

Domain	TOUR GUIDING	Unit ID: 186
Title:	Apply knowledge of indigenous fauna in tour guiding operations	
Level: 3		Credits: 7

Purpose

This unit standard specifies the competency required to identify and describe indigenous animals found in Namibia. It includes knowledge of mammals, amphibians, reptiles, arachnids and insects. This unit standard is intended for those who work as tour guides.

Special Notes

1. Entry information:

Prerequisite

- Unit 170 *Follow occupational health and safety procedures in tour guiding operations* or demonstrated equivalent knowledge and skills.

2. This unit standard is to be delivered and assessed in the context of tour guiding operations and should be assessed in conjunction with other relevant technical unit standards selected from this domain.

3. To demonstrate competence, at a minimum, evidence is required of identifying and describing mammals, amphibians, reptiles, arachnids and insects that are indigenous to Namibia.

4. Assessment evidence may be collected from a real workplace, or simulated real workplace or an appropriate simulated realistic environment in which tour guiding operations are carried out.

5. Reference sources for the identification of fauna include field guides covering Southern Africa.

6. Glossary:

Biomes are areas with similar types of vegetation, animal life, soils, geological features and climatic conditions.

7. The 4 biomes in Namibia are:

- Nama Karoo
- Succulent Karoo
- Tree and shrub savannah
 - Acacia tree and shrub savannah
 - Broadleaved tree and shrub savannah
- Namib Desert.

8. Tour guides must comply with the Namibia Tourism Board's Code of Conduct for Tour Guides.

9. Regulations and legislation relevant to this unit standard include the following:

- Labour Act No 6, 1992
 - Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975
 - Namibia Tourism Board Act 21 of 2000
 - Forestry Ordinance of 1952
 - Forestry Act No. 72 of 1968
 - CITES 1 and 2
 - Meat Industry Act, 1981 (Act No. 12, 1981)
 - Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act, 1995 (Act No. 6, 1995)
 - Occupational Health and Safety Regulations No.18, 1997
- and all subsequent amendments to any of the above.

Quality Assurance Requirements

This unit standard and others within this subfield may be awarded by institutions which meet the accreditation requirements set by the Namibia Qualifications Authority and the Namibia Training Authority and which comply with the national assessment and moderation requirements. Details of specific accreditation requirements and the national assessment arrangements are available from the Namibia Qualifications Authority and the Namibia Training Authority on www.nta.com.na

Elements and Performance Criteria

Element 1: Identify and describe mammals in tour guiding operations

Range

The classification of mammals must include Namibian endemic, endangered, vulnerable and rare species.

Herbivores are animals whose diet consists of plant food. These include browsers who are hoofed mammals that feed mainly on plants other than grass, grazers who eat mainly grass, and mixed feeders including hares.

Carnivores are mammals belonging to the order Carnivora (dogs, cats, civets, mongooses, hyenas, weasels, jackal, hyena, seals otters, genets, ratels).

Omnivores are animals with a mixed diet consisting of both meat and plant material, eg. squirrels.

Insectivores are mainly insect eating mammals, including aardvark, pangolin, moles.

Frugivores are mainly fruit eating mammals.

Age categories of animals are juvenile, sub-adult, adult.

Identification of mammals may include but is not limited to main features, distinctive shape and/or markings, tracks and signs, common names and calls given by animals.

The description of all categories of mammals includes animal behaviour, reproductive behaviour, social behaviour, food sources, eating times and habits, age, gender, adaptations, territorial behaviour.

For assessment purposes, 10 from each category of mammals including herbivores, carnivores, omnivores and insectivores, and 2 types of frugivores are required to be

identified and described, including examples from several different biomes as listed in Special Note 7.

Performance Criteria

- 1.1 Reference sources are used to aid identification and description of herbivores.
- 1.2 Reference sources are used to aid identification and description of ccarnivores.
- 1.3 Reference sources are used to aid identification and description of omnivores.
- 1.4 Reference sources are used to aid identification and description of insectivores.
- 1.5 Reference sources are used to aid identification and description of frugivores.
- 1.6 Guests are advised on the correct procedure when viewing potentially dangerous mammals in close proximity.
- 1.7 Inquiries of guests are answered accurately within scope of personal knowledge and authority, or inquiries are referred to alternative sources of information.
- 1.8 Guiding in viewing of mammals is done in an ecologically responsible manner to minimise human induced disturbance.

Element 2: Identify and describe amphibians, arachnids, myriapoda, reptiles and insects in tour guiding operations

Range

Amphibians must include but are not limited to frogs and toads.

Reptiles include large reptiles and small reptiles.

Arachnids include spiders and scorpions.

Insects must include but are not limited to mosquito, tsetse fly, bees, wasps, ticks.

Myriapoda must include centipedes and millipedes.

Identification of amphibians, reptiles, arachnids and insects includes main features, distinctive shape and/or markings, common and scientific names.

Description of amphibians, reptiles, arachnids, myriapoda and insects can include common animal behaviour, social behaviour, food sources, territorial behavior, eating times and habits, reproductive behaviour.

For assessment purposes, 2 commonly found amphibians, reptiles, arachnids, myriapoda and insects are required to be identified and described, including examples from several different biomes as listed in Special Note 7.

Performance Criteria

- 2.1 Reference sources are used to aid identification and description of amphibians.
- 2.2 Reference sources are used to aid identification and description of reptiles.

- 2.3 Reference sources are used to aid identification and description of arachnids.
- 2.4 Reference sources are used to aid identification and description of insects.
- 2.5 Reference sources are used to aid identification and description of myriapoda.
- 2.6 Tour members are advised on the correct procedure to follow when viewing amphibians, reptiles, arachnoids and insects in close proximity.
- 2.7 Inquiries of tour members regarding amphibians, reptiles, arachnids, myriapoda and insects are answered accurately within scope of personal knowledge and authority, or inquiries are referred to alternative sources of information.

Registration Data

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