

Pasture Pests:

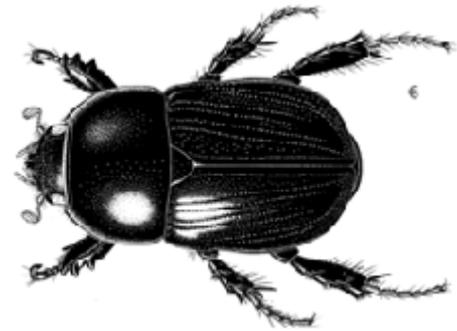
Black Beetle (*Heteronychus arator*)

Information Sheet

The African **Black Beetle** arrived from South Africa via Australia into New Zealand early last century and it is causing increasing amounts of damage.

Identification

Adult beetle when newly emerged from the ground are a rich chestnut colour and soon after changes to glossy black. It is about 15 mm long, with the male usually slightly smaller than the female.



They are usually found in the top 1 cm of soil. They undergo extensive dispersal flights in Spring and Autumn but surface air temperatures must be above 17°C for flights to occur.

Eggs are usually found singly; they are about 2 mm long and oval, close to the surface, in spring.

Larvae: The creamy white C shaped larvae, usually found in the top 10 cm of soil, which are similar in general form to grass grub larvae but much larger (see photo).

The head is light brown, and the body greyish or creamy white except for the hind end. This is a brown / black colour as the contents of the gut shows through. Like grass-grub the larvae pass through 3 stages before pupating and emerging as adults.



0mm

10mm

Distribution and Damage

The Black Beetle is found throughout the northern part of the North Island of New Zealand. The areas where Black Beetle are most present are in Northland, Waikato and Bay of Plenty along with a southward coastal extension into northern Taranaki and Gisborne.

Black Beetles have a high temperature requirement for most life processes. Temperatures greater than 20°C suit the Black Beetle life cycle perfectly but they are severely inhibited at between 10-15°C.

Black Beetle favour sandy, peaty, or free draining loam country, and to a markedly lesser extent the heavier clay soils of the hill country.



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