

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

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

1.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS



In the **Central Region**, the ITZC continued to move progressively northwards during July, reaching Atbara, Sudan by the end of the month. As a result, light to moderate rains fell as far north as 16N in West and North Darfur, and North Kordofan. In Yemen, light to heavy rain fell in parts of the summer breeding area in the interior near Marib, Shabwah and Hadhramaut. On the Red Sea coastal plains, light to moderate showers occurred between Al Mukha, Yemen Jizan, Sadui Arabia. (FAO DL Bulletin No. 334)

1.1 Djibouti

During the month, there was no rainfall recorded and sunny, hot and dry weather conditions dominated throughout the country. Temperature was varied from 39⁰C to 41⁰C, and vegetation remained dry. Prevailing wind direction was northeasterly.

1.2 Eritrea

During July, widespread and heavy rains occurred throughout the highlands, the escarpments and western lowlands. Unusual heavy rain (86mm) fell on the northern coast at Mahmimet during the first decade of the month. The following rainfall records were obtained from Meteorological Office.

<u>Locality</u>	<u>rainfall (mm)</u>	<u>Date</u>
Asmara (1520/3855)	66	3/07/2006
	33	10 "
	76 (in 2 hrs starting at 14:30)	12/ "
	8	20/ "
Halhale (1504/3849)	29	3/ "
	8	27/ "
Himbirti (1518/3837)	25	3/ "

Keren (1540/3825)	12	3/	"
	22	13/	"
Ghinda (1526/3910)	7	6/	"
Mai Aini (1448/3906)	34	10/	"
	13	27/	"
Ad Teclesan (1505/3915)	35	12/	"
Mendefera (1500/3850)	20	12/	"
Adi Quala (1437/3850)	14	27/	"

Vegetation: The peak main rain season brought heavy rains throughout the highlands, Western lowlands and the escarpment and generally transformed all areas into green. Thus, natural vegetation and crops were flourished and growing abundantly changing areas into green cover. Seasonal rivers and their tributaries flowed down into the coastal areas. Coastal Wadis were dry, but having recently received substantial floods, planting as expected to start in August.

Temperatures: Average maximum and minimum temperatures for Massawa and Assab during July were recorded 42°C and 32°C, 40.5°C and 32.5°C respectively. Prevailing wind direction was Northerly at 10mts/sec.

1.3 Ethiopia

Dire Dawa and surrounding areas of Eastern Ethiopia were dominated by dry and hot weather conditions, except for light rain that fell in Dire Dawa and Harar, which was recorded as follows:

Date	Harar (09 36N/ 041 50E)	DireDawa (09 35N/ 041 52E)
	(mm)	(mm)
03/07/2006	-	0.7
04 "	-	1.0
05 "	-	15.0
06 "	-	5.0
07 "	-	1.5
10 "	1.8	1.2
12 "	-	3.0
15 "	17.5	-
16 "	-	0.9
19 "	25.0	2.0
20 "	-	3.8
22 "	17.5	-
23 "	-	3.8
24 "	8.0	3.4
25 "	6.0	1.3
26 "	7.2	-
27 "	5.2	-

28	"	-	6.7
29	"	7.0	-
31	"	13.5	-

Vegetation was generally observed green.

1.4 Somalia

The monsoon winds started and temperature at the northeast coastal area was very high. The short rain season has started and heavy clouds were observed during the afternoons. On 15th, 17th, 18th and 27th of the month, the interior parts of northern Somalia such as Hargeisa, west of Hargeisa and all the way up to Borama received light to moderate rains. Vegetations on these areas was green.

1.5 Sudan

Light to moderate rains fell in west and North Darfur and North Kordofan. Heavy rains were reported as El-Obeid. Similar showers fell in eastern Sudan between Kassala and Derudeb, extending to the western lowlands of Eritrea. (*FAO DL Bulletin No. 334*)

Vegetation was green across most part of the country.

1.6 Tanzania

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

Most cereal crops had already been harvested except for late Wheat in Arusha and irrigated Rice in Mbeya, Manyara and Kilimanjaro regions.

1.7 Uganda

Weather and ecological conditions report not received.

2.0 Desert Locust

2.1 Djibouti

Locusts were not reported during the month.

2.2 Eritrea

After the heavy rain that occurred on the northern Red Sea coast, ground survey was conducted between Massawa and the Sudanese border from 12 to 17 of the month and locusts were not found.

2.3 Ethiopia

No locusts were reported during July.

2.4 Somalia

Desert Locust situation remained calm. However, based on FAO DL Bulletin no. 334, isolated immature and mature adults were seen on the plateau near Burao (0931N/4533E) during a survey carried out on 22-28July.

2.5 Sudan

During the second half of July, no locusts were seen during surveys carried out in the summer breeding areas in North Kordofan between En Nahud (1246N/2828E), Sodiri (1423N/2906E) and the Nile River as well as in Khartoum and White Nile States. No reports were received from Darfur. (*FAO DL Bulletin No. 334*)

2.6 Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda

Were not affected by the Desert Locust.

2.7 Other Regions (*extracted from FAO Desert Locust bulletin No. 334*)

Central Region. Isolated solitarious adults persisted in agricultural areas in southern Egypt.

Western Region. Small-scale breeding continued in irrigated areas near Adrar, Algeria where solitarious hoppers and adults were treated. A few adults from spring populations persisted in northeast Morocco. Solitarious adults were seen during surveys in the Tamesna and Air Mountains in Niger. There were reports of isolated populations in southern Mauritania and northern Mali.

Isolated solitarious adults have been present in parts of the summer breeding areas in Pakistan near the Indo-Pakistan border since the second half of June. No locusts were reported in adjacent areas of Rajasthan, India.

3.0 Forecast until mid-September 2006 (*Forecast from FAO D.L. Bulletin No. 334 is sighted*)

3.1 Djibouti

No significant developments are likely.

3.2 Eritrea

Isolated Adults may start egg-laying in Wadis at the coastal areas where floods had passed recently.

3.3 Ethiopia

No significant developments are likely.

3.4 Somalia

Scattered adults may persist in a few places along the escarpment and on the plateau between Boroma and Burao.

3.5 Sudan

Scattered adults are likely to be present in a few places in the summer breeding areas in Kordofan and, perhaps to a lesser extent, near Kassala. Small-scale breeding is expected to occur in areas of rainfall causing locust numbers to increase gradually.

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

Monitoring continued but no infestation had been reported.

4.1.2 Tanzania

During the month, aerial control operations continued in different regions of the country and were reported as follows:-

a) Manyara Region:-

At Moita village, three Colonies having 5.3 million birds on 48ha of Acacia trees were controlled with 75lts of Queletox killing 95% of the birds.

At Bwawani, Moita and Monduli villages four Roosts having 6.6million birds on 30ha. of Acacia trees were sprayed with 164 lts. of Queletox killing 99% of the bird population.

b) Arusha Region:-

Arumeru district;

In Oljoro village, three Roosts with a total of 6.4 million birds on 50ha. of Acacia trees were controlled with 130lts of Queletox killing 95% of the birds. They were feeding on Wheat.

Naberera district

On roost of 2.0 million birds on 5ha of scattered trees and grass was sprayed with 36lts of Chemical with a 99% birds mortality. Birds were feeding on ripening Sorghum.

c) Kilimanjaro Region

Hai district

Five roosts with 3.2 million birds were controlled with a total 210lts of Queletox. Birds were destroying irrigated Rice.

Aerial control operation continues in Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Manyara regions during August.

4.1.3 Ethiopia

A populations of 5,000,000 (Five million) Quelea birds were located in the Southern part of the country at three different localities namely; Weyto (2.5 million), Futucha (2 million) and Mermero (0.5million).

Crops mainly Sorghum has matured at the above mentioned localities and their surroundings, because of this, control operation was not undertaken.

4.2 African Armyworm (*Spodoptera exempta*)

4.2.1 Member countries remained free from any infestation.

4.3 Tree Locust (*Anacridium spp.*)

Kenya

Tree Locusts infestation was reported and controlled by air in Turkana, Kalin (0025N/3530E) area. 2000ha was sprayed using 2000 liters of Dursban 240ULV and with a spray time of 31:55 hours.

SIFO

For Director,
4th August, 2006