Pest Grasshoppers and Locusts in Central Senegal: An Agriculturist’s Guide

Bay Sa Waar
Communities for Sustainable Agriculture
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The contents of this book are the sole responsibility of Arizona State University and the Global Locust Initiative and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.
Introduction

This booklet was created as a part of the project “Communities for Sustainable Agriculture” (Bay Sa Waar). Funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA), this project combines the specialized research skills of American, Canadian, French, and Senegalese universities and research groups with local knowledge and experience of Senegalese institutions and farmers. It is a combined effort involving the Senegalese Plant Protection Directorate (Direction de la Protection des Végétaux, or DPV), Université de Gaston Berger, Arizona State University’s Global Locust Initiative (ASU/GLI), McGill University, the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD), and communities in rural Senegal. This project pilots novel methodologies for locust and grasshopper management in rural areas of Senegal where these pests endanger food security and wellbeing. The project’s name in Wolof, Bay Sa Waar, is a phrase that encourages farmers to “farm their part”—or do their part to engage in the monitoring and prevention of locusts and grasshoppers.

The original version of this booklet was distributed to project participants and partners in the Kafrine and Fatick regions of Senegal. Written in Wolof and French, it has been translated here into English. As it was intended to serve Senegalese farmers, the original booklet was written with the assumption that the reader would be familiar with the area’s agriculture, environment, and culture. In this version of the booklet, however, we have provided a brief background on the country to contextualize the work for an international audience.
Senegal is the westernmost country on the African continent, spanning the Sahelian, Sudanian, and Guinean bioclimatic regions. Its unique situation permits a great variety of ecosystems, from dry steppe and short grass savannas in the North to lush woodlands and forests in the South (CILLS 2016). A country of 15.5 million people, Senegal is divided into 15 regions, which vary in their demography, language, climate, and agriculture. GLI and its partners have worked predominantly with communities in central Senegal in the regions of Kaffrine and Fatick, where the project’s first phase (2018–2020) took place.

Kaffrine and Eastern Fatick are part of Senegal’s Peanut Basin, or bassin d’arachide, an area where peanut cultivation was first introduced by the French colonial government and expanded after Senegal’s independence. Currently, agricultural parklands and savannahs dominate the landscape, with thorny shrubs and baobab trees scattered amongst cultivated fields or wild grasses (Tappan et al. 2004; CILLS 2016). During the dry season—which stretches from approximately October to May—the heat is intense, and rain scarcely falls. With the start of the rainy season around June, precipitation begins to fall intermittently, and the dry land turns green and lush. Rains persist until October, when the land returns to its parched, dusty state.
Senegal’s population is made up of more than twenty ethnic groups; however, 90% of the population belongs to five major groups: Wolof (43%), Pulaar (24%), Serer (15%), Jola (5%), and Mandinka (4%) (ANSD 2013). Though ethnic groups may differ greatly in their culture, many Senegalese share values of hospitality and generosity, strong family and community ties, and religious devotion. The majority of the population practices Islam (94.5%), but the government maintains a policy of religious tolerance and celebrates both Islamic and Christian holidays (Herzog and Mui 2014).

Sharing meals is one aspect of Senegalese hospitality, or teranga. Passersby will be invited with calls of kay lekk, “come eat” in Wolof.

Agriculture in Senegal is primarily rainfed. Farmers in central areas plant millet either in advance of seasonal rain or after rain has started to fall around June. Millet usually matures and is ready for harvest around October.

Approximately 75% of the Senegalese workforce are farmers, the majority of whom produce crops for subsistence needs (USDA 2007). Common subsistence crops include millet, corn, and sorghum. Peanuts remain an economically important crop, especially in the Kaffrine region, the country’s top producing area (Sanogo 2017). In addition to field crops, some farmers maintain orchards or small stands of mango, citrus, or cashew trees. The majority of farmers cultivate crops annually during the brief rainy season, as only 5% of agricultural land is irrigated (USDA 2007). However, some producers with access to wells cultivate garden vegetables such as tomatoes, eggplant, and lettuce throughout the year.

Agriculture

Ethnic Groups and Religion
French is the official language in Senegal and the primary language of government and education. However, it is estimated that only 28% of Senegalese people are able to read and write French (Beck et al. 2018). Beyond French, the Senegalese government has designated 14 national languages, including Wolof, Serer, Pulaar, Mandinka, Soninke, and Jola, with at least 11 more in the process of achieving national status (Benson 2020). Wolof is Senegal’s lingua franca—the common language connecting different linguistic groups—and is spoken by approximately 80% of Senegalese (McLaughlin 2008).

In community surveys conducted prior to the project’s initiation, 76% of individuals designated Wolof as their primary language. Thus, both French and Wolof were selected for our publications in order to reach the greatest percentage of people in the area, regardless of their level of education.

Although school enrollment and retention rates are rising among youth, basic education rates among adults over the age of 25 are low, particularly for women. Only 31.6% of men and 13.1% of women in this age range have completed primary education. Adult literacy levels are relatively low, at 64.9% for men and 39.8% for women in 2017 (World Bank 2020). Although the booklet is best understood by those who have some ability to read Wolof or French, it predominantly relies on symbols and images, which were created with feedback from project farmers.

The central regions of Senegal host a diversity of grasshopper species, some of which pose significant threats to agricultural production and others which are benign or even beneficial. Although rural farmers recognize that locust monitoring and management is important, they are often unable to distinguish meaningfully between species. Farmers lack an established species nomenclature in Wolof, and they may find Latin scientific names challenging to pronounce and remember, particularly if they have not benefited from formal education. To address this problem, this booklet presents relevant identifying characteristics for sixteen pest species, along with unofficial Wolof names created in collaboration with Senegalese community members, experts, and entomologists. With this work, we hope to enable rural community members to easily recall and identify pest species, thus allowing for better monitoring of locust and grasshopper populations.
In this booklet, we have introduced the Latin name of the species in bold italics, followed by the unofficial species names in Wolof in plain italics and their notation in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) in square brackets. In addition, for those who are unfamiliar with IPA, we have included informal transcriptions in parentheses to indicate how each name sounds.

The conventions used in the informal transcriptions are described in the following notes about Wolof sounds, symbols, and transcription limitations.

Notes on informal transcriptions:
• Wolof has some regional variation in pronunciation. Our guide is for standard Senegalese Wolof, which can be spoken and understood throughout much of the country.
• The primary accent (ˈ), or emphasis, falls on the first syllable of the words, so it is not marked.
• Periods (.) are added to separate the syllables within a word.
• Wolof contains doubled vowels, which have a longer duration than the single, or short, vowels in Wolof. The informal transcriptions, however, do not attempt to differentiate the pronunciation of the long and short vowels.
• The spelling conventions of Wolof may cause some initial confusion for English speakers. For example, c in Wolof represents the sound ch in English. The Wolof vowel ë is pronounced like the vowel u in English bug. In Wolof, r following a vowel is pronounced farther back in the mouth, much like a French r following a vowel. The doubled consonants (cc, pp, gg) in Wolof are held longer than the single consonants and are followed by a brief puff of voiceless air. For example, Wolof tipp may sound like “tipuh.”
• Five Wolof consonants in this booklet are not present in standard English. Four are represented by mb, nj, ny, and x in the informal transcriptions. The combination mb is pronounced with lips together in a brief m sound quickly followed by a soft b sound to form a single consonant together. Similarly, nj is a combination of an n sound quickly followed by a soft j sound (as in jelly) to form a single consonant. The two letters ng together represent a sound like ñ in Spanish (e.g., señor). The letter x represents the voiceless guttural hissing sound at the far back of the throat like a throaty hiss of a cat. For those who don’t speak Wolof as their first language, this sound can be more easily pronounced as an ‘h’. In addition, the Wolof consonant q is transcribed as k although it is made farther back in the throat than the English k.

In the two sound keys that follow, we list Wolof vowels and consonants along with common Wolof words that contain them. Informal transcriptions of the words are printed in bold letters. As a guide to the transcribed sounds, common American English words and spellings that contain the sounds are printed in single quotation marks after the dash. Try sounding out the words to get a feel for the language.

**Wolof Pronunciation Guide**

- **Sound Keys**
  - **Wolof Vowel Sounds Key:**
    - a/ah  chahnt – ‘aunt’ (but not like ‘ant’)
    - gah, fah – ‘awe’
    - tahnk – ‘plonk’
    - all – ‘all’
    - dar, bar – ‘car’
    - ay     tay – ‘bay’
    - e/eh  xess – ‘mess’
    - njeh – ‘meh’ (colloquial expression)
    - rehr – ‘air’
    - ee     dee, ree, jee – ‘tea’
    - eu      seuw – ‘se’ + ‘oo’ (glide quickly together to make a diphthong)
    - i        tipp – ‘tip’
    - iy      biy – ‘bye’
    - o nod  cod – ‘cod’
    - bop – ‘cop’
    - pol – ‘pole’
    - oh  sol – ‘sil’
    - oo soo, boo – ‘moo’
    - u       bugg – ‘bug’ (written Wolof ë)
  - **Wolof Consonant Sounds Key:**
    - ch rooch – ‘ch’ in ‘church’ (written Wolof cc)
    - j jahm – ‘j’ in ‘jeans’ (written Wolof j)
    - k mbok – ‘k’ (written Wolof q, far back in the throat)
    - mb mbott – ‘mb’ + ‘oht’ (glide quickly together to make a single syllable)
    - nj njeh – ‘nj’ in ninja, quickly in succession
    - ny nyah – ‘ñ’ in Spanish señor
    - x xes – ‘h’ in ‘hess’ (with guttural hissing)
    - y yahm – ‘y’ in ‘yawn’

Here are selected Wolof words to practice:
- soccet, “grasshopper” (soh.chet)
- dugub, “millet” (doo.goob)
- bay, “to farm” (biy)
- baykat, “farmer” (biy.cot)
- jambar, “brave” (jahm.bar)
- yambar, “lazy” (yahm.bar)
- xonq, “red” (xonk)
- yaraax, “transparent” (ya.rahx)
This book was intended to complement the book *Community Management of Locusts and Grasshoppers in Central Senegal* (2020). By identifying species and tracking their activity, communities can better manage grasshopper and locust pests. All of the species described in this book are significant pests in the central regions of Senegal.

References


We can identify certain species on the basis of their physical characteristics, their observed diet, the environments in which they live, and the seasons in which they are observed.

Note first the appearance. Above are important parts of a grasshopper’s or locust’s body.


2 Priyadarsanan Dharma Rajan and Anu Radhakrishnan. CC BY 4.0. Adapted by the authors.
Different types of grasshoppers and locusts eat different types of crops. For each grasshopper or locust, this booklet uses one or more symbols to indicate its diet.

Some types of grasshoppers and locusts eat grass crops, such as millet, corn, or sorghum.

Their size can be variable as well.

Some types of grasshoppers and locusts eat tree bark and leaves, such as from mango and citrus trees.

Some types of grasshoppers and locusts eat leafy crops, such as garden vegetables or peanuts.
Observe where the grasshopper or locust is found. The habitat in which they are found can help to identify the species. Symbols indicating habitat will be included for each type of grasshopper.

Some grasshoppers and locusts eat combinations of different types of foods.

Some types of grasshoppers and locusts are found on the soil.

Some types of grasshoppers and locusts are found in the grass.
Still other types of grasshoppers and locusts are found in trees. Some types of grasshoppers and locusts are found in multiple habitats.

It is also useful to know the season in which the grasshopper or locust reproduces. Some types of grasshoppers and locusts reproduce year-around, such as *Acrida bicolor*.
Some types of grasshoppers and locusts will stop reproducing at the end of the rainy season. Adults are active in the dry season, but they cease to reproduce. When the next rainy season begins, they will resume reproduction.
Some species of grasshoppers and locusts may vary in color. For example, *Oedaleus senegalensis* can be green or brown. Though the color of individuals may vary, their markings are the same.
Acanthacris ruficornis

Diet

Season

Habitat

There is a dark brown line along the side of the pronotum with several dots running up and down. The eyes are striped.

Female: 75–90 mm
Male: 55–67 mm

Soccet gaji
[ʒɔ.tʃɛt ɡa.ɟi] (soh.chet gah.jee)
“shrub grasshopper”

garden locust

1 Michel Lecoq, 2 Mestre J., 1988. Les acridiens des formations herbueuses d’Afrique de l’Ouest. CIRAD. https://doi.org/10.19182/agritrop/00081. CC BY 4.0. Adapted by the authors.
Acorypha clara

Soccet dijé poj, mboq tank
[so.tʃət d̥i.jə pɔj mbɔq təŋk]
(soh.chet dee.jay poj mbok tahnk)
“thick yellow-legged grasshopper”

Female: 35–42 mm
Male: 26–31 mm

Legs are thick and the inside is yellow.

1 Michel Lecoq, 2 Mestre J., 1988. Les acridiens des formations herbueuses d’Afrique de l'Ouest. CIRAD. https://doi.org/10.19182/agritrop/00081. CC BY 4.0. Adapted by the authors.
**Acrida bicolor**

**Soccet séew rucc**

[so.ʧːʰɛt seːw ɾuʧːʰ] (soh.chet seuw rooch)

“very thin grasshopper”

The head and body are narrow, and the legs extend far beyond the thorax.
Aiolopus simulatrix

There are two dark spots on the side of the forewing.

Female: 29–37 mm
Male: 22–32 mm

Socciê ñaari tipp-tipp
[so.ʧːʰɛt ɲaː.ɾi tɪpːʰ tɪpː] (soh.chet nyah.ree tip tip)
"two-mark grasshopper"

Michel Lecoq
**Catantops stramineus**

*Catantops stramineus*

**Diet**

**Season**

**Habitat**

There is a dark square on the pronotum and dark spots on the hind leg.

Female: 27–32 mm  
Male: 21–25 mm

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Michel Lecoq, 1 Michel Lecoq. 2 Mestre J., 1988. Les acridiens des formations herbueuses d’Afrique de l’Ouest. CIRAD.  
https://doi.org/10.19182/agritrop/00081. CC BY 4.0. Adapted by the authors.

1 Michel Lecoq.
https://doi.org/10.19182/agritrop/00081. CC BY 4.0. Adapted by the authors.

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Soccet fasu all  
[so.ʧːʰɛt fa.su a:lː] (soh.chet fah.soo al)  
“zebra grasshopper”
Chrotogonus senegalensis

Socce mbott
[so.tʃɛt mbɔtː] (soh.chet mboht)
“toad grasshopper”

The skin is very bumpy and there are multiple spots on the thorax.

Female: 14–25 mm
Male: 11–17 mm

Michel Lecoq

Michel Lecoq, 1988. Les acridiens des formations herbueuses d'Afrique de l'Ouest. CIRAD. https://doi.org/10.19182/agritrop/00081. CC BY 4.0. Adapted by the authors.
**Diabolocatantops axillaris**

Female: 40–50 mm  
Male: 30–40 mm

There is a white line/streak followed by a dark forewing

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**Soccet bu xées**  
[so.ʧːʰɛt bu Xeːs] (soh.chet boo xes)  
“pale grasshopper”  
devil grasshopper

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1 Michel Lecoq,  Michel Lecoq.
https://doi.org/10.19182/agritrop/00081. CC BY 4.0. Adapted by the authors.
Kraussaria angulifera

Soccet soldar
[so.ʧːɨt so.ɫdær] (soh.chet sohl.dar)
“soldier grasshopper”

There are four yellowish spots on the pronotum and brownish spots on the forewing.

1 Michel Lecoq
2 Christiaan Kooyman. CC BY SA-4.0
**Oedaleus senegalensis**

Soccet dugub
[so.ʧːʰɛt du.gub] (soh.chet doo.goob)
“millet grasshopper”

Senegalese grasshopper

There is an “x” shape on the pronotum when viewed from above. The body can be green or brown.

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**Female: 30–48 mm**

**Male: 23–35 mm**

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Oedaleus senegalensis

Diet

Season

Habitat

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1 Marion Le Gall

2 Michel Lecoq


https://doi.org/10.19182/agritrop/00081. CC BY 4.0. Adapted by the authors.
There are two brown stripes and two white stripes on the side of the pronotum.
**Pyrgomorpha cognata**

*Soccet boppu pusó, yaraax laaf*

[so.ʧːʰɛt bɔ.pːʰu pu.sɔ ya.ra:X la:f]

"clear-wing needle-headed grasshopper"

Female: 21–32 mm
Male: 17–26 mm

There is a light streak starting at the head and extending along the thorax. The forewing is often longer than the abdomen.

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1. M.H. Luong-Skovmand
2. Michel Lecoq

https://doi.org/10.19182/agritrop/00081. CC BY 4.0. Adapted by the authors.
Pyrgomorpha vignaudii

Female: 24–37 mm
Male: 20–26 mm

There is a light streak starting at the head and extending along the abdomen. The forewing is not longer than the abdomen. Skin is rough and spotted.

Soccer boppu pusó, xonq laaf
[so ʧʰet bɔ.pːʰu pu.so XɔNq la�]
(soh.chet bop.poo poo.soh xonk lahf)
“red-wing needle-headed grasshopper”

5 Michel Lecoq.1 Mestre J., 1988. Les acridiens des formations herbueuses d’Afrique de l’Ouest. CIRAD. https://doi.org/10.19182/agritrop/00081. CC BY 4.0. Adapted by the authors.
Schistocerca gregaria

Njéeréer
[ɲje.ɾeːɾ] (njeh.rehr)
“locust”
desert locust

Female: 70–90 mm
Male: 60–75 mm

Note the spotted forewing. Color is variable: gray or brown (solitary adults), reddish (immature gregarious adults), or yellowish (gregarious adults during laying period).

1 Said Ghazou
2 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Desert Locust Information Service (DLIS).
3 Antoine Foucart, French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD).
https://doi.org/10.19182/agritrop/00081. CC BY 4.0. Adapted by the authors.
Residents of the departments of Kaffrine, Birkelane, Malem Hoddar, Kougheul, Guingueneo, Diourbel, and Mbacke:
Nganda Base: 33 946 54 28

Residents of the departments of Sokone, Fatick, Foundiougne, Gossas, Kaolack, et Nioro du Rip:
Sokone Base: 33 948 31 21

If you observe concerning grasshopper or locust activity at your farm or in your community, please call your regional Plant Protection Directorate base.