Sudan outbreak

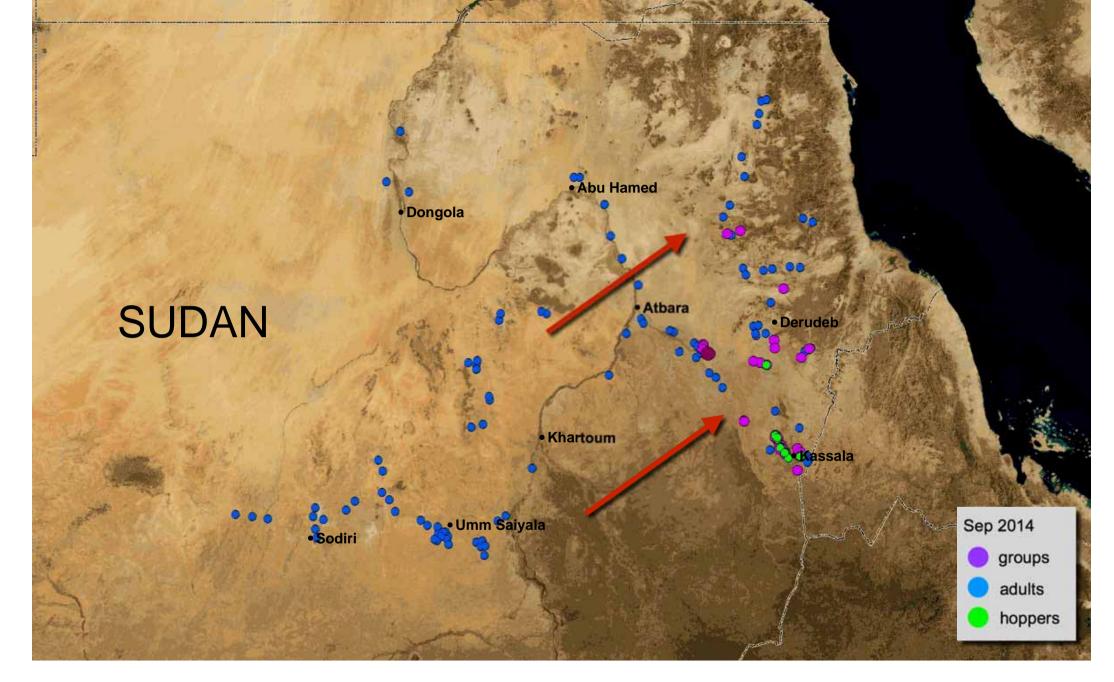
October 2014 - March 2015





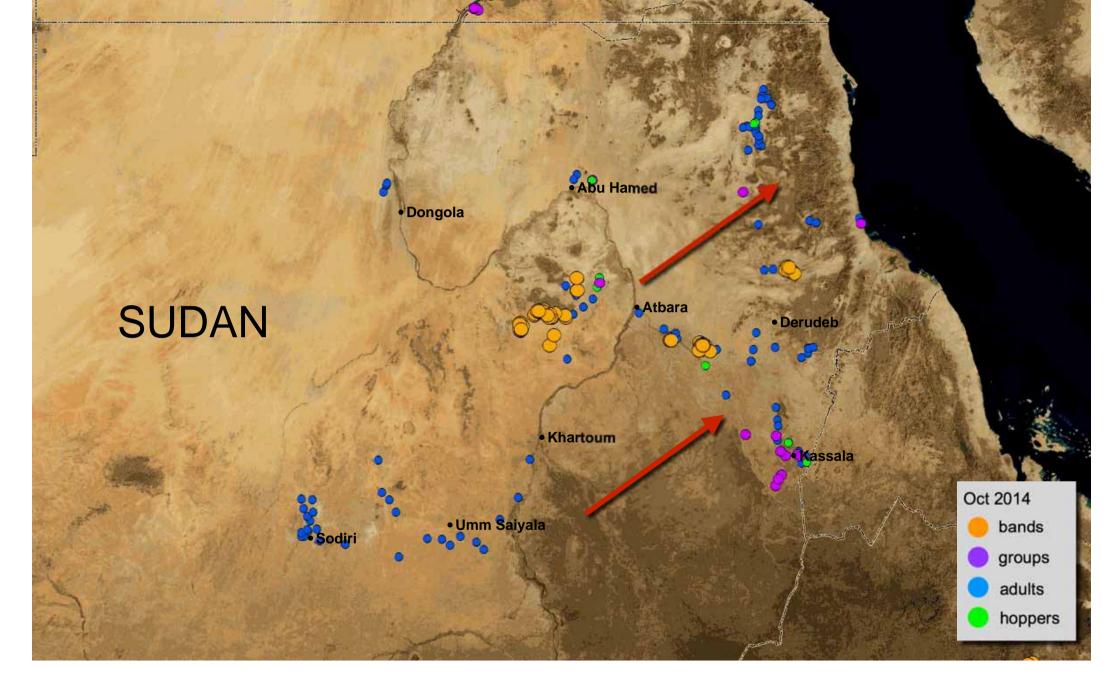


AUG 2014 Low numbers of mature solitarious adults were present in the summer breeding areas of the interior, mainly north and east of Khartoum and, to a lesser extent to the west in North Kordofan. Small scale breeding was detected in the far north along the Nile just south of Egypt. Good rains fell throughout the month in the northern interior from Darfur to the Red Sea Hills, extending into the Libyan Desert of northwest Sudan where it rarely rains.



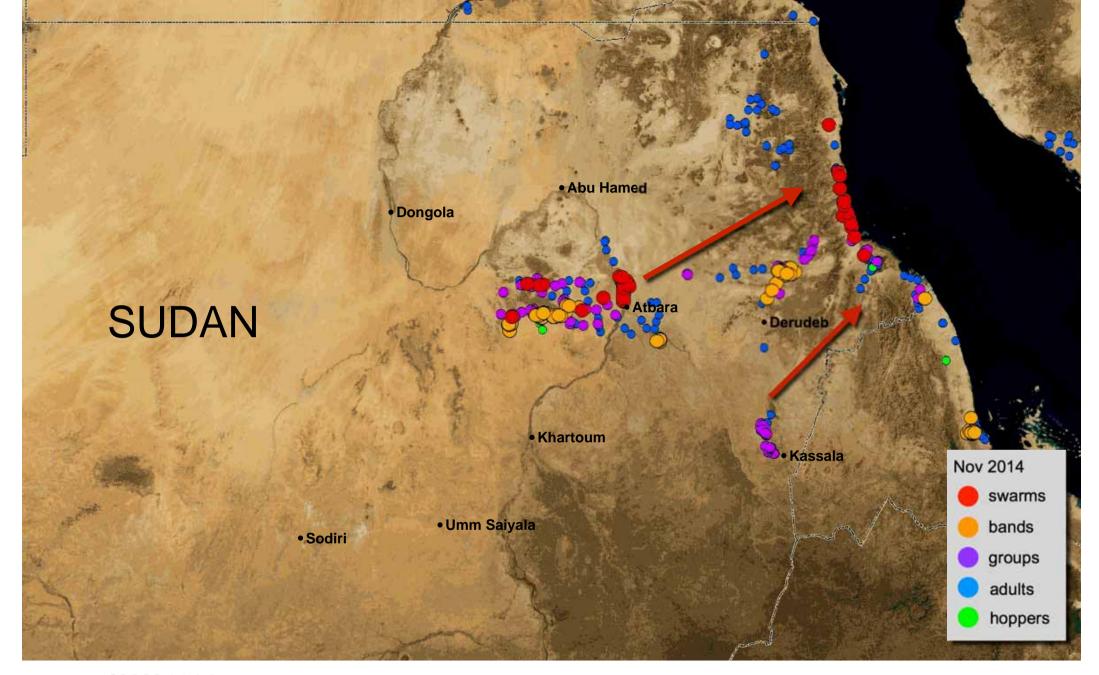


SEP 2014 Good rains continued to fall throughout the summer breeding areas of the interior in early September but declined after mid-month. Scattered adults increased slightly in North Kordofan and persisted in the Baiyuda Desert and Nile Valley north of Khartoum. Local breeding, supplemented by adult movement from west of the Nile, caused locust numbers to increase substantially near Kassala and along the western side of the Red Sea Hills. Adults formed an increasing number of groups. Ground and aerial control teams were mobilised and 2,430 ha were treated.



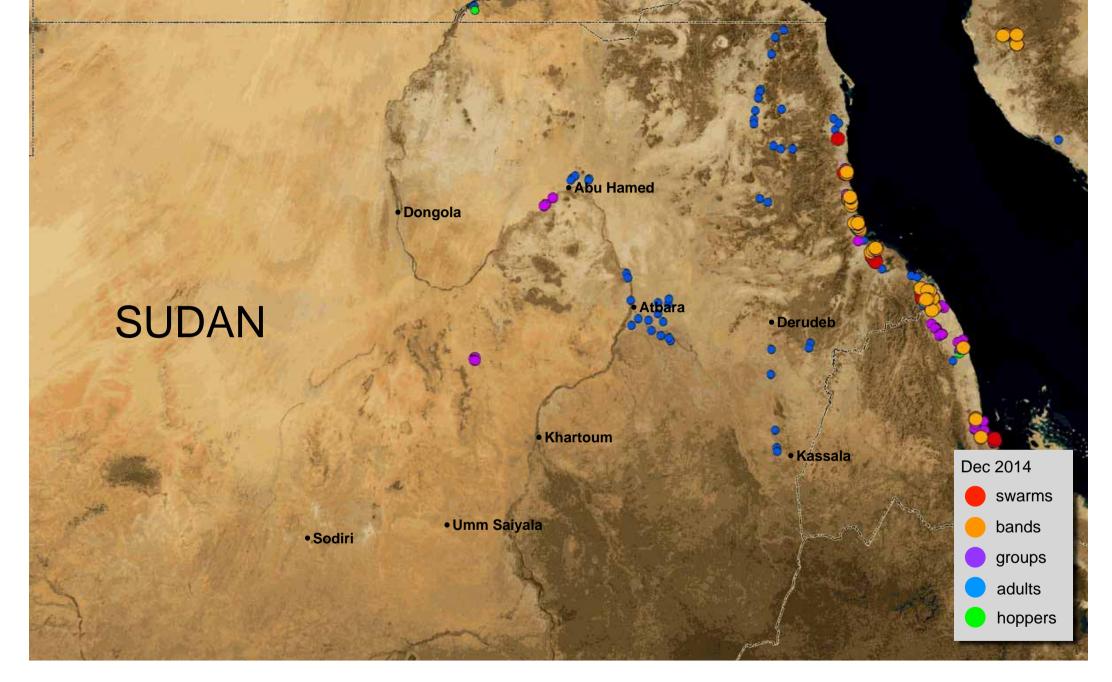


OCT 2014 An outbreak developed in the Baiyuda Desert north of Khartoum, extending along the Atbara River to the western side of the Red Sea Hills where hopper bands formed from local breeding and concentration. Immature and mature adults formed an increasing number of groups in the outbreak areas as well as near Kassala. Adults and a few groups moved to the winter breeding areas in the northeast (Wadi Oko/Diib) and the central Red Sea coast where egg-laying and hatching began. Control operations increased, treating 20,072 ha of which 10,100 ha were by air.





NOV 2014 Good rains fell in winter breeding areas along the entire length of the Red Sea coast. Hopper bands continued to form in the Baiyuda Desert and by mid-month most had fledged and an increasing number of immature adult groups and swarms formed that moved to the Red Sea coast, matured rapidly and laid eggs along a 350 km stretch of coastal plains from Bir Salalah to the Eritrean border. Hopper bands formed near Port Sudan from October breeding. Mainly scattered adults were present in the northeast (W. Oko/Diib). Control teams treated nearly 76,000 ha in the summer breeding areas of the interior and 7,000 ha along the Red Sea coast, or which about 64,000 ha were by air.





DEC 2014 Adult groups and swarms that arrived last month from summer breeding areas in the interior continued to mature and lay eggs on the Red Sea coast where widespread hatching occurred, giving rise to hopper groups and bands. Hatching first started south of Suakin and then occurred elsewhere from north of Port Sudan to Tokar. This was followed by hatching on the southern plains near Aiterba and the Eritrean border where egg-laying continued until the end of the month. Control operations increased, treating nearly 12,000 ha of which 9,000 ha were by air. In the summer breeding areas, adults persisted in some areas and formed a few groups.





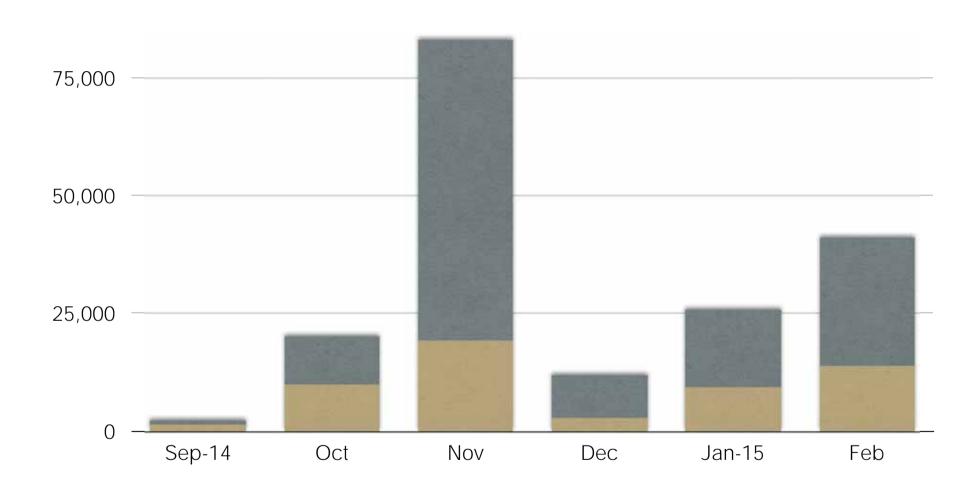
JAN 2015 Although very little rain fell along the Red Sea coast in January, breeding conditions remained favourable, allowing several swarms to lay eggs on the southern coastal plains. This was supplemented by mature swarms crossing into the area from the Eritrean coast where a separate outbreak was in progress. Hatching and band formation continued along most of the entire coast of Sudan. Control operations intensified, treating 25,848 ha of which 16,620 ha were by air.





FEB 2015 As no significant rain had fallen along the Red Sea coast since December, vegetation started to dry out in most of the winter breeding areas. Numerous groups of adults formed along the central coast while hopper bands were present on the souther coast and in some places north of Port Sudan. After mid-month, hopper bands and adults declined on the central coast while late instar hopper bands persisted on the southern coast where adults formed groups and several swarms. Intensive control operations continued to increase, treating more than 41,000 ha of which 27,000 ha were by air.

100,000





CONTROL National ground and aerial control operations treated nearly 185,000 ha from September 2014 to February 2015 in summer breeding area in the interior and winter breeding areas along the Red Sea coast.