Assessment Schedule - 2017

Agricultural and Horticultural Science: Demonstrate understanding of how the production process meets market requirements for a New Zealand primary product(s) (91531)

Evidence Statement

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
"Demonstrate understanding" involves explaining how the production process meets specific market requirements for a New Zealand primary product(s).	"Demonstrate in-depth understanding" involves explaining, in detail, how the production process meets specific market requirements for a New Zealand primary product(s).	"Demonstrate comprehensive understanding" involves using detailed explanations to justify how the production process used meets specific market requirements for a New Zealand primary product(s).

N1	N2	А3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
Has no useful information about specific attributes desired.	Some information about specific attributes desired.	The specific attributes desired are described in general terms.	The specific attributes desired are described in detail.	The specific attributes desired are described, using specific details / data.	The specific attributes desired are described, using specific details / data.	The specific attributes desired are described, using specific details / data.	The specific attributes desired are described, using specific details / data.
OR	OR	AND	AND	AND	AND	AND	AND
Has a partial explanation of the effect of a relevant production process that has an impact on the attributes desired by consumers of this product, but it is not linked.	A partial explanation of the effect of a relevant production process that has an impact on the attributes desired by consumers of this product for ONE phase, with an attempt at another:	A basic (poorly linked) explanation of the effect of a relevant production process that has an impact on the attributes desired by consumers of this product for TWO phases: • establishment • growth • harvest.	An adequate explanation of the effect of a relevant production process that has an impact on the attributes desired by consumers of this product for TWO phases: • establishment • growth • harvest.	Sound and thorough (use of data <i>OR</i> well-linked) explanation of at least TWO of the THREE relevant production processes that have an impact on the attributes desired by consumers of this product for TWO different phases: • establishment • growth • harvest.	Sound and thorough (use of data AND well-linked) explanation of THREE different relevant production processes that have an impact on the attributes desired by consumers of this product for at least TWO phases: • establishment • growth • harvest.	Sound and thorough (use of data AND well-linked) explanation of THREE different relevant production processes that have an impact on the attributes desired by consumers of this product for at least TWO phases: • establishment • growth • harvest.	Sound and thorough (use of data AND well-linked) explanation of THREE different relevant production processes that have an impact on the attributes desired by consumers of this product for at least TWO phases: • establishment • growth • harvest.
				AND	AND	AND	AND

		An adequate explanation for a third practice and/ or period.	An attempt to justify a single management practice they consider would have the greatest impact on the overall price received and the quantity available for sale for the producer, but lacking detail / data and not well structured.	Partial justification of a specific manipulation that has the greatest effect on the economic impacts for a farmer when producing this product – in terms of costs, timing, and yield – as well as meeting the attributes desired by consumers, but lacking detail/data <i>OR</i> no comparative manipulation.	Full and comprehensive justification of a specific manipulation that has the greatest effect on the economic impacts for a farmer when producing this product – in terms of costs, timing, and yield – as well as meeting the attributes desired by consumers, with relevant detail / data OR comparative manipulation.
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NØ No response; no relevant evidence.

Part	Possible answers in abbreviated form							
A + C	Heavy lamb – early contract							
	Our heavy lamb contract has been popular in the past. Here are the conditions your stock would need to meet:							
	1. Age	1. Age New season's lamb only.						
	2. Price \$5.90 per kg (\$5.90 x 23.0 kg = \$135.70)							
	3. Weight range 20–25 kg carcass weight.							
	4. Timing	December to May.						
	5. Numbers	Minimum 50 per line. Must be separate from others on that day. May be restrictions in any one month.						
	6. Grading All grades acceptable. Maximum 5% fat.							
	7. Penalties	10 cents per kg penalty for every 10% reduction in the number per line that meet all the conditions (including weight and contracted total).						
	N.B. These penalties will be strictly adhered to.							
	Source (adapted): http://bluesky.co.nz/Supply/Supplier/Heavy-Lamb-Contract-Conditions							

B Lambs

In breeding for optimum lamb growth, most genetic improvement comes from the selection of rams used. Some breeds will result in faster growing, earlier maturing lambs, while other breeds will be more suited to growing lambs that will achieve heavier carcass weights without the risk of becoming over-fat. Increases in carcass weight of up to 30% can be achieved by using specialist sires, etc.

<u>Feijoas</u>

Pruning

Growers aim to achieve a compact, single-stemmed, multi-branched, round tree. Pruning may be required in many instances in order to achieve this, especially with certain cultivars or growing conditions. Most pruning is done in winter straight after harvesting, but a summer prune once flowering is finished will improve access at harvest and promote growth in the centre of the tree. Trees are limited to 2 m to allow for hand harvesting without the need for ladders. Branch thinning is required in order to enhance pollination and light penetration, thus increasing the flowering on the centre, showing shoots, etc.

Broiler chickens

Feeding

Regulating growth by feed can be done by adjusting feed quality in terms of nutritional value, the physical presentation of feed pellet v mash or the quantity the birds are allowed to eat. Cereals provide energy; and soybean meal, blood and bone meal, or fishmeal act as protein sources. Two amino acids, lysine and methionine, are added because they are deficient in these protein sources. The nature of the fat in the diet is monitored, otherwise fat deposits in the body can become more liquid than usual, producing "oily bird" syndrome. Protein sources are expensive, and in order to be cost-efficient, computerised programming of feed is essential. Some animal health products are also added, e.g. Coccidiostat is a chemical that supresses protozoa, which cause an infection called coccidiosis. If this infection is left uncontrolled, the birds develop a bloody diarrhoea and can die. The Coccidiostat should not be present in the meat, so growers stop feeding the chemical three days before slaughter. Pelleted feed ... etc.

Temperature and ventilation

Air temperature is critical to bird performance in the early stages of growth. Like most warm-blooded animals, chicks are sensitive to cold and infection, so for the first two weeks of life they are placed under heat lamps. Initially the temperature should be 30°C, but after the heat lamps are turned off, the birds should be able to adjust to normal changes in temperature. The ideal temperature is 22°C. Chicks will huddle together and become stressed if cold, or spread out from the lamps if it is too hot. Both factors divert feed energy to temperature regulation rather than meat production ... etc.

ALL factors, including breed, stocking density, water management, temperature, ventilation, and feeding contribute to the economic impacts, including costs, timing, and yield, as well as meeting the attributes desired by consumers of broiler chickens at harvest. However the most important factor, I believe, is disease control for both the economic impacts, including costs, timing, and yield, as well as meeting the attributes desired by consumers of broiler chickens. This is because regardless of the environment the birds are grown in (indoor, free range), the disease control influences both the growth rate and quality of meat for sale more than other factors. Without correct disease control, etc ... disease can spread quickly in a broiler environment. Diseased animals have no commercial value, etc.

Even though temperature is a key factor in the first two weeks of life, they can still maintain good growth rates if the animals are healthy. Further, the health of the animal ensures that a quality, disease-free product is available for sale, etc.

Whilst ventilation ...

Therefore I believe ... for the following reasons ...

Cut Scores

Not Achieved	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence	
0 – 2	3 – 4	5 – 6	7 – 8	