

Q1.

Total: 20 marks

| (a) (i) | | |
|---|--|--|
| Amount of feed eaten by a mature cow | | 2 |
| (ii) | | |
| 1. 1 LU | | 2(1) |
| 2. 0.14-0.20 LU | | |
| (b) (i) | | |
| <i>Any one name and description (must match)</i> | | 1 + |
| <i>Paddock Grazing:</i> Permanent fences/ permanent water troughs/ permanent paddocks/ Animals moved each day/ return to first area after 3 weeks | | 2(2) |
| <i>Strip grazing:</i> Electric fence moved each day/ animals given new area to graze/ permanent or moveable water/ temporary paddocks/ return to first area after 3 weeks | | |
| <i>Block grazing:</i> Land split into blocks/ Animals moved every few days-week/ return to the first area after 3 weeks/ can be combined with strip grazing | | |
| <i>Zero grazing:</i> Animals housed all year/ farmer cuts grass/ brings it to the shed/ should cut grass in a rotational method/ return to first cut area after 3 weeks | | |
| Diagram must match name | | 1 |
| (ii) | | |
| Advantage and disadvantage must match name given in (i) | | 2(2) |
| | Advantages | Disadvantages |
| Paddock Grazing | No need to move fences/ low labour/ fresh grass available every day/ no grass is wasted | Expensive to set up/ permanent roadways needed/ permanent water troughs needed |
| Strip grazing | Fresh grass available every day/ cheap/ no grass is wasted | High labour/ fences need to be moved every day/ area approaching fixed water supply can be damaged |
| Block grazing | Cheap/ not much fencing needed/ low labour needed | Not as efficient as other methods |
| Zero grazing | Land is not poached/ energy is not wasted through movement/ less chance of lameness from roads/ access to fresh grass at all times | Labour intensive/ more machinery on land/ miss out on natural fertiliser |
| (iii) | | |
| Must not be the same as method named in (i) Paddock Grazing/ Strip grazing/ Block grazing/ Zero grazing | | 2(1) |
| (iv) | | |
| Young animals graze separately to mothers but can still access them Any two: Parasite control/ animals still access mothers/ can feed concentrates to young animals/ good quality grass for young animals | | 2 + 2(1) |

Q2.

Total: 15 marks

| | |
|---|------|
| (a) (i) | |
| Different types of animals grazing together/ e.g. cows and sheep | 2 |
| (ii) | |
| Higher production levels for both animals/ sheep will eat grass cows avoid/ less waste as sheep graze close to the ground/ increased tillering | 2(2) |
| (b) (i) | |
| Grazing over the winter period | 2 |
| (ii) | |
| Advantages: Reduces need for silage/ lower costs Disadvantages: Poor weather can lead to unsuitable conditions/ Low DMD as grass is being grazed late/ Less grass available during last few months of growing season | 2(2) |
| (c) | |
| Care when using machinery/ care with slurry agitation/ care with chemicals/ care with animals (Or specific precaution) | 3 |

Q3.

Total: 10 marks

| | |
|---|------|
| (i) | |
| Using an alternative grazing method does not change the botanical composition of a field | 2 |
| (ii) | |
| Independent: Grazing method Dependent: Botanical Composition | 2(1) |
| (iii) | |
| Quadrat/ Random/ record plants/ repeat (x10)/ use an identificaiton key to identify plants/ calculate frequency/ sample results | 3(2) |