

USDA 840 Animal Identification Number (AIN) Radio Frequency ID (RFID) Tags

HOW TO ORDER:

- Contact the Nebraska Department of Agriculture at 402-471-6809.
- Producer Premises Identification Number (PIN) required.
 - If a PIN is needed, complete the form at nda.nebraska.gov/adt/PremisesID-Form.pdf.

TYPES OF TAGS TO APPLY:

- ORANGE tags - ONLY for replacement heifer brucellosis vaccination purposes.
- WHITE or YELLOW tags - all uses in all other applications.

TAG SPECIFICS:

- Keep a record of **ALL** tag application and distribution from the vet clinic to the producer for at least 5 YEARS.
- Keeping tags warm in cold weather will improve ease of application.
- Tags may be placed in **either** ear.
- Placement and orientation-please see attached manufacturer's guidelines.

RECORDKEEPING ON ORANGE TAGS

- Complete the official brucellosis calfhood vaccination record.
- Always include the producer's first and last name and complete physical address.
- Submit the vaccination record to NDA within 30 days after vaccination.
- Be sure to include the veterinarian's accreditation number.
- Helpful recordkeeping links: nda.nebraska.gov/adt/AIN840TagDistributionGuidance.pdf

QUESTIONS ON THE ABOVE SPECIFIC PROCESSES?

- Please email agr.records.ne@nebraska.gov

QUESTIONS ON MANUFACTURER TAGS OR APPLICATION?

Please contact the appropriate entity:

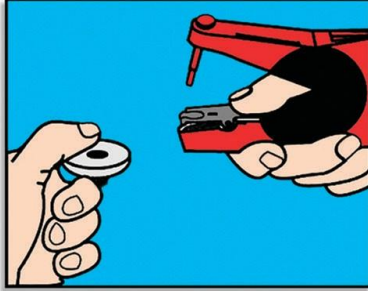
- Allflex – 800-989-8247 or allflex.global/na/contact-us
- Datamars – 800-433-3112 or ztagstempletag.com/contact
- Y-Text – 800-600-9839 or y-tex.com



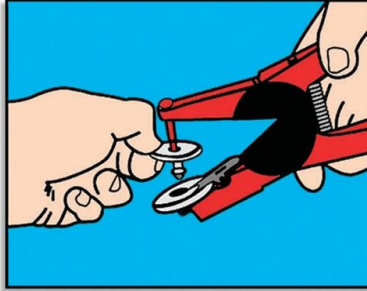
Livestock Intelligence™

Merck Animal Health Intelligence

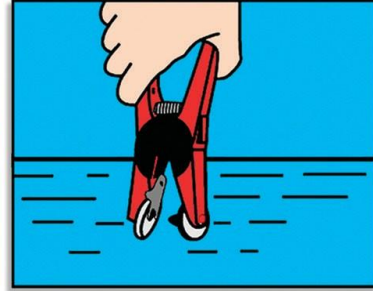
Application Instructions for Allflex Electronic Identification Ear Tags



1. To load, depress spring clip and insert the female EID tag. Ensure that the raised portion of the tag, which encloses the transponder chip, is placed in the open portion of the jaws.



2. Slip the male tag completely onto the blunt applicator pin. Squeeze the jaws together lightly to ensure the male shaft is in line with the female.



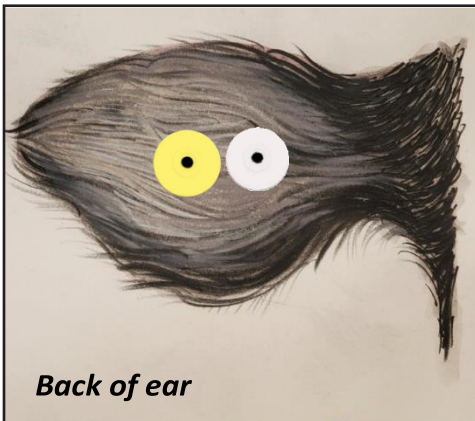
3. Dip the jaws of the applicator holding the tag into an antiseptic or disinfectant solution.

Males for EID tags are longer than traditional males and include a darkened metal tip.

Recommended EID Tag Placement



Front of ear



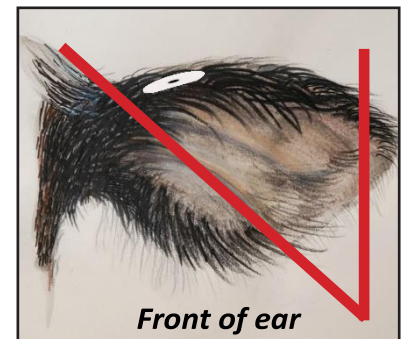
Back of ear

Application site must be free of foreign debris prior to placement of tags on the animal. Review application instruction prior to tagging.

IMPORTANT: Caution, "Free Air Space" is critical for proper healing and retention. Inspect placement after tagging to ensure there is sufficient space between ear and EID tag.

1. The EID tag should be placed vertically, in the middle of the ear, between the two cartilage ribs and 2/3 from the outside edge of the ear, 1/3 from the head. (Application too deep in the ear is not recommended).
2. The female portion of the tag should be on the inside of the ear with EID tag application. Note that this is a thicker part of the ear. Application may be more difficult than when applying a visual tag.

TOP of ear application is not recommended for retention or read range optimization.



Front of ear



Livestock Intelligence™

Merck Animal Health Intelligence



Use the red blunt pin and **remove the black insert from the base of the jaws** for applying EID tags, with red Universal Total Tagger or Retract-O-Matic™. The green Universal Total Tagger+ has a dark pin.

EID Applicators



Universal Total

Tagger



Universal Total

Tagger+



EID Ultra

Retract-O-Matic™

EID Readers



RS420 Reader



LPR Reader



AWR300 Reader



Download the Free Allflex eList App for connecting your data.

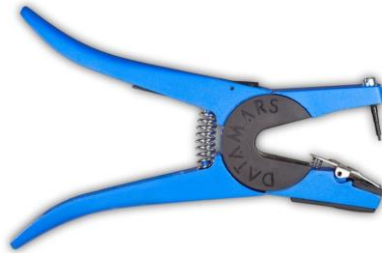
The Allflex eList app provides a simple way to create digital records using Allflex Livestock Intelligence's readers. Create custom lists for visual ID, electronic ID, Tissue Sample Unit and Monitoring ID with user defined fields. These lists can be exported as a .CSV file and can include dates, time stamps and GPS coordinates.

www.allflexusa.com



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Tag Application Instructions

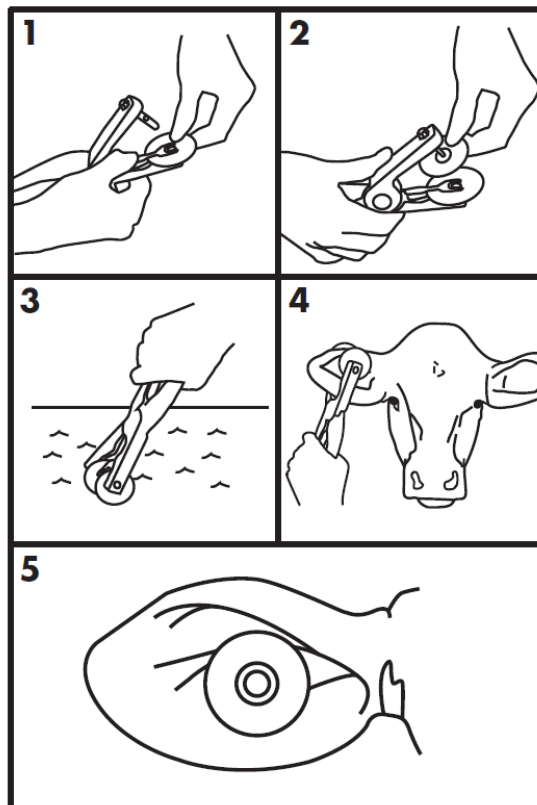


How to apply the ear tags

1. When applying electronic ear tags ensure that the plastic insert in the lower jaw is removed. The plastic insert should only be used to apply visual flag tags. To load, depress the clip and insert the female tag as shown in the picture.
2. Place the male tag completely onto the application pin.
3. Dip the applicator holding the ear tags into antiseptic or disinfectant solution.
4. Place the applicator at the centre of the animal's ear and apply firmly the tag until the ear is perforated, with the male tag entering from the back of the ear.

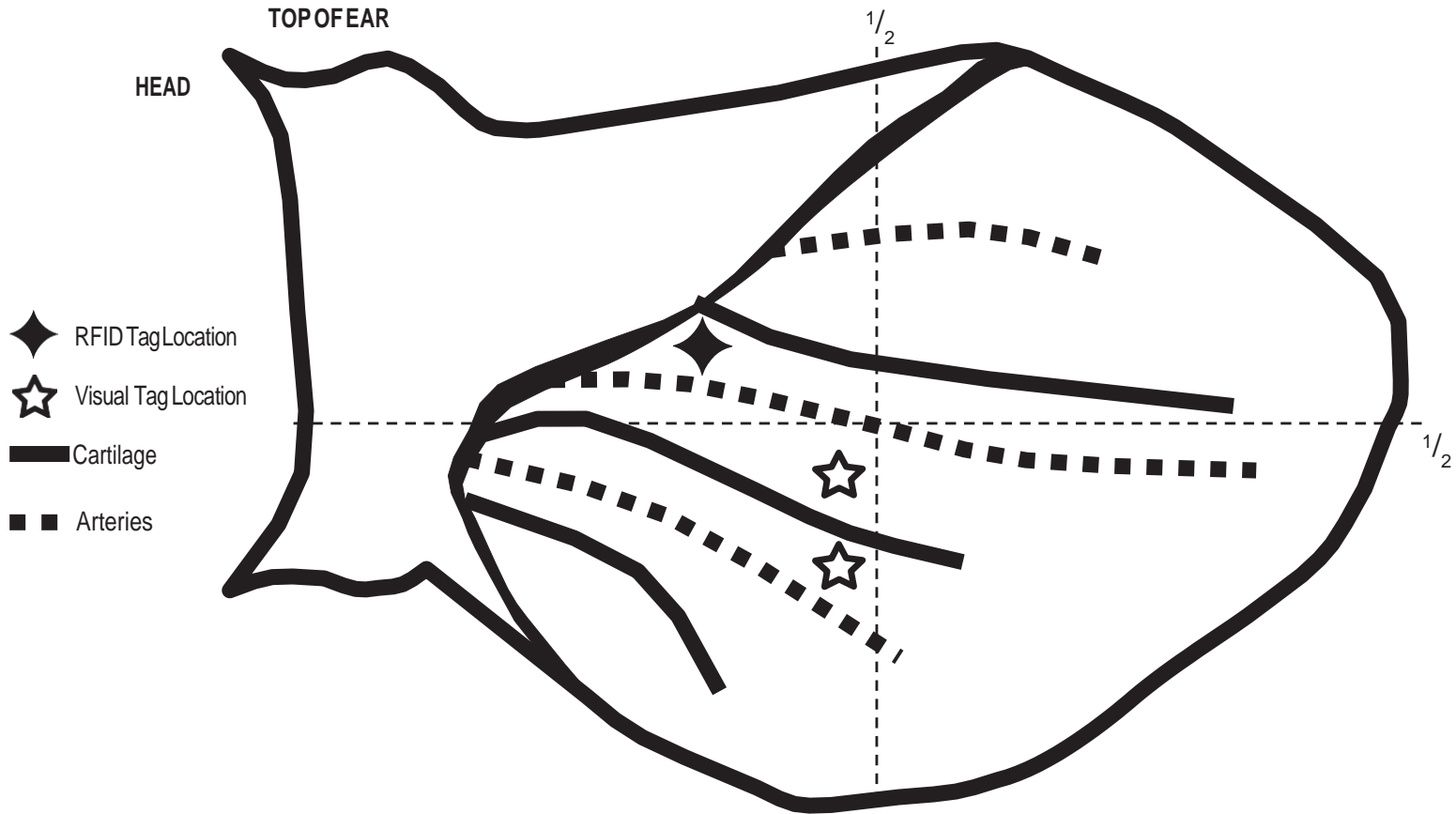
IMPORTANT

5. Ear tags must be positioned at the centre of the ear and between the two rows of ear cartilage.



Datamars Tag Disinfection Recommendations:

Use disinfectant to dip the tags and applicator in. It is recommended that you use a product such as Nolvasan, Vetericyn, or an iodine solution. They are effective, non-irritating products that can be purchased from the local vet or vet supply store. Using a disinfectant will help the tag site heal and it will provide lubrication for easier tag application. It will also reduce the opportunity for infection and is imperative to use disinfectant when tagging! Using a product that irritates the ear (alcohol, etc.) will cause the animal to do more rubbing of the ear and increase the chance of losing the tag.





TAG RETENTION TIPS

1. Always make a NEW hole.
2. Avoid using heavy tags on smaller or younger animals.
3. Support the ear of newborns when tagging.
4. Remove twine from hay bales to minimize snagging.
5. Use the diagram on the back of this card for proper placement.
6. Avoid penetrating cartilage and blood vessels (see back of card).
7. Always clean equipment to avoid disease transfer.
8. Make sure the rivet (on two-piece tags) is on the BACK of the ear.
9. Always use NEW tags.
10. Proper healing is the key to tag retention - be careful not to tear the ear when applying tags.

NOTE: For official government programs, please consult the program regulations regarding tag placement.

product information

New V-TEX RFID Ear Tag

DESCRIPTION:

RFID tags approved for livestock identification are passive tags. They have no battery or power source of their own. Each tag contains a transponder that is activated when introduced into an electromagnetic field produced by an RFID reader. When activated, it will send the transponder's unique chip number to the reader which in turn sends it to the software contained in a computer, electronic scale head or PDA, etc. The unique transponder chip number contained in each ear tag is also printed on the outside of the tag.

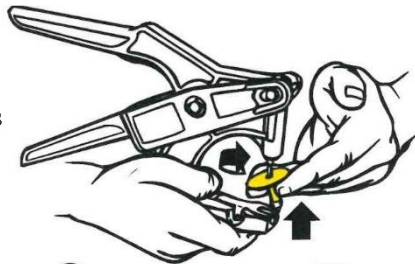
The Y-TEX RFID Tag is ISO 11784 compliant employing full-duplex technology. The transponder is encapsulated in a weather-resistant polyurethane material. The female RFID tag weighs only 6.42 grams. The new Y-TEX RFID tag provides superior read distance, retention and durability.

APPLICATION:

Y-TEX RFID tags are applied with the blue Y-TEX UltraTagger®/us-just like all Y-TEX two-piece ear tags.

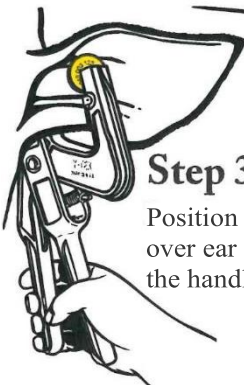
Step 1

Seat male button firmly on pin, press down and give a slight twist.



Step 2

Place RFID tag firmly under clip. Collar on tag must be pointing away from pin.



Step 3

Position applicator over ear and squeeze the handles together.

Ideally, the tag should be attached between the second and third radial cartilage as shown.



Livestock approved RFID tags are passive in nature. This means that they pick up the energy they require from the reader. The reader (also referred to as a scanner) creates an energy field when it is turned on and the transponder in the tag picks up energy when its antenna enters this energy field. The transponder uses the energy to power an integrated circuit attached to its antenna. The transponder's identification number is transmitted by the same antenna to the reader.

Y-TEX RFID tags utilize the Full-Duplex (or FOX) technology. This refers to the transmission of data in two different directions simultaneously (like a telephone when both parties can talk at once). The reader signal and the return transponder signal operate at different frequencies. The continuous reader field results in faster read performance than a Half-Duplex (or HDX) system which transmits data in just one direction at a time. FOX is also less susceptible to interference and, unlike HDX, is not susceptible to the presence of metal which can render HDX inoperable.

