

## LIVESTOCK IDENTIFICATION AT THE TELEORMAN COUNTY LEVEL

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### Abstract

All livestock from Romania are identified using one scale with an individual small number for suine bred in the unprofessional exploitations and with two scales, with the same personal identification code for the livestock from the species of bovine, ovine and caprine, together with the technical specifications published in the annex no. 8 of the Order no. 83/October 2, 2008, excepting the ovine and caprine which until the age of 12 months leave the exploitation where they were born, directly to the butchery placed in Romania where they can be identified with a scale having a small individual number.

The livestock identification by the veterinary in whose district are the respective exploitation. The veterinary is compelled in term of maximum 7 days from the owner notification to identify the livestock, registering in the same time the owner, to fill in the designed boxes for the livestock identification, by writing the scale's code, as well as the requested information in the identification form. The veterinary is compelled also in maximum 72 hours from the affixation of the identification mean, to register in the National Identification and Registration System of Livestock the data concerning the exploitation and the identified livestock, on the calculation equipment, to keep the red copy of the identification form, to hand the green copy to the owner of the exploitation, and to mail the blue original copy of the identification form to the Direction Sanitary Veterinary and of the Food Safety, in the first decade of the next month. For the bovine the veterinary is compelled to sign and stamp the boxes designated for their passports, and to deliver them grounded on a signature to their owners in the maximum term of 7 days from their receiving from the Direction Sanitary Veterinary and of the Food Safety.

**Keywords:** livestock, scale, registration, individualization

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The identification of livestock in Romania begun at once with the issuance of the Minister Order No. 27/1998, concerning the taurine identification in a coded system, and their registration. Gradually these actions begun to be applied also to the other species of livestock, so that they could be individually marked out, surveyed, and registered by the used system in all the EU member states, by adapting the Romanian legislation, in the stock raising area, with the European one.

By the livestock registration – the generic term used to establish their identity – it is understood on one hand the individualization through one of the known procedures (scaling, tattoo, ears scoring or the affixation of other marks on different sides of the body), and on the other hand, registration in the basis registers (farm register, agricultural register, etc.), and in official papers derived from them (certify-ticket of property, veterinary transport certificate etc.), of the coded administrative number, together with the main information on

the owner-holder, race appearance, age, sex, production performance, health state etc.

Following the identification to each exploitation owner it is delivered an exploitation book on the strength of which the livestock are identified and registered at National Identification and Registration System of Livestock.

The responsibility to check and survey the National Identification and Registration System of Livestock is own by the National Authority and Veterinary Sanitary and for the Food Safety.

## 2. MATERIAL AND METHOD

In order to get the data about the livestock identification, at the level of Teleorman County they have been accomplished collaborations with the Direction Sanitary Veterinary and of the Food Safety, Direction of Agriculture and Rural Development, and the County Office for Breeding and Selection, all from Teleorman County. In this sense the absorbed data have been transmitted to the speciality inspectors

from the territory and to the agricultural agents from each locality, all of them being then processed (the detailed presentation on livestock species and localities of the county). The identification methods of the livestock were the following:

1. Bovine are identified by scaling in term of 20 days from birth;
2. Ovine and caprine are identified by scaling in term of 9 months from birth;
3. Suine are identified by scaling in a term up to 60 days from birth.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

According to the Order 8/October 2, 2008, the technical specifications for the used scales in the livestock identification for the researched species, are the following:

- Code from the scale must contain: the name of the grower, the country code, the acronym of the central authority veterinary sanitary and for the food safety; the grower scale fabrication; bar code; a code of 8 figures which has the following signification: the first two figures signify the code of the county, the third figure represents the checking figure, and the rest of the figures represent the consecutive number of the animal.

The exploitation where it has been accomplished the respective livestock identification, indifferent the species, they are registered into the evidence in the framework of the **National Register of Exploitation**, for each exploitation owner being issued an exploitation book.

Each livestock circulation it is developed only together with the corresponding documentation which is registered in the **National System of Livestock Identification and Registration**.

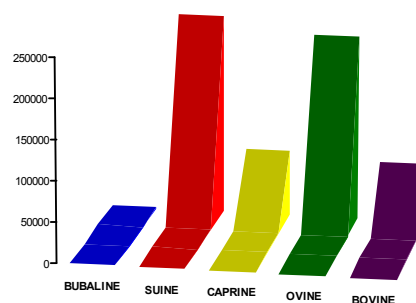


Figure 1. Livestock identification at the level of the Teleorman county

Relating the livestock from Teleorman County, the research has been accomplished on its component localities at the date of November 28, 2008, as it follows:

The livestock species shown in the table totally were identified at the reported date, and it is noticed the bubaline number is of 900 heads, suine's of 247,633 heads, caprine's of 80,553 heads, ovine's 227,469, and bovine's of 72,399, and the conclusion is in the Teleorman County preponderant are the suine and caprine. These figures are exact and available for the researched date, they varying dependent on the occurred birth and death rate of the studied livestock species.

In the case when the exploitation owner buys or transfer livestock, the veterinary must answer to his demand in maximum 72 hours from its receiving, taking from the exploitation's owner the blue of the circulation form, and registering the data to the National System of Identification and Registration of Livestock during the same day. In the case of bovine, these alterations will arise in the passport too, where the veterinary is compelled to sign and stamp the designated boxes for it.

Table 1. Livestock identification at the level of the Teleorman county  
(28.11.2008)

Sanitary-veterinary circumscription	Alive bubaline	Alive suine	Alive caprine	Alive ovine	Alive bovine
Alexandria	5	1.951	1.253	2.709	1.006
Băbăița	-	2.930	839	2.519	1.396
Balaci	-	1.229	589	2.585	489
Blejești	-	5.583	755	965	1.159
Bogdana	-	682	1.340	3.574	344
Botoroaga	-	4.586	2.114	6.790	434
Bragadiru	-	2.484	970	5.403	1.761
Brânceni	-	596	440	530	153
Bujoreni	-	537	413	840	371
Bujoru	-	1.584	97	17.129	403
Buzescu	-	1.417	391	734	458
Călinești	-	3.895	1.464	2.579	970
Călmățui de Jos	6	1.729	1.818	4.976	389
Călmățui de Sus	2	1.388	1.301	1.202	435
Cervenia	-	1.162	1.598	2.996	836
Ciolănești	-	4.910	1.807	6.113	1.221
Ciuperceni	-	970	812	1.502	234
Conțești	9	2.288	380	2.758	1.427
Cosmești	-	2.406	657	573	656
Crângenii	247	1.623	852	2.739	427
Crângu	1	1.284	1.534	2.138	560
Didești	-	1.177	343	674	322
Dobrotești	-	5.733	1.070	15.449	1.134
Drăcșănei	1	2.611	681	2.995	1.474
Drăgănești de Vede	-	994	496	609	510
Drăgănești Vlașca	-	6.952	994	858	1.295
Frâsinet	-	2.451	600	573	798
Frumoasa	-	613	1.319	892	224
Furculești	-	1.414	769	3.053	382
Gălățeni	-	4.436	607	1.581	1.125
Grăția	-	2.927	95	13	1.355
Islaz	-	6.109	995	4.243	728
Izvoarele	-	2.359	1.957	3.519	160
Lisa	-	2.450	1.028	3.467	548
Lița	76	554	702	1.356	234
Lunca	9	4.230	1.083	1.122	817
Măgura	460	2.724	911	2.336	982
Măldăeni	-	2.828	1.093	3.337	802
Mărzănești	1	3.566	2.019	2.657	485
Mavrodin	-	3.962	748	3.114	921
Mereni	-	2.661	350	335	1.151
Moșteni	-	1.163	865	1.431	395
Nanov	-	1.865	223	561	658
Năsturelu	-	2.083	647	634	1.495
Necșești	-	1.621	359	1.797	912
Olteni	-	2.098	585	630	612
Orbeasca	3	6.846	1.485	2.384	2.402
Peretu	-	1.494	741	4.102	493
Piatra	-	2.336	1.442	3.978	370
Pietroșani	-	3.280	259	7.682	485
Plopii Slăvițești	1	2.595	566	1.088	818

Plosca	-	1.212	1.433	2.752	411
Poeni	-	1.760	116	169	1.712
Poroschia	1	1.291	1.146	1.243	693
Purani	13	2.735	1.440	1.981	928
Putineiu	-	713	1.796	4.123	359
Rădoiești	43	1.199	1.442	1.860	925
Răsmirești	-	1.067	274	995	304
Roșiori de Vede	-	30.421	1.616	1.573	955
Săceni	-	4.283	217	631	848
Salcia	-	1.583	2.290	1.856	339
Sărbeni	-	1.805	228	355	1.008
Scrioaștea	-	1.538	529	331	845
Scurtu	-	2.710	124	122	1.103
Seaca	-	1.794	543	9.444	596
Segarcea Vale	-	1.735	1.474	1.831	407
Sfințești	-	1.420	835	1.816	898
Siliștea	-	3.595	307	636	1.516
Siliștea Nouă	-	3.590	977	7.113	1.535
Slobozia Mândra	-	4.142	1.892	2.267	651
Smârdioasa	2	456	784	711	339
Stejaru	-	2.259	1.259	691	1.018
Ștorobăneasa	-	2.579	1.329	2.328	281
Suhaia	-	5.435	625	8.295	965
Talpa	-	3.478	313	448	1.420
Tătăraștii de Jos	-	2.553	166	359	1.316
Tătăraștii de Sus	-	2.406	324	906	947
Țigănești	-	953	181	436	984
Traian	-	1.891	291	408	162
Trivalea Moșteni	1	2.334	528	837	1.075
Troianul	-	2.688	2.999	1.637	944
Turnu Măgurele	20	2.600	874	1.454	674
Vârtoape	-	2.016	1.445	1.767	632
Vedea	-	2.446	669	1.888	1.971
Videle	-	5.072	706	422	1.216
Viișoara	-	1.505	511	3.360	348
Zămbreasca	-	4.903	1.510	8.140	1.255
Zimnicea	-	4.506	904	4.460	1.604
TOTAL	900	247633	80553	227469	72399

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

From this study it results the survey and identification of the livestock is an operation delicate and ample enough for the livestock which are butchered in all the periods of the year, as like the suine and ovine.

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5. \*\*\*Law 215/2004;

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