

REPORT OF THE

Held in Cairo,
Arab Republic of Egypt
15-18 September 1973

**FOURTH SESSION OF
THE COMMISSION FOR
CONTROLLING THE DESERT LOCUST
IN THE NEAR EAST**



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Meeting Report No.
AGP: 1973/M/8

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FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION
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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rome, 1973

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
PARTICIPATION IN THE SESSION	2
AGENDA	4
SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS	
Desert Locust Situation in the Near East Countries (August 1972 to August 1973)	6
Forecast	7
Desert Locust Survey and Control during 1972/73 and Plans for the Future	8
Emergency Actions	8
Report of the Executive Committee	10
Executive Committee	10
Anti-Locust Survey and Control Resources	10
Assistance to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	10
Any other Business	11
DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION	11
APPENDIX I - Data on Control Operation from August 1972 to August 1973 ..	13
APPENDIX II - Report of the Third Session of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust	16
ANNEX I - Trust Fund 9409 - Budget for the Five-Year Period 1972-1977 expressed according to FAO Expenditure Codes:	25
ANNEX II - Trust Fund 9409 - Final statement of account as at 31.12.71	27
ANNEX III - Trust Fund 9409 - Statement of Accounts as at 31.12.72 (final)	28
ANNEX IV - Trust Fund 9409 - Statements of contributions from participating Governments as at 31.5.73	29
ANNEX V - Trust Fund 9409 - Details of Fellowships awarded	30
APPENDIX III - Anti-Locust Survey and Control Potentials Available in the Countries of the Near East	31
APPENDIX IV - List of Working Papers	32

INTRODUCTION

The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at the kind invitation of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, convened the Fourth Session of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Near East in Cairo from 15 to 18 September, 1973. He invited all the Member Governments of the Commission to be represented by delegates and the Government of United Arab Emirates, and the League of Arab States and the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa (DLCO-EA) to be represented by observers.

The Session was opened by Dr. Mohamed Moheb Zaki, Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, who welcomed the participants on behalf of the Government. He, in particular, extended his warm welcome to the delegates of Saudi Arabia and Oman who had recently joined the Commission. He referred to the importance of the control of the Desert Locust and the interdependence of the countries within the Region for that purpose, which formed the basis for the establishment of the Commission. He stated that his Government was very much concerned about the potentially dangerous situation which developed in early 1973 in the southwest of the Arabian Peninsula, but was glad to learn that the timely action taken by the Governments concerned under the overall coordination of FAO, had succeeded in nipping the plague in the bud. This was another example, he continued, which had demonstrated the value of concerted action and spirit of cooperation among the countries to fight against this age-old enemy of the farmer, which otherwise could not be defeated. He expressed his sincere hope that this existing cooperation would grow further for the benefit of all concerned.

Dr. A.A. Moursi, Deputy Regional Representative, Near East Region, speaking on behalf of the Director-General of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, welcomed the participants to the Session and thanked the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt for their kind invitation to convene the Session in Cairo and for providing numerous facilities. He drew the attention of the Member Governments to the important developments in the Locust situation during 1972/73 and to the timely action taken to cope with it. This, he stated, had saved the countries from devastation of their crops by locust swarms which would otherwise have been inevitable. He pointed out that FAO was very interested in the activities of the Commission and would continue to extend its fullest support to the Desert Locust programme.

Officers of the Session

Chairman: Mr. Salim B. Hadramy, Saudi Arabia.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Mostafa El-Nahas, Arab Republic of Egypt.

The work of preparing the draft report was entrusted to the FAO Secretariat. Mr. Gurdas Singh and Mr. A. Khasawneh of the FAO Secretariat acted as Technical Secretaries.

Acknowledgements

Before the close of the session, the delegates expressed their appreciation of the generous hospitality and facilities provided by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt. They also thanked the Chairman for the efficient and courteous manner in which he had conducted the proceedings.

PARTICIPATION IN THE SESSION

The following delegates from Member Countries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, observers and members of the FAO staff participated in the Session and contributed to the discussions summarized in this report:-

Delegates from FAO Member Countries

Arab Republic of Egypt

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Director-General
Desert Locust Research, Control and Agro-Aviation Department
Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform
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Bahrain

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Head, Plant Protection Section
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Iraq

Selim Rehim Al-Mohanna
Head of Pest Control
Department of Plant Protection
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Jordan

Hani Haddadin
Chief, Plant Protection Section
Ministry of Agriculture
Amman

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Gharib Khamis Gharib
Head of Plant Protection
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AGENDA

1. Opening of the Session
2. Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission
3. Adoption of the Agenda
4. Election of the Drafting Committee
5. The Desert Locust Situation during 1972/73 and Forecast
6. A Review of the Desert Locust Survey and Control Activities carried out by Member Countries during 1972/73 and Plans for the Future
7. Emergency Operations
8. Consideration of the Report of the Executive Committee
9. Anti-Locust Survey and Control Potentials Available in Member-Countries of the Commission
10. Assistance to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
11. Any Other Business
12. Date and Place of Next Session
13. Adoption of the Report

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

Desert Locust Situation in the Near East Countries (August 1972 to August 1973)

1. The Commission had before it a summary of the Desert Locust situation prepared by the FAO Secretariat. This was brought up-to-date by additional information supplied by delegates and observers.
2. In the southeast of the Arab Republic of Egypt a few locusts were found near the Elba mountains in November and December; no breeding was reported. With the exception of some group of adult locusts observed in May over an area of $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. km, which were controlled, the country was reported free from any major locust activity.
3. In Oman, widespread rain fell in the beginning of July during the passage of a tropical depression. At the end of July and in August, scattered locusts were seen in a few areas, but there were considerably fewer seen than during the more extensive surveys which were made in June. It was possible that some locusts had moved out of Oman in July and the remaining bred in Oman, because in September one dense, medium sized and one small, immature swarms were reported, and considerable numbers of locusts were seen in seven other areas. It was possible that some of the locusts seen in September moved to the southwest of the Arabian Peninsula. A further swarm was seen south of Masirah Island in November suggesting that a substantial northward movement out of Eastern Arabia was in progress. There had been no further reports from Oman, whereas scattered adults were reported from several localities in the United Arab Emirates in May and June.
4. Most of the southwest of the Arabian Peninsula received heavy rain from a cyclone in late October. Conditions were suitable for breeding throughout the second half of 1972, especially in Saudi Arabia. Control was carried out in August against groups of hoppers and fledglings on the coast in the Qunfidah area, and inland near Najran and in Sulayyih. Only scattered locusts were recorded in September and October. In early November, a mature swarm was reported to be laying near Qunfidah; survey teams found mature groups over 20 square kilometres at a maximum density of 4 000 per hectare. At the same time other populations were found laying and groups of hoppers and fledglings were seen. Control was carried out in this area, and further south near Jizan where groups of copulating locusts were reported to extend for 50 square kilometres at a maximum density of about 3 000 per hectare. Breeding continued in December in both of these areas. Many infestations were present from just south of Qunfidah for about 150 Kilometres northward; hoppers including many bands, fledglings and mature locusts were present in many areas, their densities varied considerably and the maximum reported were about 5 000 per hectare. Hopper bands were reported from Jizan. Control was carried out in all these areas. By January a number of swarms were formed in Saudi Arabia. Control operations were intensified by employing two spraying aircraft and by the end of April most of the swarms and even concentrations of scattered populations were controlled. Between May and September only a few scattered locusts were found in certain parts of the country.
5. During 1972 there has been great fluctuation of locust population in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Rise in locust population and solitary breeding was observed occurring every month from August 1972 to March 1973. In August a loose swarm and groups of mature and immature locusts were observed. In the same month, general rise in locust population was noted at several places on eastern coast and Dathina area, and extensive

infestation of II-V instar hoppers and fledglings was located at Wadi Masip in about 5 x 3 km. Big concentrations of hoppers were formed everywhere and 38 marching bands were observed in this area. Control operations were undertaken and all the infestations controlled. In September infestation was comparatively light but at some places thick concentrations were found mostly in cultivated areas against which control operations were carried out. In October population of scattered locusts and hopper bands was observed on coastal plains. Control operations were undertaken and all hopper infestations were treated. In November a few solitary hoppers of IV and V instar were collected at Khoromera, Ahwar and Khaber coastal areas with general rise of adult locusts was observed everywhere, more particularly on the coastal plains. In December build-up of locust population continued and in addition to this a loose mixed locust swarm was reported by the border scouts at Al-Aber. This was later on confirmed. The potentially dangerous locust population of mature and immature adults continued to build-up on the coastal plains where ecological conditions were very favourable after heavy rains during October. All these areas were kept under constant watch.

6. First large-scale infestation of II-V instar hoppers was located in 151 sq kilometres at Wadi Amsabihia, 15 in Abeyan delta during January 1973. The groups of egg-laying and copulating locusts were also seen in Abeyan delta. Control operations were immediately organized in hopper infested areas. During February-March 1973, the situation became very serious, heavy infestations of all stages of hoppers and fledglings on a very large scale were located near the foothills of Abeyan delta, Jawlla-Fiyouch area and Amrija Khoromera on the western coast. At some places the infestations were very heavy and dense. In all about 1 100 sq km area was infested. From January to March the locust situation remained rather serious on the coastal plains, scattered copulating, laying groups of locusts, I to V instar hoppers and fledglings were present from Abeyan to Khoromera. Extensive ground control operations were carried out continuously from January to March 1973. Aerial operations against the scattered fledglings which escaped from ground control were carried out from 20 to 28 March. After aerial operations the number of scattered adults decreased considerably everywhere. From April onwards the locust population remained low until July. In August and September small scale breeding was observed against which control had to be undertaken.

7. In Yemen Arab Republic, light showers of rain were experienced in July and August 1972 and was followed by heavy rainfall in October on most parts of the Tihama. This resulted in favourable conditions for locust breeding. From August to November scattered hoppers and adult locusts were observed in most of the breeding area with density ranging from 15 to 1 000 adults per hectare. In December the adult population was on the decline whereas hoppers of I to V instar in dense concentrations were observed covering an area of about 20 sq km which was controlled. From January onwards very few scattered adults were seen mainly confined to cultivated fields.

8. On the Red Sea coastal plains of Sudan conditions suitable for breeding were confined to the Tokar delta area. Very few locusts were present when surveys were made in October. However, following rain and flooding of the Tokar delta in October and November, breeding was successful and the number increased considerably leading, by December, to the formation of groups of hoppers and fledglings over 65 sq km in the Tokar delta. A laying swarm and groups of mature adults were seen in the same area in December. Control was carried out in this area. Again in June and July locust concentrations were found in the northern province against which control operations were undertaken.

9. Other countries of the Near East were reported free from any locust activity.

Forecast

10. There were substantial locust populations present in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and some more might migrate from Oman into the southwestern Arabian

Peninsula where favourable conditions for breeding existed. It was, therefore, necessary that special attention was paid to the above areas. In addition there was a need to keep Tihamas of Saudi Arabia and the Arab Republic of Yemen and Tokar Delta area of Sudan under watch during the coming months.

Desert Locust Survey and Control during 1972/73 and Plans for the Future.

11. The Commission reviewed the Desert Locust Survey and Control operations carried out by its Member countries during 1972/73 and plans for the future and noted that due to exceptionally favourable conditions in the southwest Arabian Peninsula there was a rapid build-up of locust populations resulting in a potentially dangerous situation by early 1973. Prompt control operations were undertaken in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Yemen Arab Republic, thus averting the chances of starting a new plague. Other countries in the Region kept their respective areas under constant watch and in some cases small scale control operations had to be undertaken against adult concentrations.
12. Noting that rapid build-up of locust populations could suddenly take place under favourable conditions, particularly in the areas along the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden and Oman, the Commission strongly recommended the need for maintaining strict watch over the important breeding areas in all the Member countries. It was also considered important to keep adequate control resources ready in the strategic areas to cope with any important developments in the locust situations in future.
13. The Commission emphasized that stocks of insecticides and equipment should be replenished particularly in the countries where control operations were undertaken during the 1972/73 campaign. The Commission noted with appreciation the offer made by the Director of DICO-EA to loan insecticides on a replacement basis as and when needed by the Member Countries of the Near East for any emergency.
14. Considering the special strategic importance of the Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia and breeding areas of Oman, the Commission decided that arrangements should be made to organize special surveys in the above areas during the appropriate season (November-March) on more or less regular basis. For this purpose at least 4 locust officers from other member countries, as might be necessary, should be invited to participate and the FAO Secretariat in Jeddah should be duly strengthened gradually by providing additional transport and other equipment (Executive Committee Report paragraphs 9 - 12). In order to ensure proper planning and implementation of special surveys, particularly in Tihamas of Saudi Arabia, one senior officer might remain in the area throughout the breeding season. In addition, arrangements should be made for similar special surveys in Oman.
15. Recognizing the important role played by aircraft during 1973 operations in the Arabian Peninsula, the Commission recommended that the use of aircraft be encouraged in future campaigns. The Commission noted with appreciation that the DICO and some other countries of the Region would be willing to provide aircraft as and when needed. The Commission further recommended that Governments should consider establishing their own aircraft unit in the countries where such facilities did not exist so far.

Emergency Actions

16. The Commission received a detailed report on the action taken in the Red Sea coastal plains and the Gulf of Aden areas and noted with satisfaction that the timely action taken by various national anti-locust services, duly supported by FAO wherever needed, had for the time being averted the chances of initiation of a new plague. A brief summary of this major development is given in paragraphs 17 - 29.

17. A potentially dangerous situation developed in areas surrounding the southern Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. There had been exceptionally heavy and widespread rains, particularly following the tropical cyclone of late October, 1972 and excellent breeding conditions existed in many areas. This resulted in rapid population build-up. By the end of December there were many hopper bands and extensive groups of hoppers, fledglings and mature adults.
18. In Sudan a laying swarm and large number of adults and hoppers were found in the Tokar area in December, and control was carried out.
19. Very successful breeding occurred on the coastal plains of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Tihamah of the Yemen Arab Republic and the southern Tihamah of Saudi Arabia. Control operations were carried out in all the above areas and by the end of 1972 there were few locusts in the Tihamah of the Yemen Arab Republic and in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The main populations were in Saudi Arabia where a laying swarm was reported in November and where subsequently there were many hopper bands and extensive groups of hoppers, fledglings and mature adults. Due to subsequent widespread and well distributed rainfall received in this area, breeding conditions continued to be favourable and in spite of the control operations locust populations multiplied rapidly and by the middle of January there was a large number of small swarms, numerous hopper bands in Qunfidah area and widespread locust populations to the north almost up to Jeddah. This was a rather serious situation which the ground teams were hard pressed to bring under control.
20. The Senior Officer, Locust Control and Emergency Operations Group, visited Saudi Arabia in January to make an on-the-spot assessment of the locust situation and to make arrangements to cope with it. Following a meeting with the Minister of Agriculture and with other high-level officials of the Ministry, it was agreed that the present locust situation was beyond the control of the ground teams and the swarms were likely to spread towards the north and northeast unless controlled immediately by aerial spraying. It was also agreed to provide additional funds for providing adequate ground support for aerial operations. Arrangements were also made with the Ministries concerned to obtain their clearance for the entry and operation of the aircraft in the areas of infestation. Having achieved the above, the Senior Officer left for Addis Ababa where he obtained the agreement of the DLCO-EA to spare one of their twin-engine spraying aircraft with crew and then went to Khartoum to obtain another aircraft and two Locust Officers to assist in operations in Saudi Arabia.
21. Accordingly, a spraying aircraft (Piper Super-cub) of the Government of Sudan piloted by Capt. Tijani, M. Bannaga, arrived in Jeddah on 11 February and was followed four days later by the DLCO-EA aircraft (twin-engine Islander) piloted by the Senior DLCO-EA pilot, Capt. Abebe Wordofa, and accompanied by the aircraft mechanic, Mr. A.D. Ainan. At the same time, two Locust officers from Sudan arrived in Jeddah. Mr. G. Popov, of the Centre for Overseas Pest Research, London, also arrived during the first week of February and helped in planning and supervision of the aerial operations.
22. After completing the preliminary formalities, the aircraft started operations on 19 February. At all times aerial operations were closely coordinated with ground surveys and control, and thus formed an integral part of the general campaign effort. Spraying was the main function of both aircraft and with their help large areas were rapidly and efficiently cleared of locust infestations. The environmental conditions differed considerably and so did the type of distribution of locust populations. The kind of insecticides and the manner of application were so chosen as to suit best each individual situation. In addition, the aircraft played an important part in surveying and liaison between field bases and Jeddah, thus releasing some of the pressure on the ground transport needed for control.

23. The DLCO-EA aircraft, after clearing the main infestations, returned to its base on 15 March. In addition to flying for survey and liaison work it spent 26 hours in actual spraying. The second aircraft of the Sudan Government was retained to assist in survey and control of the remaining locust populations. It left for Khartoum on 22 April and flew 51 hours for spraying.

24. In the meanwhile widespread locust populations and hopper bands over a vast area were reported from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Most of them were cleared by extensive control operations. By March, scattered locust populations were still present over a wide area which were not possible to control by conventional ground methods. Another aircraft was obtained from DLCO-EA to assist in surveying and spraying greener areas where those populations were likely to concentrate and breed further. This aircraft reached Aden on 19 March and worked in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen for ten days. This helped in reducing the populations further and by the end of April only a very few locusts were reported.

25. The details of the control operations undertaken in all the areas are given in Appendix I.

26. The FAO Regional Locust Officer, Jeddah, kept all the Member Governments of the Commission and other regional locust organizations/commissions continuously informed about the locust situation and action taken to keep it under control. In view of the seriousness of the locust situation which could well be compared with the one in 1967/68, the Director-General of FAO issued a special warning on 2 March followed by another one on 24 May.

27. It will be seen that since November 1972 a considerably large locust infestation continued to exist in a number of areas surrounding the southern Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. Control operations undertaken by the various national and regional organizations, duly supported by FAO wherever needed, had for the present averted the danger of initiation of a new plague which could otherwise develop. The Director-General of FAO in his latest communication has, however, emphasized the need for continued efforts by all countries concerned to keep their respective areas under constant watch and to keep resources in readiness for control operations in the coming months.

28. The Commission appreciated the prompt action taken by various national services, and the timely assistance and proper coordination provided by FAO, and in particular by the FAO Secretariat in Jeddah, which enabled the plague to be controlled in its very initial stage. Nevertheless, the Commission agreed that there was no cause for complacency on account of the present improved situation and it was necessary for all countries to maintain sustained vigilance and keep resources in readiness to cope with any important development in the locust situation in the months ahead.

29. The Commission thanked the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa, its Director, and the Government of Sudan for the timely assistance provided during the emergency. At the same time, the Commission appreciated the work of the ground teams of Saudi Arabia and recommended that their national organizations be strengthened further, which would not only be of help to Saudi Arabia but also of great assistance to the region as a whole.

Report of the Executive Committee

30. The Commission approved the Report of the Executive Committee as a whole (Appendix II) and formally adopted the programme of work and Budget for 1974 and the accounts for 1971 and 1972 as recommended by the Executive Committee.

Executive Committee

31. Referring to the Report of the Executive Committee (para. 36) the Commission elected the following as members of the Executive Committee for 1973/74 and elected Sudan and Jordan as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively for the above period:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Arab Republic of Egypt | 2. Jordan |
| 3. Qatar | 4. Saudi Arabia |
| 5. Sudan | |

Anti-Locust Survey and Control Resources

32. The Commission reviewed the position of survey and control potentials available in the countries and recommended that countries like the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan and the Yemen Arab Republic where control operations had been undertaken more frequently in the past and were likely to be carried out in future, should replenish their stocks of insecticides. Details of the available anti-locust survey and control resources are given in Appendix III.

Assistance to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

33. Referring to its earlier recommendation made at the Third Session (Report, para.33), the Commission considered it essential to continue to pay special attention to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic in the overall interest of the region and decided to earmark an amount of \$10 000 per year for 1975 and 1976 out of the \$33 000 provided for annually under "Survey and Reconnaissance" component as operational cost towards survey and control in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. If a request was received for supply of equipment, this could be provided under the relevant component of the Trust Fund budget for 1973 or even by transfer from other components.

34. The Commission reiterated its earlier recommendation made at its Third Session (Report, para. 35) that keeping in view the importance of anti-locust operations in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Government would include the Desert Locust and Plant Protection Project in their country IPF beyond 1973.

35. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the Desert Locust Project in the Yemen Arab Republic had been included in the country programme for 1974 to 1976 with provision for an expert, fellowship and funds for operational cost.

Any Other Business

36. The Commission received a report from the FAO Secretariat on the progress made in implementation of the recommendation made at the Sixteenth Session of the FAO Desert Locust Control Committee (Report, paras. 38-44) concerning the Training Programme on Crop Pests with special reference to Desert Locust Control and Research. It noted that the majority of the Governments were not willing to pay any additional amount to cover the cost of trainees, more than the contributions which they were already paying into the various Trust Funds. The Commission having recognized the importance of training, authorized FAO to pay the necessary cost of trainees belonging to the Member Countries of the Commission from the unobligated balance of the Trust Fund 9409.

DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION

37. The Commission proposed that the next session of the Commission be held during 1974 on a date and at a place to be decided by the Director-General of FAO in consultation with the host Government. This Session of the Commission would be preceded by the next session of the Executive Committee of the Commission.



APPENDIX 1

DATA ON CONTROL OPERATION
FROM AUGUST 1972 TO AUGUST 1973

LOCALITY	MONTH AND YEAR	TYPE OF INFESTATION (Spiders, Scattered adults, hoppers)	INSECTICIDE USED			METHOD OF APPLICATION (Air or Ground)
			B.H.C. BAIT (in kg)	B.H.C. DUST (in kg)	LIQUID IN LITRES MALATHION B.H.C. ULV 15%	
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen						
1. W. Masip, 1335N, 4653E	August 72	Fleas, Hopping, etc.	1000	1500	200	Ground
2. Trayah, 1306N, 4521E	Sept.	- do -	-	1200	-	-do-
3. Hamlah	-do-	- do -	-	450	-	-do-
4. Swad, 1345N, 4602E	-do-	- do -	-	200	-	-do-
5. Wadhia, 1345N, 4602E	-do-	- do -	-	350	-	-do-
6. Ahwar, 1325N, 4645E	Sept. & Oct. 72	- do -	-	100	-	-do-
7. Amrija, 1303N, 4435E	Oct. 72	- do -	500	700	200	-do-
8. Khaber, 1325N, 4614E	-do-	- do -	-	100	-	-do-

APPENDIX 1 (cont'd)

LOCALITY	MONTH AND YEAR	TYPE OF INFESTATION (Swarms, Scattered Adults, Hoppers)	INSECTICIDE USED			METHOD OF APPLICATION (Air or Ground)
			B.H.C. BAIT (In Kg.)	B.H.C. DUST (In Kg.)	LIQUID IN LITRES	
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen						
9. W. Amsabbia 1315N 4515E	Jan. 73	Fled- glings, Hoppers	2000	4000	700	200 Ground
10. Abyan 1308N 4518E	Feb. & March 73	-do- -do- Hoppers	4600	9100	4600	100 -do-
11. Jawla and Fiyoush	-do-	-do- -do- Hoppers	-	200	2600	- -do-
12. Amrija & Khor- omera 1305N 4435E	Feb. & March 73	- Hoppers	-	-	2200	- Ground
13. Abyan delta Jawla, Fiyoush	March	Fled- glings, Hoppers	-	-	1080	3660 Air
14. Masip 1335N 4653E	August 73	Hoppers	-	one ton	-	- Ground

APPENDIX 1 (cont'd)

LOCALITY	MONTH AND YEAR	TYPE OF INFESTATION (Swarms, Scattered Adults, Hoppers)	INSECTICIDES USED				METHOD OF APPLICATION (air or ground)
			B.H.C. BAIT (in Kg.)	B.H.C. DUST (in Kg.)	B.H.C. LIQUID IN LITRES MALATHION B.H.C. ULV 15% DIELDRIN 20%		
Yemen Arab Republic							
El-Gar area 1605,4255	Dec. 72	Hopper Bands 1st to 5th	-	3000	-	45	Gr und
-do-	Jan. 73	Fledglings and 5th instar hoppers in groups	-	850	-	25	-do-
Saudi Arabia Mith, Qunr- fida Jizah and Riyadh	Dec. 72 to May 73	Swarms, adults and Hoppers	31000	80000	11275	40425	Air and Ground
Sudan Dabbat Salim Mafri, Burur	Dec. 72	Adults, Hoppers	1,918	-	2,005	-	Air and Ground
Um Barki, Karlat, Afafiet Adai, Dambil, Debbat Salim	Jan. 73	-	5,250	-	10,365	-	-
Tilit, Khore Ashot, Gowb and Balatat	Feb. 73	-	900	-	5,040	-	Ground
Khore Gowb and Ashot	March 73	Adults	-	-	152	-	-
Wadi EL-Adora	June 73	-	-	-	2,400	-	Air and Ground