

**Third Joint Survey of the  
Desert Locust Winter Breeding Areas on  
The Egyptian-Sudanese Borders.**

**22<sup>nd</sup> – 28<sup>th</sup> February 2005**

**Under the supervision of  
FAO EMPRES/CR and CRC.**

**EGYPT**

***Third Joint Survey of the Desert Locust Winter Breeding Areas on  
The Egyptian-Sudanese Border.***

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***Summary:***

*Third joint survey of Desert Locust Winter Breeding Areas on the Egyptian-Sudanese borders was organized in collaboration with the DL Units in the two countries under the supervision of FAO-EMPRES Program and CRC. Two Locust Officers from each country carried out surveys in about 4320 hectares in seven days on both sides of the borders.*

*In general most areas ranged from green to drying on both sides of borders in both Egypt and Sudan, where were green in some areas especially on the Egyptian territories Egyptian territories. No locusts were seen during surveys carried out in Sudan except for few places, while locusts were seen at most of the surveyed areas in Egypt. Ecological conditions were favorable for DL breeding in most places on both sides of the borders especially in Egypt.*

***Introduction:***

*Referring to the suggestion regarding the importance of carrying out regular joint surveys at border areas between the affected countries to detect DL at these areas in earlier time, Desert Locust Units in both of Egypt and Sudan organized the third joint survey under the supervision of FAO-EMPRES Program and CRC with a team consisting of two Locust Officers from each country. Both countries conducted surveys and control in some locations at border areas. Findings of surveys shown in Appendix II contain FAO survey and control forms. Suggestions and recommendations will be included in a separate section in this report.*

***Organization:***

*As a part of the preparation for organizing joint survey, DL Units in Egypt and Sudan undertook all arrangements of issuing security permissions for participants of both countries. Also they provided the transportation, field equipments and camping facilities at areas under surveys. It was agreed that vehicles would not cross borders, where each country will provide transportations. All survey equipments provided by Locust Officers (GPS's, Compasses, Maps, and Forms) in addition to means of communication and one radio mounted on vehicles.*

*Depending on the results of earlier surveys in both countries, control operations were carried out. Knowing traditional breeding areas, the participants planned the survey routes and itineraries. Next days plan used to be modified based on the survey day's results.*

## **Survey results and findings for each country:**

### **In SUDAN:**

*Surveys started on 22/03/05:*

#### **Day one:**

*Date : 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2005.  
Itinerary : Gabatit – Marob - Oseif.  
Area surveyed : About 500 ha.  
Habitat : Plains and coastal plains.  
Vegetation : Ranged from drying to dry.  
Soil moisture : Dry.  
Locust situation: No locusts were seen or reported by locals.*

#### **Day two:**

*Date : 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2005.  
Itinerary : Oseif - W. Diib.  
Area surveyed : About 1100 ha.  
Habitat : Wadis and Plains.  
Vegetation : Ranged from drying to dry.  
Soil moisture : Dry.  
Locust situation: Some instar hoppers were seen in about 750 ha. at Agwatit, Shendeib and Adarim .*

#### **Day three:**

*Date : 24<sup>th</sup> February 2005.  
Itinerary : W. Diib – W. Sawaret – W. Nurayet – W. Sufaya.  
Area surveyed : About 650 ha.  
Habitat : Wadis.  
Vegetation : Ranged from drying to dry.  
Soil moisture : Dry.  
Locust situation: Some instar hoppers were seen in about 160 ha.*

- **Total area surveyed during the period of 22-24/02/05 = 2250 ha.**
- **Total area infested = 910 ha.**

On 25<sup>th</sup> February 2005 the team of joint survey crossed the Egyptian-Sudanese borders.

**In EGYPT:**

*Surveys started on 27/03/05:*

**Day one:**

*Date : 27<sup>th</sup> February 2005.*  
*Itinerary : Abu-Ramad – W. Harettra – W. Shiyab – W. Fanat – Gourad – Marob - Sheshwatib (W. Diib).*  
*Area surveyed : About 1220 ha.*  
*Habitat : Wadis and Plains.*  
*Vegetation : Ranged from green to drying.*  
*Soil moisture : Dry.*  
*Locust situation: Different instar hoppers and few fledglings were seen in about 165 ha.*

**Day two:**

*Date : 28 February 2005.*  
*Itinerary : Abu-Ramad – W. Harbob – W. Maharka – W. Warabit – W. Gumodlom – W. Shosheit (W. Diib).*  
*Area surveyed : About 850 ha.*  
*Habitat : Wadis and Plains.*  
*Vegetation : Ranged from green to drying.*  
*Soil moisture : Dry.*  
*Locust situation : Different instars hoppers and few fledglings were seen in about 215 ha.*

- ***Total area surveyed during the period of 27-28/02/05 = 2070 ha.***
- ***Total area infested = 370 ha.***

***Recommendations:***

- 1. Extend the survey duration since it was very short and not enough to survey most areas.*
- 2. The proper time for conducting joint survey should be November or December.*
- 3. It is rather important to erect permanent locust base equipped with accommodation, communication facilities at Sufaya and Oseif to save time for survey and avoid complications during the operation and to use that base during the routine surveys and control operations.*
- 4. It is very important to find another checkpoint (gate) other than Hederba to cross the borders between the two countries.*

***Acknowledgment:***

*Participants indebted with thanks to FAO EMPRES/CR, CRC and the two Desert Locust units in both EGYPT & SUDAN as well as indebted with thanks to all the people directly and indirectly helped them to accomplish this joint survey successfully.*