

Unit Standard 19103

Demonstrate knowledge of methods for promoting on-farm livestock health and health problems of livestock

Assessment Task

Learner to complete

Learner Name	_____
Learner Phone Number	_____
Learner Address	_____ _____
Learner Declaration	I declare that all work is my own.
Signature	_____ Date _____

Assessor to complete

Result	Standard Achieved <input type="checkbox"/>	Further Evidence Required <input type="checkbox"/>
Comments/Areas to revisit	_____	
Assessor's Name	_____	
Signature	_____	Date _____

Re-assessment (if required) – Assessor to complete

Re-assessment Date	_____	
Result	Standard Achieved <input type="checkbox"/>	Further Evidence Required <input type="checkbox"/>
Signature	_____	Date _____

Instructions

- Write your name, phone number and address on the front page.
- Answer all questions in the spaces provided, use more paper if required.
Alternatively the assessment could be completed orally with the assessor.
- You must show that you have achieved the standard by fully completing this assessment.
- If you do not attain the standard you will have an opportunity to attempt the assessment again.
- This is an open book assessment.

Question 1

- a) The quality and quantity (how much) of feed we provide for our stock can promote good health.

When are the **three** most important times of the year when animals must receive the best quality feed to prevent ill health?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

- b) What are **two** traits that farmers select for when breeding replacements to help reduce ill health?

1. _____
2. _____

- c) Animals can suffer from stress because of weather, feed shortage and mob size. What are **two** things you do on the farm to reduce stress on your stock?

1. _____

2. _____

Question 2

- a) Disease can be passed on to other animals if we don't keep ourselves, the equipment and stock handling areas clean and hygienic.

Give **two** examples of things you do to practise good hygiene on the farm.

1. _____

2. _____

- b) Why do we vaccinate stock? _____

- c) What are **two** diseases we vaccinate animals against?

1. _____

2. _____

Question 3

- a) Drenching is important for the control of parasites.

What classes of stock are more likely to be affected by parasites?

- b) When are the critical times of year when you need to drench stock on your farm, and why?

c) What are **two** diseases or disorders you should treat with antibiotics?

1. _____

2. _____

d) When and why would you quarantine or isolate stock?

Question 4

You have been asked to talk to a class at the local college about exotic diseases in farming. You are expected to cover the following information:

- At least **two** examples of exotic diseases
- **Two** ways that these diseases could enter New Zealand
- **Two** measures that exist to stop these diseases entering New Zealand
- **Two** control measures a farmer must put in place to prevent exotic diseases spreading around the farm.

List below the key points you will cover in your talk (use more paper if you need it).

Question 5

a) Why is bovine TB a problem for New Zealand agriculture?

b) What control measures are in place to stop the spread of TB? Your answer should cover all of the following:

- Testing
- Tagging
- Stock movement control
- Control of possums and ferrets (vectors).

Question 6

a) What does the term 'zoonoses' mean?

b) Choose **two** zoonotic diseases from the list below and describe:

- How you could catch it
- Effects it has on the body.

Leptospirosis; Toxoplasmosis; Campylobacter; Hydatids.

Disease 1: _____

How you could catch it: _____

Effects on the body: _____

Disease 2: _____

How you could catch it: _____

Effects on the body: _____

Question 7

Choose **ten** health problems that you have learnt about for the livestock species you mostly work with and provide:

- Signs that the animal has the problem
- Treatment (if any) you can give the animal
- Why this disease is significant to the farmer (for example, stock wastage, loss of production, hard to control, spread quickly).

Health problem 1: _____

Signs of the problem: _____

Treatment: _____

Significance to the farmer: _____

Health problem 2: _____

Signs of the problem: _____

Treatment: _____

Significance to the farmer: _____

Health problem 3: _____

Signs of the problem: _____

Treatment: _____

Significance to the farmer: _____

Health problem 4: _____

Signs of the problem: _____

Treatment: _____

Significance to the farmer: _____

Health problem 5: _____

Signs of the problem: _____

Treatment: _____

Significance to the farmer: _____

Health problem 6: _____

Signs of the problem: _____

Treatment: _____

Significance to the farmer: _____

Health problem 7: _____

Signs of the problem: _____

Treatment: _____

Significance to the farmer: _____

Health problem 8: _____

Signs of the problem: _____

Treatment: _____

Significance to the farmer: _____

Health problem 9: _____

Signs of the problem: _____

Treatment: _____

Significance to the farmer: _____

Health problem 10: _____

Signs of the problem: _____

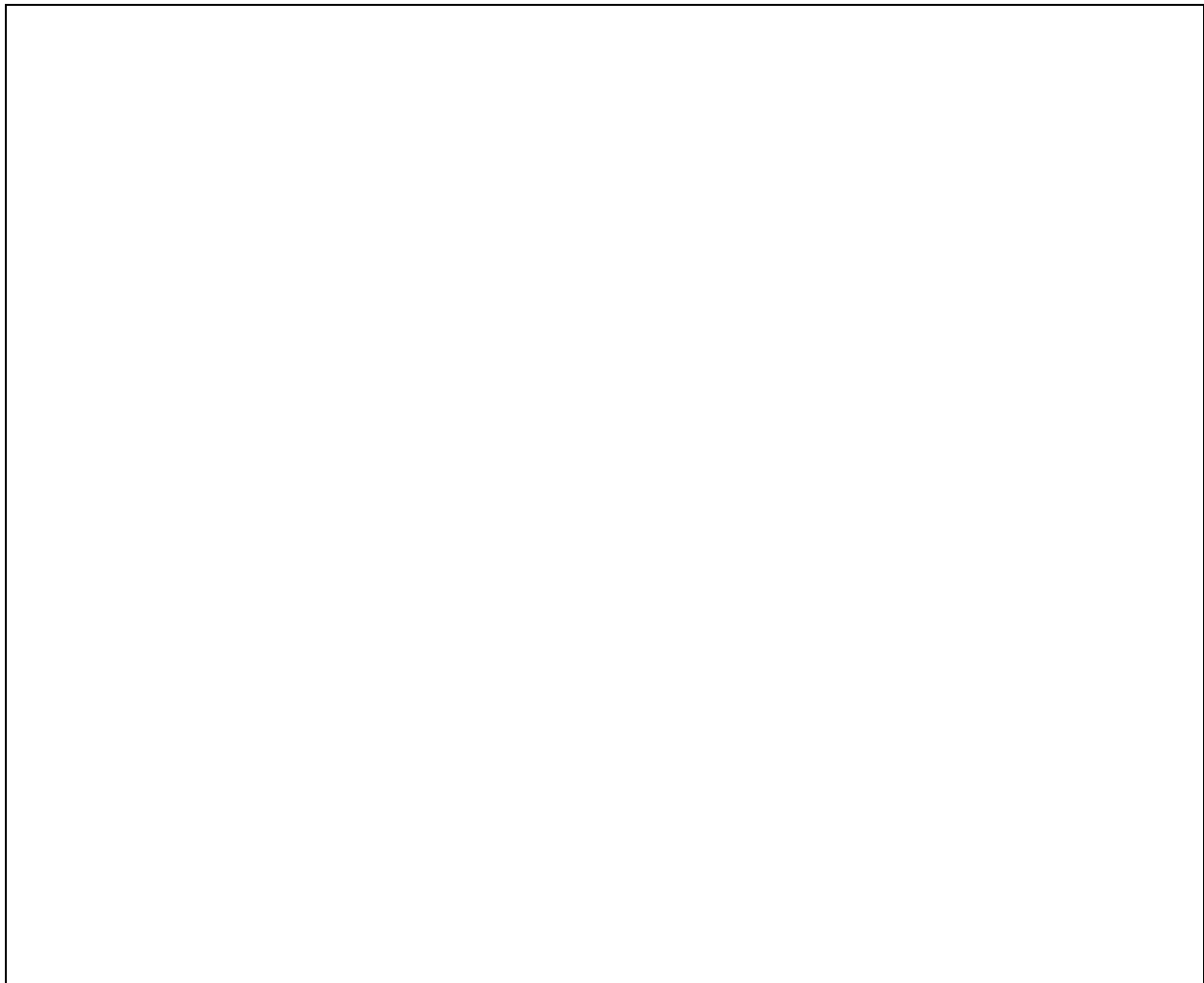
Treatment: _____

Significance to the farmer: _____

Question 8

a) Choose one **internal** parasite that has an effect on one species of livestock, and:

- Name the species of livestock it affects
- Draw and label, or describe the lifecycle of the parasite
- Name the organs affected, and the damage the parasite causes
- Explain how the parasite is controlled.



b) Choose one **external** parasite that has an effect on one species of livestock, and:

- Name the species of livestock it affects
- Draw and label, or describe the lifecycle of the parasite
- Describe the signs you look for in an animal that is affected by the parasite
- Explain how the parasite is controlled.

