## PIT Tag Display Formats

A PIT tag sends 8 data bytes ( 64 bits) plus a 2 byte checksum. The raw data represented in binary would be a string of 1 's and 0 's:

## 1000000000000000111000010011010010011110101001110010101001010000

The reader calculates a checksum on the 64 data bits and compares it with the checksum sent by the tag. If they match, the tag was read correctly.

A more compact way to display 64 bits is with hexadecimal digits where each group of 4 bits is represented by one hex digit ( $0-9, A-F)$ ). A table of binary to hex is on the next page. Computer programmers use hexadecimal because the conversion can be done easily.

```
1000 0000 0000 0000 1110 0001 0011 0100 1001 1110 1010 0111 0010 1010 0101 0000
\begin{tabular}{llllllllllllllll}
8 & 0 & 0 & 0 & E & 1 & 3 & 4 & 9 & E & A & 7 & 2 & A & 5 & 0
\end{tabular}
```

The ISO 11784 standard divides the 64 data bits into seven fields.

| Bits | Length | Field |
| ---: | ---: | :--- |
| 1 | 1 | Animal flag (1=yes) |
| $2-4$ | 3 | Reserved |
| $5-9$ | 5 | Reserved |
| $10-15$ | 6 | Reserved |
| 16 | 1 | Additional data flag |
| $17-26$ | 10 | Country/manufacturer |
| $27-64$ | 38 | Identifier |

When the Animal flag is set to 1 , the tag numbering has been coordinated by ICAR, the International Committee for Animal Recording to assure that tag manufacturers use unique sequences. ISO PIT tag readers display the tag's manufacturer/country code and the tag number (bits 17-26 and 27-64), usually as two decimal numbers.

900_226000054864
The Columbia River Basin's PTAGIS database system uses bi-hex format, which shows the two fields in hexadecimal:

Here are the bit fields defined by ISO 11784 with examples of different forms of output.


|  | Binary | HEX | Binary | HEX |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0000 | 0 | 1000 | 8 |
| Hexadecimal is | 0001 | 1 | 1001 | 9 |
| a compact way | 0010 | 2 | 1010 | A |
| to represent | 0011 | 3 | 1011 | B |
| groups of 4 bits | 0100 | 4 | 1100 | C |
|  | 0101 | 5 | 1101 | D |
|  | 0110 | 6 | 1110 | E |
|  | 0111 | 7 | 1111 | F |

Non-ICAR numbering
When the Animal bit is 0 , Texas Instruments HDX tags use a different bit allocation for the fields called TIRIS format:

| Bits | Length | Field |
| ---: | ---: | :--- |
| 1 | 1 | Animal flag (0=no) |
| $2-12$ | 1 | Application code |
| $13-64$ | 52 | Identifier |

PIT tag readers usually have a setting for TIRIS format or will automatically recognize the difference. Tags that do not properly read TIRIS format will display a different (incorrect) tag number from the ISO field layout.


