

Combating cattle rustling in the Zaka district through the establishment of a cattle DNA profiles Database for animal tracing and identification

Problem Cattle rustling and stray cattle disputes in Zaka District Materials EDTA tubes plastic zip bags Latex gloves Syringes forceps Scissors ropes Methylated spirit Cotton wool

Procedure

Tied the cattle using ropes Collected blood using syringes and needles Transferred blood to EDTA TUBES

Results

Collected blood samples and fur form 100 Cattle (Hard Mashona)

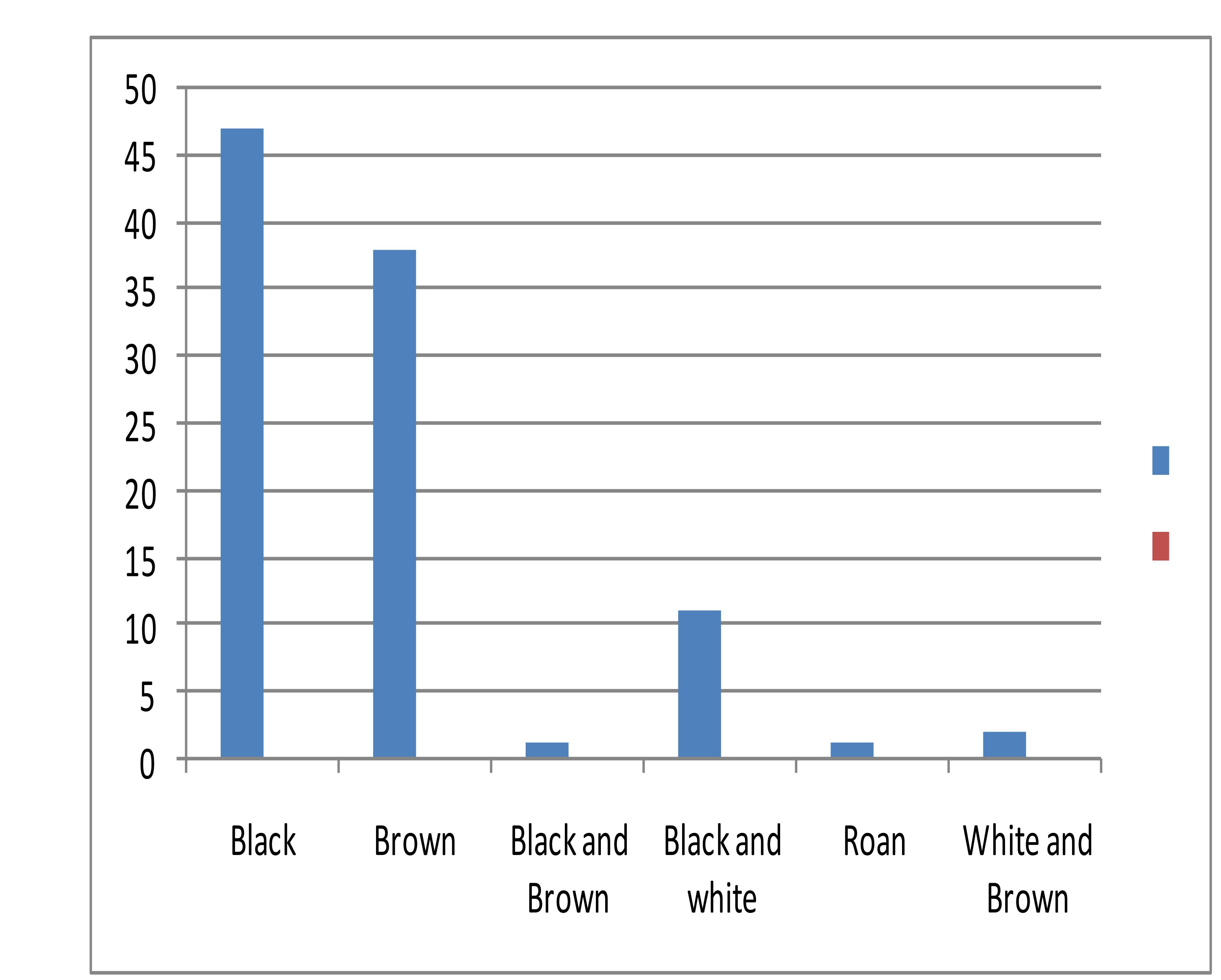
Cut fur from cattle using scissors Placed fur into zip bags

Hypothesis DNA database can reduce cattle rustling

location	no of cattle
Mawoneke	7
Zaka	23
Chimedza	10
Chigwagwa	10
Veza	14
Harava	6
Chivamba	20
Zinguwo	10

Conclusion Blood sample and fur from 100 different Cattle at 8 places

Variables Time taken to collect blood samples varied from one beast to another



Applications

It improves clearing processes, solve stray disputes and help to recover stolen and missing cattle

References

Analysis The most common breed in Zaka is Hard Mashona ZRP ZAKA Maluleke W. An Exploration of technological models in combating stock theft in South Africa Asian Journal of Applied Sciences (1SSN: 2321— 0893) volume 05—Issue 05 October 2017

