The versatility of breeding sites used by *Oryctes rhinoceros* heavily increases its colonization capabilities and raises its potential to become an important agricultural pest. Sources in Malaysia and Guam have reported breeding sites in shredded palm trunk material, palm frond debris, and compost heaps, along with the more traditional dead palm trunks, all of which are abundant in these tropical countries. (Bedford 2013). In addition to its wide breeding range, *O. rhinoceros* also displays elusive behavior which presents a great challenge to population control efforts. Individuals in the larval stage typically remain hidden in breeding material near adults, and control methods have mainly consisted of using the fungal species *Metarhezium anisopline* as a biological control agent. Control methods utilizing *M. anisopline* have been reported to effectively kill third-instar larvae (Bedford 2013).

On the other hand, adult *O. rhinoceros* typically bore into the crown or heart of palm trees, feeding on the base of unopened fronds. The incapability to spot bore holes at high-elevation sites on palm trees along with their nocturnal flight behavior make the adult *O. rhinoceros* difficult to control as well (Bedford 2013). Traditionally, the adult population control methods have consisted in using a viral biological control agent. However, recent populations in Guam have apparently developed resistance to the virus (a little more detail on that). In lieu of this, there is a pressing necessity to develop alternative methods of controlling the population of adult *O. rhinoceros*.

Swink et al. describes the use of *Cerceris fumipennis* as a natural predator of different beetles of the Buprestidae family. Although this biological control agent succeeded in capturing a large amounts of beetles, *C. fumipennis* could not serve as a selective control agent as it collected samples of 52 different species in 11 different genera (Swink 2013). This study, however, elucidates the possibility of using species of insects as biological control agents. Another promising solution comes from studies using radiotelemetry to investigate insect populations. Rink and Sinsch have utilized radiotelemetry to study population migration and connectivity of the stag beetle *Lucanus Cervus* in order to define conservation efforts for the species (Rink and Sinsch 2007). Similarly, Beaudoin-Olliver et al. has implemented radiotelemetry to successfully describe the flight behavior of the species *Scapanes australis* of the Dynastinae sub-family, to which *O. rhinoceros* belongs (Beaudoin-Olliver 2003).

It is known that adult *O. rhinoceros* detect the location of cryptic breeding sites by means of chemical signaling that results in aggregation (Proposal). With this knowledge and by drawing from the approaches employed in the aforementioned methods, this study seeks to develop a control mechanism that uses laboratory-reared *O. rhinoceros* equipped with miniature radio-tracking devices to identify and eliminate cryptic breeding sites.We propose that the use of detector beetles to discover the location of cryptic breeding sites will provide an effective method of controlling *O. rhinoceros* populations.