

## FAO DESERT LOCUST BULLETIN No 137

### GENERAL SITUATION DURING JANUARY 1990 FORECAST UNTIL MID MARCH 1990

**The recession continues with only very small numbers of adults reported in the winter breeding areas on the Red Sea coast and in northern Somalia. Adults are likely to be present in small numbers in parts of West and North-West Africa where very small scale breeding may occur at a few localities. Small infestations of adults may be present in Makran and the interior of Baluchistan in Pakistan and Iran. These will not start to breed until the end of the forecast period. No significant change in the Desert Locust situation is likely during the forecast period.**

Scattered adults were reported in Tamesna of Mali. In addition, small numbers of adults are likely to be present in areas of green vegetation in western and northern Mauritania, the Adrar des Iforas of Mali, and in Tamesna and Air of Niger. Small scale breeding may be in progress in these areas.

Although no confirmed reports of locusts have been received from North-West Africa, a few scattered adults may be present in south-western Morocco and the Algerian Sahara.

A few adults were present in the south-eastern desert of Egypt and small numbers of adults may be present on the northern Red Sea coast and sub-coastal areas of Sudan. Scattered adults were present on the southern Red Sea coast of Sudan but no laying was reported. A few isolated adults were reported on the northern Tihama of Yemen AR and small numbers of adults may be present on the southern Tihama of Saudi Arabia and the western coastal plains of Yemen PDR. A few small groups of locusts were reported on the northern coast of Somalia in December.

No locusts were reported from Pakistan and India although it is likely that small numbers of adults persist in Rajasthan and small infestations may be present in Baluchistan.



## WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

During January, the ITCZ was located between 6-9°N over West Africa and as a result no significant rainfall was reported in the Sahel. METEOSAT imagery indicated that light rainfall may have fallen during the first half of January in coastal areas of Mauritania, near Air in Niger on the 22nd, and from western Mauritania to south-western Morocco from the 27-29th. High clouds associated with the sub-tropical jet stream persisted during the month on an axis Mauritania-southern Algeria-southern Libya-Red Sea. However, these clouds did not produce any significant rainfall.

During the first decade of January, light and medium rainfall was reported in central and northern Algeria, respectively. Light rains may have fallen in southern Libya on the 20th and 22nd. Heavy rains associated with a Mediterranean depression fell in northern and central Algeria, Tunisia, and western Libya from the 21-25th. Night temperatures in the Sahel and North-West Africa were too cold to allow locust migration.

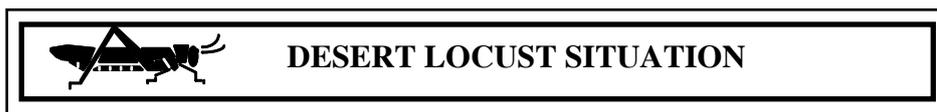
METEOSAT imagery indicated light rainfall may have occurred in parts of western Saudi Arabia on the 11-12th. Heavy rains were reported in northern areas on the 26-27th. No significant rainfall was reported along the Red Sea coast. Vegetation was reported to be drying out on the southern Red Sea coast of Sudan in early January, but ecological conditions were reported to be favourable for breeding on the Tihama of Saudi Arabia.

Light to medium rainfall was reported in the interior of Baluchistan, Makran, and parts of Karachi during the second half of December and first week of January. Quetta reported 51 mm from 16-19 December.



## AREA TREATED IN JANUARY 1990

During January, there were no reports of control operations.



## WEST AFRICA

### **MALI**

A few isolated adults were reported from southern Tamesna in early January. No further details were available.

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

## NORTH-WEST AFRICA

### **MOROCCO**

There were unconfirmed reports of scattered locusts in south-western Morocco. No further details are available.

### **ALGERIA**

There were unconfirmed reports of scattered locusts in the extreme south of Algeria. No further details are available.

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

## EASTERN AFRICA

### **SUDAN**

A late report received indicated that low density scattered locusts were present within an area of 100 ha at Halibai (1755N/3827E) on the southern Red Sea coast in late December.

During the first half of January, no locusts were found during ground surveys on the southern Red Sea coast from Suakin to Tokar and further inland in Khor Baraka.

### **SOMALIA**

No new information was received regarding locust infestations reported in December at Durdureh and Elayu in northern Somalia.

### **ETHIOPIA, DJIBOUTI, KENYA, and TANZANIA**

The locust situation was reported calm up to 31 December.

## NEAR EAST

### **KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA**

The locust situation was reported calm up to 28 January.

### **YEMEN AR**

A few scattered adults were present in Wadi Mawr on the northern Tihama during January; no further details are available.

**EGYPT**

A few adults were reported from the south-eastern desert in January; no further details are available.

**KUWAIT**

No locust activity was reported during December.

**IRAQ**

No locust activity was reported during November.

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

**SOUTH-WEST ASIA****PAKISTAN**

No locust activity was reported during December and the first half of January.

**INDIA**

During the last half of December, scattered adults at a maximum density of 30 per sq. km were reported from Pugal (2831N/7248E) in Bikaner.

During the first half of January, no locust activity was reported.

**IRAN**

A late report was received of a small number of solitary adults during the second half of November in the coastal areas of Chahbahar (2530N/6000E) in south-eastern Iran. No further details were available.

**AFGHANISTAN**

No locust activity was reported during November and December.

**NEW ASSISTANCE REQUESTED**

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

**NEW ASSISTANCE PLEDGED**

No information regarding assistance against Desert Locusts had been received up to 31 January.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

We regret to announce the death on 18 January in U.K. of Dr. R. C. Rainey F.R.S., formerly in charge of the Desert Locust Information Service and best known for his studies on meteorology and the Desert Locust.



## WEST AFRICA

### **MAURITANIA**

A few scattered adults and hoppers are likely to be present in Trarza, Inchiri, south-eastern Mauritania, and perhaps in some areas of Tiris-Zemmour. These will persist and the adults may breed.

### **MALI**

A few scattered adults are likely to be present in Tamesna and Adrar des Iforas where they will persist and perhaps breed.

### **NIGER**

A few scattered adults are likely to be present in Tamesna and Air where they will persist and perhaps breed.

### **CHAD**

A few scattered adults may be present in northern areas where they will persist and perhaps breed.

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

No significant infestations are likely to be present and no invasions are expected.

## NORTH-WEST AFRICA

### **MOROCCO**

A few scattered adults may be present in south-western areas. Small scale breeding may occur in areas of green vegetation.

### **ALGERIA**

A few scattered adults may be present in the Sahara. Small scale breeding may occur in areas of green vegetation.

### **TUNISIA and LIBYA**

No significant infestations are likely to be present and no invasions are expected.

## EASTERN AFRICA

### **SUDAN**

A few scattered adults and hoppers may be present on the southern and northern Red Sea coast where breeding may occur in areas of green vegetation.

### **ETHIOPIA**

A few scattered adults may be present on the northern Red Sea coast where breeding may occur in areas of green vegetation.

### **SOMALIA**

Small numbers of adults and hoppers may persist on the northern coast if rain occurs during the forecast period; otherwise, adults are likely to disperse and move further west.

**DJIBOUTI**

Small numbers of adults may occur and start to breed.

**KENYA, UGANDA, and TANZANIA**

No significant developments are likely and no invasions are expected.

**NEAR EAST****KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA**

A few scattered adults may be present on the southern Tihama where breeding may occur in areas of green vegetation.

**YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC**

A few scattered adults may be present on the northern Tihama where breeding may occur in areas of green vegetation.

**YEMEN PDR**

A few scattered adults may be present on the western coastal plains where breeding may occur in areas of green vegetation.

**EGYPT**

A few scattered adults may be present in the south-eastern desert where they may start to breed.

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

No significant developments are likely and no invasions are expected.

**SOUTH-WEST ASIA****PAKISTAN**

Small adult infestations are likely to be present in Makran and the interior of Baluchistan. Breeding is unlikely to start until the end of the forecast period.

**INDIA**

A few scattered adults may be present in Rajasthan. These will persist although no breeding is expected.

**IRAN**

Scattered adults are likely to be present in the south-east.

**AFGHANISTAN**

No significant developments are likely and no invasions are expected.

*31 January 1990*



# DESERT LOCUST SUMMARY NO. 137

## CRICQUET PELERIN : RESUME

