

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

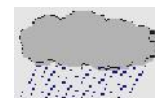


Headquarters (Addis Ababa)  
Tel: 251-1-16461477/0287/0290  
Fax: 251-1-16460296

Operations Office (Nairobi)  
Tel: 254-020-6002305/6001488  
Fax: 254-020-6001575

SITREP No. 10/2018 - 2019

DESERT LOCUST AND OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS SITUATION REPORT FOR  
APRIL, 2019



1.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

In the Central Region: Light to moderate rains fell in the spring breeding areas of the interior of Saudi Arabia and the western portion of the interior of Yemen. Consequently, ecological conditions were favorable for breeding in Saudi Arabia between Riyadh and Hail and along the western edge of the Empty Quarter near Wadi Dawasir and south of Riyadh. In Yemen, conditions were favorable between Al HazmAtaq and Shabwah, mainly along the western edge of Ramlat Abatyn and in wadis that received run-off from the highlands. Good rains fell at times in the interior and coast of northern Oman where breeding conditions were favorable in some areas and improving in other places. In the winter breeding areas along both sides of the Red Sea, vegetation continued to dry out and ecological conditions were not favorable for further breeding. (FAO DL bulletin No. 487)

1.1 Djibouti

Temperature and humidity started to increase and dry weather conditions prevailed during April. Temperatures oscillated between 29°C during the night and around 35°C during the day.

1.2 Eritrea

No rains fell on the Red Sea coastal plains during April. Consequently, vegetation and soil continued to dry-out creating unfavorable ecological conditions for locust breeding.

1.3 Ethiopia

During April, cloudy, rainy but hot weather condition prevailed all over the country. There were light to moderate amount of rainfalls occurred for 10 days in some of the Desert Locust spring breeding areas including Dire Dawa and surrounding areas. Annual vegetation was mostly dry but it was greening in areas where light rains fell, Perennial vegetation remained green but the soil was mostly dry.

Generally the weather and ecological conditions were not favorable for Desert Locust developments in most of the breeding places.

Rainfall during April

Date	DIRE DAWA (0936N/04150E)	Remark
01	6.0	
02	Trace	
04	2.0	
10	Trace	
11	Trace	
14	2.0	
15	32.0	
16	3.5	
17	9.0	
19	2.0	
20	7.0	
22	25.0	
27	Trace	
28	5.0	
29	Trace	
Total	93.5	

#### 1.4 Kenya

During April, hot and windy weather conditions prevailed in most parts of the Country during the second and third dekads of April. However, moderate to heavy rains started during the third dekad mainly in the central, Rift Valley, western and in some of the northern parts of the country. Generally, annual vegetations started greening in areas where rains fell while perennial vegetations remained partially green during the month.

#### 1.5 Somalia

Very light rains probably, fell on the plateau and the escarpments during April. However, vegetation remained dry.

#### 1.6 Sudan

During April, no rainfall occurred on the Red Sea coastal plains of the country. Consequently, vegetation and soil continued to dry-out, creating unfavorable ecological conditions for locust breeding to continue.

#### 1.7 Tanzania

During April, dry spells were observed in most parts of the country including in the northeastern, central, northern coast including Isles of Unguja and Pemba. Some locations in the southwestern highlands, southern coast, southern region and Lake Victoria Basin experienced light showers.

Vegetation was drying in most parts of the country following persistence of long dry spell, except in some areas in the highlands where light rains occurred. Agricultural crops and pasture in some parts of the country have dried completely. In addition, planting season in the northern parts was not conducive up to the end of month due to dry ecological conditions.

#### 1.8 Uganda

During April, moderate to heavy rains fell at times in many regions of the Country.

Consequently, vegetation remained mixture of greening and green in many areas where rains fell continuously.

#### 2.0 Desert Locust (Schistocerca gregaria)

##### 2.1 Djibouti

Incidences were not reported.

##### 2.2 Eritrea

No survey was conducted and the Desert Locust situation remained calm.

##### 2.3 Ethiopia

No survey was conducted and the locust situation remained calm.

##### 2.4 Somalia

No reports were received.

##### 2.5 Sudan

Surveys continued in North Kordofan and the Northern State where 8,600 ha were surveyed. No locust reported in all surveyed sites, green vegetation prevailed in North Kordofan west and south of Umsayala as a result of the good rains that fell during the previous decades of August. In the Northern State; green vegetation confined to the irrigated cropping areas.

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Desert Locust situation in Central and other Regions (Extracted from FAO DL Bulletin No. 487)

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WadiDawasir and south of Riyadh. In Yemen, conditions were favorable between Al HazmAtaq and Shabwah, mainly along the western edge of RamlatAbatyn and in wadis that received run-off from the highlands. Good rains fell at times in the interior and coast of northern Oman where breeding conditions were favorable in some areas and improving in other places. In the winter breeding areas along both sides of the Red Sea, vegetation continued to dry out and ecological conditions were not favorable for further breeding.

Western Region: Local breeding occurred in northwest Mauritania where control was undertaken, and in eastern Algeria. Isolated adults were present in Morocco.

Eastern Region: Control operations were undertaken in southern Iran and southwest Pakistan where breeding by adult groups and a few swarms was in progress.

### 3.0 Forecast until mid - June, 2019

#### 3.1 Djibouti

No significant developments are likely.

#### 3.2 Eritrea

No significant developments are likely.

#### 3.3 Ethiopia

No significant developments are likely.

#### 3.4 Somalia

No significant developments are likely.

#### 3.5 Sudan

Residual hoppers, adults and groups are almost certainly present along parts of the Red Sea coast between Suakin and the Eritrean border; however, infestations will decline as conditions dry out further and no significant developments are likely. Scattered adults and perhaps a few small groups could appear in the Nile Valley and breed near cropping 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

Incidences not reported.

##### 4.1.2 Tanzania

During April, aerial control operations by a DLCO-EA aircraft continued in Tabora, Dodoma, Singida and Mbeya regions. Consequently, an estimated of 21.78 million birds roosting on 427 hectares were sprayed using 925 liters of Avicide.

##### 1.3 Ethiopia

Incidences not reported.

##### 4.1.4 Eritrea

Monthly report not received but it is out-off breeding season.

##### 4.1.5 Sudan

Incidences not reported and it is out-off breeding season.

##### 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)

During April, FAW infestations continued in Maize and Sorghum growing areas of the Country.

#### 4.2.2 Uganda

##### African Armyworm

Report not received.

##### Fall armyworm (FAW):

Report not received.

#### 4.2.3 Eritrea

##### African Armyworm

Monthly report not received but it is out-off breeding season.

##### Fall Armyworm

Monthly report not received and the situation is unknown.

#### 4.2.4 Ethiopia

##### African Armyworm

Incidences not reported.

##### Fall Armyworm

Fall Armyworm infestations continued mainly on irrigated Maize and Sorghum crops in Oromya, Gambella, Amhara and Southern Nations and Nationalities Peoples Administrative Regions during April.

The infestation was reported on 14,092 hectares in 27 Zones, 98 Districts and 662 villages of the regions. Chemical and cultural (hand picking) control has been conducted on 4,437 and 4,860 hectares respectively and 4,880 liters of pesticide was sprayed to control the pest.

In addition, a total of 12,711 FAW moth catches were reported from 32 FAW Pheromone traps in 16 Districts during the month. Consequently, the farmers were advised to assess routinely their farms and look for larvae developments in order to introduce the necessary control actions.

#### 4.2.5 Kenya

##### African Armyworm

Incidences not reported

##### Fall Armyworm

During April, it was likely that FAW infestations continued in Maize and Sorghum growing areas of the Country.

Forecast until end of May, 2019

##### African Armyworm:

It is less likely infestations to appear in the secondary breeding locations.

##### Fall Armyworm

Infestations are likely to continue appearing during May and affect mainly irrigated and, with the onset of the short rains; newly planted Maize crops. Consequently, member countries are highly 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,

05 May, 2019

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