

DESERT LOCUST CONTROL ORGANIZATION FOR EASTERN AFRICA

..... DLCO-EA)



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DESERT LOCUST AND OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS SITUATION REPORT FOR

JUNE, 2015



1.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

In the Central Region, the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) moved northwards over the interior of Sudan during June, reaching the Southern edge of the summer breeding areas. Its position was some 50-200 km south of the climatological normal position for this time of the year. Light rains also fell in some areas along the Red Sea coastal plains of Yemen and Djibouti. (*FAO DL bulletin No.441*)

1.1 Djibouti

Report not received.

1.2 Eritrea

The summer rain has commenced, and light to medium amount of rains fell at times during early June over parts of the western lowlands of the country. Consequently, ecological conditions have started to improve and become favorable for locust developments.

Vegetation condition has also improved as a result of good rains that fell in early May in some parts of the winter breeding areas mainly between Mahmimet and Qrora. However, vegetation and soil continued to dry out in all the winter breeding areas along the Red Sea coast and no locust developments are expected.

1.3 Ethiopia

Seasonal light to moderate summer rains continued to fall in some parts of the country including in the Desert Locust breeding areas in the east. Annual and perennial vegetation were greening and green in areas where rains fell.

1.4 Kenya

During June, except for some light and localized rains that fell no major rainfall was occurred. However, the month has remained cloudy and cool.

Annual and perennial vegetation remained green across most parts of the country due to the previous months' rainfalls.

1.5 Somalia

During the first dekad of the month, light to moderate rains fell in most parts of the northwest mainly along the plateau and escarpments while localized light to moderate precipitation occurred in parts of Awdal, Sool and Sanag Regions.

During the second and third dekads, rainfall intensity and distribution has worsened except for very little rains that occurred around Hargeisa.

The primary potential breeding habitats in the coastal areas remained rainless and dry in June that caused conditions unfavorable for Desert Locust developments.

In the northeast, localized light-to-moderate rains fell in parts of Bari region during the first dekad and vegetation status improved partially in the area due to the good rains that fell during the previous months.

Spring rain season has ceased in the central and southern parts of the country except in few areas where light rains fell mainly during the first dekad of the month.

Rainfall record (mm) during June, 2015

| Date | Hargeisa | Gabiley | Dila | Burao | Aynabo |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 01 | 7.0 | - | 2.0 | - | - |
| 02 | - | - | - | - | 63.0 |
| 03 | 5.0 | 4.0 | - | - | - |
| 08 | - | 11.0 | 3.0 | - | - |
| 09 | 4.0 | - | - | 3.5 | - |
| 10 | - | - | 1.0 | - | - |
| 15 | 8.0 | - | - | - | - |
| 16 | 2.0 | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 26.0 | 15.0 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 63.0 |

1.6 Sudan

During June, light rains fell in some locations in north Kordofan. Despite the rains, ecological conditions have remained unfavorable for locust developments during the month.

1.7 Tanzania

Light rains fell in June covering some parts of the country and annual and perennial vegetation remained green in wider areas of the country.

1.8 Uganda

Most parts of the Country continued to record steady showers and thunderstorms during the month. However, rains declined in some parts in the West signifying an early dry season set-in. Vegetation in most parts of the Country remained green.

2.0 Desert Locust (*Schistocercagregaria*)

2.1 Djibouti

No locusts were reported.

2.2 Eritrea

Ground survey was conducted by PPD staff on 5 - 6 June, 2015 in the winter breeding areas between Mahmimet (1723N/3833E) and Qrora (1745N/3820E) and along the Red Sea coast, and no locusts were detected during the survey.

2.3 Ethiopia

No locusts were reported.

2.4 Somalia

No locusts were reported.

2.5 Sudan

No surveys were conducted and no locusts were reported during June.

Situation in Other Regions and Forecast

(Extracted from FAO DL Bulletin No. 441)

Central Region: The situation remained calm during June. No locusts were reported in the region and dry conditions prevailed.

Western Region: The situation remained calm in June. No locusts were reported in the region except for an immature adult in eastern Mali but this could not be confirmed due to prevailing insecurity.

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

3.0 Forecast until mid-August, 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 as seasonal rains commence.

3.3 Ethiopia

No significant developments are likely.

3.4 Somalia

No significant developments are likely.

3.5 Sudan

Scattered adults are likely to present in and near cropping areas along the Nile and the Atbara Rivers in River Nile and Northern States where small-scale breeding may occur. Low numbers of adults will appear in the summer breeding areas between North Darfur and Kassala, and breed on a small scale as seasonal rains commence.

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

Outbreak of Quelea birds was reported in Narok County damaging Wheat, Sorghum and Millets.

4.1.2 Tanzania

Quelea birds outbreaks were reported in the country and a DLCO-EA aircraft has been deployed to control the infestations. control operation was conducted in the Singida, Morogoro, Shinyanga and coast regions. About 11million birds were controlled on 1095 ha using 670 liters of Bathaion and 370 litres of Fenthion

4.1.2 Ethiopia

No infestation reported.

4.1.3 Eritrea

Report not received.

4.1.4 Uganda

The Quelea birds population within Kibimba Rice Schemes subsided during June.

4.2 African Armyworm (*Spodoptera exempta*)

No infestation reported in the region during June.

Forecast for July, 2015

As the outbreak season is not yet come to an end therefore, it is likely that minor outbreaks could occur mainly in northern parts of Ethiopia and the southern and central parts of Eritrea. Consequently, it is highly advisable that monitoring of moths and assessment of early outbreaks to continue in the suspected traditional breeding and migration areas.

4.3 Tsetse fly

4.3.1 Uganda

Infestation not reported.

CIFO

For Director,

6 July, 2015

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

www.dlcoea.org.et