

Radar Based Studies of the Migratory Flight of Grasshoppers in the Middle Niger area of Mali [Abstract Only]

J. R. Riley and D. R. Reynolds

Phil. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. B 1979 287, 457

doi: 10.1098/rstb.1979.0076

Email alerting service

Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article - sign up in the box at the top right-hand corner of the article or click **here**

To subscribe to Phil. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. B go to: http://rstb.royalsocietypublishing.org/subscriptions

Phil. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. B 287, 457 (1979) Printed in Great Britain

Radar based studies of the migratory flight of grasshoppers in the middle Niger area of Mali†

457

By J. R. RILEY AND D. R. REYNOLDS

Centre for Overseas Pest Research, Radar Entomology Unit, Royal Signals and Radar Establishment, Great Malvern, Worcestershire, U.K.

[Abstract only]

Some grasshopper species are pests of subsistence agriculture in the Sahelian zone of West Africa. Formulation of effective control strategies against these pests requires some knowledge of their migratory ability.

In this paper, a study is described in which radar was used to observe aspects of the nocturnal migratory behaviour of grasshoppers in the middle Niger delta. Mass take-off at dusk, layering and common orientation were regularly observed. Layering appeared to be related to air temperature. Mean orientation was often downwind but at other times crosswind headings occurred which added to the southerly component of the insects' displacement. Quantitative measurements of heading distribution revealed that different mean headings were adopted by different groups of insects in the same aerial environment. Probable source areas of insects overflying the radar were identified by calculations of the insects' back-trajectories.

REFERENCES

Riley, J. R. 1974 Radar observations of individual Desert Locusts. Bull. ent. Res. 64, 19-32. Riley, J. R. 1975 Collective orientation in night-flying insects. Nature, Lond. 253, 113-114.

† The full text of this paper appears in Proc. R. Soc. Lond. B 204, 67-82 (1979).