

Title	Present the characteristics of Aotearoa New Zealand as a visitor destination		
Level	4	Credits	12

Purpose	People credited with this unit standard are able to: present Aotearoa New Zealand's biodiversity, history, and farming to visitors in a tourism context; present the characteristics of major population groups to visitors; describe Aotearoa New Zealand's ways of life to visitors; and advise visitors about food and beverages of Aotearoa New Zealand.
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Classification	Tourism > Visitor Services
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Available grade	Achieved
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Guidance Information

- Any relevant Acts, regulations, and bylaws must be complied with during assessment against this standard.
- References referred to in, or applicable to, this unit standard include but are not limited to –
Your guide to keeping safe. available at: <http://www.police.govt.nz/>.
Driving in New Zealand. (options available in different languages), available at: www.landtransport.govt.nz/overseasdrivers/driving-in-nz.html.
Planning a trip in the backcountry? Wellington, NZ: Department of Conservation. Latest version, available at: Te Ara: The Encyclopaedia of Aotearoa New Zealand – www.teara.govt.nz.

3 Definitions

Agriculture refers to the production of goods through the rearing of land-based animals and the cultivation of crops.

Biodiversity or biological diversity refers to the varieties of all biological life (plants, animals, fungi, and micro-organisms).

Endemic refers to species that have evolved and occur and breed naturally only in New Zealand.

Introduced refers to species that humans have brought to New Zealand (sometimes called exotic).

Invasive refers to species that are non-native or introduced to an ecosystem that become established, spread, and are likely to cause damage to biodiversity, agricultural production, or human health.

Native refers to species that have arrived in New Zealand by themselves and established themselves here. They are also found in other countries.

Pastoral farming refers to agriculture aimed at producing livestock, rather than growing crops.

Viticulture (or wine growing) refers to cultivation and harvesting of grapes.

Outcomes and performance criteria

Outcome 1

Present Aotearoa New Zealand's biodiversity, history, and farming to visitors in a tourism context.

Performance criteria

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| 1.1 | The concept of biodiversity is described in terms of the variety and characteristics of species in Aotearoa New Zealand. |
| Range | includes but is not limited to – endemic species introduced species, native species;
may include but is not limited to – invasive species;
evidence is required for three plants and three animals from each of endemic, introduced, native. |
| 1.2 | Historical events and people are described in terms of significance to Aotearoa New Zealand. |
| Range | time periods – arrival tupuna of Iwi Māori up to early European settlement (ca 1000-ca 1839 CE), Colonial Period and Dominion status (1840-1946 CE), 1947 CE-present day;
evidence for te Tiriti o Waitangi;
evidence for two events from each time period;
evidence for two notable historical figures from each time period. |
| 1.3 | Major agricultural areas are identified by produce and locality. |
| Range | includes – horticultural areas, viticulture areas, pastoral farming areas, aquacultural areas;
evidence for two major areas for each farming method. |

Outcome 2

Present the characteristics of major population groups to visitors.

Performance criteria

- 2.1 Regions are described in terms of distribution of major population groups.
- Range Māori tribal areas and other ethnic groups, population proportions; evidence for at least three regions in the North Island and three regions in the South Island.
- 2.2 Population groups are described in terms of migration and settlement patterns.
- Range may include but is not limited to – Māori, European, Australasian, Asian, Polynesian; evidence for Māori and two other populations groups.

Outcome 3

Describe Aotearoa New Zealand's ways of life to visitors.

Performance criteria

- 3.1 Customs are described in terms of their significance to Aotearoa New Zealand.
- Range may include but is not limited to – behaviour and dress conventions, colloquialisms, religions, leisure, community and cultural activities, education; evidence for three different customs from three cultural groups.
- 3.2 Institutions are described in terms of their significance to Aotearoa New Zealand.
- Range may include but is not limited to – political structure, Parliament, judicial system, government, tax system, marae, iwi, hapū, rūpū, Plunket, Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC). evidence for three institutions.
- 3.3 Customary differences between Aotearoa New Zealand hospitality practices and main overseas tourism markets are described in accordance with standard industry texts and tourism workplace policies and procedures.
- Range may include but is not limited to – tipping, continental breakfast, entree and main courses, names of mealtimes; evidence is required for two main overseas tourism markets.

- 3.4 Visitor safety and security precautions unique to Aotearoa New Zealand are described in accordance with standard industry texts and tourism workplace policies and procedures.

Range may include but is not limited to – personal property in vehicles, driving on the left hand side, railway crossings, sunburn, melanoma, ACC entitlement, 111 emergency service telephone number, trip intentions and hut books, water safety, waste disposal, free camping; evidence for five safety and security precautions.

Outcome 4

Advise visitors about food and beverages of Aotearoa New Zealand.

Performance criteria

- 4.1 The main food products of Aotearoa New Zealand are described in terms of availability, cost, and areas of production.

Range meat, seafood, vegetables, fruit, dairy products.

- 4.2 Local restaurants or cafés are described in terms of speciality, location, and cost.

Range evidence for two restaurants or cafés, covering two specialities.

- 4.3 Local sources of specialty foods or meals are identified in terms of availability, cost, and areas of production.

Range specialty food includes but is not limited to – religious, cultural, organic, special dietary.

- 4.4 Main alcoholic beverages made in Aotearoa New Zealand are described in terms of availability, cost, and areas of production.

Range may include but is not limited to – wine, beer, spirits; evidence for three beverages.

- 4.5 Availability of alcoholic beverages is described in terms of supply and consumption conditions.

Range includes – liquor licensing laws, drinking and driving, host responsibility.

Planned review date	31 December 2027
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Status information and last date for assessment for superseded versions

Process	Version	Date	Last Date for Assessment
Registration	1	13 December 1995	31 December 2018
Revision	2	10 April 1997	31 December 2018
Revision	3	3 February 1998	31 December 2018
Review	4	19 June 2001	31 December 2018
Review	5	22 May 2009	31 December 2018
Review	6	16 March 2017	31 December 2025
Review	7	27 April 2023	N/A

Consent and Moderation Requirements (CMR) reference

0112

This CMR can be accessed at <http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/framework/search/index.do>.

Comments on this unit standard

Please contact Ringa Hora Services Workforce Development Council qualifications@ringahora.nz if you wish to suggest changes to the content of this unit standard.