

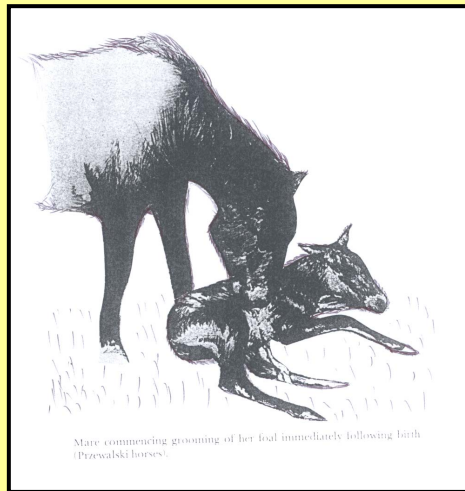


NQF Level: 2 US No: 116107

Assessment Guide

Primary Agriculture

Identify Basic Breeding Practices for Farm Animals



Assessor:

Workplace / Company:

Commodity: Date:

Before we start...

This assessment guide contains all necessary activities and instructions that will enable the assessor and learner to gather evidence of the learner's competence as required by the unit standard. This guide was designed to be used by a trained and accredited assessor whom is registered to assess this specific unit standard as per the requirements of the AgriSETA ETQA.

Prior to the delivery of the program the facilitator and assessor must familiarise themselves with content of this guide, as well as the content of the relevant Learner Workbook.

The assessor, facilitator and learner must plan the assessment process together, in order to offer the learner the maximum support, and the opportunity to reflect competence.

The policies and procedures that are required during the application of this assessment are available on the website of the AgriSETA and should be strictly adhered to. The assessor must familiarise him/herself with this document before proceeding.

This guide provides step-by-step instructions for the assessment process of:

Title: Identify basic breeding practices for farm animals

US No: 116107

NQF Level: 2

Credits: 5

This unit standard is one of the building blocks in the qualification listed below. Please mark the qualification you are currently assessing, because that will be determined by the context of application:

Title	ID Number	NQF Level	Credits	Mark
National Certificate in Animal Production	48976	2	120	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please mark the learning program you are enrolled in:

Are you enrolled in a:	Y	N
Learnership?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Skills Program?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Short Course?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Note to Assessor:

If you are assessing this module as part of a full qualification or learnership, please ensure that you have familiarized yourself with the content of the qualification.

Instructions to learner:

Individual work and written assignment (A).

Learner Guide: Page 11**Facilitator Guide: Page 12**

The main output for assessment on this Unit Standard will be a written assignment on your observations regarding breeding behaviour of farm animals and a report back and participation in a class discussion.

There are three potential methods that may be used to observe breeding farm animals for the purpose of your assignment. In consultation with your facilitator you should choose the method that will be the most practical for you to get the facts that you need for your assignment.

- ◆ The first option is a number of visits to a farming enterprise where breeding stock are kept. Enough time must be available to observe the animals and to look for those aspects that must get special attention in your assignment.
- ◆ The second option is to work on a farm for a few months. This is the best method to be able to write a meaningful project assignment/report.
- ◆ The third option entails watching video footage or other visual material. Some facilitators may have visual material that may be suitable to explain the different aspects of breeding behaviour of farm animals.

Model Answer(s):

Use the method that you have chosen to make observations and write a report on your observations of:

- ◆ Standing oestrus of female breeding animals. Different species exhibit different signs of oestrus. The learner should concentrate on a specific species.
- ◆ Libido of male breeding animals (interest and vigor of the male when a female animal on heat is present). Different species exhibit libido in different ways. Concentrate on a specific species.

You can also make a video or take pictures of the mating behaviour of the specie that you study. This evidence you can later present as part of your assignment on breeding behaviour of farm animals.

Use extra paper as required.

Instructions to learner:

Individual work and written assignment (B).

Learner Guide: Page 13

Facilitator Guide: Page 14

The main output for assessment on this Unit Standard will be a written assignment on your observations regarding breeding behaviour of farm animals and a report back and participation in a class discussion.

There are three potential methods that may be used to observe breeding farm animals for the purpose of your assignment. In consultation with your facilitator you should choose the method that will be the most practical for you to get the facts that you need for your assignment.

- ◆ The first option is a number of visits to a farming enterprise where breeding stock are kept. Enough time must be available to observe the animals and to look for those aspects that must get special attention in your assignment.
- ◆ The second option is to work on a farm for a few months. This is the best method to be able to write a meaningful project assignment/report.
- ◆ The third option entails watching video footage or other visual material. Some facilitators may have visual material that may be suitable to explain the different aspects of breeding behaviour of farm animals.

Model Answer(s):

Use the method that you have decided on to observe breeding behaviour in animals and write a report on the following observations:

- ◆ The signs of giving birth in female breeding animals (Remember, there will be a time lag between an animal being mated and that same animal giving birth. Thus, try to get access to a farming operation where there are breeding activities throughout the year. This is generally the case in dairy operations and piggeries where breeding and parturition take place throughout the year).
- ◆ Identification of abnormal behaviour of breeding animals during the birth process (Remember, abnormal circumstances during the birth process is not a common occurrence, thus, you should plan to spend an extended time on a farm.).

You can also make a video or take pictures of the birthing behaviour of the specie that you study. This evidence you can later present as part of your assignment on breeding behaviour of farm animals.

Use extra paper as required.

Instructions to learner:

Individual work and written assignment (C).

Learner Guide: Page 17

Facilitator Guide: Page 16

The main output for assessment on this Unit Standard will be a written assignment on your observations regarding breeding behaviour of farm animals and a report back and participation in a class discussion.

There are three potential methods that may be used to observe breeding farm animals for the purpose of your assignment. In consultation with your facilitator you should choose the method that will be the most practical for you to get the facts that you need for your assignment.

- ◆ The first option is a number of visits to a farming enterprise where breeding stock are kept. Enough time must be available to observe the animals and to look for those aspects that must get special attention in your assignment.
- ◆ The second option is to work on a farm for a few months. This is the best method to be able to write a meaningful project assignment/report.
- ◆ The third option entails watching video footage or other visual material. Some facilitators may have visual material that may be suitable to explain the different aspects of breeding behaviour of farm animals.

Model Answer(s):

Use the method you have chosen to observe post-natal (following birth) behaviour (There are many videos and visual materials which demonstrate female animals caring for their young). Write a report on your observations of:

- ◆ The behaviour of breeding animals after the birth of their young.

Find at least five examples of normal behaviour of animals after birth.

Remember to keep in mind that mothers can be potentially dangerous and injure people that ignore their protective instinct towards their young. Special care must be taken when you observe beef cows such as Brahman and Afrikaner breeds, which can be dangerously aggressive for the first, few weeks after their calves are born.

You can also make a video or take pictures of the post-natal behaviour of the specie that you study. This evidence you can later present as part of your assignment on breeding behaviour of farm animals.

Use extra paper as required.

Assessment Feedback Form

Comments / Remarks	
Feedback to learner on assessment:	
Feedback from learner to assessor:	
Learner's Signature:	Date:
Assessor's Signature:	Date:

Summative Test and Attitude & Attribute Evaluation

Before the knowledge test is undertaken, the learner must be reminded of what is expected from him / her in terms of summative and reflexive competence. Read and explain to the learner, the **Preparation for Your Final Assessment** section in the learner workbook. Learners and assessor should sign off this section to acknowledge that this step was completed.

Please set up a knowledge test from the questions given as a guideline to learners and supply each learner with a test sheet.

Supply each report with the following heading:

Unit Standard:	116107	NQF Level:	2
Learner Name:			

Questions	Model Answers
1. Name the general principles in handling of breeding animals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The approach and all actions should be conducted in a calm and unruffled manner. Avoid a wild approach. • Sounds and noise should be limited to a minimum, especially with single animals. • Animals should always be talked to first, to make them aware of the presence of the handler. • Individual animals in particular should be addressed in a quiet, even and calming way. • Any act or movement should be performed slowly and deliberately. Sudden movements will cause animals to become excited and restless. • The safety of the operator and his assistants should be the first consideration. Always ensure that assistants know exactly what they have to do. • See to it that the best available aids are at hand. • Use the most suitable facilities that are available for the particular purpose or that can be constructed easily and practically. This is necessary to effective handling and will also save much time. • Breeding animals may behave differently especially when their young are with them. You must take special care when you handle them. • Individual animals should always be caught and controlled by people they know and whom they are used to / or by whom they are normally handled.

2. Give a few general signs of oestrus.

Cows and does show clear signs of oestrus. Signs to look for in cows, goats and pigs include:

- The animal became restless.
- The animals seem to lose its appetite.
- The animal bellows.
- She seeks male company.
- If kept among other females the other cows may mount the cow in oestrus.
- The vulva will appear red and swollen.
- When she nears standing heat a thick slimy excretion will hang from the vulva. This is called the bull string.
- Sows will be more restless and noisy when in oestrus.
- You will have no difficulty to chase a sow on heat because she will stand still and make faint noises.
- The vulva of a sow will also appear red, slimy and swollen.
- Animals like horses, cows and ewes will urinate frequently and if a male is nearby the male will sniff the urine on the ground and he will also sniff at the genitals of the female.

3. Provide examples of male breeding behaviour.

- Phlement behaviour – this is when male animals curl up their top lips and sniff at the female.
- Pawing the ground with their front legs
- Stamping the ground with their front legs
- Sniffing at the female
- Trying to mount the female
- Nudging and kicking the female
- Mounting the female and copulating

4. Describe pre-natal behaviour.

In the last few days before birth, the external sex organs swell and enlarge and become flabby. Large animals like cows shows signs of discomfort and when examined (through the rectum) the nose and front limbs of the calf can easily be felt in the birth canal (This examination requires skill and you must not attempt a rectal palpation until you have been trained to do so). Just before birth, the female animal will normally look for a quiet place to give birth. She will become more restless and isolate herself from the other animals. Her udder or mammary gland will become very swollen and yellow milk will sometimes be excreted.

5. Describe post-natal behaviour.

As soon as the young animal is born, the mother will clean and dry her young by licking it (Shown in the figures provided below). After a few minutes she will help the young animal to suckle. The first milk that is produced by the female is called colostrum. This is a special milk secreted by the mother to help the young to get its digestive tract going and also to provide immunity to certain diseases (This milk should not be used for human consumption). Cows and goats sometimes hide their young. This is normal behaviour amongst certain farm animals.

6. Name 3 abnormal birth process incidents where a supervisor must be immediately informed.

- Excessive bleeding during delivery - report to supervisor
- Foetus born too early. This is where the newborn animal is not yet ready to be born. If the newborn animal is alive it must be fed artificially in the beginning because its sucking reflex may not yet be fully developed – This condition must be reported to the supervisor.
- Mother with poor maternal instincts. Some mothers leave the newborn animal alone and walk away after birth. This sometimes happens to female animals during dry periods and where the animal is in poor condition. – This must be reported to the supervisor.
- Injury to the mother during the delivery of the newborn animal. This may happen in difficult deliveries where a nerve can get damaged and the female has difficulty in standing up – This must be reported to the supervisor.

My Notes ...

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Assessment Feedback Form

Comments / Remarks	
<p>Feedback to learner on assessment and / or overall recommendations and action plan for competence:</p>	
<p>Feedback from learner to assessor:</p>	
<p>Assessment Judgement You have been found:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Competent</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Not yet competent in this unit standard</p>	<p>Actions to follow:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Assessor report to ETQA</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Learner results and attendance certification issued</p>
<p>Learner's Signature:</p>	<p>Date:</p>
<p>Assessor's Signature:</p>	<p>Date:</p>
<p>Moderator's Signature:</p>	<p>Date:</p>