

DESERT LOCUST CONTROL ORGANIZATION FOR EASTERN AFRICA
..... (DLCO-EA)



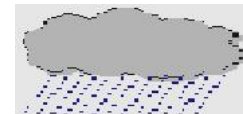
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SITREP NO. 01- 2019/2020

DESERT LOCUST AND OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS SITUATION REPORT FOR

JULY, 2019



1.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

In the Central Region: The Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) continued to move northwards over the interior of Sudan. During the first and third decades, it was further south than usual but was about normal in the second decade, reaching as far north as Abu Uruq in North Kordofan and Shendi in the Nile Valley. Light to moderate rains fell between El Obeid and Abu Uruq, and heavier showers occurred near Kassala and in the western lowlands of Eritrea that will cause breeding conditions to continue to improve. Breeding conditions were favorable in Amhara region of northern Ethiopia where heavy rain fell, and in Afar and the eastern region, extending to Somali Plateau near Hargeisa where light to moderate rains occurred. Vegetation was drying out on the coast in northwest Somalia. In Yemen, breeding conditions were favorable in highlands, interior, Wadi Hadhramaunt and the Aden coastal plains. Unusually heavy and wide spread rains, causing sandstorms and flooding, will allow

conditions to remain favorable for additional breeding, in Oman, vegetation continued to dry out in most areas. (FAO DL bulletin No. 490 2nd August 2019)

1.1 Djibouti

During July, dry conditions prevailed. Temperature ranges between 34°C during the night and around 43°C during the day. Vegetation is dry.

1.2 Eritrea

There was high rainfall in the summer breeding areas of western lowlands around Teseney and moderate rain in the rest areas of Eritrea except Southern Red Sea. The vegetation status was green and greening in the mentioned areas of summer and winter breeding sites. This will cause breeding conditions favorable.

1.3 Ethiopia

In July rainy, cloudy and hot weather condition was prevailed all over the country. There was light to heavy rain in most parts of the country including Dire Dawa (light to moderate rains for 8 days and a total of 99.5mm) and Ayisha (Dure & Biyokebebe villages) and Shinile (Hare & Harewa villages) districts have been received light to moderate rains and some areas were flooded. Both annual and perennial vegetation were green and the soil was wet in areas where have been received rains. Generally the ecological condition was favorable for Desert Locust summer breeding.

Rainfall during July

Date	DIRE DAWA (0936N/04150E)	Remark
01/7/2019	27.0	
02/7/2019	11.0	
08/7/2019	Trace	
09/7/2019	Trace	
16/7/2019	5.0	
17/7/2019	25.0	
23/7/2019	6.0	
25/7/2019	14.0	
28/7/2019	5.5	
29/7/2019	6.0	
Total	99.5	

1.4 Kenya

Cool night and day weather conditions prevailed during July in most parts of the country. Except for intermittent rainfalls which occurred in Western parts of the country.

Different species of annual plants started to dry out while perennial vegetation remained green during the month of July.

1.5 Somalia

Light to moderate rain fell at Somali Plateau near Hargeisa where. Vegetation was drying out on the coast in northwest Somalia.

1.6 Sudan

Light to moderate rains fell between El Obeid and Abu Uruq, and heavier showers occurred near Kassala. This creates favorable ecological conditions for locust breeding.

1.7 Tanzania

For the month of July, most parts of Tanzania experienced dry and cool condition except Lake Victoria basin (Kagera, Geita, Shinyanga, Mwanza, Simiyu and Mara regions) and Northern coast (Tanga, northern part of Morogoro, Coast and Dar-es-Salaam regions together with isles of Unguja and Pemba) received light rain over few areas. Other part of the country featured dry and cloudy conditions.

Vegetation was drying in most parts of the country following persistence of long dry spell, except in some areas in the highlands where light rains occurred. Agricultural crops and pasture in some parts of the country have dried completely.

1.8 Uganda

During July, most parts of the Country continued to record normal to near normal rainfall (average). The Lake Victoria basin, Central and Eastern regions received stable rains with occasional showers and thunderstorms. The northern parts of the Country got above normal rains with steady showers

and thunderstorms. The western parts were partially dry but with isolated light showers in some parts. Detail of the forecast for June-August, 2019 obtained from the National Meteorological Authority (NMA).

The vegetation has been green in most parts of the country, with symptoms of drying in some parts of south western and western regions.

2.0 DESERT LOCUST (Schistocerca gregaria)

2.1 Djibouti

Incidences were not reported.

2.2 Eritrea

No survey was conducted and the Desert Locust situation remained calm.

2.3 Ethiopia

Desert Locust population, egg laying and hatching was taking place in Oromyia, Amhara, Tigray, Somali and Afar Administrative Regions where have been scattered and small size swarms were reported during June. In Dire Dawa surrounding villages DL scattered swarm was reported in June, however in July there was no any activity. Around six teams from the Plant Health Regulatory Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Agricultural Bureau Experts have been conducting survey on over 9042ha in five administrative Regions and 46 Districts and found 20 to 62,500 hoppers/ha. In Tigray Region control was carried out on 87 hectares.

In general the locusts are found in different stages (copulating adults,

scattered early instar hoppers and egg fields (in Afar Region) as well. As the weather condition is improving all over the country, the survey and control operation whenever possible should be strengthened further to reduce the population build-up of second generation which can be a serious threat for the main season crops.

The other activity that was carried out from 13th to 23rd July 2019 was the continuation of Desert Locust Population Dynamic Research that was conducted in Somali Administrative Region in Shinile and Ayisha Districts at three villages.

2.4 Somalia

Several mature swarms were seen flying along the Northeastern plateau in the Sanaag and Bari regions from south of the northern coastal mountains to Iskushuban. In the northwest, second to fourth instar hopper bands were present. Scattered mature solitarious adults were seen further east along the coast to Berbera and low numbers of solitarious hoppers were present at two places on the escarpment and plateau southeast of Berbera

2.5 Sudan

During the first week of July, scattered mature solitarious adults were seen on the Red Sea coast between Suakin (906N/3719E) and Eritrea border, in the Nile valley between Khartoum (1533N/3235E) and Atbara (1742N/3400E) and North Kordofan between El-Obeid (1311N/3010E) and Umm Saiyala (1426N/3121E) and the Baiyuda Desert.

Desert Locust Situation in Central and other Regions (Extracted from FAO DL Bulletin No. 490 2nd August 2019)

CENTRAL REGION: THREAT

SITUATION: Control operations (1,300ha) declining in Saudi Arabia. Hopper bands and swarms formed in Yemen and 4,600ha were treated. A few swarms moved to northern Somalia and Oman. Breeding occurred in Ethiopia and bands formed in northwest Somalia. Adult groups were treated (1,180ha) in Sudan.

FORECAST. More swarms will form in Yemen and another generation of breeding will cause a further increase in locust numbers that could affect southwest Saudi Arabia. Hopper bands could form in Ethiopia while smaller-scale breeding will occur in Sudan and western Eritrea.

WESTERN REGION: CALM

SITUATION: Small-scale breeding continued in Algeria (115ha treated) and started in northern Niger. Hopper and Adults groups formed in southeast Libya. Scattered adults appeared in southeast Mauritania.

FORECAST: Small scale breeding will occur in Mauritania, Mali, Niger and Chad causing locust numbers to increase slightly.

EASTERN REGION: THREAT

SITUATION: Control operations increased in India (26,764ha) and continued in Pakistan (7,666ha) against swarms and hopper bands but were declining in Iran (31,307ha) against spring-bred populations. There were reports of breeding in southern Afghanistan.

FORECAST: Locust infestation will increase from widespread hatching and band formation in Rajasthan, India and generation of breeding in Pakistan.

3.0 FORECAST

3.1 Djibouti

No significant developments are likely.

3.2 Eritrea

Low numbers of adults, perhaps supplemented by a few groups arriving from northern Ethiopia, are expected to appear in western lowlands and breed in areas of recent rains. Consequently, locust numbers will increase.

3.3 Ethiopia

Breeding will occur in areas of recent rainfall in Amhara, Afar and eastern regions, with additional hatching that could give rise to hopper groups and bands.

3.4 Somalia

Fledging will occur on the northwest coast during the first three weeks of August thereafter, small swarms are likely to form and move up the escarpment to the plateau in the northwest and adjacent areas of eastern Ethiopia. In the northwest, breeding by earlier swarms could give rise to hopper groups and bands.

3.5 Sudan

Small scale breeding is expected to be underway in areas of recent rainfall in Darfur, North Kordofan, White Nile and Khartoum States. These will cause

locust numbers to increase in all areas. There is a low to moderate risk of a few adult groups or perhaps a small swarm arriving from adjacent areas of northern Ethiopia.

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

No reports of threat received

4.1.3 Ethiopia

Quelea Birds outbreak was reported starting from 8th June 2019 in Oromya, Borena Zone and Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Administrative Region (SNNPR) Konso zone.

More than sixteen million Quelea birds population were estimated and control operation has started on 20th July 2019 in three Districts of Konso zone (Karat, Segen & Amaro) using DLCO-EA BCJ Aircraft.

The spraying was carried out in eight roosting sites on 250ha by using 550 liters of Bathion 64% ULV. The average kill assessment was 98.33%.

4.1.4 Eritrea

Monthly report not received but it is out-off breeding season.

4.1.5 Sudan

Incidences not reported and it is out-off breeding season.

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 July, FAW infestations continued in Maize and Sorghum growing areas of the Country. Damages reported in Irrigated areas of maize production.

4.2.2 Uganda

African Armyworm

Report not received.

Fall Armyworm (FAW)

Farmers in Western and South western parts of the Country were mainly in maize harvesting season, so there were no reports of FAW incidences. The Eastern and Northern parts of the Country have young maize that recorded high FAW incidences of 30-68% but with damages below 10% due to farmers efforts in the control of the pest and the prevailing good rains; the latter combination worked against FAW caterpillars' survival. The Crop Protection Dept of the Ministry of Agriculture continued with

demonstrations and sensitization of farmers about the FAW as well as supplying pesticides.

4.2.3 Eritrea

African Armyworm

Monthly report not received but it is out-off breeding season.

Fall Armyworm

Monthly report not received and the situation is unknown.

4.2.4 Ethiopia

African Armyworm

Incidences not reported.

Fall Armyworm

Fall Armyworm infestation has been continued in Oromya and Southern Nations and Nationalities Peoples Administrative Regions on short rain fed farms and in Oromya, Dire Dawa, Amhara, Benishangul Gumz and Tigray Administrative Regions on main crop season farms of maize and sorghum. The pest has infested 538,892 hectares of maize and sorghum (of which 13,295 ha is sorghum) in 50 Zones, 413 Districts and 5090 villages. Chemical and cultural (hand picking) control has been conducted on 48,265 and 206,432 hectares respectively and 44,941 liters of pesticide was sprayed to control the pest.

4.2.5 Kenya

African Armyworm

Incidences not reported

Fall Armyworm

Report not received.

4.3 Tsetse fly (Glossina spp.)

4.3.1 Uganda

4.3.1.1 Tsetse Flies

Incidences not reported.

SIFO

For Director

07 August, 2019

For more information about the Organization,

Please visit DLCO-EA's Website:

www.dlcoea.org.et/

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