

FAO DESERT LOCUST BULLETIN No. 158

GENERAL SITUATION DURING OCTOBER 1991 FORECAST UNTIL MID-DECEMBER 1991

Low density populations were present in southern Algeria, Tamesna of Niger and the Adrar des Iforas and the Tamesna of Mali. As ecological conditions became unfavourable, some adults are likely to have moved north from these places and reached central and western Sahara of Algeria and south-eastern Morocco. Others may move west and reach Mauritania by mid-November. In Mauritania, scattered adults were present in central and north-western regions and isolated breeding was observed in northern Tagant.

Conditions are unfavourable in most of the areas in the Sahel. Only isolated adults were seen in eastern Ennedi of Chad.

Isolated adults were reported from the southern Red Sea coast of Sudan where breeding conditions are favourable. Isolated adults may also be present on the northern coasts of Eritrea. Scattered adults may also be present and breeding in areas of recent rain on the Tihama of Yemen and Saudi Arabia and in Wadi Jawf.

Isolated adults were present at a few locations of Rajasthan of India and adjacent areas and Lasbela of Pakistan.



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 October the two major features were the eastward passage of mid-latitude depressions over the Mediterranean and the occurrence of the first significant clouds over the winter breeding areas on the Red Sea coastal plains. The ICTZ moved south from 18°N at the beginning of the month to 10-13°N at the end. In North Africa, the weather comes under the influence of depressions moving eastwards across Mediterranean, and cloud systems associated with light to moderate rainfall were seen over northern regions of North-West Africa on the 7th-14th, 18th-22th and 24th-31th.

Although mid-level clouds were visible on METEOSAT over central Algeria, mainly south of the Tademaït plateau, Tinghert and Tidikelt, during the two last decades, only traces to light rains were recorded on the 9th. Light rains occurred in southern Morocco on the 26th. On the 30th, a localized cloud mass was also seen over Oued Draa and Tindouf. Only western Trarza in Mauritania received light to moderate rains at the end of the first decade, and breeding conditions will become unfavourable in most of the Sahel zone. However, green vegetation is likely to persist at places in Adrar des Iforas and Tamesna of Mali and was also found associated with wet soils in central Tamesna of Niger; some green vegetation was also reported from western Ennedi in Chad early October. Ecological conditions were reported as unfavourable elsewhere, as in Aïr of Niger, Chad and the interior regions of Sudan.

Significant clouds were seen for the first time of the season over the Red Sea coast south of Sudan and north of Ethiopia on the 2nd, 5th-8th, 11th-13th extending to the Egyptian border and Wadi Oko, on the 18th, 21th and 25th. Field reports indicated that moderate rain was recorded during the first week of October and that breeding conditions became favourable in the Tokar Delta and around Suakin.

Localized clouds were seen on METEOSAT over the Asir and Hijaz mountains, extending at times to southern Tihama of Saudi Arabia and northern Tihama of Yemen during the first decade and on the 20th-22th, and breeding conditions may improve in some of these areas. Breeding conditions might already be favourable in some places north of Wadi Jawf as a result of rains recorded during the last decade of September.

Weather was reported as dry in Pakistan; however, ecological conditions are likely to remain favourable in some places in Bikaner and Ganganagar districts of India as a result of rains recorded late September.



AREA TREATED IN OCTOBER 1991

Algeria

600 ha



WEST AFRICA

MAURITANIA

During the third decade of September isolated adults and first to fifth instar hoppers continued to be seen at several locations in Tagant north and west of Tidjikja, and in north-eastern Trarza. Scattered adults, egg-laying and hatching were observed on the 25th-26th in north-eastern Trarza at Adam Worg (1836N/1317W); a flying group was also reported by a nomad at the same place in mid September but no confirmation was possible.

Elsewhere, isolated mature adults were present at a few locations in south-eastern Inchiri and south-western Adrar, south of Akjoujt, central Brakna near Aleg and Maghta-Lajar and in Hodh-el-Gharbi north-west of Aioun el Atrouss.

During the first decade of October, isolated adults and a few hoppers were present in Tagant at north of Tidjikja and in northern Assaba south-east of Boumdeid (1726N/1121W); a few adults were seen laying egg at Ziret Tembait (1856N/1112W) on the 2nd. Elsewhere, mainly isolated mature adults were seen in various locations east and south of Akjoujt, north-east of Aleg, and north-west of Aioun el Atrouss.

During the second decade of October, isolated adults and a few first to fifth instar hoppers were present in Tagant at west of Tidjikja and at a few locations in northern Trarza and south-eastern Inchiri on the 30th-31st.

MALI

There was an unconfirmed report of isolated locusts at Gao in September.

Scattered first instar hoppers were seen at Marcouba (1840N/0045E) and isolated locusts were seen at Oued Marat (1930N/0043W) on 16th September.

NIGER

A late report stated that third to fifth instar hoppers up to 10-20 per sq. m and showing incipient marching behaviour were seen in northern Aïr on 5th-9th August; however, no further details are available.

A few adults and hoppers were reported in northern Tamesna from In-Akarbaï (1902N/0546E) to Fatakat (1830N/0600E), north-east of Anou-Makarene (1808N/0750E) and south of Arlit on the 20-23 September.

In October, hoppers at up to 10,000 per ha were observed 140 km north of Agadez in Arlit area on the 1st. Scattered to numerous adults and scattered hoppers were reported from four locations in central Tamesna, at a maximum density of 3,000-5,000 adults over 900 ha south-east of In-Ontolog (1731N/0549E) on the 3d-11th.

CHAD

On a survey carried out from N'Djamena to Faya to Abéché, isolated locusts were found at Kalaït (1551N/2053E) on the 1st-9th October. There were also unconfirmed reports of isolated locusts at 1255N/1628E north of Chari-Barguirmi on 1st-8th of October and in the Zouar area (2027N/1632E) during October. No locusts were found during surveys in Fada area on the 11th-12th and north of Faya on the 20th.

SENEGAL

No locust activity was reported up to the 10th of October.

NORTH-WEST AFRICA

MOROCCO

A late report was received, stating that no locusts were seen in August.

ALGERIA

Late reports were received stating that small numbers of yellow adults were present at densities of 1,000-5,000 per ha over 50 ha near the Mali border at Oued Tisroukam (2018N/0244E) and scattered adults were present at two other places in the same area on the 7th-10th September; numbers of fledglings and immature adults at densities up to 4,000 per ha and lower densities of hoppers, mainly fifth instar, were reported from number of wadis north-west of Tamanrasset, covering a total of 350 ha on the 22nd-24th September.

During October adults at densities up to 1,500 per ha and isolated hoppers were reported from some of the same wadis north-west of Tamanrasset on the 1st-4th, and isolated pink adults were present at Oued Ihouhaouene (2327N/0312E) and at Oued Tessa Naguedidi (2419N/0155E) on the 2nd-4th. Isolated locusts were also seen during surveys carried out in Ahnet and Assedjrad during the first fortnight.

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

EASTERN AFRICA

SUDAN

No locust were reported during surveys carried out in Northern Darfur near Kabkabiya (1338N/2405E) and in central and northern provinces up to 30 September.

In October, scattered adults were reported at three localities in the Tokar delta at densities of 120-180 per ha on the 17th.

DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, TANZANIA and UGANDA

No locust activity was reported up to 15th October.

SOMALIA

No locust information had been received up to 31 October.

NEAR EAST

SAUDI ARABIA

No locusts were reported during September.

YEMEN

A late report was received stating that isolated adults were found on the coastal plains west of Aden at Kharez (1242N/4409E) and Khour Al-Omairah (1238N/4408E) in August.

No locusts were reported during September.

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

SOUTH-WEST ASIA

IRAN

A late report was received stating that no locusts were reported during July.

AFGHANISTAN

No locusts were reported during September.

PAKISTAN

During the second fortnight of September, isolated adults were reported from 36 localities in the Lasbela, Tharparkar, Khipro, Nara and Cholistan deserts, with a maximum density of 1,125 adults per sq km at Renhal (2812N/7158E) in Cholistan on the 22nd.

During the first fortnight of October, isolated adults were reported from 18 localities in the Lasbela, Tharparkar, Khipro, Nara and Cholistan deserts, with a maximum density of 300 adults per sq km at Natki (2537N/6611E) in Lasbela district on the 7th.

During the second fortnight of October, isolated adults were reported from some localities in the Lasbela, Tharparkar, Nara and Cholistan deserts, with a maximum density of 450 adults per sq km at Goth Barri (2807N/7038E) in Cholistan district on the 22nd.

INDIA

During the second fortnight of September, isolated adults were reported from 14 localities in the Jaisalmer, Churu and Bikaner districts of Rajasthan, with maximum densities of 600 adults per sq. km in Jaisalmer district at Bahla (2746N/7123E) and 300 adults per sq km in Bikaner district at Adasar (2819N/7354E) on the 26th. Isolated hoppers were also reported at Nokhra (2738N/7232E) on the 17th, at Madhogarh (2750N/7249E) on the 28th and at At Bahla (2746N/7237E) on the 25th.

During the first fortnight of October, isolated adults were reported from 7 localities in the Barmer and Bikaner districts of Rajasthan, with a maximum density of 150 adults per sq km at Madhogarh on the 9th, at Surjara (2004N/7249E) on the 10th and at Adasar on the 12th; one isolated fifth instar hopper was recorded from Madhogarh.

 FORECAST UNTIL MID DECEMBER 1991

WEST AFRICA

MAURITANIA

Small scale breeding may continue in some areas of green vegetation, primarily in northern Tagant and adjacent areas of Trarza and Adrar; small numbers of adults will also persist in Hodh el Gharbi and Brakna. However, numbers might increase in these areas and further west in Trarza and further north in Inchiri and Adrar as some adults arrive from the east.

MALI

Movement further west of small numbers of adults is likely to have already started. Scattered adults will persist in areas of green vegetation in Adrar des Iforas between Kidal and the Algerian border. As no further rains are expected, breeding is not likely to occur; densities may increase in some places as the vegetation dries out. Scattered adults are also likely to be present in areas of green vegetation in Tamesna. However, the overall population will decline.

NIGER

Movement further west of small numbers of adults is likely to have already started. Small scale breeding may still be possible near In Abangharit; as a result, small numbers of hoppers and adults will continue to occur in areas of green vegetation in central Tamesna during the forecast period and densities may increase in some places as the vegetation dries out. In northern Aïr, scattered adults are likely to be present. However, the overall population will decline.

CHAD

Isolated adults may persist in areas of green vegetation in northern Biltine, and are likely to be present further north in Ennedi, Borkou and Tibesti.

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

No significant developments are likely.

NORTH-WEST AFRICA

ALGERIA

Some adults may persist in the wadis to the west of Tamanrasset and further south near the Malian border, but numbers are likely to decrease as a result of unfavourable conditions and no further breeding is likely in these regions. Numbers are more likely to already have increased further north in Tanezrouft, Tidikelt and eastern parts of Tademaït Plateau. Surveys are recommended in these areas.

MOROCCO

Isolated adults may be present in the extreme south and others may occur in Oued Draa.

LIBYA and TUNISIA

No significant developments are likely.

EAST AFRICA

SUDAN

Numbers will decrease in the interior as conditions are dry. Isolated adults are likely to continue to move towards the Red Sea coast and to be present in some areas in Wadi Oko and south of Port Sudan. As a result of recent rains, small scale breeding may begin during the forecast period. Although no significant developments are likely, surveys are recommended in these areas.

ETHIOPIA

Isolated adults may be present on the Red Sea coast of Eritrea and small scale breeding may be commence in areas of recent rains.

SOMALIA

Scattered adults may be present on the northern coastal plains.

DJIBOUTI, KENYA, TANZANIA and UGANDA

No significant developments are likely.

NEAR EAST

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Scattered adults may be present in some wadis of the southern Tihama and breeding in areas of recent rainfall.

YEMEN

Scattered adults may be present in some wadis of the Tihama, on the coastal plains of Aden and in Abyan. As a result of recent rainfall north of Wadi Jawf, small scale breeding might be possible early in the forecast period and surveys are recommended in areas where run-off may have occurred.

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

No significant developments are likely.

SOUTH-WEST ASIA

PAKISTAN

Adult numbers will continue to decrease in Tharparkar, Khipro, Nara and Cholistan deserts as conditions will remain unfavourable. Although some scattered adults might persist in Lasbela district, numbers are more likely to increase by the end of the forecast period in the Makran as a result of the seasonal movement towards the winter breeding areas.

INDIA

Adult numbers will continue to decrease in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Bikaner districts of Rajasthan as conditions will remain unfavourable and as a result of the seasonal movement towards the winter breeding areas.

AFGHANISTAN and IRAN

No significant developments are likely.

4 November 1991

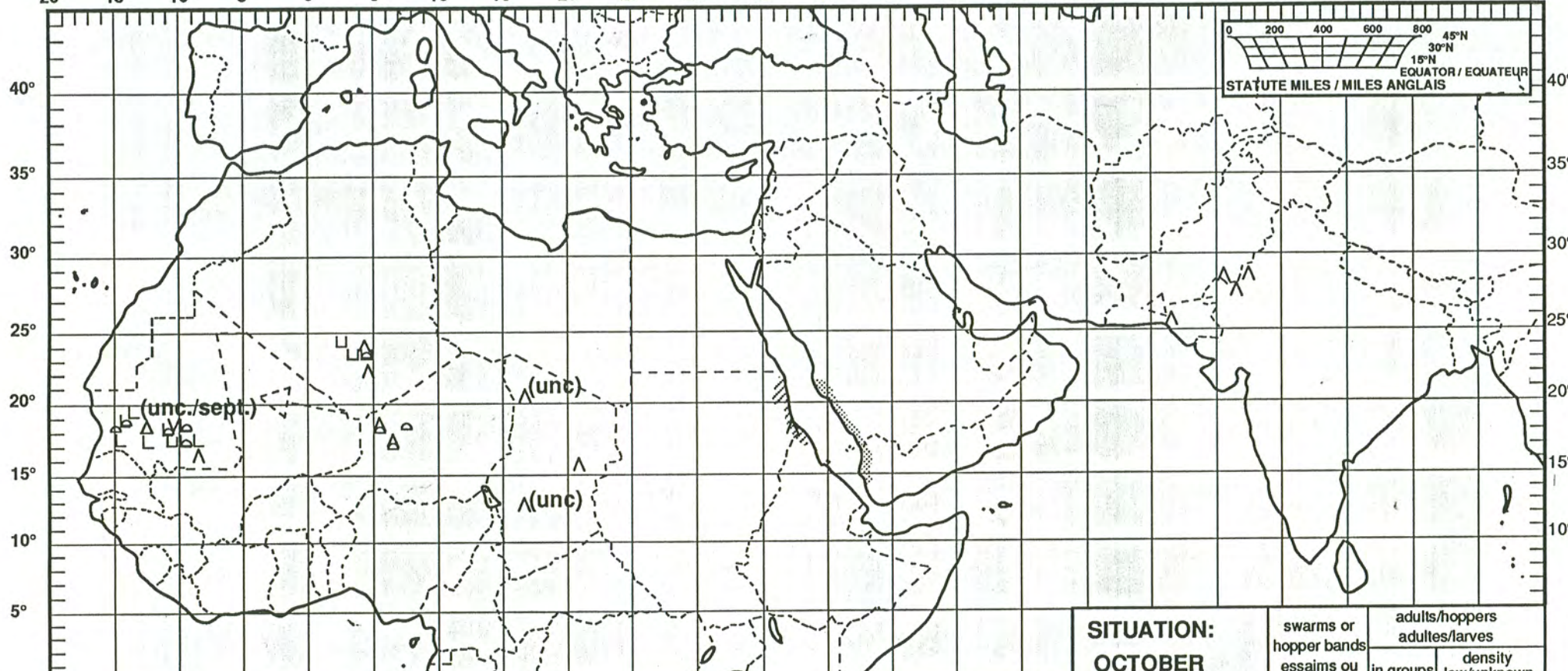


Desert Locust: summary Criquet pèlerin: situation résumée

No. 158



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



FORECAST TO: PREVISION AU: 15.12.91	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:
OCTOBER 1991

	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	▲	△	◀
adults, maturity unknown adultes, maturité inconnue	▲	△	∧
egg laying or eggs œufs ou œufs	▼	▽	∨
noppers larves	●	○	◐
hoppers & adults (combined symbol example) larves et adultes (exemple symboles combinés)	◼	◼	◻

15° 20° 25° 30° 35° 40° 45°