

## **FAO DESERT LOCUST BULLETIN No. 166**

### **GENERAL SITUATION DURING JUNE 1992 FORECAST UNTIL MID-AUGUST 1992**

**During June, only a few small groups of adults remained in north-western Mauritania where control operations were in progress. In South-West Asia, scattered adults were present in Rajasthan of India and are expected to lay with the onset of the monsoon during the forecast period.**

Locust numbers have decreased in south-western Morocco and central Algeria where only a few isolated adults may remain. No locusts were reported from other countries of West Africa, although some scattered adults are likely to be present and start to lay in a few areas of recent rainfall. In Sudan, small scale breeding may be in progress in some areas that received unusually early rainfall during the first half of the month.

A cyclone occurred off the coast of the Horn of Africa in the western Indian Ocean on 6 June which may have produced rain in parts of eastern Yemen and in adjacent areas of Saudi Arabia and Oman. However, few locusts are expected to have been in the immediate and surrounding areas to be affected.



## 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 June, mid latitude depressions continued to move eastwards across the Mediterranean, and associated fronts extended further south into the Sahara during the first two decades. As a result, some light to moderate rain fell in northern regions of Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

The ITCZ was located between 15°N and 17°N during the month in West Africa and Sudan; however, at times it moved north over the central Sahara reaching 22°N. Although there is no clear indication that seasonal rains have commenced in summer breeding areas of the Sahel, isolated dense cumulonimbus clouds were present at times over southern Hodh El Garbi of Mauritania, from southern Tamesna of Mali to the Air of Niger, and Ouaddaï of eastern Chad and a few thunderstorms may have resulted. In southern Mauritania, Nema received 9 mm on the 27th and in Niger, Agadez reported 10 mm on the 28th. In Sudan, unusually early rains fell at El Obeid (45 mm), En Nahud (33 mm) and Kassala (33 mm) in early June. As a result, breeding conditions are expected to be improving in all of these areas. Breeding conditions were also reported as favourable in the Railway region of Ethiopia.

In the southern Arabian Peninsula, a large cloud mass, probably associated with a cyclone in the Indian Ocean on 6 June, extended over the Hadhramaut Coast and Plateau of Yemen, and parts of southern Oman and the southern Empty Quarter of Saudi Arabia from the 6th to the 12th. Although no reports were received, rainfall may have occurred at some places. Elsewhere, isolated showers may have resulted from clouds seen over the Tihama of Yemen at times during the first two decades.

The weather was reported dry in most of the places of the summer breeding areas of Pakistan during the first fortnight. In India, breeding conditions may be favourable in Barmer district as a result of light to moderate rain in late May; otherwise, Bikaner recorded only 7 mm on 21 June and no significant rain was reported from other places during the month.



## AREA TREATED IN JUNE 1992

Mauritania (23 May-10 June)

785 ha



## WEST AFRICA

### MAURITANIA

A late report indicated that adults and hoppers were seen at a density of 3-4 per sq. m. on a total of 50 ha near Akjoujt on 13 May. There was also an unconfirmed report of a small swarm near Guelb El Richatt in late May.

Groups of adults, at densities of 2-3 per sq. m., were reported in Adrar near Guelb El Richatt at Rhallit (2103N/1131W) and Megsem El Hirane (2113N/1118W), north-east of Atar at Jraïf (2051N/1226W) and further south at Lebheïr (1950N/1250W) covering a total of 1135 ha from 23 May to 10 June. Control operations were carried out at the first three locations.

### MALI

A late report stated that locusts were seen in Adrar and Timetrine in mid May. No other details are available.

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

## NORTH-WEST AFRICA

### MOROCCO

Scattered immature adults were reported from the Dakhla region at Tachakchent (2324N/1538W) and Oued Kraa (2430N/1436W) on 1-2 May.

### ALGERIA

A late report stated that surveys were carried out during the last decade of April in Adrar n'Ahnet, Mouydir, east and south east of Tademaït Plateau and west of Illizi where scattered adults were seen in north-eastern Mouydir in Oued In Dekkak (2650N/0615E) on the 27th.

### TUNISIA

Surveys were carried out in southern and central regions during May; however, no further details are available.

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

## EASTERN AFRICA

### SUDAN, DJIBOUTI, KENYA, TANZANIA and UGANDA

Late reports indicated that there was no locust activity up to 31 May.

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

## NEAR EAST

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

## SOUTH-WEST ASIA

### **PAKISTAN**

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

### **INDIA**

During the second half of May, isolated adults were present at a density of 50 per sq. km in Barmer district at Kelnore (2521N/7045E) on the 22nd.

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

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



## WEST AFRICA

### **MAURITANIA**

Scattered adults are almost certainly present in Trarza, Tagant and the two Hodhs where they will start to lay when seasonal rains occur. No additional locust populations are expected to be present in Adrar and Inchiri due to control operations and movements towards summer breeding areas.

### **MALI**

Small scale breeding may occur in the lower Tilemsi Valley and near Gourma. Scattered adults are likely to be present in Adrar des Iforas and Tamesna and will breed if rain occurs.

### **NIGER**

Scattered adults are likely to be present in Tamesna and Air where breeding may have started in some southern areas where recent rains have fallen.

### **CHAD**

Isolated adults may be present in Biltine and Ouaddaï and perhaps in Lake, Kanem and Batha regions.

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

No significant developments are likely.

## NORTH-WEST AFRICA

### **ALGERIA**

Scattered adults may be present in southern regions south and west of Tamanrasset and breed if rain occurs.

### **LIBYA, MOROCCO and TUNISIA**

No significant developments are likely.

## EASTERN AFRICA

### **SUDAN**

Scattered adults may be present and breeding near Kassala and in Northern Kordofan near El Obeid and En Nahud where recent rains have fallen. Elsewhere, isolated adults may appear in Northern Darfur and the Central Region and lay if rain occurs.

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

No significant developments are likely.

## NEAR EAST

### **SAUDI ARABIA**

Scattered adults may be present on the southern Tihama and in some wadis on the eastern side of the Asir mountains.

### **YEMEN**

Scattered adults may be present along the northern Tihama, the coastal plains between Aden and Mukalla and in the interior near Wadi Hadhramaut and Wadi Jawf.

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

No significant developments are likely.

## SOUTH-WEST ASIA

### **PAKISTAN**

Small numbers of adults are expected to appear in the Cholistan and Tharparkar deserts and start to lay with the onset of the monsoon rains.

### **INDIA**

Locust numbers will increase over most of Rajasthan as a result of movement from the west. Small scale breeding may be in progress near Barmer due to earlier rains and breeding will commence in other areas during the forecast period.

### **AFGHANISTAN and IRAN**

No significant developments are likely.

*1 July 1992*

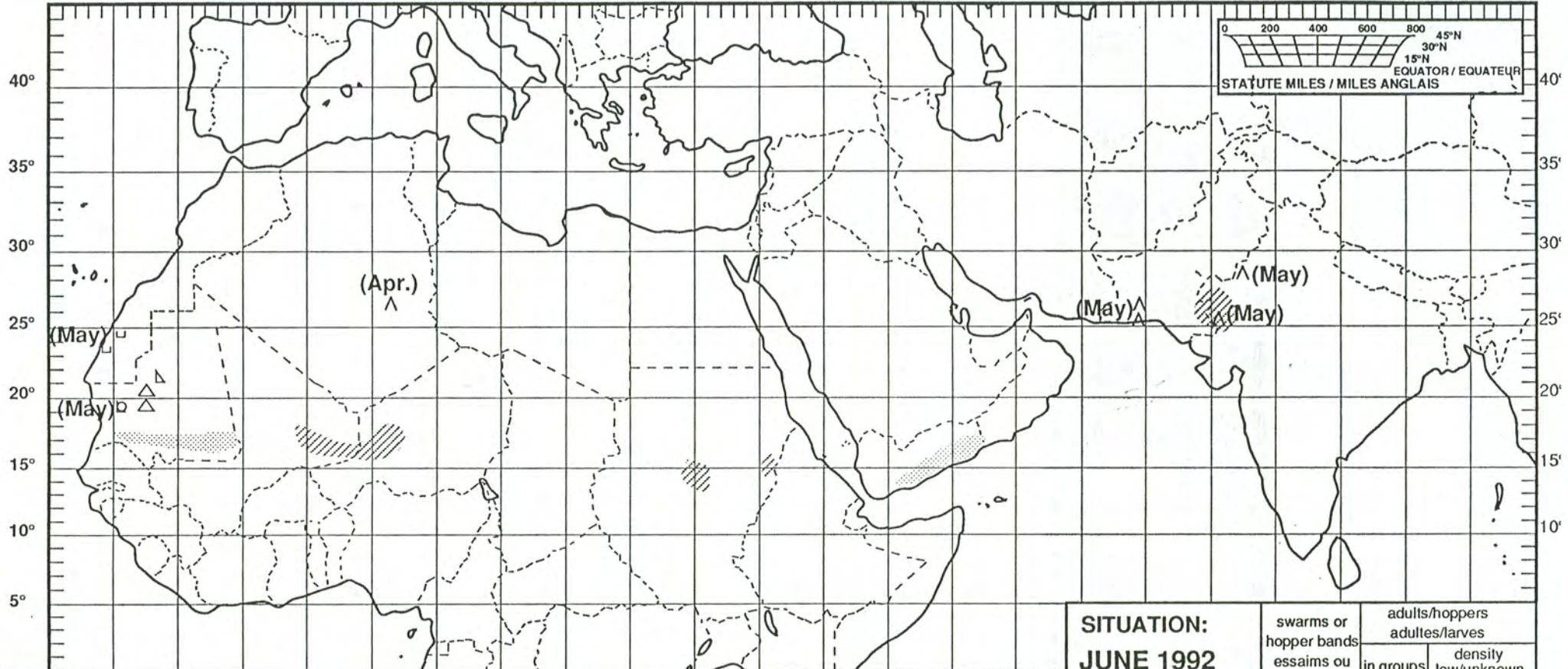


# Desert Locust: summary Criquet pèlerin: situation résumée

No. 166



20° 15° 10° 5° 0° 5° 10° 15° 20° 25° 30° 35° 40° 45° 50° 55° 60° 65° 70° 75° 80° 85° 90° 95°



SITUATION: JUNE 1992	adults/hoppers adultes/larves		
	swarms or hopper bands essaims ou bandes larvaires	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)	◼	◻	◻

FORECAST TO: PREVISION AU:	LIKELY PROBABLE	POSSIBLE POSSIBLE
15.8.92		
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	→	→

15° 20° 25° 30° 35° 40° 45°