



联合国
粮食及
农业组织

FOOD AND
AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION
OF THE
UNITED NATIONS

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

ORGANIZACION
DE LAS NACIONES
UNIDAS PARA
LA AGRICULTURA
Y LA ALIMENTACION

منظمة
الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم
المتحدة

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 610181 FAO I

Telephone: 57971

AGP Division

Locusts, other migratory pests and emergency operations group

DESERT LOCUST SITUATION SUMMARY AND FORECAST

NO. 92 APRIL - EARLY MAY 1986

SUMMARY

Gregarious breeding continued on the Red Sea coastal plain of Sudan and in western Saudi Arabia. Control operations continued but some escapes were reported. Small numbers of hoppers and adults were reported from Baluchistan of Pakistan.

WEST AFRICA

Meteorology

The Intertropical Front (FIT) continued to move towards the Sahel. In late April several disturbances of Atlantic origin interacted with the monsoon over West Africa giving isolated rain falls of 3-4 mm over Mauritania. Meteosat imagery indicated that these interactions and "pulls" of the FIT occurred on the axis Côte d'Ivoire-Burkina Faso and, according to GTS data, gave daily rainfall totals of 10-80 mm. It is probable that these rains extended to more arid regions in Niger and Chad but were not recorded by the GTS synoptic network. A telex from OCLALAV dated 5 May confirmed that some monsoon rain had fallen in Mauritania, Mali and Niger. On 6 May a wave associated with a pull of the FIT reached 16°N over western Mali and was associated with strong thermoconvective activity.

Daily maximum temperatures were around 40°C in the interior and 30°C in coastal areas.

Breeding conditions

Breeding conditions will become favourable in southern Mauritania and western Mali, and any other areas receiving 25 mm of rain or more during northward pulls of the FIT.

Locusts

No locusts were reported.

NORTH-WEST AFRICA

Meteorology

Cyclogenesis and frontogenesis again occurred over the western Mediterranean, influencing the Maghreb in differing degrees. According to GTS data and Meteosat imagery several "pulls" of the FIT added to these disturbances of Atlantic origin, but according to the GTS data available, daily rainfall totals within the Recession Area were less than 5 mm, except on 4 May when 15 mm was recorded at EL Golea.

Daily maximum temperatures varied very considerably, from less than 20°C to approaching 40°C in the interior, according to the origin of the air mass; in coastal regions they were generally in the range 15° - 25°C.

Breeding conditions

According to NOAA/AVHRR imagery conditions were favourable for breeding only in coastal areas of north-west Libya, and in the Libyan oases.

Locusts

ALGERIA

In March small numbers of immature adults were seen at seven localities in Tidikelt and northern Tassili-n-Ajjer.

EASTERN AFRICA

Meteorology

The ITCZ moved northward fairly regularly despite interactions with the Mediterranean disturbances mentioned in Summary No. 91, and in spite of the complementary effects of the instability "Rift" fronts. One such period of instability in late April gave widespread and locally heavy rain over Somalia. There was also thermoconvective activity over the Ethiopian highlands which sometimes extended to the Red Sea coastal plains. Hot dry winds prevailed over northern and central Sudan.

Maximum daily temperatures reached 40°C in northern Sudan but were about 25°C in the Ethiopian highlands.

Breeding conditions

Dense green vegetation was reported between Suakin and Tokar on the Red Sea coast of Sudan. Conditions have probably become suitable for breeding in certain coastal areas of northern Somalia.

Locusts

SUDAN

On 15 April groups of first to third instar hoppers were controlled over 1200 hectares between Taharoy (1855N/3719E) and Taheila (1853N/3719E) using diazinon. On 19 April second to fourth instar hopper bands were also controlled using diazinon over 800 hectares between Gowb (1857N/3715E) and Taharoy.

During the last week of April dense groups of immature adults were being controlled by Egyptian teams in the Abu Ramad - Mount Elba area of the northern sector of the Red Sea coast.

There were no other reports from the Region.

NEAR EAST

Meteorology

The Red sea Convergence Zone continued to fluctuate in intensity and position as reported in Summary No. 91, as a result of interactions between the ITCZ, Rift thermoconvective fronts and Mediterranean disturbances, which were reactivated crossing Arabia. From ships reports the most frequent position was 13° N. There were numerous thunderstorms associated with the eastward passage of cold fronts, which gave widespread and heavy rain. Qassim, for example, reported 43 mm on 20 April and Taiz 35 mm on 27 April. There was frequent light rain in Oman.

Maximum daily temperatures were very variable depending upon the origin of the air mass, but reached 42°C in the interior by the end of April. Along the coasts these were generally in the region of 30°C.

Breeding conditions

Ecological conditions were reported to be favourable over large parts of Saudi Arabia.

Locusts

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Control operations were concluded against hopper bands of varying sizes and densities and against groups of fledglings and immature adults in the Umm Lejj, Yenbo, Badr and Rabigh areas. Over 3000 hopper bands were controlled. Control was continuing against hopper bands, fledglings and immature adults in the Al Ula, Sakia (2118N/3936E), Khulais, Tuwwal and Usfan areas.

Solitarious adults were also reported in Jeddah, Mecca, Rabigh, Asir, Madina, Qassim and Taima at maximum densities of 400 per hectare.

EGYPT

As reported in Summary No. 91, 1000 medium sized first and second instar bands were controlled over an area of 50 square kilometres around Abu Ramad in the South-Eastern Desert. During the last week of April dense groups of immature adults were seen in the Abu Ramad and Mount Elba areas.

JORDAN

As reported in Summary No. 91, three groups of adults were reported flying north-east near Aqaba on 1 April. There were no later reports.

IRAQ and the SULTANATE OF OMAN were reported clear during March.

There were no other reports from the Region.

"SOUTH-WEST ASIA"

Meteorology

The weather was warm and dry in the winter-spring and summer breeding areas with frequent dust storms in Baluchistan. Medium rain was reported from Bahawalpur on 24 April associated with the passage of a westerly depression.

Maximum daily temperatures were generally 35-40^oC in winter-spring and summer breeding areas.

Breeding conditions

Ecological conditions were favourable for breeding in Baluchistan.

Locusts

PAKISTAN

During the first half of April, a total of 24 adults were seen at 15 localities in Uthal, Turbat, Pasni and Nushki areas, the maximum density being 2-3 per hectare at Tinkanda (2533N/6638E) on 7 April. Scattered first and second instar hoppers were found in six areas totalling 19 squares kilometres in the Pasni district. In the second half of April a total of 33 adults were found at 18 localities in the Uthal, Turbat, Pasni and Nushki areas, the maximum density being 4-5 per hectare at Rumra (2520N/6344E) on 26 April. Scattered first to fifth instar hoppers were found at nine localities in the Turbat and Pasni areas.

No reports were received from AFGHANISTAN, INDIA or IRAN.

FORECAST FOR JUNE-JULY 1986

Adults produced in the spring breeding areas will move into the summer breeding areas and start to breed. Successful winter-spring breeding resulted in the development of gregarious populations on both sides of the Red Sea. Control operations have probably destroyed the main concentrations but considerable numbers of adults may have survived. Most are likely to move into the interior of Sudan, and perhaps further west. Others may reach southern Arabia and some may move east.

In West Africa small numbers of adults will persist in Mauritania, north-east Mali and north-west Niger, where breeding will commence in areas which receive early monsoon rains. It is possible that some adults may reach Niger from the east.

In North-West Africa very low density breeding in a few localities in the Algerian Sahara will terminate.

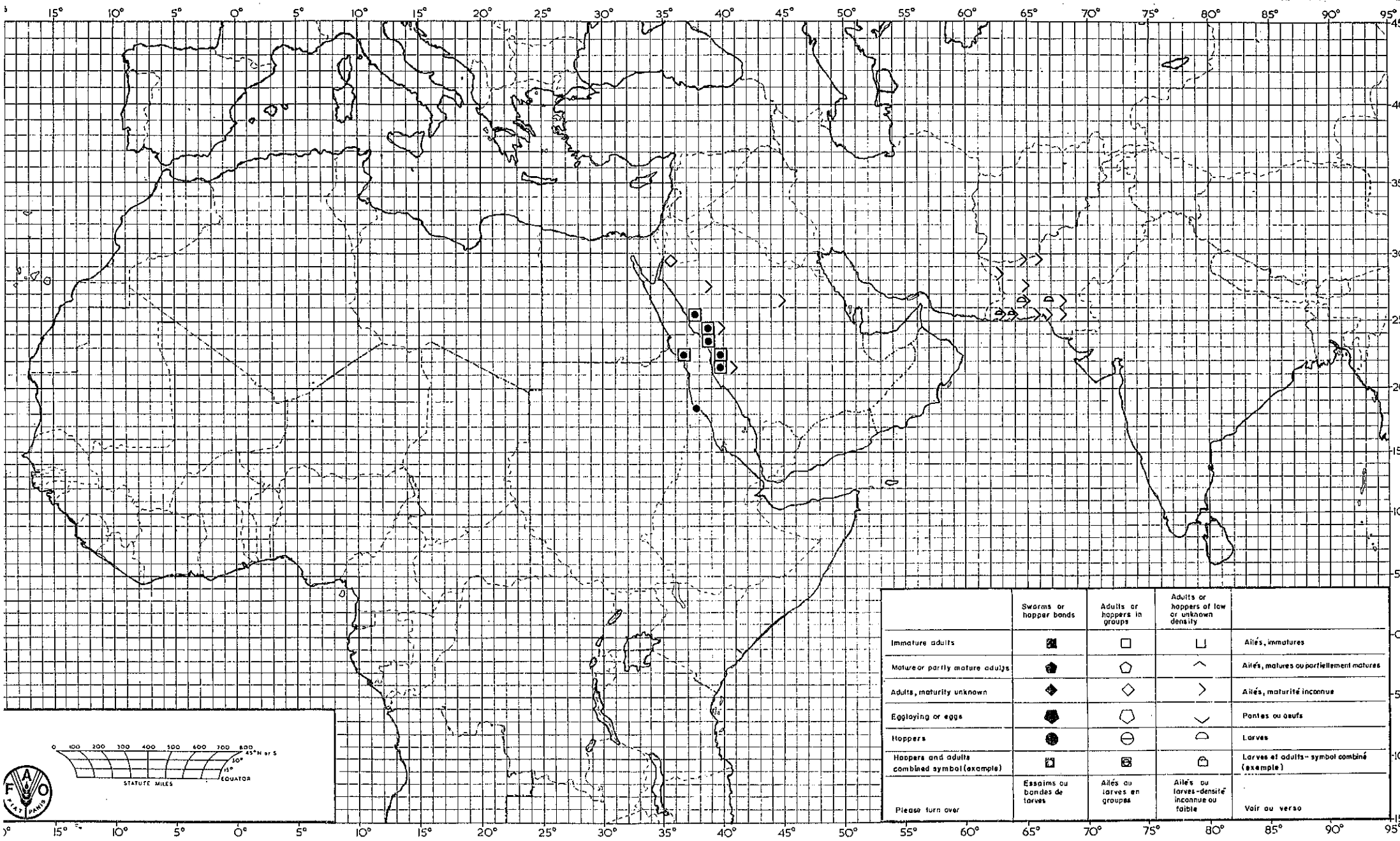
In Eastern Africa considerable numbers of adults are likely to reach the interior of Sudan, possibly including one or two small swarms. These are likely to start to breed towards the end of the forecast period. Small numbers of adults may be present on the northern coastal plains of Somalia.

In the Near East breeding will terminate in north-western and western Saudi Arabia. If there are escapes they are most likely to move south-west to Sudan, but some may move south to PDR Yemen and others east across the Gulf.

In South-West Asia small scale breeding will terminate in Baluchistan. Adult numbers will increase in the summer breeding areas, where breeding may commence, but initially it will be on a small scale.

Rome
19 May 1986

Desert Locust Situation Summary No. 92 APRIL - EARLY MAY / AVRIL - DEBUT DE MAI 1986



	Swarms or hopper bands	Adults or hoppers in groups	Adults or hoppers of low or unknown density	
Immature adults	■	□	⌊	Ailéés, immatures
Mature or partly mature adults	●	◐	>	Ailéés, matures ou partiellement matures
Adults, maturity unknown	◆	◇	>	Ailéés, maturité inconnue
Egg laying or eggs	◼	◑	<	Pontes ou oeufs
Hoppers	●	◐	∩	Larves
Hoppers and adults combined symbol (example)	◼	◑	◑	Larves et adultes - symbole combiné (exemple)
Please turn over	Essaims ou bandes de larves	Ailéés ou larves en groupes	Ailéés ou larves - densité inconnue ou faible	Voir au verso

