

DESERT LOCUST CONTROL ORGANIZATION FOR EASTERN AFRICA

..... DLCO-EA)



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DESERT LOCUST AND OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS SITUATION REPORT FOR

JULY, 2015



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 July, reaching central areas of North Kordofan and nearly Khartoum at mid-month. Nevertheless, its position remained some 150 km south of the climatological normal mean for this time of year. As a result, rainfall was limited to areas near Sodiri and Kassala, extending to the western lowlands in Eritrea but improved in North Kordofan during the last decade of the month, reaching Abu Uruq. Light rains fell in the mountains bordering the Red Sea in Yemen and in the Jabal Akdar in northern Oman. (*FAO DL bulletin No.442*)

1.1 Djibouti

Report not received.

1.2 Eritrea

Light to medium amount of rains fell at times during July over parts of the highlands, the eastern escarpments and the western lowlands of the country. However, the intensity and amount of the rains that occurred in the country during July are far below the normal rainfall records for the month. Therefore, vegetation conditions in most parts of the

highland and western lowland are reported poor in terms of growth and density.

1.3 Ethiopia

Seasonal light to moderate summer rains continued to fall during July in wider parts of the country except in the southeastern and eastern parts where they remained rainless. Annual and perennial vegetation were green and greening in areas where rains continued to fall.

1.4 Kenya

Generally cold spell and cloudy conditions prevailed during July. Light precipitation has also occurred in some areas across the coast.

Annual and perennial vegetation remained green mainly on the central, Rift valley and western parts of the country

1.5 Somalia

Rainfall considerably declined and areas in the northwestern regions of the country remained rainless throughout July except for some localized light to moderate precipitation reported on the plateau and the escarpments. Some localities in Marodijeh and Awdal regions have also received light-to-moderate rains mainly during the first

dekad of the month. Consequently, annual vegetation remained dry across the entire regions of the country except for localized pockets of green vegetation growth seen in Wadis as a result of runoff from the escarpments.

Rainfall record (mm) during July, 2015

Date	Hargeis a	Borom a	Gabiley	Togochalle	Dila	Jufada
01	-	2.5	11.0	5.5	-	25.0
02	-	5.5	5.0	1.5	-	10.0
03	21.0	2.0	11.0	10.0	13.0	-
06	-	-	-	-	3.0	-
08	-	-	2.5	-	1.0	-
16	13.0	-	-	1.0	-	-
Total	34.0	10.0	29.5	18.0	17.0	35.0

1.6 Sudan

During July, good rains fell from north Darfur to the areas bordering western parts of Eritrea. Consequently, annual vegetation was becoming green creating favorable conditions for locust breeding.

1.7 Tanzania

Most parts of the country remained cool and cloudy during July. Annual vegetation started to dry out while perennial vegetation remained green in wider areas of the country.

1.8 Uganda

The rains declined tremendously in most parts of the Country and only few areas in the north and the central parts recorded some showers. Vegetation was green in the central and in parts of the north while it has started to dry out in some locations across the eastern and western parts of the country.

2.0 Desert Locust (*Schistocerca gregaria*)

2.1 Djibouti

No locusts were reported.

2.2 Eritrea

Ground survey was conducted by PPD staff in the western lowlands of the country during July, and no locusts were seen in the surveyed areas.

2.3 Ethiopia

No locusts were reported.

2.4 Somalia

No locusts were reported.

2.5 Sudan

Scattered mature and immature solitarious adults were present near cropping areas along the Nile River near Dongola and northwest of Khartoum in Wadi Muqqadam.

Situation in Other Regions and Forecast

(Extracted from FAO DL Bulletin No. 442)

Central Region: The situation remained calm during July. Low numbers of solitarious adults were present near cropping areas along the Nile Valley in northern Sudan.

Western Region: The situation remained calm and no locusts were reported in the region during July.

Eastern Region: No locusts were reported and the situation remained calm during July.

3.0 Forecast until mid-September, 2015

3.1 Djibouti

No significant developments are likely.

3.2 Eritrea

Scattered adults are likely to appear in the western lowlands where small-scale breeding will occur in areas of recent rainfall.

3.3 Ethiopia

No significant developments are likely.

3.4 Somalia

No significant developments are likely.

3.5 Sudan

Small-scale breeding will cause locust numbers to increase between North Darfur and Kassala as well as in cropping areas along the Nile and Atbara Rivers.

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

Quelea birds were reported attacking irrigated Rice in Tana River County.

4.1.2 Tanzania

Late report:

During June, Quelea birds control operation continued in different regions of the country and was reported as follow;

Singida in Singida rural district:

An estimated of 180,000 birds roosting on 30 ha were controlled using 80 liters of Bathion.

Morogoro in Mvomero and Kilosa districts:

An estimated of 5.04 million birds roosting on 825 ha were controlled using 590 liters of Bathion.

Mukuranga district in Coast region:

An estimated of 1.3 million birds roosting on 60 ha were controlled using 110 liters of Fenthion.

Lake Victoria zone in Shinyanga region:

An estimated of 2.1 million birds roosting on 80 ha were controlled using 130 liters of Fenthion.

No infestation reported during July.

4.1.2 Ethiopia

No infestation reported.

4.1.3 Eritrea

Report not received.

4.2 African Armyworm (*Spodoptera exempta*)

No infestation was reported in the region during July and there is no likely situation of new developments to occur during the coming months.

4.3 Tsetse fly

4.3.1 Uganda

Infestation not reported.

CIFO

For Director,

25 August, 2015

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

www.dlcoea.org.et