

Sudan outbreak

September 2013 - May 2014

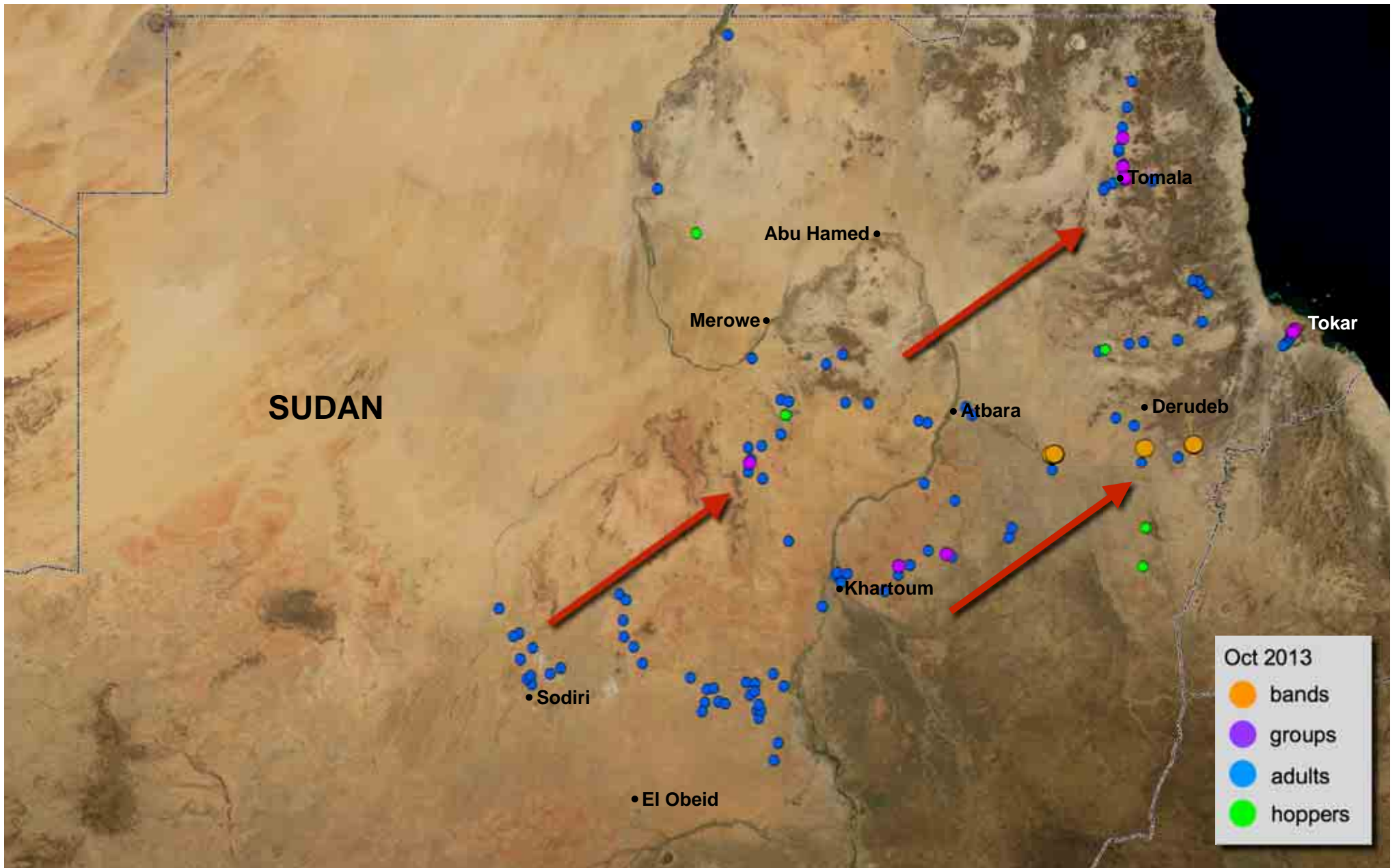


Desert Locust Information Service

FAO, Rome

www.fao.org/ag/locusts

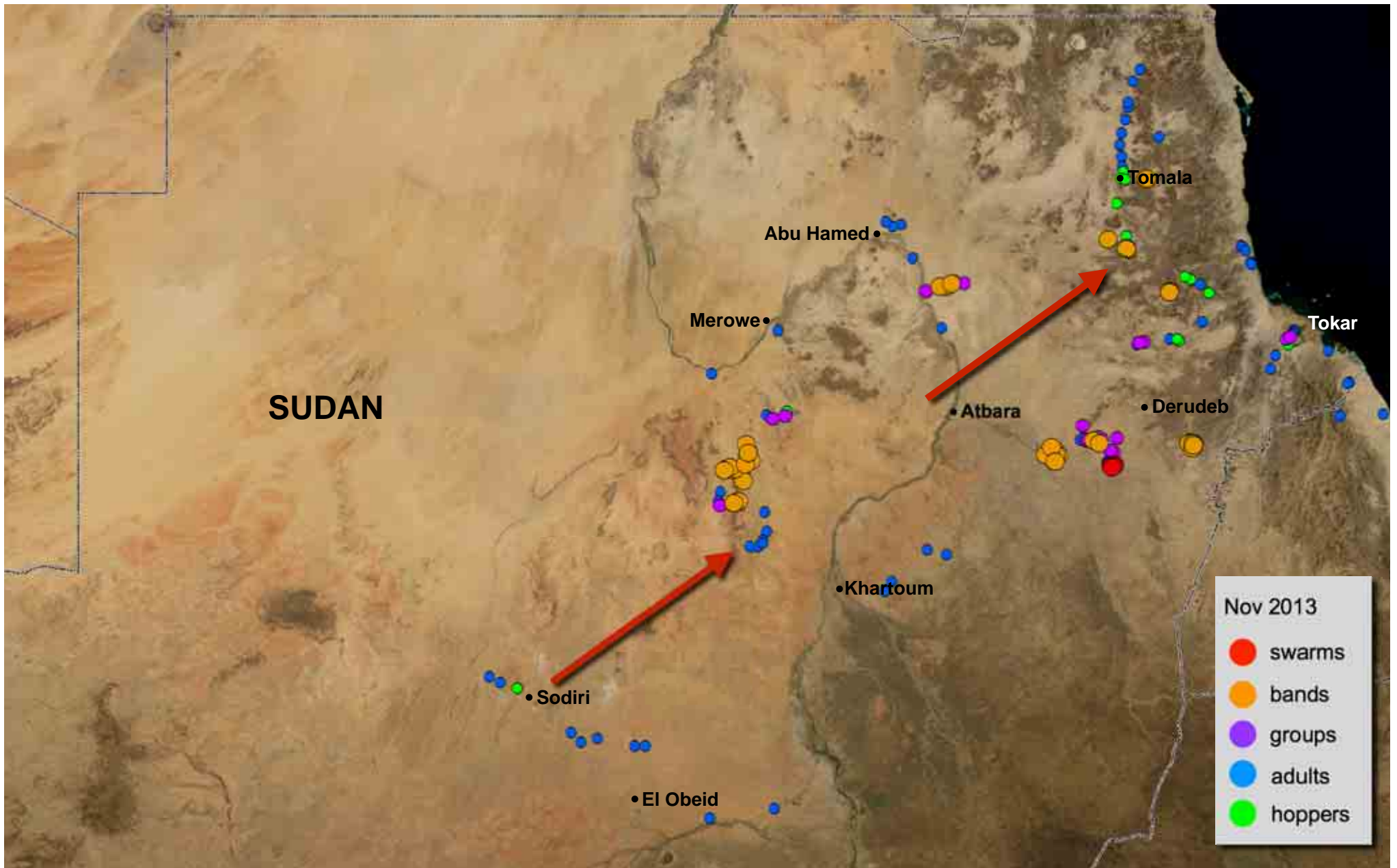
Keith Cressman (Senior Locust Forecasting Officer)



OCT 2013 Solitarious adults continued to mature in the summer breeding areas of the interior in Sudan, mainly in North Kordofan, the Baiyuda Desert north of Khartoum, and between the Nile and Red Sea Hills. As vegetation dried out, hopper bands first formed along the Atbara River and near Derudeb while groups were starting to form elsewhere. Ground control operations were mounted and treated 740 ha. In the winter breeding areas, adult groups laid eggs in Wadi Oko/Diib north of Tomala and in Tokar Delta on the Red Sea coast. Ground teams treated late instar hopper groups that were already present near Tomala from September breeding.

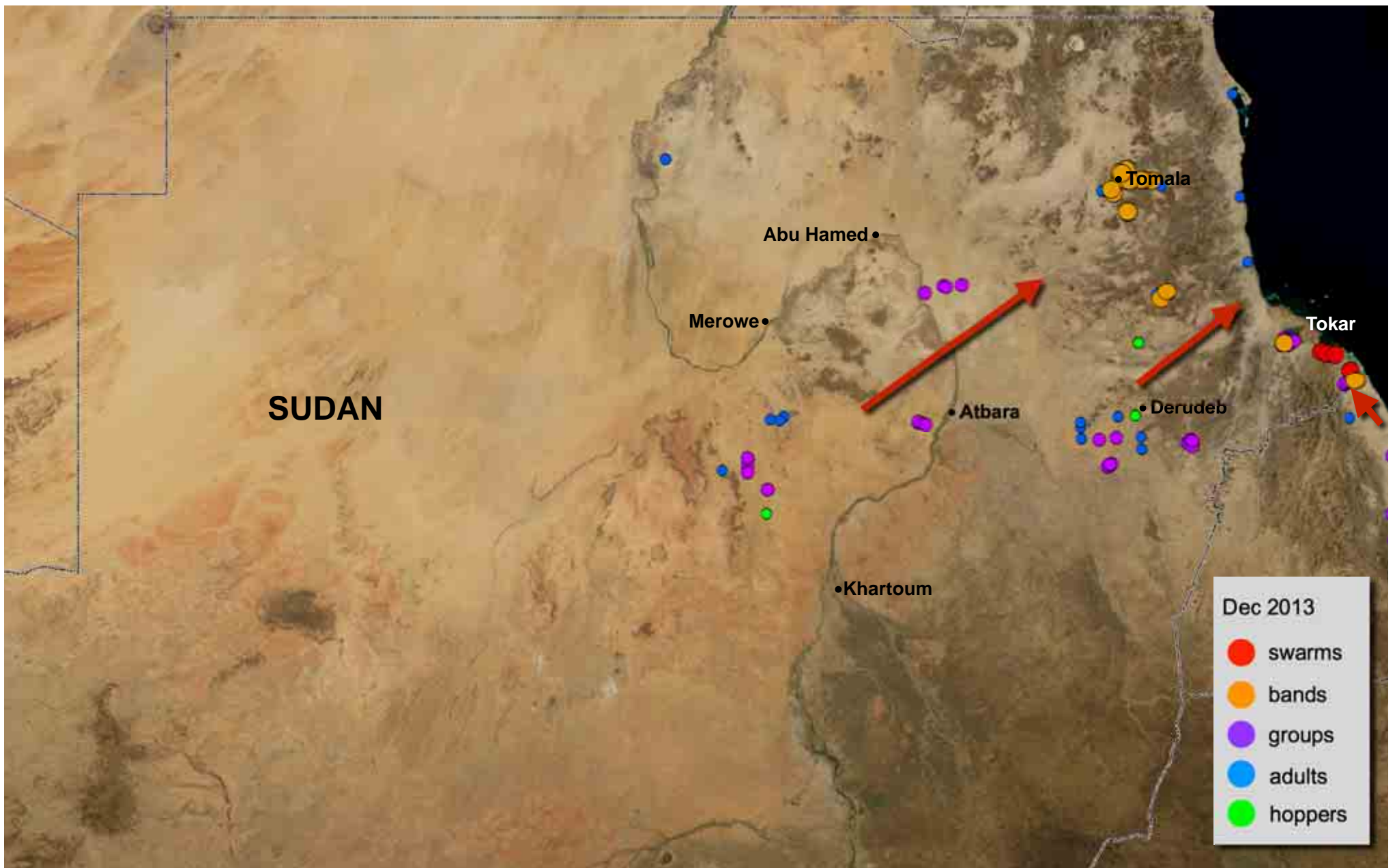


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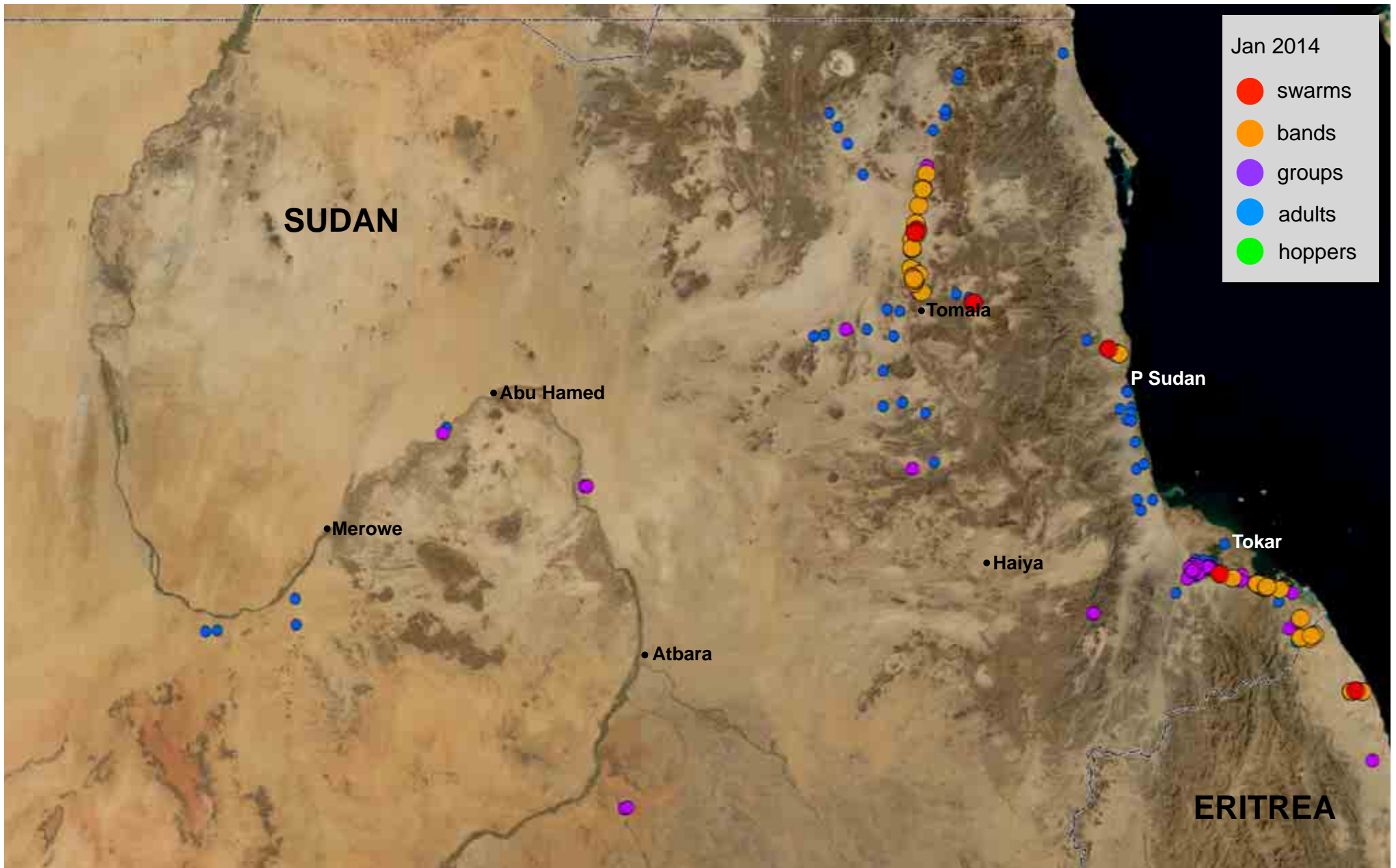
NOV 2013 Locusts continued to concentrate in vegetation that remained green in the summer breeding areas of the interior. More hopper bands and adult groups formed in the Baiyuda Desert, mainly in along Wadi Muqaddam northwest of Khartoum, along the Atbara River and near Derudeb. Ground and aerial operations treated nearly 21,000 ha. In the winter breeding areas, hatching occurred in Wadi Oko and in Tokar Delta, hopper bands formed in W. Oko and adult groups in Tokar; 140 ha were treated.



DEC 2013 Groups of immature and mature adults persisted in the summer breeding areas (Baiyuda Desert, the Nile Valley and west of the Red Sea Hills near Derudeb) where breeding was still in progress in some places. Ground and aerial control operations treated 5,800 ha. In the winter breeding areas, more hopper bands formed in Wadi Oko near Tomala. Local breeding caused hopper bands and adult groups to form in the Tokar Delta and on the southern coast. On the 23rd, an immature swarm was reported coming from adjacent coastal areas of Eritrea. Ground and aerial operations treated nearly 10,400 ha.



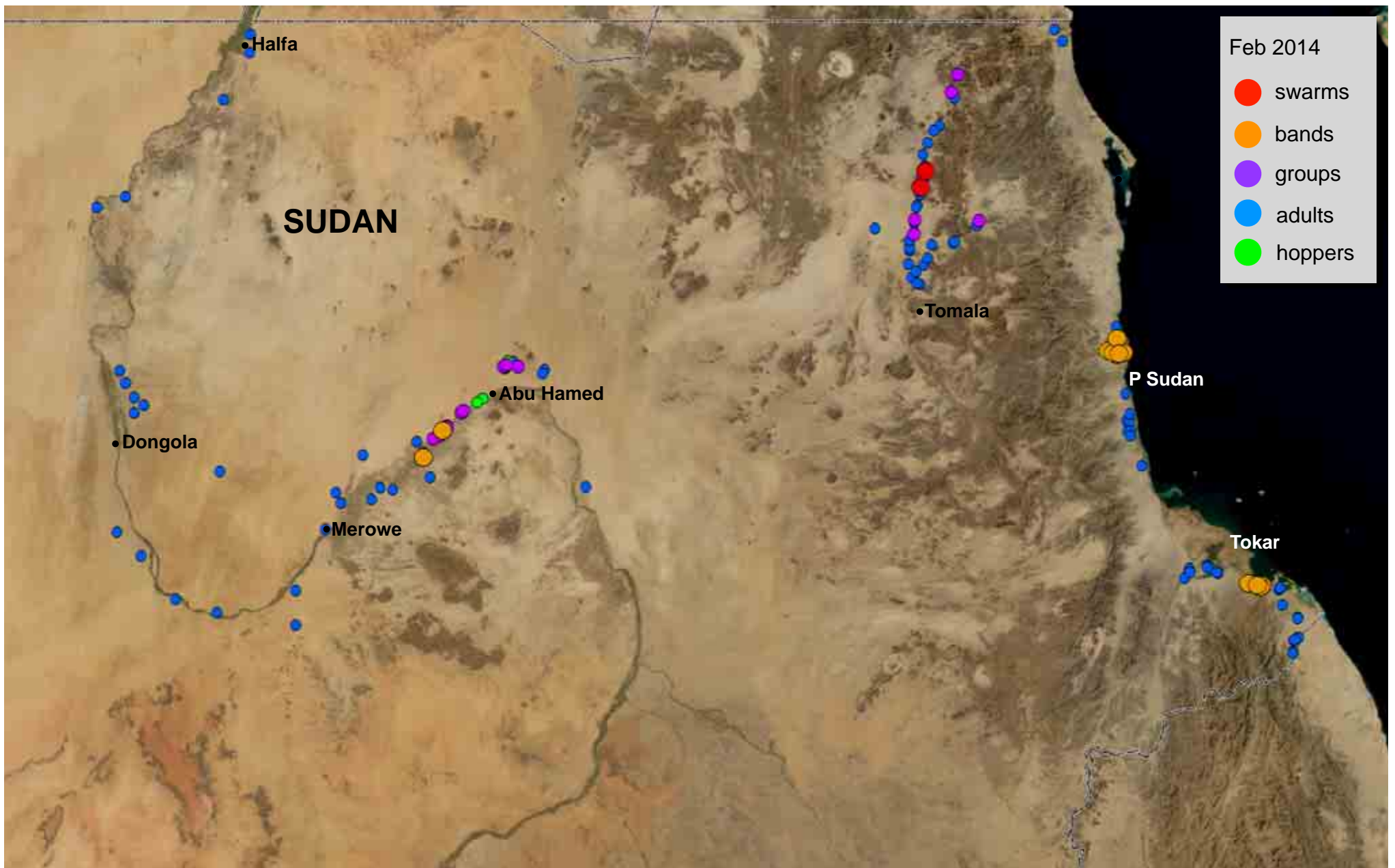
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JAN 2014 In the summer breeding areas, ground teams treated 800 ha of residual adult infestations in the Nile Valley. In the winter breeding areas, continued breeding caused locust numbers to increase in the northeast and along the coast. Hatching and band formation occurred on the southern coast as a result of several swarms that arrived and laid eggs in late December and early January. Scattered adults were present on the central coast and swarm laying occurred near Port Sudan. Hopper bands continued to develop in Wadi Oko where they fledged and several small immature swarms formed. Ground and aerial operations treated nearly 11,000 ha.

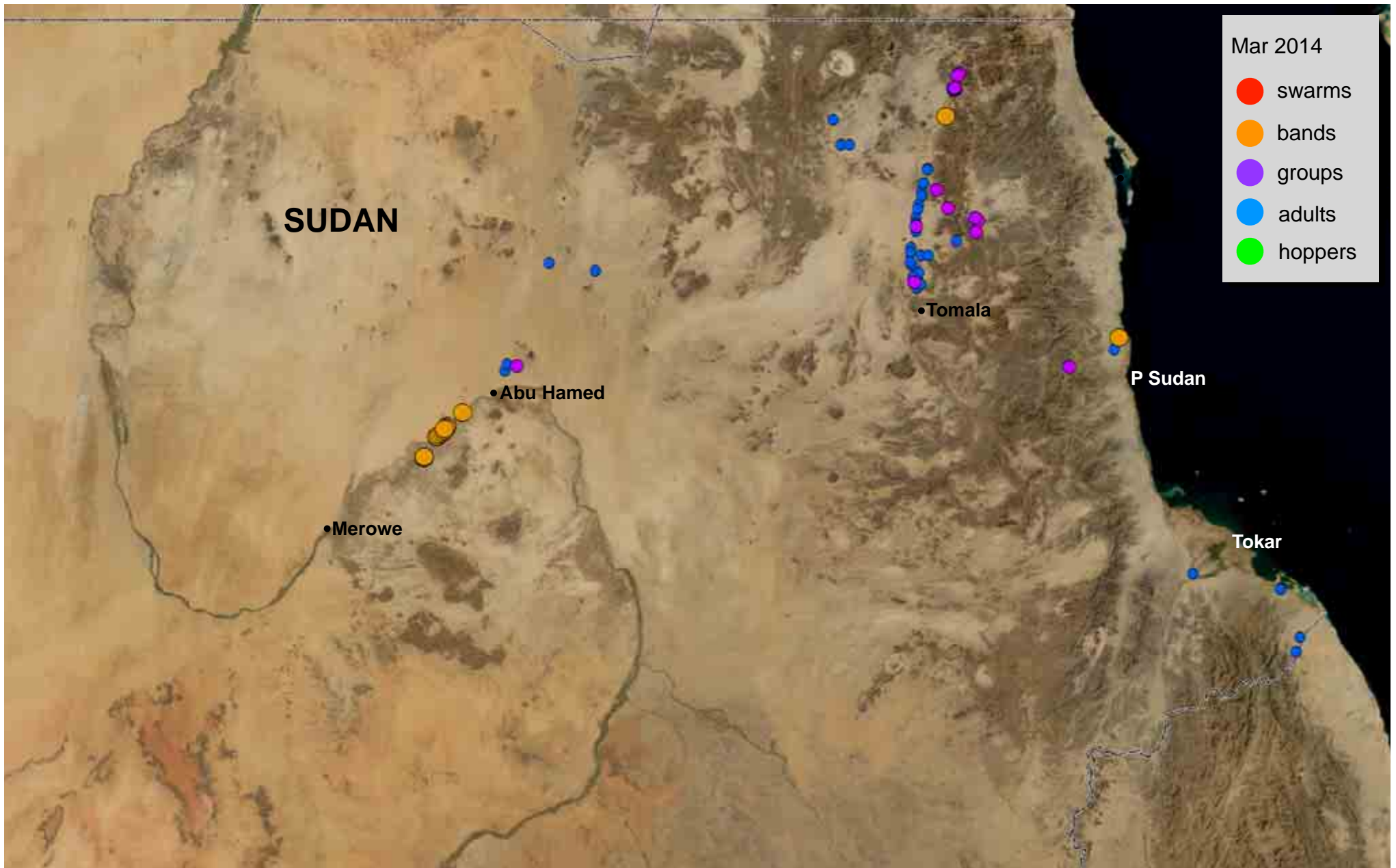


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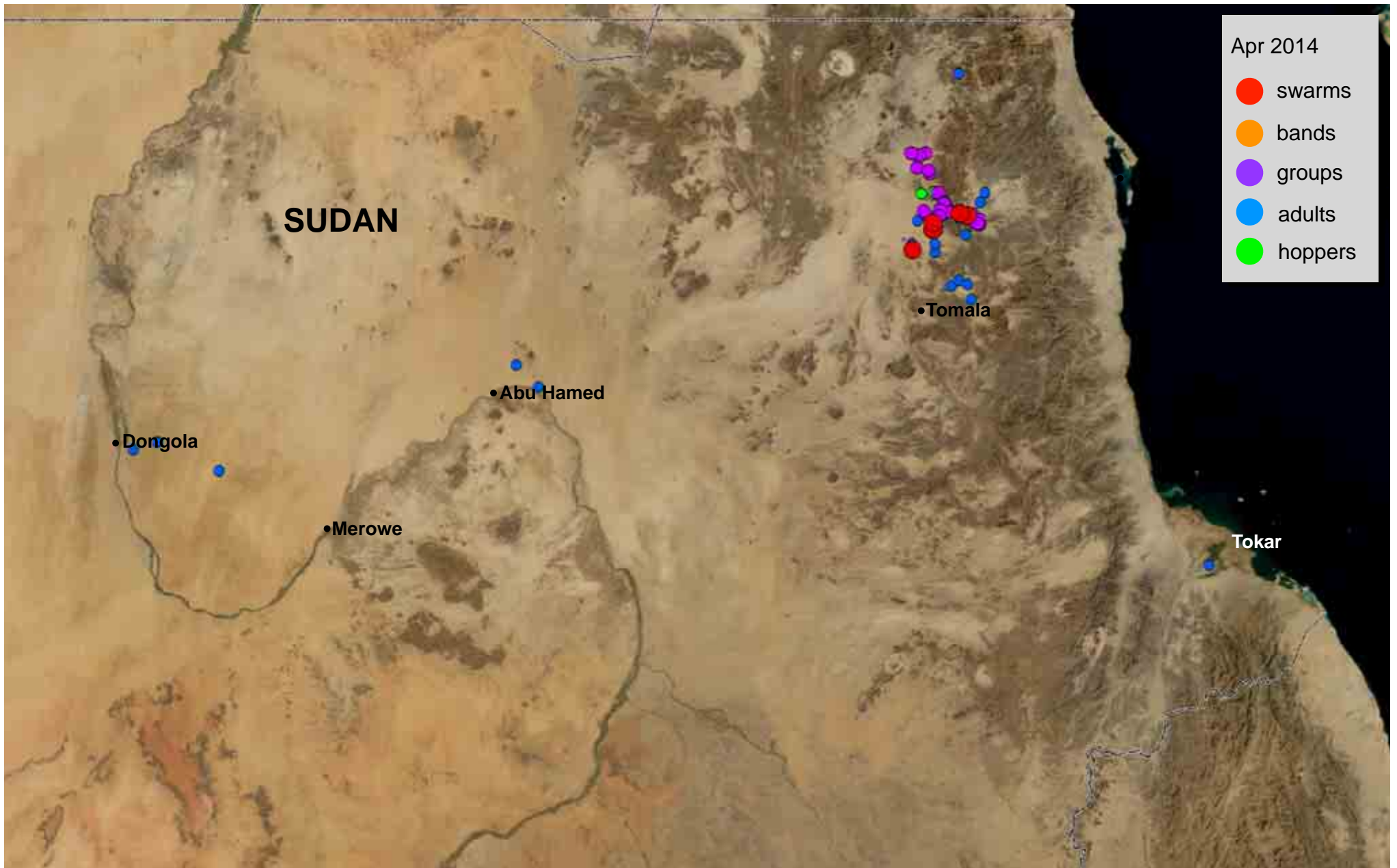
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FEB 2014 Breeding continued on the central and southern coastal plains of the Red Sea where egg-laying, hatching and band formation occurred. Scattered adult persisted in the Tokar Delta. Hoppers finished fledging in Wadi Oko and the new adults formed groups and a few immature swarms. Ground and aerial operations treated 1,800 ha. In the Nile Valley, dense groups of egg-laying adults were present in irrigated wheat schemes at mid-month while low numbers of mature adults were scattered from Merowe to the Egyptian border. Ground and aerial operations treated 2,350 ha.



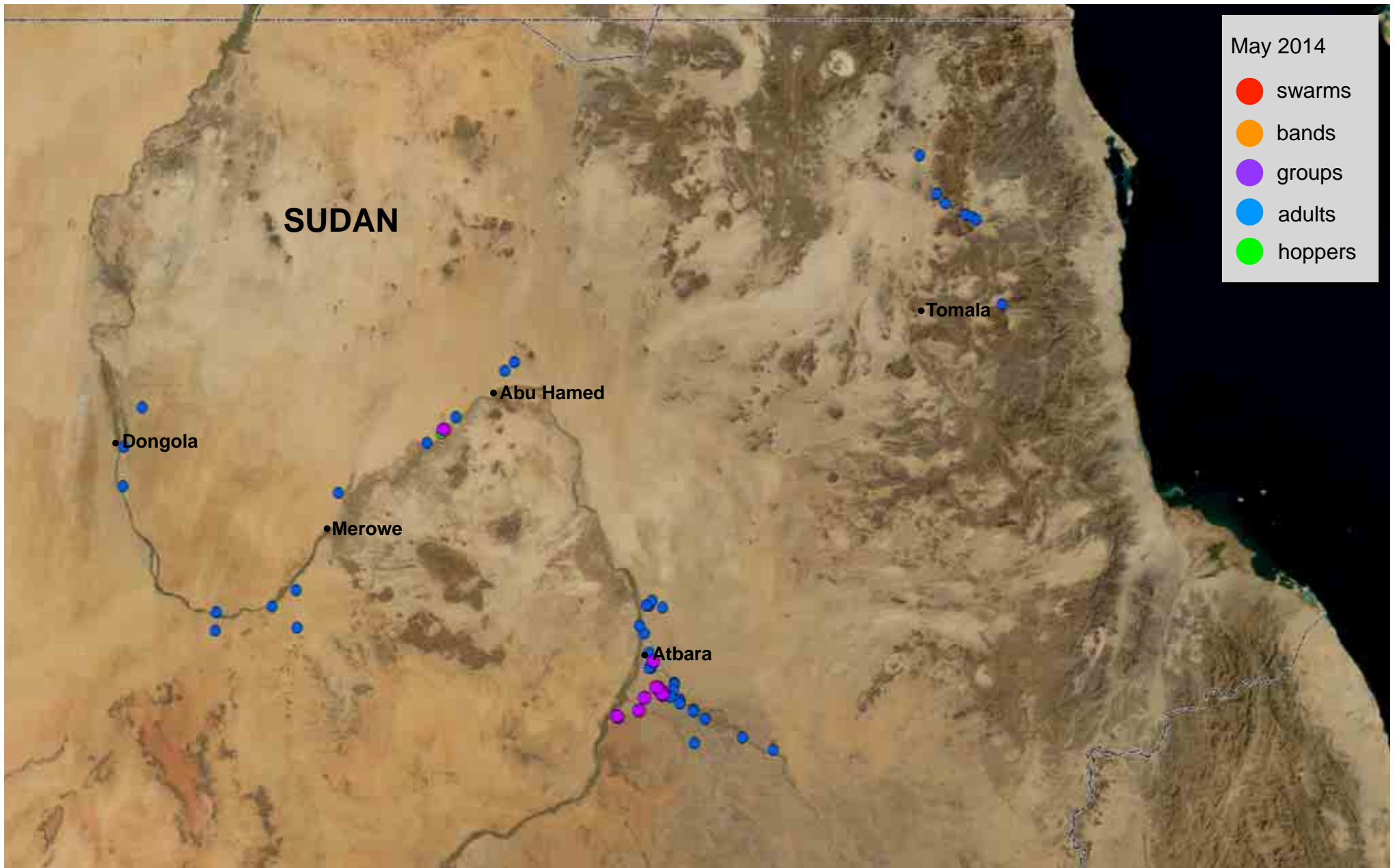
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MAR 2014 Aerial and ground control operations continued in Wadi Oko/Diib against groups of hoppers and adults between Tomala and the Egyptian border, treating more than 6,400 ha. The situation improved on the central and southern coastal plains where vegetation dried out and only a few scattered adults remained. In the Nile Valley, breeding occurred in irrigated schemes near Abu Hamed where hopper bands and at least one adult group formed. Ground teams treated 450 ha.



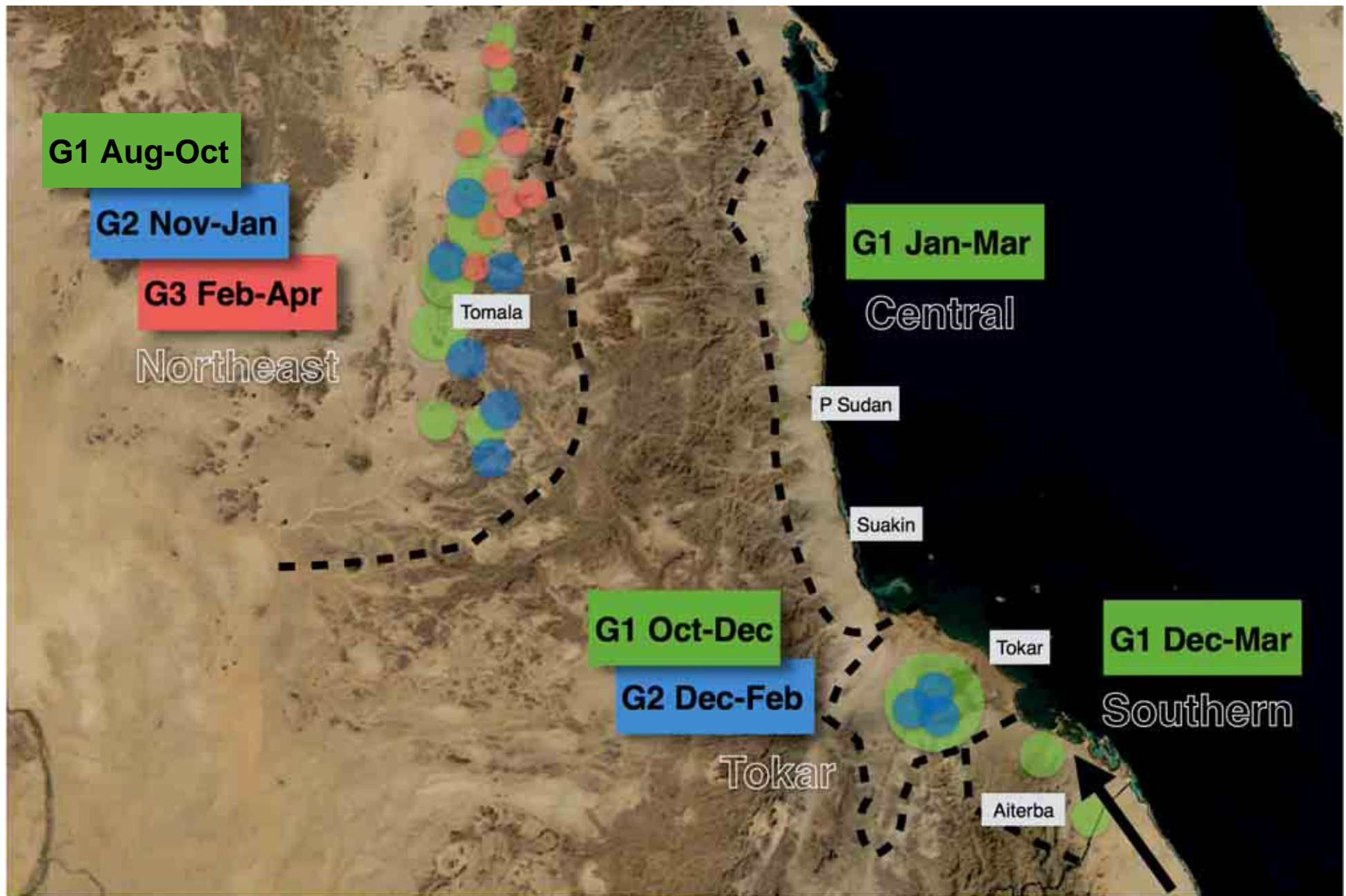
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APR 2014 During the first half of the month, hopper groups and a few small immature adult groups and swarms formed in Wadi Oko/Diib as vegetation dried out. Ground teams treated 4,500 ha. Locust infestations declined in the Nile Valley where only scattered adults remained in a few places.



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MAY 2014 As vegetation became nearly dry in the winter breeding areas, most of the remaining adults moved inland to cropping areas along the Nile and Atbara rivers. Some of the adults were mature and copulating. Aerial operations treated nearly 800 ha.



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OVERVIEW Three generations of breeding occurred during Winter 2013 / Spring 2014 in northeast Sudan (Aug-Oct, Nov-Jan, Feb-Apr), two in the Tokar Delta (Oct-Dec, Dec-Feb) and one on the central (Jan-Mar) and southern coast (Dec-Mar). By May, conditions had become dry and no further infestations were seen. In order to bring the situation under control, nearly 66,000 ha were treated by national aerial and ground teams from October 2013 to May 2014 in the summer and winter breeding areas.