

FAO DESERT LOCUST BULLETIN No. 143

GENERAL SITUATION DURING JULY 1990 FORECAST UNTIL MID SEPTEMBER 1990

Several low density groups of immature adults persisted in Baluchistan of Pakistan and only scattered adults and small scale breeding were reported in Rajasthan of India during July. Although it was expected that numerous swarms and adult groups would move to monsoon summer breeding areas in July, no gregarious locusts have been reported from these areas to date; these populations may have dispersed in the desert border areas of India and Pakistan where they may not be detected until breeding occurs. It is likely that breeding is already in progress in areas where the monsoon has begun with the possibility of hopper bands forming by the end of the forecast period.

Low density hoppers and adults were reported on the southern Tihama of Saudi Arabia where moderate to heavy rain occurred in late July. Small numbers of adults may also be present in adjacent areas on the Tihama of Yemen AR. These populations will persist and breed again, especially in the Jizan area of Saudi Arabia, as long as conditions remain favourable. Scattered adults are likely to be present and small scale breeding in progress on the western coastal plains and Ramlat Sabatein area of Yemen PDR where recent rainfall occurred and on the northern coast of Somalia.

Elsewhere, light to moderate rainfall was reported in most areas of West Africa and Sudan. As a result, ecological conditions are expected to be favourable and small scale breeding is likely to be in progress in many areas of central and southern Mauritania, Adrar des Iforas and Tamesna of Mali, Tamesna and Air of Niger, central Chad, and western and central regions of Sudan. Surveys are recommended in these areas to monitor the situation.



WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

During July, the ITCZ oscillated between 15°N and 22°N and rainfall, in quantities approaching the average for this time of year, was reported in most areas of West Africa. On the 15th and 20th, the ITCZ moved as far north as 24°N resulting in widespread light to moderate rainfall in central and southern Mauritania. Boumdeid and Mederdra received 27 mm, Tamchakket 16 mm, and Moudjeria 15 mm on the 15th, Atar 10 mm on the 16th, and Nema 31 mm, Tintane 21 mm, and Amourj 19 mm on the 20th.

METEOSAT imagery and the Bracknell model suggested light to moderate rain may have fallen over Timetrine, Adrar des Iforas, and Tamesna of Mali on 2-4, 11-14, and 22-26 July. As a result of light to moderate rainfall during the second decade in the Adrar des Iforas, Wadis Eleoudj, Marat, and Tarlit were reported to be flowing. Aguelhoc received 36 mm and Tessalit 5 mm during the period. Ecological conditions are expected to be favourable for breeding in this area and in Tamesna.

In Niger, METEOSAT imagery and the Bracknell model indicated light rain may have occurred in Tamesna and Air on 2-3, 9-11, and 20-24 July. Light rains were reported in Tahoua and southern Tamesna during the first week of July; Abalak received 19 mm on the 2nd. During the second and third weeks, light to moderate rains fell at Tilla (20 mm) and Tahoua (30 mm) on the 11th; at In Gall on the 12th and 13th (11 and 10 mm); at Tilla (56 mm), Aderbissinat (21 mm), and Tasker (30 mm) on the 14th; and at Tahoua on the 19th (12 mm). Vegetation conditions are expected to be favourable in southern Tamesna and becoming favourable in northern Tamesna and Air.

In Chad, widespread light to moderate rains may have fallen from the second week onwards in Batha, Biltine, and Ouaddai as suggested by METEOSAT imagery and the Bracknell model. Light to moderate rains may have also occurred in BET on 8-9, 12, and 31 July. Light to moderate rains may have occurred over a wide area of Darfur and Kordofan of Sudan throughout the month, reaching as far north as Wadi Howar and the Northern region on 9-11, 15, and 17-18 July. Elsewhere, less frequent rains may have fallen in Khartoum, White Nile, Gezira, and Kassala provinces and on the Red Sea coast of Ethiopia. During the first half of July, moderate to heavy rainfall was reported in western, central, and eastern Sudan and in several areas of the railway line in the eastern highlands and lowlands of Ethiopia; Dire Dawa received 10 mm on 5 July and Jiggiga 18 mm on the 8th. Most areas are expected to be favourable for breeding.

Light to moderate rains may have fallen on the southern Tihama on 18-22 and 26 July as indicated by METEOSAT imagery and the Bracknell model. Heavy rain was reported in the Asir mountains on the 21st and east of Qunfidah on the 22nd causing wadis to flood in the Tihama. Further rain was reported in many areas of the Qunfidah and Jizan Tihama on the 23rd. As a result, ecological conditions are expected to be favourable for breeding.

METEOSAT and Bracknell suggested light to moderate rainfall may have occurred on the northern Tihama of Yemen AR during the first half of the month, the southern Tihama of Yemen AR and the interior of Oman during the second half, and in some areas of the Empty Quarter of Saudi Arabia and the western coast, Hadhramaut, and Ramlat Sabatein of Yemen PDR during the last decade of July.

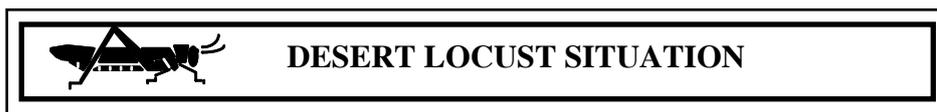
Light to moderate rains were reported in Baluchistan and Tharparkar of Pakistan during the first decade of July. Monsoon rains occurred in Rajasthan of India during the month.



AREA TREATED IN JULY 1990

Oman (early June)
Pakistan (1-15 July)
Saudi Arabia

30,000 ha
area details not available
area details not available



WEST AFRICA

MAURITANIA, MALI, and NIGER

No information is available as no Desert Locust surveys were undertaken up to 20 July.

CHAD

No locusts were found during surveys undertaken during the first half of July in the Mao and Bol areas north of Lake Chad and north-east of Abeche at Amzoer. No further locusts were reported up to 30 July.

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

NORTH-WEST AFRICA

MOROCCO

No locusts were reported during May and June.

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

EASTERN AFRICA

SUDAN

No locusts were reported up to 15 July.

ETHIOPIA

A late report was received of two immature locusts at Asmara during the second half of June. An immature male was seen during the first half of July.

DJIBOUTI, KENYA, SOMALIA, TANZANIA, and UGANDA

The locust situation was reported clear up to 15 July.

NEAR EAST

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

In mid July, low density late instar hoppers, fledglings, and solitary adults were reported on the southern Tihama within an area of 150 sq. km north of Jizan to Ash Shuqayq (1744N/4201E) and within an area of 100 sq. km. north of Qunfidah to Wasga (1958N/4034E). By late July, additional infestations of hoppers and adults at densities of 600-800 per ha were reported south of Qunfidah between Wadis Yiba and Shafqah within an area of 80 sq. km. Aerial and ground control operations were in progress in all infested areas.

YEMEN AR

Solitary hoppers and adults were reported on the Tihama in mid July at Wadi Hyran (1606N/4300E). Scattered adults were also present near Sanaa and Dhamar in the central highlands and in the eastern region near Wadis Al Jawf and Harib.

OMAN

No locust activity was reported up to 11 July.

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

SOUTH-WEST ASIA**PAKISTAN**

During the second half of June, control operations continued in all infested areas in the Quetta region of Baluchistan. Additional small groups of hoppers were treated at several locations in Kharan district. Solitary adults were reported at several locations in Bahawalpur and Khairpur with a maximum density of 1,875 adults per sq. km. at Subarao (2737N/6934E).

Control operations continued during the first half of July in Baluchistan. Several low density groups of immature adults were treated in Chagai, Kharan, and Kalat districts.

INDIA

No reports were received during the second half of June.

During the first half of July, scattered adults were reported from 41 locations in Bikaner, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Jaisalmer, and Barmer districts of Rajasthan with a maximum density of 5,250 adults per sq. km. at Nathursar (2730N/7306E) on the 1st. Low densities of hoppers were seen at 3 locations in Bikaner and Jodhpur districts.

IRAN

A late report was received stating that small hopper bands were present in various areas of Chahbahar during May. Hopper bands were also reported from Iranshahr from 13 May onwards. Ground control operations were carried out.

AFGHANISTAN

In mid June, there was an unconfirmed report of locust swarms in southern areas adjoining Baluchistan of Pakistan.

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

NEW ASSISTANCE REQUESTED

No requests for assistance against Desert Locusts had been received up to 31 July.

NEW ASSISTANCE PLEDGED

Luxembourg pledged two Cessna 188 aircraft and one Toyota pick-up plus driver expenses to **Niger** for two months during the 1990 locust campaign. **USAID** pledged assistance for fuel and crew per diem to support the aircraft.

Luxembourg has pledged a total of 30,000 USD for 200 flying hours and fuel to **Mauritania**. **Germany** pledged 1.5 million DM for locust control in **Mauritania** during 1990-1993.

Canada/CIDA has pledged four aircraft (100 flying hours each) to be on standby in Dakar for immediate intervention in any **Sahelian country** in case of a locust or grasshopper outbreak.

 ANNOUNCEMENTS
--

We wish to announce with deep regret the death on 1 July of Mr. Jean-Marie Castel who had been involved in Desert Locust research and control in association with OCLALAV for many years.

 FORECAST UNTIL MID SEPTEMBER 1990
--

WEST AFRICA

MAURITANIA

Scattered adults are likely to be present and breeding on a small scale in areas of Inchiri, southern Adrar, Trarza, Tagant, and the two Hodhs where recent rain has fallen. Resulting populations will be small and dispersed and, therefore, difficult to detect.

MALI

Scattered adults are likely to be present and breeding on a small scale in areas of Timetrine, Adrar des Iforas, and Tamesna where recent rain has fallen. Resulting populations will be small and dispersed and, therefore, difficult to detect.

NIGER

Scattered adults are likely to be present and breeding on a small scale in areas of Tamesna and Air where recent rain has fallen. Resulting populations will be small and dispersed and, therefore, difficult to detect.

CHAD

Scattered adults are likely to be present and breeding on a small scale in areas of Kanem, Batha, Ouaddai, Biltine, and BET where recent rain has fallen. Resulting populations will be small and dispersed and, therefore, difficult to detect.

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

No significant developments are likely and no invasions are expected.

NORTH-WEST AFRICA

MOROCCO, ALGERIA, TUNISIA and LIBYA

No significant developments are likely and no invasions are expected.

EASTERN AFRICA

SUDAN

Scattered adults are likely to be present and breeding on a small scale in areas of Northern Darfur, Northern Kordofan, Khartoum, White Nile, and Northern provinces where recent rain has fallen. Resulting populations will be small and dispersed and, therefore, difficult to detect.

ETHIOPIA

Scattered adults are likely to be present and breeding on a small scale along the Red Sea coast of Eritrea where recent rain has fallen. Resulting populations will be small and dispersed and, therefore, difficult to detect. Isolated adults may also be present in the Denakil.

SOMALIA

Scattered adults may be present along the escarpment of Northern Somalia. Numbers will increase if adults move in from the north.

DJIBOUTI

Scattered adults may be present in areas of recent rainfall.

KENYA, TANZANIA, and UGANDA

No significant developments are likely and no invasions are expected.

NEAR EAST**KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA**

Small numbers of adults are likely to persist and breed on the southern Tihama as a result of recent rainfall near Qunfidah and Jizan.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

Small numbers of adults are likely to persist and breed on the Tihama as a result of recent rainfall. Elsewhere, scattered adults may persist in the eastern desert; however, breeding is not expected unless rainfall occurs.

YEMEN PDR

Scattered adults are likely to be present and breeding on a small scale on the coast west of Aden, on the Hadhramaut coast, in Wadi Hadhramaut, and Ramlat Sabatein where recent rain has fallen. Resulting populations will be small and dispersed and, therefore, difficult to detect.

OMAN

A few residual populations may be present in Batinah and Sharqiya and will breed on a small scale if significant rainfall occurs.

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

No significant developments are likely and no invasions are expected.

SOUTH-WEST ASIA**PAKISTAN**

It is likely that breeding is in progress in summer monsoon areas of Cholistan, Nara, Khipro, and Tharparkar deserts where recent rainfall has occurred. Numbers will increase if further adults move out of Baluchistan into the above areas and breed. Small bands may form by the end of the forecast period in desert border areas adjacent to India.

INDIA

It is likely that populations are larger than reported in border areas of Rajasthan with first generation breeding in progress with the possibility of bands forming by the end of the forecast period.

IRAN

A few residual populations may be present in areas of Chahbahar and Iranshahr; however, no further breeding is expected.

AFGHANISTAN

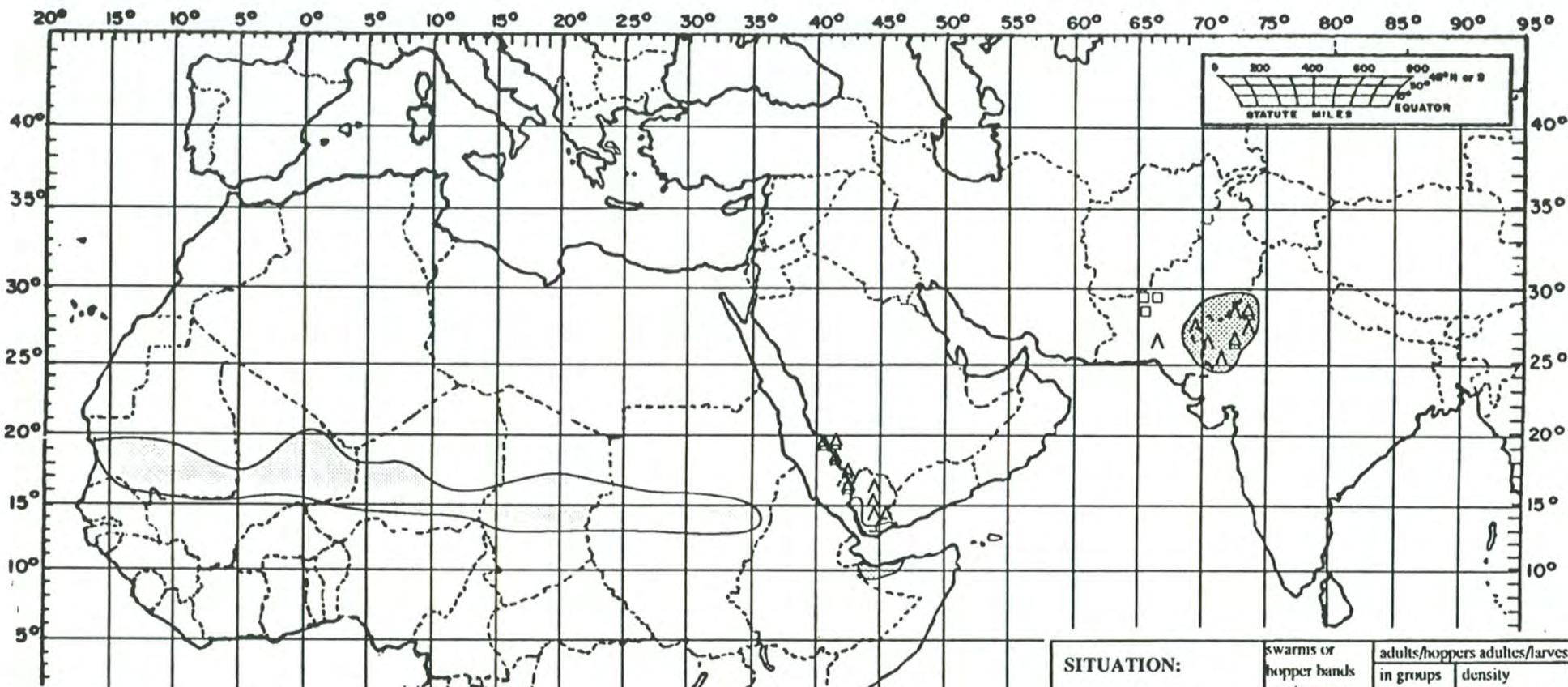
No significant developments are likely and no invasions are expected.

1 August 1990



Desert Locust: summary Criquet Pèlerin: situation résumée

No. 143



FORECAST TO: PREVISION AU:	LIKELY / PROBABLE	POSSIBLE POSSIBLE
current undetected breeding / reproduction en cours non détectées		
major swarm(s) / essaim(s) important(s)		
minor swarm(s) / essaim(s) limité(s)		
non swarm / aîlés non essaimant		

SITUATION: JULY 1990	swarms or hopper bands essaims ou bandes larvaires	adults/hoppers in groups en groupes	adults/larves density low/unknown densité faible/inconnue
	immature adults aîlés immatures	■	□
mature or partly mature adults aîlés matures ou partiellement matures	▲	△	L
adults, maturity unknown aîlés, maturité inconnue	▲	△	^
egg laying or eggs pontes ou œufs	▼	▽	V
hoppers larves	●	○	◐
hoppers & adults (combined symbol example) larves & adultes (exemple de symbole combiné)	◼	◻	◑