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المتحدة

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 610181 FAO I

Telephone: 57971

AGP Division

Locusts, other migratory pests and emergency operations group

DESERT LOCUST SITUATION SUMMARY AND FORECAST

NO. 116 APRIL-EARLY MAY 1988

SUMMARY

In West Africa swarms from southern Morocco and northern Mauritania and possibly northern Mali continued to move south on a broad front during the first two decades of April reaching Senegal, western Mali and Gambia during the first half of April. Later, they moved south-east to infest the middle Niger Delta in Mali by the last week of April and Burkina Faso, and north-eastern Guinea by the first week of May. Further east, swarms moved south-west across eastern Mali to central Mali and western Niger. Swarms were also seen in the Air, and in central and eastern Niger. Swarms were maturing in central Mali in late April. There was a further southward movement of swarms across Mauritania in early-mid May.

Numerous swarms continued to persist south of the Atlas and in the Mediterranean littoral of Algeria. There was a further invasion of Tunisia in early May.

There were widespread infestations of new generation hoppers south of the Atlas in Morocco and Algeria and large-scale campaigns were in progress. By mid-May, fledging was widespread and new generation swarms were reported in the Draa Valley. Breeding was reported in Illizi and south-eastern Algeria.

Several immature swarms invaded western Egypt in late April and early May.

Several swarms were reported in south-east Egypt and moved to north-west Saudi Arabia where breeding started in late April. A swarm was seen on the Suez Canal on 13 May.

In Cape Verde breeding occurred on most islands. By early May predominately late instar hopper bands were present, although new hatchings were also reported.

W/S7675

WESTERN AFRICA

Meteorology

In mid-April, scattered showers fell in western Mali at Kita (61 mm), Segou, and Sikasso and in Niger near Tillabery and Niamey. Scattered rain fell in Chad 200 km south of N'Djamena and heavy rains fell near Goz Beida in the east. The Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone lay well above 10 degrees in Mauritania in May. After 5 May, the weather was dry.

Breeding Conditions

NOAA/AVHRR imagery indicated that ecological conditions were becoming favourable in Senegal, western Mali and south-western Burkina Faso.

Conditions were less favorable in Mauritania.

Locusts

MAURITANIA

Immature and mature swarms moved south to the Senegal River during the first half of April. By the 19th, the situation was reported calm in southern and central regions. A second southward movement of swarms was reported from 4-11 May.

Dakhlet Nouadhibou

In early April, control operations continued against swarms from the north on 3,000 ha and by the 12th, the situation was reported calm.

From 4-11 May, numerous swarms were seen near Banc d'Arguin Park heading south.

Inchiri

During the first half of April, reports continued of swarms moving south and south-east from Khat El Temadi on the 9th and from Akjoujt on the 11th and 12th.

Trarza

During the first half of April, numerous swarms were seen moving south. On 3 April, a small swarm settled at Nouakchott and from the 7-9th immature swarms were seen along 90 km between Oued Naga and Boutilimit. On the 11th, a small swarm passed over Rosso and by the 12th, swarms were seen at Keur Mour, Lekselba, and on the coast near Rosso. Control operations were in progress and the situation was calm by the 19th.

On 8 May, a low-density swarm was seen east of Nouakchott at Idini moving south. On the 13th, a 40 sq. km immature swarm was seen in Nouakchott moving north.

Brakna, Gorgol, and Guidimaka

During the first half of April, numerous immature and mature swarms were reported in Brakna at Magta Lahjar. On the 5th, a swarm was seen in Gorgol flying south-east over Kaedi and on the 9th in Guidimaka near Selibary. Control operations were in progress.

From 4-11 May, swarms were seen in southern Brakna along the Senegal River. Other swarms were seen near Magta Lahjar.

Adrar

Very dense swarms were present in the Atar area from 2-4 April and again on the 7th. By the 14th, numerous immature and mature swarms were seen between 2000-2130N and 1130-1400W. Dense swarms were reported from Aoujeft, Oudane, and Atar moving south by the 12th. A 60 sq. km swarm was seen moving south on the 14th at Ain El Ataya. Damage was reported on date palms. Eggs were seen at El Medda. By the 19th, only scattered groups were present.

From 4-8 May, numerous swarms were reported from several locations near Aoujeft moving south. Hopper bands were seen at Gualawiya and Aquilal (1950N/1150W). Ground control operations were in progress.

Tagant

On 7-8 April, swarms were seen south of Tidjikja moving south and by the 19th, many areas were reported infested and control was in progress.

Assaba

On 9-10 April, swarms were seen in Kiffa, on the 11th in Barkeol, and, on the 12th in Kiffa and Tintane. A very dense swarm was seen at Tagate Ghird. By the 12th, swarms were present between 1600-1700N and 1000-1300W. Other swarms were seen at Kankossa (1556N/1131W) heading south. By 19 April, the situation was reported calm.

Hodh Gharbi and Hodh Charki

As reported in Summary No. 115, swarms were reported between Nema and Oualta and further south between Timbedra and Djigueni. On 19 April, three swarms were seen north of Nema (1506N/0921W) heading south. A swarm was also seen at Bassikonou (1552N/0557W).

From 4-11 May, Swarms were seen in the Bargatant Valley of Hodh Gharbi. On the 7th, a swarm was seen at Djigueni and Swarms were seen 40 km south of Nema at Monchegna on 40 ha of date palm. Control operations were in progress.

SENEGAL

On 2 April, swarms from the north were seen in the Senegal River Valley and by the 14th the area between Ross-Bethi and Bakel was reported infested. Additional Swarms were reported further south at Linguere, Tambacounda, and Nioro du Rip (1340N/1545W). Swarms were reported to be nearly mature with densities up to 50 per sq. metre. Control operations began 7 April.

On 4 May, additional swarms from the north of densities up to 40 per sq. metre were seen in the Senegal River Valley from Matam to Dagna covering an area of 10-600 ha. Control operations were in progress.

GAMBIA

On 18 April, swarms were seen at Nanutfana flying north and at Jarreng (1337N/1512W) flying south. Small scattered, mostly mature, swarms were seen in Kudang (1340N/1505W). On the 19th, a swarm was seen between Njie Kunda (1333N/1554W) and Bambakolong moving north. A 20 sq. km immature swarm was seen moving south between Sabusireh and Taifa. Additional swarms were seen moving south, south-east, and south-west. Two swarms were also reported from Farafegny (1335N/1536W) in mid-April. By 22 April, swarms were seen in the east near Sandu. Some damage was reported to vegetables.

MALI

Western Region

As reported in Summary No. 115, a 45 sq. km swarm of immature and mature adults first appeared near Kayes on 10 April. During the following week, numerous swarms were seen flying south, south-west, and south-east at Dibolori, Faleme, Yelimane, Kaloulou, and Hamdallaye. By the 17th, swarms were reported south to Kenieba (1342N/1144N) and north to Gogui (1501N/0920W). Swarms were as large as 40 sq. km with densities of 5-200 per sq. metre. Damage was reported to crops. On the 19th, a high flying swarm was seen at Niore heading north-east. In the last decade of April, copulating adults were seen at Sandare (1442N/1018W) and Aourou (1475N/1135W).

From 3-5 May, swarms were seen at several locations near Segala (1433N/1058W) where 30-40 percent damage was reported to mango crops. On the 3rd, swarms were reported from Diema (1432N/0912W) and Bafoulabe (1348N/1050W) and on the 4th at Dionkoulane (1510N/1030W). Control operations were in progress.

Central Region

On 18 April, a 10 sq. km swarm was seen 10 km west of Nara (1510N/0717W). Damage was reported on natural vegetation. Numerous low-density immature swarms covered 700-800 ha between Mourdiah (14128N/0728W) and Doubabougou (1345N/0817W).

During the last week of April, numerous swarms infested the Niger River Delta. On 25 April, a swarm was seen 20 km north of Dogo (1510N/0426W). On the 27th two mature swarms of low density were seen near Farabougou (1429N/0603W) over 8 sq. km and near Akor (1435N/0658W) over 10 sq. km. Three large swarms with densities of 200 per sq. m. were seen along a 44 km front between Doundam and Timbouctou moving south. Another swarm was seen along 18 km west of Tonka (1608N/0345W). On the 28th, a very large immature swarm reported to be of 3600 sq. km with densities of 50-150 per sq. metre was seen between Niafounke (1556N/0400W) and Niodougou (1600N/0410W). Damage was reported on sorghum.

In early May, numerous swarms were reported flying near the Burkina Faso border. On the 1st, a swarm passed over the Douentza Plain (1500N/0255W) and a dense swarm was seen at Koro (1405N/0305W). On the 2nd, a swarm passed Bori (1510N/0330W) and another swarm covered 5,000 ha of sugarcane at Seriba (1514N/0404W). To the west, swarms were seen moving south from Sokolo (1445N/0612W) to Molodo (1415N/0600W). Copulating swarms were seen at Fatoma (1408N/0725W). On 3 May, a swarm was flying south at Banamba (1335N/0725W) and a low-density swarm covered 400 ha at Kilakani (1332N/0800W). On 6 May a mixed maturity swarm was seen at Bamako. Control operations were in progress.

Eastern Mali

On 9 April, scattered adults were seen in the Tilemsi. On the 11th, swarms were reported from north of Tessalit to the Algerian border and on the 12th, four swarms were seen moving south at Oued Tirharhar and Tadjedjoumet. Medium-dense swarms were also seen flying south from Timetrine to Bourem. These swarms reached the vicinity of Gao by the 15th. On the 26th, a low-density 30 sq. km swarm of immature and mature adults was seen west of Aoubeneck (1908N/0102E).

On 1 May, a 40 sq. km swarm with densities up to 3 per sq. metre was seen at Tin Auakert (1700N/0010E) and a second swarm was seen at Bagoundie (1613N/0001W) near Gao. On the 2nd, a swarm was seen heading south from Gao and another swarm was reported from Timetrine.

By 4th May, 1,700 ha had been treated in the country using dust formulations.

NIGER

There were unconfirmed reports of small swarms at Arlit (1900N/738E) at the end of April. In early May there were also reports of swarms in the east from Bachi (1810N/1230E), Bilma (1845N/1300E) and the oases north to Seguedine (2015N/1300E) and from north of Ngourti at about 1600N/1310E). In Air, swarms at densities of 70-75 adults per sq. metre were seen at Tirzizet (1920N/0853E) and Fares (1920N/0908E). Swarms were seen further south at Aderbissinat (1537N/0754E) on the 4th, and at Tillia (1615N/0430E), Tassera (1645N/0535E) and Illalla (1430N/0520E). In the west, on 1 May, small swarms were seen heading north in the western (Tillabery) region from Ayourou (1445N/055E). Fargoun (1448N/0053E), and Yassane (1455N/0051E).

BURKINA FASO

During the first week of May, numerous swarms from Mali were reported in the northern, central, and western provinces.

Ouahigouya area

On 4 May, a small swarm of 30 per sq. metre was seen in Lago (1310N/0210W), on the 5th, swarms were seen at Lougouri (1320N/0320W), on the 5th, swarms were seen at Lougouri (1320N/0320W) and Sole (1310N/0205W), and on the 6th a swarm passed Thiou (1320N/0245W).

Dedougou area

On 1 May, a swarm was seen at Tougan (1300N/0305W) and on the 2nd at Kouyi (1340N/0310W) flying south-east. On the 9th, swarms were reported from Doubala (1250N/0410W), Djibasso (1350N/0410W), Koumbourikoura (1325N/0355W), and Barani (1315N/0350W).

Dori area

On 2 May, a swarm was seen at Taoremba (1400N/0101W) and one at Pougzembaogo (1455N/0130W) on date palms. On the 9th, a swarm was seen flying west at Mare Oursi (1440N/0030W).

Koudougou area

One swarm was seen on 4 May at Bagare (1250N/0240W) heading south-east.

Ouagadougou area

A swarm was seen at Dablo near Kaya.

GUINEA

By 9 May, swarms were seen near Siguiri (1121N/0912W) in the northeast.

CAPE VERDE

In early April, large numbers of swarms which invaded on 22 March were reported to be dying after having laid eggs in small but defined areas. However, small swarms persisted through mid-April and damage was reported to crops, trees, and pasture. Hatchings began on 16 April on Santo Antao, on the 24th on Sal, and on the 25th on Fogo.

On 3 May, new hatchings had begun in southeastern Santo Antao and on the 5th in Aguada Janeia on 500 ha. Other hoppers were in the fourth instar stage on Santa Antao, Sal, and Fogo.

Ground control operations were in progress on all islands. Approximately 4,000 ha remain to be treated on Santa Antao and 2,000 ha on Fogo.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

On 9 May, a single grey locust came on board a ship southeast of the Azores at position 3633N/2250W at 1130 hours GMT, surface wind NE 15 knots.

CHAD was clear up to 19 April.

NORTH-WEST AFRICA

Meteorology

On 4 May, Tamanrassat received 50 mm and Assakrem (2310N/0530E) 125 mm of rain. Illizi also received rain in early March.

In late April and May, scattered rain fell in the Atlas. In Morocco, Taza received 17 mm on 27 April and Errachidia 9 mm on 13 May. In Algeria, Biskra received 113 mm on the 25th and an additional 6 mm on the 27th. Light rain fell at Djelfa, Algiers, Tebessa, and Bejaia. In May, Bejaia received rain on the 13th (20 mm), Tebessa on the 14th (18 mm) and the 16th (15 mm), and Djelfa on the 16th (19 mm). Light rain fell in Tunisia at Jendouba, Tunis Kairouan, and Gabes during the last decade of April. Tunis received 22 mm on 28 April and Kairouan 11 mm on 17 May.

Warm southerly sirocco winds prevailed in early May throughout the region. Temperatures were about 4 degrees C higher than normal.

Breeding Conditions

Breeding conditions continued to be extremely favourable north and south of the Atlas mountains in Morocco and Algeria. Conditions were favorable in southeastern Algeria, northern Tunisia and localized areas of western Libya.

Locusts

MOROCCO

During the first two decades of April, mature swarms were seen flying south of the Atlas at Boulmane, Skoura, Tazenakat, Tallouine, and Oujda. By the end of April, swarm sightings had declined.

In early April, first and second instar hoppers were present in numerous areas south of the Atlas in Guelmim, Errachidia, and Ouarzazate regions. Young instar hoppers were seen between Taskala and Torkoz over 1,000 ha, and at Boulmane.

By 1 May, late instar hopper bands were seen in the Bouarfa and Figuig area at Bounane and Djelmoune. An estimated 75,000 ha were reported to be infested. By 12 May, large infestations of third to fifth instar bands and fledglings were reported in the Draa Valley between Tata and Zagora.

In early May, immature swarms from Algeria were seen in the Zagora area. On 8 May, small immature swarms were reported south of Tata.

An intensive control campaign continued primarily against swarms during the first half of April. From mid-April onwards, the majority of control was against new generation hoppers, treating up to 25,000 ha of hoppers daily. In April and May, control operations continued against hoppers in the Laayoune and Dakhla areas. By 11 May, 760,000 ha of hoppers had been treated. From 1 January to 18 May, a total of 1,874,860 ha had been treated in Morocco and Western Sahara.

ALGERIA

Tindouf

On 3 April, two swarms were seen at Tindouf moving north-east. Widespread hatching began 13 April and continued up to mid-May. By 5 May fledglings had been reported.

North Central

Throughout April, mature swarms persisted south of the Atlas from Bechar to Biskra and in the north from Tiaret to Bejaia. The swarms ranged in size up to 120 sq. km at densities of 20-100 per sq. metre.

By early May, small low-density swarms were reported along the eastern border with Tunisia from Taoura (3610N/0802E) to Tebessa (3524N/0807E). By the 13th, swarms continued to be reported from the regions of Tiaret, Medea, Bouira, Djelfa, Constantine, Batna, and Souk-Ahras, and from Djelfa, Boumerdes and Blida up to 21 May.

Widespread hatching of new generation hoppers continued throughout the period. As reported in Summary No. 115, hatching began at Bechar on 4 April, at Abadala on the 13th, and at Djenane and Boussemghoune on the 14th. During the second decade, further hatching was reported between Bechar and Laghouat. By the end of the month, widespread hatching had also occurred in Adrar, Djelfa, Naama, and Ghardaia areas. First and second instar bands were up to 150 sq. km in size.

Hatchings continued south of the Atlas during the first half of May. Hatchlings and first instar hopper bands were reported from Aflou area on the 1st, Medea and El Bayadh areas on the 4th, Bouira area on the 6th, Batna area on the 9th, and Laghouat and Biskra areas on the 10th. Further hatchings were reported at Bechar on the 2nd. By the 15th, third to fourth instar hoppers were reported in the El Bayadh area on 6,000 ha, and fourth to fifth instar hoppers near Bechar.

Illizi

On 14 April, a swarm was seen copulating in Oued Add 70 km south of Djanet over 15 ha at 350 per sq. metre. By 5 May, early instar hopper bands and adults were reported.

Ahaggar

Copulating adults were seen at densities of up to 10 per sq. metre between Tamanrasset and Assekrem in late April.

Throughout the country from 27 February to 21 May, 1,500,982 ha had been treated, including 1,169,396 ha by air and 277,452 ha of hoppers.

TUNISIA

Up to 8 April, small medium-density swarms were present in northern governorates from Jendouba to Nabual as reported in Summary No. 115. By the 13th, the situation was calm.

On 1 May, locusts were seen in Gafsa flying east to Zarzis (3330N/1107E). From 6-10 May, large swarms from the west were seen in the Kef, Jendouba, and Siliana areas. Additional sightings were reported in the north (Beja and Bizerte governorates), central (Kairouan, Sidi Bou Zid, and Kasserine), and south (Gabes, Kibili, and Medinine). From 8 March to 19 May, 266,048 ha had been treated.

LIBYA

As reported in Summary No. 115, small swarms were seen in mid-April at Mizda, Gariyat, Al Shargiya, Beni Walid, and Shwayrif. Further swarms of immature and mature adults were seen at Al Katrun (2500N/1500E) on 1 May and at Sebha (2702N/1426E) on the 5th. Swarms were also seen in Kufra in early May. Third to fifth instar hopper bands were seen in the Hamada Al Hamrah at Ghadames (3008N/0930E) on 5 May and by the second decade of the month control operations were in progress in the Nikar El-Kaus Province, Tabal Gharhi, Merzug, Sebha, Wadi El-Hayar Azawia and Tripoli areas.

MALTA

On 4 April, six dead locusts washed ashore on Gozo Island at Ramla l-Hamra. On 10 May, dead locusts were washed ashore and on the 11th, scattered locusts were reported on Malta.

EUROPE

ITALY

As reported in Summary No. 115, large numbers of dead immature locusts washed ashore on 1 April between Anzio and Ostia. On 6 May, a few mature locusts were seen in Rome and Florence.

EASTERN AFRICA

Meteorology

Light rain fell over Eritrea during the first two decades of April. On 15 May, Asmara received 63 mm. Light rain fell in eastern Sudan in early May. Somalia continued to receive good rains.

Breeding Conditions

Conditions were becoming more favorable in Eritrea and on the north coast of Somalia.

Locusts

SUDAN

Low to medium densities of mixed hoppers persisted in early April in the Sufiya area of the northern Red Sea coast. By the end of April, these populations had fledged. Small scale third instar hoppers and new fledglings were reported from Jebel Malegrian at Wadi Oko (2046N/35458E) by the first week of May.

Other areas of Sudan remained free of locusts during the period.

ETHIOPIA was reported calm up to 14 May. SOMALIA, DJIBOUTI, KENYA, TANZANIA, and UGANDA remained clear.

NEAR EAST

Meteorology

Scattered rain was reported during April in Saudi Arabia at Al Baha, Sulayel, Turaif, and Al Jawf. During the last week of April, heavy rains fell in the Hadhramaut and Al Mahrah of Yemen PDR and in Oman at Sohar (44 mm), Saiq (18 mm), and Thumrait (23 mm). Light rain fell in the United Arab Emirates and Qatar.

Breeding Conditions

Due to good rainfall of the past four months, conditions continued to be favorable in the Tihama and northern and central Saudi Arabia. NOAA/AVHRR imagery indicated favourable ecological conditions near Tebuk and Sakaka and from Mail to Riyadh.

Locusts

EGYPT

On 2 April, numerous small late instar hopper bands were seen at Abu Ramad. From 6-13 April, three immature swarms, ranging from 20-40 sq. km, were seen at Abu Ramad, Wadi Ekwan, and flying west at Sheikh Shadli. Control operations were in progress.

In late April and early May, several immature swarms were reported in the oases of Western Desert. On 30 April, a swarm settled at Bir Tarfawi (2300N/2850E). On 2 May, swarms were seen at Siwa (2902N/2508E), El Frafra (2700N/2800E), Abu Minkar (2605N/2705E), and Ghrab El Maswhoob (2508N/2808E). On the 13th, a swarm probably from the east was reported on the Suez Canal.

Aerial and ground surveys and control were in progress in all areas.

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

From early April, a few solitary adults were seen north of Jizzan and in Lith and Sakaka. Ten mature gregarious adults were seen in Umm Lajj.

In mid-April, a number of mature swarms were seen in northern desert areas. On 18 April, a swarm covered 20 sq. km at Tebuk and on the 22nd a small swarm flying north-west was seen north of Sakaka. On the 27th, two swarms were seen laying in Wadi Fajer and Wadi Jawf. Another swarm was seen at Tayma (2738N/3829E). On 2 May, several large swarms were reported from Jawf (2948N/3950E in Wadi Serhan and, on the 8th, further small swarms were seen in Wadis Fajer and Jawf. Aerial and ground control operations were in progress in all areas.

JORDAN

On 2 May, a locust was seen at Aqaba. On the 7th, one male locust was seen near El Jafri (3018N/3613E) and on the 11th, immature adults were seen attracted to light at 2300 hours. The situation was reported clear by the 16th.

IRAQ was clear in March. YEMEN PDR was clear in March and April. YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC, KUWAIT, OMAN, and UNITED ARAB EMIRATES remained clear through April.

SOUTH-WEST ASIA

Meteorology

Light to medium rainfall was reported from Kharan, Uthal, and Khuzdar. Heavy rain fell in the Tharparkar Desert on 26-27 April. Light rain was reported in Rajasthan.

Breeding Conditions

Due to the hot and mostly dry weather, ecological conditions remain unfavorable for breeding.

Locusts

PAKISTAN

Scattered adults were reported from Mall (2510N/6426E) on 8 April and from Kandewari (2531N/6605E) on the 20th. Densities were between 150-450 per sq. km.

INDIA was reported calm up to 30 April.

FORECAST FOR JUNE-JULY 1988

Long range migration by new generation swarms currently forming in North-West Africa is virtually certain to occur during June. However, the possibility that further breeding may occur in North-West Africa cannot be excluded. Substantial and intensive control measures will be required in June and July to prevent large scale swarm escapes.

Although no reports of breeding have yet been received from West Africa, it must be assumed that some breeding has started although it is impossible to estimate the scale with any accuracy. West Africa will also be invaded by new generation swarms from North-West Africa from mid to late June.

In Saudi Arabia suitable conditions for breeding have been present in the north and north-west. Laying has been reported and some small swarms may form in June. These are likely to move south-west across Egypt to the interior of Sudan, possibly reaching Chad and/or northern Ethiopia.

In North-West Africa fledging of bands and the formation of new generation swarms will continue during June in south-east Morocco, northern Algeria and adjacent areas. Traditionally at this time long distance migration of swarms occurs from these areas to the south-west and south. However, it is possible that a substantial population could remain in North-West Africa and breed successfully. This will depend largely on conditions over the next four weeks.

In West Africa it must be assumed that some breeding has started, particularly in southern Mali, Burkina Faso, southern Niger and perhaps in Guinea. Hatching may have already started. Desert Locusts have not been recorded breeding so early or so far south previously so their breeding success is difficult to forecast, but it is probable that new swarms will form from early July. Swarms forming in these areas may move eastwards towards Chad and Sudan. Further invasions of West Africa from the north are very likely in mid to late June, and some small swarms could reach Chad from the east.

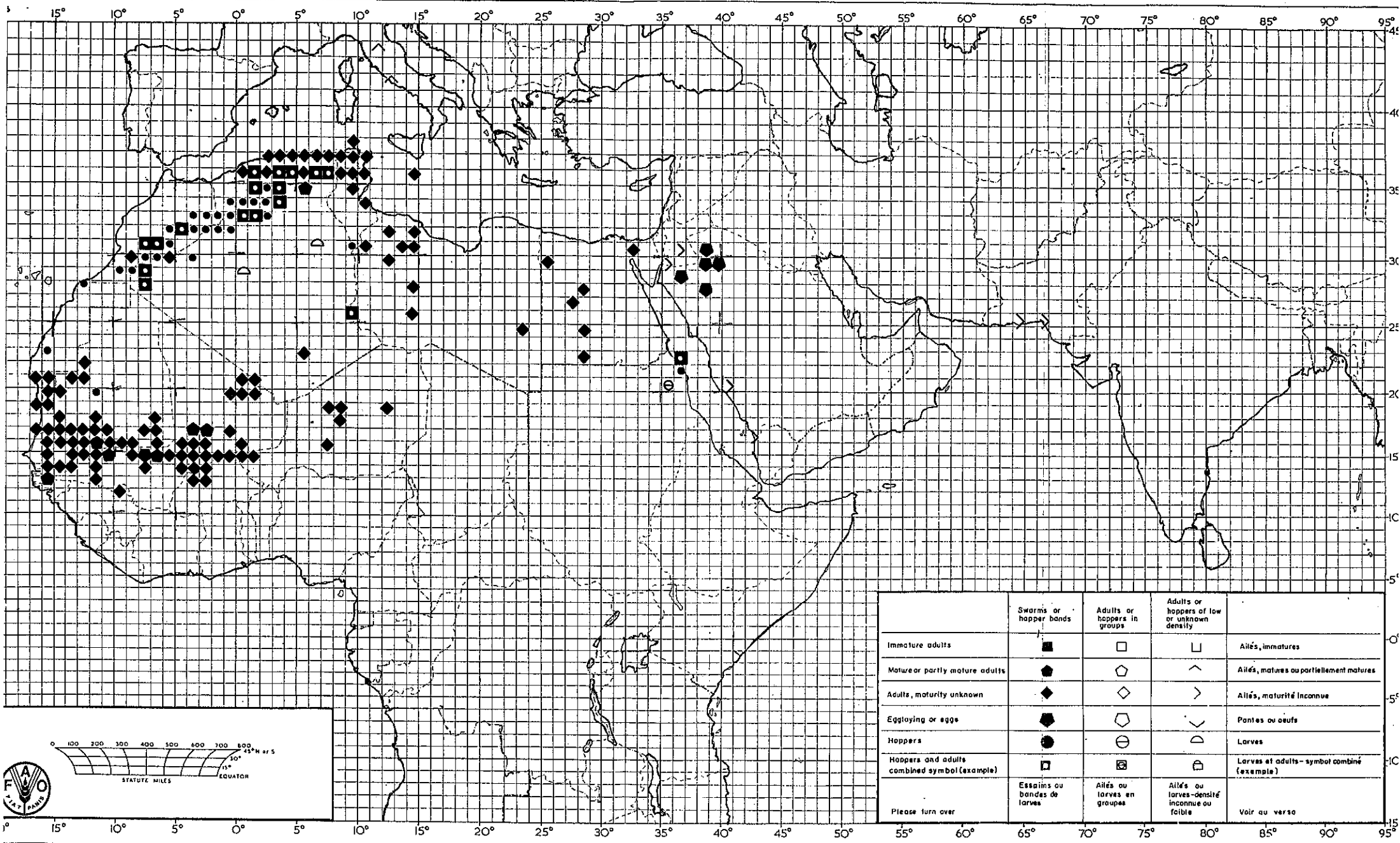
In Eastern Africa, some small swarms may reach the interior of Sudan and possibly northern Ethiopia. Breeding may start in areas which receive early summer rains. Any locusts reaching the northern coast of Somalia will start to breed.

In the Near East, small to moderate scale breeding may be in progress in northern and north-western Saudi Arabia and some small swarms could form in June. These are most likely to move south-westwards across Egypt to Sudan and Ethiopia.

In South-West Asia it is unlikely that the locust situation will change dramatically within the forecast period; the region should remain relatively free of locusts.

Rome
24 May 1988

Desert Locust Situation Summary No. 116 APRIL-EARLY MAY / AVRIL - DEBUT DE MAY 1988



	Swarms or hopper bands	Adults or hoppers in groups	Adults or hoppers of low or unknown density	
Immature adults	■	□	◻	Ailéés, immatures
Mature or partly mature adults	●	◐	◑	Ailéés, matures ou partiellement matures
Adults, maturity unknown	◆	◇	◇	Ailéés, maturité inconnue
Egg laying or eggs	◼	◕	◖	Pontes ou oeufs
Hoppers	●	⊖	◐	Larves
Hoppers and adults combined symbol (example)	◼	◼	◼	Larves et adults - symbol combiné (exemple)
Please turn over	Essaims ou bandes de larves	Ailéés ou larves en groupes	Ailéés ou larves - densité inconnue ou faible	Voir au verso

