

FAO DESERT LOCUST BULLETIN No. 163

GENERAL SITUATION DURING MARCH 1992 FORECAST UNTIL MID-MAY 1992

During March low density adults were present on the Makran coast of Pakistan and probably in adjacent areas of Iran. These populations will persist and breed during the forecast period in areas of recent rainfall. A few adults may move into the interior areas of Baluchistan.

No significant rain fell in the winter/spring breeding areas of the Red Sea. In Sudan, low density populations continued to decline as adults start to move towards summer breeding areas of the interior. In Saudi Arabia, there was a report of a swarm on the southern Tihama in late February; however, this was almost certainly of Tree Locusts.

A few adults were seen in western and north western Libya where significant rain occurred. No reports were received from West Africa, and, as the weather continues to be dry, no significant developments are expected until the seasonal rains commence.



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 March light to moderate rains, associated with a slow moving Mediterranean depression, were mostly confined to the northern coasts of Morocco and Algeria during the first half of the month. However, widespread rains fell south of the Atlas Mountains in the Grand Erg Oriental of central Algeria on the 5-6th where Touggourt received 35 mm and El Golea 13 mm, and moved further east to the Al Hammarah Al Hamra area of western Libya where Nalut received 61 mm. During the second half of March, no significant rain was reported in these areas, except for light rain in southern Algeria on the 23rd where Djanet reported 6 mm and Tamanrasset traces. Several eastward-moving Mediterranean depressions were present on the 28th over Algeria, Libya, and Egypt; however, rains only occurred in coastal areas. As a result of the rains during the first half of the month, ecological conditions are expected to be improving in some areas of central Algeria and north-west Libya.

In the Sahel of West Africa, the ITCZ was located around 10°N and, as a result, no significant rain was reported in the Desert Locust recession area.

No significant rain occurred during the month in the winter/spring breeding areas on both sides of the Red Sea coast except for light rains on the southern Tihama associated with a depression over the southern Red Sea on the 16th. Breeding conditions were reported to be favourable on along the southern coast of the Tihama up to the foothills of the Asir Mountains, but dry east of the mountains. A large depression was present over the central Arabian Peninsula on the 20-21st which produced light rain in the Riyadh area. Light rain fell on the Batinah of Oman during the last decade of the month.

Traces and light rain fell in spring breeding areas of the Makran of Iran and Pakistan during the last decade of March. As a result breeding conditions are expected to be improving in most areas along the coast.



AREA TREATED IN MARCH 1992

Sudan (February and March)

500 ha



WEST AFRICA

No locust information had been received from countries in the region up to 31 March.

NORTH-WEST AFRICA

TUNISIA

No locusts were found during surveys carried out between Tozeur and Kebili and south-west of Chott Djerid along the Algerian border during February.

LIBYA

A few solitary adults, at densities up to 3 per sq. km, were reported during March in the Nalut (3152N/1100E) and Ghat (2500N/1007E) areas of western and south-western Libya adjacent to the Algerian border.

No locust information had been received from other countries in the region up to 31 March.

EASTERN AFRICA

SUDAN

During February and March, immature and mature adults, at densities of up to 1,080 per ha, were present in the Tokar Delta. Desert Locusts mixed with *Locusta* were reported at medium to high densities over 700 ha on the central coast. Control operations were in progress in both areas, treating 500 ha up to 26 March. A total area of 6,600 ha was infested between 13 January and 26 March. No locusts were found during surveys along the Red Sea coast south of Tokar to the Ethiopian border and north of Port Sudan to Abu Ramad.

DJIBOUTI, KENYA, TANZANIA, UGANDA

No locusts were reported up to 29 February.

No locust information had been received from other countries in the region up to 31 March.

NEAR EAST

EGYPT

Some scattered locusts were reported on the southern Red Sea coast near the Sudanese border in February. No further details are available.

SAUDI ARABIA

There was an unconfirmed report of a swarm seen near Jizan at Abu-Arish (1658N/4250E) on the southern Tihama on 27 February. No further details were received during March and it is probable that the swarm was of Tree Locusts. One mature female was seen in Wadi Ayar (2010N/4035E) on the 22nd.

YEMEN

A late report was received stating that no locusts were seen during December 1991.

OMAN

No locusts were seen during surveys undertaken in the Musandam Peninsula and in the northern interior near Ibri, Yankul, and Dank during the first half of March.

KUWAIT

No locust activity was reported during January.

No locust information had been received from other countries in the region up to 31 March.

SOUTH-WEST ASIA**PAKISTAN**

No locust activity was reported during the second half of February.

During the first half of March, low densities of adults were seen at 31 locations on the Makran of Baluchistan with a maximum of 900 per sq. km reported from Turbat District at Shooli (2533N/6213E) on the 10th.

INDIA

No locust activity was reported during the second half of February.

During the first half of March, scattered adults, at a density of 15 per sq. km, were reported in Barmer district at Newai (2559N/7219E) on the 4th.

AFGHANISTAN

No locust activity was reported during February.

No locust information had been received from other countries in the region up to 31 March.



WEST AFRICA

MAURITANIA

Low density adults may be present and breeding in areas of recent rainfall in north-western Tiris-Zemmour, Adrar, and Dakhlet-Nouadhibou. Some adults may begin to move south towards Trarza and Tagant late in the forecast period.

MALI

Isolated adults may be present at a few locations in the Adrar des Iforas and Tamesna.

NIGER

Isolated adults may be present at a few locations in Tamesna and Aïr.

CHAD

Isolated adults may be present in some wadis of BET.

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

No significant developments are likely.

NORTH-WEST AFRICA

MOROCCO

Low density adults may be present and breeding at a few locations of Oued Draa in areas of recent rainfall. Some of these may start to move south during the forecast period towards summer breeding areas south of the Sahara. Scattered adults may be present in the extreme south-west adjacent to the Mauritanian border.

ALGERIA

Low density adults may be present in a few wadis between Tamanrasset and Tademait Plateau, near Tinrhert Plateau and in areas adjacent to the Libyan border.

LIBYA

Small scale breeding is likely to be in progress in areas of recent rainfall in Al Hammarah Al Hamra and perhaps in the extreme south-west.

TUNISIA

No significant developments are likely.

EAST AFRICA

SUDAN

Adult numbers will continue to decrease on the Red Sea coast as conditions become unfavourable and adults begin to move towards summer breeding areas in the interior of Sudan. A few isolated adults may appear late in the forecast period in White Nile and Northern Kordofan provinces.

ETHIOPIA

Low density adults may be present on the northern Red Sea coast of Eritrea; however, numbers will decline as adults move towards summer breeding areas.

SOMALIA

The situation continues to remain unclear. Low density adults may be present and breeding in a few areas on the northern coast.

DJIBOUTI, KENYA, TANZANIA and UGANDA

No significant developments are likely.

NEAR EAST**KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA**

Low density adults may be present at a few locations on the southern and central Tihama; however, numbers are likely to decline during the forecast period as adults move towards summer breeding areas in the interior.

YEMEN

Low density adults may be present on the northern Tihama adjacent to Saudi Arabia and on the coastal plains west of Aden and breed in areas of recent rainfall. A few adults may occur during the forecast period in interior areas such as Wadi Jawf, Ramlat Sabatayn, and Wadi Hadhramaut.

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

No significant developments are likely.

SOUTH-WEST ASIA**IRAN**

Low density adults are likely to be present on the south-eastern coast and breeding in areas of recent rainfall. A few adults may appear in interior areas of Baluchistan during the forecast period.

PAKISTAN

Low density adults will persist on the Makran and breed in areas of recent rainfall. A few adults may appear in interior areas of Baluchistan during the forecast period.

INDIA

Isolated adults will persist in some areas of Rajasthan.

AFGHANISTAN

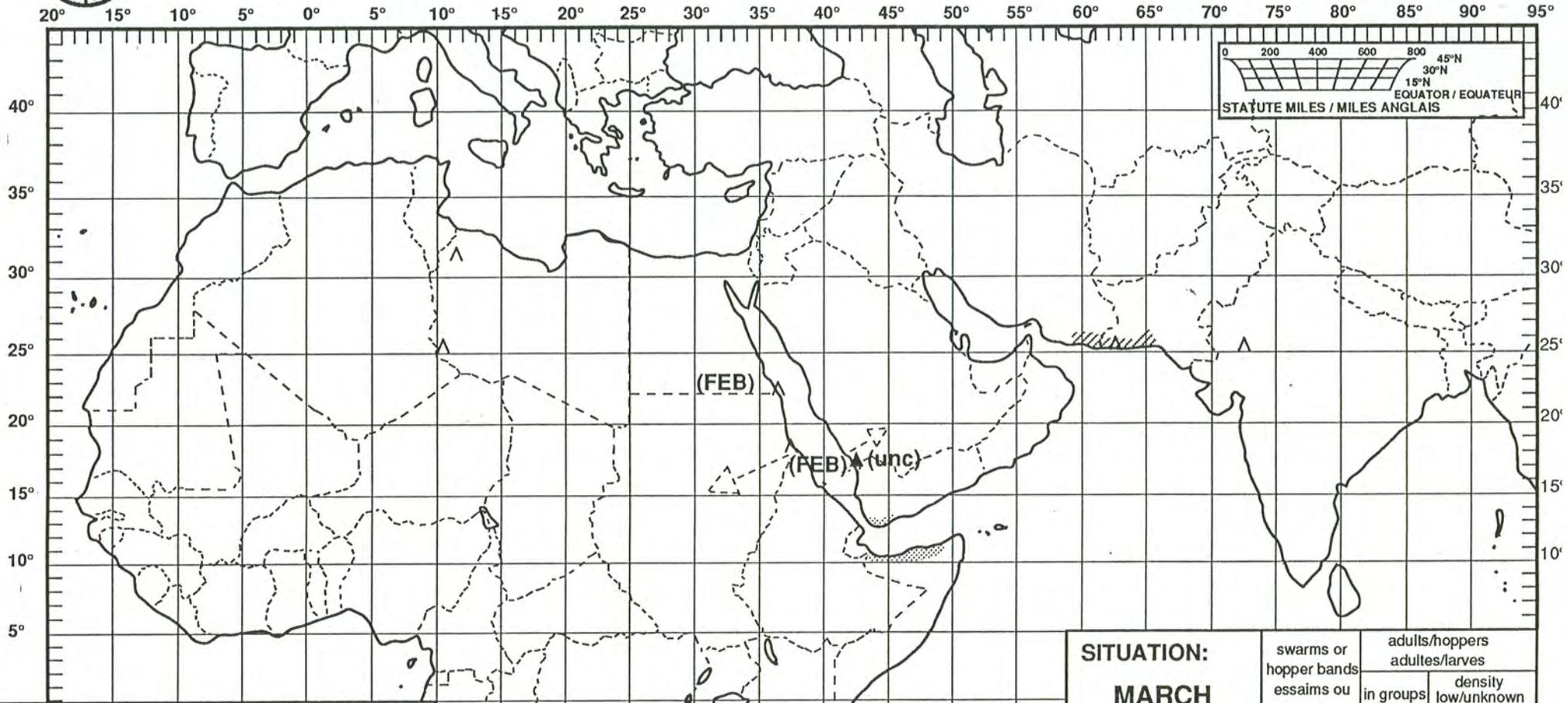
No significant developments are likely.

1 April 1992



Desert Locust: summary Criquet pèlerin: situation résumée

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FORECAST TO: PREVISION AU: 15.5.92	LIKELY PROBABLE	POSSIBLE POSSIBLE
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		

**SITUATION:
MARCH
1992**

	swarms or hopper bands essaims ou bandes larvaires		adults/hoppers adultes/larves	
	in groups en groupes	density low/unknown densité faible/inconnue	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)				