

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

JUNE, 2018



1.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

In the Central Region: the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) continued its seasonal movement northward in the interior of Sudan from South Darfur and Kordofan and reached the summer breeding areas. During the second and third dekads, its position was more than 200 km further north than usual, reaching Abu Uruq and Atbera by the end of the month. Consequently, moderate rains fell from En Nahud and El Obeid to Gedaref while light showers occurred further north to Sodiri and Khartoum. Annual vegetation began emerging in some areas. Light rains also fell near Atbara and Derudeb in the east. In western Eritrea, light rains fell in the lowlands north of Teseney. In Yemen, light to moderate rains fell during the first dekad in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden coastal areas as well as in parts of the interior near Al Hazm and along the edge of Ramlat Sabatyn from Marib to Shabwah. In the Horn of Africa, light to moderate showers fell in the Harar highlands and surrounding areas of eastern Ethiopia. As a result of Cyclone Mekunu in May, small areas of green vegetation developed in eastern portions of the Empty Quarter in Saudi Arabia along the border of Yemen and Oman, and adjacent areas of Dhofar in southern Oman. Similarly, green vegetation developed from Cyclone Sagar on the plateau in northeast Somalia, on the northwest coastal plains

near Silil and adjacent areas of eastern Ethiopia near the railway. (FAO DL bulletin No. 477)

1.1 Djibouti

The whole country experienced hot and dry weather and ecological conditions throughout the month consequently vegetation became very dry. Temperature recodes for the month ranged from 33°C during the night to around 42°C during the day.

1.2 Eritrea

Media reports indicated that heavy rains fell on 20th and 22nd of June in the Anseba region and in the southwestern parts of the country respectively. The rains, strong winds and floods have caused some damage on agricultural infrastructure and deaths of domestic animals were also reported. The summer rains have also commenced on the central highlands and in some of the western parts mainly during the second and third dekads of the moth. As a result, germination and greening of annual vegetations in areas where rains fell has started.

1.3 Ethiopia

During June, humid weather conditions prevailed mainly in the summer Desert Locust breeding areas, in the eastern parts of the country. However, with the

commencement of the main summer rain season, some parts of the country have received light to heavy rains during the month, including DireDawa (25mm) and Ayisha (7mm).

Annual vegetations (grasses and bushes) and perennial vegetation were green but the soil remained dry in the Desert locust breeding areas. Ecological conditions generally were reported favorable for Desert Locust breeding during the month.

Rainfall (mm) June, 2018

Date	DIRE DAWA (0936N/04150E)	Remarks
10/6	11.0	
19/6	3.0	
29/6	7.0	
30/6	4.0	
Total	25.0	

1.4 Kenya

The country experienced colder weather conditions during June, and some parts of the country have received intermittent light to moderate amount of rains.

Annual and perennial vegetations remained green across most parts of the country during the month.

1.5 Somalia

Light rains may have fallen during the second dekad of June mainly in the northwestern coastal plains, on the escarpments and the plateau. Green vegetation also developed from Cyclone Sagar on the plateau in northeast, on the northwest coastal plains near Silil and adjacent areas of eastern Ethiopia near the railway

1.6 Sudan

During June, moderate rains fell from En Nahud and El Obeid to Gedaref in the east while light showers occurred further north to Sodiri and Khartoum. Light rains also fell near Atbara and Derudeb in the east. As a result, Annual vegetation began emerging in some areas where rains had occurred.

1.7 Tanzania

During the first two weeks of June, few areas in the Lake Victoria Basin received light to heavy rains. The high grounds in the northeastern highlands had light showers while, the northern and southern coastal areas, southern region, southern highlands, western and central regions were mainly cloudy and had cold weather conditions.

Vegetation status was mixed of greening, green and drying in different parts of the country.

1.8 Uganda

During June, the rains declined significantly in parts of Western and Southwestern regions of the Country, signifying beginning of the dry season in those locations. Central, North and North Eastern parts of the Country continued to record moderate showers and thunderstorms.

The vegetation remained green across most parts of the Country.

2.0 Desert Locust (*Schistocerca gregaria*)

2.1 Djibouti

Incidences were not reported.

2.2 Eritrea

No survey was conducted and the locust situation remained calm. .

2.3 Ethiopia

Incidences were not reported.

2.4 Somalia

Ground survey was conducted by end of June in the north-central parts and no locusts were detected. .

2.5 Sudan

No survey was conducted and the locust situation remained calm during June.

Desert Locust situation in Central and other Regions, and Forecast (Extracted from *FAO DL Bulletin No. 477*)

Central Region: No locusts were reported.

Western Region: small scale breeding occurred in central Algeria and 581 ha were sprayed.

Eastern Region: Isolated adults were reported at one place in the summer breeding areas in Cholistan, Pakistan.

3.0 Forecast until mid-August, 2018

3.1 Djibouti

No significant developments are likely.

3.2 Eritrea

Low numbers of adults are likely to appear in the western lowlands and breed on a small-scale in areas that receive summer rains, causing locust numbers to increase slightly.

3.3 Ethiopia

There is a moderate risk that small-scale breeding could occur in areas that received rains from Cyclone Sagar in the railway areas of Dire Dawa and on the plateau near Jigjiga.

3.4 Somalia

There is a moderate risk that small-scale breeding could occur in areas that received heavy rains associated with Cyclone Sagar.

3.5 Sudan

Low numbers of adults will appear in parts of the summer breeding areas in North Darfur, North Kordofan, White Nile, Khartoum, River Nile and Kassala States and breed on a small scale in areas of recent rainfall.

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 Kenya

Incidences not reported.

4.1.2 Tanzania

During June, Quelea birds control operations continued in Kilosa and Mvomero Districts in Morogoro region. 3 colonies with an estimated of 4.2 million birds, which were threatening Rice crops were controlled in Kilosa during June. While in Mvomero district, 4 roosts with an estimated of 4 million birds were also controlled successfully. Reports of 7 roosts which were threatening Rice crops were also received from Mbeya region, in the southern highlands.

1.3 Ethiopia

Incidences not reported.

4.1.4 Eritrea

Monthly report not received.

4.1.5 Sudan

Monthly report not received.

4.1.6 Uganda

The Rice Association of Uganda reported an outbreak of suspected Quelea birds in Gulu and Amuru Districts in the northern and eastern parts of the Country. The report also indicated that the estimated bird populations of 2 million. However, a survey team which was dispatched from the Ministry of Agriculture confirmed that the birds were not Quelea but village weavers.

4.2 African Armyworm (*Spodoptera exempta*)

4.2.1 Tanzania

African Armyworm

During June, incidences not reported.

Fall Armyworm (FAW) infestations continued to occur on Maize crops and many cobs were found infested with the worms mainly in Kilimanjaro region during June.

On 29th June, successful training of Community Focal Persons was held in the 5 project districts.

4.2.2 Uganda

African Armyworm incidences not reported.

Fall armyworm (FAW):

No report received.

4.2.3 Eritrea

African Armyworm

Monthly report not received.

Fall Armyworm

No report received.

4.2.4 Ethiopia

African Armyworm

Infestations have been reported in the Southern Nations and Nationalities Administrative Region (SNNPR). The worms affected 850ha of Teff crop in one District. Cultural and chemical control operations on 385 and 330 ha were applied respectively, and 350 liters of pesticide was sprayed.

Fall Armyworm

During June, Fall Armyworm infestations on 66,101 ha of Maize plantations were reported in 8

zones, 66 Districts and 548 villages in the Oromya Region of the country. Consequently, chemical and cultural (hand picking) control methods were applied on 19,802 and 32,087 ha respectively, and 18,455 liters of pesticide was sprayed to control the pest.

4.2.5 Kenya

African Armyworm

Incidences not reported

Fall Armyworm

No report received. .

Forecast until end of July, 2018

African Armyworm: even though it is less likely that major outbreak to occur during the forecast period, however, monitoring of the situation is advisable mainly in the southwestern, central highlands and southern parts of Ethiopia and in Southern parts of Eritrea where minor infestations are expected to occur.

Fall Armyworm

As more Maize crops germinate and grow during July mainly in Ethiopia and Eritrea, it is highly predicted that the **Fall Armyworm** infestations to increase and spread to more cropping areas of the countries. It is also likely that infestation to continue in the rest of the member countries. Consequently, member countries are advised to continue monitoring of moth movements for early detections of the worms, mainly in newly germinating Maize crops. It is also highly advisable to continue with field scouts and farmers training and sensitization programs for better understanding of the pest and successful control outcomes.

4.3 Tsetse fly (*Glossina spp.*)

4.3.1 Uganda

4.3.1.1 Tsetse flies:

Incidences not reported.

CIFO

For Director,

06 July, 2018

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