

# DESERT LOCUST CONTROL ORGANIZATION FOR EASTERN AFRICA

..... (DLCO-EA)  
.....



**Headquarters (Addis Ababa)**

**Tel: 251-1-16461477/0287/0290**

**Fax: 251-1-16460296**

**Operations Office (Nairobi)**

**Tel: 254-020-6002305/6001488**

**Fax: 254-020-6001575**

**SITREP No. 12/2015 - 2016**

## **DESERT LOCUST AND OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS SITUATION REPORT FOR**

**JUNE, 2016**



### **1.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS**

#### **1.1 Djibouti**

Report not received.

#### **1.2 Eritrea**

Medium to heavy amount of rains fell in the highlands and the western lowlands of the country during June. Low amount of rains were also reported around Afabet.

Except for some green and medium density vegetation seen in areas between Mahmimet and Qrora, most of the vegetation were dry in the coastal areas. Annual vegetation started greening in the highlands and in the western lowlands where rains fell during June.

#### **1.3 Ethiopia**

Temperature has decreased slightly and cloudy weather conditions prevailed during June. Consequently, most parts of the country received low to heavy amount of rainfall during the whole month. The eastern parts where Desert locust spring and summer breeding takes place has received low to moderate amount of rains mainly during the first and second decades of the month.

Generally, by the end of the month, annual and perennial vegetations were green in all parts of the country except in some areas in the east where desert locusts breed remained dry.

#### **1.4 Kenya**

Temperature has decreased and cool weather conditions prevailed during June. There were some intermittent light rainfalls that occurred mostly in the central and western parts of the country. Different species of annual and perennial vegetations had remained green in most areas of the country.

#### **1.5 Somalia**

Except for low to moderate and erratic rainfalls that occurred mainly on the plateau and the escarpments in the northwestern parts of the country, the region generally remained dry.

Though, areas in the coastal plains remained rainless and dry but vegetation in the larger portion of the plateau and escarpments was green.

No major rainfall was reported in the Northeastern, Central and Southern regions of the country hence most of the vegetation remained dry during the month.

### Rainfall during June, 2016 in mm

Date	Hargeisa	Gabiley	G.Libah	Erigavo	Aburii	Sheikh
05	-	1.0	-	5.0	-	-
06	-	-	-	12.0	-	-
10	2.0	-	-	-	-	-
11	3.5	4.0	-	-	13.0	-
14	87.0	21.0	-	-	6.5	-
17	-	4.0	-	7.0	-	-
18	27.0	10.0	24.0	-	-	-
19	17.0	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	24.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>136.5</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>24.0</b>

#### 1.6 Sudan

Heavy to medium rainfalls occurred in Darfur, White Nile and North Kordofan States, while light to medium amount of rains also fell in River Nile, Kassala and Red Sea States during June. Annual vegetation started to grow and greening in some areas where rainfalls occurred.

#### 1.7 Tanzania

Only low showers have been reported in the Northern zone including in Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Manyara regions while the rest of the country experienced cold and dry spell with some cloudy weather conditions.

Pastures and cereal crops in many parts of the country were at drying and harvesting stages except in the Northern zone where they remained green.

#### 1.8 Uganda

During June, most parts of the Country received normal to near normal rainfall while the Western Region experienced dry conditions with some isolated and intermittent rains.

The Vegetation was green in many parts of the Country.

### 2.0 Desert Locust (*Schistocerca gregaria*)

#### 2.1 Djibouti

No locusts were reported.

#### 2.2 Eritrea

Desert locust survey was conducted by the PPD staff during the month along the Red Sea coast of the country between Afabet (161131N/0384206E) and few kilometers north east of Qrora at Habl Ketin (174904N/0382605E).

During the survey, low density scattered mature solitary adult locusts were found in Wadi Aster (172456N/0383138E) and Aselet (173043N/0382525E).

#### 2.3 Ethiopia

No locusts were reported.

#### 2.4 Somalia

No locusts were reported.

#### 2.5 Sudan

No locusts were reported.

### 3.0 Forecast until mid-August, 2016

#### 3.1 Djibouti

No significant developments are likely.

#### 3.2 Eritrea

Low numbers of solitary hoppers may appear from mature solitary adults that were seen during a ground survey mainly around Mehimet, in the northern Red Sea coastal areas. Solitary adults may also appear in the northwestern lowlands near Kerkebet.

#### 3.3 Ethiopia

No significant developments are likely.

#### 3.4 Somalia

Scattered adults may appear in recent areas of rainfall on the plateau between

Boroma and Burao and breed on small scale during the forecast period.

### 3.5 Sudan

Isolated adults may increase in numbers and breed on a small scale along the Nile Valley in Northern and River Nile States. Low numbers of adults may also breed in the summer breeding areas of Northern Kordofan and Darfur mainly in areas where the summer rains had commenced.

### 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

During June, Quelea birds infestation continued to occur and the birds were causing damages to irrigated Rice in Kisumu and Cereal crops in Narok Counties.

#### 4.1.2 Tanzania

Successful aerial Quelea control operations continued in different districts of the Country. Consequently, the following reports were received by the end of June:

#### **Region: Manyara (Northern Zone)**

Between 4<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> of June, an estimated of 15.75 million Quelea birds, which were roosting in six locations were controlled using 185 liters of Avicide.

#### **Region: Kilimanjaro (Northern Zone)**

On 6<sup>th</sup> of June, an estimated of 0.9 million Quelea birds, which were roosting in one location were controlled using 50 liters of Avicide.

#### **Region: Arusha (Northern Zone)**

On 11<sup>th</sup> of June, an estimated of 2.7 million Quelea birds, which were roosting in one location were controlled using 75 liters of Avicide.

#### **Region: Mbeya (Southern Highlands)**

Between 16<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> of June, an estimated of 18.45 million Quelea birds, which were roosting in nine locations were controlled using 675 liters of Avicide.

### 4.1.3 Ethiopia

Infestation not reported.

### 4.1.4 Eritrea

Report not received.

### 4.1.5 Sudan

Report not received.

### 4.1.6 Uganda

Infestation not reported.

## 4.2 African Armyworm (*Spodoptera exempta*)

### 4.2.1 Tanzania

During June, no Armyworm outbreak was reported in the country.

### 4.2.2 Kenya

No Armyworm outbreaks reported.

## Forecast during July, 2016

It is likely that Armyworm infestation to spread out to the eastern and northern parts of Ethiopia and early infestation to appear mainly in the southern parts of Eritrea. Therefore, it is highly advisable that **Armyworm Forecasters and farmers** to continue monitoring of moth migrations and organize survey operations to detect early appearances of the worms mainly in the above indicated locations.

## **4.3 Tsetse fly**

### **4.3.1 Uganda**

Report not received.

**CIFO**

**For Director,**

05 July, 2016

For more information about the Organization,  
Please visit DLCO-EA's Website: [www.dlcoea.org.et](http://www.dlcoea.org.et)