March 15-20: Russia began withdrawing fixed-wing aircraft on March 15. By March 20, satellites indicated that Russia maintained approximately half of its warplanes and the highest number of rotary-wing aircraft since Russian intervention began. Russia’s S-400 air defense system is also deployed at Bassel al-Assad.

April 5-18: Russian airstrikes escalated against targets around Aleppo City in response to an attempted opposition offensive near the town of al-Eis.

April 4: Russian aircraft dropped additional supplies and aid to besieged regime-held parts of Deir-ez Zour City.

March 27: Russian military advisers reportedly assisted in on-site planning for the pro-regime operation to ultimately seize Palmyra and adjacent airbase on March 27.

March 30: A Reuters investigation reported that Russia has continued to ship unknown cargo to Tartous since March 14.

April 12: A Russian Mi-28N ‘Havoc’ helicopter crashed north of Homs city for unknown reasons. The helicopter is the third Russian aircraft lost in the conflict.

March 29: Syrian activists reported the deployment of Mi-28 attack helicopters to Shayrat and T4 military airbases.

March 31- April 6: Approximately 100 Russian specialists began clearing mines in Palmyra on March 31, and reportedly cleared over 1,500 IEDs by April 6.

April 4: Russian fixed- and rotary-wing airstrikes enabled pro-regime forces to seize the town of Qaryatayn in central Homs Province.

Russian Strike Locations
- High-Confidence Airstrikes from March 16 - April 18
- Low-Confidence Airstrikes from March 16 - April 18

Areas of Control
- Regime Control
- Hezbollah Presence
- Jabhat al-Nusra Control
- Opposition Control
- ISIS Control
- ISIS, JN, Rebel Control
- YPG Control

Russian Military Assets
- Arrival of Russian cargo vessel
- Military personnel sighting
- Rotary wing deployment
- Fixed wing deployment