VICTORIAN CURRICULUM AND ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY	
Victorian Certificate of Education 2015	SUPERVISOR TO ATTACH PROCESSING LABEL HERE
STUDENT NUMBER	Letter

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL STUDIES

Written examination

Monday 9 November 2015

Reading time: 9.00 am to 9.15 am (15 minutes) Writing time: 9.15 am to 10.45 am (1 hour 30 minutes)

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Structure of book

Number of	Number of questions	Number of
questions	to be answered	marks
11	11	100

- Students are to write in blue or black pen.
- Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners and rulers.
- Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or correction fluid/tape.
- No calculator is allowed in this examination.

Materials supplied

• Question and answer book of 16 pages.

Instructions

- Write your **student number** in the space provided above on this page.
- All written responses must be in English.

Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.

 $\ensuremath{\mathbb O}$ VICTORIAN CURRICULUM AND ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY 2015

Instructions

2

Answer all questions in the spaces provided. Write using black or blue pen.

Question 1 (6 marks)

An important aspect of agricultural and horticultural operations is to provide optimum growing conditions for plants.

For each of the following methods of improving plant production, suggest one action that could be taken to achieve each change.

Method 1: Greenhouse production

- Reduce the humidity of the greenhouse
- Provide UV protection for plants in summer

• Improve moisture capacity in the growing media

Method 2: Field cropping

• Improve the organic composition of the soil

• Reduce the effect of wind on a cut flower crop

• Reduce the effect of soil compaction

1	Describe a plan to fix the pH problem.	2 mai
1		2 IIIa
-		
-		
_		
_		
	The use of a green manure crop, such as legumes, could improve the future productivity of a growing area for a vegetable or cereal crop.	
]	Describe how this can happen.	2 ma
_		
-		
	tion 3 (7 marks)	
008	graphy can be altered or modified for a number of reasons.	2 ma
900 [graphy can be altered or modified for a number of reasons. Identify two reasons for modifying farm topography.	2 ma
900 [graphy can be altered or modified for a number of reasons.	2 ma
200 [graphy can be altered or modified for a number of reasons. Identify two reasons for modifying farm topography.	2 ma
] [[2	graphy can be altered or modified for a number of reasons. Identify two reasons for modifying farm topography.	2 ma 2 ma
2 2 2 2	graphy can be altered or modified for a number of reasons. Identify two reasons for modifying farm topography. 12. Select one of the reasons identified in part a. and describe how the modification could be achieved.	
poؤ] 2]	graphy can be altered or modified for a number of reasons. Identify two reasons for modifying farm topography. 122. Select one of the reasons identified in part a. and describe how the modification could be achieved. Reason	
poؤ] 2]	graphy can be altered or modified for a number of reasons. Identify two reasons for modifying farm topography. 12. Select one of the reasons identified in part a. and describe how the modification could be achieved.	
poؤ] 2]	graphy can be altered or modified for a number of reasons. Identify two reasons for modifying farm topography. 122. Select one of the reasons identified in part a. and describe how the modification could be achieved. Reason	
poؤ] 2]	graphy can be altered or modified for a number of reasons. Identify two reasons for modifying farm topography. 122. Select one of the reasons identified in part a. and describe how the modification could be achieved. Reason	
poؤ] 2]	graphy can be altered or modified for a number of reasons. Identify two reasons for modifying farm topography. 122. Select one of the reasons identified in part a. and describe how the modification could be achieved. Reason	
poؤ] 2]	graphy can be altered or modified for a number of reasons. Identify two reasons for modifying farm topography. 122. Select one of the reasons identified in part a. and describe how the modification could be achieved. Reason	
poؤ] 2]	graphy can be altered or modified for a number of reasons. Identify two reasons for modifying farm topography. 122. Select one of the reasons identified in part a. and describe how the modification could be achieved. Reason	
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	graphy can be altered or modified for a number of reasons. Identify two reasons for modifying farm topography. 122. Select one of the reasons identified in part a. and describe how the modification could be achieved. Reason	

.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

-

Common name of weedScientific nameannual ryegrass (also known as Wimmera rye)Lolium rigidumblackberryRubus fruticosus aggregateflickweed (also known as common bittercress)Cardamine hirsutagorse/furseUlex europaeusragwortSenecio jacobaeaserrated tussockNassella trichotoma

1._____

2._____

a. Choose a weed from the table above.

Chosen weed

Describe two effects that your chosen weed has on commercial agricultural or horticultural business production.

2 marks

4

Question 4 – continued

b.	 The Victorian <i>Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994</i> describes four categories of noxious weeds. The four categories of noxious weeds are: state prohibited weeds regionally prohibited weeds regionally controlled weeds restricted weeds. Choose one category of noxious weed. 	
	Outline the responsibilities of a landowner in relation to the control and management of your chosen category of noxious weed.	2 marks
0	Sarah produces oaten hay for the Japanese dairy export hay market. To sell into this market, the oaten	
с.	hay must be free of any weed seeds or contaminating plant material. Sarah has continuing issues with a number of problem weeds. She also has a developing problem with glyphosate-resistant annual ryegrass in some of her paddocks. (Glyphosate is sold as Roundup.)	
	Describe two processes that Sarah could use to ensure her oaten hay meets the Japanese market specifications and remains weed free. 1	2 marks
	2	

TURN OVER

Question 5 (11 marks)

Common name of pest or disease	Scientific name	Animal or plant it affects (host)
aphids	assorted species family: Aphididae	ornamental plants, vegetables
intestinal worms (ruminants)	assorted species	cattle, sheep, goats
Johne's disease	Mycobacterium paratuberculosis	cattle, sheep, goats
leaf rust	Puccinia triticina	plants, specifically crops and those grown in nurseries or for horticulture
one of the following:	D	
• wheat rust	Puccinia triticina	wheat
• barley rust	Puccinia hordei	barley
• grapevine rust	Phakopsora euvitis	grapevines
• rose rust	Phragmidium sp.	roses
one of the following:		
• cattle lice	Bovicola bovis	cattle
• sheep lice	Bovicola ovis	sheep
equine lice	Haematopinus asini	horses
chicken body lice	Menacanthus stramineus	fowl
pinkeye (conjunctivitis)	assorted species	cattle, sheep, goats
subacute ruminal acidosis (SARA)		cattle, sheep, goats
western flower thrips	Frankliniella occidentalis	ornamental plants, fruit, vegetables

Choose one pest or disease that you have studied from the table above.

Chosen pest or disease

- **a.** What specific agricultural or horticultural business does your chosen pest or disease affect?
- 1 mark

Question 5 – continued

Describe two effects that your chosen pest or disease would have on the agricultural or horticultural business given in part a.	2 marl
1	
2	
List three symptoms or signs that would indicate the presence of your chosen pest or disease.	3 mar
1	
2	
3	
Describe an integrated pest management strategy for your chosen pest or disease. Outline a management timeline that you could use to efficiently manage or control the chosen pest or disease. What strategies would you use to monitor and record your integrated pest management strategy to see if it is working?	5 mar
Description and management timeline	
Monitoring strategies	

Question 6 (14 marks)

An agricultural company is developing a mixed-farming strategy for its business in south-western Victoria. The company specialises in vegetables and beef, but now has plans to expand into dairying. It has recently purchased the dairy property next door.

The purchased property has a number of paddocks, ranging from smaller intensive-grazing paddocks to larger cropping paddocks. The topography is undulating, with a creek running along the boundary between the two properties. The property lacks large trees or shelter belts, but there are some remnant native trees along the creek. Two grazing paddocks near the creek have thistles and nettles present. A bore provides water for stock and some paddocks are regularly irrigated.

The soil types are mainly clay loam and sandy loam. The paddock history indicates that large amounts of nitrogenous fertiliser (urea) have been applied to all paddocks, but crop and pasture yields have been decreasing over time. There are patches within the cropping paddocks of the new farm that stay wet in winter and the pasture has poor, stunted growth.

The water in the creek often becomes stagnant and turns green. In summer, the cows like to cool off in the water and the creek banks become boggy. In the lower regions of the creek, a white substance is evident when the water level decreases. Barley grass is the dominant grass species found in these areas, among other yellowing grasses.

a. Identify three environmental degradation issues evident in the scenario above and describe an appropriate method to manage and resolve each issue.

6 marks

Issue	Method to manage and resolve the issue
1.	
2.	
3.	

Question 6 – continued

Select one method from your response to part a. Explain how the success of this method can be measured and indicate the success measures.	5 mark
Method	
Explanation	
Success measures	
The company has completed soil testing across the property and has discovered that the cropping paddocks have been overcropped and the subsoil has a hardpan.	
Outline a small-scale trial, based on scientific methodology, that the manager could use to assist in	2
deciding how to rectify the problem.	3 mar
	TURN O

Question 7 (12 marks)

1. _

a. Some agricultural and horticultural processes and activities produce greenhouse gases.

Name the major greenhouse gas produced as a result of each of the following processes or activities. 3 marks

Process or activity	Major greenhouse gas produced
the transport of supplies and products to and from agricultural and horticultural businesses	
the digestion process in ruminant animals	
the decomposition of animal urine	

b. Victoria's climate is expected to change as a result of global warming.

2._____

Identify two different changes to Victoria's climate that are expected as a result of global warming. 2 marks

Δ

Question 7 – continued

c.	Choose a commercial agricultural or horticultural business that you have studied. Describe how each of the changes given in part b. might have an impact on your chosen business.	4 marks
	Chosen business	_
	Impact of change 1	
	Impact of change 2	-
d.	For the business chosen in part c. , describe some management strategies that a manager could introduce to counteract the impact of climate change, while still maintaining production levels.	- 3 marks
		-
		_
		_
	1	TURN OVE

Question 8 (12 marks)

New and emerging technologies are found in many areas of agriculture and horticulture.

a. In the table below, name four new and/or emerging technologies, and provide a description of each, including the business it specifically relates to.

8 marks

Name of technology	Description of technology and related business

Question 8 – continued

b.	Choose one of the technologies named in part a. and identify the technology it has replaced.	1 mark
	Chosen technology	
	Replaced technology	
c.	Evaluate the impact of the new or emerging technology identified in part b. on the sustainability of its related business.	3 marks

TURN OVER

Question 9 (7 marks)

Choose one type of commercial agricultural or horticultural business from the table below.

cereal cropping	fish or yabbies	container-grown ornamentals	horses for recreation
poultry for meat	turf production	field-grown vegetables, herbs or flowers	rearing rabbits for meat or pet market
poultry for eggs	garden design/ construction	hydroponic production	grapevines
beef cattle	ornamental garden maintenance	production of fruit/nuts from trees	production of indigenous plants
pig production	glasshouse/polyhouse plant production	sheep or goats	dairy cattle

Chosen type of business _____

a. What is the main product or service that your chosen type of business will provide?

b. Describe **four** production processes associated with your chosen type of business.

4 marks

1 mark

Δ

c. What are the key quality standards for the final product of your chosen type of business and how are they measured?

a.	What are the main aspects of a business plan?	4 marks
	what are the main aspects of a business plan:	
b.	What methods could be used to analyse the financial performance of a business?	2 marks
c.	What factors should be considered when choosing a location for a business?	3 marks
J	How could government policy and regulations offset the location and production of a hypiness?	
d.	How could government policy and regulations affect the location and production of a business?	2 marks

AREA

THIS

WRITE IN

NOT

D 0

e.	Give three potential occupational health and safety (OH&S) risks associated with a business and outline how each risk could be managed.	3 marks
		-
Опе	stion 11 (7 marks)	
a.	Why are property management plans essential for running a sustainable agricultural or horticultural business?	2 marks
b.	Outline the steps involved in producing a property management plan.	5 marks
		-
		-
		-
		-
		-

END OF QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK