

# DESERT LOCUST CONTROL ORGANIZATION FOR EASTERN AFRICA

..... (DLCO-EA) .....



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## **DESERT LOCUST AND OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS SITUATION REPORT FOR**

**NOVEMBER, 2018**



### **1.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS**

**In the Central Region:** Good rains fell at times in parts of the winter breeding areas along both sides of the Red Sea in November. In Egypt, light to moderate rains fell on the coast between Marsa Alam and the Sudanese border in early November, causing flooding in some places. Consequently, breeding conditions started to improve on the coastal plains. In Sudan, breeding conditions were favorable in most coastal areas from Port Sudan to the Eritrean border as well as in sub-coastal areas of the northeast in Wadi Oko/Diib where light rains fell at times. In Eritrea, light to moderate rains fell on the central and northern coastal plains and breeding conditions were favorable. In Saudi Arabia, breeding conditions were favorable in most areas along a 1,000 km stretch of coast from the Yemeni border north to beyond Yenbo. Heavy rains fell in the Jeddah area at times. Conditions were less favorable on the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden coasts of Yemen and on the northwest coastal plains in northern Somalia due to a lack of rain during November. In Oman, breeding conditions remained favorable along the edge of the Empty Quarter in southern province of Dhofar as a result of rains from Cyclone Luban in October. (*FAO DL bulletin No. 482*)

#### **1.1 Djibouti**

The weather continued to cool down during November due to the rains which fell during the previous months. Nevertheless, the effects of drought remained visible and grasses remained dry in most of the grazing areas of the country. Temperature oscillated between 24°C during the night and around 29°C during the day.

#### **1.2 Eritrea**

Light to moderate rains fell during the first and second dekads of November mainly across the eastern escarpments, the central and northern coastal areas of the Red Sea. Consequently, vegetations started greening abundantly in the sub-coastal areas and ecological conditions were favorable for locust breeding.

#### **1.3 Ethiopia**

During November, dry and hot weather conditions during day time, and low temperature at night were prevailed all over the country. Moderate rains fell in some of the Desert Locust breeding areas (Gode, Afder etc.), while Dire Dawa (56.0mm), Biyokobebe (close to Ayisha on the way to Djibouti) and Hare and Harewa areas (close to the railroad to Djibouti) received light showers during the first and second

dekads of the month. There was no rain at Ayisha during November.

Both annual and perennial vegetations were green and soil was wet in all areas where rains fell consequently; ecological conditions generally were favorable for desert locust breeding.

#### Rainfall Data for November, 2018

Date	DIRE DAWA (0936N/04150E)	Remarks
07	15.5	
08	1.5	
09	4.0	
10	trace	
15	23.0	
16	12.0	
<b>Total</b>	56.0	

#### 1.4 Kenya

During November, cloudy weather conditions prevailed in most parts of the Country. Intermittent light to moderate with some heavy rains fell in some parts of the Rift Valley, central and western parts of the Country.

Generally, annual vegetations continued greening in areas where rains fell while perennial vegetations remained green during the month.

#### 1.5 Somalia

Intermittent and light rains may have fallen in areas bordering eastern Ethiopia and Djibouti during November.

#### 1.6 Sudan

During November, mostly cloudy weather conditions prevailed and light rains fell at times mainly on the Red Sea sub-coastal and coastal plains between Port Sudan and the Eritrean border. Consequently, breeding conditions for Desert Locusts were favorable

#### 1.7 Tanzania

During November, moderate rains fell over the Lake Victoria Basin, northeastern highlands and in very few areas of the northern coast. Moderate rains also fell over few areas of the southern coast, western part of the country as well as in the

southwestern highlands. Dry weather conditions had been observed elsewhere in the country.

Vegetation outlook countrywide has mixed stand of greening, green and drying depending on the rainfall commencements in different parts of the country.

#### 1.8 Uganda

During November, many parts of the Country continued to receive light to medium amount of rainfall. Consequently, the vegetation remained very green across most parts of the Country.

#### 2.0 Desert Locust (*Schistocerca gregaria*)

#### 2.1 Djibouti

Incidences were not reported.

#### 2.2 Eritrea

In early November, an increasing number of mainly isolated immature solitarious adults were detected on the central Red Sea coastal plains between Wekiro (1548N/3918E) and Mersa Gulbub (1633N/3908E) where copulating adults were seen at one place. Isolated mature solitarious adults were present further north between Mehimet (1723N/3833E) and the Sudanese border. By the end of the month, isolated third to fourth instar solitarious hoppers were present in the north and hatching had commenced in central areas near Sheib (1551N/3903E). (FAO DL Bulletin No. 482)

#### 2.3 Ethiopia

No survey was conducted and the locust situation remained calm.

#### 2.4 Somalia

No reports were received.

#### 2.5 Sudan

During the third dekad of November, ground survey was conducted by PPD staff and all stages of locusts; mature breeding, immature solitary and adult groups and hoppers were found in Tokar Delta (1827N/3706E) and Agrada in the summer breeding

belt and in the Red Sea State. Mature solitary adults were also present near Haiya (1820N/3621E) and one group in southwest of Derudeb (1731N/3607E). Several groups of mature adults were seen copulating near Suakin while solitary adults laying eggs in Wadi Oko near Tomala (2002N/3551E).

### **Desert Locust situation in Central and other Regions** (Extracted from FAO DL Bulletin No. 482)

**Central Region:** Locust numbers increased along the Red Sea coast in Sudan, Eritrea and Saudi Arabia, and small-scale breeding commenced in Sudan. Local breeding occurred in southern Oman in areas that received good rain from Cyclone Luban.

**Western Region:** small-scale breeding occurred in western Mauritania, northern Mali and Niger, and southern Algeria while low numbers of adults persisted in Chad. Limited control operations were carried out in southern Algeria against a few groups.

**Eastern Region:** No locusts were reported.

### **3.0 Forecast until mid - January, 2019**

#### **3.1 Djibouti**

No significant developments are likely.

#### **3.2 Eritrea**

Small-scale breeding will increase and continue on the central and northern coastal plains in areas of recent rainfall and runoff, causing locust numbers to increase slightly.

#### **3.3 Ethiopia**

Low numbers of adults may be present in the railway area of Dire Dawa and perhaps on the plateau near Jigjiga. .

#### **3.4 Somalia**

Small-scale breeding will occur on the northwest coastal plains if rains fall during the forecast period.

### **3.5 Sudan**

Small-scale breeding will continue in Wadi Oko/Diib and along the Red Sea coast, causing locust numbers to increase.

### **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**

During November, Quelea bird outbreaks were reported in Moya and the birds were reported attacking irrigated Rice. Aerial control operation was conducted by the end of the month.

#### **4.1.2 Tanzania**

By the end of November, aerial control operation was conducted by a DLCO- EA aircraft in 3 roosting sites in Kilimanjaro's Lower Moshi Rice irrigation scheme. Report from the operation area indicates the occurrence of high speed wind intensity jeopardized the spray exercise two times aircraft returning to the base without spraying.

### **1.3 Ethiopia**

Aerial Quelea birds control operations continued during November in 5 Districts (Efratrana Gidim, Kewet, Jile, Dawa Chefa and Kalu), at 9 localities and 13 roosting sites in the Amhara Administrative Region of the Country.

Consequently, between 28<sup>th</sup> October and 19<sup>th</sup> November, estimated populations of 9.4 million birds were controlled. During the operations, 425 liters of Bathion 64% ULV was sprayed on 212 hectares and mortality was estimated 95-99%.

#### 4.1.4 Eritrea

Monthly report not received.

#### 4.1.5 Sudan

During November, aerial Quelea control operations were conducted by a DLCO-EA aircraft in Ghedaref. However, details of the operations were not received during compiling of this Sitrep.

#### 4.1.6 Uganda

Incidences not reported.

### 4.2 African Armyworm (*Spodoptera exempta*)

#### 4.2.1 Tanzania

##### African Armyworm

Incidences not reported.

##### Fall Armyworm (FAW)

During November, moth catches were reported in CBFAMFEW traps in Iringa, Mbeya and Morogoro Regions. Some moth catches were also reported in Arusha's DLCO-EA CRB and PPD trap sites.

#### 4.2.2 Uganda

##### African Armyworm

Incidences not reported.

##### Fall armyworm (FAW):

Incidences not reported.

#### 4.2.3 Eritrea

##### African Armyworm

Monthly report not received.

##### Fall Armyworm

Monthly report not received.

#### 4.2.4 Ethiopia

##### African Armyworm

Incidences not reported.

##### Fall Armyworm

Report not received.

#### 4.2.5 Kenya

##### African Armyworm

Incidences not reported

##### Fall Armyworm

Report not received.

#### Forecast until end of December, 2018

##### African Armyworm:

Small-scale breeding and infestations are likely to start mainly in the primary breeding locations in Kenya and Tanzania. Therefore, setup of pheromone traps and monitoring of situations is highly advisable.

##### Fall Armyworm

Infestations are likely to continue during December and affect mainly irrigated Maize crops. Consequently, member countries are highly advised to continue monitoring of moth movements for early detections of the worms.

### 4.3 Tsetse fly (*Glossina spp.*)

#### 4.3.1 Uganda

##### 4.3.1.1 Tsetse flies:

Incidences not reported.

CIFO

For Director,

05 December, 2018

For more information about the  
Organization,  
Please visit DLCO-EA's Website:  
[www.dlcoea.org.et](http://www.dlcoea.org.et)