



INSECT NETTING

PURPOSE AND APPLICATION

Installation options:

- Hang fabric from wire
- Use as row cover, placed over hoops
- Tree wrap
- Greenhouse: vent system or roller curtain

Part of an Integrated Pest Management Plan

- Helps keep out pests in the air or on the ground
- Keeps in Pollinators
- Keeps in insects that are natural enemies to other pests

FUNCTIONS AND MEASUREMENTS

Considerations	Characteristics & Applicable Specs	Measurements
Pest size	Construction Pore size	# Warp and weft yarns per in ² Hole size measured in mm
Ease of install	Weight	oz/yd ²
Substitute to greenhouse walls	Tensile/Elongation	lbsf/%
Stakes to bury netting in soil	Tear strength	lbs
Light requirements of crop	Light transmittance	% Light passing through netting
Air flow needs of crop or greenhouse vents	Air permeability Air pressure drop under net	% Air porosity Speed of area under netting

FORM AND FIT

Dimensions and Other Considerations

- Width and Length:
 - Vary greatly/customizable to crop configuration
 - Panels available to install on vent systems
- Mesh Size: Approximate # threads in warp direction within 1"
 - It is NOT a measure of pore size/construction or ability to block specific insects
 - Common standards are 50 mesh (~ 50 warp yarns), 40 mesh (~40 warp yarns)
- Pore Size:
 - Hole opening sizes are measured in mm for warp and separately for weft directions, e.g. (0.40mm x 0.25mm)
 - Openings too small can cause an air pressure difference inside netting making it easier for insects to pass through and cause drag on a vent system motor

Effectiveness of Netting

- Windy areas can reduce air permeability of insect netting, particularly when pore sizes are below 1.0mm x 1.0mm. Limited air flow can:
 - Increase condensation on plants, leading to mold
 - Impact pollinators and natural enemies placed inside netting