

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

SITREP No. 07/2012-2013

DESERT LOCUST AND OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS SITUATION REPORT FOR

JANUARY, 2013



1.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

In the Central Region, showers fell at times during January along parts of the Red Sea coastal plains in Egypt, Sudan, Eritrea, Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Although the rains were mainly light and limited to relatively small areas, they should be sufficient to allow the continuation of green vegetation and breeding. Very little rain fell elsewhere in the region, including the winter breeding areas on both sides of the Gulf of Aden in southern Yemen and northwest Somalia. (*FAO DL bulletin No. 412*)

Djibouti

Report not received.

1.1 Eritrea

Report not received.

1.2 Ethiopia

There has been light to moderate rainfall reported in the southwestern parts and the dry season continued in most places

of the eastern lowlands and in the adjacent areas of northern Somalia. The amount of rainfall in the western and in the southwestern margin of the country progressively decreased during the first and the second dekads although the rainfall situation is relatively better in the southwest during the first dekad of January. Occasional light to moderate rainfalls were also reported along the Ethio-Djibouti border during the month.

The perennial vegetation was generally dry in almost all locust breeding areas and along the Rift Valley.

1.3 Kenya

During January, cloudy and humid weather conditions prevailed in most parts of the country mainly in the central, Rift Valley and western parts of the country. Consequently, medium to heavy intermittent torrential rains fell in the central, Rift Valley and Western parts of the country. Annual and perennial vegetation continued remaining green in wider areas of the country.

1.4 Somalia

Light precipitation was reported in some localized areas along the plateau and the escarpment in the north, the central and southern parts of the country. The areas that have received light precipitation include Hargeisa (0934N/44,00E), Erigavo (1061N/4736E) and Boroma (0945N/43,10E).

Date	Hargesa 0934N/44 0E	Erigavo 1061N/4 736E	Borom a 0945N/ 4310E	Garowe
1/1/ 13	2.4	-	-	-
4/1/ 13	-	-	-	0.2
6/1/ 13	-	8.9	-	-
7/1/ 13	-	0.2	-	-
18/1 /13	0.2	-	-	-
23/1 /13	-	-	0.2	-
28/1/ 13	0.2	-	-	-
Total	2.8	9.1	0.2	0.2

1.5 Sudan

At the end of December 2012, moderate rains fell along the southern coastal parts, creating conducive ecological conditions for DL breeding. Late reports indicated that light rains also fell at these parts on 29th January 2013. In the northern coastal parts and Wadi Diib, the vegetation cover started to dry out by mid month except for some green patches in the Wadis and depressions that reserves moisture for long period. On 28th of January, very light showers reported south of Osaif. (2145N/3651E) Favourable conditions also prevailed in Toker Delta while it was dry over the central coastal parts as no rainfall was reported during the month.

1.6 Tanzania

Report not received.

1.7 Uganda

The Central Region, western and South-western parts recorded some mild and scattered showers in a few places, but are generally beginning to dry up. The North and north eastern parts of the Country are very dry, with many places recording wild bush fires that mark the beginning of the dry season.

Vegetation was green in most parts of the Central Region, western and South-western parts of the Country, but in the North and north eastern parts of the Country it was reported dry.

2.0 Desert Locust (*Schistocerca gregaria*)

2.1 Djibouti

Report not received.

2.2 Eritrea

A late report indicated control operation were carried out against solitarious hoppers and groups of immature and mature adults on the northern coast of the Red Sea between Mahmimet (1723N/3833E) and the Sudanese border from 26 December to 4th January, treating 700 ha. On 29th January, a 200 ha immature settled swarm and hopper bands of all instars were seen in Wadi Gatmi (1752N/3830E) and nearby areas during a joint Sudan/Eritrea survey. (FAO DL bulletin No. 412)

2.3 Ethiopia

No locusts were reported during January.

2.4 Somalia

No locusts were reported during January.

2.5 Sudan

In the northern coastal parts, 14,000 ha was found infested and one mature swarm and hopper bands of different instars were treated. Fledglings started to appear by the second half of January and mature gregarious and solitarious adult groups of various d detected in many plac

estimated of 13,490 ha had been treated by air and ground using 6,745 liters of insecticide.

In Wadi Diib, 9,395 ha was reported infested with two copulating and one immature swarm, hopper bands of hatchlings up-to fledglings that were spread in many places. Low densities of immature/mature gregarious adults were also seen scattered over many locations. 4,610 liters of insecticide was used to control the infestations.

In Wadi Oku (2002N/3713E), 19 ha were found infested and control operation targeted few numbers of solitarious hopper groups of 2nd to 5th instars and scattered solitarious adults of medium densities. All infested areas were treated using 19 liters of insecticide.

In the central parts and Tokar Delta (1827N/3741E) 180 ha were found infested with mature solitarious scattered adults at densities of 25 – 400 adults/ha. By the end of the month, density was estimated 650 adults/ha mainly at one block in Tokar Delta.

In the southern coastal parts, 1,264 ha were found infested and 758 ha treated using 379 liters of insecticide. 3 mature copulating swarms and gregarious groups were detected along the Eritrean border near Krora (1745N/3820E), while hopper bands of hatchlings up-to 3rd instars were reported and treated at Aiterba, Adobana and Adarat. Solitarious adults at densities of 50 – 400 per ha were also seen scattered over many places.

2.6 Situation in Other countries & Regions *(Extracted from FAO DL Bulletin No. 412)*

Central Region: Locust numbers increased significantly during January along the coastal plains in southeast Egypt, Sudan, northeast Eritrea, and in Saudi Arabia where hopper bands and swarms formed. Although substantial control operations were carried out in Sudan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt and to a lesser extent in Eritrea, a second generation of breeding is likely to occur during the forecast period that would cause locust

numbers to increase further and more hopper bands and swarms to form.

Western Region: The locust situation continued to improve in the region during January. Nevertheless, hopper groups and small bands formed in the southern Western Sahara that gave rise to small adult groups, which moved into adjacent areas of northwest Mauritania where at least one small swarm was reported near the coast. Limited control operations were carried out in Morocco and Mauritania. In Algeria, a few egg-laying adult groups were treated near irrigated areas in the central Sahara. In the Sahel locust numbers continued to decline in northern Niger where only isolated adults remained in the Air Mountains.

Eastern Region: No locusts were reported in the region during January. Low numbers of adults are likely to appear in a few areas on the coast of Baluchistan in western Pakistan and southeastern Iran, and breed on a small scale in areas that receive rainfall. No significant developments are likely.

3.0 Forecast until mid-March, 2013

3.1 Djibouti

No significant developments are likely.

3.2 Eritrea

Locust numbers will increase and small hopper groups and bands will form on the northern coast between Mahimet and the Sudanese border. Fledging will occur and small swarms may form. Another generation of breeding could commence during the forecast period. Locust infestations are likely to extend further south along the coast towards Massawa.

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 rains occur.

3.5 Sudan

A second generation of breeding could cause locust numbers to increase significantly along the Red Sea coast and in sub-coastal areas near the Egyptian and Eritrean borders, especially if additional rains fall. Small hopper bands and swarms are expected to form. All efforts are required to control the infestations to prevent and movement across the Red Sea or further south along the coastal plains.

3.6 Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda

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

4.0 OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS

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

4.1.1 Tanzania

Report not received.

4.1.2 Kenya

Report not received.

4.1.3 Eritrea

Report not received.

4.1.4 Ethiopia

Quelea infestations were not reported.

4.2 African Armyworm (Spodoptera exempta)

4.2.1 Tanzania

Report not received.

4.2.2 Kenya

Armyworm outbreak was reported on 25 ha of Maize crops in Taveta county, in the coastal areas. Infestation was controlled by the farmers in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

Forecast during March 2013

Breeding and outbreak will continue in the Northern parts of Tanzania with a likely situation where migration to occur to the northwest and coastal parts of the country. There is also a likely situation where outbreak could continue and appear in the eastern and central parts of 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 February, 2013

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

www.dlcoea.org.et