Assessment Schedule – 2012

Geography: Select and apply skills and ideas in a geographic context (90704)

Evidence Statement

Question	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
ONE			
(a)	Describes ONE pattern of aquaculture in general terms. Any ONE of the following: all coastally located what is farmed varies fewer species farmed inland significant increase in aquaculture in the last 20 years. s	Describes, in detail, the pattern. EITHER: TWO patterns described. OR: ONE described in detail. Details may include: • named areas / regions / towns • species farmed • percentage change • years. d	Comprehensively describes the pattern. TWO patterns described in detail. Details may include: • named areas / regions / towns • species farmed • percentage change • years. c
(b)	Identifies ONE reason for aquaculture becoming increasingly significant to New Zealand in the future. Example: • demand for aquaculture is increasing due to declining fish stocks • fish consumption is increasing globally • natural environment of New Zealand's coastline means we can meet the increased demand. s Reason MUST show understanding of national significance, rather than be specific to a town, city, or region only.	Identifies more than ONE reason for aquaculture becoming increasingly significant to New Zealand in the future. OR: Identifies ONE reason, supported by specific information from the resource. Details include specific facts that reinforce the reasons such as: • fish consumption is growing, plus any fact from the table • 75 % fish stocks being fished to capacity, or over-harvested • one-third of all seafood eaten is farm raised • takes half the time to reach harvestable size • markets such as the UK and Europe demand traceability • New Zealand has 15 000 km of coastline • New Zealand has enough cool waters to raise a wide range of species, and a clean environment.	Identifies more than ONE reason in detail for aquaculture becoming increasingly significant to New Zealand in the future.

(c)	Location is given in general terms only.	Accurate description of location such as grid reference or distance / direction from another place.	
(d)	ONE simple reason suggested such as:	TWO reasons are suggested.	
(e)	Orongo Bay or Ngangeroa Creek. s		
(f)	0.8–1 km / 800–1 000 m (MUST have units).	0.9 km / 900 m d	
(g)	NE s		
Judgement for Question One	4 s	3 d + 1 s	3 d + 1 c

Question	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
TWO			
(See Appendix A).			
(a)	THREE of the following are used:	FOUR of the criteria for the statistical map are used.	FIVE of the criteria for the statistical map are used.
	statistical map used: a located graph	d	С
	correct type of graph: bar graph, or proportional circles, pictograph		
	axes: same scale used on each graph		
	key used to show difference between oysters and finfish		
	title includes potential areas for finfish and oysters in Northland by hectare		
	• accuracy (check one).		
	Achievement maximum IF a statistical map not used. Not Achieved if conventions completed,	Merit maximum IF graphs not located accurately, or if incorrect areas chosen to graph.	
(b)	but graphs not attempted. A simple description is made	EITHER:	TWO descriptions are
	including either named place(s) or hectares:	TWO simple descriptions are made including either named	given in detail by linking to the table in Resource J / map drawn in (a), including BOTH named place(s) and hectares for EACH description.
	harbour areas and not all coastline have greatest potential	place(s) or hectares. OR: ONE description is given in	
	• the whole coast of Northland has aquaculture detail by linking to Resource J / map	detail by linking to the table in Resource J / map drawn in (a), including BOTH named	
	 greater potential for oyster development compared with finfish, in terms of hectares. s 		
(c)	(c) ONE simple aspect of significance given relating to jobs or income.		Compares fishing with other sectors, in detail, relating to jobs and income.
		d	С
Judgement for Question Two	2 s	2 d MUST include ONE d from (a).	2 c MUST include ONE c from (a).

Question	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
THREE (See Appendix B).	A critical evaluation is made by making an appraisal of aquaculture for Northland that weighs up the pros or cons, with some reference to the resources.	A detailed critical evaluation is made by making a detailed appraisal of aquaculture for Northland that weighs up the pros and cons of the evidence and land uses, with specific reference to resources. OR: A detailed critical evaluation is made by making an appraisal of aquaculture for Northland that weighs up the pros or cons, with detailed reference to the resources. AND Makes an overall statement for OR against promoting aquaculture in Northland.	A comprehensive critical evaluation is made by making a comprehensive appraisal of aquaculture for Northland that weighs up the pros and cons of the evidence and land uses, with specific reference to the resources integrated into the answer. AND Makes a clearly justified statement for OR against promoting aquaculture in Northland.

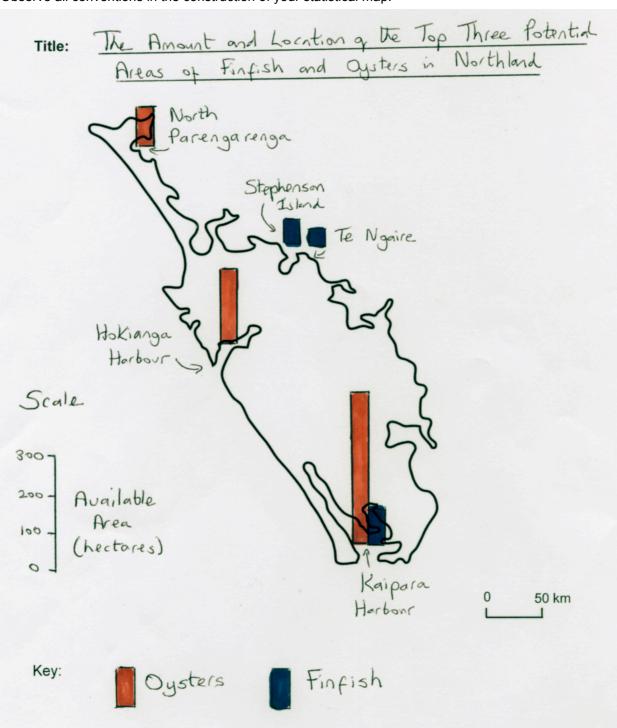
Overall Judgement Statement

	Ac	hievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
		2 A	2 M	2 E
Codes				
s	=	Selected and applied skills and ideas		
d	=	Selected and applied, in detail, skills and ideas		
С	=	Selected and applied, comprehensively, skills and ideas		
R	=	Repetition of an idea		

Appendix A - Question Two (a)

(a) Draw an appropriate statistical map below to show the amount and location of the TOP THREE potential areas for BOTH finfish and oysters in Northland, by hectare.

Observe all conventions in the construction of your statistical map.



Appendix B - Question Three

Arguments in favour of aquaculture

- Creates jobs in the community.
- Increases revenue at city, state, and national level.
- · Reduces seafood trade deficit.
- Helps feed a growing world population.
- · Encourages local investment.
- Increases scientific knowledge and technology.
- Places more emphasis on protecting coastal waters from pollution, especially in the case of oysters.
- Reduces fishing pressure on certain wild stocks if that species can be produced through aquaculture rather than through fishing.

Arguments against aquaculture

- Conflicts with other users of water bodies, such as boaties, fishermen.
- Pollutes water systems with excess nutrients (fish feed and wastes), chemicals, and antibiotics.
- Compromises native gene pools if farmed fish and native species interbreed.
- Threatens livelihood of commercial fishermen.
- Potentially an unpredictable enterprise for small local communities due to its susceptibility to severe weather, predators, disease, and global competition.
- Compromises the aesthetic beauty of the coastline.