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90921



Level 1 Agricultural and Horticultural Science, 2013

90921 Demonstrate knowledge of livestock management practices

9.30 am Tuesday 19 November 2013 Credits: Five

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence	
Demonstrate knowledge of livestock management practices.		Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge of livestock management practices.	

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should attempt ALL the questions in this booklet.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–8 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

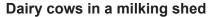
YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

TOTAL

You are advised to spend 60 minutes answering the questions in this booklet.

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QUESTION ONE: CATTLE HEALTH





Mastitis is a highly infectious bacterial infection that can occur in the udders of dairy cows.					
Describe the symptoms farmers are looking for when monitoring herds for mastitis infection.					

Use the table below to describe THREE actions that are taken by shed workers to prevent infected cows from passing the disease to other cows. For each of the actions taken, explain why that action is necessary.

Description of the action	Explanation of the action
Action (1)	
Action (2)	
Action (3)	

Farmers vaccinate their stock to prevent other diseases. There are two methods of vaccination:

- (1) The cow is vaccinated a few weeks before the end of pregnancy, or
- (2) Both cow and calf are vaccinated six weeks after calving.

Select the best vaccination method, and justify your selection by comparing and contrasting it to the other practice.

In your answer, you could consider:

- livestock health
- timing
- ease of vaccine delivery.

Selected vaccination method:		

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QUESTION TWO: F	EED MANAGEMEN I	
	Sheep grazing in a paddock	
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	of sheep vary through different stages of production.	through to location
Explain why the feed re	in which a ewe's feed requirements vary from mating equirements vary.	through to factation.

Non-ruminant animals, such as pigs, are often given supplementary feeds. Three types of feed are shown in Table 1 below.

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Table 1 Feed analysis

Feed type	Fibre content	Palatability	Protein %	Digestibility	Dry matter %
Barley	high	low	13	low	89
Soybean meal	low	high	50	high	89
Canola meal	high	low	40	high	90

Use the table to select the best feed for weaned pigs. Justify your selection by comparing and contrasting it with the other feeds.

In your answer, you could consider:

- the effect on production
- the stage of development of the pig
- parts of the digestive system.

Selected feed type:

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QUESTION THREE:	DEER FARMI	ING			
		Grazing d	leer		
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Deer farm profits are in doe is "on heat".	ifluenced by succ	cessful breedi	ng. Des	scribe how a farm	ner would detect that a
A gene controls the ten Explain how identifying production. You may us	young deer with	n the tenderne			e the quality of

Breeders can either buy in stags from commercial breeders or use a stag they have bred ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY themselves. Justify why a deer breeder would buy stags from a specialist stud farm rather than use stags they have bred on their own farm. In your answer, you could consider: aspects of genetics production outcome.

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	Extra space if required.	
1	Write the question number(s) if applicable.	
QUESTION NUMBER		
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