



Images provided by University of Guam

In areas that are heavily infested with CRB, gill netting with a 1/2" square mesh has been used as a way to trap CRB as they attempt to feed on palms. This method was first developed and tested in Guam.

This treatment is most effective on palms that are easily accessible (short) and regularly maintained.

### APPLICATION STEPS

1. Bunch up netting around the crown of the tree getting as close to the spear or center as possible. Cover all accessible areas between fronds (Crown Wrap)
2. Tie ~1 yard sections around rocks and place them in notches between the bases of fronds (Bowties)
3. Make sure that there are multiple layers of netting, and that the netting is not stretched tight. CRB will not get caught in single-layer or tightly stretched netting.
4. Make sure the netting will not get blown away in heavy winds.
5. Monitor the netting for CRB, collect and report any beetles. Remove debris caught in netting.
6. Adjust netting every two months as palms grow.



### CONSIDERATIONS

- **Effectiveness:** CRB get stuck in gill netting when they attempt to feed or enter/exit breeding material.
- **Maintenance:** netting should be repositioned every 2 months to accommodate frond growth and remove any debris.
- **Cost:** Estimated cost per tree is \$15 for supplies plus labor.
- **Netting:** Mesh size should be 1/2" square or 1" stretched to catch CRB.
- **Safety:** This method does not cause harm to the tree, but nets should be secured in the tree especially near coastal areas.

### TERMS OF USE

- Gill netting with this size mesh is not legal for use near water areas or for fishing. It is also not legal to sell in Hawai'i.
- "§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)

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