

FAO DESERT LOCUST BULLETIN No. 149

GENERAL SITUATION DURING JANUARY 1991 FORECAST UNTIL MID MARCH 1991

The recession continues with no reports of significant Desert Locust populations received during January. Only a few scattered adults continue to persist in the Tokar Delta on the southern Red Sea coast of Sudan and similar populations are likely to be present along the Tihama of Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Residual populations of low density scattered adults are likely to be present in central Tunisia where breeding may occur late in the forecast period. Small numbers of adults are likely to be present on the Makran and in the interior of Baluchistan in Pakistan and in Iran where small scale breeding is likely to commence during the forecast period.

Drought conditions continue to prevail throughout most of the recession area. METEOSAT and ARTEMIS satellite imagery indicated that very little rainfall occurred during January in the recession area with the exception of possible light to moderate rains falling in Tunisia and western Libya. As a result, breeding conditions in winter/spring breeding areas are expected to be favourable in some locations of central and southern Tunisia and generally unfavourable along both sides of the Red Sea.

Elsewhere, adults are likely to be present on the northern coast of Somalia where breeding may be in progress in areas of green vegetation. A few isolated adults are likely to be present in parts of the northern Sahel of West Africa and adjacent areas of southern North-West Africa.



WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

During January, bands of upper level clouds were present over the Sahara from Mauritania and south-western Morocco to southern Tunisia and Libya as indicated by METEOSAT and ARTEMIS satellite imagery. A strong high pressure system was present during the second decade over North-West Africa. No significant rain is likely to have fallen in the Sahel and central Sahara. However, light rains may have occurred in the extreme south-western area of the Sahara from Dakhla to Bir Moghrein in Mauritania on the 1-2nd, 14-17th, and 27th, in western and central Mauritania on the 30-31st, in central Algeria on the 15th, and in southern Tunisia and western Libya on the 2-4th.

Eastward-moving depressions were prevalent throughout the month in the Mediterranean which may have caused light to moderate rains to fall from southern Tunisia to western Libya on the 16th and 24-27th and from northern Algeria to central Tunisia on the 20th. ARTEMIS imagery suggested that ecological conditions were favourable in early January in central Tunisia near Tozeur and the Sened area of Gafsa and in central Algeria between Monts du Mouydir and the Tinrhert Plateau.

Heavy rain was reported on the 1st in Egypt at Luxor and Aswan but no further details were available. No significant rainfall was reported from both sides of the Red Sea although METEOSAT indicated isolated clouds near Tokar Delta and adjacent coastal hills on the 9th and over the coastal hills of the South-Eastern Desert of Egypt on the 10th. Vegetation conditions are reported to be dry along the Red Sea coast of Sudan except in agricultural areas of Tokar Delta, and on the northern coast near Khor Arbaat and west of Halaib. Similar conditions are expected on the Tihama of Saudi Arabia and Yemen. A substantial cloud mass was seen by METEOSAT over the southern Red Sea coast of Ethiopia, Djibouti, and the north-western coast of Somalia and a smaller one was present over the southern coast of Yemen near Mukalla on the 27th. Small thunderstorms may have occurred near Dire Dawa in Ethiopia on the same day.

No clouds were observed on METEOSAT imagery over the Horn of Africa during the month. However, ARTEMIS imagery suggested that ecological conditions were favourable for locust breeding along some parts of the northern coast of Somalia as a result of earlier rains.

Bracknell data and METEOSAT imagery indicated substantial widespread clouds associated with a depression over the northern Saudi Arabian Peninsula on the 1st moving east to Pakistan on the 3rd. During the first week of the month, heavy and widespread rains were reported from the Makran and Baluchistan of Pakistan in the Pasni, Panjur, and Turbat regions and light to medium rains were reported in the Karachi, Uthal, Quetta, Nushki, Kharan, and Khuzdar regions. An eastward-moving Mediterranean depression on the 15-17th and again on the 30-31st may have produced light to moderate rains in northern Saudi Arabia.



AREA TREATED IN JANUARY 1991

During January, there were no reports of control operations.



WEST AFRICA

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

NORTH-WEST AFRICA

MOROCCO

No locusts were reported during November and December.

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

EASTERN AFRICA

SUDAN

In early January, scattered mature adults, at a density of 2 per ha, were reported from 2 locations in Tokar Delta covering a total area of 300 ha. By the end of the month, adults were seen only at one location, at a density of 60 per ha, covering 150 ha.

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

The locust situation was reported calm up to 15 January.

NEAR EAST

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

SOUTH-WEST ASIA

PAKISTAN

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

INDIA

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

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



WEST AFRICA

MAURITANIA

A few adults are likely to be present and will persist in Trarza, Inchiri, Adrar, Dakhlet Nouadhibou, and Tiris-Zemmour. Small scale breeding may occur in areas of recent rainfall.

MALI

A few adults are likely to be present and will persist in some wadis of the Adrar des Iforas and Tamesna.

NIGER

A few adults are likely to be present and will persist in some wadis of Air and Tamesna.

CHAD

A few adults may be present in some wadis of Tibesti.

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

No significant developments are likely.

NORTH-WEST AFRICA

MOROCCO

Scattered adults may be present south of the Atlas in Oued Draa and in the extreme south-western parts of the Sahara where small scale breeding may occur in areas of recent rainfall.

ALGERIA

Scattered adults may be present in wadis of the central Sahara near Tademait Plateau, Tidikelt Plain, Tinrhert Plateau, Adrar N'Ahnet, and Monts du Mouydir where small scale breeding may occur in areas of recent rainfall.

TUNISIA

Residual populations of low density scattered adults are likely to be present and small scale breeding may occur late in the forecast period in areas of recent rainfall near Gafsa and Kebili.

LIBYA

A few scattered adults may be present in the Fezzan and Al Hammadat Al Hamra.

EASTERN AFRICA

SUDAN

Scattered adults will persist on the southern Red Sea coast and breed in areas of green vegetation. A few scattered adults may be present in some wadis on the northern coast and adjacent interior areas such as Wadi Oko/Diib where they will breed if rainfall occurs.

ETHIOPIA

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

SOMALIA

Small numbers of adults are likely to be present on the northern coastal plains where breeding is likely to be in progress in areas of green vegetation.

DJIBOUTI

Scattered adults may be present on the coastal plains where small scale breeding may be in progress.

KENYA, TANZANIA, and UGANDA

No significant developments are likely.

NEAR EAST**KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA**

Scattered adults are likely to be present in some wadis on the southern Tihama from Lith to the Yemen border and breed in areas of green vegetation.

YEMEN

Scattered adults are likely to be present in some wadis on the Tihama and breed in areas of green vegetation. Isolated adults may be present in Wadi Hadhramaut and on the southern coast.

EGYPT

A few scattered adults may be present in the South-Eastern Desert and breed in areas of green vegetation.

OMAN

A few scattered adults may be present on the Batinah coast and start to breed in areas of green vegetation.

UAE

A few scattered adults may be present on the Fujairah coast and start to breed in areas of green vegetation.

BAHRAIN, IRAQ, ISRAEL, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, QATAR, SYRIA, and TURKEY

No significant developments are likely.

SOUTH-WEST ASIA**PAKISTAN**

Small numbers of adults are likely to be present on the Makran and the interior of Baluchistan and will start to breed in areas of green vegetation by the end of the forecast period.

INDIA

Isolated adults are likely to be present and persist in some areas of Rajasthan.

IRAN

Scattered adults are likely to be present on the south-eastern coast and in some areas of the interior of Sistan and Baluchistan provinces and will start to breed in areas of green vegetation by the end of the forecast period.

AFGHANISTAN

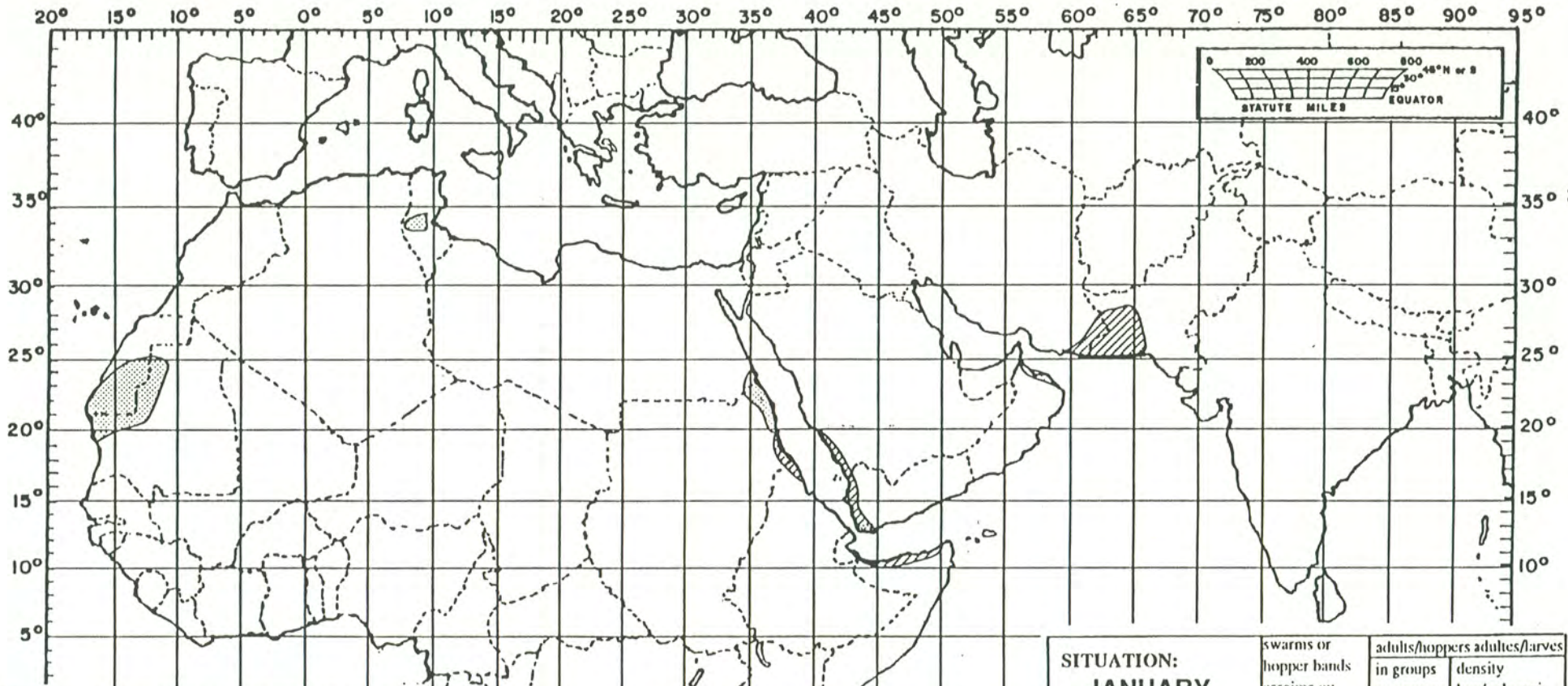
No significant developments are likely.

31 January 1991



Desert Locust: summary Criquet Pèlerin: situation résumée

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FORECAST TO: PREVISION AU: 15.3.91	LIKELY / PROBABLE	POSSIBLE POSSIBLE
current undetected breeding / reproduction en cours non détectées		
major swarm(s) / essaim(s) importantant(s)		
minor swarm(s) / essaim(s) limité(s)		
non swarm / ailés non essaimant		

**SITUATION:
JANUARY
1991**

	swarms or hopper bands essaims ou bandes larvaires	adults/hoppers in groups en groupes	adultes/larves density low/unknown densité faible/inconnue
immature adults ailés immatures	■	□	▭
mature or partly mature adults ailés matures ou partiellement matures	▲	▴	└
adults, maturity unknown ailés, maturité inconnue	▲	△	∧
egg laying or eggs pontes ou œufs	▼	▽	∨
hoppers larves	●	○	◐
hoppers & adults (combined symbol example) larves & adultes (exemple de symbole combiné)	◼	◻	◻