

Desert Locust Geospatial Monitoring System

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2019-2020

Total

95

1779

Pakistan: Desert Locust Invasion History

Affected

795

1,740

5,597

2,970

1,120

6,57,855

9,00,227

	DLIS, FAO of the UN)						
	Year	Number of Swarms	Area Affected (ha)		Year	Adults population	Area Affecte (ha)
Γ	1986	1	Not Reported		1985	153	Not Reported
	1989	31	Not Reported		1986	413	Not Reported
Γ	1990	12	Not Reported		1987	79	Not Reported
Г	1993	374	95,258		1988	33	Not Reported
	1996	8	Not Reported		1989	68	100
Г	1997	50	8804		1990	107	18,200
Г	1998	8	Not Reported	1	1992	121	300
	2001	1	Not Reported	1	1993	68	200
	2003	11	Not Reported	1	1994	155	Not Reported
	2005	21	320	1	1995	96	Not Reported
	2007	3	580	1	1996	14	Not Reported
	2010	10	2,510	1	1997	350	6,304
	2016	3	1,200	1	1998	354	3,745
	2019-2020	32	16,700	1	1999	364	625
	Total	565	1,25,372		2000	194	Not Reported
				-	2001	214	Not Reported
	Year	Number of Bands formation	Area Affected (ha)		2002	131	Not Reported
	1986	2	Not Reported		2003	229	6,957
Г	1989	28	33,500		2004	133	1,345
Г	1990	12	33,400		2005	252	13,069
	1992	2	200		2006	38	1,811
Г	1993	1205	3,95,153		2007	230	13,528
Г	1996	7	Not Reported	1	2008	240	13,526
Г	1997	233	56528	1	2009	128	12,593
	2005	159	169	1	2010	492	94,726
	2007	3	200	1	2011	385	38,840
	2010	26	6,398	1	2012	106	3,384
	2011	7	730	1	2013	88	897

6,977

5,33,255

Table 1: Historical information of annual desert locust swarms, hopper bands and adults (Source:

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019-2020 Tota

60

24

95

40

12

2,395

7,861





Geospatial Assessment of Desert Locust Invasions in Pakistan







Geospatial Habitat Suitability Mapping

Key Environmental Variables data

- Land Surface Temperature
- Precipitation
- Soil Moisture/NDWI
- Land use Land Cover
- Air Temperature
- Wind (U&V)
- Green Indices
- Evapotranspiration
- Topography
- Soil type

Coupled Modeling approach based on Markov Chain Process, Neural Network Model and Decision Tree Algorithm based Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis



Key Locust Specific Parameters

- Season rains amount and intensity
- Dust storm and direction
- Wind speed and direction
- Temperature requirements for egg and nymphs development
- Soil moisture requirements for egg laying
- Vegetation cover density and types
- Elevations





Geospatial Habitat Suitability Mapping



http://disasterwatch.sgs-suparco.gov.pk/?map=desertlocust



Thank you

Q&A