

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

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**Headquarters**  
Tel: 251-1-16461477/0287/0290  
Fax: 251-1-16460296

**Nairobi Office**  
Tel: 254-020-602305/601488  
Fax: 254-020-601575

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DESERT LOCUST AND OTHER MIGRATORY PEST SITUATION REPORTS FOR  
August, 2006

**1.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS**



In the **Central Region**, the ITZC moved north and reached to 18<sup>0</sup>N, in which slightly passed the mean position of the years 1988-2005. As a result, medium to heavy rains fell in Ethiopia, Eritrea and Sudan that made some rivers to flood many areas. Death of people, animals and destruction of properties, crops and pasture was reported during the first two weeks of the month. Based on FAO DL bulletin no. 335, light to moderate rains fell along the Red Sea coastal plains from Al-Mukha, Yemen and Jizan, Saudi Arabia for the second consecutive month. Some of the rains extended further north along the plains in Saudi Arabia to Lith while heavy rains in the Asir Mountains caused flooding on the coast near Jizan. Light and moderate rains also fell in the interior of Yemen, the coast and interior of Oman. Ecological conditions were favorable for breeding and are likely to remain so for the next few months.

**1.1 Djibouti**

During the month, steady rainfall had improved conditions in the southern part of the country and the northern and northwestern parts had seen a gradual improvement of rainfall during the month. Some parts in the highland and north were dry and sunny. Vegetation in most parts of the country remained dry.

**1.2 Eritrea**

During August, heavy and widespread rains occurred on the highlands and lowlands, almost every district and village reported rainfall. The following heaviest rainfall recorded are given below;

Locality	Rainfall (mm)	Date
Asmara (1520/3855)	19	9/08/2006
(5Km south of Asmara)	44	15/ "
	43	15/ "
	28	17/ "
Merhano (1511/3642)	20	15/ "
Debarwa (1506/3839)	49	7/ "
Tessennei (1511/3642)	68.8	11/ "
	52	15/ "
Keren (1540/3825)	22	15/ "
	44	26/ "
Afdeiu (22Km North of Asmara)	61	23/ "
Barentu (1508/3737)	20	17/ "
	45	26/ "
Ad Teclesan (1505/3915)	23	15/ "
Mendefera (1500/3850)	32	7/ "
Agordat (1535/3752)	29	26/ "
Goluj (1432/3664)	58	15/ "

The highlands and northeastern lowlands rainfall resulted in considerable amount of floods down pour in coastal Wadis. There were some showers on coastal and sub-coastal areas including 4mm rainfall in Sheib (1554/3904) on 17/08/2006. Vegetation was improving and medium to dense cover was observed during ground locust survey in the western parts of the country and the highland was very green. During the survey, most of the visited areas had received good amount of rainfalls, especially in Tessenai (15.1126N/039.6834E) and Goluj (14.3251N/036.6456E) heavy rain was recorded on 15th of August.

Temperature: Average maximum and minimum temperatures for Massawa and Assab during August were recorded 43°C and 33°C, 44°C and 33°C respectively. Prevailing wind direction was Northwesterly.

### 1.3 Ethiopia

During August, abundant clouds with seasonal heavy and medium rainfalls dominated the entire country. Due to this, there were reports of flood in Diredawa, river overflows in western, northwestern and southwestern parts of the country, where death of people, animals, damage to properties, crops and pasture were also reported.

Vegetation was observed green and soil was wet due to the seasonal rains over most parts of the country.

### 1.4 Somalia

Light to moderate rains fell over Maroodi, Jeex and Awdel areas. Heavy rains in and around Mogadishou caused some floods and damage to properties. The Fall or Autumn season will start in the coming mid mid of September and usually it is common in eastern regions and southern parts of the country.

Rain fall recorded in Hargeisa at the MoA compound;

Date	Amount (mm)
2/08/06	10.5
3/08/06	6.5
4/08/06	21.0
5/08/06	19.0
11/08/06	3.0
17/08/06	14.0
22/08/06	11.0
24/08/06	2.0
26/08/06	<u>14.0</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>101.0</u></b>

The vegetations in the western regions (Maroodi jeex and Awdel ) are turned green while in the coastal plains and in the eastern regions Burao, Sool (Lasanod) and Sanag (Eirigavo) the vegetation was dry due to high temperature there.

### 1.5 Sudan

Good rains fell over large portion of the summer breeding areas in the interior of Sudan, mainly in North Darfur, North Kordofan and near Kassala. Less rain fell further north in the Baiyuda Desert south of Dongola. (FAO DL Bulletin No. 335)  
Vegetation was green and ecological conditions remained favorable for breeding across most part of the country.

### 1.6 Tanzania

Apart from scattered showers in some areas, most parts of the Country remained dry.

### 1.7 Uganda

Heavy and wide spread rainfalls occurred in the eastern, central, western and northern parts of the country during the month and the following rainfall records had been received:

Arua	87.1
Kitgum	60.4
Gulu	178.7
Masindi	86.3
Kasese	44.0
Kabale	79.5
Mbarara	64.6
Entebbe	167.5
Kampala	171.9
Namulonge	71.3

Tororo	173.7
Soroti	92.7
Lira	97.2

## 2.0 Desert Locust

### 2.1 Djibouti

Locusts were not reported during the month.

### 2.2 Eritrea

Ground survey was conducted between 16 - 19 August in the summer breeding areas in the western lowlands and locusts were not seen.

### 2.3 Ethiopia

Locusts were not reported during the month.

### 2.4 Somalia

Desert Locust situation remained calm and locusts were not reported.

### 2.5 Sudan

During August, no locusts were seen during surveys carried out in the summer breeding areas of North Kordofan, the Baiyuda Desert, and on the western side of the Red Sea Hills. (*FAO DL Bulletin No. 335*)

### 2.6 Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda

Were not affected by the Desert Locust.

### 2.7 Other Regions (*extracted from FAO Desert Locust bulletin No. 335*)

**Central Region.** No locusts were reported during August in the region except for isolated mature adults at one place in southern Egypt.

**Western Region.** Isolated adults were present and breeding occurred on small-scale during August throughout a large portion of southern and central Mauritania. Although similar populations were seen in the Tamesna and Air mountains in Niger and are thought to be present in northern Mali, so far breeding has not been reported in either country. In northern Africa, small infestations were present in northwest Libya and ground teams treated 120ha of solitarious and transiens adult groups mixed with hoppers.

**In the Eastern Region,** scattered solitarious adults were present in parts of the summer breeding areas on both sides of Indo-Pakistan border during August.

### **3.0 Forecast until mid-October 2006** (*Forecast from FAO D.L. Bulletin No. 335 is sighted*)

#### **3.1 Djibouti**

No significant developments are likely.

#### **3.2 Eritrea**

Isolated adults may be present in parts of the western lowlands and could breed on a limited scale in areas of recent rainfall.

#### **3.3 Ethiopia**

No significant developments are likely.

#### **3.4 Somalia**

No significant developments are likely.

#### **3.5 Sudan**

Scattered adults may be present in a few places in the summer breeding areas in Kordofan and Darfur and, perhaps to a lesser extent, near Kassala. If so, locust numbers could gradually increase as a result of small-scale breeding in areas of recent rainfall (as far as 16N in Darfur and Kordofan, and near Shendi).

#### **3.6 Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda**

Are expected to remain free of Desert Locust infestation.

### **4.0 OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS**

#### **4.1 Red-billed Quelea birds (*Quelea quelea* sp.)**

##### **4.1.1 Kenya**

Aerial Quelea control operation commenced during the beginning and the end of the month in Kisumu and Narok area and reported as follows;

##### **Kisumu**

West Kano; On 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> August, 2 million birds on 60ha were controlled using 126 ltrs of Queletox.

Ahero; on the same dates, 3million birds on 70ha were controlled using 146 ltrs of Queletox.

Ombeyi: on 1<sup>st</sup> August, 1.5 million birds on 50ha were controlled using 100 ltrs of Queletox

Kora: on the same date, 1.2 million birds on 50ha were controlled using 100

ltrs of Queletox.

### **Narok**

Nariekai Engare and Old Camp; on 28<sup>th</sup> of the month, 4 roosts covering 10 and 12 ha were controlled using 40 and 60 ltrs of Queletox respectively. Mortality was also estimated 65 and 85% likewise.

#### **4.1.2 Tanzania**

Quelea infestations were not reported.

#### **4.1.3 Ethiopia**

Quelea infestations were not reported.

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

**4.2.1** Member countries remained free from any infestation.

**SIFO**

**For Director**

6<sup>th</sup> September, 2006