Model Answers

Unit 23000 v4 Demonstrate knowledge of plantation forest establishment operations and perform an establishment task under supervision

Entry information

There are no pre-requisite requirements for this unit.

Assessment instructions

You will need to be able to show you can:

- Demonstrate knowledge of forest establishment.
- Demonstrate knowledge of plantation tree planting.
- Demonstrate knowledge of the use of agrichemicals.
- Demonstrate knowledge of releasing of plantation trees.
- Demonstrate knowledge of fertilising plantation trees.
- Perform an establishment task under supervision.

Important information

- Carefully read through the rest of this Assessment so you know exactly what is expected.
- All evidence you provide for this assessment must be your own work.
- Clearly name and label all attached evidence.

What you need to do



Question Set 1 – Hazards



Question Set 2 - Establishment



Question Set 3 - Agrichemicals



Question Set 4 - Planting



Question Set 5 - Releasing



Question Set 6 - Fertilising



Observation Checklist

Be observed performing an establishment task. One of planting, manual releasing, chemicals releasing or fertilising.

You will need to:

- Use and wear appropriate personal protective equipment.
- Demonstrate knowledge of safety and emergency procedures.
- Establish communication processes.
- Prepare for the performance of the establishment task.
- · Identify hazards and manage risks.





A worksite verifier must confirm your skills, knowledge and/or work.

You can also attach additional evidence which shows you have the required skills and knowledge, e.g. photos, worksite documents, checklists, work samples, videos.

Unit standard information

Explanatory notes

 Agrichemicals must be applied in accordance with NZS 8409:2004 Management of agrichemicals, available for purchase online from Standards New Zealand, https://www.shop.standards.govt.nz/.

Definitions

- Accepted industry practice approved codes of practice and standardised procedures accepted by the wider forestry industry as examples of best practice.
- *Job prescription* refers to any written instructions for the operation and may include maps, harvest plans, or cut plans.
- Worksite procedures refer to documented procedures used by the organisation carrying
 out the work and applicable to the tasks being carried out. They may include but are not
 limited to standard operating procedures, site safety procedures, equipment operating
 procedures, quality assurance procedures, housekeeping standards, procedures to
 comply with legislative and local body requirements.

References

- New Zealand Forest Owners Association, Forest Practice Guides (2019), and any
 subsequent amendments, available from http://www.nzfoa.org.nz. (Note these guides
 support the NES-PF and have replaced the New Zealand Environmental Code of Practice
 for Plantation Forestry referenced in the unit, which is now out-of-date).
- Approved Code of Practice (ACOP) for Safety and Health in Forestry Operations, December 2012, available from http://www.worksafe.govt.nz.

Legislation

The following legislation (law) applies to this unit standard:

- Health and Safety at Work (HSW) Act 2015.
- Resource Management Act 1991.
- Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry)
 Amendment Regulations 2018.
- Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, and any subsequent amendments.



Unit standard evidence map

Unit 23 v4	3000	Demonstrate knowledge of plantation forest establishment operations and perform an establishment task under supervision	Level 2	Credits 10
Outco	mes an	d Performance Criteria	Evidence	No.
Outco	me 1:	Demonstrate knowledge of forest establishme	ent.	
1.1		rs affecting tree growth are described in dance with accepted industry practice.	Question Set 2	1
1.2	impac downs Range plantin explar	lishment operations are described, and the et of the establishment operation on stream operations is explained. e: establishment operations include – ng, releasing, fertilising; nation includes – tree quality, increased decreased value.	Question Set 2	2, 3
Outcome 2: Demonstrate knowledge of plantation tree planting.				
2.1	accord Range socke	forest planting terminology is defined in dance with accepted industry practice. e: tree stock, seedlings, cuttings, containers, ting, positive pull-up, clone, cultivation, ing, screef, bare root, hockey sticks.	Question Set 4	1
2.2	condit accep Range	ces to ensure that stock is in plantable ion are described in accordance with ted industry practice. e: correct stacking techniques, correct pe methods, correct transport methods.	Question Set 4	2a-c
2.3	tree g Range	equences of incorrect planting techniques for rowth are described. e: too shallow, too deep, poor cultivation, ect spacing, incorrect root placement.	Question Set 4	3
2.4	contro	ng hazards are identified, and a method of old for each hazard is explained. e: hazards include – terrain, weather ions, slash, bending, spade cuts, falling	Question Set 1 Observation Checklist Worksite verification	1 Part B: 8, 13 1, 2, 3, 4

Outcor	me 3: Demonstrate knowledge of the use of agriche	emicals.	
3.1	The purpose of NZS 8409:2004 <i>Management of agrichemicals</i> is described.	Question Set 3	1
3.2	The importance of following first aid instructions specific to each agrichemical product is explained.	Question Set 3	2
3.3	Typical first aid procedures for chemical accidents are described, and where information on these procedures can be found, are identified.	Question Set 3	3, 4
3.4	The correct methods of disposal of agrichemicals are described in accordance with the NZS 8409:2004 <i>Management of agrichemicals</i> and worksite procedures.	Question Set 3	5
Outcor	me 4: Demonstrate knowledge of releasing of planta	ation trees.	
4.1	Manual releasing is described in terms of releasing methods and the situations when they would be used.	Question Set 5	1
	Range: manual, motor manual.		
4.2	Advantages and disadvantages of chemical releasing are described in terms of the effects on the end crop.	Question Set 5	2
	Range: evidence of three of each is required.		
4.3	The types of herbicide, their method of application, their advantages and disadvantages, and the situation in which each would be used are described.	Question Set 5	3
	Range: liquids, granules.		
4.4	Methods of application of agrichemicals are described in accordance with accepted industry practice.	Question Set 5	4
	Range: spotgun, knapsack, aerial, brushgun, wick wire, granule applicator;		
	evidence of four methods is required.		
4.5	The reason for the use of dyes as an additive to chemicals is explained in accordance with accepted industry practice.	Question Set 5	5
4.6	Three consequences of using incorrect technique during chemical releasing are described.	Question Set 5	6

4.7	Chemical releasing hazards are identified, and a method of control for each hazard is explained in accordance with worksite procedures.	Question Set 1 Observation	1 Part B: 8, 13
	Range: hazards include – terrain, weather conditions, slash, working too close, chemical accidents, bending, spray drift, poisoning (inhalation, ingestion), mixing of chemicals, transport of chemicals, fatigue, dehydration.	Checklist Worksite verification	1, 2, 3, 4
Outco	ne 5: Demonstrate knowledge of fertilising plantation	on trees.	
5.1	The advantages and disadvantages of fertilising are described.	Question Set 6	1
5.2	Fertiliser application methods are described in accordance with accepted industry practice and worksite procedures.	Question Set 6	2
5.3	The best position for the application of fertiliser in relation to the tree is identified and explained in accordance with accepted industry practice and worksite procedures.	Question Set 6	2
	Range: flat terrain, slopes, near waterways.		
5.4	Fertilising hazards are identified, and a method of control for each hazard is explained in accordance with worksite procedures.	Question Set 1 Observation Checklist	1 Part B: 8, 13
	Range: hazards include – terrain, weather conditions, slash, working too close, chemicals, poisoning, heavy loads, bending, fatigue, dehydration.	Worksite verification	1, 2, 3, 4
Outco	me 6: Perform an establishment task under supervi	sion.	
	Range: one of – planting, chemical releasing,	fertilising.	
		Worksite verification	1, 2, 3, 4
6.1	Personal protective equipment for the task is selected, checked for condition, and used, in accordance with worksite procedures.	Observation Checklist	Part B: 1, 2, 3, 13
6.2	Equipment for establishment task is selected and checked, and safety procedures are confirmed with the supervisor in accordance with worksite procedures.	Observation Checklist	Part B: 4, 5, 6, 13
	Range: safety procedures include – knowledge of emergency procedures, identification of escape routes.		

6.3	Communication, as specified by the supervisor, is established in accordance with worksite procedures.	Observation Checklist	Part B: 7, 13
6.4	Ergonomically correct methods are used for transporting equipment and performing the establishment task.	Observation Checklist	Part B: 11, 13
	Range: ergonomic methods may include but are not limited to – distributing weight evenly, shoulder straps used effectively, avoiding overreaching, steady footing, steady pace.		
6.5	Hazards associated with the establishment task are identified, reported to the supervisor, and controlled, in accordance with worksite procedures.	Observation Checklist	Part B: 8, 9, 13
6.6	The establishment task is completed under supervision and in accordance with worksite procedures and job prescription.	Observation Checklist	Part B: 10, 12, 13

? Question Set 1 – Hazards

These questions are about planting, releasing, fertilising hazards and control their associated risks. Use your own words. Your assessor may ask you more questions to check your understanding.

1	For	each	haza	rd:



- Give **one** thing that could go wrong.
- Explain how you would prevent it.

Assessor

This question supports PC 2.4, 4.7, 5.4.

Judgement statements

- ☐ The candidate correctly provides an associated risk for each hazard.
- ☐ The candidate correctly explains how they would control each risk.
- ☐ Answers are in accordance with worksite procedures.

Example answers

Terrain

What could go wrong

Falls / slipping.

How I would control the risk

Change direction of work to minimise risk of slipping.

Weather conditions

What could go wrong

Hypothermia.

How I would control the risk

Wear appropriate clothing.

Slash and logs

What could go wrong

Falling / slipping.

How I would control the risk

Avoid walking on slash and logs. Wear appropriate footwear.



Bending over repeatedly

What could go wrong

Back injury.

How I would control the risk

Warm up and use good techniques.

Fatigue

What could go wrong

Increases change of accidents.

How I would control the risk

Take short frequent breaks, get enough sleep.

Dehydration

What could go wrong

Dizziness.

How I would control the risk

Drink water throughout the day.

Working too close

What could go wrong

Being hit by other worker's tools.

How I would control the risk

Work at least 3m away from other workers.

Planting spade

What could go wrong

Cut feet.

How I would control the risk

Wear proper safety boots.

Falling rocks

What could go wrong

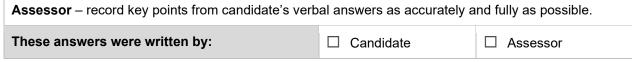
Head injury.

How I would control the risk

Do not work directly below other workers.



What could go wrong Strained back. How I would control the risk Use proper lifting techniques. Chemical accidents What could go wrong Burns to skin. How I would control the risk Wear PPE e.g. gloves, leggings, and long sleeves. Spray drifts What could go wrong Inhalation. How I would control the risk Work in a position away from spray drift. Mixing of chemicals What could go wrong Poisoning / skin irritation. How I would control the risk Wear PPE and mix in a ventilated area. Note: Both are important and are basic mixing requirements. Mixing is only done by approved personnel who will wear a respirator as well as gloves etc. Transport of chemicals What could go wrong
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What could go wrong
Chemical spill.
How I would control the risk
Transport in approved container.
Assessor – record key points from candidate's verbal answers as accurately and fully as possible.





? Question Set 2 – Establishment

These questions are about forest establishment.

Use your own words. Your assessor may ask you more questions to check your understanding.

1. Describe how each factor can affect tree growth.



Assessor

This question supports PC 1.1.

Judgement statements

- ☐ The candidate correctly describes how each factor can affect tree growth.
- ☐ Answers are in accordance with accepted industry practice.

Factor affecting tree growth	Effect on tree growth
Good seedling condition / health	Seedlings in good condition will result in better tree survival and growth.
Competition from weeds	Weeds compete for water and nutrients in the soil, this can lead to slower tree growth.
Good land preparation	 Cultivating the soil will lead to improved tree growth and root establishment. This is critical in preventing future tree toppling.
Poor soil condition	The type of soil may impact on the trees ability to establish roots and may also affect growth rate.



2.	Briefly	describe	what is	involved	in	each	operation.
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Assessor

This question supports PC 1.2.

Judgement statement

☐ The candidate correctly describes each forest establishment operation.

Example answers

Operation	Description
Planting	Trees are planted according to a prescription, to establish a forest for commercial use.
Releasing	Manual or chemical removal of competing weeds after a tree is planted.
Fertilising	Application of fertiliser to boost tree growth or improve soil nutrient levels.

3. Briefly explain what effect each of the following can have on future (downstream) tree crop quality and value.



Assessor

This question supports PC 1.2.

Judgement statement

☐ The candidate correctly explains the affect in establishment operations as it affects each of the following.

	Affect
Tree quality	Establishment quality will affect stem growth (volume) and stem quality.
Increased value	Stand/tree value is increased when establishment operations follow the prescription and quality of work is maintained.
Decreased value	Poor establishment will produce poor quality trees and reduce the value of the stand.

Assessor – record key points from candidate's verb	al answers as accurately a	nd fully as possible.
These answers were written by:	☐ Candidate	☐ Assessor

Question Set 3 – Agrichemicals

These questions are about the use of agrichemicals.

Use your own words. Your assessor may ask you more questions to check your understanding.

1.	Briefly describe the main purpose of NZS 8409:2004 Management of Agrichemicals.	V
	Assessor	
	This question supports PC 3.1.	
	Judgement statement	
	☐ The candidate correctly describes the main purpose of NZS 8409:2004 Management of agrichemicals.	
	Example answer	
	Sets out the requirements for the safe, responsible, and effective management of agrichemicals by users and suppliers.	
2.	Explain why it is important to follow the first aid instructions for different agrichemicals used.	V
	Assessor	
	This question supports PC 3.2.	
	Judgement statement	
	☐ The candidate correctly explains the importance of following first aid instructions for different agrichemicals used.	
	Example answer	
	Different chemicals affect you in different ways therefore the type of first aid is important to ensure the desired result is achieved.	
3.	Describe two typical first aid procedures for chemical accident	V

Assessor

This question supports PC 3.3.

Judgement statement

☐ The candidate correctly describes **two** typical first aid procedures for chemical accidents.

Example answers

Exposure to skin – read label, wash thoroughly with water.



	Digestion (swallowing) – read label, drink water (or milk). For some chemicals induce vomiting.	
	Eye contact – usually flush out with water, read label.	
4.	Name the two most common locations where information on first aid procedures can be found for agrichemical emergencies / accidents.	V
	Assessor	
	This question supports PC 3.3.	
	Judgement statement	
	☐ The candidate correctly identifies the two most common locations where information on first aid procedures can be found for agrichemical emergencies / accidents.	
	Example answers	
	On the container the chemical came in.	
	On the chemical materials handling sheet.	
5.	For each chemical type, describe the correct method of disposal for left over agrichemicals.	V
	Assessor	
	This question supports PC 3.4.	
	Judgement statements	
	☐ The candidate correctly describes the correct method of disposal for left over agrichemicals for each chemical type.	
	☐ Answers are in accordance with the NZS 8409:2004 Management of agrichemicals.	
	☐ Answers are in accordance with worksite procedures.	

Chemical type	Disposal method
Diluted mixture	Spray on area being treated – but do not spray additional chemical on trees being released.
Concentrated / unmixed	 Store for use at a later time, or Check for other alternative uses, or Return to the manufacturer / forest owner.

Assessor – record key points from candidate's verbal answers as accurately and fully as possible.			
These answers were written by:	☐ Candidate	☐ Assessor	



? Question Set 4 – Planting

These questions are about plantation tree planting.

Use your own words. Your assessor may ask you more questions to check your understanding.

1. Provide a definition for each planting term.



Assessor

This question supports PC 2.1.

Judgement statements

- ☐ The candidate correctly provides a definition for each term.
- ☐ Answers are in accordance with accepted industry practice.

Term	Definition
Tree stock	Seedlings grown in a nursery to allow them to grow to a stage where they are ready for planting.
Cuttings	Planted stock grown from a piece of plant cut from tree or stool bed, not seeds.
Socketing	Movement of the seedling after plating creating a gap around the stem.
Clone trees	A seedling that has the same genetic make-up as its parent.
Screefing	Using hand tools to clear weeds and light slash from a planting spot before planting a tree.
Seedlings	Planting stock grown from seed.
Container grown stock	Planting stock grown in containers.
Positive pull-up	Upward pull applies to the planted tree to ensure roots are pointing downwards.
Cultivation	Breaking up and loosening of soil to improve root development and tree growth.
Bare root trees	Planting stock grown in nursery beds, not in containers.

Hockey stick	A bend in the tree stem as a result of poor planting technique.
Sourcing	Getting seedlings from a reliable supplier.

2. Answer questions 2a – 2c about the importance of keeping planting stock in good condition.

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Assessor

This question supports PC 2.2.

Judgement statements

- ☐ The candidate's answers support their understanding of the importance of keeping planting stock in good condition.
- ☐ Answers are in accordance with accepted industry practice.

Example answers

a. Why is correct stacking important?

So seedlings will not be squashed.

b. Why is correct storage important?

To avoid moisture loss.

c. Why is it important to use the correct transport method?

To avoid too much damage or soil loss.

3. Describe how each incorrect planting technique can affect tree growth.

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Assessor

This question supports PC 2.3.

Judgement statement

☐ The candidate correctly describes how each incorrect planting technique can affect tree growth.

Incorrect planting technique	Effect on tree growth
Trees too shallow	Trees may topple (fall over).



Trees too deep.	Slow initial growth.
Poor soil cultivation	Poor early growth, possible tree death.
Incorrect tree spacing	 Spacing too close – trees will compete with each other and this may slow growth. Spacing too wide – may lead to larger branch growth.
	, , ,
Incorrect root placement	Poor root development resulting in unstable tree.

Assessor – record key points from candidate's verbal answers as accurately and fully as possible.		
These answers were written by:	☐ Candidate	☐ Assessor

? Question Set 5 – Releasing

These questions are about releasing of plantation trees.

Use your own words. Your assessor may ask you more questions to check your understanding.

1. Describe each releasing method and a situation when it would be used.



Assessor

This question supports PC 4.1.

Judgement statement

☐ The candidate correctly describes the **two** releasing methods and when they would be used.

Example answers

Manual

Description

Done by cutting away competing vegetation using hand tools.

When it would be used

Small areas.

Motor manual

Description

Done using motorised hand tools such as brush cutters or chainsaws.

When it would be used

Heavy scrub and undergrowth.

Older established weeds.



2. Describe **three** advantages and **three** disadvantages of chemical releasing in a forestry operation in terms of the final crop.



Assessor

This question supports PC 4.2.

Judgement statement

☐ The candidate correctly describes **three** advantages and **three** disadvantages of chemical releasing in a forestry operation in terms of the final crop.

Example answers

Advantages

May include:

- Effective reduction of competition for sun, nutrients, and water.
- Higher tree survival rates.
- Healthy trees.
- Fast tree establishment.
- More even stand growth.

Disadvantages

May include:

- Possible tree damage if chemicals are not correctly applied.
- Soil contamination.
- Poorer quality trees.
- Uneven stand growth.





- One method of application.
- **Two** situations when each would be used.
- **Two** advantages.
- **Two** disadvantages.

Assessor

This question supports PC 4.3.

Judgement statements

The candidate correctly identifies one method for application of
each herbicide and two situations when each would be used.

The candidate correctly describes two advantages and two
disadvantages of the two types of herbicides.

☐ Answers are in accordance with accepted industry practice.

Example answers

Liquid

Method of application

Spot gun, knapsack, aerial, brush guns.

When it would be used

Spot releasing or row spraying.

Large areas.

Roadsides, firebreaks, forest boundaries.

Advantages

Quicker absorption.

Use to spot treat.

Disadvantages

Spray drift.

Cannot be used on windy days.

Granules

Method of application

Weed-a-metre.

When it would be used

Windy conditions.

Spot application.

Granules are often used in remote or steep areas where water supply is too difficult for liquid application.



Advantages		
More cost effective.		
Slow release.		
Does not require mixing.		
More control over dose.		
Disadvantages		
Slow absorption.		
Not effective in dry conditions.		

4. Describe **four** of the following methods of applying agrichemicals.

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Assessor

This question supports PC 4.4.

Judgement statements

- ☐ The candidate correctly describes **four** methods of applying agrichemicals.
- ☐ Answers are in accordance with accepted industry practice.

Application method	Description
Spotgun	Hold spray nozzle over tree and squeeze the trigger.
Knapsack	Hold spray nozzle over tree, pump to pressurise the tank and squeeze trigger.
Aerial	Fly over area to be sprayed applying spray in controlled swaths.
Brush gun	Thoroughly wet the vegetation.
Granule applicator	Disperse granules over the vegetation.
Wick wire	Wipes the weed with the applicator wick.

5.	Give two reasons why you would add dye to chemicals.			
	Assessor			
	This question supports PC 4.5.			
	Judgement statements			
	☐ The candidate correctly explains two reasons why dye would be added to chemicals.			
	☐ Answer is in acc	cordance with accepted industry practice.		
	Example answers			
	May include:			
	•	the size of the spot can be checked.		
	To ensure all trees of			
		ree is in the centre of the spot.		
6.	Describe the effect e releasing.	ach incorrect technique would have when chemical	V	
	Assessor			
	This question supports PC 4.6.			
	Judgement statement			
		correctly describes the effect each incorrect d have when chemical releasing.		
	Example answers	a have when chemical releasing.		
	Example diswers			
Incor	rect technique	Description		
Not allowing for wind		Spray blown away from target.		
Holding nozzle too close		Concentrated spray that may harm the tree.		
Holdir	ng nozzle too high	Wider spray area that is less concentrated and may be ineffective.		

Assessor – record key points from candidate's verbal answers as accurately and fully as possible.			
These answers were written by:	☐ Candidate	☐ Assessor	



? Question Set 6 – Fertilising

These questions are about fertilising plantation trees.

Use your own words. Your assessor may ask you more questions to check your understanding.

1. Describe **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of fertilising.



Assessor

This question supports PC 5.1.

Judgement statement

☐ The candidate correctly describes **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of fertilising.

Example answer

Advantages	Disadvantages		
May include:	May include:		
Boosts the growth of the tree.	Possible environmental harm.		
Survival rate of tree is better.	Is a costly operation.		
Corrects soil nutrient deficiencies.	Tree damage.		

2. For each situation:



- Describe the fertiliser application method.
- Identify the best place to apply the fertiliser in relation to the tree.
- Explain why it is the best place.

Assessor

This question supports PC 5.2 and 5.3.

Judgement statements

- ☐ The candidate correctly describes how the fertiliser is applied for each situation.
- ☐ The candidate correctly identifies the best place to apply fertilizer in relation to the tree for each situation and explains why this is done.
- ☐ Answers are in accordance with accepted industry practice and worksite procedures.



Flat terrain				
Fertiliser application method				
Cut a slot with a planting spade 15-20 cm deep. Place a measured amount of fertiliser in the slot.				
The best place to apply fertiliser				
At least 30 cm from the tree.				
Why this is the best place to apply fertiliser				
The fertilizer may damage or kill tree if too	close to the roots.			
Slopes				
Fertiliser application method				
Cut a slot with a planting spade 15-20 cm deep. Place a measured amount of fertiliser in the slot.				
The best place to apply fertiliser				
Upslope from the tree (30 cm).				
Why this is the best place to apply fertiliser				
Fertiliser will make its way through the soil to the tree roots.				
Near waterways				
Fertiliser application method				
We do not apply fertiliser near waterways.				
The best place to apply fertiliser				
Do not apply.				
Why this is the best place to apply fertiliser				
Do not want fertiliser entering waterway.				
Assessor – record key points from candidate's verb	al answers as accurately a	nd fully as possible.		
These answers were written by:	☐ Candidate	☐ Assessor		

Observation Checklist

You must be observed performing an establishment task. One of planting, manual releasing, chemical releasing, or fertilising.

You will need to:

- Complete Part A of the checklist. Your assessor will complete Part B.
- Select, check, and use the correct PPE and equipment for the task.
- Confirm safety procedures with the supervisor.
- Use correct communication as specified by the supervisor.
- Use ergonomically correct methods for transporting equipment and performing the task.
- Identify hazards and control associated risks.
- Complete establishment task under supervision.
- Attach any other evidence that shows your ability to perform an establishment task such as photos or worksite documents you prepared or completed.

You may be asked additional questions to check your knowledge and may need to demonstrate skills and/or carry out tasks more than once.

Note to the assessor

- Only tick off each task when satisfied the candidate can do it safely and consistently.
- All tasks must be carried out following accepted industry practice and worksite procedures.
- Where prompted, please record details of what you observed, e.g. comments about the candidate's performance, what the candidate did or said, and specific questions and responses.
- Attach any other evidence that shows what you observed and/or that supports your decision for the candidate's competency in the tasks, e.g. photos or worksite documents.
- Check the candidate has completed Part A and has attached any required evidence.

Assessor

This Observation Checklist supports PC 2.4, 4.7, 5.4 and Outcome 6.

Judgement statement

☐ The completed Observation Checklist and attached evidence support the candidate's ability to perform an establishment task under supervision.



Part A: Candidate to complete		
Your name	Name recorded.	
Worksite / company	Worksite / company recorded.	
Establishment task (tick which applies)	□ Planting	
	☐ Chemical releasing	
	□ Fertilising	
	Assessor – One box must be ticked.	

	3: Assessor to complete ach statement below, tick if you agree.	
		M
vvnen	performing an establishment task under supervision, the candidate:	
1.	Selects the correct PPE for the task.	\checkmark
	Record PPE selected.	
	Assessor – Recorded information supports the candidate's ability to select the correct PPE for the task.	
2.	Checks selected PPE.	V
		V
3.	Uses selected PPE correctly.	V
4.	Confirms safety procedures with the supervisor. Must include:	\checkmark
	☑ Knowledge of emergency procedures.	
	☑ Identification of escape routes.	
	Assessor – Each box must be ticked.	
5.	Selects correct equipment for the task.	✓
	Record equipment selected.	_
	Assessor – Recorded information supports the candidate's ability to	
	select the correct equipment for the task.	
6.	Checks selected equipment.	
J.	22 22.20.00 04a.p	V

7.	Establishes communication processes, as specified by supervisor.		
	Record communication processes specified.		
	Assessor – Recorded information establish communication.	supports the candidate's ability to	
8.	Identifies five hazards associated with the establishment task and effectively controls associated risks. May include:		
	☐ Terrain.	☐ Weather conditions.	
	☐ Slash and logs.	☐ Bending over repeatedly.	
	☐ Fatigue.	☐ Dehydration.	
	☐ Working too close.	☐ Planting spade.	
	☐ Falling rocks.	☐ Chemical accidents.	
	☐ Spray drifts.	☐ Mixing of chemicals.	
	☐ Transport of chemicals.	☐ Chemicals.	
	☐ Carrying heavy loads.	☐ Other (please write):	
	Record how the candidate effectivel	y controls the associated risks.	
	Assessor – Recorded information assess and control risks relevant to expected that all boxes are ticked	·	
9.	Reports hazards identified to their se	upervisor.	V
10.	Performs the establishment task under supervision.		
11.	Uses ergonomically correct methods for transporting equipment and performing the establishment task. May include:		
	☐ Distributing weight evenly.		
	☐ Shoulder straps used effectively	y.	
	☐ Avoiding overreaching.		
	☐ Steady footing.		
	☐ Steady pace.		
	☐ Other (please write):		
	Assessor – Recorded information supports the candidate's ability to use ergonomically correct methods for transporting equipment and performing the establishment task.		

12.	. Completes the establishment task under supervision.			V		
Throu	ghout	the observation, th	ne candidate:			$\overline{\checkmark}$
 13. Completes all the above tasks in accordance with: ☑ Worksite procedures. ☑ Machine and equipment manufacturer's requirements. ☑ Accepted industry practice. 					V	
		de specific comment t task under supervi		date's ability to perfo	orm an	
Any comments support the candidate's competency.						
 I confirm that: I have observed the candidate carry out all the above tasks to the standard required. The candidate has demonstrated competency in performing an establishment task under supervision. 						
Assessor Assessor identified Signature Signed by assessor					Date	Date recorded



Assessor

This Worksite Verification supports PC 2.4, 4.7, 5.4 and Outcome 6.

Judgement statements

- ☐ The form has been completed by someone who meets the criteria below.
- ☐ The completed form provides evidence of the candidate's ability to perform the required tasks / skills to worksite or operational standards.

Note to the worksite verifier

- The assessor takes this form into account when making their decision about the candidate's competency. It helps provide further evidence of the candidate's skills and knowledge beyond what the assessor can directly observe or where worksite requirements may vary.
- This form must be completed by someone who:
 - Has been approved by the assessor.
 - Has expertise in the assessed tasks (see Observation Checklist for details).
 - Regularly supervises or manages the candidate in their worksite or operation.
- In-house and/or provider assessors are not required to complete this form but may ask another suitable verifier to complete it if further evidence of competency is required.

Worksite verifier to complete				
I confi	irm that :	$\overline{\checkmark}$		
1.	Has performed an establishment task, including.	$\overline{\checkmark}$		
	☑ Demonstrating knowledge of plantation tree planting.			
	☑ Demonstrating knowledge of releasing of plantation trees.			
	☑ Demonstrating knowledge of fertilising plantation trees.			
	☑ Performing an establishment task under supervision.			
2.	Can consistently and safely do the above to the standard of this operation.	$\overline{\checkmark}$		
3.	Met worksite and operational requirements.	V		
4.	Completed any attached documentation to worksite / operational requirements.	V		
Pleas	e comment on the candidate's ability to perform an establishment task under superv	ision.		

Verifier name and title	Signature	
Phone / email	Date	