DEMONSTRATE KNOWLEDGE OF LIVESTOCK BEHAVIOUR AND WELFARE IN A PRIMARY INDUSTRY OPERATION



Assessment Task

Student Name:			
Declaration / signature	I declare that this work is my own:		
Result		Achieved / more evidence required	
Questions to revisit		Λ	

Re assessment date Result Assessor's signature Achieved / more evidence required Assessor's signature

Instructions:

Assessor's name

- 1. Write your name in the space above.
- 2. Answer all the questions in booklet.
- 3. This is an OPEN book assessment
- 4. If you do not achieve the standard, you will have another opportunity to attempt the assessment again.

Part 1: Understanding Animal Behaviour

Unit Standard 19116

The behaviour of animals can tell the stockperson/handler a lot about their wellbeing. For the following questions, circle the species of livestock (e.g., cattle, sheep, deer, or goats) that you select to answer each of the following questions.

1.	What are two examples of normal animal behaviour you would expect to see in a paddock?				
	(Circle one) Sheep - Cattle - Deer - Goats				
2.	What are two examples of abnormal animal behaviour?				
	(Circle one) Sheep - Cattle - Deer - Goats				
	Horticulture & Agriculture Teachers Association				
3.	When an animal gives birth, what behaviours do they show immediately with their newborn?				
	(Circle one) Ewe - Cow - Hind - Doe				

4. Why does more care need to be taken by handlers around entire males (not castrated) than other classes of livestock?

	(Circle one) Rams - Bulls - Stags - Bucks			
5.	Why does more care need to be taken by handlers around females that have recently given birth and are still with their young?			
	(Circle one) Ewes - Cows - Hinds - Does			
6.	When shifting adult livestock, a long distance, what does the handler need to consider doing to ensure the move goes smoothly?			
	(Circle one) Sheep - Cattle - Deer - Goats			

7. When newly weaned livestock is being shifted, for example being taken into the yards, what does the handler need to remember?

(Circle one) Lambs - Calves - Fawns - Kids

8. When female livestock are on heat, what different behaviours do they show?

(Circle one) Ewes - Cows - Hinds - Does



9. When a male animal is becoming aggressive and showing his dominance over another male, what behaviours does he display?

(Circle one) Rams - Bulls - Stags - Bucks

10. Describe the behaviours you would see in a paddock if livestock were grazing happily?

Part 2: Understanding Animal Welfare

Choose one species of livestock commercially farmed in New Zealand (e.g., cattle, sheep, deer, or goats) to answer the following questions.

Use the relevant animal welfare code to answer your questions. Welfare codes can be found here: https://www.mpi.govt.nz/animals/animal-welfare/codes/all-animal-welfare-codes/

Your chosen species:
Choose 5 welfare factors from the list below. For each, you need to write down one minimum standard from the relevant Welfare Code. Then describe in your own words an example of the recommended best practice from the Welfare Code, relevant to each minimum standard. For the final part, describe the behaviour livestock would demonstrate if that standard had been met.
1. Welfare factor one (circle 1 of your selected):
Food and water - Shade - Shelter - Facilities - Husbandry Practices
Health - Disease - Injury Control - Stockmanship
Minimum Standard requirement:
Horticulture & Agriculture Teachers Association
Recommended best practice of your minimum standard:
How would the animal behave if the standard has been met:

2. Welfare factor two (circle 1 of your selected):
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Food and water - Shade - Shelter - Facilities - Husbandry Practices Health - Disease - Injury Control - Stockmanship

Minimum Standard requirement:
Recommended best practice of your minimum standard:
<u> </u>
Horticulture 8 Agriculture How would the animal behave if the standard has been met:
leachers in Association
3. Welfare factor three (circle 1 of your selected):
Food and water - Shade - Shelter - Facilities - Husbandry Practices
Health - Disease - Injury Control - Stockmanship

Minimum Standard requirement:

Level 2	Unit Standard 19116 Credits 3 Version 4
Recomme	ended best practice of your minimum standard:
How woul	ld the animal behave if the standard has been met:
4. Welfar	re factor four (circle 1 of your selected):
For	od and water - Shade - Shelter - Facilities - Husbandry Practices
1 00	
	Health - Disease - Injury Control - Stockmanship
Minimum	Standard requirement: Pers Association
Recomme	ended best practice of your minimum standard:

Level 2	Unit Standard 19116	Credits 3	Version 4
How would	d the animal behave if the stand	ard has been met:_	
5. Welfar	e factor five (circle 1 of your sele	ected):	
Foo	od and water - Shade - Shelter	· - Facilities - Hus	sbandry Practices
	Health - Disease - Injur	y Control - Stockn	nanship
Minimum	Standard requirement:		
	7 / 4		
	7 / /	/	
Recomme	ended best practice of your minin	num standard:	
	//_		
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	TO UCUITUIE OC	Associat	ure
	reachers	- Mosoula i	HUH
How would	d the animal behave if the standa	ard has been met:_	

Assessor/Verifier declaration

What experiences has the learner had to see examples of animal behaviour and welfare? (work experience, field trips, live/work on a farm etc.)		

Record relevant dates/activities that observation took place:

Date	Activity	Observations that occurred	Other notes:
	# # .		
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Attach any photos or other evidence.