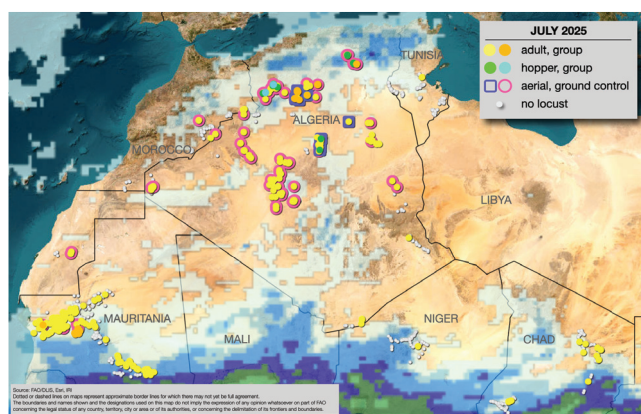


Desert Locust Bulletin

General situation during July 2025
Forecast until mid-September 2025

WESTERN REGION: CAUTION

SITUATION. Hopper and adult groups decreased in **Algeria** (6 049 ha treated), a few isolated and scattered adults in **Morocco** (120 ha); scattered and isolated mature adults in **Mauritania** as well as some adult groups (142 ha); isolated adults in **Chad** and **Niger** and a few remaining in **Tunisia**.
FORECAST. There is still a possibility that adult groups will migrate from the central Sahara towards **Chad**, **Niger**, **Mali** and **Mauritania**. Summer breeding will increase in southern Algeria, Chad, Niger, Mali and Mauritania. Control operations will be needed.



CENTRAL REGION: CALM

SITUATION. Solitary adults and few adult groups in western **Egypt** (110 ha treated), scattered adults in the inner areas of **Sudan**, no reported locusts in the other countries.
FORECAST. In **Sudan**, **Eritrea**, and **Yemen**, small-scale breeding will occur in the summer breeding areas where hoppers may appear in August. Preventive control operations may be required.

EASTERN REGION: CALM

SITUATION. A few isolated adults were present in Pakistan along the India border.
FORECAST. Very small-scale breeding may continue along the **India-Pakistan** border, but no significant developments are likely.

SUMMER BREEDING STARTS SLOWLY

In July, locust outbreaks in northwestern Africa declined significantly. However, due to incomplete information from some countries, it remains uncertain whether the outbreaks have fully ended. There is still a possibility that locust groups may emerge in August in Sahelian countries. In Algeria, some adult and hopper groups were still present, along with many scattered and isolated adults. In Morocco, a few isolated and scattered adults were reported, while Tunisia had very few isolated adults remaining. Across the Sahel, isolated adults were detected in Niger and Chad. Mauritania continued to host many scattered and isolated mature adults, and a few adult groups were also observed. The increased rainfall in July across the Sahel has created favourable breeding conditions for dispersed locust populations. Continued surveillance will be essential to monitor potential developments, and preventive control operations will likely be necessary. In the Central Region, a few adult groups were still present in Egypt. Isolated and scattered adults were present in Sudan, where small-scale summer breeding may have begun. Breeding is expected to continue in Sudan and may also start in Eritrea and Yemen. In the Eastern Region, heavy monsoon rains continued along the India–Pakistan border, where only a few isolated adults were present in Pakistan. Very small-scale breeding is likely to occur, though no significant developments are expected.



Weather & Ecological Conditions in July 2025

Rainfall intensified across the Sahel and along the India-Pakistan border, leading to widespread greening of vegetation in many summer breeding areas.

WESTERN REGION

During July, summer rains fell on all Sahelian countries as the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) moved northward, as expected. In the first dekad, the ITCZ was near its normal position, except in Chad, where it extended up to 200 km north of its normal position. Moderate to heavy rains were recorded in southern Mauritania, Tombouctou area in Mali, Air Mountains and Tin-Toumma Desert of Niger as well as Barh-El-Gazel, Batha and Ouaddaï areas of Chad. Light to moderate rains also fell in southern Algeria, northern Mali, Tamesna region of Niger, and Kanem area of Chad. During the second dekad, the ITCZ shifted 140 to 200 km north of its normal position in eastern Mauritania and Mali, while remaining close to its average position in other countries. Moderate to heavy rains fell in Mauritania, northeastern Mali, the Tamesna Plateau, Zinder region and Tin-Toumma Desert of Niger, and from Kanem to Wadi Fira in Chad. Light rains were also observed in central and southern Algeria, Air Mountains and northeastern Niger and the Tibesti and Ennedi Mountains in northern Chad. During the third dekad, the ITCZ continued its northward progression, positioning itself between 60 and 300 km north of its normal location, from western Mauritania to eastern Chad. Heavy rains continued in northeastern Mali, northeastern and central Niger, and Chad. Light to moderate rains fell in southeastern Mauritania, northwestern Mali, and central and northern Algeria. Vegetation conditions improved in the summer breeding areas. In Morocco and Tunisia, vegetation was mostly drying. In Algeria, vegetation remained green in irrigated areas as well as in the northwest, the extreme south, the southeast, and parts of the southwest, while drying was observed elsewhere. In Mauritania, vegetation was mainly dry in the north but green or greening in the south. In Niger, vegetation was predominantly greening in the Air valleys. In Chad, vegetation was mostly green.

CENTRAL REGION

In July, rainfall occurred mainly in Sudan and Eritrea. During the first dekad, the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone remained close to its average position in Sudan but was slightly north (40 to 60 km) of its normal position during the second dekad. Light to moderate rains occurred in the southern part of the summer breeding areas of Sudan during the first dekad. During the second dekad, moderate to heavy rains fell in North Darfur, North Kordofan, Kassala and the interior of Red Sea states of Sudan as well as light rains in the River Nile state. Light to heavy rains fall during the three dekads in the Western Lowlands of Eritrea. Light rains fell in the interior of Yemen

during the second dekad. Light to moderate rains fell in the interior of Oman. Vegetation was dry or drying along the Red Sea coast of Egypt but still green in irrigated areas, particularly in the northwestern desert. In Sudan, vegetation was greening in summer breeding areas near Khartoum, Shendi, Derudeb and Kassala, was still green along the Nile Valley but mainly dry in other places. In Eritrea, vegetation was greening in western lowlands. In Oman's interior, vegetation was dry.

EASTERN REGION

During July, heavy summer monsoon rains continued to fall along the Indo-Pakistan border. In the first dekad, light to heavy rainfall was recorded in Rajasthan and Gujarat in India as well as Pakistan's Cholistan and Tharparkar Deserts. During the second dekad, moderate to heavy rains fell on both side of the border in all summer breeding areas. In the third dekad, moderate to heavy rains continued over Rajasthan in India, as well as the Cholistan Desert of Pakistan. Vegetation was greening or green in most places of Rajasthan and Gujarat in India as well as the three deserts of Pakistan: Cholistan, Nara and Tharparkar. In Iran, vegetation was dry near Bampur, while green in some places near Bandar Abbas and in some sites of South Khorosan.



Area Treated

Control operations decreased by more than two third in July to 6 421 ha treated compared to 23 014 ha in June.

- Algeria 6 049 ha
16 341 ha (June, revised)
- Egypt 110 ha
- Mauritania 142 ha
- Morocco 120 ha



Desert Locust Situation and Forecast

WESTERN REGION

Outbreaks declined in Algeria and Morocco, while they disappeared in Tunisia. Adult groups have started to appear in Mauritania, with many isolated and scattered adults and some breeding observed. Isolated adults were also found in Niger and Chad. Groups and small swarms may still move into the Sahel, requiring control efforts.

ALGERIA

• SITUATION

During July, immature transiens and gregarious adult groups decreased and were observed in the northern Sahara, including near Laghouat (3349N/0243E), El Bayadh (3341N/0102E),

and Biskra (3448N/0549E). Scattered transiens and isolated solitarious adults, mainly of immature aspect, continued to be reported in these areas, as well as near M'Sila (3542N/0432E), Naama (3316N/0018W), Ouargla (3157N/0520E), El Golea (3034N/0252E), Bechar (3135N/0217W), Beni Abbes (3011N/0214W), Timimoun (2916N/0014E), Bordj Omar Driss (2809N/0649E), Adrar (2753N/0017W), Tindouf (2741N/0811W), Reggane (2643N/0010E), and further south near Djanet (2433N/0929E), and In Guezzam (1934N/0546E) where maturation was visible. Hopper groups and scattered hoppers of 3rd to 5th instars were found during the first dekad close to Naama and El Bayadh, in the northwest. Isolated and scattered hoppers of 3rd to 6th instars and fledging were also present during the first dekad in the north between Biskra and M'Sila, where some scattered mature transiens adults were also present. Near El Golea, isolated and scattered solitarious and transiens hoppers of 2nd to 4th instars were observed during the first dekad. No locusts were found north of Illizi (2630N/0828E). Control operations decreased to 6 049 ha among which 3 445 ha were by air.

• **FORECAST**

Breeding may continue in the north, where good rainfall occurred in June and July, potentially leading to the emergence of new hoppers. Scattered mature adults and groups may also be breeding in the south, particularly in wadis around the Hoggar Mountains, where rainfall was also recorded during June and July. Breeding may resume in the extreme south in August, where rainfall is expected. Immature adults from central and southern Sahara may slowly migrate toward the south and southwest, eventually reaching the Sahel in August. Preventive control operations should continue to decrease but will remain necessary.

BURKINA FASO

• **SITUATION**

No locusts were reported during July.

• **FORECAST**

No significant developments are likely.

CHAD

• **SITUATION**

During July, isolated immature solitarious adults were found near Kalait (1550N/2054E) and between Fada (1714N/2132E) and Ounianga Kebir (1903N/2029E) in Western Ennedi. In Kanem, isolated immature and maturing solitarious adults were present near Ziguéy (1443N/1547E).

• **FORECAST**

Summer breeding may have begun in northern Kanem, where rainfall occurred in June and July, and numbers are expected to increase in August. Breeding may also start in northern Barh-El-Gazel, northern Batha, southern Borkou, and Ennedi, where populations could rise. Wadis around the Tibesti Mountains may also support breeding. There remains a possibility that additional groups and small swarms could arrive from further north during August. Surveys should continue, and preventive control may be required.

LIBYA

• **SITUATION**

No locusts were reported during July.

• **FORECAST**

Adult groups and small swarms may have been breeding in the southwest since June. Hoppers may fledge in August and migrate south or southwest toward the Sahel. With rainfall expected in the southwest during August, some local breeding may also occur, leading to the appearance of new hopper bands. Surveys are necessary, and control measures may be required.

MALI

• **SITUATION**

No locusts were reported during July.

• **FORECAST**

Summer breeding may have been ongoing in Timetrine, Adrar des Iforas, and Tamesna, where rainfall occurred in June and July. Some breeding could also start in the northwest, where rain fell in July. Hopper groups may fledge, and immature groups could appear during August in the northeast. Additional groups may also arrive from further north during August. Surveys are necessary, and control operations could be required.

MAURITANIA

• **SITUATION**

During July, for the third consecutive month, several isolated and scattered solitarious and transiens adults continued to be found from the northeast of Ouadane (2056N/1137W) to Akjoujt (1945N/1421W), now extending also to Bennichab (1928N/1525W) and Tijirat (1929N/1557W), north of Atar (2032N/1380W), and south of Oujef (2003N/1301W). Many of these adults are now mature and some are breeding. Additionally, few immature and mature solitarious group of adults were found near Bennichab at the beginning of the month, and several groups of copulating mature transiens adults were found 100 km south of Oujef during the last week of the month. Isolated and scattered mature solitarious adults were also reported in the southeast, between Tamchekket (1714N/1040W) and Nema (1636N/0715W), with some copulating. No locusts were found near Tidjikja (1833N/1126W). Control operations treated 142 ha.

• **FORECAST**

Adults will continue to breed in large areas that received rainfall in June and July, approximately within a broad triangle from Nouakchott to Atar to Nema. Locust numbers are expected to increase across these areas, with hoppers and new immature adults emerging in September. Hopper groups or small bands may appear in Adrar, Trarza, and Inchiri in early August and could fledge by mid-September. Additional locusts may arrive from the northeast during August and from the east in September. Preventive control measures will be necessary.

MOROCCO

• SITUATION

During July, few isolated and scattered immature, maturing, and mature solitary and transiens adults continued to be observed in the Ziz valley near Merzouga (3105N/0401W) and Errachidia (3154N/0425W), as well as in the Oriental, near Bouarfa (3207N/0113W). Few isolated immature solitary and transiens adults were found further south of the Atlas Mountains. No locusts were found close to Zagora (3019N/0550W) or Assa (2826N/926W). Control operations treated 120 ha.

• FORECAST

Some locusts may be present in the Oriental region, where rainfall occurred in June and July. No significant developments are expected elsewhere in the country.

NIGER

• SITUATION

During July, isolated mature transiens adults were found in the Aïr mountains near Timia (1809N/0846E). No locusts were found near Iferouane (1905N/0824E) and Arlit (1843N/0721E).

• FORECAST

Summer breeding may be ongoing in Tamesna where rain fell in June and July. Hopper groups and immature adult groups may appear in August. Breeding may also occur in northern parts of Zinder and Diffa regions. Additional groups and small swarms may also arrive from further north during August. Surveys are necessary and control will be required.

SENEGAL

• SITUATION

No locusts were reported during July.

• FORECAST

No significant developments are likely.

TUNISIA

• SITUATION

During July, a few isolated immature and maturing solitary adults were seen north of Gabes (3353N/1007E). No locusts were found in Tozeur, Kebili, Tataouine and Medenine governorates.

• FORECAST

A few isolated adults may persist through the summer season. However, no significant developments are likely until mid-September.

BENIN, CABO VERDE, CAMEROON, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GAMBIA, GHANA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, LIBERIA, NIGERIA, SIERRA LEONE, AND TOGO

• FORECAST

No significant developments are likely.

CENTRAL REGION

A few adult groups were still present in irrigated areas of Egypt. Adults were found in summer breeding areas of northeast Sudan. Small-scale summer breeding may be in progress in the other summer breeding areas of Sudan. Breeding should continue in Sudan and maybe start in Eritrea and Yemen.

DJIBOUTI

• SITUATION

No locust reports were received in July.

• FORECAST

No significant developments are likely.

EGYPT

• SITUATION

During July, a few groups of immature and mature gregarious adults, as well as isolated and scattered immature, maturing, and mature solitary adults, were present in farms in the desert near Farafra (2710N/2818E). Isolated immature and mature solitary adults persisted in the irrigated areas near Tushka (2247N/3126E). Elsewhere, no locusts were found in the northwest near Salum (3131N/2509E) and Siwa (2912N/2531E), near Bahareya (2812N/2851E), in the southeast along the Red Sea from Marsa Alam (2504N/3454E) to Halaib (2213N/3638E), or in the subcoastal areas from El Sheikh El Shazly (2412N/3438E) to the Sudan border. Control operations treated 110 ha.

• FORECAST

Breeding is not expected but could happen at a very limited scale and restricted to the irrigated areas of the Western Desert. Preventive control may be necessary in these areas. No significant developments are expected elsewhere.

ERITREA

• SITUATION

During July, no locusts were found south of Teseney (1506N/3639E) and Kerkebet (1604N/3725E) in the western lowlands.

• FORECAST

Small-scale summer breeding may occur in the western lowlands where recent rains occurred, but no significant developments are expected.

ETHIOPIA

• SITUATION

No locusts were reported during July.

• FORECAST

No significant developments are likely.

OMAN

• SITUATION

During July, no locusts were seen southwest of Ibri (2314N/5630E).

• FORECAST

No significant developments are likely.

SAUDI ARABIA

• SITUATION

No locusts were reported during July.

• FORECAST

Small-scale breeding may begin along the southern Red Sea coast near Jizan, where rainfall started in July and may continue into August. No significant developments are expected.

SOMALIA

• SITUATION

No locusts were reported during July.

• FORECAST

No significant developments are likely.

SUDAN

• SITUATION

During July, isolated and scattered immature and mature solitarious adults were observed along the Nile River, between Karima (1832N/3148E) and Dongola (1910N/3027E), extending up to the Egyptian border. Scattered mature solitarious adults were also seen between Shendi (1641N/3322E) and Berber (1801N/3400E) along the Nile and Atbara River and Wadi el Hwad. To the east, isolated and scattered mature adults were observed near Kassala (1527N/3623E), Derudeb (1731N/3607E), and at one site near Haiya (1820N/3621E). Scattered mature solitarious adults were present southeast of Khartoum (1533N/3235E). No locusts were seen in other areas near Abou Hamed (1932N/3302E) and Sinkat (1855N/3648E).

• FORECAST

Summer breeding probably started in the states of North Darfur, North Kordofan and White Nile where good rainfall occurred in July. Breeding will likely occur as well along the Nile Valley and the Atbara River, leading to a first generation. As a result, a few hopper groups may appear. Preventive control measures may be necessary.

YEMEN

• SITUATION

No locusts were reported during July.

• FORECAST

Low numbers of locusts may appear in the interior governorates and along the Red Sea coast. Small-scale breeding may occur in areas that received rainfall in July and where additional rains are expected in August.

BAHRAIN, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, IRAQ, ISRAEL, JORDAN, KENYA, KUWAIT, LEBANON, PALESTINE, QATAR, SOUTH SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, TÜRKİYE, UGANDA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, AND UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

• FORECAST

No significant developments are likely.

EASTERN REGION

Very small-scale breeding probably started and will continue along the India-Pakistan border.

AFGHANISTAN

• SITUATION

No locust reports were received in July.

• FORECAST

No significant developments are likely.

INDIA

• SITUATION

During July, no locusts were seen in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

• FORECAST

Very small-scale breeding may have started in western Rajasthan and northern Gujarat and will continue in August, but no significant developments are expected.

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

• SITUATION

During July, no locusts were observed in the southeast near Bandar Abbas (2711N/5619E), in the southeast interior near Bampur (2711N/6028E), or further north between Nehbandan (3133N/6002E) and Birjand (3252N/5913E) in South Khorasan Province.

• FORECAST

No significant developments are likely.

PAKISTAN

• SITUATION

During July, isolated mature solitarious adults were observed at a few sites in the Cholistan Desert near Islamgarh (2751N/7048E). No locusts were seen elsewhere in the border areas between R. Khan (2822N/7020E) and Bahawalpur (2924N/7147E), in the Nara Desert south and east of Rohri (2739N/6857E), in the Tharparkar Desert between Nagarparkar (2421N/7045E) and Khokhropar (2542N/7012E), and to the south of Lasbela (2612N/6620E).

• FORECAST

Very small-scale breeding may have started in Tharparkar, Nara, and Cholistan Deserts and will continue in August, but no significant developments are expected.



Announcements

Locust warning levels

A colour-coded scheme indicates the alert level, perceived risk, or threat of current Desert Locust infestations to crops, and appropriate response:

- **Green** (calm) – calm situation (low alert); no threat to crops (*maintain regular monitoring*)
- **Yellow** (caution) – cautious situation (moderate alert); potential threat to crops (*increased vigilance, control may be needed*)
- **Orange** (threat) – serious situation (high alert); threat to crops (*survey and control must be undertaken*)
- **Red** (danger) – dangerous situation (very high alert); significant threat to crops (*intensive survey and control operations must be conducted*)

The scheme is applied to the Locust Watch web page and the monthly bulletins and updates.

Locust reporting

RAMSES data. Countries should connect to the Internet and backup the RAMSES database whenever data are added or changed; do not wait until the end of the month.

Bulletins. Affected countries are encouraged to prepare decadal, fortnightly, or monthly bulletins that summarize and analyze the situation, and share them with other countries.

Reporting. All information should be sent by e-mail to the FAO Desert Locust Information Service (eclo@fao.org and faodlislocust@gmail.com). Reports received by the first day of the new month will be included in the FAO Desert Locust Bulletin; otherwise, they will not appear until the following month. Reports should be sent even if no locusts were found or if no surveys were conducted.

eLocust3 digital tools

In addition to the original eLocust3 tablet, FAO has three free tools for data collection in the field:

- eLocust3K – a smartphone app for survey and control data, based on KoboToolBox
- eLocust3g – a GPS app for emergencies, developed with Garmin (tiny.cc/eLocust3g)
- eLocust3w – an Internet form for emergencies, developed in Kobo (tiny.cc/eLocust3w)

The geo-referenced data collected by these tools feed into FAO's global early warning system and are critical for real-time monitoring, near-instant analysis, and planning field operations in each country.

[www.fao.org/ag/locusts/en/activ/2573/eL3suite/index.html]

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

FAO has developed pocket-sized SOPs for use on the field of Desert Locust biology, survey, and control, including instructions on how to use eLocust3 tools, that are available in different languages.

[www.fao.org/ag/locusts/en/publicat/gl/sops/index.html]

Community awareness

As communities have an important role to play in Desert Locust management, FAO has developed:

- Posters – six simple, easy-to-understand posters, providing basic messaging on pesticide containers, safety measures, pesticide exposure, farmer advice, Desert Locust, and following instructions (www.fao.org/ag/locusts/en/publicat/2581/index.html)
- Animation – a simple SWABO animation for all readers to learn about the world's most dangerous migratory pest (www.youtube.com/watch?v=3TOhuA-v1m4)

Publicly available locust data

Desert Locust survey and control data are available for research and other non-commercial purposes:

- FAO Locust Hub (locust-hub-hqfao.hub.arcgis.com/)
- FAO Hand-in-Hand (data.apps.fao.org/)

2025 calendar

- **CLCPRO.** Desert Locust Information Officer Workshop, Senegal (4–8 August)
- **CRC/SWAC.** Regional workshop on contingency planning for Desert Locust emergencies, Oman (7–11 September)
- **CLCPRO/CRC.** Field internship for MSc. students in Desert Locust management, Mauritania (20–30 September)
- **SWAC.** 34th Session, Rome, Italy (9–12 December)



Glossary of terms

The following special terms are used in the Desert Locust Bulletin when reporting locusts:

Non-gregarious adults and hoppers

Isolated (few)

- very few present and no mutual reaction occurring
- 0–1 adult/400 m foot transect (or less than 25/ha)

Scattered (some, low numbers)

- enough present for mutual reaction to be possible but no ground or basking groups seen
- 1–20 adults/400 m foot transect (or 25–500/ha)

Group

- forming ground or basking groups
- 20+ adults/400 m foot transect (or 500+/ha)

Adult swarm and hopper band sizes

Very small

- swarm: less than 1 km² • band: 1–25 m²

Small

- swarm: 1–10 km² • band: 25–2,500 m²

Medium

- swarm: 10–100 km² • band: 2,500 m² – 10 ha

Large

- swarm: 100–500 km² • band: 10–50 ha

Very large

- swarm: 500+ km² • band: 50+ ha

Rainfall

Light

- 1–20 mm

Moderate

- 21–50 mm

Heavy

- more than 50 mm

Summer rains and breeding areas

- July–September/October
- Sahel of West Africa, Sudan, western Eritrea; Indo-Pakistan border

Winter rains and breeding areas

- October–January/February
- Red Sea and Gulf of Aden coasts; northwest Mauritania, Western Sahara

Spring rains and breeding areas

- February–June/July
- Northwest Africa, Arabian Peninsula interior, Somali plateau, Iran/Pakistan border

Other reporting terms

Breeding

- The process of reproduction from copulation to fledging.

Recession

- Period without widespread and heavy infestations by swarms.

Remission

- Period of deep recession marked by the complete absence of gregarious populations.

Outbreak

- A marked increase in locust numbers due to concentration, multiplication and gregarisation which, unless checked, can lead to the formation of hopper bands and swarms.

Upsurge

- A period following a recession marked initially by a very large increase in locust numbers and contemporaneous outbreaks followed by the production of two or more successive seasons of transient-to- gregarious breeding in complimentary seasonal breeding areas in the same or neighbouring Desert Locust regions.

Plague

- A period of one or more years of widespread and heavy infestations, the majority of which occur as bands or swarms. A major plague exists when two or more regions are affected simultaneously.

Decline

- A period characterised by breeding failure and/or successful control leading to the dissociation of swarming populations and the onset of recessions; can be regional or major.

Regions

Western

- Locust-affected countries in West and North-West Africa: Algeria, Chad, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Tunisia; during upsurges and plagues only: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierre Leone and Togo

Central

- Locust-affected countries along the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden: Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Yemen; during upsurges and plagues only: Bahrain, D.R. Congo, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Palestine, Qatar, South Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Turkey, UAE and Uganda

Eastern

- Locust-affected countries in South-West Asia: Afghanistan, India, Iran and Pakistan



Useful tools and resources

FAO/DLIS Locust Watch. Information, maps, activities, publications, archives, FAQs, links
<http://www.fao.org/locust-watch>

IRI RFE. Rainfall estimates every day, dekad and month
http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/.Food_Security/.Locusts/index.html

JRC Greenness maps. Dynamic maps of green vegetation evolution every dekad
<https://locust.cgls.dev/s/6ddC96njJcRxZy7>

Lobelia Soil moisture maps. Dynamic maps of soil moisture detected every dekad
<https://fao-locust.lobelia.earth>

NASA WORLDVIEW. Satellite imagery in real time
<https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov>

NOAA. HYSPLIT locust forecast trajectory model
<https://locusts.arl.noaa.gov>

Ventusky. Real time rainfall, winds and temperatures for locust migration
<http://www.ventusky.com>

Windy. Real time rainfall, winds and temperatures for locust migration
<http://www.windy.com>

Zoom Earth. Real time rainfall, winds and temperatures for locust migration
<https://zoom.earth>

eLocust3 suite. Digital tools for data collection in the field (mobile app, web form, GPS)
<http://www.fao.org/locust-watch/activities>

eLocust3 training videos. A set of 15 introductory training videos are available on YouTube
<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLf7Fc-oGpFHEdv1jAPaF02TCfpcnYoFQT>

RAMSESV4 training videos. A set of basic training videos are available on YouTube
<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLf7Fc-oGpFHGyzXqE22j8-mPDhhGNq5So>

RAMSESV4 and eLocust3. Installer, updates, videos, inventory and support
<https://sites.google.com/site/rv4elocust3updates/home>

FAOLocust Facebook. Information exchange using social media
<http://www.facebook.com/faolocust>

FAOLocust Slideshare. Locust presentations and photos
<http://www.slideshare.net/faolocust>

FAOLocust Twitter. The very latest updates posted as X/tweets
<http://www.twitter.com/faolocust>

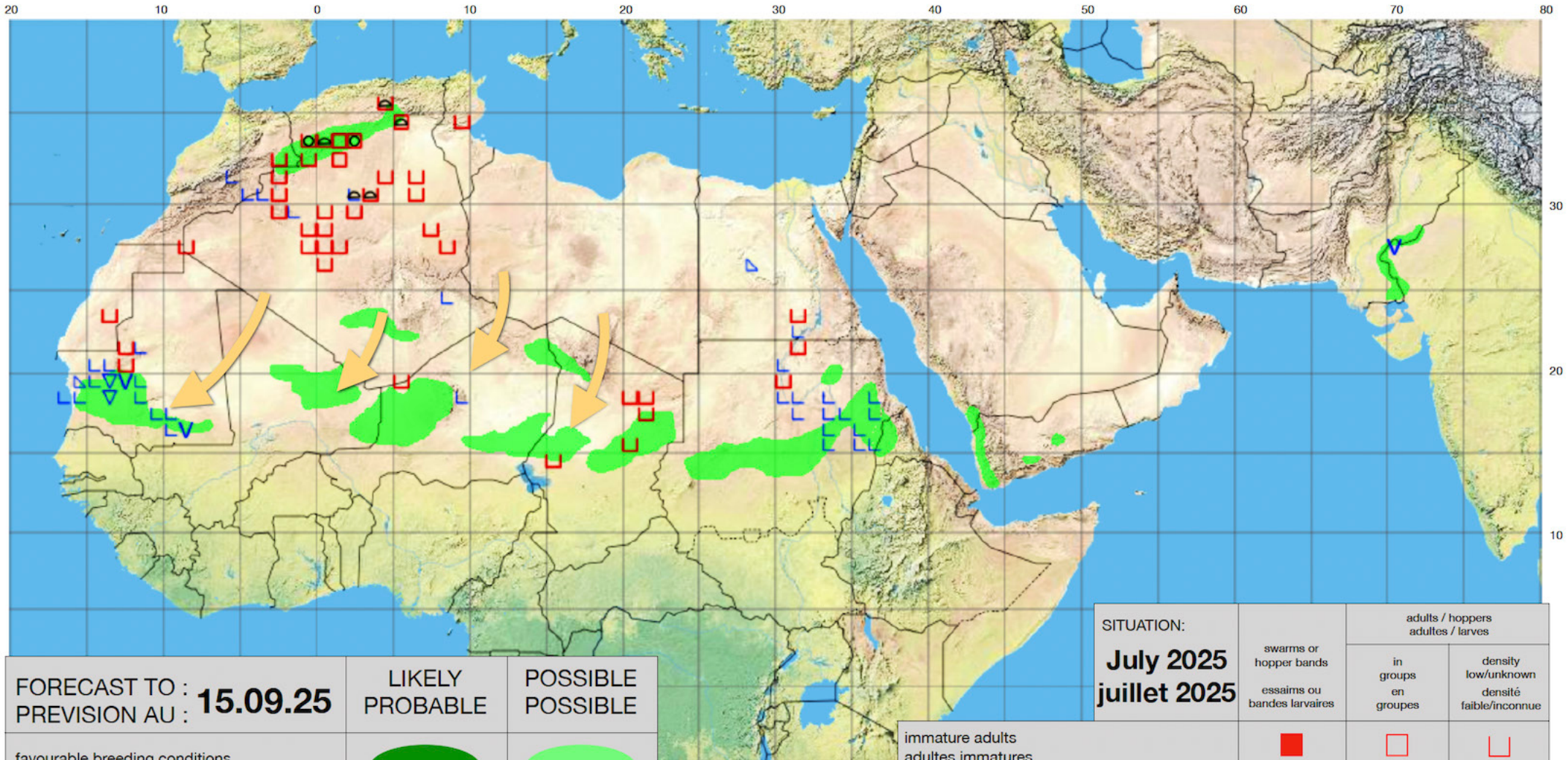
FAO/ESRI Locust Hub. Desert Locust maps and data download, and emergency response progress
<https://locust-hub-hqfao.hub.arcgis.com>



Desert Locust Summary

Criquet pèlerin – Situation résumée

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FORECAST TO : PREVISION AU : 15.09.25	LIKELY PROBABLE	POSSIBLE POSSIBLE
favourable breeding conditions conditions favorables à la reproduction		
major swarm(s) essaim(s) important(s)		
minor swarm(s) or group(s) essaim(s) limité(s) ou groupe(s)		
non swarming adults adults non essaimant		

SITUATION:
July 2025
juillet 2025

	swarms or hopper bands essaims ou bandes larvaires	adults / hoppers adultes / larves	
		in groups en groupes	density low/unknown densité faible/inconnue
immature adults adultes immatures			
mature or partially mature adults adultes matures ou partiellement matures			
adults, maturity unknown adultes, maturité inconnue			
egg laying or eggs pontes ou œufs			
hoppers larves			
hoppers & adults (combined example) larves et adultes (symboles combinés)			