



PURPOSE

Netting can be used as a detection tool by entangling CRB as they visit the crown of the palms to feed.

EXPECTATIONS

You should see CRB entangled in the netting within a month or two in heavily infested areas. Netting will not prevent all CRB damage and existing damage inside the heart of the palm will continue to emerge for many months after the CRB bores inside. Frequent repositioning is required to maximize the likelihood of detection using netting.

SAFETY AND WARNINGS

Users are responsible for following this protocol and all relevant laws for the use of these materials. Users are solely responsible for safety and proper use. The user assumes all responsibility for injury, damage, undesirable outcomes, and misuse upon taking possession of these materials.

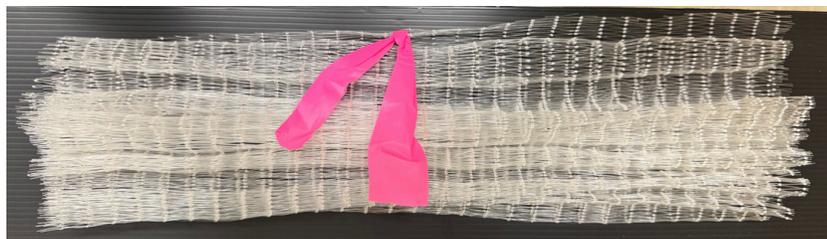
Gill netting with this size mesh is not legal for use in waterways or for fishing. It is also not legal to sell in Hawai'i for aquatic use. "§13-75-11 It is unlawful for any person to possess or use any drift gill net in the waters of the State," and "§13-75-10 (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or to offer for sale any throw net with a mesh of less than two inches stretched mesh." (HAR 13-75)

MAINTENANCE

As the palm grows, new fronds will emerge and push the netting farther down on the crown leaving an uncovered area near the top. A coconut palm will push out a new frond about once per month. Netting should be placed in this uncovered area. The netting can be moved from a lower spot on the same palm or new netting can be added. We recommend moving or adding netting every 1-3 months. Check for entangled beetles regularly.

KIT CONTENTS

1. Strips of monofilament nylon netting with a ~1 inch mesh (hole) size.
2. Flagging tape



PROCEDURE

1. Unwrap one piece of netting and note that it can stretch in one dimension but not the other. We will refer to this direction of stretch in the instructions. Note that if you pull with moderate tension, the mesh holes become roughly square in shape (as opposed to diamond or flat).
2. There are several ways to apply netting to a crown. Review the protocol completely then decide which method will work best for your palms.
3. If you require a ladder or other device to work at heights we recommend having a second person available for safety.



The CRB typically enter the tree near the spear (spike) and newly emerging fronds at the top. Netting can entangle CRB entering or leaving the palm. Netting placed in multiple layers works better than a single layer.

This kit is intended for those located in Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle affected areas that are not part of an active eradication program. These materials and their distribution is funded by the State of Hawaii through Act 236. This kit is not a retail item and should not be sold.



METHOD 1 - CROWN WRAP

Crown wraps offer most protection but require more netting and direct access to the crown. This is ideal for small palms. Keep moderate tension when wrapping. The entire crown does not have to be wrapped; the upper half is the most critical area, particularly near the spear.

1. Take one end of the netting and tuck it at the base of a frond next to the spear of the palm.
2. Hold the end in place while you pull in the direction of stretch and twist the strip of netting until it forms a tube.
3. Pull that tube around the spear twice and push it as far down to the base of the spear as it will go.
4. Continue to pull, twist and wrap between the next set of fronds in one or two layers.
5. Repeat this until you reach the end of the netting strip.
6. Wedge the end of the strip between 2 fronds or apply a wire tie to prevent the wrap from unwinding from the palm.



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TO FOLLOW ALONG**
CRBHAWAII.ORG/COMMUNITY

METHOD 2 - BOW TIES

Bowties are convenient for tall trees and can be placed from the ground.

1. Take a strip of netting and stretch it to moderate tension.
2. Cut a section about 3 feet long using scissors.
3. Use the strip of netting to tie a knot on itself so that there is a looped section and two tails. *Alternatively, you can stretch and twist a section of netting. Fold it over on itself, then zip tie it every 6-12 inches.*
4. You should have a piece of netting that is somewhat expanded and not too flat that can fill spaces between fronds. This is your “bowtie”.
5. Place the bowties in the upper part of the palm near the spear. This can be done with a long pole (e.g. painter’s pole, mango pole), a ladder, or by adding weights to the bowties and throwing them into the crown (not recommended near homes or cars).



For most recent updates to this procedure and for additional relevant Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle information, please contact the CRB Response Program