



FAO



EMERGENCY CENTRE FOR LOCUST OPERATIONS

DESERT LOCUST BULLETIN No. 192



No significant Desert Locust populations have been reported during August and the overall situation whilst still requiring vigilance, appears calm, with no major chance to develop during the forecast period. In West Africa, only scattered adults and hoppers were reported limited primarily to southern Mauritania. This would indicate that swarms from northern Mauritania dispersed earlier in the year before the onset of the rainy season and, as a result, breeding in the south was limited. No other significant locust activity has been reported from Mali, Niger and Chad. In South-West Asia, a few patches of hoppers have been treated in Rajasthan over a small area, and low density adults persisting in several locations of the summer breeding areas of India and Pakistan are likely to continue to breed; however, no major developments are expected during the forecast period.

A few mature adults have been reported in the extreme south-eastern desert of Egypt and some isolated adults were present on the northern coastal plains of Somalia in late July. No locusts were reported from Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen or Oman.

Conditions were reported as dry in Algeria and no locust activity was reported; a similar situation is expected to prevail in Morocco.

Although the overall situation does not appear to be critical and may decline in the next few months, FAO recommends continued monitoring in the summer breeding areas.

The FAO Desert Locust Bulletin is issued monthly, supplemented by Updates during periods of increased Desert Locust activity, and is distributed by fax, telex, e-mail, FAO pouch and airmail by the Emergency Centre for Locust Operations, AGP Division, FAO, 00100 Rome, Italy.

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WEATHER & ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS DURING AUGUST 1994

Based on field reports, METEOSAT and ARTEMIS satellite imagery, and Météo-France synoptic and rain data. Rainfall terms: light = less than 20 mm of rain; moderate = 20 - 50 mm; heavy = more than 50 mm.

During August, the ITCZ was oscillating slightly around 20°N over West Africa throughout the month, reaching as far north as 25°N over Mali on the 8th, but moved at times quite far south, reaching 13-10°N over Sudan on the 17th. Although the overall cold cloud activity decreased from the first to the last decade over the Sahel of West Africa and Sudan, significant rains continued to occur in several places of the summer breeding areas and conditions remained favourable in some regions where rains have occurred during July.

Widespread light to heavy rains fell almost daily in the southern Mauritania during the first fortnight and again by the end of the month, extending at times further west to Rosso and Boutilimit, or north to Atar; cumulative rains were well above long term average (115 mm) in Aioun and Nema. Widespread green or sprouting vegetation was found by helicopter surveys in southern Mauritania in the two Hodhs, Assaba and western Tagant up to 23 August. However, no vegetation nor rains were reported from eastern Tagant in the Tichit region. Similarly, conditions are expected to be favourable in south-western Mali in the Niore region and in Adrar des Iforas of northern Mali where Tessalit received moderate rains (71 mm in total) at regular intervals. Widespread heavy rains were received during the first decade in several regions of Niger where wadis flooded and caused severe damage. In Chad, there were indications of substantial rains up to 17°N, and unusual rains occurred in Tibesti and Borkou where wadis flooded during the second decade.

Widespread favourable conditions were reported in Northern Darfur, Northern Kordofan and White Nile Provinces of Sudan, whilst unusual rains occurred in the Northern Province and Nubian desert where wadis flooded.

Ecological conditions may remain favourable in the coastal region of the south-eastern desert of Egypt where substantial rainfall were reported in late July. Substantial cold clouds were present over the Tihama and Hadhramaut regions of Yemen during the second decade of August and may have resulted in significant rains.

In south-west Asia, heavy rains were reported from the Tharparkar (188 mm), Sukkur (64 mm) and Rahimyar Khan (72 mm) regions of Pakistan during the first half of August. As a result of these, and of widespread heavy rains during the second half of July, ecological conditions are expected to remain favourable for breeding throughout the forecast period in many places of the summer breeding areas of Pakistan and probably India.



AREA TREATED IN AUGUST 1994

India 96 ha (24-26 July)



DESERT LOCUST SITUATION

WEST AFRICA

MAURITANIA

During the last decade of July, scattered adults were reported primarily in southern Hodh el Chargui and, to a lesser extent, in southern Hodh el Garbi and in Assaba south of Kiffa; by the end of the month, a few isolated adults commenced to appear further west in Assaba and further north in Tagant. However, densities were low, with a maximum of 43 adults per ha seen over 25 ha south-west of Aioun at 1612N/0950W on the 24th.

During August, low density adults persisted within the same regions, with some indications of limited breeding. Despite widespread favourable conditions, only two solitarious hoppers (3rd and 5th instars) were found east of Aouienat Zbil (1624N/0854W) during the first decade, and scattered 1st-3rd instars solitarious hoppers were reported further east and north at 6 sites in the same area during the second decade. By the end of the month, there were reports of isolated adults and hoppers near Timbedra (1615N/0810W).

MALI

During July, isolated adults were reported from Adrar des Iforas in Aguelhok (1928N/0052E) and in the south-west near Yelimane (1507N/1033W) during the first decade. No locusts were reported during the second decade and, by the end of the month, nomads reported isolated adults in Timetrine, Tilemsi, near Aguelhok and south of Taoudenni (ca. 2100N/0040W).

NIGER

During extensive surveys undertaken in the Tahoua, Zinder and Diffa regions, a few isolated immature and mature adults, some of them copulating, were reported only at two sites near Tahoua (1455N/0517E), at Guidiguir (1333N/0952E) and at Kelakam (1322N/1145E) on the 14-26 July; no locusts have been found in other locations surveyed in these regions.

No locust activity was reported by the survey teams during the first half of August.

CHAD

A few isolated adults were reported in Kanem near Nokou (1440N/1445E) on 27 July. No locusts were observed during surveys conducted in Kanem near Mao (1407N/1520E) and in southern Borkou near Kouba-Olanga (1547N/1817E) during the last decade of July.

No locusts were reported during surveys undertaken in the Kanem and Batha regions from 1-26 August.

CAPE VERDE

No locust activity was reported up to 1 August.

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

NORTH-WEST AFRICA

ALGERIA

No locust activity was reported up to 14 August.

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

EASTERN AFRICA

SUDAN

A late report stated that scattered solitary mature adults were reported in Kassala Province in Wadi Oudi (ca. 1653N/3604E) and in Nile Province in Wadi Halgi (1707N/3425E) during July.

No locusts were reported during August.

SOMALIA

During a survey undertaken from Hargeissa to the coastal region near Las Dureh (1010N/4556E), a few isolated adults were reported at Magab (1022N/4520E) and Hagal (1016N/4542E) on 26-30 July. No locusts were seen in the Borama-Zeila region along the Djibouti border on the 22-30 July.

DJIBOUTI, ERITREA, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, TANZANIA and UGANDA

No locusts were reported during July.

NEAR EAST

EGYPT

Scattered mature adults were reported on the south-eastern Red Sea coast near Halaib (2213N/3636E) and in several adjacent areas of the interior near the Sudanese border on 24 July.

SAUDI ARABIA

Late reports were received stating that there was no locust activity during June and July.

No locusts were reported during August.

YEMEN

No locust activity was reported on the Tihama near Hodeidah (1448N/4256E) on the 25-26 July.

OMAN

No locust activity was reported from the Munsandam Peninsula, Batinah, Sur, Ibra and Nizwa regions during the first decade of July.

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

SOUTH-WEST ASIA

PAKISTAN

During the second half of July, scattered adults were reported from 33 locations in Cholistan, 14 locations in Tharparkar, 7 in Nara and 4 in Lasbela regions, with a maximum density of 525 per sq. km at Pix Bux Gahu (2640N/6922E) in the Nara desert on the 24th.

During the first half of August, scattered adults persisted in the same regions in 38 locations, with a maximum density of 600 adults per sq. km at Gunianwala (2740N/7057E) on the 14th.

INDIA

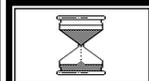
During the second fortnight of July, the first hoppers appeared this year in the summer monsoon breeding areas of Rajasthan where 96 ha were treated at Josh (2714N/7035E) against patches of 1st-2nd instar hoppers at densities ranging from 50-150 per sq. m. on the 24th-26th. Isolated adults continued to be reported from Rajasthan, at Jaisalmer (4 locations), Barmer (2 locations) and Sri Ganganagar (1 location), with maximum densities of 450 per sq. km at Dhanana (2713N/7009E) on the 17th and Humiala (2721N/7050E) on the 22th.

During the first half of August, isolated adults were reported from only 3 locations near Jaisalmer and Bikaner, with a maximum density of 450 per sq.km at Khari (2759N/7258E) on the 4th.

IRAN

Late reports stated no locusts have been seen in the southern and south-eastern provinces during May-July.

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



FORECAST UNTIL MID-OCTOBER 1994

WEST AFRICA

MAURITANIA

Low numbers of adults will persist and lay on a small, possibly moderate, scale in the southern regions, primarily between Aioun and Nema; breeding is likely to be in progress to a lesser extent in Assaba and Tagant. As a result, increasing but small numbers of hoppers are expected to continue to appear. However, the overall situation is not expected to change significantly during the forecast period. By the end of the forecast period, low numbers of adults are expected to commence migration further west into northern Brakna and Trarza, and further north into Adrar. Surveys should continue to monitor the situation.

MALI

Scattered adults are likely to persist and breed in areas of recent rains in Adrar des Iforas.

NIGER

Scattered adults are likely to be present and breed in any areas of recent rains in Tamesna.

CHAD

Some isolated adults are likely to be present in Kanem, BET, Batha and Biltine regions and breed in areas that received rains.

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

No significant developments are likely.

NORTH-WEST AFRICA

ALGERIA

A few isolated adults may be present and persist in the extreme south.

MOROCCO, TUNISIA and LIBYA

No significant developments are likely.

EASTERN AFRICA

SUDAN

Scattered adults are likely to be present and breeding in areas of recent rains of Northern Darfur and Northern Kordofan; however, no major developments are likely. By the end of the forecast period, a few adults may commence to migrate towards the Red Sea coastal plains where surveys are recommended to start during this period.

ERITREA

A few isolated adults may be present on the Red Sea coastal plains and surveys are recommended.

SOMALIA

A few isolated adults may persist on the northern coastal plains; however, no significant developments are likely.

DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, TANZANIA and UGANDA

No significant developments are likely.

NEAR EAST

SAUDI ARABIA

Isolated adults may be present on the southern Tihama.

YEMEN

Isolated adults may be present on the Tihama and the coastal plains near Aden.

EGYPT

A few adults may persist on the south-eastern Red Sea coast and breed if rainfall occurs.

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

No significant developments are likely.

SOUTH-WEST ASIA

PAKISTAN

Scattered adults will persist throughout the forecast period in the summer breeding areas along the Indian border, where small, possibly moderate, scale breeding is almost certainly in progress in several areas of rains in the Tharparkar, Cholistan and Nara deserts; although no major developments are expected, survey should continue to closely monitor the situation. By the end of the forecast period, a few adults may commence to appear in Baluchistan as a result of seasonal migration.

INDIA

Scattered adults will persist in Rajasthan where breeding on a small, possibly moderate, scale is expected to continue during September.

AFGHANISTAN and IRAN

No significant developments are likely.

1 September 1994

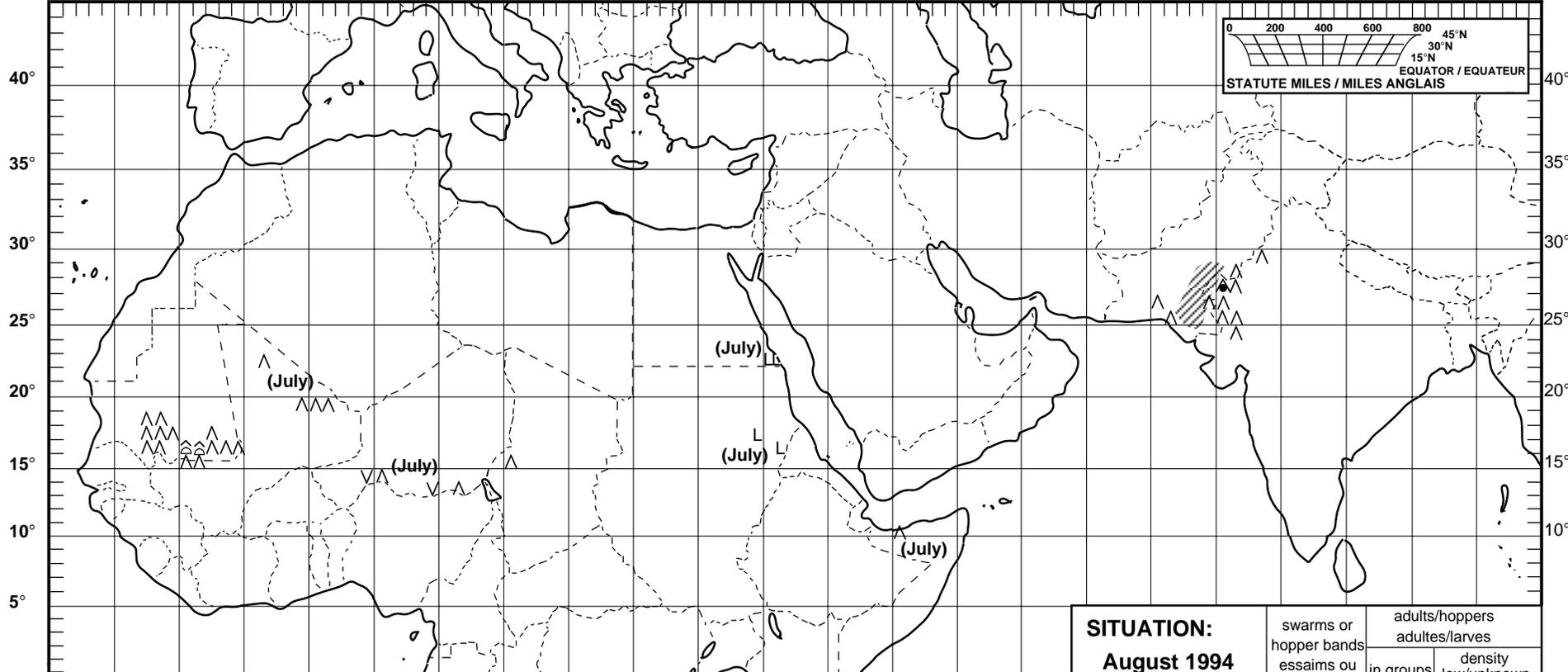


Desert Locust: summary Criquet pèlerin: situation résumée

No. 192



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:	LIKELY PROBABLE	POSSIBLE POSSIBLE
15.10.94		
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: August 1994 août 1994

	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 pontes ou œufs	▼	▽	∨
hoppers larves	●	○	◐
hoppers & adults (combined symbol example) larves et adultes (exemple symboles combinés)	◼	◼	◻