Вакцины COW_ID содержат Изотопы - Сегрегация Населения

Вакцины от COW_ID содержат Обогащённые Стабильные Изотопы Br Sr

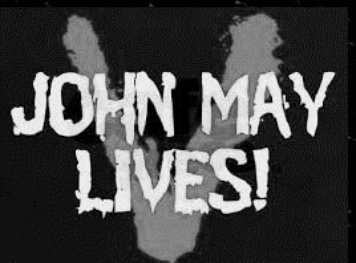
Сочетание разных Изотопов *может* создавать уникальный отпечаток «fingerprint» для каждого человека

Можно с вероятностью 100% определить помеченную Изотопной Меткой особь

Можно с вероятностью 100% определить делалась ли вакцина «Proof of Vaccination»

Сегрегация населения на «модифицированных людей» и «диких» - это то чего они добиваются!

Принявшие Изотопную Печать, будут жалеть об укопе, но выйти из системы они уже не смогут!



Отолиты

Материал из Википедии — свободной энциклопедии

Отолиты (от греч. οὖς, (род. п. ωτος) — «ухо» и λίθος — «камень»), или **статолиты** (от греч. στατός — «неподвижный») — твёрдые образования, расположенные на поверхности клеток, воспринимающих различные механические раздражения; часть органа равновесия у некоторых беспозвоночных, всех позвоночных и человека.

Отолиты тихоокеанской трески Gadus macrocephalus

Отолиты могут быть продуктом секреторной деятельности клеток или заносятся извне — например, у рака отолитами служат песчинки. Отолиты млекопитающих обычно представляют собой удлинённые, длиной до 10 мкм, и шириной 1—3 мкм, кристаллы кальцита. Смещение отолитов при изменении положения тела и влиянии ускорений вызывает механическое раздражение подлежащих волосковых рецепторных клеток и появление соответствующих нервных импульсов, поступающих в мозг.

Vol. 5: 143–154, 2014
doi: 10.3354/aei00103

AQUACULTURE ENVIRONMENT INTERACTIONS
Aquacult Environ Interact

Published online June 4

https://www.jstor.org/stable/24864125

Stable isotope marking of otoliths during vaccination: a novel method for mass-marking fish

Fletcher Warren-Myers[1,*], Tim Dempster[1], Per Gunnar Fjelldal[2], Tom Hansen[2], Arne J. Jensen[3], Stephen E. Swearer[1]

[1]Department of Zoology, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3010, Australia
[2]Institute of Marine Research, Matre Aquaculture Research Station, 5984 Matredal, Norway
[3]Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA), 7485 Trondheim, Norway

ABSTRACT: Tagging or marking of fishes enables the collection of population-based information for ecological research, yet few techniques enable 100% mark detection success. We tested a new mass-marking technique: otolith marking with enriched stable isotopes delivered during vaccination. Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) parr were injected in either the abdominal cavity or muscle with a combination of enriched ^{137}Ba, ^{86}Sr and ^{26}Mg, using 1 of 3 carrier solutions (water, vaccine, vaccine mimic). Laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry of the otoliths indicated that ^{137}Ba and ^{86}Sr isotope enrichment treatments achieved 100% mark success, with 0 to 34% success for ^{26}Mg, compared to experimental controls. Mark strength was greater when enriched isotopes were injected into the abdominal cavity compared to muscle. Isotope markers did not affect fish condition or survival. Marks could be differentiated with 100% success from the background levels present in wild parr collected from 22 Norwegian rivers. Stable isotope marking via vaccination with enriched stable isotopes is a mass-marking technique that, once optimised, could allow for cost-effective differentiation of wild and escaped farmed fish for each independent farming area.

KEY WORDS: Atlantic salmon · Barium · Escape · *Salmo salar* · Strontium

INTRODUCTION

Fish identification markers, whether artificial or natural, are an essential tool for population-based ecological research, particularly for studies of population connectivity (Swearer et al. 1999, Thorrold et

or marker-related effects on growth and survival. As no single marking technique is suitable for all situations, it is important to choose a marker that minimises the uncertainty in fish identification for the particular research question and application.

Markers may be categorised into 2 general groups:

Мечение или маркировка рыб позволяет собирать популяционную информацию для экологических исследований, однако немногие методы обеспечивают 100% успешное обнаружение меток. Мы протестировали новую технику массовой маркировки: маркировку отолитов обогащенными стабильными изотопами, доставляемыми во время вакцинации. Парру атлантического лосося (Salmo search) вводили либо в брюшную полость, либо в мышцу комбинацию обогащенного «% а», Sr и 26Mg, используя 1 из 3 растворов-носителей (вода, вакцина, имитатор вакцины). Масс-спектрометрия отолитов с лазерной абляцией с индуктивно связанной плазмой показала, что процедуры обогащения изотопами iNBa и 88Sr достигли 100% -ного успеха с успехом от 0 до 34% для 26Mg по сравнению с экспериментальным контролем. Сила метки была больше, когда обогащенные изотопы вводили в брюшную полость, по сравнению с мышцами. Изотопные маркеры не влияли на состояние или выживаемость рыб. Метки можно было со 100% успехом отличить от фоновых уровней, присутствующих в диких [redacted], собранных в 22 норвежских реках. Маркировка стабильных изотопов посредством вакцинации обогащенными стабильными изотопами - это метод массовой маркировки, который после оптимизации может позволить экономически эффективно дифференцировать дикую и ускользнувшую выращенную рыбу для каждой независимой сельскохозяйственной зоны.

et al. 1999); chemical marking by immersion in fluorescent dyes such as tetracycline (Jones et al. 1999), calcein and alizarin red S (Crook et al. 2009); and elemental marking (Farrell & Campana 1996, Bath et al. 2000). These marking techniques also have issues, such as poor longevity of some chemical dyes (Crook et al. 2009), and up to 40% inaccuracy in identification of multiple thermal marks (Volk et al. 1999).

Здесь мы протестировали новый метод маркировки обогащенных стабильных изотопов, исследуя, можно ли сочетать маркеры отпечатков пальцев стабильных изотопов отолитов с рутинной вакцинацией норвежского фермерского атлантического лосося Salmosalar. Мы исследовали этот метод доставки, потому что ускользнувшая рыба из аквакультуры представляет собой серьезную экологическую проблему (Jensen et al. 2010), а точные методы дифференциации ускользнувшей выращиваемой рыбы от дикой рыбы и фермы-производителя позволят усилить меры по соблюдению требований. Кроме того, все 300+ миллионов выращиваемых на фермах лососей, выращиваемых в море в Норвегии каждый год (Jensen et al, 2010), вакцинируются в брюшную полость вакциной с масляным адъювантом. Следовательно, во время вакцинации изотопные маркеры можно вводить в контролируемом количестве отдельной рыбе на определенном этапе жизненного цикла без дополнительной ручной обработки в производственном процессе. Следовательно, все проблемы с маркировкой, такие

sure, and the amount of isotope received influence the uptake of enriched isotopes, and consequently, mark success (Munro et al. 2009, Williamson et al. 2009b, Woodcock et al. 2011a). In addition to validating a stable isotope mark delivery method, knowledge of the natural variability in isotopic ratios for a given species and study system is required before a stable isotope fingerprinting method can be considered to be an effective and accurate individual- or mass-marking tool.

Here, we tested a novel enriched stable isotope marking technique by investigating whether stable isotope otolith fingerprint markers can be combined with routine vaccination of Norwegian farmed Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar*. We explored this delivery method because escaped fish from aquaculture are a significant environmental problem (Jensen et al. 2010), and accurate methods to differentiate escaped farmed fish from wild fish and the farm of origin would enhance compliance measures. In addition, all ~300+ million farmed salmon grown in the sea in Norway each year (Jensen et al. 2010) are vaccinated in the abdominal cavity with an oil-adjuvant vaccine. Hence, during vaccination, isotope markers may be administered in a controlled amount, to individual fish at a specific point in the life history stage, with no extra manual handling in the production process. Consequently, all marking issues, such as the period of iso-

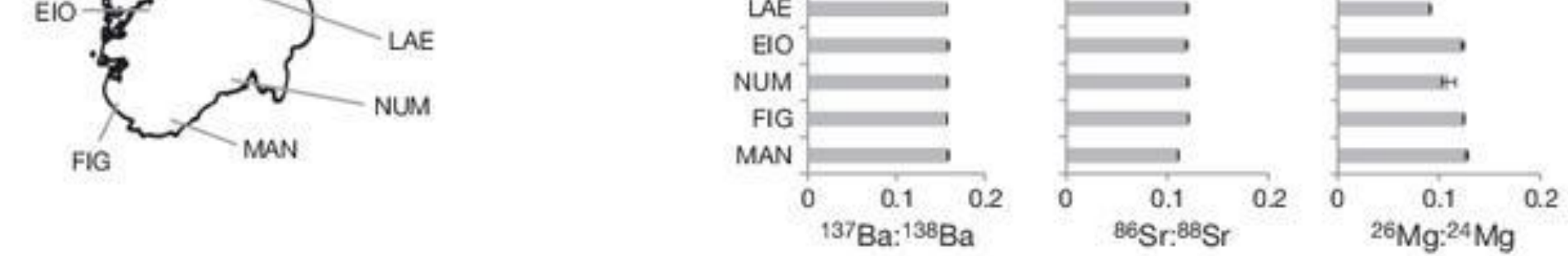


Fig. 6. Baseline isotope ratios of Norwegian *Salmo salar* parr surveyed from 22 rivers across Norway. Bars represent the average ratios of 3 fish from each river sampled, except for Saltdalselva (SAL) and Strynselva (STR), where bars represent the average ratios of 18 fish sampled between 1990 and 2010. Error bars represent ±1 SE. See Table A1 in the Appendix for abbreviations

Эти результаты показывают, что массовая маркировка стабильными изотопами Ba и Sr через инъекцию вакцины может стать 100% эффективным методом идентификации рыбы. Более того, этот метод может быть разработан для получения многоэлементных кодов отпечатков пальцев в отолитах. Если этот метод будет принят в масштабах всей отрасли, он может быть использован для дифференциации выращенной и дикой рыбы, а также для определения фермы-источника сбежавшего атлантического лосося.

study were uniquely different from observed natural ratios of Ba and Sr in wild salmon parr from the 22 rivers across Norway. These findings indicate that mass-marking with Ba and Sr stable isotopes via vaccination injection has the potential to be a 100% effective fish-identification technique. Furthermore, this technique could be developed to produce multi-elemental fingerprint codes in otoliths. If adopted at a whole-of-industry scale, this technique could be used to differentiate farmed and wild fish and to identify the source farm of escaped Atlantic salmon.

rivers of Norway. Therefore, all wild salmon had otolith isotope ratios that would be scored as unmarked using our method.

DISCUSSION

Injecting with enriched ^{137}Ba and ^{86}Sr was 100% effective in significantly changing the $^{137}Ba:^{138}Ba$ and

Mark success

An unambiguous mark is critical for accurate fish identification, particularly when low numbers of tagged fish are caught during mark-recapture surveys. Here, 100% mark success was achieved using enriched ^{137}Ba and ^{86}Sr at a concentration of 2 µg

gram brood fish in brown trout *Salmo trutta* (Huelga-Suarez et al. 2012). Hence, it may be possible to use ^{137}Ba and ^{86}Sr isotopes at 10 to 100 times lower concentrations and still achieve 100% mark success via vaccination, which would greatly reduce the amount of isotope, and thus cost, required for marking.

Suarez et al. 2012). Следовательно, возможно, можно использовать изотопы t371a и 86Sr в 10-100 раз меньших концентрациях и при этом достичь 100% успеха мечения с помощью вакцинации, что значительно сократит количество изотопа, а значит и затраты, необходимые для мечения.

be self-regulated in salmonids and may be sourced from either food or water (Shearer & sg rd 1992). In addition, Mg has a slow exchange rate in body tissue compared to calcium, and only 1 to 2% of Mg ions are transported into the endolymph fluid (Maguire & Cowan 2002) in which otoliths are encapsulated. A combination of these factors and the likelihood that farmed fed salmon parr used in our experiment were not deficient in total Mg suggests that either a concentration of 2 µg g^{-1} fish mass of ^{26}Mg was insufficient for achieving 100% mark success, or the time

scans above detection. The number of scans with ratios above the detection limit suggests carrier solutions that contained 50% (VM) and 100% (W) water produced a stronger mark than V (3.5% water) for ^{137}Ba:^{138}Ba, which may imply that water is a more efficient medium for delivering barium isotopes via injection. However, the opposite effect was found for carrier solutions showing no difference scans with ratios above the detection rage ratios indicating carrier solutions ater content (VM: 50%, and V: 3.5%) strontium isotope enrichment.

Fish condition and survival

A mass-marking method that does not compromise fish health or growth rate is an ideal prerequisite for a marking programme. Parameters monitored in this trial to assess fish health (Fulton's condition factor *K*, survival rate) indicated there were no negative health effects of enriched stable isotope marking on Atlantic salmon parr 70 d post-injection. Previous experiments that have used stable isotopes to mark fish by other delivery methods, such as trans-

Cowan 2002) in which otoliths are encapsulated. A combination of these factors and the likelihood that farmed fed salmon parr used in our experiment were not deficient in total Mg suggests that either a concentration of 2 µg g^{-1} fish mass of ^{26}Mg was insufficient for achieving 100% mark success, or the time between injection and sampling of the otoliths may have been too short (14 d) for sufficient uptake of ^{26}Mg to occur.

Mark strength

We quantified the strength of the isotope markers by comparing the average ratio and total number of scans above the threshold ratio in each enrichment treatment. Overall, injection into the abdominal cavity returned stronger and more consistent marks for ^{137}Ba and ^{86}Sr compared to injecting into the musculature. This may simply be due to better reten
carrier solutions in the abdominal cavity c
the musculature. Leakage of the solutio
musculature injection site was observed po
whereas no visible leakage occurred for t
nal cavity injection site (F. Warren-Myers
ster pers. obs.). An alternate possibility is t
logical pathways for Ba and Sr ion transpo
abdominal cavity to the endolymph fluid s
the otolith may be more efficient or direct compared
to ion transport from musculature tissue.

The strength of mark uptake for ^{137}Ba and ^{86}Sr en-

trial to assess fish health (Fulton's condition factor *K*, survival rate) indicated there were no negative health effects of enriched stable isotope marking on Atlantic salmon parr 70 d post-injection. Previous experiments that have used stable isotopes to mark fish by other delivery methods, such as trans-generational and immersion, have similarly detected no negative short-term effects of stable isotope treatments on survival and growth (Munro et al. 2009, Williamson et al. 2009a, Woodcock et al. 2011a,b), although possible effects may occur for different fish species (Starrs et al. 2014). While we have no *a priori* reason to expect that stable isotope marking via vaccination injection should have any detrimental long-term effects on fish growth and condition in salmon, longer-term, larger-scale trials are required before the technique can be adopted as a mass-marking method for use on millions of fish.

видов (Starrs et al. 2014). Хотя у нас нет априорных оснований ожидать, что маркировка стабильными изотопами с помощью вакцинации окажет какое-либо вредное долгосрочное воздействие на рост и состояние рыбы у лосося, необходимы более долгосрочные и крупномасштабные испытания, прежде чем этот метод будет принят в качестве метода массовой маркировки (или использования на миллионах рыб).

ation of less than 3% in the isotope ratios of ^{86}Sr:^{87}Sr has been used to separate natal habitats in some fish

ments shifted the isotopic ratios of ^{137}Ba:^{138}Ba and ^{86}Sr:^{88}Sr by 2 to 3 orders of magnitude compared to the experimental controls and the natural baseline ratios. This is well above the conservative threshold of 3.3 SDs which we set as the level to determine mark success with 100% accuracy, which suggests the amount of isotope used for enrichment could be reduced. Optimisation of the minimum required concentration of isotopes needed to create a marker is required to confirm if this method is cost-effective for mass-marking, while still ensuring marks are uniquely different from wild salmon. Further investigation using the commercial vaccine MINOVA 6 with other isotopes, e.g. ^{134}Ba, ^{135}Ba, ^{136}Ba and ^{87}Sr, would determine the feasibility of creating multiple combinations of stable isotope markers (e.g. Munro et al. 2008, Woodcock et al. 2011a,b) using the vaccination-based delivery method.

отличается от дикого лосося. Дальнейшие исследования с использованием коммерческой вакцины MINOVA 6 с другими изотопами, например, 13-Ba, 135Ba, 136Ba и 87Sr, позволят определить возможность создания нескольких комбинаций стабильных изотопных маркеров (например, Munro et al. 2008, Woodcock et al. 2011a,b) с использованием метода доставки вакцины вакцино й

enabled tracing of escapees back to the farm of origin would provide greater insight into the causes of escape events (Jensen et al. 2010), better capacity for

Norwegian Institute for Nature Research Atlantic salmon archive. Alan Greig from the School of Earth Sciences, University of Melbourne, assisted with LA-ICP-MS analyses. Funding was provided by the Norwegian Fisheries and Aquaculture Research Fund (project #900710).

LITERATURE CITED

Adey EA, Black KD, Sawyer T, Shimmield TM, Trueman CN (2009) Scale microchemistry as a tool to investigate the origin of wild and farmed *Salmo salar*. Mar Ecol Prog Ser 390:225–235

Almany GR, Berumen ML, Thorrold SR, Planes S, Jones GP (2007) Local replenishment of coral reef fish populations in a marine reserve. Science 316:742–744

Barbee NC, Swearer SE (2007) Characterizing natal source population signatures in the diadromous fish *Galaxias maculatus*, using embryonic otolith chemistry. Mar Ecol Prog Ser 343:273–282

Barnett-Johnson R, Ramos FC, Grimes CB, MacFarlane RB (2005) Validation of Sr isotopes in otoliths by laser ablation multicollector inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-MC-ICPMS): opening avenues in fisheries science applications. Can J Fish Aquat Sci 62:2425–2430

Grimes CB, Royer CF, Donohoe CJ
the contribution of wild and hatchery
(*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) to the
ng otolith microstructure as natural
quat Sci 64:1683–1692

R, Jones CM, Campana SE, McLaren
000) Strontium and barium uptake in
of marine fish. Geochim Cosmochim
4

Gillis M, Reimchen TE (2012) Neural
in a presumed vestigial trait: ultra-
lmonid adipose fin. Proc R Soc Lond B Biol Sci 279:553–563

Campana SE (2005) Otolith elemental composition as a natural marker for fish stocks. In: Cadrin SX, Frieland KD, Waldman JR (eds) Stock identification methods: appli-

required to confirm if this method is cost-effective for mass-marking, while still ensuring marks are uniquely different from wild salmon. Further investigation using the commercial vaccine MINOVA 6 with other isotopes, e.g. ^{134}Ba, ^{135}Ba, ^{136}Ba and ^{87}Sr, would determine the feasibility of creating multiple combinations of stable isotope markers (e.g. Munro et al. 2008, Woodcock et al. 2011a,b) using the vaccination-based delivery method.

390:225–235

Almany GR, Berumen ML, Thorrold SR, Planes S, Jones GP (2007) Local replenishment of coral reef fish populations in a marine reserve. Science 316:742–744

Barbee NC, Swearer SE (2007) Characterizing natal source population signatures in the diadromous fish *Galaxias maculatus*, using embryonic otolith chemistry. Mar Ecol Prog Ser 343:273–282

Barnett-Johnson R, Ramos FC, Grimes CB, MacFarlane RB (2005) Validation of Sr isotopes in otoliths by laser ablation multic
metry

Уникальных отпечатков пальцев

Application of enriched stable isotope otolith fingerprinting during vaccination

Farmed fish, including salmon escape from aquaculture facilities and enter the wild (Ø. Jensen et al. 2010, Jackson et al. 2012, A. J. Jensen et al. 2013), with subsequent ecological and/or evolutionary effects on wild fish populations (Fleming et al. 2000, McGinnity et al. 2003). A marking technique that enabled tracing of escapees back to the farm of origin would provide greater insight into the causes of escape events (Jensen et al. 2010), better capacity for regulatory bodies to determine the level of under-reporting, and improvement of enforcement of compliance measures (Fiske et al. 2006). An ideal marking technique should meet the following criteria: (1)

Применение обогащенного стабильного изотопа отолита ~~дактилоскопирование~~ во время вакцинации

в отолите

Выращиваемая рыба, включая лосося, сбегает с аквакультурных объектов и попадает в дикую природу (0. Jensen et al. 2010, Jackson et al. 2012, A. J. Jensen et al. 2013), что впоследствии оказывает экологическое и/или эволюционное воздействие на популяции дикой рыбы (Fleming et al. 2000, McGinnity et al. 2003). Метод маркировки, позволяющий отследить сбежавших рыб до фермы происхождения, обеспечит более глубокое понимание причин побегов (Jensen et al. 2010), улучшит возможности регулирующих органов по определению уровня занижения отчетности и улучшит обеспечение соблюдения мер по соответствию (Fiske et al. 2006). Идеальная методика mark-mg

стандартам качества

tool for investigating migratory behaviour and the degree of philopatry in wild Atlantic salmon populations in Norway. Importantly, all natural background ratios were within 2.5 SDs of control fish analysed in the vaccination trial, indicating that no wild salmon would have been falsely assessed as being a marked farm-reared escapee. Conservatively, to ensure an artificial isotopic mark is not mistaken for a natural isotopic signature, the ratios in marked fish otoliths should be well above that of natural background variation to guarantee correct fish identification.

sufficient unique marks to be useful at a whole-of-industry scale; (2) 100% correct mark detection; (3) an efficient and cost-effective method of application; and (4) no negative side effects on production parameters or fish health. The stable isotope marking via vaccination technique trialled in this study has the potential to meet these criteria. If all fish in the salmon farming industry were vaccinated, isotope markers could be added during the vaccine production phase prior to being delivered to commercial farms, thus ensuring no extra manual labour costs to fish farmers for the purpose of marking and monitoring all farmed Atlantic salmon.

Optimisation of enriched stable isotope otolith fingerprinting during vaccinat

In the present study, the enriched is
ments shifted the isotopic ratios of ^{137}
^{86}Sr:^{88}Sr by 2 to 3 orders of magnitude
the experimental controls and the natu
ratios. This is well above the conservati
of 3.3 SDs which we set as the level t
mark success with 100% accuracy, wh
the amount of isotope used for enrichm
reduced. Optimisation of the minimum r
centration of isotopes needed to create
required to confirm if this method is cost

метров или здоровья рыбы. Метод маркировки стабильными изотопами через вакцинацию, опробованный в данном исследовании, потенциально может соответствовать этим критериям. Если вся рыба в лососеводстве будет вакцинироваться, изотопные маркеры можно будет добавлять на этапе производства вакцины перед поставкой на товарные фермы, что позволит рыбоводам избежать дополнительных затрат ручного труда на маркировку и мониторинг всего разводимого атлантического лосося.

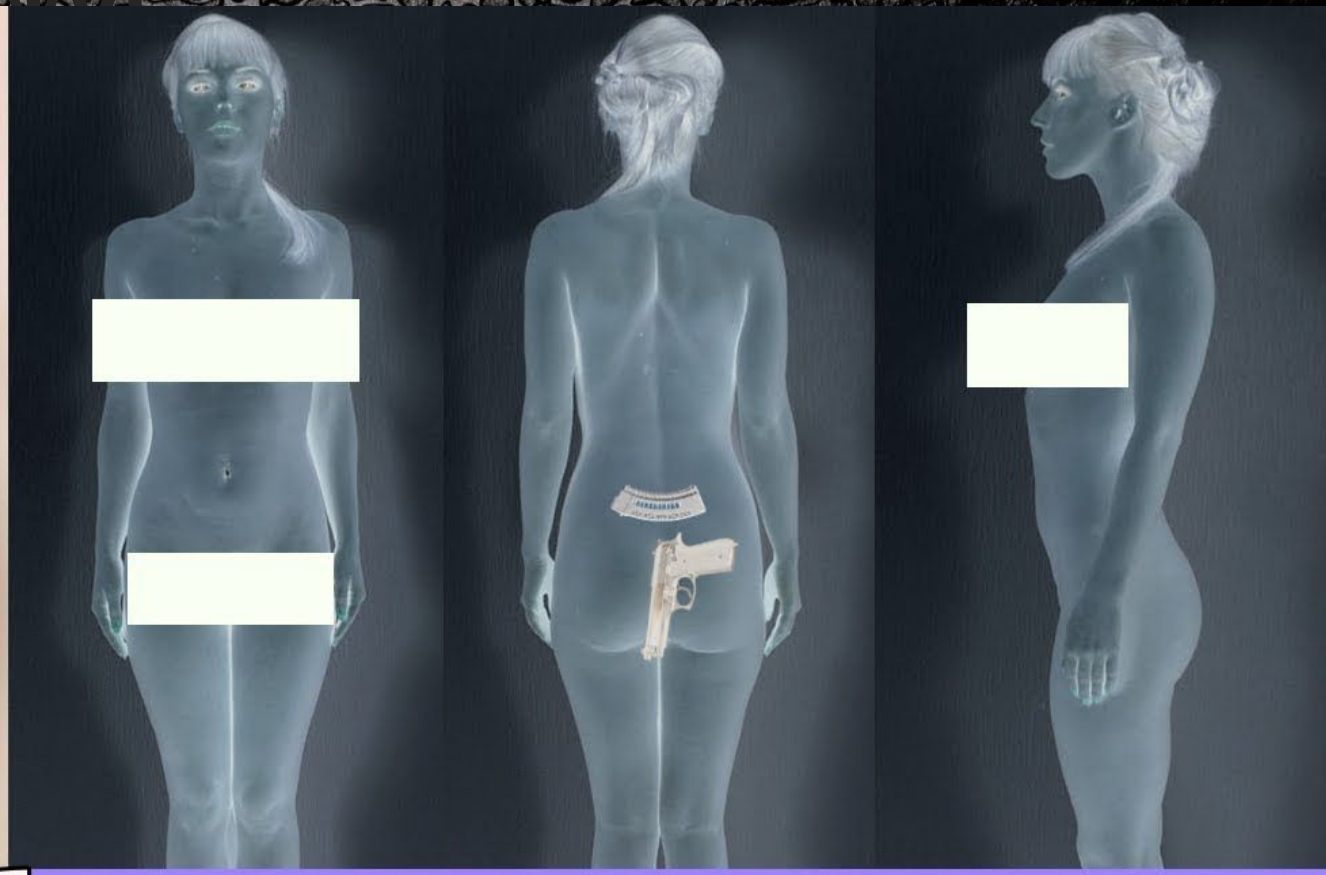
гоев

Almany GR, Berumen ML, Thorrold SR, Planes S, Jones GP

JOHN MAY LIVES!

Как это

Технология Рептилойдов
(ВИЗИТЕРОВ)



Тебя видно насквозь

Вы уверены что знаете как эта штука работает?
Вы уверены что в патенте на эту штуку описана вся правда а не часть правды?
Вы уверены что Изотопные Метки не видны на этом сканере?

Fact Check-COVID-19 is a contagious disease and is not caused by radiation poisoning

By Reuters Fact Check

6 MIN READ

Social media users have been sharing posts online that claim COVID-19 is not a contagious disease and may instead be caused by radiation poisoning. This claim is false; COVID-19 has been found to be contagious and it is not caused by radiation poisoning.

An example can be seen here . The post reads: “Pay attention. Every model right now points to Covid-19 not being a contagious disease EXCEPT the model of Pharma, big-tech, and the ruling class. I know, I know, I’m a bat-shit crazy conspiracy theorist. I heard it all weekend. Fine, whatever. Just for fun then, check out the symptoms of radiation pneumonitis.”

instagram-image-CL4Va_UAfk5

The post then explains that COVID-19 may stem from radiation poisoning and that masks, lockdowns and injections are ineffective against the virus.

Reuters Fact Check previously debunked the claim that COVID-19 is caused by radiation poisoning, here . The symptoms of illnesses like radiation pneumonitis and COVID-19 are similar, but they are entirely different things.

https://www.reuters.com/article/factcheck-covid-contious-idUSL1N2L81DT

Disinformation: The COVID-19 vaccines contain radioactive metals which can be identified by temperature measuring (controlling) devices.

Verdict: FAKE NEWS

Fake News

30/03/2021

Facebook Linkedin Twitter Print

A + A A -

Disinformation: The COVID-19 vaccines contain radioactive metals which can be identified by temperature measuring (controlling) devices.

Verdict: FAKE NEWS

The information that the COVID-19 vaccines contain heavy metals which act like nanochips is actively circulating through social media. On 25 March 2021, Teona Tavartkiladze, a Facebook user, made a publication on her personal account which contained similar disinformation. As claimed by Ms Tavartkiladze, radioactive metals end up in the body of vaccinated people and they can be identified by temperature sensors.

Teona Tavartikladze

“A person who is against the vaccines was given a fabricated certificate in England, ostensibly proving him vaccinated to avoid being quarantined in the airport on his return home. After arrival, he went through the control sensor which measures temperature and customs officers told him that he is not vaccinated since the device responds to those radioactive metals which are injected into the body after vaccination and these devices identify them by flickering… Welcome all of you who are vaccinated into an electronic. ‘civilized’ and ‘humane’ concentration camp.”

ССЫЛКА

Добрый вечер всем! Сегодня разговаривала со знакомым, который прилетел из Англии. Его мать работает медсестрой в больнице в Англии, и там полным ходом делают прививки. Он против вакцин, и его мать сделала ему фальшивую справку о том, что он получил прививку, то есть ему выдали настоящий документ, но на самом деле вакцину ему не вводили. По прибытии в аэропорт своей страны он показал этот документ, чтобы избежать карантина. Таможенники попросили его пройти через прибор, который во всех аэропортах теперь показывает температуру тела. Он прошел через него, и ему сказали, что он не привит и его сертификат недействителен, так как вакцина содержит тяжелые металлы, и они сразу видят, привит человек или нет. И после всего этого как можно не верить в глобальный контроль и теорию заговора!

JOHN MAY LIVES!

Fact Checkers:

Может просто поднести пузырёк к Счётчику Гейгера?

Холодильники для Вакцины

COVID-19 vaccinations available at Isotopes Park

BY OLIVIER UYTTEBROUCK / JOURNAL STAFF WRITER

THURSDAY, JUNE 3RD, 2021 AT 4:47PM

Albuquerque Isotopes fans can get a COVID-19 vaccination at Isotopes Park through Tuesday. (Roberto E. Rosales/Albuquerque Journal)

Albuquerque Isotopes fans can get a COVID-19 vaccination while they attend any of six home games through Tuesday, state health officials announced Thursday.

The vaccination clinic will be held on the concourse at Rio Grande Credit Union Field at Isotopes Park under a partnership between the Isotopes and the New Mexico Department of Health.

Isotopes fans can get the Pfizer vaccine from the time gates open until about the fifth inning of each game.

Albuquerque Isotopes fans can get a COVID-19 vaccination at Isotopes Park through Tuesday

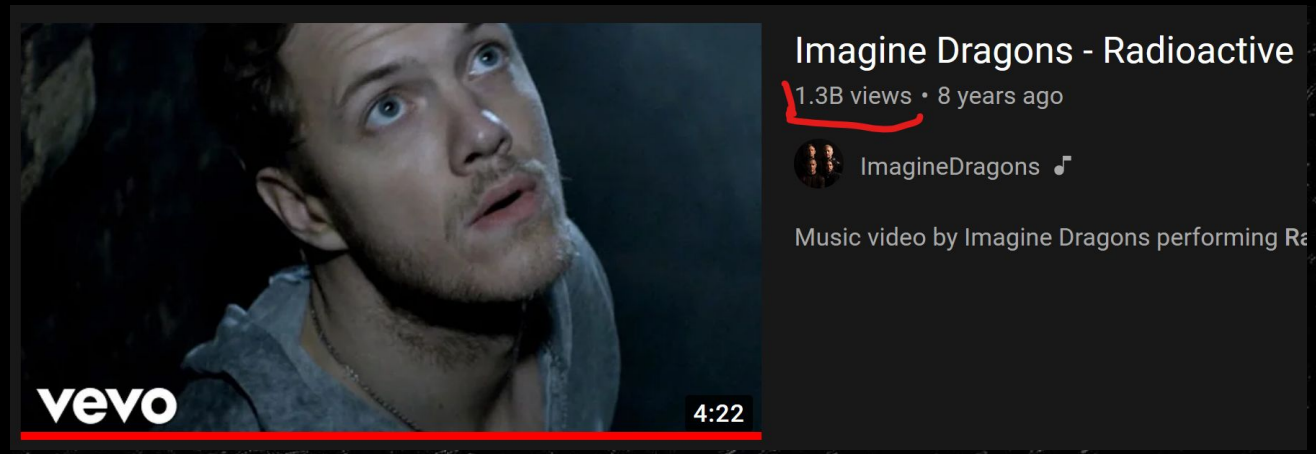
https://www.abqjournal.com/2396599/covid-19-vaccinations-available-during-isotopes-games.html

As of Thursday, 56.1% of New Mexicans were fully vaccinated and 65.8% had received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.

New Mexico recorded 126 new cases of COVID-19 on Thursday, and five new deaths, bringing the number of New Mexico deaths to 4,273, health officials said.

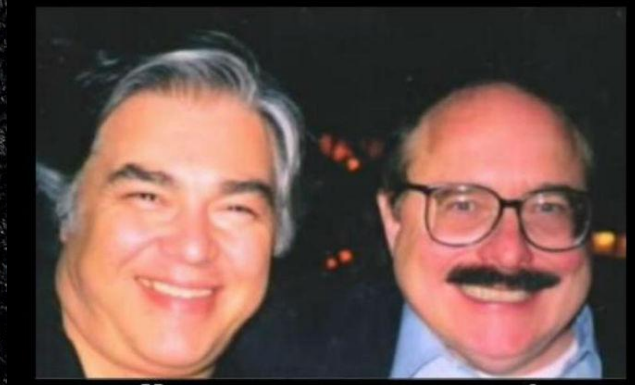
Counties with the largest number of new cases were Bernalillo County, 39; San Juan County, 14; and Doña Ana County, 10.

The five people whose deaths were reported Thursday are a Bernalillo County woman in her 80s, a Doña Ana County man in his 50s, and three San Juan County residents: a woman in her 60s, a man in his 70s, and a man in his 80s.



Выход в Лес

В 2030 будут вставлять в голову реальные чипы (Aaron Russo). Изотопная Метка это чип низкого уровня который верифицирует чип высокого уровня (RFID, на котором деньги и прочее). RFID чип ссылается на Изотопную Метку которая закреплена за конкретным человеком, что доказывает подлинность чипа.



- Ну, так а конечная цель какая?
- Конечная цель? Чтобы всем в мире был встроен чип радиочастотной идентификации и все деньги будут привязаны к этому чипу. А кто будет протестовать, и делать что-то нам наперекор- ему чип отключим.

УХОД ИЗ СИСТЕМЫ В ЛЕС (или в общину Староверов)