

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE



ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

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Locusts, other migratory pests and emergency operations group

DESERT LOCUST SITUATION SUMMARY AND FORECAST

No. 45 MAY - EARLY JUNE 1982

SUMMARY

On 4 June an immature swarm measuring 10 square kilometres was seen flying north over Shuqra in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and later split up near Shabwa. Breeding was also observed near Shuqra and on the coastal plains of north-west Somalia, and in Djibouti where dense concentrations of late instar hoppers and fledglings were sprayed in late May. Elsewhere small numbers of adults were reported in the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Pakistan and India.

DESERT LOCUST SITUATION, MAY - EARLY JUNE 1982

WESTERN AFRICA

MAURITANIA

No surveys were carried out and there have been no reports of locusts. Aicun el Atrouss recorded 0.4 mm of rain on 27 May and 0.4 mm on 19 May.

MALI, NIGER

No surveys were carried out and there have been no reports of locusts.

There was no information from CHAD.

NORTH-WEST AFRICA

ALGERIA

No locusts were reported during May, but small numbers of adults were reported in April. There was widespread light rain in April. The following amounts were recorded: Ouargla 0.4 mm, El Oued 36.1 mm, Touggourt 39.2 mm, Ghardaia 24.8 mm, Hassi Massaoud 4.2 mm, El Golea 5.7 mm, In Salah 8.7 mm, In Amenas 5.0 mm, Djanet 2.0 mm, Tamanrasset 13.4 mm, Laghouat and Illizi 0. Rainfall totals for May are not yet available.

MOROCCO

Small concentrations of adults were seen at Remlia (3043N/0425W) in April. No report has yet been received for May. The following rainfall was reported in April: Essaouira 21.5 mm, Marrakech 88.5 mm, Errachidia 34.4 mm, Agadir 201.0 mm, Ouarzazate 15.0 mm, Sidi Ifni 40.5 mm and Tan Tan 10.0 mm.

TUNISIA

No locusts have been reported. Ecological conditions were favourable for breeding. Rainfall during April was recorded as follows: Gafsa 61.6 mm, Tozeur 36.7 mm, Gabes 15.8 mm, Medenine 24.0 mm, Zarzis 23.6 mm and Renada 10.0 mm.

LIBYA

No locusts were reported. The only areas suitable for breeding were irrigated areas in the Sahara.

EASTERN AFRICA

SOMALIA

In late April scattered maturing adults were observed at Wadi Silil (1057N/4320E), Tokoshi (1120N/4323E), Ashaado (1110N/4327E), Adad (1045N/4323E), Garisa (1036N/4326E), Lakhaya (1043N/4357E), Salai plain (1013N/4421E), Boghan-San plain (1001N/4422E), Bulhar (1023N/4425E) and at El Girdi (1034N/4515E). Heavy rains were reported in the north-west of the country including the Hargeisa area, and ecological conditions were favourable for breeding west of Berbera.

In late May and early June a ground team observed solitarious fledglings at Lakhaya, Karure (1045N/4336E), Garisa and Silil. The numbers flushed ranged from 2-174 per kilometre. Conditions continued to be favourable for breeding.

DJIBOUTI

A ground team found dense infestations of late instar Desert Locust hoppers and fledglings at Arta (1127N/4312E) on 26 May mixed with Locusta, Anacridium, Cyrtacanthacris and other grasshoppers. The infestations were controlled using exhaust nozzle sprayers on 28-30 May.

ETHIOPIA

There were widespread rains in eastern and south-eastern Ethiopia during April.

During May aerial surveys were carried out in the following areas: the Railway Area as far as Djibouti, Jigjiga, Dagabur, Ghelemso, Awash, Guani and Lake Abbé. The vegetation was green in all areas.

Reports of locust swarms were received from several areas but upon investigation these were found to be of Anacridium.

No locusts were reported from SUDAN, KENYA, TANZANIA or UGANDA.

NEAR EAST

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

Extensive ground surveys over the coastal plains revealed that the infestations observed in March and April were more extensive than previously reported. On 17 May solitarious adults were found at a density of 146 per hectare over one square kilometre at Sabeel and on 18 May solitarious adults were found at a density of 32 per hectare over 6 square kilometres at Am Fajarah (1259N/4418E).

East of Aden, scattered fourth and fifth instar solitaricolor hoppers and fledglings at a density of 43-50 per hectare were found over 8 hectares at As-Sahlah (1325N/4608E) on 27 May. Further large scale solitary breeding was found on 29 May when third to fifth instar solitaricolor hoppers at 3-11 per bush and fledglings at 1375-2750 individuals per hectare were found over an area of 12 square kilometres at Thalan (1319N/4537E) and Qarn Al Kulsi (1321N/4538E). Control operations using BHC dust and by exhaust nozzle sprayers were in progress.

On 4 June a medium density high flying swarm measuring 5 km x 2 km flew north over Shuqra (1321N/4542E) in strong southerly winds. It was later reported to have settled between Shabwa (1522N/4705E) and Wadi Arma (1511N/4705E) and to have split into groups the next day.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

The foothills along the Tihama received good rains on 1-2 April and the Tihama received isolated showers in May. A few solitarious adults were reported in April.

SULTANATE OF OMAN

An extensive ground survey of northern Oman in late May and early June revealed the presence of small numbers of adults near Ibri (2315N/5628E), fourth instar hoppers and adults at Sama'il (2321N/5800E) and adults at Bilad Bani Bu Ali (2201N/5920E).

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Scattered pale yellow solitarious adults were found at Fujairah (2508N/5620E), Kalba (2505N/5620E) and Dhadnah (2530N/5621E).

EGYPT

Small numbers of adults were seen in the South Eastern Desert in April.

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Small numbers of adults were seen in the Qunfidah area during April.

There were no reports of locusts elsewhere in the REGION.

SOUTH-WEST ASIA

PAKISTAN

Small numbers of adults were reported from Panjgur, Turbat, Kharan, Nushki and Pasni areas of Baluchistan during the first fortnight of May, when light to moderate rainfall was reported in northern Baluchistan, Sukkur, Mirpurkhas and Bahawalpur. In the second fortnight small numbers of adults were again reported in several localities of Baluchistan and in Sukkur. The maximum density was 4200 per square kilometre at Shooli (2536N/6206E). There was widespread heavy rain in the Turbat area on 29 May following a severe dust storm.

INDIA

There was variable rainfall in the Scheduled Desert Area; Barmer recorded 30.4 mm, Jaisalmer 24.1 mm, Jodhpur 112.7 mm (to 15 May), Ganganagar 61.4 mm, Sikar 78.4 mm and Bikaner 88.9 mm.

Scattered adults were found at a few localities, the maximum density being 38 per square kilometre at Dharmi (2747N/7042E) in Jaisalmer district.

IRAN

No locusts were reported in April.

There were no reports from AFGHANISTAN.

FORECAST FOR JULY - AUGUST 1982

Breeding, some of it gregarious, is likely to start in the vicinity of the Intertropical Convergence Zone.

In West Africa there have still been no reports about the swarms which are believed to have entered Western Sahara in late 1981, or about any spring breeding there. It is probable however that some of these populations still persist and they are likely to breed in southern Mauritania during the forecast period if suitable rains fall. Some of the parent adults may reach Timetrine, Tilemsi, the Adrar des Iforas and Tamesna in north-east Mali to join adults which have overwintered. Breeding, generally on a small scale, is likely in all four areas and in Tamesna and Air in Niger.

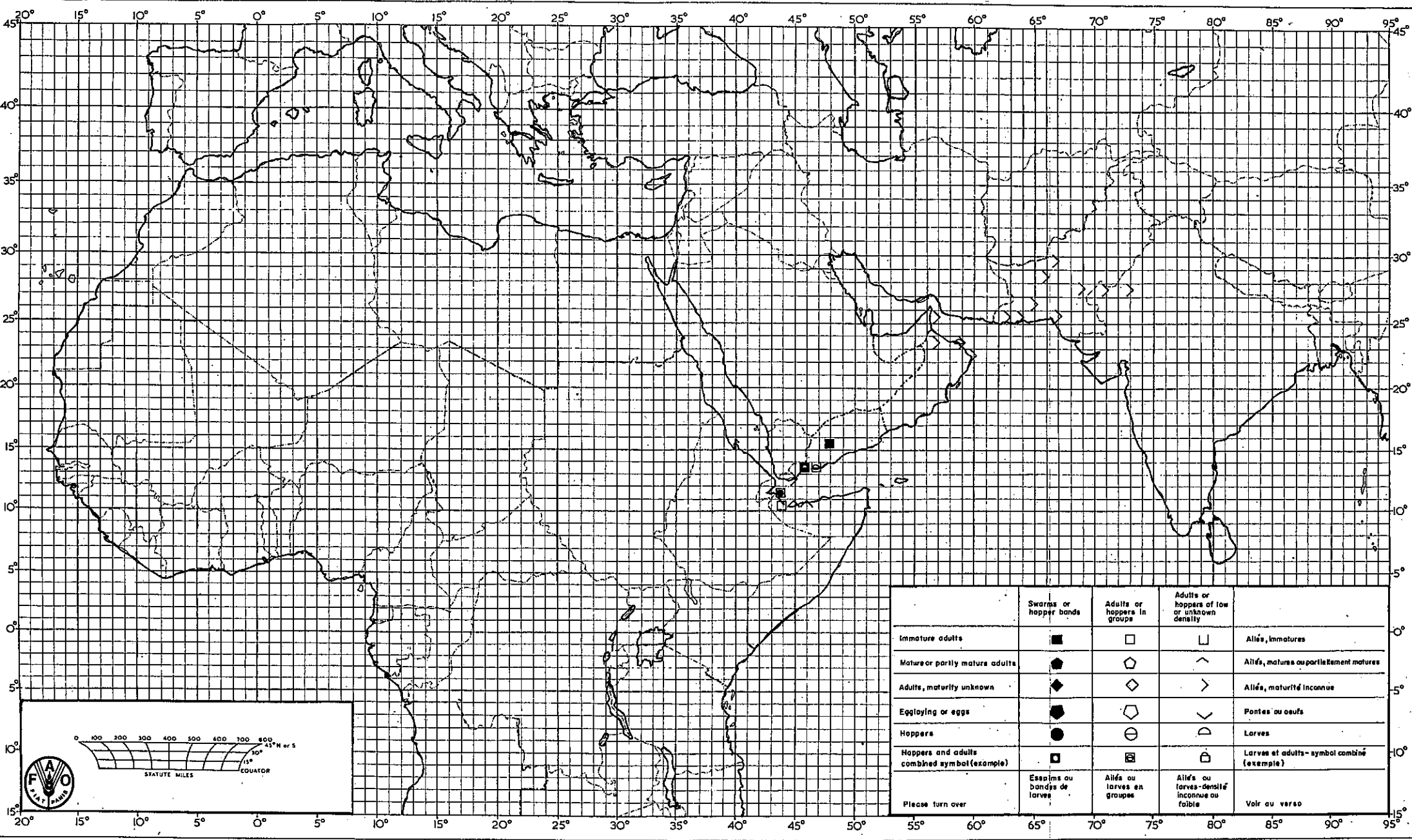
In North-West Africa some adults leaving spring breeding areas in southern Morocco and Algeria may stop in the southern Ahaggar or southern Algeria and start to breed if the Intertropical Convergence Zone reaches those latitudes.

In Eastern Africa a further generation is possible in north-west Somalia, Djibouti and adjacent parts of eastern Ethiopia if conditions remain favourable for breeding. If not adults will move eastwards along the Intertropical Convergence Zone. Other adults, possibly in groups or even as small swarms, may reach eastern Ethiopia, Djibouti and north-west Somalia from south-west Arabia. Breeding at low densities will occur in the interior of the Sudan.

In the Near East further breeding is likely in coastal areas of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and also in interior areas of the two Yemens. Small numbers of adults may persist in Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

In South-West Asia breeding will commence in the Cholistan, Nara, Khipro and Tharparkar desert areas of Pakistan and in Rajasthan in India but will be on a small scale.

Rome
18 June 1982



	Swarms or hopper bands	Adults or hoppers in groups	Adults or hoppers of low or unknown density	
Immature adults	■	□	◻	Alliés, immatures
Mature or partly mature adults	●	◐	◑	Alliés, matura ou partiellement matura
Adults, maturity unknown	◆	◊	◈	Alliés, maturité inconnue
Egglaying or eggs	◼	◕	◖	Pontes ou oeufs
Hoppers	●	◉	◊	Larves
Hoppers and adults combined symbol (exemple)	◼	◼	◼	Larves et adults - symbol combiné (exemple)
Please turn over	Essaims ou bandes de larves	Alliés ou larves en groupes	Alliés ou larves - densité inconnue ou faible	Voir au verso