

DESERT LOCUST CONTROL ORGANIZATION FOR EASTERN AFRICA

..... (DLCO-EA)

Headquarters (Addis Ababa)

Tel: 251-1-16461477/0287/0290

Fax: 251-1-16460296

Operations Office (Nairobi)

Tel: 254-020-6002305/6001488

Fax: 254-020-6001575

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DESERT LOCUST AND OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS SITUATION REPORT

FOR JULY, 2010



1.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

In the Central Region, the ITCZ was located further north than usual over Sudan during July. Good rains fell throughout the summer breeding areas in Sudan, Eritrea and parts of Yemen. Heavy rainfall during the second decade extended to all parts of Eritrea and covered the Red Sea coast from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia to Mocca, Yemen. Lighter rain fell over Harar highlands and near Dire Dawa in eastern Ethiopia, the plateau of northwestern Somalia near Boroma, and in the summer breeding areas in the interior of Yemen. In northern Oman, good rains fell in the interior between Buraimi and Adan. Good rains fell in parts of southeastern Egypt near Allaqi at mid-month. (*FAO DL bulletin No. 382*)

1.1 Djibouti

Report not received.

1.2 Eritrea

During July, heavy and widespread rainfall occurred mainly on the highlands and Western lowlands. Although rainfall data was not obtained, the following unusually heavy rainfalls were reported that caused floods and subsequent damages to houses, people and domestic animals in many localities:

On the night of 11th July, heavy rain fell near river Meshail, in Adobha area (1510N/3814E) (Northern Red Sea Zone), which caused the death of 41 people, carried away by the flood of whom 28 bodies were recovered. 160 fully loaded camels, over 1,300 sheep/goats, 8 cattle and four donkeys were also carried away.

On 12th July, torrential rain fell in Nacfa area (1639N3825E) caused death of 4 people and destruction of 14 ha. of cropland. On the same day, in Ad-Umer (1534N3830E), in Gash Barka Zone 9 people were dead due to very heavy rainfall and flood. 1100 ha. cropland and 200 ha pastureland were destroyed, 76 houses collapsed, 42 cattle, 176 sheep and goats, 8 camels and 11 donkeys were dead as a result.

On 17th in Debaroa (1506N 3839E), in the Southern Zone very heavy rain associated with hail destroyed 500 ha. of cropland, 5 houses collapsed and 6 cattle were carried away by flood.

On the same day, heavy rain in Adi Ibrihim, Gash Barka Zone caused the death of 60 years old man, destruction of 1 school, 3 stores and many shops along with their goods and merchandise. In Gheleb, Anseba Zone and in Tsorona Southern Zone 1 woman and 1 man were dead respectively and many hectares of croplands were destroyed.

It was also reported that many wells, vegetable and fruit gardens and water pumps were destroyed by the floods.

Natural and crop vegetations were green both on highlands and Western lowlands. Large Wadis along coastal and sub coastal areas were reported flooded and greening.

Prevailing wind direction was North Easterlies at 05mt/sec. Average high and low temperatures for Assab and Massawa were 36/24°C and 39/26°C respectively.

The following rainfall was recorded in Asmara (1520N/3858E) during July.

3.7.2010	7.8
4.7.2010	4.5
5.7.2010	1.5
7.7.2010	17.3
10.7.2010	3.2
11.7.2010	25.9
13.7.2010	5.4
14.7.2010	49.4
20.7.2010	1.7
26.7.2010	0.5
30.7.2010	9.9

1.3 Ethiopia

As a result of widespread rainfall that occurred during July, many parts of the country remained green. Also, much of the locust breeding locations in the eastern parts of the country remained green and were favorable for locust breeding and developments.

1.4 Kenya

Some rains fell over the Coastal, Eastern Western, Nyanza and the northern parts of the Rift Valley region of the country. The month also remained cold and cloudy in most days of the month. Vegetation was semi-green in many regions of the country and some drying.

1.5 Somalia

Light rains fell at times and vegetation was green in some areas located in the northwestern parts of the country.

1.6 Sudan

During the second decade, heavy showers occurred over the northern parts of Darfur, Kordofan, Khartoum and Kassala states, while good rains fell as far north as the Baiyuda Desert and parts of the northwest.

1.7 Tanzania

Light to moderate showers received the coastal belt and the northern highlands, while the rest of the country remained dry.

Vegetation was drying in most parts of the country.

1.8 Uganda

Most parts of the country were dry as the dry season set in. Although, the northern part recorded some rains and the Central region received some light showers by the end of the month.

Vegetation was reported drying across most parts of the Country, which was affected by the draught.

2.0 Desert Locust (*Schistocerca gregaria*)

2.1 Djibouti

No locusts were reported.

2.2 Eritrea

Survey was not carried out. Though, it was reported that two immature gregarious desert locust adults were caught in Asmara city on 12th and 28th July 2010.

2.3 Ethiopia

During July, Desert Locust situation remained calm throughout the country. 385 ha were surveyed in the summer breeding areas of eastern and northwestern parts of the country.

In the Somali Region (near Dire Dawa), isolated and scattered mature adults were seen on 205 hectares. Mixed population of 3rd and 4th solitary and isolated hoppers and copulating mature adults (in one location) were also seen on 120 hectares.

2.4 Somalia

During July, ground survey was conducted and no locusts were seen between Hargeisa and on the coastal areas Lughaye to the Djibouti border.

2.5 Sudan

During July, ground surveys were carried out in the summer breeding areas and scattered mature solitarious adults were seen in the north near Merowe (1830N/3149E).

2.6 Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda

Desert Locusts were not reported.

2.7 Other Regions *(Extracted from FAO DL Bulletin No. 382)*

Central Region: Scattered solitarious adults were seen in northern Sudan and are likely to present in Eritrea and Yemen.

Western Region: Although no surveys were carried out and no locusts were reported, scattered solitarious adults are almost certainly present in parts of southern Mauritania, northern Mali, northern Niger and eastern Chad. In northwest Africa, ground control was carried out against 100 ha of solitarious adults in central Algeria. No locusts were reported elsewhere in the region.

Eastern Region: No locusts were reported in the summer breeding areas in Rajasthan, India.

3.0 Forecast until mid-September 2010

3.1 Djibouti

No significant developments are likely.

3.2 Eritrea

Scattered adults are almost certainly present in the summer breeding areas of the western lowlands. During the forecast period, small-scale breeding will cause locust numbers to increase slightly in areas of recent rainfall.

3.3 Ethiopia

Isolated adults could persist and small-scale breeding could occur in the Aysha area bordering Djibouti.

3.4 Somalia

Low numbers of solitarious adults may be present in parts of the plateau between Boroma and Burao where small-scale breeding could occur in areas of recent rainfall.

3.5 Sudan

Scattered adults are almost certainly present in parts of West and North Darfur, West and North Kordofan, White Nile, River Nile, Northern and Kassala states where small-scale breeding will cause locust numbers to increase during the forecast period.

3.6 Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda

The countries are expected to remain free of Desert Locust infestation.

4.0 OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS

4.1 Red-billed Quelea birds (*Quelea quelea sp.*)

4.1.1 Tanzania

During July, a DLCO-EA Aircraft continued Quelea control operation and was reported as follows:-

Dodoma region

One roost with an estimated bird population of 3.5 million roosting on 40 ha of Acacia trees were controlled with 100 liters of Queletox and achieving a 99% kill.

Morogoro Region

Aerial survey was conducted for 2:30 hours on reported roots but birds were found migrated.

4.1.2 Kenya

Report not received.

4.1.3 Ethiopia

Quelea infestation was not reported.

4.2 African Armyworm (*Spodoptera exempta*)

4.2.1 Tanzania

No outbreak reported.

4.2.2 Kenya

No outbreak reported.

4.2.3 Eritrea

Armyworm infestation and control operation continued in the Southern Zone during July, however details of the report not received.

4.2.4 Uganda

Infestation not reported.

Forecast during August 2010

Minor infestation could continue to occur in the central and in the northern highlands of Eritrea. However, much of the region will remain free from further infestations.

4.3 Tse-tse flies

4.3.1 Uganda

The press continued writing stories about the **tsetse flies** problem and further indicated that Uganda and Kenya had signed a memorandum of understanding to eradicate the flies.

CIFO

For Director,

09 August, 2010

For more information about the organization, please visit DLCO-EA's Website: www.dlcoea.org.et