

1: Category:Insects of New Zealand - Wikimedia Commons

New Zealand has many interesting insects and most of these are only found only here, including the world's heaviest insect, the giant weta. Insects are very important as they provide food for lizards, fish, bats, birds, and other insects.

Insect pests German wasp *Vespula germanica*. Bernie Kohl There are many species of insect pest in New Zealand. They include species that affect the New Zealand economy such as the gypsy moth and the varroa mite and species that affect our indigenous biodiversity. Some examples are provided here: Wasps Four pest wasp species have been accidentally introduced to New Zealand. They are the Asian paper wasp, the Australian paper wasp and the German and common wasps. The German wasp was introduced with US aeroplane parts in the s and the common wasp arrived only recently but is already widespread. New Zealand has some of the highest densities of common and German wasps in the world since they have no natural predators here. They are especially problematic in beech forests where they consume honeydew which is produced by a native scale insect and is an important food for native birds, bats, insects and lizards. Wasps also prey on insects and have even been seen killing newly-hatched birds. Wasp numbers in honeydew forest Landcare Research Argentine ant Argentine ants *Linepithema humile* are one of the worlds most invasive and problematic ant species. They are aggressive and although they are not poisonous, they do bite people. Argentine ant colonies co-operate with each other and, over winter, can combine over winter into super-colonies. Argentine ants are small mm long and honey-brown in colour, while most other common household ants in New Zealand are black. Argentine ants are highly active in searching for food and their trails are often five or more ants wide. Unlike most other ants, they climb trees to get to food sources. Argentine ants can have a massive impact on the natural environment. These threats include eliminating other species of ants, competing with birds and lizards for food such as insects and worms and displacing and killing native invertebrates. Great white butterfly The great white butterfly *Pieris brassicae* was recorded in New Zealand in and poses a threat to species in the Brassica Family. A further 13 are not currently threatened but are nonetheless at risk from P. The caterpillars feed in groups on a wide range of host plants, and will completely defoliate a plant before moving up to m in search of more plants. Jan Clayton-Greene Two examples of nationally critical plants that are particularly vulnerable due to their small populations and proximity to the infestation zone are coastal peppergrass and *Pachycladon fasciarium*. This grass is confined to the limestone bluffs of the Chalk Range, South Marlborough. The eradication programme is a world first attempt to eradicate a butterfly and is progressing well with an encouraging decline in P. Comparing monthly detections between years gives a good indication of the declining population. In November the team detected made great white butterfly detections compared with 12 in November There were similar results for the month of December where detections in December dropped to just 1 in December The eradication team remains positive whilst anticipating a small increase in number of detections as P.

2: New stock and Second Edition – Diorama Collective

It is often said that New Zealand is dominated by birds, yet for every type of land bird in the country, there are more than kinds of insects, with the total estimated to be about 20, insect species.

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3: A-Z of Crawling Insects - Alpeco Pest Control & Extermination

[First paragraph(s)] From a little after the turn of the century there has appeared on the market the occasional hand book on New Zealand insects but it is only in the last few years that we have seen the emergence of more substantial works of a more technical nature on this subject.

Update April 2, Good afternoon all! Thanks very much for your patience regarding an update on the playing cards. We have a couple exciting bits of news. Firstly, manufacture on our second order of cards is almost complete and the new decks will be shipped on the 5th or 6th April. We opted to ship by sea rather than air this time so shipping to NZ should take about 3 weeks. We were really keen to ship by air up until the very end when we found out that it would cost us USD. We have several physical retailers in a range of centres. We will update with a full list of retailers in the next couple of weeks. We are taking pre-orders for the next set of cards. Drop us a message if you would like us to reserve some packs for you via the Facebook page or at nzinsectcards[at]gmail. Finally and this is the biggest thing but one of the reasons for manufacture taking a little longer is that this next lot will actually be the second edition of playing cards and not just a restock of the first set of designs. Main changes in the second edition include: Common insect names in addition to scientific names Removal of glow from the abdomen of the adult glow worm Second edition stamp. The tuck box is otherwise unchanged. To elaborate on the common name thing. We opted to only include the scientific name in our first edition for a couple reasons. Also multiple species have the same common name. The giraffe weevil on the left is *Trachelophorus giraffa* which is endemic to Madagascar. The giraffe weevil on the right is a male *Lasiornis barbicornis* sitting on a tree in the Waitakere ranges. Thanks so much to everyone who provided feedback on this point – we would not have realised this important point on our own and believe that the cards will be much improved for the change!

4: Fun Travel Facts: 15 Things You Might Not Know About New Zealand

Media in category "Insects of New Zealand" The following 33 files are in this category, out of 33 total.

Read the full disclosure policy here. Sure, you probably know that Kiwis AKA New Zealanders drive on the left, love rugby, and have a lot of beautiful scenery to look at. But do you also know they have a unicameral government, or that the country only has one native mammal? So, allow me to shed some light on some things you may not know about New Zealand. Fun Facts About New Zealand 1. There are no snakes here. Much like Hawaii, New Zealand is an island grouping devoid of snakes. It also has no poisonous spiders, killer jellyfish, or other deadly creepy crawlies. Australia is home to all of those. New Zealand has only one native mammal. Before settlers began arriving, the country had only one mammal – a bat the size of your thumb. When Europeans arrived, however, they brought with them invasive species like possums, stoats and rabbits that threatened a lot of the native birds which is why many of them are now endangered. While sheep are clearly the livestock of choice here, farmers also raise deer. The deer are raised in paddocks just like cows, and are meant for eating. Apparently New Zealand venison is quite tasty. There are roughly a little over 4 million people in New Zealand, and more than 40 million sheep. Because of the large number of sheep, you can find lamb and mutton on just about any menu in New Zealand – including Subway. Kiwis are very environmentally-conscious. Not only do they have an abundance of national parks, sanctuaries, and scenic reserves, but the cities have electric buses, there are perhaps more recycling bins than trash cans, and almost every toilet has a half-flush option that uses less water. The country is amazing for the fact that you can drive for 4 or 5 hours and experience so many different landscapes and climates. There are deserts near snow-covered volcanoes, and glaciers that descend down through temperate rainforests. Crossing from one side of the Southern Alps to the other can mean the difference between 2 meters and 8 meters of rainfall per year. Franz Josef Glacier 7. While English is the predominant language spoken in New Zealand, Maori is also an official language, in honor of the native people that originally inhabited the islands. When looking at the numbers, however, only about 3 percent of the population actually speaks Maori. Way to go, NZ, being one of the first countries to do this. Drivers stop for pedestrians. I will never cease to be amazed by the pedestrian crossings in New Zealand. With no stoplights to force drivers to stop, they still stop to allow people to cross the street. Sure, there are probably laws saying they have to – but still. These would not work in the States. New Zealand was home to Sir Edmund Hillary. Yes, the first man to summit Mount Everest was a Kiwi. Bungy jumping was born here. Even though some Vanuatu tribes have been jumping off high structures with vines tied around their ankles for decades, bungy jumping in its current form began in New Zealand in the s. The government is unicameral. New Zealand is run as a form of parliamentary democracy, and is part of the British Commonwealth, meaning it is technically still tied to the Queen. Unlike the British government which has two governing houses, however, New Zealand only has one – the House of Representatives. Milford Sound is No. Though I can now argue that Doubtful Sound is just as amazing, if not better. This is one New Zealand cruise worth taking. New Zealand Fjord Smackdown: Going out for dinner in New Zealand? No need to leave a tip. This goes for taxi drivers, too, although none of them will turn down a couple extra dollars if you offer them in thanks. New Zealand phased out its 1-cent and 5-cent coins a few years ago, which means most prices either end in a 0, or are rounded up. Have you been to New Zealand? Did any of these things listed surprise you? Good hiking boots so you can navigate the terrain. A GoPro so you can capture all the adventures.

5: Stick Insects | New Zealand Geographic

Wētā is the common name for a group of about 70 insect species in the families Anostomatidae and Rhabdophoridae, endemic to New Zealand. (The word "wētā" is from the Maori language; in English, it is frequently spelled "weta").

Written by Brian Chudleigh While stick insects are superbly camouflaged in their natural surroundings, for unknown reasons they regularly forsake vegetation for the risky open spaces of man-made structures. Stick insects are entirely vegetarian; however, some species are quite restricted in the range of plants they can eat, while others, such as the *Acanthoxyla* shown here, devour a broad range. Green or brown specimens would occasionally appear in summer on a Lawson cypress hanging over the fence from a neighbouring property, or in our kauri or rimu trees. A friend at nearby Tanners Point in Tauranga Harbour, Iris Waghorn, used to find them in some numbers on her property, *Acanthoxyla* on a gold Italian cypress and in a *Cryptomeria* hedge, and *Clitarchus* on manuka, kanuka and mikimiki bushes. I managed to buy a copy of the long out-of-print *The Stick Insects of New Zealand* by John Salmon, the only comprehensive book on the creatures to have been published. I wrote letters to the local newspaper asking readers to contact me if they found any stick insects. From those who replied I was able to obtain a number of specimens of the two genera mentioned above. According to Salmon, *Clitarchus* is a genus of two species: Salmon never found males of *C. Clitarchus* was common at Tanners Point in the summer of '04, but Iris and I were finding numerous specimens that fitted the description of *C.* There was considerable variation in the colouring of these insects. Both males and females came in various shades of green and brown, and some had additional markings that gave them the appearance of grey lichen. *Acanthoxyla* was just as confusing. Salmon described numerous varieties of *A.* Some specimens were perfectly smooth, like the two *Clitarchus* species, while others were covered in spines, and every variation in between was also represented. Colours were all shades of brown and green, and one specimen was yellowish. While stick insects are superbly camouflaged in their natural surroundings, for unknown reasons they regularly forsake vegetation for the risky open spaces of man-made structure. Many species of stick insect are parthenogenic; that is, females can lay fertile eggs without mating with a male. Salmon raised varieties of *Acanthoxyla* through a half dozen generations and found they bred true to the mother in form and colour. The only oddball colouring came from the yellowish specimen which produced a number of identical progeny. It has also been claimed that the colour of the environment in which stick insects mature determines their colour as adults. Next year I hope to get more definitive results by careful separation of eggs and young. Two summers passed and I was making little progress in finding specimens of other species—more than 20 have been identified in New Zealand. In spite of the great size of some—*Argosarchus horridus* can attain a body length of 15 cm, while members of both *Acanthoxyla* and *Clitarchus* are 8–10 cm long when mature—they remained steadfastly invisible. Steve Trewick of Massey University sent me a pair of the tiny *Micrarchus hystriculus*, 5 cm long, which I kept through one summer, but I had no luck in my attempts to raise more from eggs the following spring. Steve told me this species was quite common in some areas. While exploring stick-insect information on the internet I came across Thomas Buckley, who, like Steve, is doing research on the lanky critters. Thomas works at Landcare Research in Auckland, and when I contacted him he was generous with his knowledge and agreeable to my photographing specimens of various species he was keeping. Best of all, he told me there were other species in the Kaimai Range, close to Katikati, and how to find them. When it comes to identifying stick insects, appearances can be deceptive. More reliable are characters such as the relative length of antennae. A few days later, my wife Cushla and I began exploring various tracks in the nearby hills. It was well into May, the weather was becoming quite cold and we were experiencing the odd light frost. A new generation would start hatching in September. Up in the hills, therefore, Cushla and I were amazed to find stick insects of four different species, many of them quite small juveniles, in biting-cold conditions in late May and June. Already, morning frosts lingered well into the day in shaded hollows just m from where we were finding live, but lethargic, stick insects in a cold, damp hollow beside a stream. Finding stick insects in the wild proved challenging. They are

incredibly cryptic. Even at 10 cm long they can be extremely difficult to spot. They are usually active only at night. Even when newly hatched they adopt this pose, clutching to the underside of leaves, where they look just like leaf veins. Searching in the deep shade of the forest is a real test of concentration. We found a couple of hours was our limit, but our efforts were rewarded. While the now familiar *Clitarchus* and *Acanthoxyla* were well-represented, we found two species of another genus that were very unusual. Stick insects are eaten by a variety of birds, both native and introduced, including by chaffinches. They are probably not the most manageable of food items for a chick to get down. This individual, the only one of its kind to be found recently in the Kaimais may belong to the little-known species *Asteliaphasma naomi*, discovered decades ago at Lake Waikaremoana, and seen only occasionally since. It is devoid of spines and bears curious little frills on its legs and body. *Asteliaphasma jucunda*, both adults and juveniles, was common along every track we searched. What was surprising was that half the specimens were males, which have rarely been seen. Structures towards the posterior of the abdomen allow males and females to be distinguished. The insect we found is quite remarkable. Just 5 cm long and very thin, it has unique glassy-white, flap-like appendages on its legs where many other stick insects have spines. Despite further intensive searches of the area where we found this rarity, no more specimens have come to light. The name phasmatid or, sometimes, phasmid means phantom, a reference to the way stick insects tend to disappear into their surroundings. All New Zealand species are flightless and completely lack wings. Elsewhere, some species have wings, though few can actually fly. In some species, just the males fly. In fact, stick insects and their wings have caused something of a rethink of evolutionary dogma. However, it now appears that this is not true. Recent studies have revealed that the oldest fossil phasmids, from million years ago, lacked wings, and it was only later that winged species arose, to be followed by yet more wingless ones. Indeed, among the 19 phasmid sub-families, wings seem to have evolved at least four times. Australia has around species, the longest of which, *Acrophylla titan*, can reach 25 cm in length. Even this giant is small compared with two species from the Malay Peninsula, both of which have been measured at around 35 cm long. Some stick insects grow as thick as a finger. Male stick insects are usually much smaller than their female partners and, as can be seen from this pair of *Clitarchus*, can be a different colour. Pairs may stay joined at the abdomen for many days, letting go only during egg laying. Despite their size and sometimes fearsome appearance, none of these insects can inflict a painful bite or sting, although one American species can emit a chemical spray from special glands where its front pair of legs join the thorax, which may cause temporary blindness and considerable pain. Many other species possess similar glands, but their spray is less noxious. Presumably this defence system is effective at warding off predators. The wings of some species mimic leaves, down to the pattern of veins. Other species have the bright colours and appearance of wasps. New Zealand stick insects, like all phasmatids, are foliage feeders, though none has become a pest unlike in Australia, where some species have at times reached plague numbers and done considerable damage to extensive areas of forest. Many New Zealand stick insects have restricted food requirements, feeding on just a few plant species. For instance, the two *Clitarchus* species rarely feed on anything other than manuka and kanuka. Stick insects often wander away from food foliage to rest during the day, sometimes turning up on the walls of houses or outbuildings, where they are much more conspicuous than on vegetation. I once saw a pair of *Clitarchus* on a flax bush at Omokoroa, where, I was told, they regularly rested during the day. On another property I saw two pairs on strawberries growing in a pot. These had moved from a Kermadec Island pohutukawa growing some distance away. Both *Clitarchus* species can adapt to feed on the foliage of pohutukawa, and this tree had quite a number feeding on its leaves that year. Others, such as *Asteliaphasma* spp. Climbing rata seems to be a popular food for a number of species from several genera, and Salmon claims most species can be fed successfully on its cousin, pohutukawa, though some adult insects that have habitually fed on a specific plant cannot adapt to a new food plant. Eggs from different species are usually quite distinctive and are useful for identification. Spotting stick insects is often a matter of training your brain and eyes to distinguish their shape. Legs jutting out at unusual angles compared to twigs is often what gives them away. With practice, discerning them becomes easier. Iris found many for me on her property on a variety of plants; she could spy at least three or four for every one I spotted. But as I looked carefully I found there were actually three, plus an African praying mantis. Stick insects can be kept

and bred successfully in captivity but need some care. They require good ventilation and a regular, light, fine spray of water, particularly when young. This was probably because he kept his insects in an air-conditioned apartment, in which the air was far too dry. By the same token, though, keeping the insects too moist encourages fungus, which can kill them. I keep sprigs from an appropriate tree or bush in water in a jar or bottle with a very narrow neck, so a feeding insect cannot fall in and drown and to prevent eggs from dropping into the water also. To spray, I remove the food jar plus feeding insect from the living quarters, rather than spraying inside the container, so as to minimise the risk of fungus. I also regularly clean out the container and collect any eggs. *Acanthoxyla* has no males so always reproduces parthenogenically. Other genera, such as *Clitarchus* and *Argosarchus*, can reproduce with or without males. In some populations males have never been found, while in others males are as common as females. Yet other species can reproduce sexually only.

6: Weta - Wikipedia

Handbook of New Zealand insect names: Common and scientific names for insects and allied organisms. Auckland, Entomological Society of New Zealand. p. Seifert B

How are arthropod bites and stings diagnosed? Generally people are aware of bites, especially if they have observed the arthropod, but occasionally they are not. The clinical appearance is usually typical. What is the treatment of arthropod bites and stings? Stings If the reaction is mild, insect stings should be treated by first removing the stinger. This is necessary as the stinger continues to pump venom from its sack until it is empty or removed. Place a firm edge such a knife or credit card against the skin next to the embedded stinger. Apply constant firm pressure and scrape across the skin surface to remove the stinger. This is preferred to using tweezers or fingers, which can accidentally squeeze more venom into the patient. Clean the site with disinfectant. Apply ice or cold pack to reduce pain and swelling. Topical steroid cream or calamine lotion may be applied several times a day until symptoms subside. If necessary, oral antihistamines can also be taken. If an insect sting causes a severe reaction or anaphylaxis , urgent medical attention should be sought. If a patient is known to have an allergy to insect stings they may carry with them an allergy kit containing adrenaline epinephrine. Insect bites The main treatment aim of insect bites is to prevent itching. Cool the affected area. Apply topical calamine lotion or local anaesthetic agent. Oral antihistamine reduces itch and weals. Use moderate potency topical steroids for papular urticaria or persistent reactions. Bites from insects carrying disease require specific antimicrobial therapy to treat the disease. How can arthropod bites and stings be prevented? The following simple measures can prevent arthropod stings and bites: Wear fully covering clothing. Keep windows and doors closed at night. Avoid perfume and bright-coloured clothing to reduce the risk of bee stings. Control odours at picnics and garbage areas that can attract insects. Destroy or relocate hives or nests close to the home. Drain pools of stagnating water that attract mosquitoes. Use electrical insect repelling devices and lit coils. De-flea cats, dogs and other household pets regularly. Apply insect repellents containing DEET diethyltoluamide to exposed skin. Apply permethrin to clothing for 2-week protection, through two washings. It can also be applied directly to exposed skin keeping the insects away for a few days.

7: 10 Intense Facts About the Giant Weta | Mental Floss

Endemism. The majority - more than 90% - of insects found in New Zealand are endemic - they are unique to the country. Few other places, apart from New Caledonia and Madagascar, have so many endemic species.

8: Arthropod bites and stings | DermNet New Zealand

Simple identification guide to common invertebrates of New Zealand.

9: Common insects in New Zealand. | NZES

Cockroaches are a common household pest in New Zealand. While they are only a low-level health risk, cockroaches thrive in unhealthy environments and they can transmit a number of diseases.

*A farm and river greenway on the St. Croix river: Standing Cedars Community Land Conservancy and Wisconsin
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