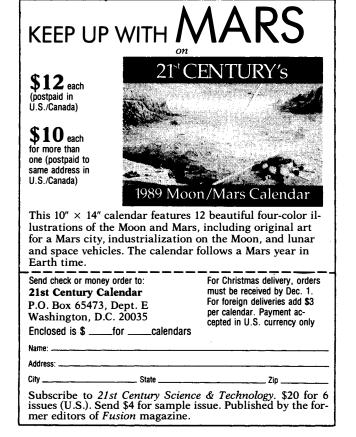
quences"—even if the funds were available.

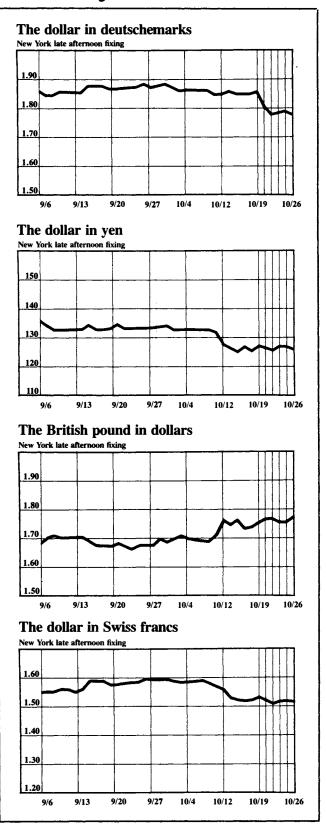
The swarm stage

With favorable weather conditions and impotent control measures, locusts undergo a population explosion and "phase change" to the swarm stage, vastly increasing their destructive power. A one-mile square swarm of 150 million locusts can go through 200-600 tons of vegetation daily, and an adult swarm can easily contain 1 billion locusts. Once locusts reach this swarm stage, also known as the gregarious stage, the new characteristics are passed on from one generation to the next: Their body temperature and metabolism change, their color changes, they have a higher intake of oxygen, and, unlike the solitary locusts, they migrate. The same species is so different in the solitary and gregarious phase, in fact, that until the 1920s, it was thought that these were two different species.

With the desert locust, the shift to the swarm stage begins to occur when there are 5 to 15 locusts per square meter. As scientists discovered, crowded conditions produce the gregarious behavior even in the laboratory. Once in the swarm stage, locusts can travel up to 3,000 miles per generation. They have a double set of wings, about 5 inches across, and they fly at 10 to 25 miles per hour, where the winds take them. The main source of energy for their flight is their reserve fat.



Currency Rates



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