



The main aim of the above detailed list is, to clarify the recommended implantation zone according to the different animal species. This list has not the obligation of sharing all vets' opinion or indicating all the possible location zones of the identifier.

Likewise, depending on the animal specie to be identified, the use of different sizes of the electronic identifier can be recommended.

WARNING!!!: It is recommended that the implantation of the electronic identifier is done by trained people taking into account all the hygienic and sanitary norms.

Some countries have implantation protocols to be taken into account..

Intramuscular



Subcutaneous



SPECIE	IMPLANTATION ZONE
Canine and Feline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Countries) subcutaneous on the dorsal midline just cranial to the shoulder blades or scapula. • Also In Europe) subcutaneously in the midway region of the left neck.
Equines	<p>Most Countries) implanted within the nuchal ligament in its middle third or at the halfway point between the ears and the withers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia) implanted in the musculature of the left neck or the anterior injection triangle. <p>Clipping of the hair, local anaesthetic and aseptic technique is required.</p>
Rodents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implanted on the left side (unless used as an aid in the identification of sex – in this case males are implanted on the left, females on the right where applicable).
Elephants	Implantation subcutaneously on the left side of the tail in the main caudal fold
Alpacas	Implantation subcutaneously midway on the left neck or top of the head behind the left ear.
Other mammals	<p>If the adult length is >17 cm from the backbone (spine) to the shoulder blade – subcutaneously at the base of the left ear.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If <17 cm – subcutaneously between the shoulder blades.
Amphibians	Implanted into the lymphatic cavity. The implantation site should be sealed with tissue glue.
Avians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >5.5 kg adult weight and/or long-legged: subcutaneously at the base of the neck. • <5.5 kg adult weight: intramuscularly in the left pectoral muscle. • Direct the implanter in a caudal (downward) direction. • Use tissue glue and digital pressure or a suture to seal the implantation site.
Ostriches, Emus	<p>up to four days old – implanted in the piping muscle (the small muscle mass below left ear) behind the head on the left.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older birds – subcutaneously in the left thigh <p>EMUS: Implanted in the dorsal midline in the subcutaneous lump (Australia)</p>
Penguins and vultures	Subcutaneously at the base of the neck.
Fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >30 cm in length: on the left side at the anterior base of the dorsal fin. • <30 cm in length: on the left side into the coelomic cavity.

Reptiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chelonians: left hind limb socket. • Use a subcutaneous site in small chelonians • An intramuscular technique in large species as well as small species with thin skin. • The implantation site should be sealed with tissue glue.
Hibernating Species (Reptile)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should be implanted several weeks before the end of their active season in order to allow healing before hibernation
Cocodrilians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subcutaneously at back of throat, under tongue. • No need for sedation or anaesthetic (unnecessary Expense).
Lizards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >52.5 cm snout to vent length – in subcutaneous the left inguinal region. • <12.5 cm snout to vent length – intracoelomic.
Snakes	Subcutaneously on the left side of the neck, twice the length of the head from the tip of the nose.
Primates kept in cages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that primates kept in cages should be implanted intramuscularly in the back of the right forearm so that the microchips can be conveniently read while the animal grips the bars of its cage.
Big cats kept in cages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big cats should be implanted in the shoulder region so that they can be read as they walk backwards and forwards while brushing against the bars of their cage. • These sites should only be used in animals which, after implantation, will stay in one facility where the sight of the microchip is known to all operators
Zoological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Zoo Vet Group Proposals Guidelines • Recommended Code of Practice for microchipping Zoo Animals
Bats	Subcutaneous in the dorsal rump
Koala	Subcutaneous between shoulder blades
Opossum	Subcutaneous between shoulder blades
Anteater	Subcutaneous between shoulder blades
Jaguar	Intramuscular left supraspinatus muscle
Lynx	Subcutaneous between shoulder blades
Hyena	Intramuscular left supraspinatus muscle
Primata – Loris	Subcutaneous between shoulder blades
Aardvark	No specific recommendation (or as equids)
Hedgehog	Subcutaneous left flank below spiny coat
Shrew	Subcutaneous between shoulder blades
Rabbits & Hares	Subcutaneous between shoulder blades
Platypus	No specific recommendations
Badgers	Subcutaneous between shoulder blades
Seals	Subcutaneous base of left foreflipper overlying humerus or tail base
Lemurs	Subcutaneous between shoulder blades
Racoon	Subcutaneous between shoulder blades
Rhinos	Subcutaneous mid left neck
Pandas	Intramuscular left supraspinatus muscle
Tapir	No specific recommendations or as equids
Bison	Subcutaneous left side of neck
Giraffe	Subcutaneous over left shoulder (within reach)
Amphibians	Subcutaneous dorsal area over shoulders