

# Sudan outbreak

October 2014 - March 2015

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Desert Locust Information Service

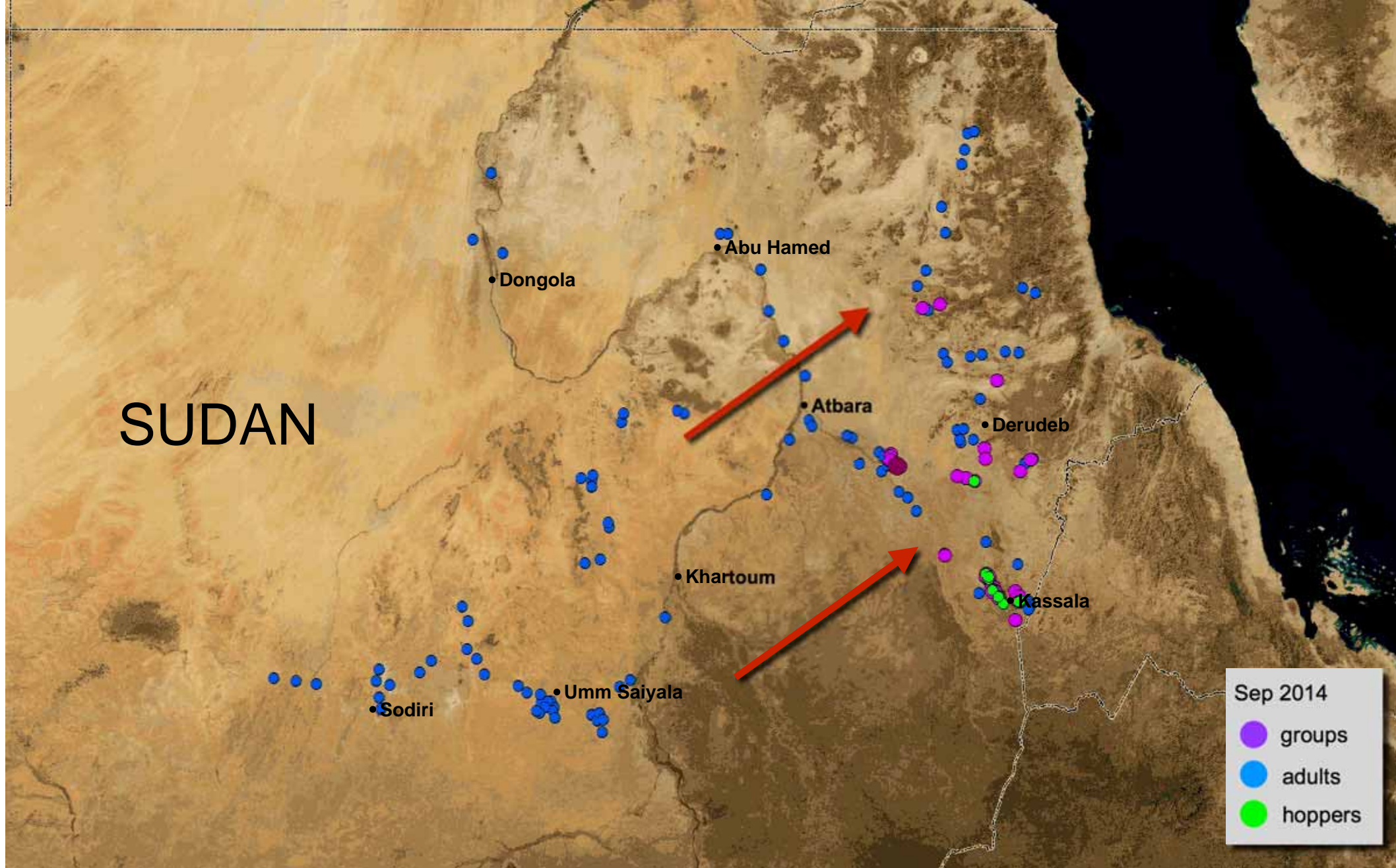
FAO, Rome

[www.fao.org/ag/locusts](http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts)

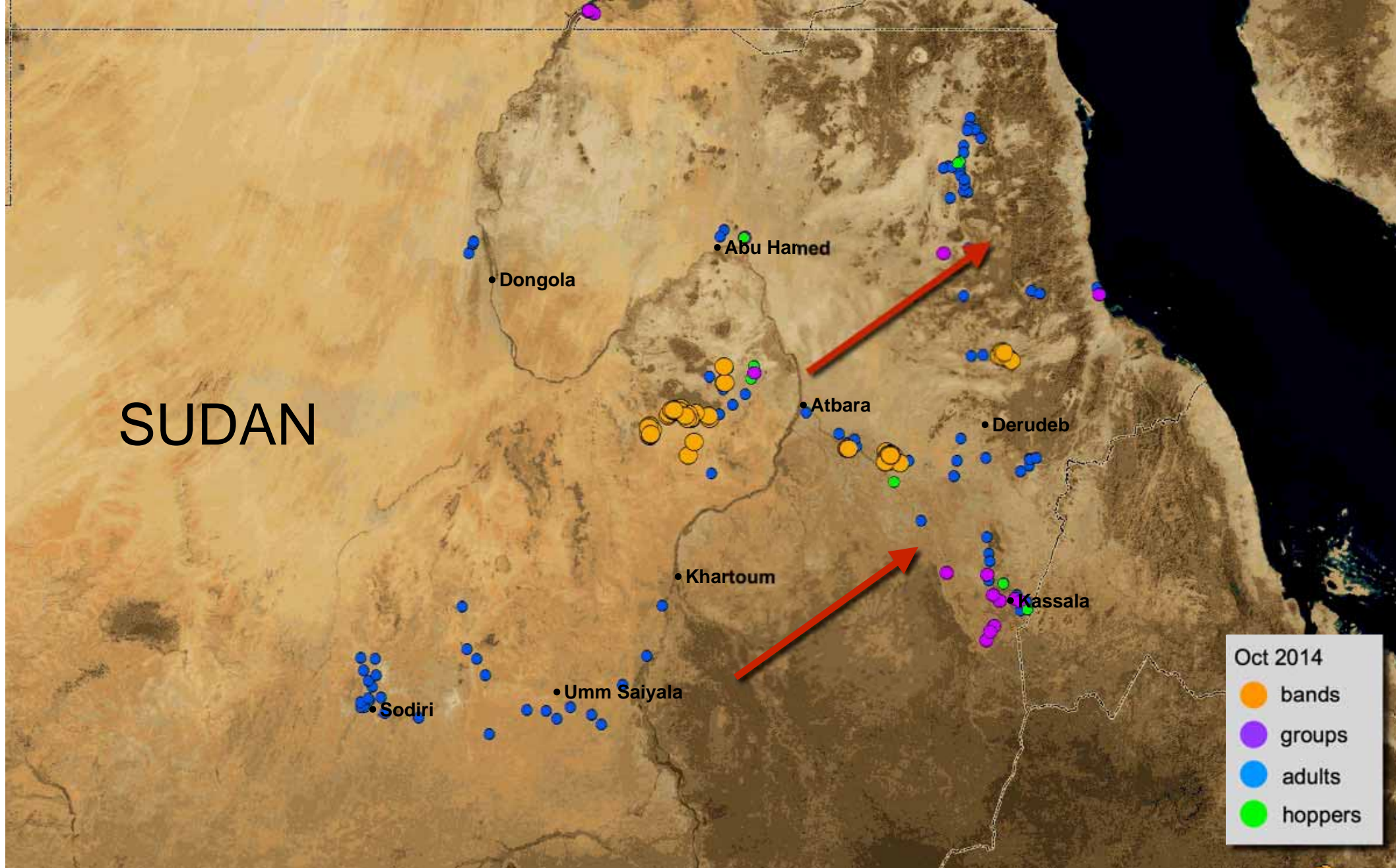
Keith Cressman (Senior Locust Forecasting Officer)





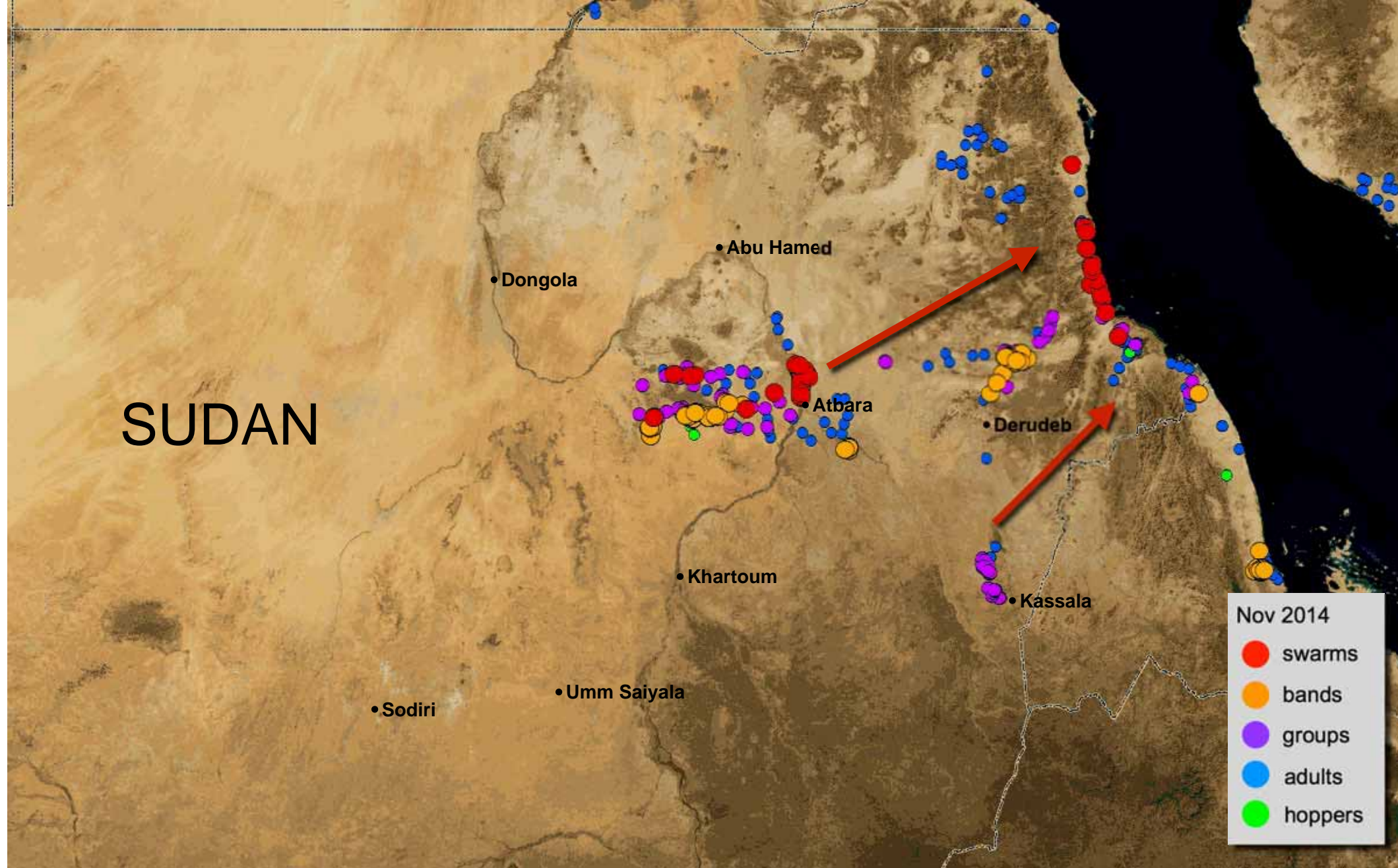






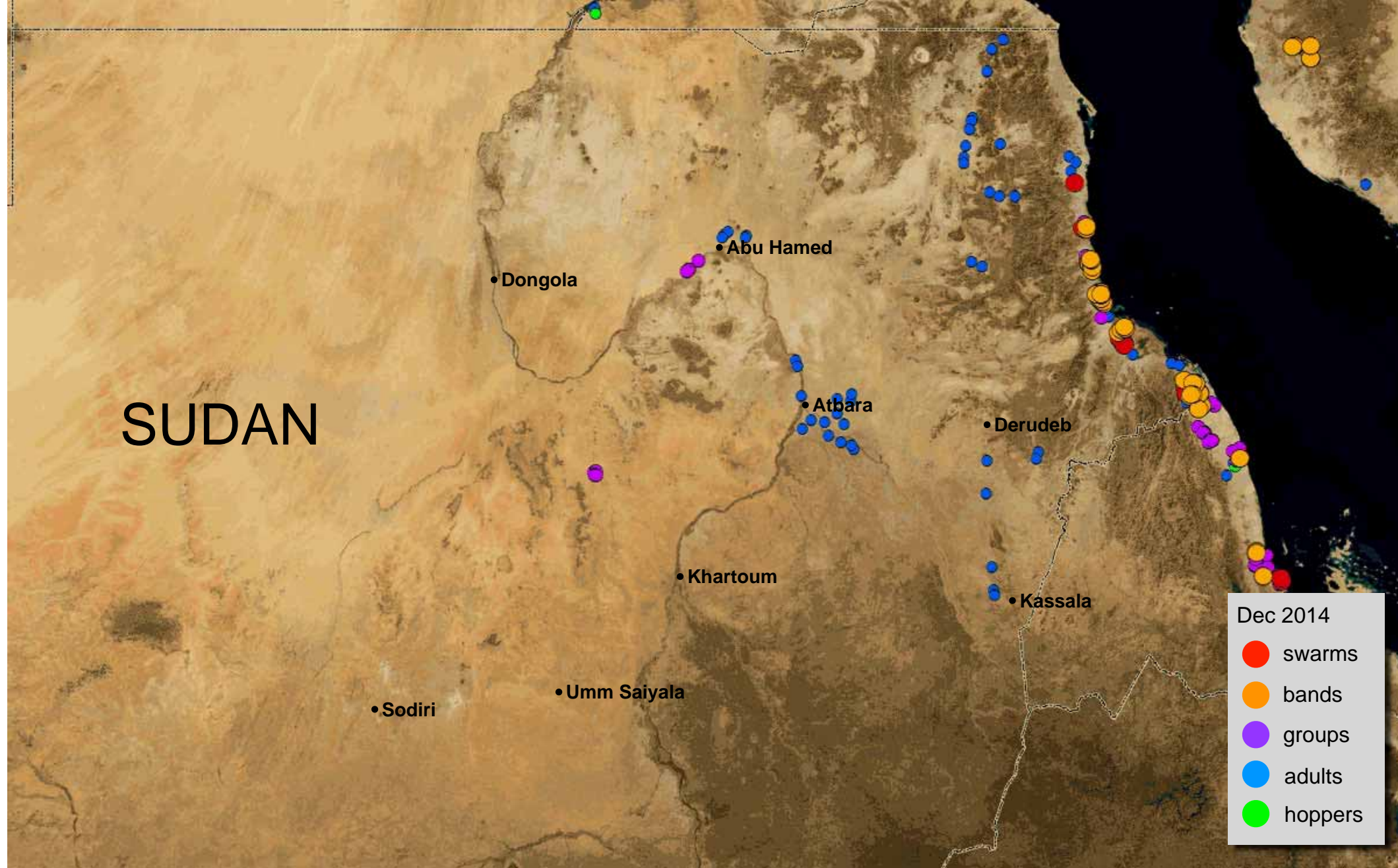
**OCT 2014** An outbreak developed in the Baiyuda Desert north of Khartoum, extending along the Atbara River to the western side of the Red Sea Hills where hopper bands formed from local breeding and concentration. Immature and mature adults formed an increasing number of groups in the outbreak areas 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, of which about 64,000 ha were by air.







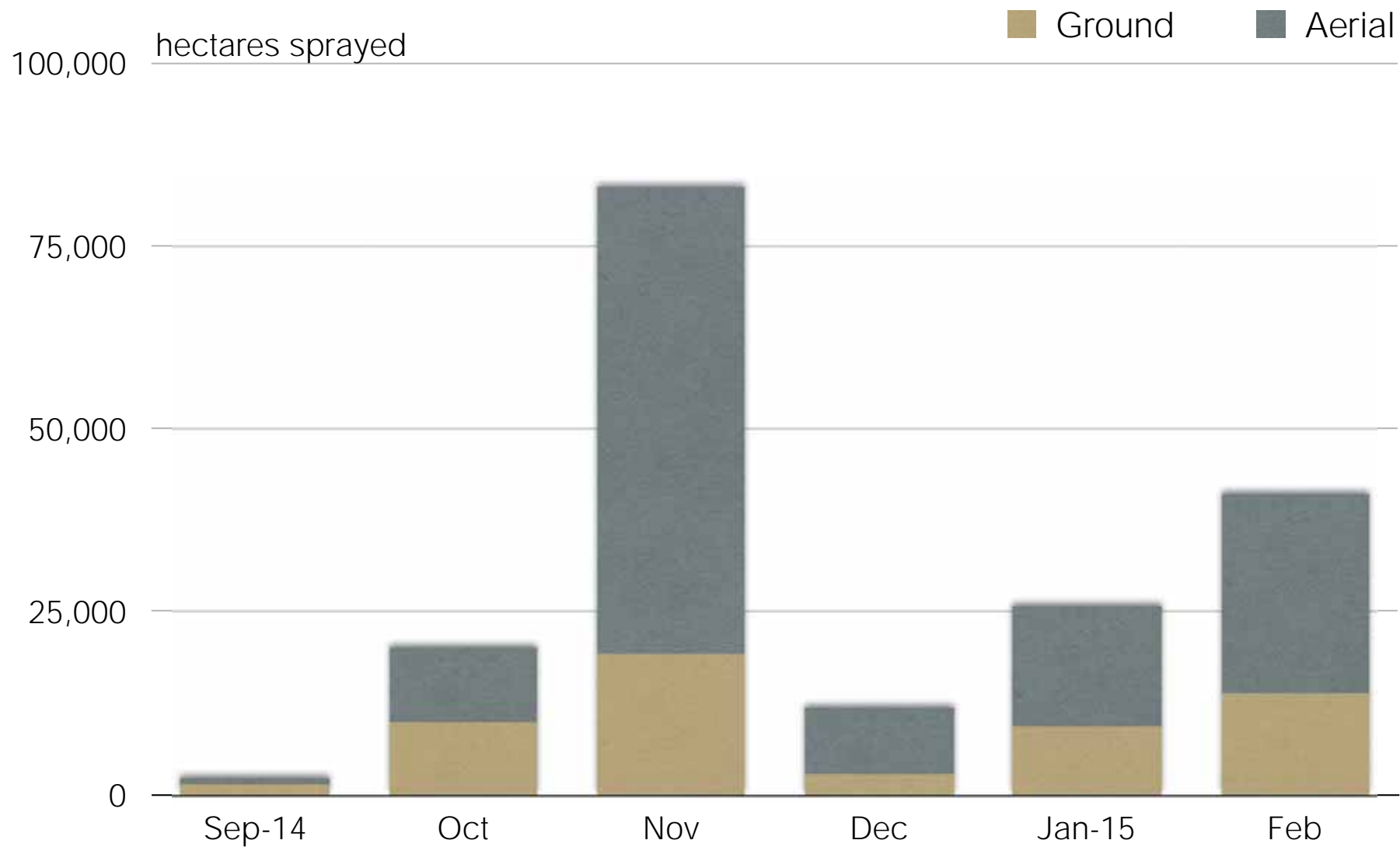






**FEB 2015** As no significant rain had fallen along the Red Sea coast since December, vegetation started to dry out in most of the winter breeding areas. Numerous groups of adults formed along the central coast while hopper bands were present on the souther coast and in some places north of Port Sudan. 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.





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**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.