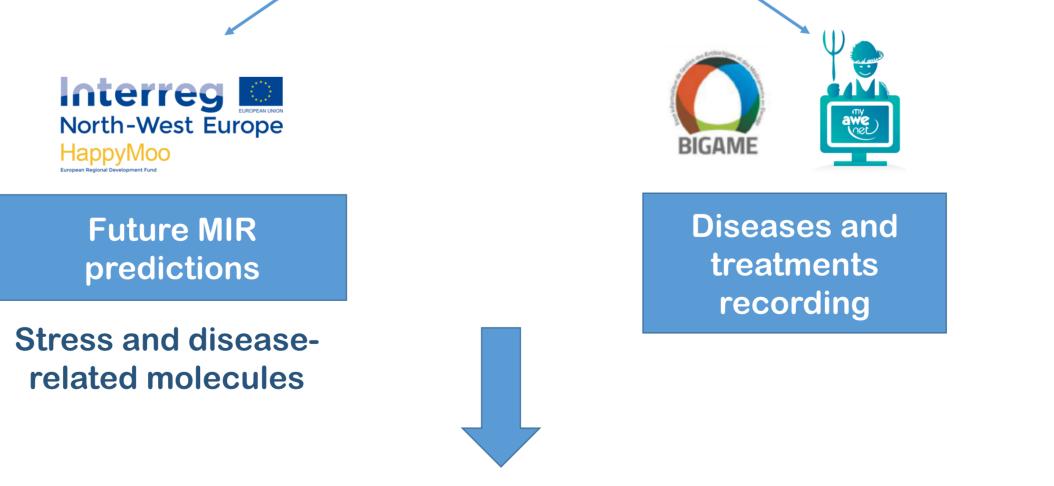
- The objective of the project is to produce an individual welfare score for dairy cows, using existing data
- This welfare score could be used as a management tool for the farmer, to point out problems related to the barn or to the animal itself (non-resilient animals)
- A welfare score at the individual level could be very useful for genetic selection, and the use of this score in the calculation of the breeding value is considered.

Body condition scoring Avoidance distance Methods Welfare® Cleanliness Quality Science and society improving animal welfare Lameness Selected farms (18): - Participation in milk recording Lesions, hairless patches, swellings **Individual data** - Equipped with monitoring systems Clinical signs **Delphi survey with experts Production of gold standard**



Milk composition and MIR predictions

Fat, protein, acetone, citrate, fatty acids, lactoferrin, blood BHB and **NEFAs**



Correlations with existing

indicators

Monitoring systems

Activity, rumination time

Production of individual welfare score based on existing indicators

Use in breeding values

First results

- Calculation of scores with the **WQ®** protocol
- Most cows present injuries and lameness, with a poor relationship with humans; they are fed correctly
- 1= excellent, 4= unacceptable.

Mean scores obtained Absence of hunger/BCS ■ Good animal/human relationship ■ Comfort around resting/cleanliness Absence of injuries & lameness Absence of diseases/clinical signs

Conclusion

So far, the farm visits (maximum +4 days after milk record) have been carried out and the Delphi survey is in writing phase. The purpose of the project is to end up with a easy management tool for farmers that could in addition be used in the calculation of the breeding values.

Management tool