

PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL

P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI

YEAR 12 GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET 5 – WEEK:13-14-15 /LESSON NOTES & ACTIVITIES

Note: Warm greetings to you students I believe everyone are well and safe in your own bubble. On that note I'm sure everyone is busy with your studies especially when the worksheets and zoom classes is in progress. Remember we are at home but school work is given out for us to focus on. If you are asking why school when we have COVID-19? There is a saying education ends we die. So education is continuous and never end...Your education is important to us so we need your our students to cooperate for your own benefit.

Strand	Physical Geography
Sub Strand	Agriculture and Food Supply
Content Learning Outcome	i. Identify the nature and type of agricultural activities in New Zealand. ii. Discuss the different farm practices in New Zealand..

Week: 13

Lesson notes

b) Cow Health

- A cow must be in excellent health to produce quantities of high quality milk especially dairy cows in New Zealand.
- Cows are inspected for sickness and disease. Common disease is Brucellosis. It can spread rapidly throughout the heard unless it is quickly diagnosed and treated. Mastitis are often spread by milking machines/equipment. To be safe milking setup and machines are cleaned thoroughly after each milking.

c) Pasture – Native tussock grass – but not suitable for an economic dairy herd. Cows are kept where exotic pastures grow abundantly throughout the year. Ryegrass and clove yields are rich pastures that are highly suited to the production of quality milk. Dairy herds need supplementary feeding in winter and early spring when pasture growth is at its lower level for example Hay and silage.

d) Rainfall- as milk is a liquid the cows need to consume a great deal of fluid and much of that comes from moisture content in grass. Drinking troughs and tanks are another source of water so they are very important on dairy farms.

e) Relief- Pastures grow well on flat and rolling areas. Dairy cows should not burn their energy climbing hills, access to transportation and easy to put fence. Break-feeding – to avoid over feeding also to ensure grasses are evenly grazed.

Activity

1. Differentiate between beef cattle and dairy farming. _____

2. Identify one type of cow disease and how it is spread.

3. Define pasture and give example of it from New Zealand. _____
4. Discuss the reason relief influences agricultural activities.

