What, why bad

What is needed-method of finding and eradicating breeding sites

What we did-radio track

What we found-beetles tracked to arboreal sites were significantly in percent emergence weight from soil-associated microhabitats. Also differences between lost and found =lost beetles had low %EW

This is a good technique

The coconut rhinoceros beetle (CRB), *Oryctes rhinoceros* L., is a serious pest of coconut trees and other palms throughout the Pacific and Southeast Asia. Typically CRB populations are controlled with a combination of biocontrol, pheromone traps, and breeding site removal. This study used radio-tagged CRBto track beetle movement at two locations on Guam. Nineteen CRB were successfully tracked to five different microhabitats. Percent emergence weight (%EW) varied significantly by the microhabitat to which CRB were tracked. When microhabitats were further grouped, the difference in mean %EW between the arboreal (74 ± 2%) and the soil-associated (82 ± 3%) groups were found to be highly significant. The %EW for CRB that were successfully located (78 ± 2%) and lost CRB (72 ± 2%) also differed significantly. Tracking CRB in this manner shows good promise as a method to identify cryptic breeding sites, which could then be treated, removed, or destroyed.