RFID ON-FARM AND ADT
DISCLAIMER

Any products or companies represented are a representation only and are not to be considered as being an endorsement by the USDA
WHY GO THERE?
Faster data gathering
More accurate data
Saves Labor
Ability to intensively manage larger flocks
Follow animals through the supply chain
Disease Traceability
COMPONENTS

RFID Device

Ear tag

Implant

Bolus
TAG TYPES

- Microchip
- Coil of copper wire antenna
RFID SCRAPIE APPROVED

• Also Referred to as RFID 840 tag
• Must have a Scrapie Flock Number
• Must have a National Premise Number
• The 840 Scrapie tag will have the 15 digit RFID number printed on it
• The RFID number must start with 840
• The RFID number will be linked to your Scrapie Flock Number in USDA
• Producer cannot choose what RFID numbers they get.
PURCHASING 840 RFID TAGS

- Must order through an approved vendor
- QR to the right will lead you to the USDA
- Must supply your Scrapie Flock Number
- Must supply your national Premise Number or Location Identification Number
- The Flock Number and Premise Number must be linked together by the USDA databases – can take some time
- Several colors possible but generally not Blue
- You can call 866-873-2824 (866-USDA-TAG) to obtain identification numbers.
COMPONENTS

• EID Readers
• Stick Readers
• Data loggers
• Panel Readers
COMPONENTS

Sorters  Panel Readers  Scales
COMPONENTS

• **Software**
  
  Can be basic to complete flock management

• Good software makes the data collected more valuable.
EID tag introduction in the UK

2010
- **Breeding** stock: 1 x EID, 1 x visual
- Bolus or ear tag – vast majority ear tags
- Under 12 months – 1 x visual tag, flock mark only

2015
- Slaughter tags upgraded to EID (industry pressure)

Goats – can follow above or 2 visual tags (but no export)
UK REGULATIONS

Farm records / regulations

On farm recording:
• Tags allocated, animals bought / sold / deaths / medicine book / annual inventory. Records can be inspected at any point.

External reporting:
• Only movements need to be reported.
• Paper (20%) or online (80%)
• Individual numbers (except slaughter lambs – batch optional).
• Critical control points (markets) can do reading.
UK MARKETS

Livestock markets

• Two methods of reading – stick reader or race reader
• Data capture critical – not just tags but lots/buyer/seller/price/movement
• Newline Ltd supply software solutions to majority of UK markets
UK AUCTION MARKETS

Auction markets in the UK

Race Reader

Market A: total sheep read 696,444. Sales 1,000 to 25,000 head.
Market B: total sheep read 762,527. Sales 1,000 to 39,000 head.
Market C: total sheep read 646,163. Sales 1,000 to 10,000 head.
Auction markets in the UK

Stick Reading

Market D: total sheep read 486,189. Sales from 1,000 to 11,000 head.

Market E: total sheep read 255,565. Sales from 1,000 to 6,000 head.
CANADIAN EID TRANSITION

Canada triggers / timeline

- 1999 – Mandatory cattle ID – barcode tags
- 2003 – BSE -> Mandatory EID for cattle
- 2004 – Mandatory visual sheep tags
- 2012 – Mandatory EID for sheep (single tag)

- Only country mandating EID in cattle and sheep (?
- Approach to show benefits before legislation
Canadian Regulations

Current regulations

Canadian Sheep Identification Program
- Canadian Cattle Identification Agency (CCIA) is administrator
- All sheep must be tagged before leaving farm of origin.
- Sheep moving onto farm, tag replacements, deaths reported.
- More recording regulations in the pipe-line.
HOW CAN WE USE THE DATA?

• Selecting poor performing ewes
• Selecting top producing ewes for maternal line
• Monitoring death losses
• Tracking antibiotic use for natural lamb production
• Tracking daily gains in finishing lambs to determine time to market
• Assessing ram effect on finishing ADG
• Transferring data to NSIP for EBV calculations
• Selecting replacement ewe lambs
• Conducting on-farm trials
# Dam Performance Report


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>No. of lambs born</th>
<th>Avg. born/ year</th>
<th>Lambs weaned</th>
<th>No. of lambs fostered</th>
<th>Sold and/or Slaughtered</th>
<th>Retained lambs</th>
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**Breed:**
- **Beorolax WF**
- **Beorolax W**
- **Siremax X WF**
- **Polyx X Whiteface**
- **Beorolax W**
- **Beorolax W**
- **Beorolax W**
- **Beorolax W**
- **Beorolax W**
- **Siremax X WF**

**Sold and/or Slaughtered:**
- Breed: Beorolax WF
  - 4 lambs with Total Value: $400.00
  - Avg. Slaughter Price: $100.00
  - Total Slaughter Price (net): $400.00
  - Avg. days on farm: 174

**Retained lambs:**
- Breed: Beorolax WF
  - 3 lambs with Total Value: $300.00
  - Avg. Slaughter Price: $100.00
  - Total Slaughter Price (net): $300.00
  - Avg. days on farm: 101

**All sold/slaughtered/retened:**
- Breed: Beorolax WF
  - Total Value: $500.00
  - Avg. Slaughter Price: $100.00
  - Total Slaughter Price (net): $500.00
  - Avg. days on farm: 174

**Daily live weight gain of lambs:**
- DoB: 3/4/2014
  - Daily Live Weight Gain: 0.69
  - Tagging to weaning: 0.69
  - Weaning to slaughter: 0.69

**Number of lambs that died:**
- DoB: 3/4/2014
  - Before tagging: 4
  - Tagging to weaning: 0
  - Weaning to slaughter: 0
  - Total: 4

**Management Tag:** 14490

**Holding Name:** Rafter P Ranch

**Date Printed:** 3/6/2018

**Owner:** Dan Persons

**Holding Number:** Persons
# Daily Live Weight Gain Sire Summary for home bred stock filtered by Management Group (barn 1 final)

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STOCK RECORDER WITH ANTENNA PANEL
WEIGHING WITH ADG
WEIGHING AND SORTING
HOW DO YOU PAY FOR IT?

• 100 ewes X .1 lamb increase per ewe = 10 lambs per year
• 10 lambs X $200 = $2000
• .05 increase in ADG X 125 lbs = 12 days feed
• 12 days X $0.30/day X 150 lambs = $540 lamb feed savings
• Culling poor performers
• Reduce Death loss by 3%
• 150 lambs X .03 X 200 = $900
• Market lambs at the right time
• Save labor in record keeping