



NQF Level: 4 US No: 116309

Assessment Guide

Primary Agriculture

Farm layout and Site selection

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: Implement Integrated Farm Layout and Site Selection

US No: 116309

NQF Level: 4

Credits: 3

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	48979	4	120	ρ
National Certificate in Plant Production	49009	4	120	ρ

Please mark the learning program you are enrolled in:

Are you enrolled in a:	Y	N
Learnership?	ρ	ρ
Skills Program?	ρ	ρ
Short Course?	ρ	ρ

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.

1.1
SO 1

Instructions to learner:
Group work

Learner Guide: Page 12 Facilitator Guide: Page 13

Work as a group. Explain the four steps of whole farm planning to your group and apply these to a small broiler farm that produces 300 chickens per week. Illustrate how the four steps will be applied in this situation.

Model Answer(s):
Step 1) Whole farm planning begins with the development of a long-term goal or vision for the farming business.
Step 2) these goals should relate to resource areas to be able to properly plan an inventory of resources which include natural resources, human resources and financial resources.
Step 3) the planning that was done in the previous steps needs to be put in action. The management alternatives need to be identified and evaluated and then be used to develop an action plan.
Step 4) Management alternatives must be evaluated separately to determine which plan suites the farming business best and then evaluate the different options and plans to determine if it works. It might be necessary to make minor adjustments to the plan as time goes on. Keep accurate records and evaluate to see if the farming business is still on the right tract and achieving the goals set out.

My Notes ...

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

1.2

SO 1

Instructions to learner:

Group work

Learner Guide: Page 15 Facilitator Guide: Page 14

Work in groups of five. You and your group want to establish a farming enterprise of your choice or as given to you by the facilitator.

1. Determine the criteria for site selection that you would use to select a site and the layout you would use for the enterprise.

Model Answer(s):

No definite answer but must include these selection criteria

- *Soil types, soil depth and fertility*
- *Drainage of the soil*
- *Availability of water*
- *the natural vegetation*
- *Access to the area*

2. Also indicate where you obtained the information needed to make this decision.

Model Answer(s):

To assist with site selection the land type, maps and memoirs from the Department of Agriculture can be used to give detail about the following

- *Soil and terrain data*
- *Climatic data for the given land type*
- *Climatic data according to climate zone*
- *Land type inventory and description of soil, soil depth and the presence or absence of structures that effect the infiltration of water.*

These Land type Maps and memoirs can be ordered from the department of Agriculture: Division of Agricultural information. Private bag x 144, Pretoria.

My Notes ...

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

1.3

SO 1

Instructions to learner:

Group work

Learner Guide: Page 18 Facilitator Guide: Page 14

Work in a group. The group must assist a professional person who bought a small farm with an existing piggery and a few dairy cows close to the city.

The farm is situated on the southern slope of a hill and a small consistent stream is running through the property.

The summer rainfall is 600 mm per annum and frost occur from mid April to mid September.

A strong borehole provides water to the animals.

The arable lands are planted to kikuyu pastures and irrigated with the cleaning water from the dairy and the piggery.

Because of his love for flowers he wants to start an intensive Horticulture enterprise that produces carnations in green houses for the local flower market.

Advise him on the following

- The financial cost of the infrastructure.
- The interaction between different farming enterprises.
- The production systems used to produce cut flowers.
- The topography of the farm.
- The intensity of the system.
- The climatic conditions of the farm.
- The product that can be produced.
- Health rules and regulations applicable to the different enterprises.

Model Answer(s):

No definite answer as it will differ from group to group.

My Notes ...

.....

.....

.....

Instructions to learner:

Own work

Learner Guide: Page 23 Facilitator Guide: Page 14

1. This activity must be done on your own. Explain the following concepts in your own words

- Intensive production system

Model Answer(s):

An intensive farming system can be described as an integrated production enterprise where environmental conditions are controlled, feed and water is plentiful, rations are carefully balanced, excellent health control measures are in place and programs are carefully monitored and temperature, humidity and other weather influences are controlled.

- Extensive production system

Model Answer(s):

An Extensive farming system involves less management inputs and control over environmental conditions. Large grazing fields are needed for production. Ruminant animals can be managed extensively and the animals are adapted to harsh climatic and feeding conditions.

- Aquaculture

Model Answer(s):

Aquaculture is the production of fish and other seafood products in either fresh or salt water. Aquaculture can also be defined as the growing of animals that normally lives in water. This production is done mainly in dams, either earthen or dams constructed specifically for the purpose. The seawater production is normally done on platforms in the sea.

- Horticulture

Model Answer(s):

Horticulture is the practice of science of growing flowers, fruit and vegetables. This can be done extensively or intensively in greenhouses. Most of the fruit production areas are intensive farming systems. Systems that can be used for horticulture production are hydroponics system, rock bed systems or NTF systems, micro irrigation systems and drip irrigation systems.

2. Make a poster or a mind map to illustrate the difference between intensive and extensive production systems.

Model Answer(s):

An indication of the differences between intensive and extensive systems:

	<i>Intensive system</i>	<i>Extensive system</i>
<i>The management input</i>	<i>Very high management input</i>	<i>Low management input</i>
<i>Area of operation</i>	<i>Small area</i>	<i>Large area</i>
<i>Production levels</i>	<i>Very high</i>	<i>Moderate to low</i>
<i>Cost</i>	<i>High costs High Capital investment</i>	<i>Less costs Low capital investment</i>

My Notes ...

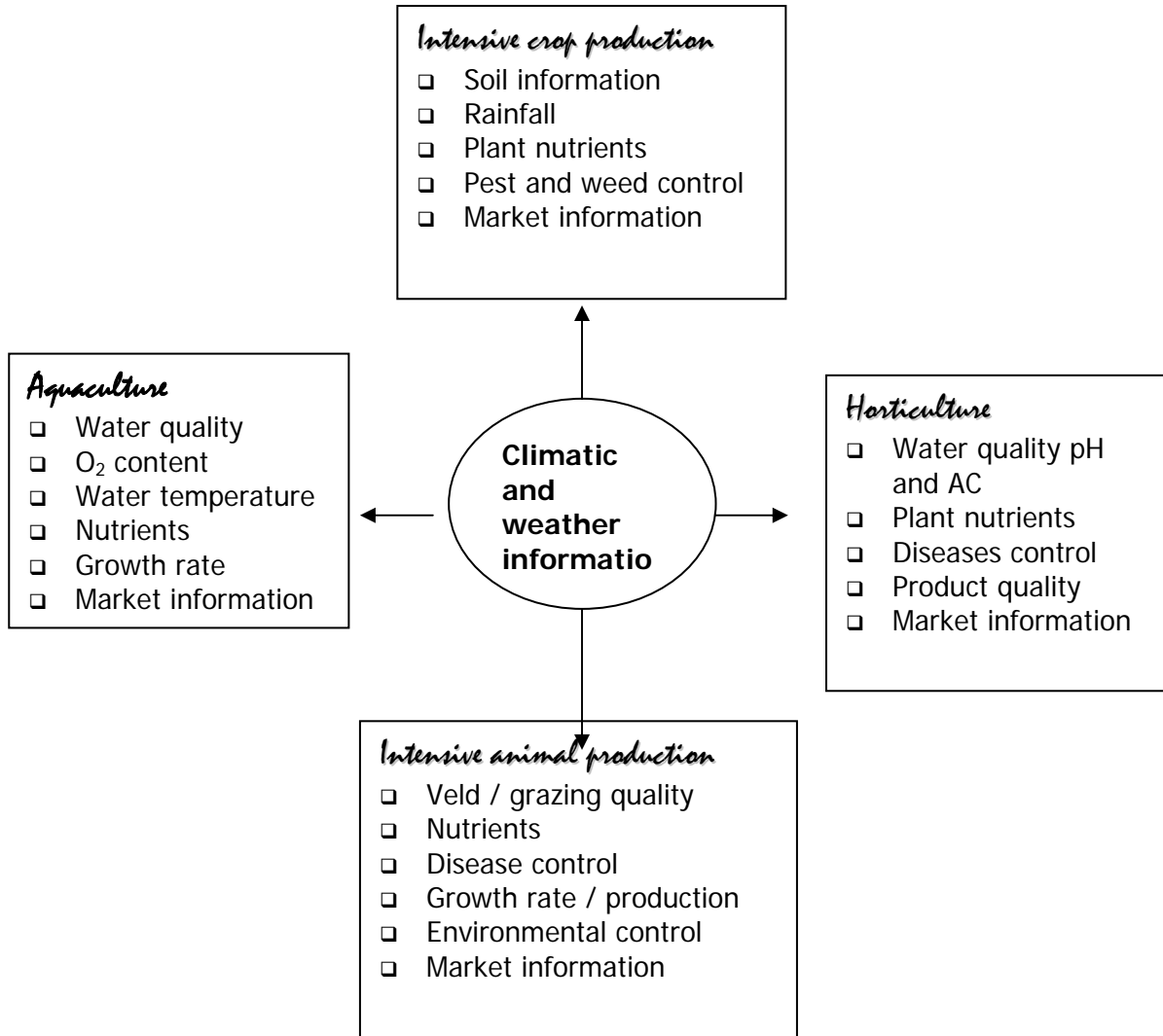
A large rectangular area with a dotted grid pattern, intended for students to write their notes.

1.5.1 SO 1

Instructions to learner:

Own Work

Learner Guide: Page 25 Facilitator Guide: Page 14



By using the diagram above, solve the following problems.

- a How will you use data regarding the condition of natural grazing when planning the grazing camps or the camp rotation system?

Model Answer(s):

No definite answer - depends on collected data.

- b How can you use the data regarding the farm topography in planning the layout of lands and contours?

Model Answer(s):

No definite answer - depends on collected data.

- c Indicate how climatic information can influence the decision to plant horticultural crops in the eastern Free State.

Model Answer(s):

No definite answer.

- d Indicate why climatic information is important for the cultivation process in the production of cash crops.

Model Answer(s):

No definite answer.

- e How will water quality affect the layout of a fish farm.

Model Answer(s):

No definite answer.

My Notes ...

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

1.5.2 SO 1

Instructions to learner:

Own Work

Learner Guide: Page 26 Facilitator Guide: Page 14

Identify the following instruments and state their use

- Tensio-meter

Model Answer(s):

Tensio-meters – measures water tension in the soil, indicating when to irrigate or not and what the water status in the soil is.

- Rain gauge

Model Answer(s):

Rain gauge - available in various forms; the most common one for use is a plastic cone that is erected in an area where there is no obstacles to influence the measuring of rainfall.

- pH meter

Model Answer(s):

pH meters – this instrument is used to determine the pH – level (acidity) of soil.

Which instruments can be used to measure the following?

- The electro conductivity of water (EC)

Model Answer(s):

pH meters.

- The compaction of soil

Model Answer(s):

Tensio-meters.

- The sugar level of fruit

Model Answer(s):

EC-meter.

- Evaporation

Model Answer(s):

Evaporation pan.

1.5.3 SO 1

Instructions to learner:

Own Work

Learner Guide: Page 27 Facilitator Guide: Page 14

Preparation of Data relating to infrastructure development

The following data can be used to develop infrastructure, ensuring that infrastructure development is functional and that money is not wasted.

Infrastructure	Information needed
Buildings	Soil type to adjust the foundation to support the building. Movement of the soil for the foundation and to prevent the building from cracking. Daily Temperature – to design the building in such a way to neutralise extreme temperatures or make provision for heating or cooling. Type of building material to be used. Purpose of the building.
Fences	What is the purpose of the fence – Security, boundary or the fencing off of grazing camps? What must the fence control - Sheep, goats, game or cattle? Soil type - for the supports of corner posts.
Water provision	Distance to water point. Strength of the water source. Booster pumps or gravity feed? Depth of the bore hole, strength of water supply, distance it needs to be pumped - to determine the pump size. The water needs of the animals or plants.
Irrigation	Evaporation, precipitation (rainfall), transpiration from the plant, wind speed, heat, readings from tensio-meters and temperature - all this information is needed for scheduling the programme. The required quantity of water needed (per irrigation interval).
Financial information	Cost of fuel, fertiliser, herbicides and pesticides Application rate – soil fertility Hours worked and fuel consumption Repair and maintenance cost Other inputs Plant population and quantity of seed used Stock holding
Production information	Plant population and row width to make yield estimation. Calibration of planters and spraying equipment. Products harvested from specific area, land or orchard.
Roads	Ensure good quality products without bruises. Repair and maintenance cost for vehicles will be lower. The construction of access roads to production areas. To prevent erosion and should be build along the contours.

Model Answer(s):

No definite answer as it will differ from group to group.

1.5.4 SO 1

Instructions to learner:

Own Work

Learner Guide: Page 28 Facilitator Guide: Page 14

Categorised Data related to infrastructure development:

Data needed for infrastructure development can be categorised as follows

Category	Data needed
Weather /climate information	Wind speed and wind direction. Temperature - minimum and maximum. Rainfall. Evaporation. Sunlight hours.
Soil information	Soil type Soil structure Organic or humus content Soil fertility Slope of the soil Topography Soil profile
Natural vegetation	Different types of vegetation Grass coverage, the quality, and the use thereof Trees and scrubs Different biomes
Land	Land type Area of land Topography
Financial data	Input costs and consumption Fuel Cultivation Fertiliser Seed Herbicides Pesticides Spraying Harvest Land preparation
Animals	Feeding cost Housing cost Breeding cost Production cost Carrying capacity Feed conversion ration (FCR), Average daily gain (ADG) Daily production per animal

-Model Answer(s):

- No definite answer as it will differ from group to group.

Instructions to learner:

Group work

Learner Guide: Page 29 Facilitator Guide: Page 14

- a Select a farming enterprise and list the data you would need to create or improve the infrastructure that can assist with the sustainability of the enterprise.

Model Answer(s):

The following data can be used to develop infrastructure.

<i>Infrastructure</i>	<i>Information needed</i>
<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Soil type to adjust the foundation to support the building. Movement of the soil for the foundation and to prevent the building from cracking. Daily Temperature – to design the building in such a way to neutralise extreme temperatures or make provision for heating or cooling. Type of building material to be used. Purpose of the building.</i>
<i>Fences</i>	<i>What is the purpose of the fence – Security, boundary or the fencing off of grazing camps? What must the fence control - Sheep, goats, game or cattle? Soil type - for the supports of corner posts.</i>
<i>Water provision</i>	<i>Distance to water point. Strength of the water source. Booster pumps or gravity feed? Depth of the bore hole, strength of water supply, distance it needs to be pumped - to determine the pump size. The water needs of the animals or plants.</i>
<i>Irrigation</i>	<i>Evaporation, precipitation (rainfall), transpiration from the plant, wind speed, heat, readings from tensio-meters and temperature - all this information is needed for scheduling the programme. The required quantity of water needed (per irrigation interval).</i>
<i>Financial information</i>	<i>Cost of fuel, fertiliser, herbicides and pesticides Application rate – soil fertility Hours worked and fuel consumption Repair and maintenance cost Other inputs Plant population and quantity of seed used Stock holding</i>
<i>Production information</i>	<i>Plant population and row width to make yield estimation. Calibration of planters and spraying equipment.</i>

	<i>Products harvested from specific area, land or orchard.</i>
<i>Roads</i>	<i>Ensure good quality products without bruises. Repair and maintenance cost for vehicles will be lower. The construction of access roads to production areas. To prevent erosion and should be build along the contours.</i>

- b Which data will you collect that will provide the necessary information as how to improve the quality of your product?

Model Answer(s):

Data to improve the quality of a product.

<i>Category</i>	<i>Data needed</i>
<i>Weather /climate information</i>	<i>Wind speed and wind direction. Temperature - minimum and maximum. Rainfall. Evaporation. Sunlight hours.</i>
<i>Soil information</i>	<i>Soil type Soil structure Organic or humus content Soil fertility Slope of the soil Topography Soil profile</i>
<i>Natural vegetation</i>	<i>Different types of vegetation Grass coverage, the quality, and the use thereof Trees and scrubs Different biomes</i>
<i>Land</i>	<i>Land type Area of land Topography</i>
<i>Financial data</i>	<i>Input costs and consumption Fuel Cultivation Fertiliser Seed Herbicides Pesticides Spraying Harvest Land preparation</i>
<i>Animals</i>	<i>Feeding cost Housing cost Breeding cost Production cost Carrying capacity Feed conversion ration (FCR), Average daily gain (ADG) Daily production per animal</i>

1.7

SO 1

Instructions to learner:

Own work

Learner Guide: Page 30 Facilitator Guide: Page 14

Farmer Baloyi employs 10 casual workers to pick his 10 ha of cotton. They agreed to work for 30c per kg picked. The workers worked for 12 days and the weight of the cotton they picked is as follows:

55 % of the cotton is clean hand picked cotton, weeds contaminated 15 % of the cotton and the rest was second grade cotton. The previous year the yield was 1200kg per ha.

Days harvested

Workers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
1	30	40	35	40	35	30	20	35	40	25	40	35	
2	10	15	15	15	10	15	12	15	12	10	15	15	
3	15	20	25	30	30	30	25	15	20	25	20	25	
4	25	30	25	20	15	20	20	25	20	25	25	20	
5	40	45	35	40	30	35	40	35	20	30	35	40	
6	30	40	35	40	35	30	20	35	40	25	40	35	
7	10	15	15	15	10	15	12	15	12	10	15	15	
8	15	20	25	30	30	30	25	15	20	25	20	25	
9	25	30	25	20	15	20	20	25	20	25	25	20	
10	40	45	35	40	30	35	40	35	20	30	35	40	

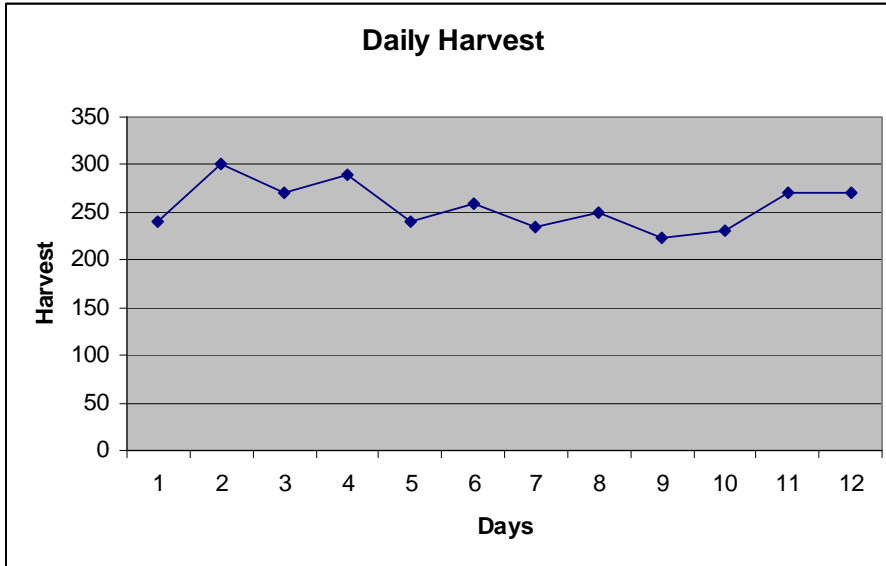
1. Draw a line graph to show the total of the daily harvest
2. Rank the workers according to their total kg's they harvested (Tabulate your answer)
3. Draw a pie graph to show the grading of the cotton
4. Draw a bar graph to indicate the cost of harvest and the last two years yield

Model Answer(s):

Workers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
1	30	40	35	40	35	30	20	35	40	25	40	35	405
2	10	15	15	15	10	15	12	15	12	10	15	15	159
3	15	20	25	30	30	30	25	15	20	25	20	25	280
4	25	30	25	20	15	20	20	25	20	25	25	20	270
5	40	45	35	40	30	35	40	35	20	30	35	40	425
6	30	40	35	40	35	30	20	35	40	25	40	35	405
7	10	15	15	15	10	15	12	15	12	10	15	15	159
8	15	20	25	30	30	30	25	15	20	25	20	25	280

9	25	30	25	20	15	20	20	25	20	25	25	20	270
10	40	45	35	40	30	35	40	35	20	30	35	40	425
	240	300	270	290	240	260	234	250	224	230	270	270	3078

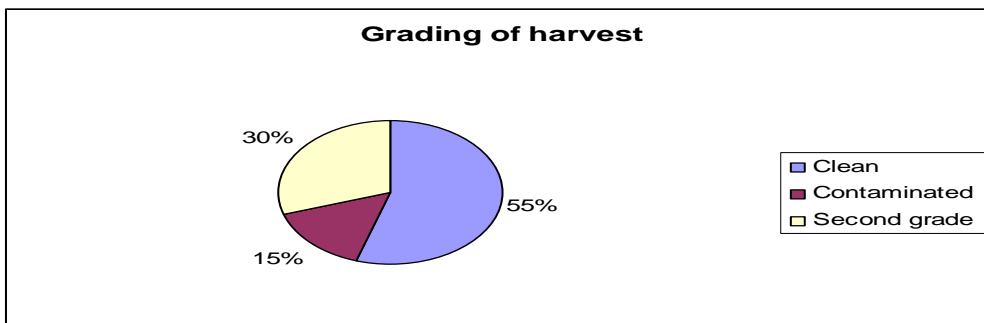
1.



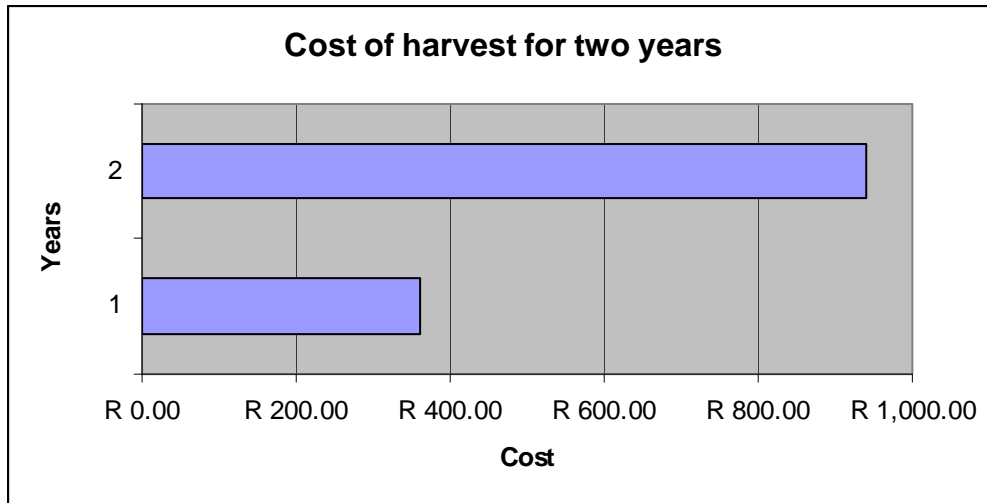
2.

Workers	Total
5	425
10	425
1	405
6	405
3	280
8	280
4	270
9	270
2	159
7	159

3.



4.



Explanation:

Current year total cost = 3078 x 30c = R923.40

Previous year total cost = 1200 x 30c = R360.00

My Notes ...

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

1.9

SO 1

Instructions to learner:

Own work

Learner Guide: Page 33 Facilitator Guide: Page 14

Use the small advertisements in an Agricultural weekly and complete the following activities: (Minimum of five service suppliers)

- a Set up a data basis of sheep breeders

Model Answer(s):

No definite answer.

- b Compile a data basis of tractor and implement suppliers

Model Answer(s):

No definite answer.

- c Find 5 service suppliers that can assist you with the purchase of a standby generator

Model Answer(s):

No definite answer.

- d Compile a data base of different products that can be used to control internal parasites in cattle or sheep.

Model Answer(s):

No definite answer.

My Notes ...

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2.2

SO 2

Instructions to learner:

Own Work

Learner Guide: Page 39 Facilitator Guide: Page 16

Use the farming business (where you are working) and indicate the availability of the information needed to establish a land use plan.

Use the example in the notes and see what information you can supply concerning your own or work situation.

Map or diagram of the different land areas:

Land A 20 ha	Land B 40 ha
Land C 55ha	Land D 10 ha

Crop rotation plan of UBUNTU farms (Land utilisation for summer crops)				
	Land A	Land B	Land C	Land D
Year 1	Maize	Maize	Sunflower	Sugar beans
Year 2	Maize	Sunflower	Sugar beans	Maize
Year 3	Sunflower	Sugar beans	Maize	Maize
Year 4	Sugar beans	Maize	Maize	Sunflower
Year 5	Maize	Maize	Sunflower	Sugar beans

Model Answer(s):
No definite answer will differ from farm to farm.

My Notes ...

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2.4

SO 2

Instructions to learner:

Own Work

Learner Guide: Page 41 Facilitator Guide: Page 16

Make a study of your local environment and determine the following

1. Soil type, depth of the soil and the organic material content

Model Answer(s):

No definite answer - will differ from farm to farm.

2. The annual rainfall of the area over a period of 5 –10 years

Model Answer(s):

No definite answer.

3. The vegetation of the area

Model Answer(s):

No definite answer.

4. Indicate how the natural resources can be used to advance the agricultural production of the farm or areas

Model Answer(s):

Natural resources include soil, water, vegetation, sunlight and rainfall.

a) Soil: - a growth medium for plants, trees and scrubs.

Add fertiliser to soil – increases plant nutrients;

Loosening soil – increases water penetration;

b) Water: - nothing will survive without it.

Increase water supply – irrigation;

Conserve soil water – prevent evaporation;

c) Vegetation: - cheapest source of roughage for animals.

Prevent overgrazing - rotate grazing;

Prevent alien plant encroachment – better grazing;

d) Sunlight: - necessary for plant photosynthesis.

Day-light hours – choose approved crop cultivars;

Mountain sides – it's cooler on southern sides.

My Notes ...

.....
.....

3.1

SO 3

Instructions to learner:

Own Work


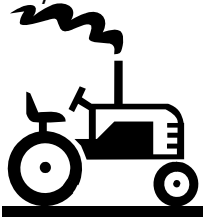
Learner Guide: Page 45 Facilitator Guide: Page 18


Use your farming activity as example.

Tabulate the repairs and maintenance that need to be done and state the tools you will need to carry out routine maintenance and repairs.

Model Answer(s):

No definite answer - will differ from farm to farm but will generally include some of the following tools:

<i>Farming system</i>	<i>Tools needed</i>	<i>Use of the tools</i>
<p><i>Cattle / sheep farming</i></p> 	<p><i>Pair of Pliers</i></p> <p><i>Wire strainer</i></p> <p><i>Wire</i></p> <p><i>Plastic pipe</i></p> <p><i>Pipe fittings</i></p> <p><i>Ball valve</i></p> <p><i>Sheep shear</i></p> <p><i>Spade</i></p>	<p><i>To fix fences and water pipes</i></p> <p><i>To fix fences</i></p> <p><i>To fix fences and water pipes</i></p> <p><i>Fix water leaks</i></p> <p><i>Fix water leaks</i></p> <p><i>Replace faulty valves</i></p> <p><i>To cut wool in case of worm infestation or injuries</i></p> <p><i>To open water pipes</i></p>
<p><i>Crop farmer</i></p> 	<p><i>Spanners, hammer, screwdrivers</i></p> <p><i>Grease gun</i></p> <p><i>Welder</i></p> <p><i>Gas welding equipment</i></p> <p><i>Grinder</i></p> <p><i>Wheel spanner and jack</i></p> <p><i>Tire repair kit and equipment</i></p> <p><i>Compressor</i></p> <p><i>Oil, grease and filters</i></p>	<p><i>To do minor repairs</i></p> <p><i>Daily lubrication</i></p> <p><i>Repair equipment</i></p> <p><i>Cutting and repair of equipment</i></p> <p><i>Repair flat tires</i></p> <p><i>Lubrication and service</i></p>

<p><i>Irrigation</i></p>	<p><i>Spanners Piece of wire Spare sprayer heads , drippers or micro-sprayers Pumps Fan belts or drive cup-links</i></p> <p><i>Clamps</i></p>	<p><i>To replace sprayer heads To open blocked sprayers To replace broken sprayers</i></p> <p><i>Service pumps and motors Service centre pivots, gearboxes and electric motors Fix burst main lines</i></p>
<p><i>Tunnel farming</i></p>	<p><i>Extra plastic Tape or glue Drippers</i></p> <p><i>Clips</i></p>	<p><i>Repair damaged plastic before it becomes bigger Replace drippers not working To provide stability to plants</i></p>
<p><i>General</i></p> 	<p><i>Spades Ladders Wheelbarrows Buckets Welder Angle grinder Other electric hand tools Building equipment Wood saw Picks</i></p>	<p><i>Moving soil or other products Repair broken equipment Building new structures</i></p>
<p><i>Emergency</i></p>	<p><i>Fire fighters, fire swatters Water carts + pump First aid box</i></p>	<p><i>To combat veld fires or fire in buildings</i></p>

My Notes ...

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3.2

SO 3

Instructions to learner:

Own Work

Learner Guide: Page 45 Facilitator Guide: Page 18

Use one of the activities on your farm and compile a maintenance schedule for the specific activity.

State very clearly all the actions that need to be taken.

Model Answer(s):

No definite answer - will differ from farm to farm but will include some of these actions:

<i>Pre season maintenance</i>	<i>Make sure the equipment is ready for use - replace worn parts, test it to ensure all components are working Service and lubricate all moving points - grease nipples Calibrate sprayers for correct application.</i>
<i>Maintenance during use</i>	<i>Daily – Lubricate, check water and oil levels , before commencement of work and after lunch break Fill with fuel at the end of the day Check tire pressure, clean air filter Clean the equipment Weekly – Check for worn parts, lubricate when it reached the required no of hours. Replace - oil and oil-, fuel- or air filters. Wash after use before parked away for the weekend or when moving from one land to the other - prevent the spreading of weeds or diseases.</i>
<i>Post season maintenances</i>	<i>Replace all worn parts Clean thoroughly Wash after use Service and lubricate before parking Store in place where it cannot be damaged Disinfect facilities such as shearing sheds or packing facilities</i>

My Notes ...

.....

.....

.....

.....

3.4

SO 3

Instructions to learner:

Group Work

Learner Guide: Page 49 Facilitator Guide: Page 18

- a Explain to your group members how you will go about to ensure quality control in the agricultural production you are involved in.

Model Answer(s):

No definite answer.

- b How will you explain quality control to the workers on the lowest level?

Model Answer(s):

Every worker must know exactly what is expected from him\her and what standard of performance is required from them. To achieve this, the workers must have a clear job description and will be evaluated according to performance standards set for a specific job. They must receive feedback on areas of improvement and\or achievement. The workers must be informed about the consequences – a reward for good achievements or the 'backdoor' for poor performance.

Step 1; Quality control can be explained by means of communication – verbally or written memos.

Step 2; Show them the different qualities – must see.

Step 3; Feedback on outcome – good or bad

- c What will you use to measure quality?

Model Answer(s):

No definite answer.

- d Compile a set of quality standards for your production enterprise.

Model Answer(s):

No definite answer but must include the following points:

- 1. Knowledge of the product*
- 2. Performance or quality standards*
- 3. Corrective action if the standards are met*
- 4. SOP's – standard operational procedures*
- 5. Quality control*
- 6. Team work - everybody in the production line is responsible for the product's quality.*

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:	116309	NQF Level:	4
Learner Name:			

Questions	Model Answers
1. Identify the following situations on the farming business where you are working and propose suggestions on how these problems can be solved;	
a Areas where water erosion can occur or is occurring.	<p><i>No definite answer but may include precautionary steps such as: -</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>increase the organic material content of the soil - it improves the water holding capacity</i> • <i>Leave Stover or plant material on the soil to prevent the run off of rain water.</i> • <i>Certain cultivation practices assists with the water absorption and the prevention of evaporation.</i> • <i>Make contours to slow down run off water, allowing more time for water absorption.</i> • <i>Plant covering - assist soil to minimise evaporation.</i>

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>