

90921



Tick this box if you have NOT written in this booklet

KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!

Level 1 Agricultural and Horticultural Science 2022

90921 Demonstrate knowledge of livestock management practices

Credits: Five

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence	
Demonstrate knowledge of livestock management practices.	Demonstrate in-depth 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 2–12 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

Do not write in any cross-hatched area (
). This area may be cut off when the booklet is marked.

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

QUESTION ONE: Breeding

A range of breeding management practices are carried out on New Zealand farms to improve production.

(a)	(i)	How would a farmer flush ewes prior to tupping (mating)?		
	(ii)	Why would a farmer choose to flush their ewes?		

(b) Identify three actions or steps taken when collecting and/or storing bull semen. Explain why each action or step should be taken.

	Action/Step	Why it is done
1		
2		
3		

Internal parasites can have a negative impact on the growth rate of cattle. Two management practices farmers can use to control internal parasites are breeding for resistance, or drenching.

Chosen practice:		

QUESTION TWO: Feeding

(a)	(i)	Name a type of supplementary feed given to deer, and describe how it is fed to them.
		Supplementary feed:
	(ii)	Why would a farmer provide supplementary feed?
(b)	Why	is colostrum important for newborn livestock?

Farmers will either set stock 1-2 weeks before expected lambing or continue rotational grazing to meet increasing feed demands.

(c)

Justify whether you would recommend a farmer set stock, or continue rotational grazing during the

Choson mothod:			
Chosen method:			

QUESTION THREE: Animal health

Lambs are often drenched around weaning.

(a) Identify three actions or steps taken when drenching lambs. Explain why each action or step should be taken.

	Action/Step	Why it is done
1		
2		
3		

(b)	Why would a farmer carry out a faecal egg count (FEC) before drenching?

Milk fever in dairy cows can be caused by low levels of magnesium (Mg). Adding magnesium to a cow's diet through the water source, capsule, or as a powder applied onto pastures, are

com	mon practices to prevent milk fever.
(c)	Which of the three ways of adding magnesium would you recommend using to prevent milk fever? Explain why you have chosen this method by comparing it to one other.
	Chosen method:
	Other method:

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

QUESTION NUMBER		write the question number(s) if applicable.	
NUMBER			

Acknowledgements

Material from the following sources has been adapted for use in this assessment:

Page 10

Images: (Soluble magnesium) https://www.farmhealthonline.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Soluble-Magnesium.jpg (Magnesium capsules) https://agrihealth.co.nz/images/20170815150313.png (Magnesium spray) https://www.rataequipment.com/blog/prevention-is-better-than-cure