Offer for livestock breeders.

Microchipping (electronic tagging) of farm animals is a modern technology for electronic identification. Various methods of animal labeling, which have been used in practice for many years, have proven that animal identification is necessary. However, only chipping meets all the requirements - the impossibility of falsification, the guarantee of maintaining the number throughout the life of the animal, the impossibility of losing and falsifying the number, almost complete painlessness, and efficiency during the procedure.

Microchipping allows livestock breeders to generate savings that include:

• in the absence of the need for re-identification,

• elimination of mistakes in an individual approach - treatment, feeding, etc.,

• impossibility of substitution and theft of animals.

Microchipping can be applied to all types of farm animals, different sex and age groups, both newborns and adults, regardless of their body weight, and can be carried out at any time of the year. It is a simple and painless procedure that does not require anesthesia, no more complicated than the procedure for vaccinating animals.

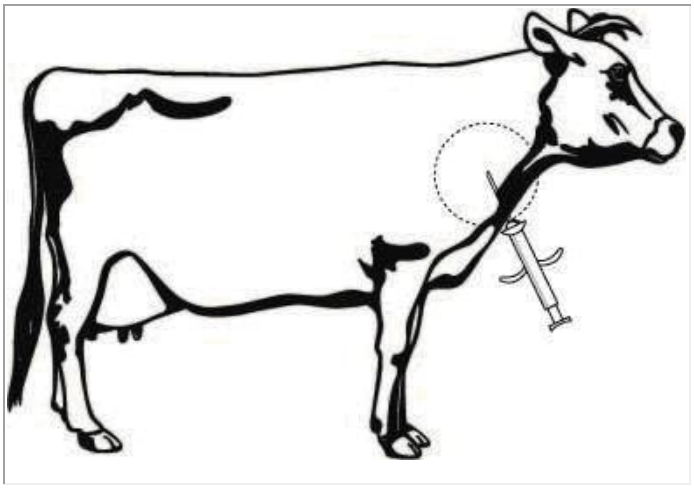
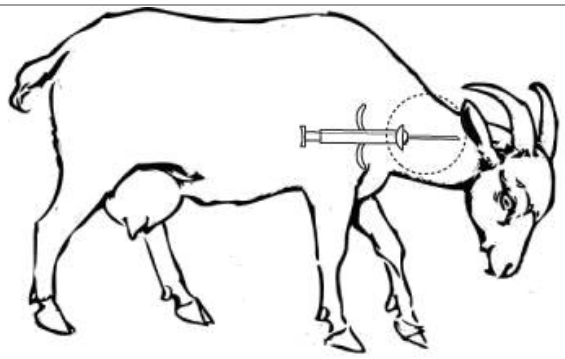
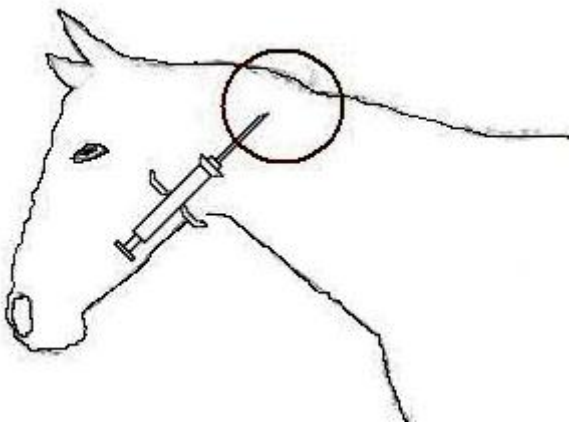
The electronic tagging system consists of three parts:

- Microchip or ear tag with microchip
- Scanning device (scanner)
- Database

Chipping allows farms to keep a 100% livestock record, especially in the case of breeding animals, as well as closely monitor the health of the herd. Electronic tagging of animals in agriculture provides an individual approach to each animal in the herd. By recognizing animals identified using microchips, it is possible to select effectively and quickly sick and in need of treatment of animals, consider weight and productivity, apply an individual diet and treatment, and ensure purebred breeding.

There are several possibilities for chipping for farm animals:

- The method of subcutaneous implantation of microchips is used on all types of animals, on cattle, sheep, pigs, deer, fish, and any others. A microchip in a biocompatible glass capsule, which differs from a smaller microchip only in the size of the inductor, which makes practical sense (increasing the reading distance). Let us compare: if for a microchip for small pets, the reading distance is, depending on the type of scanner, 12-20 cm, then for a microchip for farm animals - up to 45 cm. The principle of introducing a microchip into the body of farm animals is like the principle for pets. This identification method is used for cattle and small ruminants (sheep, goats) and pigs: a microchip is inserted either into the base of the ear (pigs, sheep, goats), or under the shield-like cartilage inside the ear (cattle), or implanted according to the scheme:

Scheme of microchip injection in different animals		
Cattle	Subcutaneously. The lower third of the neck is on the right.	
Small livestock	Subcutaneously. The upper part of the neck is behind the ear.	
Horses	Intramuscularly. In the middle of the neck, under the mane, perpendicular to the lateral plane of the animal.	

The microchip has a 15-digit digital code. Where the first 3 digits are the digital country code, the next 4 digits are the manufacturer's code, and the next 8 are the individual code of the animal. The chips that you purchase from us comply with the ISO 11784 and ISO 11785 standards, the first three digits of the 398 chips are the digital code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The code entered the microchip's memory is, in fact, the animal's "life-long passport", since the information is not erased, and it is impossible to reprogram such a code.

The chipping procedure is extremely simple. It is a standard subcutaneous injection that does not require anesthesia as it does not cause any pain to the animal. Before the procedure, the veterinarian examines the animal and confirms the integrity of the chip. Then the implantation site is treated with a disinfectant. Then, using a special syringe, the microchip is injected into the animal's body (subcutaneously or intramuscularly, depending on which animal is undergoing the procedure).

After that, information about the animal and its owner is entered into the database.

- For tagging livestock, ear tags containing a microchip are often used. These tags carry a number used for quick visual identification. This method is the most simple and intuitive. Chipping tags are programmable, each tag has read-write chips that can be encoded at the client's request with a 15-digit identification number in accordance with ISO 11784/85, and electronic, each tag has an individual identification number (15-digit) in accordance with ISO 11784/85. All tags are equipped with a tamper switch. The tag attachment rod is resistant to stretching, tearing, and cutting. The streamlined and small size of the tag helps to avoid clinging to ropes, power wires, fences. The tagging method is suitable for all types of farm animals and is extremely easy to use.

After the animal has been injected with the chip, either by subcutaneous injection, or by using ear tags with a microchip, that is, identification has been made, a scanner is used to further read the information.

The chip scanners, specially designed for work with farm animals, are equipped with an extension antenna-rod and are easy to use,

both in the stall and on the pasture. The data collected by them is easily and quickly transferred from the scanner to the computer.

The principle of information transmission is as follows: a scanning device (scanner) placed at a sufficient distance activates the induction coil using an electromagnetic signal, and the coil, in turn, transmits a digital code to the scanner. Reading distance from 12 to 45 cm, depending on the power of the scanner and the size of the microchip. The code is displayed on the display of the scanner and, depending on the type of scanner, is either entered the memory of the scanner and then can be transmitted to the server, or entered the database from the display of the scanner manually.

When driving livestock through gates equipped with stationary scanners, it is possible to transfer microchip numbers to the farm's computer database to keep track of the number of animals, places of their keeping, weight, and other information. Computer-controlled electric gates automatically guide the right animals along special, individual routes, forming groups for treatment, vaccination, and slaughter.

Connecting the scanner to a computer automates electronic animal health records, facilitates, and systematizes veterinary records.

State-of-the-art slaughterhouses equipped with scanners use microchips to individually control each carcass as it is processed, which ensures individual housekeeping and veterinary quality control of products before they are sent to stores. It becomes possible to trace the entire path of goods from the chop to the farm and ensure complete sanitary control.

Chipping technology has been successfully used in Russia for several years. In the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Rules for the identification of farm animals have been developed in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 10, 2002 "On Veterinary Medicine" and determine the

procedure for identifying farm animals. According to the Rules, all farm animals must be identified by assigning an individual number by tagging, chipping, branding with the inclusion of information about the animal in the database.

To apply advanced identification technology in your farm, you need to contact us and get all the information about the equipment you need to work. If you purchase microchips in our store, the data on your animals will be placed in our database for free. We can design and create for you a personal livestock accounting database.

To work with us and receive discounts in our store, you should register in our database of veterinarians.

We invite livestock breeders to actively use microchipping in their practical work!