FAO DESERT LOCUST BULLETIN No. 165

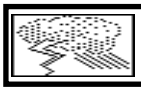
GENERAL SITUATION DURING MAY 1992
FORECAST UNTIL MID-JULY 1992

Small numbers of mature adults and hoppers continued to be reported from north-western Mauritania in late April and early May, and high density hoppers were reported over a thousand hectares in Central Algeria in early May. These populations will decrease due to emigration to the summer breeding areas south of the Sahara and control operations. Low density populations are decreasing in coastal and interior areas of Baluchistan of Pakistan and, although no locusts were reported from India, adults are likely to continue build up in monsoon summer breeding areas and start laying late in the forecast period if early rains occur.

In western Africa, isolated breeding may occur in some areas of recent rain near Gao and Agadez. No locusts were reported from Central Sudan.

Scattered adults and isolated hoppers were reported from the southern Tihama in Saudi Arabia where breeding conditions may remain favourable in some places.

During the forecast period, movement will continue to the summer breeding areas; low density adults will almost certainly appear in southern Mauritania, from the Adrar des Iforas and Tamesna of Mali to Tamesna and Aïr of Niger, in Central Chad and Western and Central Sudan.



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 May, depressions and fronts continued to move eastwards across the Mediterranean, extending over the southern coast of Morocco on the 20th-21st, and produced light to moderate rain at times on northern coast and mountains from Morocco to Libya. During the first and the last decades, depressions were also recorded over Central Sahara of Algeria, and cloud masses were visible over western Mauritania on 27th-31st; however, no rains were reported in these areas.

The ITCZ was oscillating between 15°N and 20°N, reaching up to 24°N in Tamanrasset area on the 23rd. Rainfall occurred at a few places of the Sahel of Western Africa and Sudan: widespread rain in Mali produced 31 mm at Gao on the 14th and light rain occurred again in the same region on the 28th; Agadez in Niger received a total of 15 mm on the 15th-22th; traces to light rain were reported for the first time of the season in Northern Kordofan of Sudan on the 8th-9th, and Kadugli in Southern Kordofan recorded a total of 13 mm on the 19th-20th and, as a result of a widespread dense cloud, 38 mm on the 31st. Localized clouds were seen over the north-western coastal plains of Somalia and the Railway area of Ethiopia during the second decade.

Although a few depressions over south western regions of the Arabian Peninsula and localized dense clouds over the Tihama of Saudi Arabia and Yemen were seen at times during the month, no rains were reported. Light rain occurred at some places in northern Oman where conditions remain favourable.

Conditions are becoming unfavourable in Baluchistan of Pakistan. In summer breeding areas, a few light rains were reported from north eastern Pakistan at Bahawalpur which received a total of 15 mm during the second fortnight and from Bikaner and Churu districts in Rajasthan of India during the first fortnight.

AREA TREATED IN MAY 1992

Mauritania (April)	30 ha
Algeria	750 ha

DESERT LOCUST SITUATION

WEST AFRICA

MAURITANIA
During the second half of April, scattered to small numbers of immature and mature adults were reported at a total of 10 sites in northern and north western Adrar, eastern Inchiri and southern Tiris Zemmour, primarily near Choum (2118N/1259W) and Akjoujt on the 20-30, with isolated to scattered hoppers present at half of the sites. Amongst these populations, small numbers of copulating adults and 2nd-5th instar hoppers were seen over 60 ha near Akjoujt at 1946N/1446W on the 30th.

Early May, scattered and mainly immature adults, associated to isolated hoppers at a two sites, were reported at a total of 7 sites in western Adrar and southern Tiris Zemmour on the 1st-5th. Amongst these populations, small numbers of immature adults at a density of 450 per ha were seen over 1050 ha at Oum Toueiguedatt (2010N/1333W) on the 4th.

MALI
A solitary adult was captured at Gao (1616N/0003W) on 30 April.

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

NORTH-WEST AFRICA

MOROCCO
During surveys undertaken on south western coast, western Oued Draa, Ouarzazate and Errachidia areas in April, scattered immature adults were reported at Tafoudart (2653N/1248W) near Laayoune on the 28th and at Massoussif (2333N/1533W) near Dakhla on the 30th; isolated hoppers were also observed at this site.

ALGERIA
During May, hoppers at density of 50 per sq.m and gregarious immature adults were reported over 505 ha at two sites of Oued Batha (2634N/0329E) south-east of In Salah on the 4th, and hoppers at density of 10 per sq.m were reported over 500 ha at Oued Abadegha (2626N/0349E) on the 5th. Control operations were in progress

LIBYA
No locusts were found during surveys undertaken in Al Hammada Al Hamra and El Haruj areas during May.

TUNISIA
No locust information had been received up to 31 May.

EASTERN AFRICA

SUDAN
No locust activity was reported up to 18 April.

DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, TANZANIA and UGANDA
No locusts were reported up to 30 April.

SOMALIA
No locust information had been received up to 31 May.

NEAR EAST

SAUDI ARABIA
A late report was received stating that no locust activity was reported during March.

During the second half of April, scattered immature adults were reported from Assagiah (2120N/3945E) south west of Makkah on the 16th; scattered immature adults and isolated hoppers were also reported from Khamis Harb (1910N/4132E) on southern Tihama on the 22nd. No locusts were found in other places during surveys undertaken on the foothill of southern Tihama, on northern Tihama and interior areas to Tabuk, in the interior east of Jeddah to Wadi Dawasir (2020N/4550E) and east of Riyadh.

OMAN
No locusts were seen during surveys undertaken along northern coast, in northern and southern Batina and Dahira on 19 April-11 May.

YEMEN
A late report was received stating that no locust activity was reported during March.

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

SOUTH-WEST ASIA

PAKISTAN
During the second half of April, low densities of adults were reported from 28 localities on the Makran of Baluchistan, with a maximum of 350 per sq. km reported from Panjgur District at Thyin (2639N/6323E) on the 22nd.

During the first half of May, low densities of adults were reported from 17 localities on the Makran and Kharan District of Baluchistan, with a maximum of 300 per sq. km reported from Kharan District at Greshin (2749N/6504E) on the 10th. During the second half of May, low densities of adults were reported from 19 localities on the Makran of Baluchistan, with a maximum of 300 per sq. km reported from Gawadar District at Shooli (2533N/6213E) on the 19th.

INDIA
During the second half of April and the first half of May, no locust activity was reported.

No locust information had been received from Afghanistan and Iran up to 31 May.

FORECAST UNTIL MID JULY 1992

WEST AFRICA

MAURITANIA
Locust numbers will decrease in northern regions as adults move towards south into summer breeding areas of Trarza, Tagant and Hodh El Gharbi. Small scale breeding is likely to start by the end of the forecast period if early rain occurs.

MALI
Small scale breeding has almost certainly started in Gao region in areas of recent rains and scattered fledglings may appear by the end of the forecast period. Scattered adults are likely to persist in Adrar des Iforas and Tamesna where breeding may commence by the end of the forecast period if early rain occurs.

NIGER
Scattered adults are likely to be present in Tamesna and Aïr and might start breeding early in the forecast period in areas of recent rain.

CHAD
Isolated adults may be present in Lake, Kanem, Batha, Biltine and Ouaddaï regions and start breeding by the end of the forecast period if early rain occurs.

BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, GAMBIA, GUINEA BISSAU, GUINEA CONAKRY and SENEGAL
No significant developments are likely.

NORTH-WEST AFRICA

ALGERIA
Locust populations will decrease in In Salah area as a result of seasonal movement and control operations. Small numbers of adults may have already started to move towards south to summer breeding areas primarily west and south of Tamanrasset and in Tanezrouft Tan Ahenet, where small scale breeding may begin by the end of the forecast period if early rainfall occurs.

LIBYA, MOROCCO and TUNISIA
No significant developments are likely.

EAST AFRICA

SUDAN
Scattered adults are likely to be present in some areas of Northern Kordofan, Northern Darfur and White Nile Provinces and will start breeding on a small scale if rainfall occurs during the forecast period.

ETHIOPIA
Scattered adults may be present in Eritrea and the Railway Area and breeding in areas of recent rain.

SOMALIA
Scattered adults may be present and breeding on the north-western coastal plains.

DJIBOUTI, KENYA, TANZANIA and UGANDA
No significant developments are likely.

NEAR EAST

SAUDI ARABIA
Scattered adults present on the southern Tihama may be breeding in some areas of recent rain. Scattered adults may be present in some wadis of the eastern side of the Asir mountains.

YEMEN
Scattered adults may be present and breeding in some areas of recent rain on the northern Tihama. Scattered adults may be also present on the coastal plains near Aden and in the interior near Wadi Jawf and Wadi Hadramaut.

BAHRAIN, EGYPT, IRAQ, ISRAEL, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, OMAN, QATAR, SYRIA, TURKEY and UAE
No significant developments are likely.

SOUTH-WEST ASIA

PAKISTAN
Locust numbers will continue to decrease on the Makran and in adjacent interior areas of Baluchistan as adults move towards the Indo-Pakistan summer breeding areas where laying could begin by the end of the forecast period if monsoon rain start.

INDIA
Scattered adults will appear in Rajasthan as a result of their movement towards the summer breeding areas where laying could begin by the end of the forecast period if monsoon rain start.

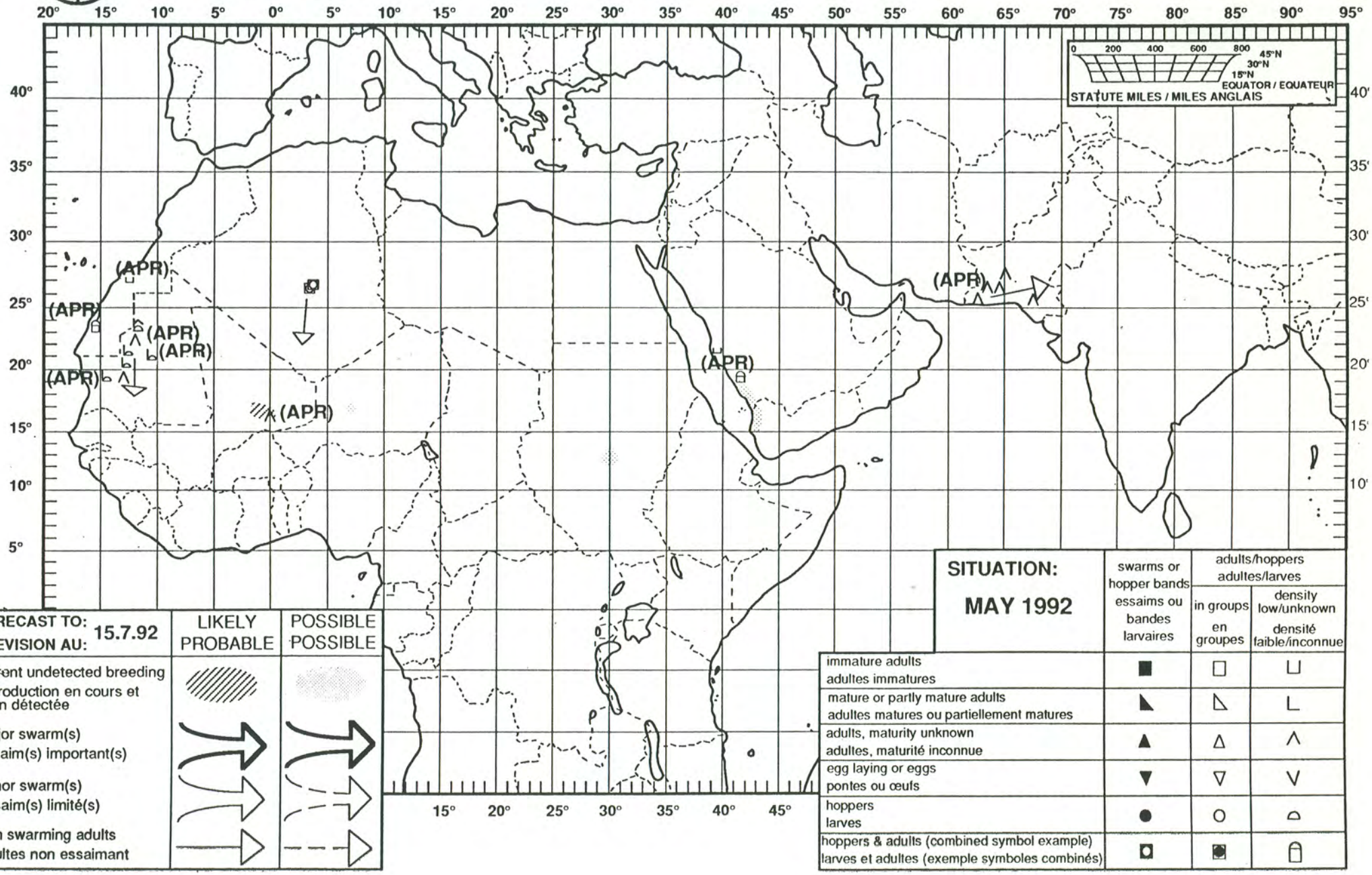
AFGHANISTAN and IRAN
No significant developments are likely.

Please note for any correspondence on the locust situation that Mr Abderrahmane Hafraoui was designated as Senior Officer of the FAO Locust, Other Migratory Pests and Emergency Operations Group. Mailing address, fax, telex and phone numbers are indicated on the cover page of this Bulletin without any change.

3 June 1992

Desert Locust: summary
Criquet pèlerin: situation résumée

No. 165



FORECAST TO: PREVISION AU: 15.7.92	LIKELY PROBABLE	POSSIBLE POSSIBLE
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		

SITUATION: MAY 1992	swarms or hopper bands essaims ou bandes larvaires	adults/hoppers adultes/larves	
		in groups en groupes	density low/unknown densité faible/inconnue
immature adults adultes immatures	■	□	⊔
mature or partly mature adults adultes matures ou partiellement matures	◣	◺	L
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)	◘	◙	⍾