

DESERT LOCUST CONTROL ORGANIZATION FOR EASTERN AFRICA

..... DLCO-EA)



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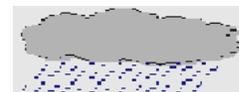
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SITREP No. 05/2012-2013

DESERT LOCUST AND OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS SITUATION REPORT FOR

NOVEMBER, 2012



1.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

In the Central Region, good rains fell in some of the winter breeding areas along the Red Sea coast in November. Light to moderate rains fell during the second week on the Red Sea coast and sub-coastal areas in southeast Egypt and northeast Sudan. Moderate to heavy showers fell on the northern Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia between Rabigh and Duba at times during the first two decades of the month. As a result, breeding conditions were improving along the coast as well as in sub-coastal areas of northeast Sudan and southeast Egypt along Wadi Oko/Diib. Although vegetation dried out in most of the summer breeding areas in the interior of Sudan, sufficiently green patches allowed locusts to concentration in some places. Elsewhere, conditions were mainly dry and unfavorable for breeding. (*FAO DL bulletin No. 410*)

Djibouti

Report not received.

1.1 Eritrea

Report not received.

1.2 Ethiopia

The western margin and the southeastern winter locust breeding areas of the country had received good amount of rainfall during November. Consequently, favorable ecological conditions had been created in the winter locust breeding locations in the southeastern parts of the Somali region. However, the Desert Locust outbreak areas in the eastern parts remained mostly dry with little rain in many localized areas.

Generally, the annual vegetation was dry in most of the eastern lowlands but it was drying out in some Wadis and along the waterways. The perennial vegetation in the locust prone areas in the eastern parts including in the Rift Valley areas had withered and became unfavorable for locust breeding

1.3 Kenya

During November, hot and humid weather conditions prevailed in most parts of the country. By the second and third decade of the month, light to heavy rains fell at times in some of the central, Rift Valley and Western parts of the country. Annual and perennial v
in a wider area c

1.4 Somalia

The key locust breeding locations in the northern coastal areas remained dry. However, light amount of rain fell in some localized parts in the plateau and the escarpment during the first and the second decade of the month.

During the second decade, light to moderate rains were reported in Nugal valley in Togdheer and Sool regions.

The vegetation status was green in many parts of the plateau and the escarpment while the coastal plains and Haud areas remained dry to drying.

In Puntland region, localized light rains fell in parts of the coastal Deeh, Karkaar and East Golis mountains during the second half of the first decade and 12.5mm and 20mm were recorded in Harardhere and Wisil in Mudug region respectively.

During the second decade, light to moderate rain fell mostly in the central and southern regions of the country with an average coverage.

It was also reported that localized flooding had damaged crops and houses in Jowhar and Kurtunwarey districts in Middle and Lower Shabelle regions.

Vegetation in the central and southern regions improved and was green, except in parts of Gedo and the coastal areas of Lower Shabelle where it remained dry to drying.

The northwestern regions of the country received light and localized rainfalls during the month except for the last days of the month where parts of Sool and Sahil regions received very heavy torrential rains.

Some of the rainfall data reported (mm)

Date	Galka 'ayo	Mandhera	Aburin	Erigavo	Garowe
05/11/12	0.2	-	-	-	-
07/11/12	0.2	-	-	-	-
08/11/12	-	-	1.0	-	-
10/11/12	-	5.0	-	-	0.2
11/11/12	1.0	0.8	-	-	-
12/11/12	7.7	-	0.2	-	0.2
13/11/12	2.2	2.0	-	-	-
14/11/12	-	-	-	-	0.2
15/11/12	-	-	-	1.8	-
16/11/12	16.2	-	-	0.2	-

20/11/12	-	-	-	-	0.2
21/11/12	-	-	0.2	-	-
22/11/12	0.2	-	0.2	-	-
23/11/12	-	-	0.2	-	-
24/11/12	-	-	0.2	-	0.6
26/11/12	-	-	0.2	-	-
27/11/12	-	-	0.2	-	-
Total	27.7	7.8	2.4	2.0	1.4

1.5 Sudan

The weather was generally cold all over the country during November and the prevailing wind was northerly to north easterly.

Drying conditions prevailed in the summer breeding areas except in the irrigated cropping areas of Nile valley, Atbara seasonal River, the depressions and water catchments areas, and in some wadis in Khartoum and north Kordofan States.

Light to moderate rains were reported during the 1st and 3rd decade of November in the northern parts of the Red Sea coast including Wadi Diib and to a lesser extent in the central parts. Vegetation cover became greening and green in the above indicated areas and Tokar Delta creating favourable conditions for locust breeding.

1.6 Tanzania

The short rains continued in most parts of the country. However, the rains were moderate and not as heavy as expected during November.

Vegetation condition was reported green in most parts of the country.

1.7 Uganda

Report not received.

2.0 Desert Locust (*Schistocerca gregaria*)

2.1 Djibouti

Report not received

2.2 Eritrea

Report not received.

2.3 Ethiopia

No locusts were reported during November.

2.4 Somalia

No locusts were reported during November.

2.5 Sudan

In the northwestern parts of **Khartoum State**, 15 swarms were detected and treated during November. Immature gregarious groups and scattered adults were also reported in many locations. Consequently, an estimated of 15,015 ha were found infested and 14,830 ha had been treated using 14,455 liters of insecticide.

In **North Kordofan State**, three swarms and medium to high density of gregarious adult groups were detected and treated. 9,070 ha were reported infested and 8,100 ha treated with 4,800 liters of insecticide during the month.

In the southern parts of the **Northern State**, 10 swarms were detected and treated aerielly while ground control was undertaken in the north against medium density immature gregarious groups. 2,357 ha were reported infested in far northern parts near Wadi Halfa (2147N/3122E) and in the southern parts close to Khartoum State and 2,289 ha were treated using 2,112 liters of insecticide.

In River Nile State, hoppers groups of late instars were present in some places in early November. One immature swarm, groups of mature/immature solitary/gregarious scattered adults at a density of 100 – 5,000 adults/ha were also observed in many locations. The size of the area which was infested had been estimated 1,915 ha and 1,470 ha treated with 1,470 liters of insecticide.

In the northern, central and southern coastal parts of the **Northern State**, including the Toker Delta and the breeding areas west of the Red Sea Hills were reported infested with mature solitarious

scattered adults at a density of 25 - 500 adults/ha. The highest infestation was reported mainly in the Toker Delta and Wadi Diib/Ok, where favorable ecological conditions prevailed and the size was estimated **693** ha.

2.6 Situation in Other countries & Regions *(Extracted from FAO DL Bulletin No. 410)*

Central Region: Hopper and adult groups, bands and swarms continued to form during November in the summer breeding areas in the interior of Sudan. Although ground and aerial control operations were undertaken, groups of adults moved north to southern Egypt while other groups and small swarms migrated to the winter breeding areas in northeast Sudan and on the Red Sea coast in southern Egypt. At least one group crossed the Red sea to the northern coastal plains in Saudi Arabia. During the forecast period, small to moderate scale breeding will cause locust numbers to increase along both sides of the Red Sea as hatching commences in December.

Western Region: Second generation of breeding continued to cause locust numbers to increase in the northern Sahel of Mali, Niger and Chad during November. As vegetation dried out, hoppers and adults formed groups and a few hopper bands and small swarms. Small adult groups moved north into southeastern and western Libya, southern Tunisia and Algeria. In Mauritania, locust infestations increased in the west and northwest due to breeding and the arrival of adults from the summer breeding areas in the south, causing hopper and adult groups to form as well as a few hopper bands. Aerial control operations had commenced in Niger and Algeria, supplementing ground efforts. Ground control was also carried out in Chad and Mauritania.

Eastern Region: Isolated adults persisted in a few places of the summer breeding areas in Rajasthan, India near the border with Pakistan. No significant developments are likely.

3.0 Forecast until mid-January, 2013

3.1 Djibouti

No significant developments are likely.

3.2 Eritrea

Low numbers of solitarious adults are likely to appear in the winter breeding areas along the central and northern Red Sea coast and breed on a small-scale in areas that receive rainfall or runoff during the forecast period.

3.3 Ethiopia

No significant developments are likely.

3.4 Somalia

Isolated adults may appear in areas of recent rainfall on the northwest coast and breed on a small-scale if more rains occur.

3.5 Sudan

Adult groups and small swarms will form in parts of the summer breeding area and move to the winter breeding areas in the northeast and along the Red Sea coast during December. Small to moderate scale breeding will occur in Wadi Oko/Diib and, to a lesser extent, on the central and southern Red Sea coastal plains where rains fall, causing locust numbers to increase.

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

Quelea infestation was not reported during November.

4.1.2 Kenya

Report not received.

4.1.3 Eritrea

Report not received.

4.1.4 Ethiopia

Quelea infestations were reported in several locations in the Amhara region in the Oromiya and north Shoa zone during November. Consequently, a DLCO-EA spray Aircraft was deployed and an estimated of 4.7 million birds in roosts were controlled between 12th and 25th of the month.

Birds were roosting on 245 hectares of Typha grasses, Acacia, Euclyptus and Baobab trees at Jile Timuga, Efrata Gidim, Kewet and Dawa Chefe localities. 490 liters of Avicide was sprayed to control them and a high rate of mortality was estimated

4.2 African Armyworm (*Spodoptera exempta*)

4.2.1 Tanzania

Outbreaks of Armyworms were reported during November in the Southern highlands at Mbozi, Ileje and Sumbawanga localities. High numbers of moth catches were also reported in the Southern highlands and other districts in the south. However, most of the traps installed in the country reported NIL catch.

No infestation was reported from other member countries.

Forecast during

Breeding and outbreak will continue in the southern highlands of Tanzania with a likely situation where migration to occur to the western, eastern and central parts of the country. There is also a likely situation where outbreak could appear in the southern coastal and primary breeding locations in Kenya. Therefore, it is advisable to continue monitoring and organize survey operations in order to detect early outbreaks in suspected locations.

4.3 Tsetse fly

No reports received.

CIFO

For Director,

06 December, 2012

For more information about the Organization,
please visit DLCO-EA's Website:

www.dlcoea.org.et