

## **FAO DESERT LOCUST BULLETIN No. 164**

### **GENERAL SITUATION DURING APRIL 1992 FORECAST UNTIL MID-JUNE 1992**

**During April two significant populations of locusts were reported. In Pakistan, scattered adults were present and almost certainly breeding in coastal and interior areas of Baluchistan, and probably in adjacent areas of Iran, where recent rainfall has occurred. These populations will decline as adults move towards the Indo-Pakistan summer breeding areas during the forecast period. In Mauritania, small scale breeding occurred in the western region and some grouping of hoppers and adults was seen. However, numbers will decrease as conditions become unfavourable and adults move towards summer breeding areas.**

In North-West Africa, a few adults and an unconfirmed swarm were reported in early April in southern Tunisia.

In the Near East, there was a late report of small swarm on the Tihama of Yemen at the end of January. However, it is unsure if this is Desert Locust and further details are awaited. Unusually moderate to heavy rain fell over the southern and eastern Arabian Peninsula in early April; however, only a few locusts are expected to be in the area.

The forecast period is one when movement from the winter/spring breeding areas to the summer breeding areas commences. However, very few adults have been reported and few are likely to be present in winter/spring breeding areas of North-West Africa and along the Red Sea. Therefore, adult numbers are likely to increase during the forecast period in southern Mauritania, from the Adrar des Iforas and Tamesna of Mali to Tamesna and Air of Niger, in north-central Chad and in parts of Western and Central Sudan but densities will be very low.



## WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

**This information is compiled from field reports, METEOSAT and ARTEMIS satellite imagery, and daily Météo-France synoptic charts and rainfall data.**

During the first two decades of April, light to moderate rain associated with several eastward moving Mediterranean depressions fell on the northern coast of Africa from Morocco to Libya and in some interior areas of southern Tunisia and western Libya. As a result, ecological conditions were reported to be favourable near Remada in southern Tunisia and in the Al Hammarah Al Hamra of western Libya.

In West Africa, the ITCZ began its seasonal northward movement over the Sahel, reaching about 15°N by the end of the month. As a result, seasonal rains have commenced in a few areas of the southern Sahel such as N'Djamena in Chad and Damazine in Sudan where temperatures were reported to be high. Breeding conditions are unfavourable in summer breeding areas of the Sahel except in some parts of western Mauritania, primarily in Adrar and Inchiri.

A significant cloud mass associated with a depression over the southern Arabian Peninsula from the 1st to 6th produced moderate rains in Yemen from Aden to Wadi Hadhramaut and unusually heavy rain in southern Oman where Thumrait reported 130 mm and Salalah 53 mm. Moderate rains were also reported from the Batinah of northern Oman. During the second half of the month, a cold front extended from the eastern Arabian Peninsula to northern Iran on the 15th, and a depression was present over the southern Peninsula on the 26-28th; however, no significant rainfall was reported. In Saudi Arabia, breeding conditions are expected to be favourable in a few places on the southern Tihama as a result of rainfall that occurred at the end of last month.

Widespread light rainfall occurred several times in Baluchistan of Pakistan during the first two decades of the month. As a result, breeding conditions are expected to be favourable on the Makran and in the interior of Baluchistan and perhaps in adjacent areas of south-eastern Iran. No rainfall was reported from Rajasthan of India.



## AREA TREATED IN APRIL 1992

No control operations were reported during April.



## WEST AFRICA

### MAURITANIA

There was an unconfirmed report of locusts between Atar (2031N/1303W) and Akjoujt (1943N/1420W) in late March.

During the second decade of April, copulating adults at densities up to 800 per ha and hoppers of all instars were seen at a total of 13 sites in Inchiri, western Adrar and south-western Tiris-Zemmour, primarily near Akjoujt, Ouadane (2056N/1137W), and Fderik (2241N/1242W). Some small hopper and adult groups were seen at a few sites. High densities of young adults and hoppers, from 15 per sq. m to 3,150 per ha, were seen on 450 ha at Rhasremt (1938N/1401W) near Akjoujt on the 19th.

**No locust information had been received from other countries in the region up to 30 April.**

## NORTH-WEST AFRICA

### MOROCCO

No locust activity was reported during January up to 31 March.

### ALGERIA

A late report indicated that a few isolated adults were present south-west of Tindouf in Oued Daya El Khadra (2721N/0827W) on 8 March.

### TUNISIA

A late report indicated that several locusts were seen south of Remada at Oued Jenaiene (3144N/1012E) in late January.

In early April, isolated adults were seen during surveys undertaken in the south near Remada at Oued Semna (3215N/1022E) on the 7th and at Garaat Sabeur (3128N/0946E) on the 11th. There was an unconfirmed report of a small swarm near Remada moving west toward Kambut-Tataouine (3218N/1023E) on the 7th.

### LIBYA

No locusts were found during surveys in Al Hammarah Al Hamra south and south-east of Ghadames up to 27 April. A second survey is in progress in the central region near El Haruj (2700N/1700E).

## EASTERN AFRICA

### ETHIOPIA, KENYA, TANZANIA and UGANDA

No locusts were reported up to 31 March.

**No locust information had been received from other countries in the region up to 30 April.**

## NEAR EAST

### **SAUDI ARABIA**

A late report indicated that no locusts were found during surveys in March.

### **YEMEN**

A late report indicated that a yellow swarmlet was seen on the northern Tihama at Al Zohrah (1544N/4300E) flying east on 29 January. No further details are available.

### **OMAN**

No locusts were found during surveys undertaken from mid March to mid April in coastal areas of the Batinah, in the interior near Ibri and Yankul, and on the Musandam Peninsula.

### **KUWAIT**

A late report stated that there was no locust activity during February,

**No locust information had been received from other countries in the region up to 30 April.**

## SOUTH-WEST ASIA

### **PAKISTAN**

During the second half of March, low densities of adults were seen in interior areas of Uthal, Turbat, Panjgur districts and in coastal areas of Pasni and Gwadar districts of Baluchistan. A total of 30 locations were infested with a maximum of 525 per sq. km. reported at Shooli (2533N/6213E) in Gwadar district on the 24th.

During the first half of April, similar populations were reported from 41 locations in the same districts with a maximum of 750 per sq. km. at Sulika (2550N/6256E) in Turbat district on the 10th.

### **INDIA**

During the second half of March, isolated adults at a density of 15 per sq. km. were present at Sarli (2535N/7219E) of Barmer district in Rajasthan on the 30th.

During the first half of April, no locusts were seen during surveys in Rajasthan.

### **AFGHANISTAN**

No locust activity was reported during March.

**No locust information had been received from other countries in the region up to 30 April.**



## WEST AFRICA

### **MAURITANIA**

Locust numbers will decrease in Inchiri, Adrar and Tiris-Zemmour as conditions become unfavourable and adults move towards Tagant, Trarza, and the two Hodhs. If early rains occur in the summer breeding areas, laying may start by the end of the forecast period.

### **MALI**

Isolated adults may be present at a few locations in the Adrar des Iforas and Tamesna and start to lay by the end of the forecast period if early rains occur.

### **NIGER**

Isolated adults may be present at a few locations in Tamesna and Aïr and start to lay by the end of the forecast period if early rains occur.

### **CHAD**

Isolated adults may be present in some wadis of BET and appear by the end of the forecast period in northern areas of Kanem, Batha, Biltine, and Ouaddai regions if early rains occur.

### **BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, GAMBIA, GUINEA BISSAU, GUINEA CONAKRY and SENEGAL**

No significant developments are likely.

## NORTH-WEST AFRICA

### **ALGERIA**

Locust numbers present in the Tindouf area and scattered locusts that may be present in some eastern areas along the border of Libya will decrease as adults move towards summer breeding areas of the Sahel during the forecast period.

### **MOROCCO**

Small scale breeding may have occurred in the extreme south-west; if so, numbers will decrease during the forecast period as adults move towards summer breeding areas of the Sahel.

### **TUNISIA**

Locust numbers will decrease in the south as adults move towards summer breeding areas of the Sahel.

### **LIBYA**

Scattered adults may be present and breeding in some areas of Al Hammarah Al Hamra; however, numbers will decrease during the forecast period as adults move towards summer breeding areas of the Sahel.

## EAST AFRICA

### **SUDAN**

Scattered adults are likely to appear in some areas of White Nile, Northern Kordofan, and perhaps Northern Darfur provinces and start to lay by the end of the forecast period if early rains occur.

### **ETHIOPIA**

The situation continues to remain unclear; however, scattered adults may be present on the coast of Eritrea, but numbers will decrease as adults move towards summer breeding areas.

### **SOMALIA**

The situation continues to remain unclear; however, scattered adults may be present and breeding on the north-western coastal plains.

### **DJIBOUTI, KENYA, TANZANIA and UGANDA**

No significant developments are likely.

## NEAR EAST

### **KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA**

Isolated adults may be present on the southern Tihama and in adjacent interior areas.

### **YEMEN**

Isolated adults may be present on the Tihama and breed in areas of recent rainfall. Scattered adults are likely to be present and breeding in areas of recent rainfall on the coastal plains east of Aden, in Ramlat Sabatayn, and Wadi Hadhramaut. Surveys are suggested in these areas to clarify the situation.

### **OMAN**

No significant developments are likely; however, surveys are suggested in areas of recent rainfall in the south.

### **BAHRAIN, EGYPT, IRAQ, ISRAEL, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, QATAR, SYRIA, TURKEY and UAE**

No significant developments are likely.

## SOUTH-WEST ASIA

### **IRAN**

Isolated adults are likely to be present and breeding on the south-eastern coast and perhaps in adjacent interior areas; however, numbers will decrease by the end of the forecast period as adults move towards the Indo-Pakistan summer breeding areas.

### **PAKISTAN**

Small scale breeding is almost certainly in progress in areas of recent rainfall on the Makran and in adjacent interior areas of Baluchistan. However, numbers will decrease by the end of the forecast period as adults move towards the Indo-Pakistan summer breeding areas.

**INDIA**

Isolated adults will persist in Rajasthan. By the end of the forecast period, numbers will increase as adults move in from the west.

**AFGHANISTAN**

No significant developments are likely.

*1 May 1992*

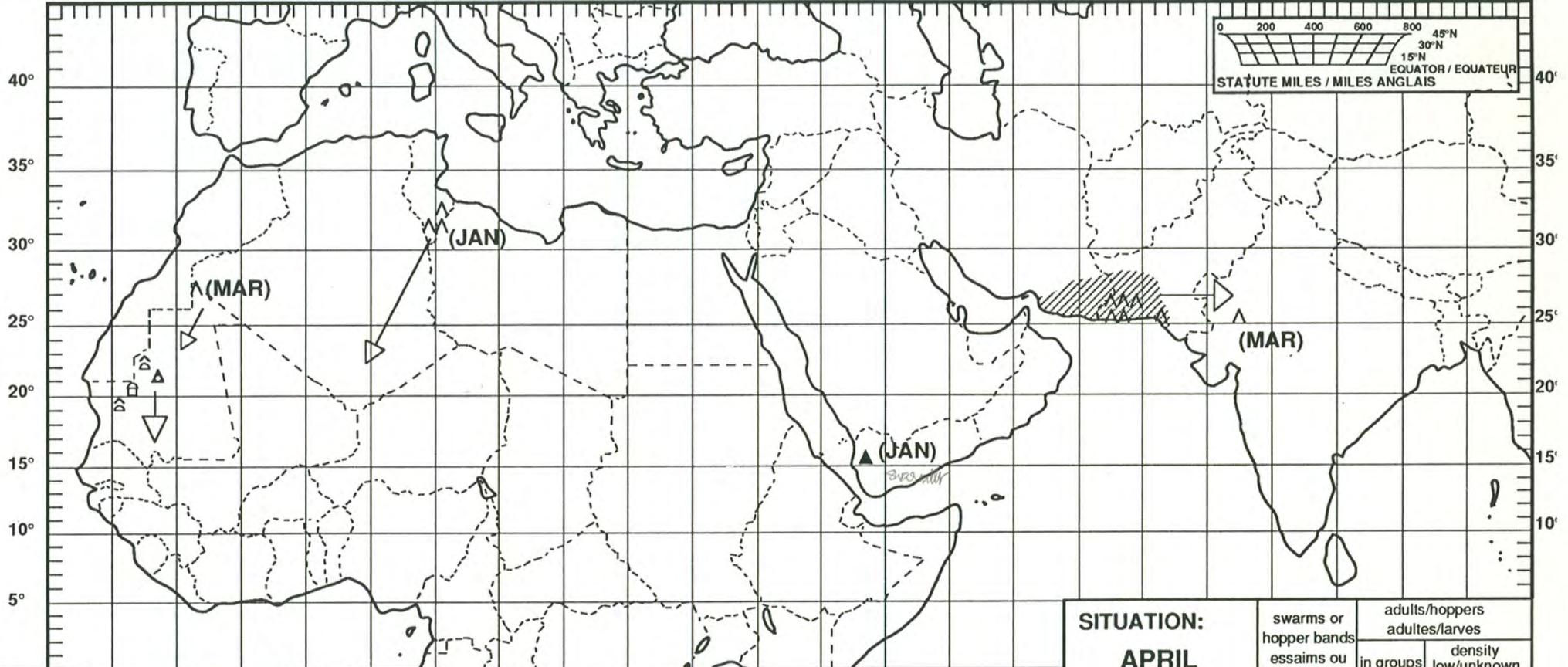


# Desert Locust: summary Criquet pèlerin: situation résumée

No. 164



20° 15° 10° 5° 0° 5° 10° 15° 20° 25° 30° 35° 40° 45° 50° 55° 60° 65° 70° 75° 80° 85° 90° 95°



<b>FORECAST TO: PREVISION AU:</b> 15.6.92	<b>LIKELY PROBABLE</b>	<b>POSSIBLE POSSIBLE</b>
current undetected breeding reproduction en cours et non détectée		
major swarm(s) essaim(s) important(s)		
minor swarm(s) essaim(s) limité(s)		
non swarming adults adultes non essaimant		

<b>SITUATION: APRIL 1992</b>	swarms or hopper bands essaims ou bandes larvaires	adults/hoppers adultes/larves	
		in groups en groupes	density low/unknown densité faible/inconnue
immature adults adultes immatures	■	□	□
mature or partly mature adults adultes matures ou partiellement matures	▲	▴	└
adults, maturity unknown adultes, maturité inconnue	▲	△	^
egg laying or eggs pontes ou œufs	▼	▽	∨
hoppers larves	●	○	◐
hoppers & adults (combined symbol example) larves et adultes (exemple symboles combinés)	◼	◼	◼

15° 20° 25° 30° 35° 40° 45°