

Desert Locust situation in Sudan

During 16 -19 September 2020

DL situation in Sudan was developing rapidly in winter and summer breeding areas of Sudan, particularly at the summer breeding belt during the reporting period, total of **43,900** ha were surveyed at Khartoum, White Nile, River Nile, Kordofan, Darfour, Gezira, Kassala and the Red Sea States. Aerial control operations conducted at the Red Sea State against **(5) breeding swarms** at *Aydnon* (18 29 39 N/ 036 36 14 E), *Abu Takar* (18 12 21 N/ 36 17 41E) *Khor bayab* (18 29 11 N/ 17 08 19 E), *Kas* (18 16 50 N/ 36 09 15 E) and *Khour Arab* (18 18 20 N/ 035 65 36 E) around Haiya town. The total treated area was **3,600** ha by using **1,800** L of ULV Pesticides. Elsewhere, control operations is under way for treating **(3) mature breeding and maturing swarms** at *Hamish Korib1* (17 08 19 N/ 36 39 09 E), *Hamish Korib2* (17 09 26 N/ 36 39 09 E) and *Oudi* (17 04 26 N/ 36 31 33 E) in far northeast Kassala State, in addition to, (2) breeding groups.

Mature and immature solitary scattered adults were present in several locations at the River Nile, North Kordofan, North Darfour and Kassala States.

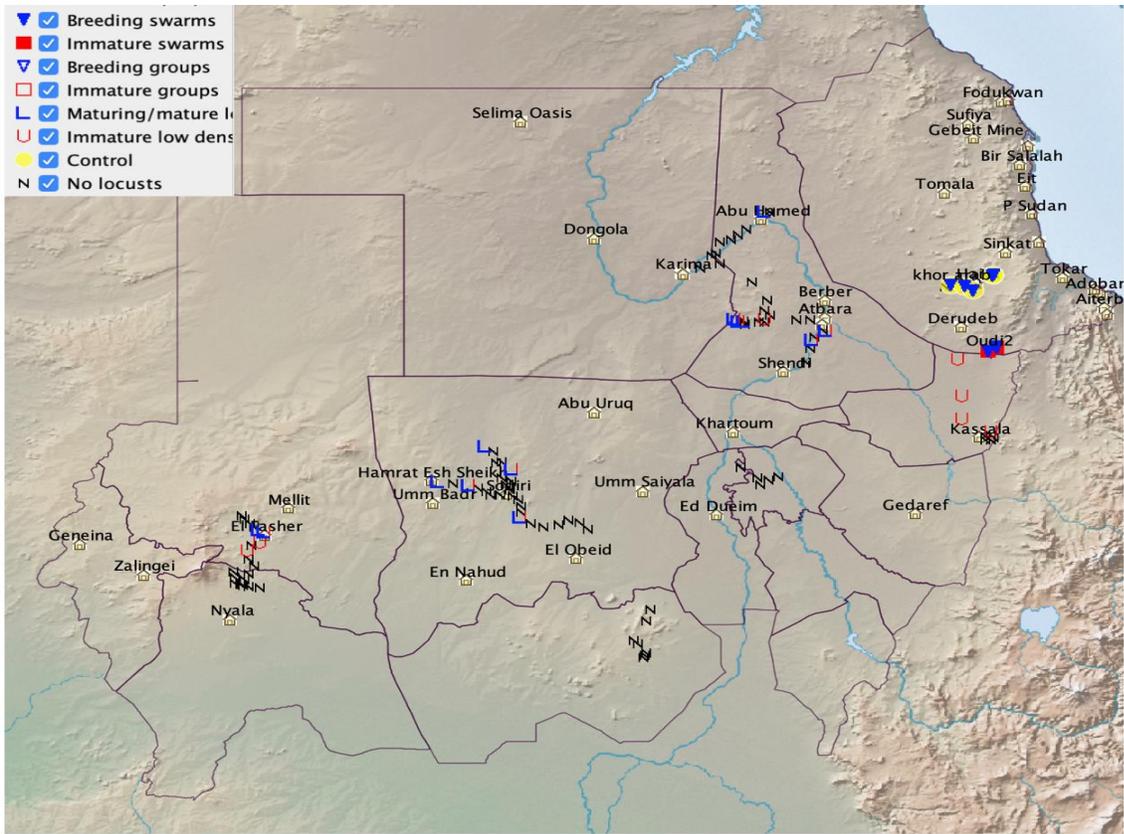
We received unconfirmed news about DL swarms in southern coastal areas of the Red Sea State. Noting that, the floods of Khor Baraka hampered the ground surveys for those areas.

Ecological conditions:-

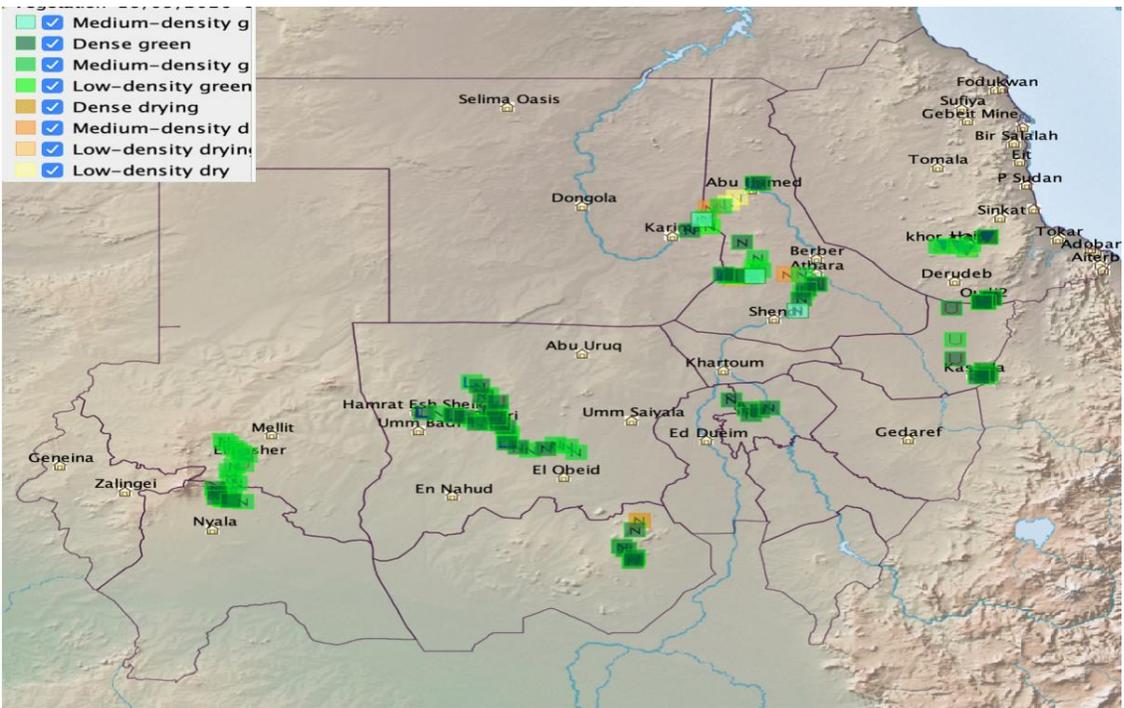
Ecological conditions are more favorable for locust breeding and spreading at summer breeding belt due to continuation of rainfalls and unexpected floods.

Forecasting until mid-October 2020:

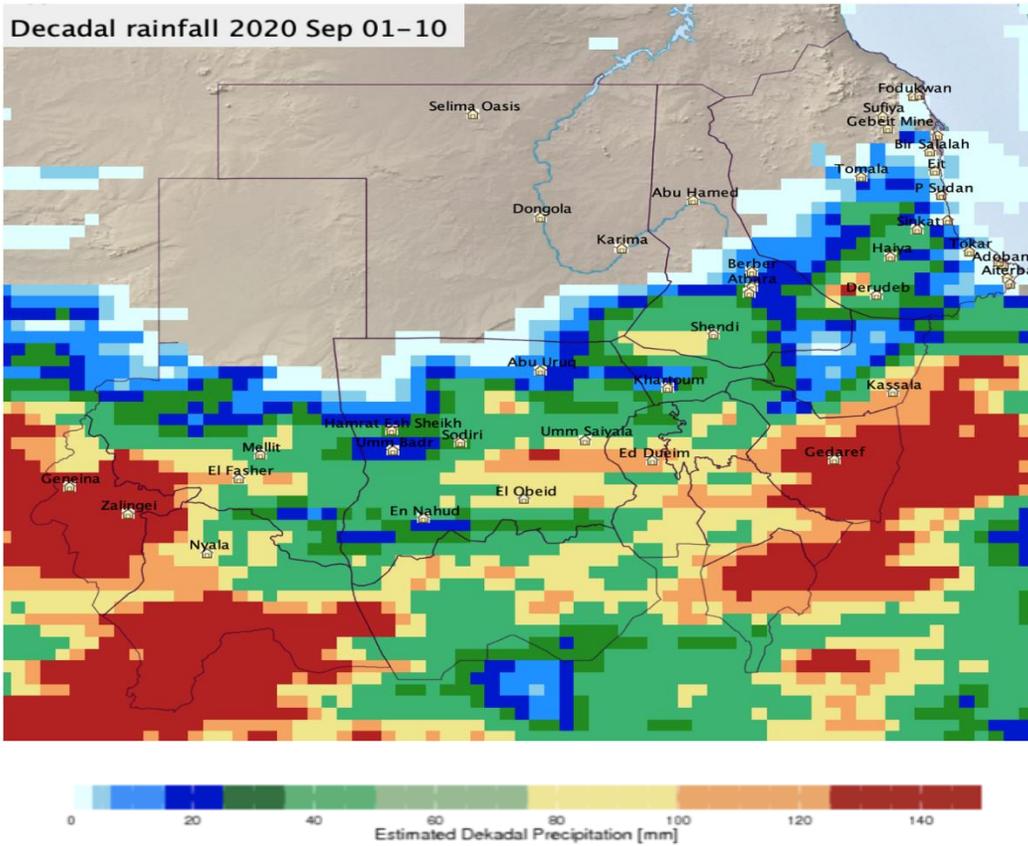
As the green vegetation cover dominate and soil wet in most of surveyed areas the habitat remained suitable for scattered locust to increase in number and small scale breeding might occur. Also, the first instar generation are expected to commence at the Red Sea and Kassala States during the first decade of October. On the other hand, the potential risk of more invaded swarms from the neighboring countries through the Red Sea coast and their migration toward the Nile Valley will increase during the forecasting period. Therefore, vigilance and close monitoring in all summer breeding zones are highly recommended.



Desert locust presence at the summer breeding areas in the Sudan during 16-19 September 2020



Vegetation cover at the summer breeding areas in the Sudan during 16-19 September 2020



Rain fall estimate at the breeding area in Sudan during 16-19 September 2020

DL Data Summary	
SurveyArea:	43900
Vegetation:	Greening: 3, Green: 105, Drying: 4, Dry: 2
Locust presence:	32/114
Hoppers	
Sol:	0 (Lh:0, L1:0, L2:0, L3:0, L4:0, L5:0, L6:0, Lf:0, Un:0)
Trans:	0 (Lh:0, L1:0, L2:0, L3:0, L4:0, L5:0, Lf:0, Un:0)
Greg:	0 (Lh:0, L1:0, L2:0, L3:0, L4:0, L5:0, Lf:0, Un:0)
Isolated:	0, Scattered:0, Groups:0
Adults	
Sol:	21 (Imm:15, Maturing:2, Mature:13)
Trans:	0 (Imm:0, Maturing:0, Mature:0)
Greg:	3 (Imm:1, Maturing:0, Mature:3)
Isolated:	5, Scattered:16, Groups:3
SolBreed:	-1, TransBreed: -1, GregBreed: 2
Swarms	
Swarms:	8 (Imm:3, Maturing:0, Mature:8)
SwarmBreed:	8
Control	
Control:	5/32
TreatedArea:	3600 (Hand: 0, Veh: 0, Air: 3600)