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

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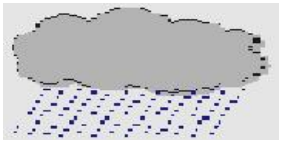
DESERT LOCUST AND OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS SITUATION REPORT FOR JULY, 2018



1.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

In the Central Region, the Inter-Tropical convergence Zone (ITCZ) continued its seasonal movement northward over the interior of Sudan during July. During the first decade and third decades, it was nearly 100 – 300 km further north than usual. By the end of the month, the ITCZ had reached Dongola and Wadi Diib in northern Sudan. As a result, good rains fell in North Darfur as far north as Meliit, in North Kurdufan to Sodiri, and in Kassala State. Consequently, annual vegetation became green over large areas of North Kordofan and Darfur, and breeding conditions improved. In Eritrea, light to moderate rains fell in western lowlands, causing breeding conditions to become favorable near Teseney. (FAO DL bulletin No. 478).

1.1 Djibouti

The Country experienced high summer temperature during July, which ranged between 34°C at night and about 44°C during the day. No rainfall was reported and except for few patches of green vegetation in the Wadis the country remained very dry.

1.2 Eritrea

Since the beginning of July, medium to heavy rains fell across most parts of the country including in some parts of the Red Sea coastal areas. Consequently vegetation in vast areas on the highlands and western lowlands green in abundance due to the continued rainfall in June and July. It was also reported that these conditions have created favorable ecological conditions for Desert Locust breeding mainly in the western parts of the Country.

1.3 Ethiopia

In July, dry and humid weather condition was prevailed in Desert Locust Summer Breeding Areas. Most parts of the country have been received light to heavy rains including Dire Dawa (71mm), Harewa (some areas were flooded) and Ayisha. The annual vegetation (grasses and bushes) and perennial vegetation were green but the soil remained dry except the flooded areas. The ecological condition generally was favorable for desert locust activity.

1.4 Kenya

Cool night and day weather conditions prevailed during July in most parts of the Country. Except for intermittent rainfalls which occurred in the western parts of the country, no rains were reported during July.

Different species of annual plants started to dry out while perennial vegetation remained green during the month.

1.5 Somalia

The weather conditions in the northwestern and northeastern regions of the Country remained largely dry during most days of the month. Nevertheless, light rains fell in localized areas in northwestern regions particularly in the plateau and escarpment during the first two decades of the month.

Consequently, the vegetation statuses in some places are green due to the rainfall associated with Cyclon Sagar and most areas of northwestern and northeastern regions remained dry.

1.6 Sudan

Wide coverage seasonal and good rains fell in West and North Darfur, North Kordofan, White Nile, Khartoum States and areas bordering western Eritrea. Consequently, ecological conditions had improved and became favorable in the summer Desert Locust breeding areas of the Country.

1.7 Tanzania

According to Synoptic conditions for the month of June, Lake Victoria Basin (Kagera, Geita, Shinyanga, Mwanza, Simiyu and Mara regions) had light showers and thunderstorms over few areas, Northeastern highlands (Arusha, Manyara, and Kilimanjaro regions), north coast (Tanga, Northern part of Morogoro, Pwani and Dar-es-Salaam regions together with Iseles of Unguja and Pemba) and Sothern coast (Mtwara and Lindi regions) had light showers over few areas. Western regions were dominated by partly cloudy conditions

1.8 Uganda

During July, Central, South and South Western parts of the Country remained mostly dry. Some parts of North and North Eastern continued to record modest showers and thunderstorms with floods reported in parts of Teso and Karamoja, as per Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA).

2.0 Desert Locust (Schistocerca gregaria)

2.1 Djibouti

No locusts were reported.

2.2 Eritrea

No locusts were seen during ground survey conducted by PPD staff in the western lowlands to the North and South of Teseney (1506N/3639E).

2.3 Ethiopia

Desert Locust survey has started by Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Resources Plant Protection Experts in all summer breeding areas organized in four teams. The Eastern Ethiopia team has conducted the survey on 1,150 hectares (N 09 54 08 E 041 57 26 and N 10 02 38 E 042 21 15) and reported the absence of desert locust activities in Somali Administrative Region.

Desert Locust Research second data was collected by Dire Dawa Base in the same area (Harewa and Ayisha) and the third site also was selected in Ayisha District on the way to Djibouti in Somali Administrative Region. During data collection, a total of

5,000 hectare was surveyed and no locust was found in all sites.

2.4 Somalia

No locusts were reported.

2.5 Sudan

During July, isolated mature and solitarious adults were seen in northern State near Dongola (1910N/3027E) in Nile valley and northwest of Khartoum (1533N/3235E). Isolated immature solitaries adults were seen in White Nile State between Ed Dueim (1400N/3220E) and Umm Saiyala (1426N/3111E). No locusts were seen during extensive surveys in Northern, River Nile, Kassala, Red Sea, Khartoum, White Nile and North Kordofan States.

Desert Locust situation in other Regions and Forecast (Extracted from FAO DL Bulletin No. 478).

Central Region: The Desert Locust continued to remain calm during July. Only isolated solitarious adults were reported during July in Sudan. Good rain s fell during July in summer breeding areas of the northern Sahel from Mauritania to western Eritrea and along both sides of the Ido-Paistan border, causing ecological conditions to become favorable for breeding. However, current locust numbers are extremely low due to very poor breeding during the past spring and winter. It will take several months of good rains and at least two generation of breeding before locust numbers are likely to increase significantly. Nevertheless, regular surveys should be undertaken in all summer breeding areas to closely monitor the evolution of the situation. In Central Region, there remains a possibility of breeding in Southern and eastern Yemen, southern Oman and eastern Saudi Arabia where unusually heavy rains from Cyclon Mekunu fell in May. There is a slight possibility of breeding in northern Somalia and eastern Ethiopia in areas that received heavy rains from Cyclone Sagar in May. Regular monitoring should be maintained in all areas for the next few months

Western Region: The locust situation remains calm. Isolated adults were resent in central and eastern Algeria. Small-scale breeding will occur in the northern Sahel of Maurtania, Mali, Niger Chad and southern Algeria with very low numbers of hoppers appearing. No significant developments are likely.

Eastern Region: The locust situation remained calm during July. Isolated adults were resent along the Indo-Pakistan border in Cholistan, Pakistan Small-scale breeding will occur along both sides of the Indo-Pakistan border with low numbers of hoppers appearing. No significant developments are likely.

3.0 Forecast until 31st August, 2018

3.1 Djibouti

No significant development

3.2 Eritrea

Small-scale breeding could occur in areas of recent rainfall in the western lowlands, causing locust numbers to increase slightly.

3.3 Ethiopia

Small-scale breeding could occur in areas that received rains along the railway areas of Dire Dawa and perhaps on the plateau near Jijiga

3.4 Somalia

Small-scale breeding could occur in areas that received heavy rains associated with Cyclone Sagar.

3.5 Sudan

Small-scale breeding is likely to occur in areas of recent rainfall, causing locust numbers to increase slightly in North Darfur, North Kordofan White Nile States, Khartoum, River Nile and Kessala states.

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

Report not received

4.1.2 Tanzania

Quelea control operation using DLCO-EA 5Y-BCK continued during July in Mbeya region, southern highlands where 6 roosts estimated to contain 13 million birds were controlled in an area of 120 ha using 500liters of Bathion 60%. These flocks of birds were roosting in mixed stands of Acacia trees, reeds and Sesbania shrubs.

The crop rescued was paddy in Kapunga rice schem, Mabali District, By the time of composing this reports, reports of new large flicks of the same in Mvomero district in Morogoro region are received threatening paddy crop.

4.1.3 Ethiopia

No report of Quelea was received in July.

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 Ethiopia

Report not received.

4.2.2 Kenya

Report not received.

4.2.3 Tanzania

Report not received

4.3 Tsetse fly

4.3.1 Uganda

Three were no reports of any incidences on Quelea birds, African Armyworm and tsetse flies

4.4 Fall Armyworm

4.4.1 Uganda

Reports of incidences of Fall Armyworm (FAW) infestations declined significantly as the bigger part of Maize growing areas in the Country came towards the end of the first cropping season. Most maize farmers are reported a bumper harvest that was mainly attributed to the good rains and proper management of pests and diseases especially the FAW.

4.4.2 Ethiopia

Fall Armyworm infestation has been continued during the main cropping season in Oromya, Amhara, Dire Dawa, Benishangul Gumz, Gambella and Tigray Administrative Regions in 39 zones, 349 Districts and 4,612 villages. The pest has infested 490, 385 ha of maize. Chemical and cultural (hand picking) control has been conducted on 106,121 and 284,149 ha respectively. So far 96,155 liters of pesticide was sprayed to control the pest.

4.4.3 Tanzania

No report received

4.4.3 Tanzania

No report received.

SIFO
For Director,
08 August, 2018

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

www.dlcoea.org. et