

# The 29th Remote Sensing Data of the Asian and African Desert Locust Disaster Monitoring Successfully Uploaded to GBIF

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## **Abstract:**

In January 2022, desert locust was mainly distributed in the northeast and a small amount in the northwest of Somalia, with a total vegetation damage area of 91,700 hectares, of which 38,900 hectares were newly vegetation areas. In February 2022, the locust population in Somalia is expected to decrease further with control operations and dry weather conditions. February 2022 is an important growing season for food crops in Somalia. If desert locust is not effectively controlled, it will become a major threat to the local agricultural and husbandry production. It is necessary to carry out continuous and dynamic locust monitoring and early warning, organize prevention and control, and provide international assistance through biodiversity informatics.

**Key words:** desert locust, disaster monitoring, remote sensing data, assessment, international assistance

## Reference

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OCCURRENCE DATASET | REGISTERED SEPTEMBER 14, 2020

## RSCROP: Desert Locust Monitoring, Forecasting and Assessment in Africa and Asia Archive from 2018-01-01 (Ongoing)

Published by [China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation](#)

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DATASET PROJECT METRICS ACTIVITY DOWNLOAD HOME PAGE

29 OCCURRENCES 1 CITATION

Integrated with multi-source Earth Observation data, e.g. meteorological data, field data, and remote sensing data (such as GF series in China, MODIS and Landsat series in US, Sentinel series in EU), and self-developed models and algorithms for Desert Locust monitoring and forecasting, the RSCROP research team constructed the 'Crop pests and diseases monitoring and forecasting system', which could regularly release thematical maps and reports on Desert Locust.

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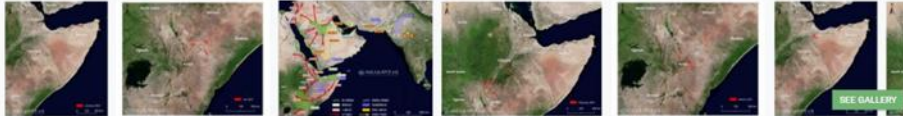
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29 OCCURRENCES WITH IMAGES



Description

Temporal scope

Geographic scope

Methodology

Contacts

Data description

### Description

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