

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
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Locusts, other migratory pests and emergency operations group

**DESERT LOCUST SITUATION
SUMMARY AND FORECAST**

No. 18 February 1980

SUMMARY

The most important populations were reported from Sudan, where some egg-fields, small first instar hopper bands and groups of mature adults were present in wadis inland from the Red Sea coastal range north-west of Port Sudan. Elsewhere scattered adults and scattered hoppers were reported from the Tihama of Saudi Arabia and the Yemen Arab Republic, and small numbers of adults were reported from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

No locusts were reported from any other countries. Ecological conditions were suitable for breeding in Iran in January and scattered showers were reported in winter-spring breeding areas in Pakistan.

W/N6519

DESERT LOCUST SITUATION - FEBRUARY 1980

NORTH-WEST AFRICA

No reports have been received for February.

In January Morocco was reported clear.

WEST AFRICA

No locusts were reported in February.

EASTERN AFRICA

SUDAN

Mature adults at densities of 1980 per hectare were found at Khor Gabatit (2029N/3544E), 4380 per hectare at Khor Kau El Arab (2033N/3548E) and 1280 per hectare at Khor Wad El Kab (2049N/3552E) over a total area of 886 hectares in the northern sector of the Red Sea coast in the first half of the month. Copulation was also observed. In the latter half of the month egg-fields and mature adults at a density of 3360 per hectare were found over an area of 180 hectares in Khor Damal (2025N/3544E). Mature adult groups at densities of 6780 per hectare were found in Khor Garamait (2020N/3547E), over an area of 360 hectares and at densities of 5460 per hectare in Khor Nifilium (2016N/3547E) over an area of 480 hectares. Ecological conditions were reported good for breeding.

Small bands of first instar hoppers were found over an area of 140 hectares in Khor Soreit and 12 hoppers per plant in Khor Garamait. Control operations using poison bait against hoppers and adults were in progress.

No reports were received from DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, SOMALIA, TANZANIA and UGANDA.

NEAR EAST

Weather

Rainfall was reported from many parts of Saudi Arabia, particularly from the southern Tihama, north and north-east of the country. In the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen light rain was reported on the western coast at Khor Umeira on 2 February and at Nabiyah on 2 and 19 February.

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Scattered adults were found at many localities on the Qunfidah Tihama, the maximum density being 150/hectare over an area of 12 square kilometres in Wadi Shaqqaz. Scattered adults were also present in several localities of the Jizan Tihama totalling over 550 square kilometres at a maximum density of 100 per hectare. Small numbers of adults were also reported from Najran.

Solitarious hoppers at densities of 5 per Pennisetum were found over an area of 25 square kilometres on the Jizan Tihama, and a few hoppers were also found in Wadi Al-Ahsiba, Qamuna and Dawaih on the Qunfidah Tihama.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

Scattered adults at a density of 20 to 25 per hectare and a few fourth and fifth instar hoppers were found in Wadi Hayran. Vegetation was drying up and ecological conditions in general were not suitable for breeding.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

During surveys undertaken along the western coast, low density scattered adults were found in the Wadi Fajarah (1259N/4418E) area and three adults were observed in Wadi Maadin (1300N/4421E) on 19 February. Ecological conditions improved with the light rain received during the month.

KUWAIT and UNITED ARAB EMIRATES were reported free. Nor reports were received from BAHRAIN, EGYPT, IRAQ, JORDAN and SULTANATE OF OMAN.

SOUTH-WEST ASIA

Weather

Rainfall was fairly widespread in Saurashtra and Kutch on 3 February; scattered in North Gujarat on 3 February and in Ajmer and Kota divisions of Rajasthan on 4 February. Isolated light rain also occurred in Ajmer, Jodhpur and Udaipur divisions of Rajasthan on 29 February. Scattered rain fell in Kharan, Khuzdar, Quetta and Panjgur areas in Pakistan.

INDIA

No locusts were reported from anywhere.

PAKISTAN

No locusts were reported.

AFGHANISTAN was reported free. No report was received from IRAN. No locusts were reported in IRAN during January but ecological conditions were suitable for breeding.

FORECAST FOR APRIL-MAY 1980

Further rain on the Tihama of Saudi Arabia will extend the period during which spring breeding is possible, and in Sudan conditions were favourable for breeding. The largest populations reported were in Sudan but significant populations may also be present in the south-eastern desert of Egypt and on

the northern coast of Ethiopia. Further breeding in all these areas is likely to occur in the forecast period and may result in the formation of further hopper bands possibly even some small swarms in areas difficult of access. Small breeding is likely to occur in Baluchistan of Pakistan and in south-eastern Iran, and in western, central and eastern Algeria and perhaps in western parts of Libya.

In Eastern Africa breeding is likely to continue in sub-coastal areas of Sudan and may be in progress along the Red Sea coast of northern Ethiopia. It may be on a scale sufficient to produce further hopper bands and even some small swarms in areas which cannot be reached by control units. Emigration from the breeding areas will start and result in the interior of the Sudan being invaded by possibly substantial numbers of adults, which could include some small swarms. The interior of Sudan may also be invaded by adults from Egypt. Only small numbers of adults are likely to be present on the northern coast of Somalia and adjacent areas of Djibouti.

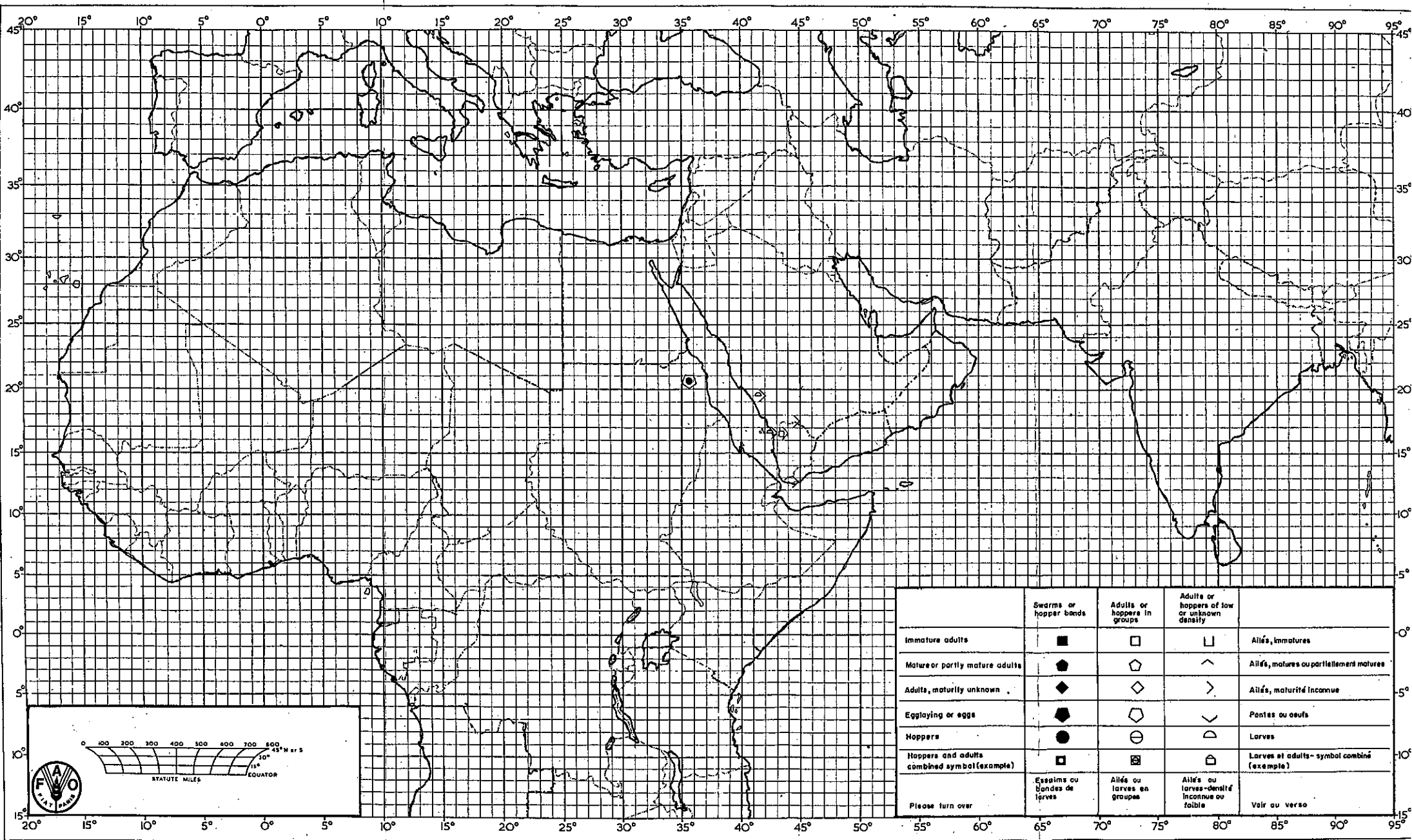
In the Near East breeding is likely to occur in the south-east desert of Egypt and may result in the formation of groups of hoppers or even bands. Adults produced as a result of this breeding, which may include some small swarms, are likely to move south-west into the Sudan, possibly reaching as far west as Darfur. In Saudi Arabia further breeding is likely to occur on the Tihama and in some interior wadis and oases in western and central parts of the Kingdom, but is unlikely to be on a large scale. In the Yemen Arab Republic small scale breeding may continue on the Tihama and may start in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, but again it is not likely to be on a large scale. Scattered breeding may occur in the Sultanate of Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

In South-West Asia widely scattered low density breeding will occur in coastal areas and in interior valleys in Baluchistan of Pakistan, in south-eastern Iran and may occur in Afghanistan. Movement of scattered adults from winter-spring breeding areas towards the summer breeding areas of Rajasthan and adjacent areas of Pakistan will commence.

In North-West Africa only small numbers of adults are likely to be present in southern, central, western and eastern Algeria and western Libya. Small scale breeding may be widespread if ecological conditions are favourable.

In West Africa only small numbers of adults are likely to be present in Mali and Niger. In Mauritania low density breeding may continue if there is adequate rain. Small numbers of adults are likely to move into northern Mauritania and Western Sahara, and could start to breed.

Rome
25 March 1980



	Swarms or hopper bands	Adults or hoppers in groups	Adults or hoppers of low or unknown density	
Immature adults	■	□	▭	Aléa, immatures
Mature or partly mature adults	●	◐	∧	Aléa, matures ou partiellement matures
Adults, maturity unknown	◆	◇	>	Aléa, maturité inconnue
Egg laying or eggs	⬤	◑	∨	Ponies ou oeufs
Hoppers	●	○	◒	Larves
Hoppers and adults combined symbol (example)	◼	◻	◽	Larves et adults - symbol combiné (exemple)
Please turn over	Essaims ou bandes de larves	Aléa ou larves en groupe	Aléa ou larves - densité inconnue ou faible	Voir au verso