

<b>Training Package</b>	<b>Rural Production (RTE03)</b>	<b>HSC Requirements and Advice</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Carry out birthing duties</b>	
<b>Unit code</b> <b>RTE2124A</b>	This competency standard covers caring for and assisting animals and their newborn at birthing. Competency requires the application of knowledge and skills to provide and maintain nutritional and environment requirements for birthing animals. In addition, it requires an awareness of safe workplace practices, legislated animal welfare requirements, and environmental implications associated with animal production. The work would be carried out under routine supervision within established enterprise procedures.	<b>HSC Indicative Hours</b>  <b>10</b>

### Evidence Guide

#### What evidence is required to demonstrate competence for this standard as a whole?

Competence in this standard requires evidence of the ability to assist birthing animals and perform animal husbandry procedures. It involves the ability to monitor and record the health status of birthing animals, prepare the birthing environment and equipment to industry standards, provide appropriate nutritional requirements, minimise stress in the birthing area, humanely handle animals, monitor post-birthing animals and their newborn, and maintain enterprise records. Evidence must also be demonstrated in the employment of safe workplace and environmentally responsible practices associated with animal husbandry.

The skills involved in carrying out birthing duties with animals should be **transferable** to another rural workplace. For example, if competence is demonstrated in caring for and assisting cows at birthing, it should also be evident in carrying out birthing duties for ewes, does, horses and pigs.

<b>What specific knowledge is needed to achieve the performance criteria?</b>	<b>What specific skills are needed to achieve the performance criteria?</b>	<b>Are there other competency standards that could be assessed with this one?</b>	<b>Assessment guide</b>	<b>HSC Requirements and Advice</b>
<p>Knowledge and understanding are essential to apply this standard in the workplace, to transfer the skills to other contexts, and to deal with unplanned events. The knowledge requirements for this competency standards are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• birthing equipment and materials, their components and functions</li> <li>• livestock gestation and birthing and husbandry procedures</li> <li>• animal behaviour and basic health and nutritional requirements as directed</li> <li>• effects of inadequate nutrition on animals and newborn</li> </ul>	<p>To achieve the performance criteria, appropriate literacy and numeracy levels as well as some complimentary skills are required. These include the ability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• select birthing equipment and materials and check for operation</li> <li>• provide feed and feed supplements to meet nutritional needs of pregnant animals as directed</li> <li>• recognise signs of imminent birthing of animals</li> <li>• prepare birthing environment, materials and resources to industry standards</li> </ul>	<p>This competency standard <u>could</u> be assessed on its own or in combination with other competencies relevant to the job function.</p>	<p>There is essential information about <b>assessing this competency standard for consistent performance and where and how it may be assessed</b>, in the Assessment Guidelines for this Training Package. All users of these competency standards must have <b>access</b> to the <b>Assessment Guidelines</b>. Further advice may also be sought from the relevant <b>Sector Booklet</b>.</p>	<p><b>Key Terms and Concepts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• animal behaviour</li> <li>• animal handling techniques</li> <li>• animal husbandry</li> <li>• animal records</li> <li>• animal welfare</li> <li>• birthing difficulties</li> <li>• birthing environments</li> <li>• birthing equipment</li> <li>• birthing plan</li> <li>• birthing process</li> <li>• birthing requirements</li> <li>• contingency measures</li> <li>• environmental impacts</li> <li>• gestation period</li> <li>• hazard identification</li> </ul>

What specific knowledge is needed to achieve the performance criteria?	What specific skills are needed to achieve the performance criteria?	Are there other competency standards that could be assessed with this one?	Assessment guide	HSC Requirements and Advice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• birthing environment requirements for animals</li> <li>• birthing intervention and non-intervention strategies</li> <li>• problems associated with birthing and remedial treatment</li> <li>• effects of adverse weather conditions on birthing process and newborn animals</li> <li>• predator behaviour and control procedures</li> <li>• environmental impacts and minimisation measures associated with animal production</li> <li>• hazards associated with handling animals</li> <li>• personal protective clothing and equipment, and when and how it should be used</li> <li>• relevant State/Territory legislation, regulations and codes of practice with regard to workplace OHS and animal welfare</li> <li>• procedures for cleaning and maintaining treatment equipment and materials</li> <li>• enterprise policies with regard to treating animals, recording and reporting routines.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maintain a safe and secure post-birthing environment</li> <li>• monitor animal condition and recognise abnormal behaviour</li> <li>• carry out animal husbandry procedures</li> <li>• demonstrate safe and environmentally responsible workplace practices</li> <li>• monitor and minimise impacts to the environment associated with animal production</li> <li>• apply contingency measures for birthing in the event of birthing difficulties or adverse weather conditions</li> <li>• provide due care and handle animals humanely</li> <li>• recognise abnormalities in newborn animals</li> <li>• identify hazards in the birthing environment</li> <li>• safely implement predator control strategies</li> <li>• clean, maintain and store equipment and materials</li> <li>• communicate abnormalities, equipment faults and workplace hazards, and report and maintain animal records</li> <li>• assess and calculate animal numbers, feed measurement, rate and frequency of feeding, and animal gestation.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hygiene</li> <li>• imminent birthing</li> <li>• intervention and non-intervention strategies</li> <li>• occupational health and safety (OHS)</li> <li>• personal protective equipment (PPE)</li> <li>• post-birthing condition</li> <li>• predator</li> <li>• <i>Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (General) Regulation 1996 (NSW)</i></li> <li>• <i>Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1979) NSW (as amended)</i></li> <li>• risk assessment</li> </ul>

Element	Performance Criteria	Range of Variables	HSC Requirements and Advice
1 Prepare for birthing	<p>1.1 <b>Animal records</b> are checked and anticipated birthing date confirmed.</p>	<p>The Range of Variables explains the range of contexts within which the performance and knowledge requirements of this standard may be assessed. The scope of variables chosen in training and assessment may depend on the work situations available.</p> <p>For more information on contexts, environment and variables for training and assessment refer to the Sector Booklet.</p> <p>What <b>animals</b> are covered in this standard?</p> <p>Pigs, horses, goats, sheep, dairy and beef cattle.</p> <p>What type of information may be included in <b>animal records</b>?</p> <p>Estimated date of birthing, parentage identification, pedigrees, stud book entries, nutritional requirements, feeding plan, administered health treatments, number of pregnant animals in enterprise, abortions, newborn deaths, twins/multiple births, still births, mummified foetuses, assisted births and predator attacks.</p>	<p><b>Learning experiences for the HSC must address:</b></p> <p>An awareness of the information contained in animal records including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• estimated date of birthing</li> <li>• parentage identification</li> <li>• pedigrees</li> <li>• stud book entries</li> <li>• nutritional requirements</li> <li>• feeding plan</li> <li>• administered health treatments</li> <li>• number of pregnant animals in enterprise</li> <li>• abortions</li> <li>• newborn deaths</li> <li>• twins/multiple births</li> <li>• still births</li> <li>• mummified foetuses</li> <li>• assisted births</li> <li>• predator attacks.</li> </ul>
	<p>1.2 <b>Condition and status</b> of pregnant <b>animal</b> is assessed and monitored prior to <b>imminent birthing</b> and recorded in line with <b>enterprise requirements</b>.</p>	<p>What aspects of <b>condition and status</b> may be assessed prior to birthing?</p> <p>Weighing and condition scoring, general observation of behaviour and health soundness including feeding behaviour.</p> <p>How may <b>imminent birthing</b> be anticipated in animals?</p> <p>Animal records (estimated gestation period), and general observation of full udder, waxing of teats, running milk, unusual restlessness, relaxed muscles and ligaments under tail, flaccid vulva, “water” bursts, and appearance of amnion bag.</p> <p>What <b>enterprise requirements</b> may apply to this standard?</p> <p>Standard Operating Procedures, industry</p>	<p><b>Learning experiences for the HSC must address:</b></p> <p>Knowledge of the indicators of the condition and status of pregnant animals including :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• weight</li> <li>• condition scoring</li> <li>• behaviour</li> <li>• health soundness</li> <li>• feeding behaviour.</li> </ul> <p>An awareness of signs indicating impending birth including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• animal records (estimated gestation period)</li> <li>• general observation of full udder</li> <li>• waxing of teats</li> <li>• running milk</li> <li>• unusual restlessness</li> <li>• relaxed muscles and ligaments under tail</li> </ul>

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		<p>standards, production schedules, Material Safety Data Sheets, work notes, product labels, manufacturers specifications, operator's manuals, enterprise policies and procedures (including waste disposal, recycling and re-use guidelines), OHS procedures, supervisor's oral or written instructions, and birthing plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• flaccid vulva</li> <li>• 'water' bursts</li> <li>• appearance of amnion bag.</li> </ul> <p>A basic understanding of animal welfare legislation requirements including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979</i> (NSW) (as amended)</li> <li>• <i>Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (General) Regulation 1996</i> (NSW)</li> <li>• Australian code of practice for the care and use of animals for scientific purposes.</li> </ul> <p>A basic understanding of the role of the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Animal Welfare Unit, NSW Agriculture</li> <li>• Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA) NSW</li> <li>• Rural Lands Protection Board.</li> </ul>
	<p>1.3 Animals are <b>prepared</b> for birthing in accordance with <b>birthing plan</b> and enterprise requirements.</p>	<p>What may be involved in <b>preparing</b> animals for birthing?</p> <p>Shearing and crutching (sheep/goats), application of tail bandaging (horses), monitoring of contractions, vaccinations, predator watch and control, and the provision of calming techniques where required.</p> <p>What may be included in a <b>birthing plan</b>?</p> <p>Animal placements, penning/yarding of animals, mismothering policy, drafting policy of wet cows, human resource requirements, policy for assisting difficult births, the use of veterinary assistance, identification of newborn animals (to keep, to dispose of, to remove for artificial rearing), policy for monitoring newborn animals, and the treatment of carcasses.</p> <p>What <b>enterprise requirements</b> may apply to this standard?</p> <p>Standard Operating Procedures, industry standards, production schedules, Material Safety Data Sheets, work notes, product labels,</p>	<p><b>Learning experiences for the HSC must address:</b></p> <p>Knowledge of the procedures involved in preparing animals for birthing including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• shearing and crutching (sheep/goats)</li> <li>• application of tail bandaging (horses)</li> <li>• monitoring of contractions</li> <li>• vaccinations</li> <li>• predator watch and control</li> <li>• calming techniques.</li> </ul> <p>A basic understanding of birthing plans including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• animal placements</li> <li>• penning/yarding of animals</li> <li>• mismothering policy</li> <li>• drafting policy of wet cows</li> <li>• human resource requirements</li> <li>• policy for assisting difficult births</li> <li>• the use of veterinary assistance</li> <li>• identification of newborn animals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– keep</li> <li>– dispose of</li> <li>– remove for artificial rearing</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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		<p>manufacturers specifications, operator's manuals, enterprise policies and procedures (including waste disposal, recycling and re-use guidelines), OHS procedures, supervisor's oral or written instructions, and birthing plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• policy for monitoring newborn animals</li> <li>• the treatment of carcasses.</li> </ul>
	<p>1.4 Birthing <b>equipment, resources and materials</b> are checked and prepared for use to manufacturers specifications and enterprise requirements.</p>	<p>What range of <b>equipment, resources and materials</b> may be prepared for use at birthing?</p> <p>Equipment may include lubricating oil, teats, binoculars, restrainers, scales, ear tags, temporary collars, marking paint, examination gloves, antiseptic and knives. Preparation of equipment may include checks for faults and correct operation. Materials may include animal health treatments, gloves and suturing material. Resources may include staff assistance, and sourced industry information from the Departments of Agriculture/Primary Industries, veterinarians, breeding associations, and enterprise records.</p> <p>What <b>enterprise requirements</b> may apply to this standard?</p> <p>Standard Operating Procedures, industry standards, production schedules, Material Safety Data Sheets, work notes, product labels, manufacturers specifications, operator's manuals, enterprise policies and procedures (including waste disposal, recycling and re-use guidelines), OHS procedures, supervisor's oral or written instructions, and birthing plan.</p>	<p><b>Learning experiences for the HSC must address:</b></p> <p>Knowledge of the function of a range of birthing equipment and materials including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• teats and bottles</li> <li>• calving chains</li> <li>• ropes</li> <li>• binoculars</li> <li>• restrainers</li> <li>• scales</li> <li>• ear tag</li> <li>• temporary collars</li> <li>• marking paint</li> <li>• knives</li> <li>• animal health treatments</li> <li>• lubricating gel</li> <li>• antiseptic</li> <li>• examination gloves</li> <li>• suturing material.</li> </ul> <p>An awareness of resources including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• staff assistance</li> <li>• sourced information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Department of Agriculture</li> <li>– veterinarians</li> <li>– breed associations</li> <li>– enterprise records.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Organisation of birthing equipment, resources and materials according to manufacturer's specifications, industry standards and enterprise requirements including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• routine checks for faults</li> <li>• preparation for use</li> <li>• correct operation.</li> </ul>

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	<p>1.5 Existing and potential <b>OHS hazards</b> in the <b>birthing environment</b> are identified and reported to the supervisor.</p>	<p>What <b>OHS</b> requirements may be applicable to this standard?</p> <p>These may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• safe animal handling techniques and procedures to avoid physical injury and zoonoses, including Q Fever and leptospirosis</li> <li>• identifying hazards, assessing and reporting risks</li> <li>• meeting industry standard hygiene requirements</li> <li>• handling feed grain safely</li> <li>• adopting suitable precautions for outdoor work including protection from solar radiation, protection from dust, and the appropriate use of personal protective clothing and equipment.</li> </ul> <p>What potential and existing <b>OHS hazards</b> may be encountered in the workplace?</p> <p>Animal movement and handling, solar radiation, organic dust, excessive noise, predator activity and adverse weather conditions.</p> <p>What range of animal <b>birthing environments</b> are relevant to this standard?</p> <p>Paddocks, yards or pens (cows, does, sheep), foaling areas (horse), and farrowing crates (sows).</p>	<p><b>Learning experiences for the HSC must address:</b></p> <p>Range of animal birthing environments including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• paddocks</li> <li>• yards or pens</li> <li>• farrowing crates</li> <li>• kidding sheds</li> <li>• foaling areas.</li> </ul> <p>An awareness of potential hazards in the birthing environment including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• animal movement and handling</li> <li>• solar radiation</li> <li>• organic dust</li> <li>• excessive noise</li> <li>• predator activity</li> <li>• adverse weather conditions.</li> </ul> <p>A basic understanding of risk assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify hazards</li> <li>• assess associated risks</li> <li>• strategies to control/eliminate risks.</li> </ul> <p>An awareness of OHS strategies including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• safe animal handling techniques</li> <li>• procedures to avoid physical injury</li> <li>• meeting industry standard hygiene requirements</li> <li>• appropriate use of personal protective clothing and equipment (PPE)</li> <li>• emergency plan.</li> </ul>
<p>2 Assist with birthing process</p>	<p>2.1 Environment and animals are monitored to maintain <b>optimum conditions</b> during birthing process in accordance with enterprise requirements.</p>	<p>What <b>animals</b> are covered in this standard?</p> <p>Pigs, horses, goats, sheep, dairy and beef cattle.</p> <p>What range of animal <b>birthing environments</b> are relevant to this standard?</p> <p>Paddocks, yards or pens (cows, does, sheep), foaling areas (horse), and farrowing crates (sows).</p> <p>What range of <b>optimum conditions</b> should be maintained?</p>	<p><b>Learning experiences for the HSC must address:</b></p> <p>An awareness of requirements for the birthing environment including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adequate clean water</li> <li>• feed and nutrition supplies</li> <li>• appropriate hygienic standards</li> <li>• security and safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– fencing</li> <li>– predator activity</li> <li>– lamb/kid/calf-proof water troughs</li> </ul> </li> <li>• shelter (weather protection)</li> </ul>

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		<p>Adequate clean water, feed and nutrition supplies, appropriate hygienic standards, security and safety (fencing, predator activity, lamb/kid/calf proof water troughs), shelter (weather protection), appropriate heating and cooling systems, control and restraint of working dogs, and minimise stress in and around birthing area. Opportunities for natural birthing should be provided wherever possible.</p> <p>What <b>enterprise requirements</b> may apply to this standard?</p> <p>Standard Operating Procedures, industry standards, production schedules, Material Safety Data Sheets, work notes, product labels, manufacturers specifications, operator's manuals, enterprise policies and procedures (including waste disposal, recycling and re-use guidelines), OHS procedures, supervisor's oral or written instructions, and birthing plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• appropriate heating and cooling systems</li> <li>• control and restraint of working dogs</li> <li>• minimisation of stress</li> <li>• opportunities for natural birthing.</li> </ul> <p>A basic understanding of the principles of a range of birthing strategies including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• intervention</li> <li>• non-intervention.</li> </ul>
	<p>2.2 Animals experiencing birthing difficulties are identified and <b>contingency</b> measures for assistance implemented.</p>	<p>What <b>contingencies</b> may be prepared for in the event of birthing difficulties?</p> <p>Emergency procedures in the event of bad weather and birthing difficulties requiring human intervention, such as colostrum collection and administering, assistance with birthing, resuscitation of animals and veterinarian assistance.</p>	<p><b>Learning experiences for the HSC must address:</b></p> <p>An awareness of potential birthing problems and their consequences including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• breech birth</li> <li>• malpresentation</li> <li>• shoulder dystocia</li> <li>• pelvic dystocia</li> <li>• retained afterbirth</li> <li>• placental death</li> <li>• foetal distress</li> <li>• hindquarter paralysis</li> <li>• multiple births</li> <li>• excessive intervention</li> <li>• haemorrhage.</li> </ul> <p>Knowledge of emergency birthing procedures in the event of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bad weather</li> <li>• birthing difficulties requiring intervention.</li> </ul> <p>An awareness of birthing contingency measures including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• colostrums collection and administration</li> </ul>

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	2.3 <b>Environmental implications</b> associated with animal husbandry practices are identified and reported to the supervisor.	<p>What <b>environmental implications</b> may be relevant to this standard?</p> <p>Negative environmental impacts may result from the unsafe use and disposal of veterinarian chemicals, the loss of ground cover, increased run-off flows, soil disturbance, pugging, dust problems, weed seeds in animal manure, contamination of ground and surface water supplies, and odours as a result of high density animal activity in holding or confined areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• assistance with birthing</li> <li>• resuscitation of animals</li> <li>• veterinary assistance.</li> </ul> <p><b>Learning experiences for the HSC must address:</b></p> <p>An awareness of environmental implications including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• unsafe disposal of veterinary chemicals</li> <li>• loss of ground cover</li> <li>• increased run-off flows</li> <li>• soil disturbance</li> <li>• pugging</li> <li>• dust problems</li> <li>• contamination of water supplies</li> <li>• odours.</li> </ul>
3 Provide post-birthing assistance	3.1 <b>Post-birthing condition</b> of animals and newborn is monitored and reported in line with enterprise requirements.	<p>What <b>enterprise requirements</b> may apply to this standard?</p> <p>Standard Operating Procedures, industry standards, production schedules, Material Safety Data Sheets, work notes, product labels, manufacturers specifications, operator’s manuals, enterprise policies and procedures (including waste disposal, recycling and re-use guidelines), OHS procedures, supervisor’s oral or written instructions, and birthing plan.</p> <p>What <b>post-birthing conditions</b> may be monitored</p> <p>Animal milk supply, mothering ability, non-milking teats, harmful behaviour towards newborn animals by parent, abnormal signs, prescribed medications, expulsion of afterbirth membranes, post-birthing environment conditions, and predator movement.</p> <p>What <b>animals</b> are covered in this standard?</p> <p>Pigs, horses, goats, sheep, dairy and beef cattle.</p>	<p><b>Learning experiences for the HSC must address:</b></p> <p>Post-birthing conditions to be monitored including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• milk supply</li> <li>• mothering ability</li> <li>• non-milking teats</li> <li>• harmful behaviour towards newborn animals by parent or other group member</li> <li>• abnormal signs</li> <li>• prescribed medications</li> <li>• failure to expulse afterbirth membranes</li> <li>• post-birthing environment conditions</li> <li>• predator movement</li> <li>• body weight and condition score</li> <li>• inadequate nutrition on mother and newborn.</li> </ul> <p>An awareness of enterprise reporting procedures including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• written</li> <li>• oral.</li> </ul>
	3.2 Birthing environment, facilities and equipment are maintained in a safe, hygienic and operational state and	What range of animal <b>birthing environments</b> are relevant to this standard?	<p><b>Learning experiences for the HSC must address:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge of environmentally sound</li> </ul>

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	<p>faults are reported in line with enterprise requirements.</p>	<p>Paddocks, yards or pens (cows, does, sheep), foaling areas (horse), and farrowing crates (sows).</p> <p>What range of <b>equipment, resources</b> and <b>materials</b> may be prepared for use at birthing?</p> <p>Equipment may include lubricating oil, teats, binoculars, restrainers, scales, ear tags, temporary collars, marking paint, examination gloves, antiseptic and knives. Preparation of equipment may include checks for faults and correct operation. Materials may include animal health treatments, gloves and suturing material. Resources may include staff assistance, and sourced industry information from the Departments of Agriculture/Primary Industries, veterinarians, breeding associations, and enterprise records.</p>	<p>procedures for cleaning and maintenance after birthing including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• equipment</li> <li>• materials</li> <li>• environment.</li> </ul>
	<p>3.3 Animal birthing process and outcomes are recorded and reported in accordance with enterprise requirements.</p>	<p>What <b>enterprise requirements</b> may apply to this standard?</p> <p>Standard Operating Procedures, industry standards, production schedules, Material Safety Data Sheets, work notes, product labels, manufacturers specifications, operator's manuals, enterprise policies and procedures (including waste disposal, recycling and re-use guidelines), OHS procedures, supervisor's oral or written instructions, and birthing plan.</p>	

## What processes should be applied to this competency standard?

There are a number of processes that are learnt throughout work and life, which are required in all jobs. They are fundamental processes and generally transferable to other work functions. Some of these are covered by the **key competencies**, although others may be added. The questions below highlight how these processes are applied in this competency standard. Following each question a number in brackets indicates the level to which the key competency needs to be demonstrated where

0 = not required      1 = perform the process      2 = perform and administer the process      3 = perform, administer and design the process

1. How can <b>communication of ideas and information (1)</b> be applied?	Information and ideas with regard to the birthing process and birthing difficulties may be discussed with colleagues and veterinarians.
2. How can <b>information be collected, analysed and organised (1)</b> ?	Information with regard to the gestation of animals may be observed, monitored, and recorded and organised by reports.
3. How are <b>activities planned and organised (1)</b> ?	Maintenance activities to the birthing environment may be planned and co-ordinated around feeding routines.
4. How can <b>team work (1)</b> be applied?	In the application of methods and procedures to handle animals to achieve a successful birthing.
5. How can the use of <b>mathematical ideas and techniques (1)</b> be applied?	Mathematics may be applied in the measurement of feed and water quantities, and the calculation of animal (including newborn) numbers, feed frequency rates and gestation period.
6. How can <b>problem-solving skills (1)</b> be applied?	Contingencies may be applied in the event of adverse weather conditions and birthing difficulties to ensure a successful birthing process.
7. How can the <b>use of technology (1)</b> be applied?	To access information, record information, to communicate and inform on the birthing process, to anticipate duration of gestation, and to monitor substantial weather changes.