

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Identify the nature and type of agricultural activities in New Zealand. ii. Discuss the different farm practices in New Zealand..

Week: 14

Lesson notes

f) Farm Management- farms are divided into many paddocks. Herd are rotated from one paddock to another to ensure grasses are evenly grazed a method known as rotational grazing. Overgrazing would lead to soil erosion. Under grazing enhances pasture growth thus making the feed unpalatable to the stock.

Three types of milking shed : 1. Walk through 2. Herring bone 3. Rotary

Milk is carefully transported from the farm to the factory. Milking usually done in the morning before the sun is out to avoid dehydration and cows had not moved around and losing a lot of fluid.

Dairy cattle farming practice

1. Herd testing – is regularly carried out to identify and remove low milk producers from the herd so that the high milk production and herd quality can be maintained.
2. Artificial insemination – is where experts are hired to insert sperm into the cows.
3. Culling – is the removal of unproductive cattle from the herd after herd testing.
4. Share milking – is where one farmer enters a contract with another farmer and who operates a dairy cattle business. One farmer owns the property while the other farmer supplies the milking equipment and most of labour and the profit are divided according to a pre- arranged ratio.
5. A proven work cycle – is a work time table for the farmer to strictly follow throughout the year in order to achieve high production.
6. Bulk spreading of fertilizer – artificial fertilizer and trade elements spread on the pasture to maintain fertility of the soil.
7. Spraying of hormone weedicide – killing weeds to maintain the quality of the pasture.
8. Breed of cows – the breed of cows chosen varies according to the farmer's preference. There is approximately the same number of Friesian and jersey cows in South Auckland.
9. Fodder crops, hay and silage – pasture growth all below stock needs in winter and mid- summer when this happens the diet changes. The herd must be supplemented with fodder crops, hay and silage.
10. Aerial Topdressing - application of fertilisers over farmland using agricultural aircraft

Beef Cattle

- Cattle raised for their meat is called beef cattle.
- Three main breeds – 1. Aberdeen Angus 2. Hereford 3. Short horn
- Beef cattle are hardy animals. Meaning they do not require constant care and maintenance and can be kept on a wider variety of landform types.
- Activity

1. What does artificial insemination refers to and why it is conducted?

2. Why is herd testing very important to farmers.

3. Explain fodder crops and provide at least two examples of it.

- The North Island is concentrated with beef cattle farming
- Beef cattle often been used to lower the bush and shrub level or scrub vegetation. When pasture regenerate thus suitable for sheep farming.

Arable crops – are crops that are planted after the land has been ploughed.

Fodder crops – are used for supplementary feeding and as a way of varying diet of the animals.

Cereals

1. Wheat – many foods that we eat are made from flour milled from wheat.

Mainly carried out in Canterbury plains where fertile, well -drained soils are found.

The largest wheat growing regions are Southland plain and Otago.

In the North island wheat is mainly grown in Manawatu and Hawkes Bay.

2. Barley

- is a **cereal grain** that people can use in bread, beverages, stews, and other dishes. As a whole grain, barley provides fiber, vitamins, and minerals. These offer various health benefits.

-The harvested grain is valuable food for all classes of stock, including pigs, poultry, beef, cattle and sheep.

- Barley is used for malting which is traditionally associated with the brewing of beer.

3. Oats

- Oats may be eaten by humans most of the cereal was used to feed horses.

- High quality oat kernels are rolled and milled to produce rolled oats and oatmeal.

4. Maize

- Corn, also known as **maize**, is a starchy vegetable that comes as kernels on a cob, covered by a husk.

Most of the maize grown in New Zealand is food for livestock although some is eaten by humans.

Activity

1. Define rotational grazing and give and reason it is practiced by farmers in New Zealand.

2. Explain aerial topdressing and give and disadvantage of it to the farmers in New Zealand.

3. Give two reasons for vegetable farmers need to farm closer to the market.
