

# DESERT LOCUST CONTROL ORGANIZATION FOR EASTERN AFRICA

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



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**SITREP No. 03/ 2018 - 2019**

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

**SEPTEMBER, 2018**



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

**In the Central Region:** The Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) continued its seasonal movement southward over the interior of Sudan during September, reaching El Fasher, En Nahud and Ed Dumein by the end of the month, which was slightly further south than usual in North Kordofan and White Nile States. Consequently, rainfall progressively declined in the summer breeding areas and, by the last dekad of September, rains were south of Sodiri and Kassala. Nevertheless, good rains fell during the first dekad on the western side of the Red Sea Hills and northeast Sudan that extended to the Wadi Allaqi area in southeast Egypt, and widespread rains fell during the first two dekads in western Eritrea. In the winter breeding areas, good rains fell in the Red Sea coastal plains of Saudi Arabia, Yemen and, to a lesser extent, in Eritrea. Good rains fell at times in eastern Ethiopia and on the plateau of northwest Somalia. These rains should allow ecological conditions to improve in parts of the winter breeding areas where, so far, vegetation remained mostly dry. (FAO DL bulletin No. 480)

#### **1.1 Djibouti**

During September, hot and dry conditions dominated the whole country. Light rains also fell

during the last week of September in the Dikhil region and surrounding areas (South-West of the country).

Temperatures oscillated between 28°C during the night and around 35°C during the day.

#### **1.2 Eritrea**

Light to moderate rains fell at times in the high and western lowlands of the Country. Annual vegetations started greening in the Northern Red Sea coastal plains between Mehimet, Nakfa and Afabet, and in some locations in the Southern Red sea coastal plains where light rains fell during the month.

The annual vegetation was also very green in most parts of the western lowlands, while in some locations around Barentu and Teseney, it was greening.

#### **1.3 Ethiopia**

During September, hot weather conditions prevailed in the main Desert Locust breeding areas in the eastern parts of the Country. However, it was reported that light rains also fell in some areas (Dire Dawa 49.5mm and Ayisha 11.5mm) during the month and annual vegetation were generally green. Consequently, ecological conditions were favorable for Desert Locust breeding.

## Rainfall Data for September, 2018

Date	DIRE DAWA (0936N/04150E)	Remarks
01	0.5	
03	12.0	
06	5.0	
07	3.5	
08	Trace	
09	Trace	
12	9.0	
15	14.0	
17	5.0	
20	0.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.5</b>	

### 1.4 Kenya

Sunny and warmer weather conditions prevailed in most parts of the Country during September. Some locations in the central and Rift Valley regions also received intermittent light to moderate amount of rains and colder weather conditions prevailed.

Generally, annual vegetations started drying out while perennial vegetations remained green during the month.

### 1.5 Somalia

Light to moderate rains may have fallen during the third dekad of September mainly in the northern and northwestern coastal plains, areas bordering eastern Ethiopia, on the escarpments and the plateau.

### 1.6 Sudan

During September, rainfall progressively declined in the summer breeding areas of Darfur and Kordofan, and light to moderate rains fell south of Sodiri and Kassala. Good rains also fell during the first dekad on the western side of the Red Sea Hills and in the northeast of the Country.

### 1.7 Tanzania

During September, most parts of the Country remained dry with cloudy and cool weather conditions. Some parts in the Lake Victoria basin and northern coastal areas, Morogoro and Isles of Zanzibar received light showers.

Except for some patches of green vegetation in the highlands, in most parts of the Country it remained dry.

### 1.8 Uganda

During September, many parts of the Country recorded light to heavy rainfalls which were associated with hailstorms, causing crop and infrastructure damages in many places.

The vegetation remained green across most parts of the Country.

## 2.0 Desert Locust (*Schistocerca gregaria*)

### 2.1 Djibouti

Incidences were not reported.

### 2.2 Eritrea

No survey was conducted and the locust situation remained calm. .

### 2.3 Ethiopia

Ground survey was conducted by PPD staff in the main Desert Locust breeding areas of Ayisha and Shinile, in the eastern parts of the Country. During the survey, no locusts were found and situations remained calm.

### 2.4 Somalia

No reports were received in September.

### 2.5 Sudan

During September, isolated immature and mature solitary adults were seen in a few places of North Kordofan, the Baiyuda Desert and in northern Nile Valley near Dongola (1910N/3027E) while scattered mature solitary adults were present west of the Red Sea Hills between Kassala (1527N/3623E) and Haiya (1820N/3621E). On the Red Sea coast, scattered mature adults persisted in one field on the edge of Tokar Delta (1827N/3741E) early in the month. (FAO DL Bulletin No. 480)

## **Desert Locust situation in Central and other Regions** (Extracted from FAO DL Bulletin No. 480)

**Central Region:** scattered adults were present in Sudan and local breeding occurred on the northwest coast of Somalia.

**Western Region:** small scale breeding was underway in Mauritania, Niger and Chad, and probably northern Mali. Local breeding continued in central Algeria where limited control operations were carried out.

**Eastern Region:** Isolated adults persisted at a few places on both sides of the Indo-Pakistan border.

### **3.0 Forecast until mid - November, 2018**

#### **3.1 Djibouti**

No significant developments are likely.

#### **3.2 Eritrea**

Small-scale breeding will decline in the western lowlands by the end of the forecast period. Low numbers of adults are likely to appear in recent areas of rainfall and green vegetation on the central and northern plains of the Red Sea where small-scale breeding will eventually occur.

#### **3.3 Ethiopia**

Low numbers of adults may be present in the railway area of Dire Dawa and perhaps on the plateau near Jigjiga. .

#### **3.4 Somalia**

No significant developments are likely.

#### **3.5 Sudan**

Small-scale breeding will decline in North Darfur, North Kordofan, White Nile, Khartoum, River Nile, Northern and Kassala States by the end of the

forecast period. As vegetation dries out, locusts may concentrate in the Wadi Muqaddam area or west of the Red Sea Hills prior to moving towards the winter breeding areas along the Red Sea coasts and sub-coastal areas.

### **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 September, Red billed Quelea birds outbreaks were reported in Narok County. The birds were feeding on Wheat.

#### **4.1.2 Tanzania**

Incidences not reported.

#### **1.3 Ethiopia**

Quelea Birds invasion was reported by the Plant Protection Directorate in the Oromiya Administrative Region at Dugda District in Mutute locality. An estimated of 100,000 birds were seen in the traditional roosting sites of the above indicated locations.

#### **4.1.4 Eritrea**

Monthly report not received.

#### **4.1.5 Sudan**

Monthly report not received.

#### **4.1.6 Uganda**

Incidences not reported.

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

#### **4.2.1 Tanzania**

## **African Armyworm**

Incidences not reported.

## **Fall Armyworm (FAW)**

Infestations were reported in irrigated Maize crops in Morogoro and Kilimanjaro regions.

### **4.2.2 Uganda**

#### **African Armyworm**

Incidences not reported.

#### **Fall armyworm (FAW):**

The fall armyworm (FAW) situation remained calm across most parts of the Country as farmers continued to prepare farmlands for the second cropping season.

### **4.2.3 Eritrea**

#### **African Armyworm**

Monthly report not received.

#### **Fall Armyworm**

No report received.

### **4.2.4 Ethiopia**

#### **African Armyworm**

Incidences not reported.

#### **Fall Armyworm**

**Fall Armyworm** infestations continued to occur during the main cropping season in Oromya, Amhara, Dire Dawa, Beni-Shangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Southern Nations and Nationalities Peoples (SNNP) and Tigray Administrative Regions. Infestations were reported in 42 zones, 392 Districts and 5,927 villages of the above

indicated regions and the pest has infested 637,993 ha of Maize and Sorghum fields.

Chemical and cultural (hand picking) controls were conducted on 163,592 and 401,667 ha respectively, and 141,037 liters of pesticide was sprayed to control the pest.

### **4.2.5 Kenya**

#### **African Armyworm**

Incidences not reported

#### **Fall Armyworm**

No report received. .

### **Forecast until end of October, 2018**

**African Armyworm:** no infestations are expected to occur in the region.

#### **Fall Armyworm**

Infestations are likely to continue during October and affect mainly irrigated Maize crops. Consequently, member countries are advised to continue monitoring of moth movements for early detections of the worms.

## **4.3 Tsetse fly (*Glossina spp.*)**

### **4.3.1 Uganda**

#### **4.3.1.1 Tsetse flies:**

Incidences not reported.

**CIFO**

**For Director,**

04 October, 2018

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

[www.dlcoea.org.et](http://www.dlcoea.org.et)