

FAO DESERT LOCUST BULLETIN No. 142

GENERAL SITUATION DURING JUNE 1990 FORECAST UNTIL MID AUGUST 1990

Numerous small to medium-sized immature swarms and adult groups of Desert Locusts were reported in most districts of Baluchistan in Pakistan during the second half of June. One large immature swarm of 150 sq. km. in size was seen. Groups of adults were also present on the Mekran coast. These infestations represent the most significant gregarious populations in the recession area. Despite control operations currently underway in all infested areas, it is expected that numerous surviving swarms and groups of adults will move to monsoon summer breeding areas possibly reaching as far north as Punjab in Pakistan. These locusts will breed on a moderate scale with the onset of the monsoon rains which may have started in some areas. Hence, there is a high risk of a substantial upsurge occurring which will require major control.

Although no recent reports have been received from Oman, it is likely that residual populations of locusts remain on the Batinah and Sharqiya where earlier control operations were undertaken.

Scattered hoppers and fledglings were present on the southern Tihama of Saudi Arabia and high density immature adults were reported in the eastern desert of Yemen Arab Republic. Control operations were in progress in these areas. Scattered adults were reported on the western coastal plains of Yemen PDR and the central highlands and northern Tihama of Yemen Arab Republic. Small numbers of locusts may be also be present on the northern coast of Somalia and may be augmented by adults coming from the south-western Arabian Peninsula.

No reports of locusts were received from West Africa and Sudan during June. However, it is likely that scattered adults are present in southern and central Mauritania, the Adrar des Iforas and Tamesna of Mali, Air and Tamesna in Niger, central Chad, and Sudan. The first rains of the season have begun in some areas; therefore, breeding is likely to be in progress on a small scale and will continue during the forecast period.



WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

In Pakistan, light to moderate rainfall occurred in Turbat district on 9, 11, and 15 June and in Cholistan, Lasbella and Nara deserts during the first half of the month. The first indications that the monsoon may have began in Rajasthan were indicated by the Bracknell model which suggested that light to moderate rain was likely in southern and western Rajasthan and Punjab on 28-29 June.

By mid June, vegetation conditions were reported to be drying out and not favourable for locust breeding in the Sharqiya and Batinah regions of Oman. METEOSAT imagery indicated that there was cloud cover over Batinah on 12-13 and 28-29 June that may have produced light rain.

In West Africa, the ITCZ oscillated between 15-20°N. As a result, the first significant rains of the season were reported in Mauritania south of Nema where 15 mm fell at Amourj (1607N/O716W) on the 4th; however, ecological conditions were still unfavourable. METEOSAT imagery indicated that substantial clouds were present over Tagant and the two Hodhs on the 18th and east of Nema on the 20th. By the 24th, Nema had received 23 mm and Aioun El Atrous 12 mm. Vegetation conditions are expected to be improving in the two Hodhs.

METEOSAT imagery and the Bracknell model suggested that light rain may have fallen over central Mali, Timetrine, and the Adrar des Iforas on 8, 17-18, and 21 June, over Tamesna on the 12-13th, 25th, and 27th, and throughout south-western Mali during most of the month. By the 24th, Tombouctou had reported 8 mm, Mopti 39 mm, and Nara 27 mm. As a result, vegetation conditions were reported to be improving in these areas. Moderate to heavy rains were reported in southern and south-western Niger during the last decade of May. In June, METEOSAT imagery and the Bracknell model suggested that further rainfall fell over wide areas in the south during most of the month and localized thunderstorms may have occurred in Air and Tamesna on 7, 21, and 24 June. Tahoua reported that 23 mm had fallen up to the 24th.

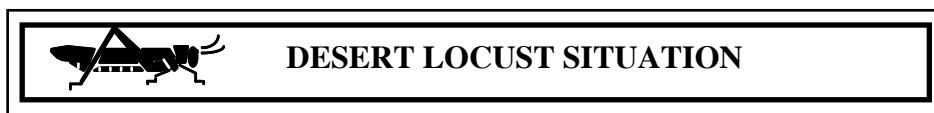
In Chad, METEOSAT imagery and the Bracknell model suggested that light rains may have fallen over Kanem, Batha, and Ennedi on the 12-14th and over Kanem, Biltine, and Ouaddai on the 16-19th and 24-25th. Vegetation conditions in these areas are likely to be improving. Light to moderate rainfall may have occurred in the Darfur region of Sudan on the 11-18th and 22-24th, in Northern Kordofan on the 12, 16, and 23rd, north of Khartoum on the 24th, and in the Kassala area on the 13-16th as indicated by METEOSAT imagery and the Bracknell model. As a result of any rainfall, vegetation conditions are likely to be improving.

METEOSAT and the Bracknell model suggested that light to heavy rainfall may have occurred from the southern Tihama of Saudi Arabia to the northern Somali coast and east to the Hadhramaut of Yemen PDR on 12, 20, 22, 26, and 28-29 June. However, vegetation conditions were reported to be dry in the Tihama with high temperatures during June.



AREA TREATED IN JUNE 1990

Oman	area details not available
Pakistan (1-15 May)	23,200 ha
Pakistan (16 May - June)	area details not available
Saudi Arabia	c.a. 8,000 ha
Yemen AR	area details not available



WEST AFRICA

MAURITANIA

No information is available as no Desert Locust surveys were undertaken up to 17 June.

MALI

No locusts were reported up to 27 June.

NIGER

A late report was received of a single female reported in Air near Afass (1747N/0859E) during May. No surveys were undertaken up to 24 June.

CHAD

No surveys were undertaken up to 24 June.

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

NORTH-WEST AFRICA

No locust information had been received from countries in the region up to 30 June.

EASTERN AFRICA

SUDAN

No locusts were found during surveys up to 23 June.

ETHIOPIA

A late report was received indicating that no locusts were present during the second half of May in eastern areas where vegetation was reported to be green.

SOMALIA

A late report was received indicating that no locusts were present during the second half of May; however, vegetation was reported to be generally green.

DJIBOUTI

Locusts previously reported in the last bulletin near the Somali border in mid April were confirmed as Tree Locusts. During the second half of May, vegetation was reported to be green but no locusts were seen.

KENYA, TANZANIA and UGANDA

No locusts were reported up to 31 May.

NEAR EAST

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Scattered hoppers and fledglings, at densities of 5-20 per ha, were treated within areas of 15-20 sq. km. at four localities on the southern Tihama between Lith and Qunfudhah near Wadis Shagah (1948N/4040E) and Doga (1920N/4142E) on 6 June. No locusts were reported in other areas of the Tihama.

YEMEN AR

A late report was received indicating that high densities of fledglings and adults were seen scattered in eastern desert areas near Bayhan, Marib, and Al Jawf on 20 May. In the central highlands, a few scattered adults were reported near Sanaa and Dhamar (1433N/4429E) on the 20th, and on the northern Tihama near Abs (1600N/4312E), Wadi Hayran (1606N/4300E), and Midi (1619N/4248E) on the 25th at densities of 40-60 per sq. km. Control operations were in progress.

YEMEN PDR

Scattered adults continued to be present on the coastal plains west of Aden during June; however, no further details were available.

OMAN

In early June, control operations were carried out against hoppers, adults, and immature swarms on the south Batinah coast and in Sharqiya. By late June, no locust activity was reported.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

A late report was received stating that scattered adults and hoppers, at a density of 2-4 per sq. m., were present on 24 May in the south-eastern desert near Al Ayn and on the eastern coast near Fujayrah.

IRAQ

No locusts were reported during April and May.

KUWAIT

A late report indicated that no locusts were found up to mid May.

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

SOUTH-WEST ASIA**PAKISTAN**

During the second half of May, groups of hoppers and immature adults were present at several locations in Turbat and Gwader districts of Mekran. Scattered first and second instar hoppers were reported at Jat (2602N/6514E) in Panjgur district. Control operations were in progress in all areas with 13,500 ha treated up to 31 May.

In early June, scattered groups of hoppers and adults were present at several locations on the Mekran coast west of Pasni within a total estimated area of 233 sq. km and in the interior of Baluchistan in Kharan and Chagai districts. Control operations were in progress in Mekran, and within an area of 60 sq. km in Kharan and 140 sq. km in Chagai districts of Baluchistan. On 16 June, a large immature swarm of about 150 sq. km. in size was seen in Baluchistan flying over Panjgur (2645N/6400E). By late June, several small to medium-sized immature swarms and numerous groups of adults were seen moving throughout Awaran, Nag, Turbat, Panjgur, Khuzdar, Kharan, and Nushki regions of Baluchistan. Control operations were in progress in infested areas.

INDIA

During the second half of May, scattered adults were observed in Bikaner, Jaisalmer, and Nagaur districts of Rajasthan with a maximum density of 225 adults per sq. km. reported at Sadrao (2723N/7104E).

During the first half of June, scattered adults were reported from 21 locations in Bikaner, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Ganganagar, and Churu districts of Rajasthan with a maximum density of 450 adults per sq. km. at Tendasar (2840N/7243E) in Churu on the 7th.

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

NEW ASSISTANCE REQUESTED

No requests for assistance against Desert Locusts had been received up to 30 June.

NEW ASSISTANCE PLEDGED

No information regarding assistance against Desert Locusts had been received up to 30 June.



FORECAST UNTIL MID AUGUST 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 that have received recent rains.

MALI

Scattered adults are likely to be present and breeding on a small scale in areas of the Adrar des Iforas, Tamesna, and Mopti-Gourma that have received recent rains.

NIGER

Scattered adults are likely to be present and breeding on a small scale in areas of Tamesna and Air that have received recent rains.

CHAD

Scattered adults are likely to be present and breeding on a small scale in areas of Kanem, Batha, Ouaddai, Biltine, and B.E.T. that have received recent rains.

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, White Nile, Khartoum, and Kassala provinces that have received recent rains.

ETHIOPIA

Small numbers of adults may be present in Eritrea where they may lay if rainfall occurs.

SOMALIA

Scattered adults are likely to be present and breeding on a small scale in areas along the northern coast that have received recent rains. Numbers will increase if adults move in from the north.

DJIBOUTI, KENYA, UGANDA, and TANZANIA

No significant developments are likely and no invasions are expected.

NEAR EAST**KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA**

Small numbers of adults may persist on the southern Tihama and breed if rainfall occurs.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

If rainfall occurs, small numbers of adults may persist and breed on the Tihama and in the eastern desert. Otherwise, they are likely to move south to the Horn of Africa.

YEMEN PDR

Scattered adults are likely to be present and breeding on a small scale in areas along the coastal plains and in the interior of Shabwah and Hadhramaut that have received recent rains.

OMAN

A few residual populations of adults are likely to be present in Batinah and Sharqiya; however, no further breeding is expected unless rainfall occurs.

UAE

Small numbers of adults may persist in the south-eastern desert near Al Ayn and on the eastern coast of Fujarah; however, further breeding is not expected unless rainfall occurs.

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

No significant developments are likely and no invasions are expected.

SOUTH-WEST ASIA**PAKISTAN**

Numerous small to medium-sized swarms and adult groups will migrate into the summer monsoon breeding areas of Cholistan, Nara, Khipro, and Tharparkar deserts and possibly as far north as Punjab from the Mekran and interior of Baluchistan. This movement is likely to already be in progress. Breeding will occur in these areas with the onset of the monsoon rains with hatching and moderate scale band formation likely within the forecast period.

INDIA

Numerous small to medium-sized swarms and adult groups will migrate into the summer monsoon breeding areas of eastern Rajasthan and possibly as far north as north-eastern Rajasthan from the Mekran and interior of Baluchistan. This movement is likely to already be in progress. Breeding will occur in these areas with the onset of the monsoon rains with hatching and moderate scale band formation likely within the forecast period.

IRAN

Small numbers of locusts may be present in coastal and interior areas of the south-east; however, numbers will continue to decrease as adults move toward the summer monsoon breeding areas of Pakistan and India.

AFGHANISTAN

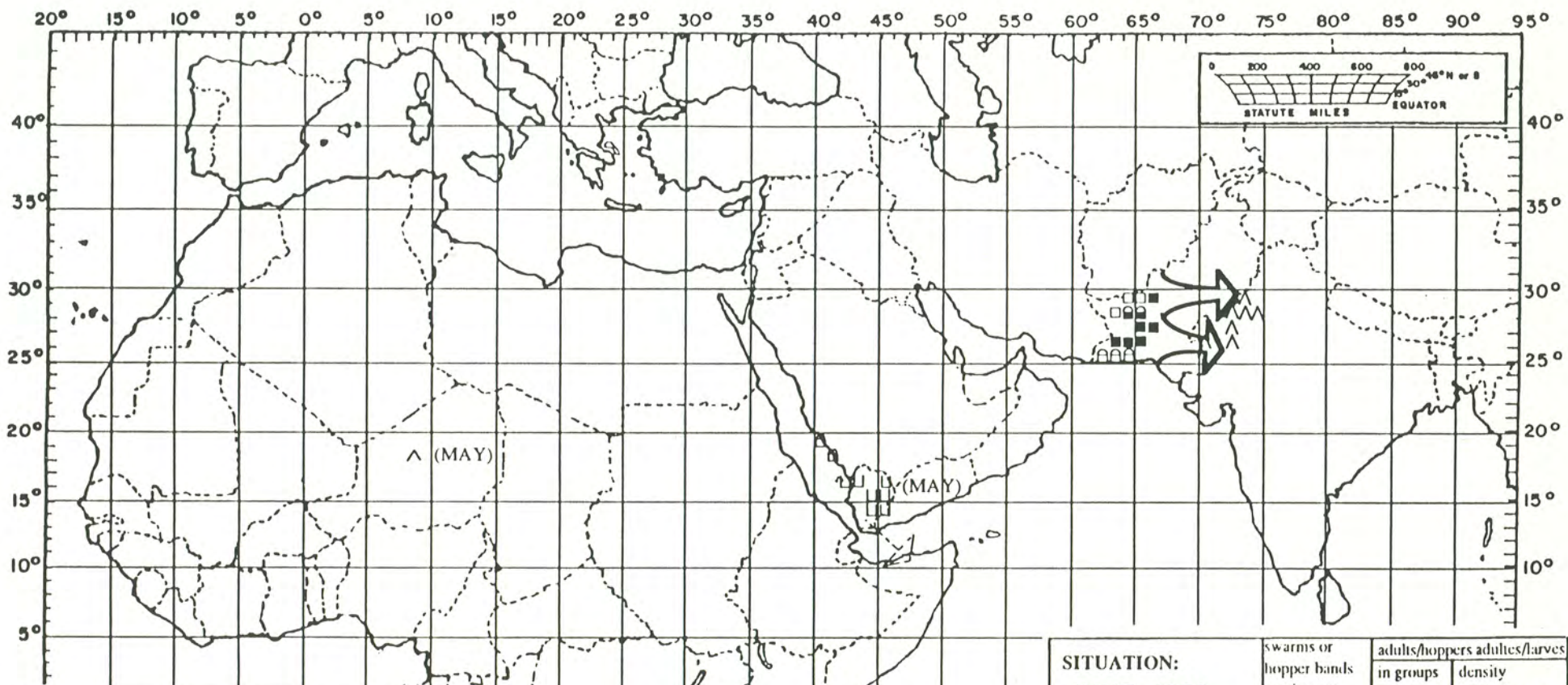
Groups of immature adults and a few small to medium-sized swarms may be present in the extreme south. These will move toward the summer monsoon breeding areas of Pakistan and India during the forecast period.

2 July 1990



Desert Locust: summary Criquet Pèlerin: situation résumée

No. 142



FORECAST TO: PREVISION AU:	15.8.90	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: JUNE 1990	swarms or hopper bands essaims ou bandes larvaires	adults/hoppers in groups en groupes	adultes/larves density low/unknown densité faible/inconnue
	immature adults aîlés immatures		
mature or partly mature adults aîlés matures ou partiellement matures			
adults, maturity unknown aîlés, maturité inconnue			
egg laying or eggs pontes ou œufs			
hoppers			
larves			
hoppers & adults (combined symbol example) larves & adultes (exemple de symbole combiné)			