

Eritrea

OCT 2013 - Present

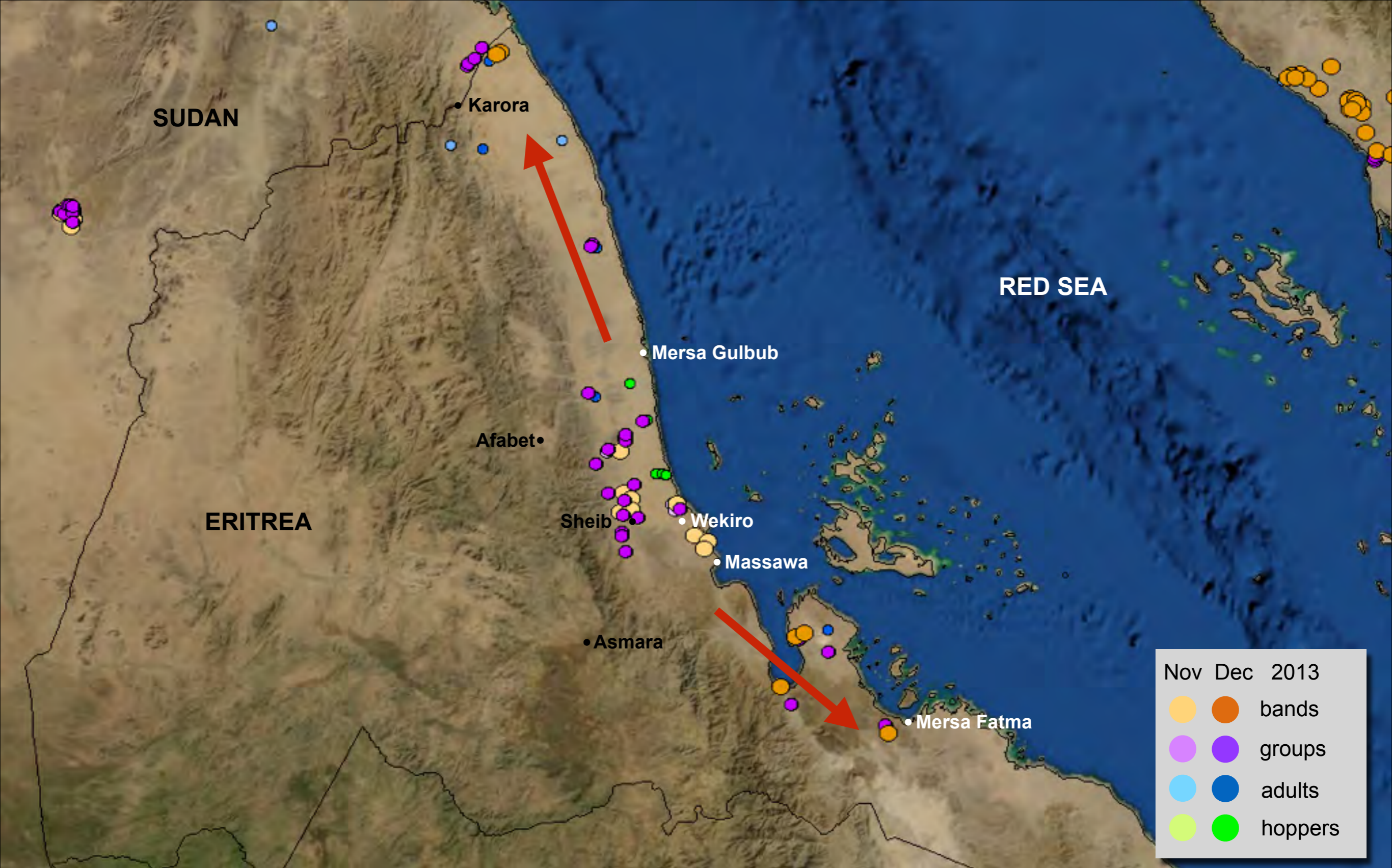
21 Feb 2014 update



Desert Locust Information Service

FAO, Rome

www.fao.org/ag/locusts



NOV-DEC 2013

Good rains fell on the central coastal plains of the Red Sea near Sheib in August and again in October. No surveys were carried out until November when suddenly locust infestations were seen between Shieb, Wekiro and Massawa from undetected egg-laying during the last week of October. Adult groups continued to lay eggs in early November. Hatching occurred during the first three weeks of the month. In December, *transiens* and gregarious hoppers formed small groups and bands that fledged, and immature adults formed small groups. Breeding was reported further south than usual between Massawa and Mersa Fatma as well as on the northern coast near Sudan. Nearly 60,000 ha were treated by air and ground.



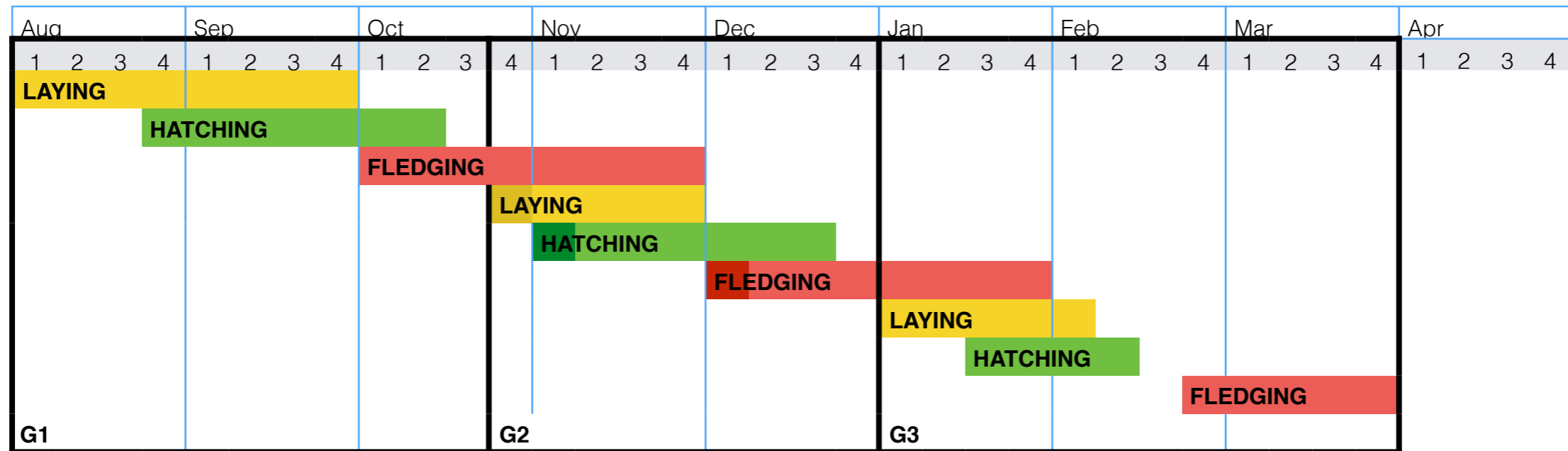


DLIS

JAN 2014 Second-generation late instar hopper bands continued to fledge while adult groups and small swarms matured and laid eggs that hatched, causing hopper groups and small bands to form in the north near Mehimet and the Sudanese border, in the central areas and south of Massawa to Ghelaelo. Faourable conditions prevailed in central (Emberemi - Mersa Gulbub) and southern (Foro - Ghelaelo) areas. Ground teams treated nearly 17,000 ha in January

2013

2014



estimated

ERITREA Light rains fell on the Red Sea coast in late July, followed by good rains during the first decade of August and again in the first two decades of October. A first small generation of breeding probably occurred undetected on the central coast in August and September, giving rise to new adults in October (or in the absence of breeding, adults arrive in October from Sudan), which laid eggs in late October and early November with subsequent hatching during the first half of November, and fledging one month later. Breeding occurred about three weeks later on the northern coast and south of Massawa. Good rains in mid-November allowed ecological conditions to remain favourable for a another generation of breeding with egg-laying and hatching in January and February, followed by potential swarm formation in March.

