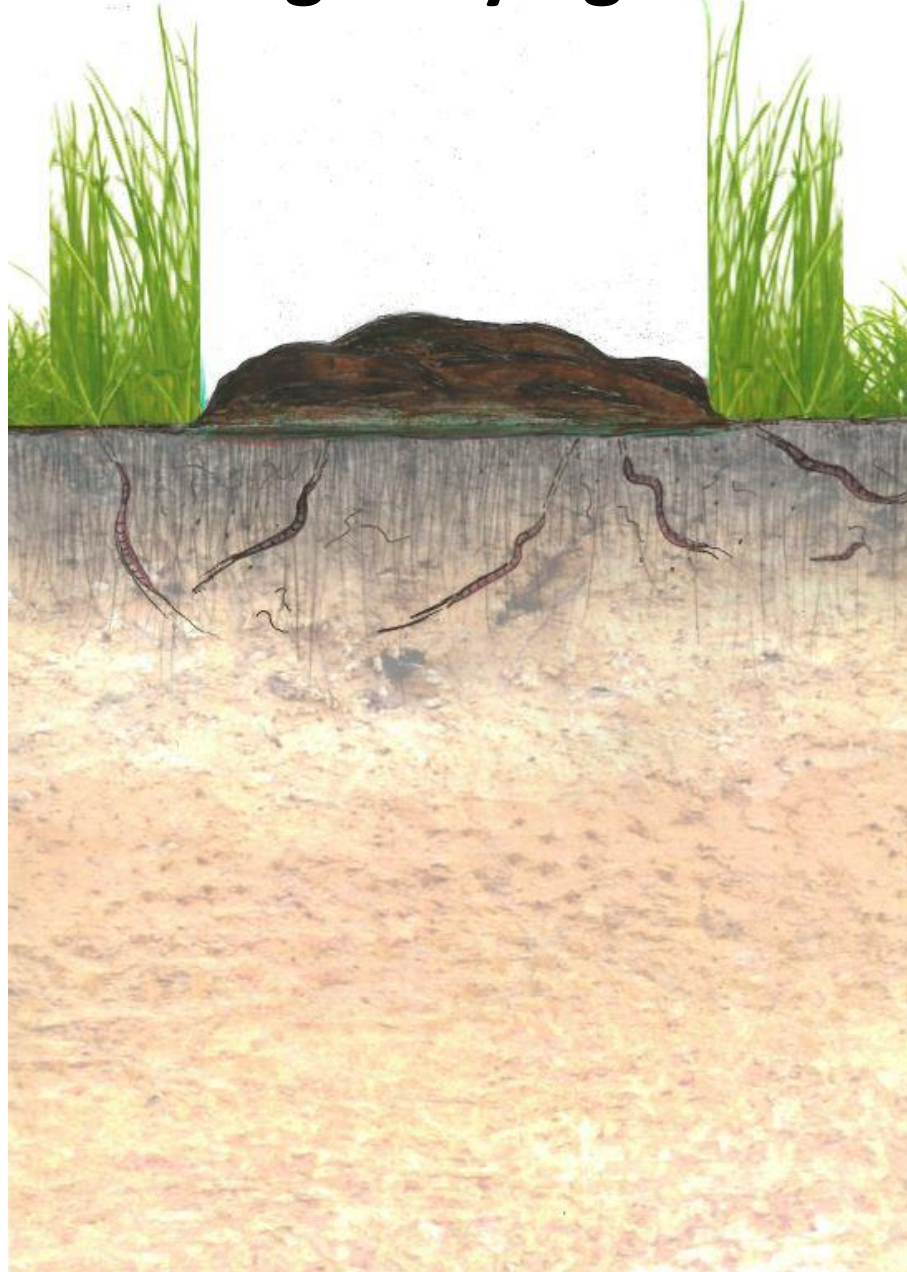


NO Dung-Burying Beetles

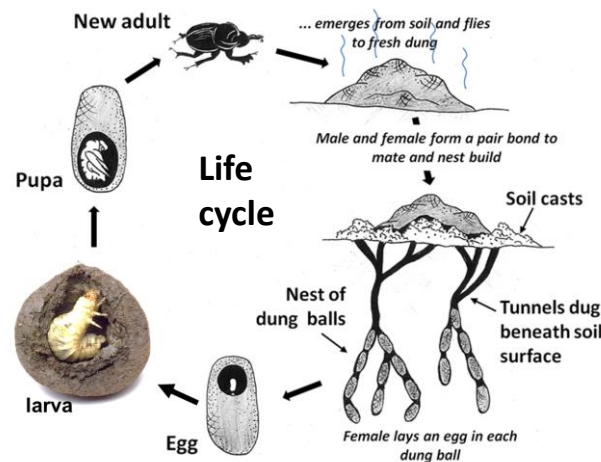


Increased:

- forage fowl
- surface runoff
- water pollution
- micro organisms
- earthworm biomass & depth
- water & nutrient conservation
- water quality – leachate & non leachate

Reduced:

- soil structure & health
- nutrient recycling
- infiltration rates
- pasture productivity
- grass root biomass & depth



Fact File:

- Dung Beetles are attracted to fresh livestock manure.
- There are 11 different kinds of dung beetle approved for release in NZ.
- Beetles make tunnels beneath the manure and bury it to make food balls for their young.
- Different beetles bury at different depths and make different food balls.
- Their young develop into new beetles from 6 weeks to 6 months depending on the species
- Nearly 2/3 of each ball remains in the soil after the new beetle emerges.

With Dung-Burying Beetles



Increased:

- pasture productivity
- plant nitrogen content, protein levels, height & biomass
- soil structure & health
- water & nutrient conservation
- organic carbon capture
- nutrient recycling
- earthworm biomass & depth
- micro organisms
- grass root biomass & depth
- water quality – leachate & non leachate
- profit - Internal Rate of Return 18% +

Reduced:

- forage fowl
- surface runoff