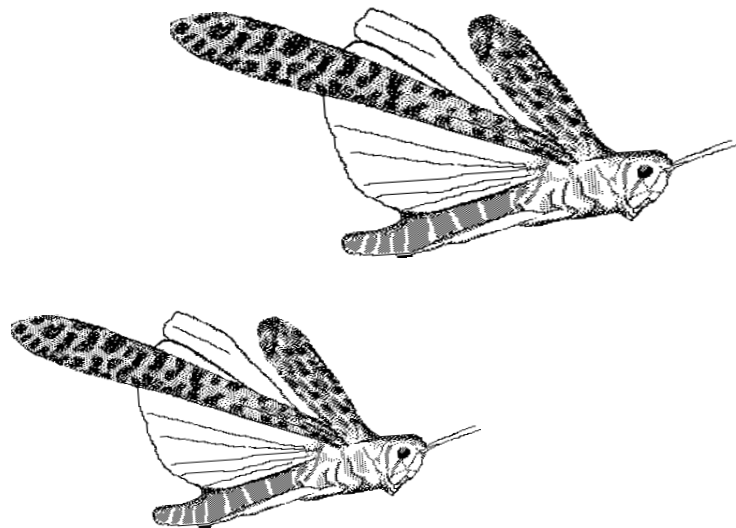


Desert Locust Joint Survey in the Spring Breeding Areas of the I.R. Iran and Pakistan

April 2005



**Desert Locust Joint Survey
in the Spring Breeding Areas of Pakistan and the I.R. Iran**

April 2005

**Fakhar ul Zaman
S. R. Fani
Ghulam Raza
A. Ahmadi**

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

May 2005

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations encourages the dissemination of material contained in this publication, provided that reference is made to the source.

All rights reserved. Reproduction and dissemination of material in this information product for educational or other non-commercial purposes are authorized without any prior written permission from the copyright holders provided the source is fully acknowledged. Reproduction of material in this information product for resale or other commercial purposes is prohibited without written permission of the copyright holders. Applications for such permission should be addressed to the Chief, Publishing Management Service, Information Division, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy or by e-mail to copyright@fao.org

© FAO 2005

Contents

<i>Acknowledgements</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>Summary and Recommendations</i>	<i>ii</i>
Introduction.....	1
Methodology.....	1
Results.....	2
Northern Baluchistan.....	2
Central Baluchistan	2
Southern Baluchistan	3
Discussion	3
Appendix 1. List of participants	7
Appendix 2. Itinerary.....	8
Appendix 3. Rainfall in Baluchistan (December 2004 – March 2005)	9
Appendix 4. Survey map	10
Appendix 5. Survey results	11
Appendix 6. Proposed joint survey itinerary for 2006.....	14
Appendix 7. Photos.....	15

Acknowledgements

The Joint Survey team would like to express their special gratitude to the Plant Protection Adviser and Director-General and the Deputy Director (HQ), Department of Plant Protection (DPP), Government of Pakistan and to the Director of the Plant Protection Organization (PPO), I. R. Iran for their generous support and guidance. The participants also appreciate the assistance of the Sistan and Baluchistan Agriculture Organization for providing computer and email facilities.

Special thanks are also due to Mr. Ghaemian and Mr. Ghassami from I. R. Iran for sending the results of the survey to FAO/DLIS in Rome, to the DPP in Karachi and to the PPO in Tehran, and for training that they provided to the Iranian participants.

The team is extremely grateful to the FAO Representations in Islamabad and Tehran for providing general operating expenses and daily subsistence allowances to each team, and especially to Mr. Keith Cressman, Locust Forecasting Officer, in DLIS at FAO Headquarters for his assistance and technical support before, during and after the survey. Finally the team acknowledges the dedicated efforts made by the maintenance assistants, environmental assistant, drivers and the district locust officers in both countries without whom the undertaking of a successful survey would have been a dream.

Summary and Recommendations

The 2005 Desert Locust Joint Survey was the 11th survey of the spring breeding areas in Pakistan and I.R. Iran.¹ The survey was undertaken for a period of 32 days from 1 April to 1 May 2005. The joint survey team consisted of two Desert Locust experts from each country. The first half of the survey was conducted in Pakistan from 1 to 16 April 2005 and covered 4,780 km while the second half was undertaken in I.R. Iran from 17 April to 1 May 2005 and covered 5,310 km.

The team did not observe any gregarious Desert Locust activity in either country but low populations of isolated immature and mature solitarious adults and first to third instar hoppers were found near Chabahar, I.R. Iran. Sufficient rain fell during January, February and March 2005 on both sides of the border to allow habitat conditions in most of the surveyed areas to be suitable for Desert Locust breeding, except in some places of Jask, Bandar Abbas and Kahnoj where soil moisture and annual vegetation were drying out.

The team suggests the following recommendations to improve the planning, implementation and execution of future Desert Locust joint surveys in Pakistan and I.R. Iran.

1. Energetic qualified locust experts based on their experience and knowledge in locust survey should be nominated for the joint survey because it is a tough job rather than an opportunity to be availed.
2. At least two drivers in both countries should be nominated from the Baluchistan provinces based on their experience and should be familiar with off-road driving in the desert and in sandy terrain.
3. Three drivers and one vehicle mechanic / fitter cum driver should be nominated by Pakistan in the future. The vehicle mechanic, besides driving the vehicle, would be responsible for repairing the vehicles in the desert and difficult sandy terrain. He should be equipped with necessary tools and spare parts.
4. Maintenance assistants should be nominated based on their experience and knowledge of cooking and serving their officers in the best way.
5. The communication equipment recommended by the 2004 joint survey team (satellite phone and walkie-talkies) should be provided by FAO to Pakistan in time for the next joint survey.
6. Two new HF radio (mobile wireless) sets must be provided in Pakistan for communication.
7. First aid kits should be procured locally, from general operating expenses if necessary, and provided to each team.
8. A laptop computer and RAMSES should be provided to the Iranian and Pakistani teams by FAO.
9. In Kharan (Pakistan), three overnights should be scheduled in order to survey vast area of Naru, Shamsi and Kharan.
10. Proper arrangement of guesthouses in Pakistan may be considered as in I. R. Iran. Arrangements this year were not adequate in Pakistan.
11. As the Iranian environmental assistant works in the desert like other locust officers, his DSA should be more than the Pakistani maintenance assistant.
12. As the joint survey is a tough job, the DSA rate must be increased in view of inflation.²
13. Terra-Modis satellite images that were provided by FAO in 2004 were useful and effective to find suitable spots of potentially green vegetation by the team. These images were not provided this year. DLIS should make these images available on the FAO FTP site so that both countries can download and use them for future joint surveys.
14. In order to better manage the joint survey, the Locust Unit Head of I.R. Iran should provide guidance to the team so that they can use RAMSES during the survey to view routes, satellite images and other data while in the field.
15. Recommendation six of the 2004 joint survey report (“four vehicles may exclusively be maintained and reserved in I.R. Iran, like Pakistan, for the Joint Survey”) should be implemented.
16. A final technical meeting should be held on the last day in Zahedan and attended by the Locust Unit Heads of each country in order to help the team leaders in formulating recommendations for future surveys. DSA for the Locust Unit Heads should be paid from general operating expenses.

¹ Additional analysis and revision provided by K. Cressman (FAO, DLIS)

² In the past, the DSA rate was decreased because expenses in the field during the survey are limited and high DSA rates have attracted unsuitable participants.

Desert locust Joint Survey in the Spring Breeding Areas of Pakistan and the I.R. Iran

April 2005

Introduction

Joint surveys in the Desert Locust spring breeding areas in Baluchistan, I.R. Iran and Pakistan were regularly undertaken in 1960's and 1970's, but afterwards they stopped. After a gap of 20 years and in fulfillment of a recommendation made by 19th session of the FAO Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Southwest Asia in 1994, FAO organized a joint survey in the spring breeding areas of Pakistan and I.R. Iran in 1995 and since then joint surveys have been conducted on an annual basis. The present survey was the 11th Desert Locust joint survey carried out in the spring breeding areas of Pakistan and I.R. Iran.

The main objective of the joint survey is to check all potential Desert Locust spring breeding areas in Pakistan and I.R. Iran and to collect information to assess the locust situation and habitat conditions in both countries. The results are used in determining what follow-up action is required during the remainder of the spring in terms of further surveys and, if needed, control operations. The results are also used for planning survey and control operations in the summer breeding areas along the Indo-Pakistan border from June to November.

The joint survey team consisted of two Desert Locust experts from each country (Appendix 1). The survey commenced on 1 April 2005 in Pakistan and concluded on 1 May 2005 in I.R. Iran for a total of 32 days. The team covered 10,090 km during this year's joint survey, surveying an estimated area of 8,710 ha (79 stops) in Pakistan and 5,555 ha (78 stops) in I.R. Iran (Appendix 2).

The survey was carried out according to the itinerary proposed by FAO DLIS with minor modifications in Pakistan because of inaccessible and unapproachable roads due to heavy rains (Appendix 3.).

The weather was pleasant – not so hot or dry because of the recent rain. Low, medium and dense vegetation in the entire area surveyed was either becoming green or was already green except in some areas of Bandar Abbas, Kahnoj and west of Iranshahr in I.R. Iran where annual vegetation was drying out but perennial bushes were green. The soil was wet in most of the areas surveyed except the aforementioned areas of I.R. Iran where it was dry.

No locusts were seen except for solitary populations near Chabahar, I.R. Iran (Appendices 4-5).

Methodology

The Desert Locust joint survey was conducted according to the guidance provided in the *FAO Desert locust Guidelines II. Survey*. The joint survey team checked all potential areas for Desert Locust including traditional or historical breeding habitats. Special emphasis was also given to the areas of green vegetation and the areas of recent rainfall. A total of 157 stops were made in both countries. Only one SPOT -VGT coordinate suggested by PPO in Tehran, I.R. Iran was approached in Turbat, Pakistan with the help of the GPS GOTO function. The remaining SPOT-VGT coordinates were not approachable in either country. In most cases, foot transects were used for collecting data at each stop. Four to five surveyors walked in different directions with a foot transect length of about 300-400 meters and width of about 1 to 4 meters. In some cases, vehicle transects were made in homogenous areas of vegetation such as plains.

Daily surveys commenced between 6:30 and 7:30 AM. In survey areas situated far away from the place of overnight stay, surveys started somewhat later. On some days, surveys continued throughout the entire day in order to cover the potential areas.

Each team used eLocust for recording information. Although eLocust was used by the team leaders of each country, a back up set of results was also recorded on the *FAO Desert Locust Survey and Control Forms* by the locust officers of both countries. Temperature and relative humidity were not measured

because these fluctuate throughout the day and are of little significance to Desert Locust. Each country provided all the necessary equipment required during survey.

The joint survey team made all efforts to collect daily rainfall data from each Locust Outpost in the area of survey. The data obtained covered the period from April 2004 to April 2005. The data were entered into a spread sheet on the handheld Psion computer.

This year PPO I.R. Iran nominated an environmental assistant instead of maintenance assistant to be responsible for taking photos of interesting habitats with a digital camera during the survey. He also recorded coordinates of the location and the date and time of each photo. Information regarding the locust situation and last rainfall was also gathered from shepherds and local people. At the end of each day, the locust experts in the survey team sat down together to compile and discuss the results, identify problems that were faced, and review the next day's program as per the approved itinerary.

The joint survey team finished the first half of the survey in Pakistan on 16 April 2005 and crossed into I.R. Iran. The completed eLocust file was downloaded from the Psion to a PC at the Agriculture Office in Zahedan, I.R. Iran and sent to DLIS in Rome, PPO in Tehran and DPP in Karachi on 17 April 2005 by email. Similarly the results of second half of the survey in I.R. Iran were sent to DLIS, PPO and DPP on 29 April. The last day of the survey was spent in Zahedan for drafting and preparing the final report. Photos taken by the digital camera and data on the Psion were downloaded to the PC at the Agriculture Office in Zahedan and copied onto a CD for both team leaders. The data and final report were sent to DLIS. The CD was sent by the FAO Representative in Tehran, I.R. Iran to DLIS. For the first time, a satellite telephone that was provided to PPO by FAO was used during the joint survey in Pakistan as well as in I. R. Iran. Its communication was found to be satisfactory and very useful in both countries.

Results

For the sake of the preparation of final report, the spring breeding areas of Baluchistan in both Pakistan and I.R. Iran can be divided geographically into three parts: northern, central and southern. Rainfall data and survey results downloaded from eLocust are presented in Appendices 3 and 5. A map of the survey route is given in Appendix 4. Photos taken during the survey are presented in Appendix 7.

Northern Baluchistan

The northern part of Baluchistan is the area that extends from north of the Taftan Mountains in I.R. Iran and Ras Kooch Mountains in Pakistan. High elevation sandy and rocky plains from Zahedan, I.R. Iran to Nushki, Pakistan are situated on the northern side of these mountains. The vegetation between Taftan to Nushki was green in most of the areas with varying densities. Light to heavy rains fell in late December 2004, in mid-February 2005, and in late February and early March. As a result, soil moisture was wet in most of the areas surveyed. Patchy green fields of wheat, cumin, onion and barley were cultivated between Taftan and Nushki areas. Ecological conditions were conducive for Desert Locust breeding in this region. No solitary or gregarious locust activity was observed throughout the areas surveyed.

Central Baluchistan

The central part of Baluchistan extends from south of the Taftan and Ras Kooch Mountains to the Kech Band Mountains north of Turbat in Pakistan. This region consists of the Great Sandy Desert west of Kharan, the Kharan valley and the Rakhshan valley of Panjgur that extends west to the Saravan, Suran, Zaboli valleys in I.R. Iran, and eventually ending west of the Jaz Murian Basin near Kahnoj. As a result of the moderate to heavy rainfall that occurred sporadically from December 2004 to March 2005, vegetation in this region varied between greening and green at low to medium densities except in the areas of Kahnoj and Jaz Murian where annual vegetation was drying and perennial bushes were green. Soil moisture in this region was wet in most of the areas surveyed in Pakistan and I.R. Iran except near Kahnoj and Jaz Murian, I.R. Iran. No locust were seen or reported in central Baluchistan in both countries during the survey although ecological conditions were conducive for locust breeding in most of areas.

Southern Baluchistan

The southern part of Baluchistan consists of the coastal plains that extend from Bandar Abbas, Jask and Chabahar in I.R. Iran to the Jiwani, Gwadar, the Kulanch valley, Pasni, Ormara, Angol and Othal in Pakistan. It includes the sub-coastal areas of the Dasht and Kech valleys in Turbat, Pakistan. This region is famous for Desert Locust breeding and contains some of the best habitats between Ormara, Pasni, Turbat and Chabahar. Last year, low density solitarious populations were observed near Gwadar and this year isolated immature and mature adults and first, second and third instar hoppers were observed in six stops near Chabahar:

1. Gabulan (25 29 59 N, 60 28 13 E) = 1 mature solitary adult/1,200 m² foot transect was observed on 21.4.2005
2. Lipar (25 16 27 N, 60 50 42 E) = 1 immature solitary adult/3,000 m² foot transect was observed on 22.4.2005
3. Reekdam (25 27 46 N 60 52 03 E) = 5 immature solitary adults/7,500 m² foot transect were observed on 23.4.2005
4. Maleki (25 27 27 N, 60 41 49 E) = 3 solitary immature and mature adults/7,500 m² foot transect were observed on 23.4.2005
5. Poshti (25 29 44 N, 59 26 54 E) = 1 third instar hopper and 8 immature and mature solitary adults/15,000 m² were observed on 24.4.2005
6. Kaki (25 31 20 N, 59 24 20 E) = 3 first and second instar hoppers/7,500 m² were observed on 24.4.2005

In this region, moderate to heavy rainfall occurred mainly in late December 2004 and in early March 2005 with smaller falls in January and February. Vegetation in this region was green in many places and the soil was wet except in few places. If an additional rainfall does not occur, the present vegetation will dry up and Desert Locust activity will decline in this region.

The prevailing weather in both countries was not so hot or dry in most of the areas except near Chabahar, Bandar Abbas and Kahnoj where it was hot and dry.

Discussion

This year the entire area in Pakistan and I.R. Iran received good rains during the last six months and ecological conditions had become unusually favourable for breeding over a wide area in both countries. This was confirmed during the survey in which green or greening vegetation was seen at 82 percent of the stops. The annual seasonal vegetation was green in most of the areas surveyed but drying out in some places. The perennial bushes were becoming green and or were already green. Most of the rain fell in late December 2004 and early March 2005 and, to a lesser extent in mid-February. Nevertheless, dry soil was found at more than half (53 percent) of the stops made during the joint survey, perhaps as a result of the increasing temperatures since the last rain. It is thought that almost seven years of drought in Baluchistan has had a negative impact on vegetation and ultimately on Desert Locust populations. Ecological conditions will eventually decline if no additional rainfall is received in both countries during the remainder of the spring.

Despite the unusually good rainfall and ecological conditions this year, locusts were seen at only four percent of the 157 stops made during the survey. This suggests that resident population levels are extremely low and that the long drought in the region has had a negative impact on breeding during the spring and summer in recent years.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. List of participants

Iran

Team Leader:	Seyed Reza Fani	Plant Protection Expert	Zahedan
Locust Officer:	Abbas Ahmadi Kahnali	Plant Protection Expert	Kahnooj
Maintenance Asst:	Ali Akbar Soltan Mohammadi		Tehran
Drivers:	Akbar Razaghi Kashani		Tehran
	Mohammad Alipoor		Iranshahr
	Hamid Sabarook		Zadean
	Sherafat Amiri		Jiroft

Pakistan

Team Leader:	Fakhar ul Zaman	Assistant Entomologist	Bahawelpur
Locust Officer:	Ghulam Reza	Locust Officer	Torbat
Maintenance Asst:	Kachkol	Maintenance Asst.	Torbat
Drivers:	Imam Bukhsh		Bahawalpur
	Ghulam Mustafa		Mirpur Khas
	Muhammad Sharif		Uthal
	Muhammad Tariq		Multhan

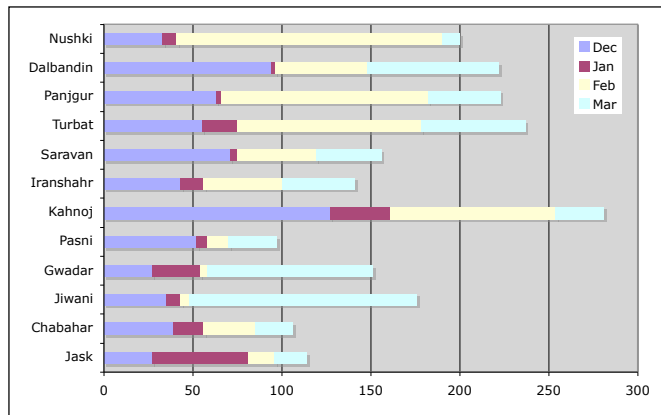
Appendix 2. Itinerary

Date	Route	km	Overnight
	PAKISTAN		
1 Apr	Taftan, Nukundi, Nukundi	238	Nukundi
2 Apr	No survey due to strike	0	Nukundi
3 Apr	Nuk., Dalb., Padag, Nushki, Kharan	510	Kharan
4 Apr	Kharan area	210	Kharan
5 Apr	Khran, Basima, Nag, Panjgur	371	Panjgur
6 Apr	Panjgur area, Prome	231	Panjgur
7 Apr	Panjgur, Hoshab, Torbat	266	Turbat
8 Apr	Turbat area, Mand	287	Turbat
9 Apr	Turbat, Sulika, Shooli, Sunsar, Jiwani	259	Jiwani
10 Apr	Jiwani, Gwadar, Pasni	245	Pasni
11 Apr	Pasni area, Kulanch	168	Pasni
12 Apr	Pasni, Ormara, Aghore, Uthal	462	Othal
13 Apr	Uthal, Lasbela, Awaran, Mashkey, Nall, Khuzdar	532	Khuzdar
14 Apr	Khuzdar, Surab, Kalat, Mastung, Quetta	315	Quetta
15 Apr	Rest day	0	Quetta
16 Apr	Quetta, Taftan	700	Taftan
	I.R. IRAN		
17 Apr	Taftan, Mirjaveh, Zahedan	200	Zahedan
18 Apr	Zahedan, Khash area, Gosht, Dehak	420	Sravan
19 Apr	Saravan, Zaboli, Suran, Paskooh	325	Sravan
20 Apr	Esfandak, Saravan, Khash, Iranshahr area	630	Iranshahr
21 Apr	Bampoor area, Espakeh area, Chabahar	475	Chabahar
22 Apr	Chabahar, Bris , Sham, Gwatr, Chabahar	380	Chabahar
23 Apr	Chabahar, Dambdar, Brinjdar, Reekdim, Maleki	410	Chabahar
24 Apr	Chabahar, Zarabad, Jask	440	Jask
25 Apr	Jask area, Minab, Bandar Abbas	370	Bandar Abbas
26 Apr	Bandar Abbas, Rudan, Kahnoj	220	Kahnooj
27 Apr	Kahnoj, Solan, western Jasmurian, Kahnoj	410	Kahnooj
28 Apr	Kahnoj, Dalgan, Golgeh Chah Hashem	510	Iranshahr
29 Apr	Iranshahr, Zahedan, send 2nd half results	320	Zahedan
30 Apr	Send final report to DLIS.	0	Zahedan
1 May	Pakistan team cross border at Mirjaveh/Taftan	200	

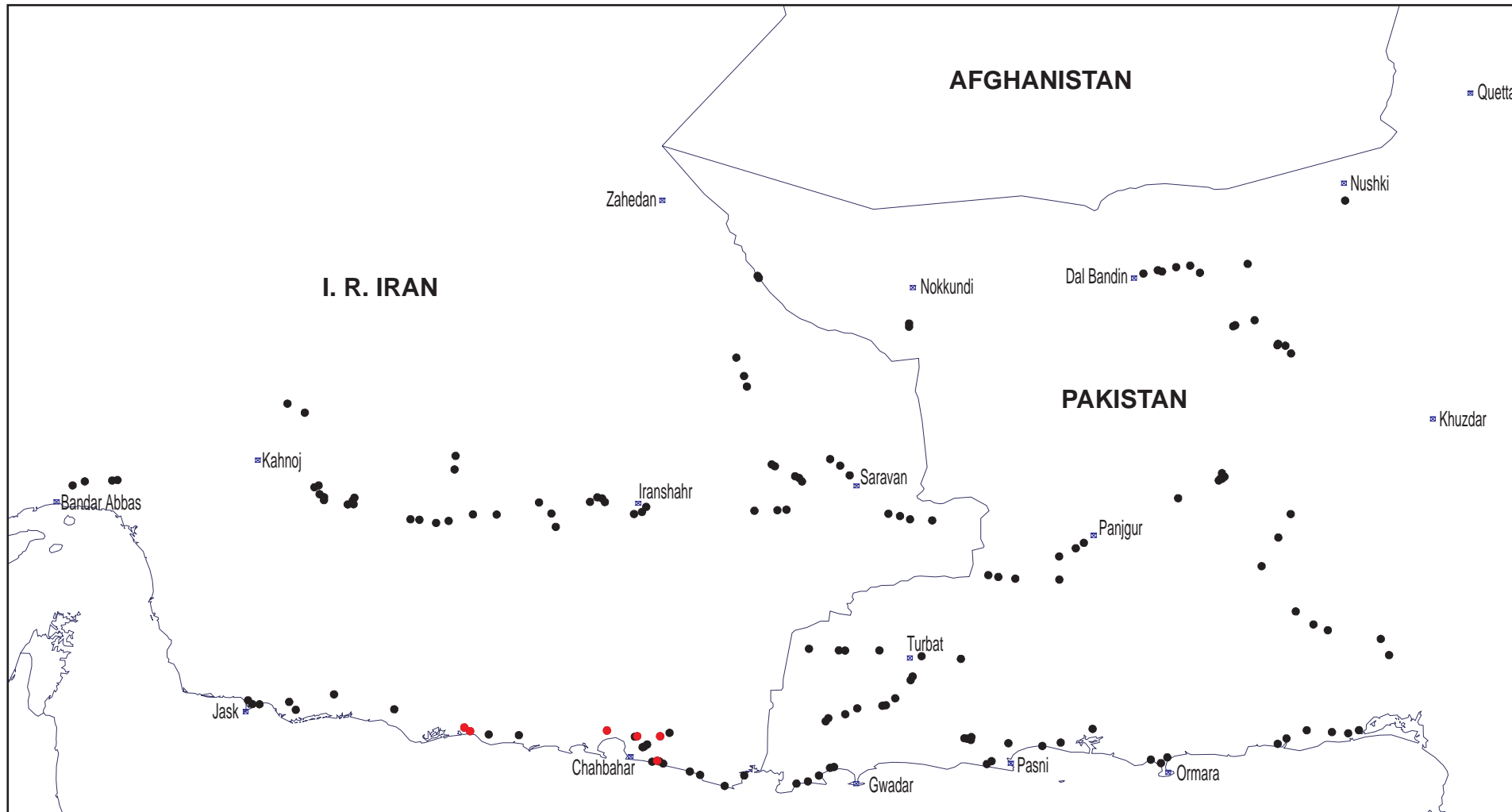
Appendix 3. Rainfall in Baluchistan (December 2004 - March 2005)

December	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	total
coastal																																
Jask																					2 19 6											27
Chabahar																					17 2											39
Jiwani																					14 21											35
Gwadar																					20 7											27
Pasni																					34 5 13											52
total	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	70	47	13	28	0	180
central																																
Kahnoj											11										68 26 6											127
Iranshahr																					11 30											41
Saravan																					50 6											56
Turbat																					44 11											55
Panjgur																					28 35											63
total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	178	58	0	0	0	342
northern																																
Dalbandin																					54 40											94
Nushki																					5 19											33
total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	54	59	0	9	127
Daily total	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	248	159	72	28	9	
January	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	total
coastal																																
Jask											4										1 1 12 26 10											54
Chabahar											15										1 1											17
Jiwani																					8											8
Gwadar																					27											27
Pasni																					6											6
total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	13	0	26	45	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	112
central																																
Kahnoj											3										10											34
Iranshahr											2										3 2											13
Saravan											1										2											4
Turbat											20										1											20
Panjgur											1										2											3
total	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	15	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	2	0	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
northern																																
Dalbandin											8										2											2
Nushki											8										0											8
total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Daily total	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	34	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	12	17	0	40	47	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
February	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	total			
coastal																																
Jask											7										2 2 2 8											15
Chabahar											4										1 1 16											29
Jiwani											1										1											5
Gwadar											1										2 1											4
Pasni											9										2											12
total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	14	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	3	0	8	16	65			
central																																
Kahnoj											75										1 12 3 2											93
Iranshahr											1 1 1										9 7 1 2											44
Saravan											10 1										3 4 2 4 1											44
Turbat											45 2 51										2 3											103
Panjgur											25 48										1 2 3 15 22											116
total	0	0	0	0	0	1	81	4	99	0	0	98	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	14	20	9	21	22	400				
northern																																
Dalbandin											3										1 10											52
Nushki											23 15										12 10 15 25 16											149
total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	84	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	10	16	35	16	201				
Daily total	0	0	0	0	0	2	162	27	226	0	0	206	124	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	38	56	34	93	92					
March	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	total
coastal																																
Jask	18																															18
Chabahar	21																															21
Jiwani	9 116																															128
Gwadar	12 77																															93
Pasni	5 7																															27
total	60	215	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	287
central																																
Kahnoj	7 12 1																															27
Iranshahr	21 15																															41
Saravan	19 4 4																															37
Turbat	46																															59
Panjgur	9 26 3																															41
total	102	57	8	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	0	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205
northern																																
Dalbandin	1 13 11 7																															74
Nushki	10																															10
total	11	13	11	7	0	0	0	2	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
Daily total	173	285	19	7	0	0	0	20	37	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	2	9	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Jask	27	54	15	18	114
Chabahar	39	17	29	21	106
Jiwani	35	8	5	128	176
Gwadar	27	27	4	93	151
Pasni	52	6	12	27	97
Kahnoj	127	34	93	27	281
Iranshahr	43	13	44	41	141
Saravan	71	4	44	37	156
Turbat	55	20	103	59	237
Panjgur	63	3	116	41	223
Dalbandin	94	2	52	74	222
Nushki	33	8	149	10	200



Appendix 4. Survey map



Stops made during the 2005 Joint Survey where locusts were present (in red) and absent (in black).

Appendix 6. Proposed joint survey itinerary for 2006

Date	Route & Area to survey	Overnight
	PAKISTAN	
1 Apr	Taftan, Nukkundi, Dalbandin	Dalbandin
2 Apr	Dalbandin, Chagai Hills, Nushki	Nushki
3 Apr	Kharan area	Kharan
4 Apr	Kharan, Basima, Nag, Panjgur	Kharan
5 Apr	Panjgur, Prome	Panjgur
6 Apr	Panjgur, Hoshab, Turbat	Turbat
7 Apr	Turbat, Mand	Turbat
8 Apr	Turbat, Shooli, Sunstar, Jiwani	Jiwani
9 Apr	Jiwani, Gwadar	Gwadar
10 Apr	Gwadar, Kulanch, Pasni	Pasni
11 Apr	Pasni area	Pasni
12 Apr	Pasni, Ormara, Uthal	Uthal
13 Apr	Uthal, Khuzdar	Khuzdar
14 Apr	Khuzdar, Quetta	Quetta
15 Apr	Rest day	Quetta
16 Apr	Quetta, Nushki, Taftan	Taftan
	I.R. IRAN	
17 Apr	Taftan, Mirjaveh (cross into Iran), send 1st results	Zahedan
18 Apr	Zahedan, Khash, Gosht, Saravan	Saravan
19 Apr	Saravan, Suran, Esfandak, Saravan	Saravan
20 Apr	Saravan, Zaboli, Saravan, Khash, Iranshahr	Iranshahr
21 Apr	Iranshahr, Espakeh, Nikshahr, Chabahar	Chabahar
22 Apr	Chabahar, Beris, Sham, Gwater	Gwater
23 Apr	Chabahar, Vashnam, Dashtiari, Negur	Chabahar
24 Apr	Chabahar, Zar Abad, Jask	Jask
25 Apr	Jask area, Jask, Minab, Bandar Abbas	Bandar Abbas
26 Apr	Resr day, Bandar Abbas, Kahnoj	Kahnoj
27 Apr	Kahnoj, Ghale ganj, Sowlan	Kahnoj
28 Apr	East Jaz Murian, Dalgan, Jolgeh Chah Hashem	Iranshahr
29 Apr	Iranshahr, Zahedan, send 2nd half report	Zahedan
30 Apr	Send final report	Zahedan
1 May	Pakistani team crosses at Mirjaveh/Taftan border	

Appendix 7. Photos



Northern Baluchistan (Pakistan). Green vegetation from recent rainfall near Nokundi at 284920N/624511E. (3 April 2005)



Northern Baluchistan (Pakistan). Green vegetation from recent rainfall near Nokundi at 284920N/624511E. (3 April 2005)



Central Baluchistan (Pakistan). Green vegetation from recent rainfall in the Kharan Valley near Batto (292728N/655841E). (3 April 2005)



Central Baluchistan (Pakistan). Green vegetation from recent rainfall near Pajgur at Daz Porom (263933N/631857E). (6 April 2005)



Southern Baluchistan (Pakistan). Drying vegetation on the coastal plains west of Pasni near Garanich (251615N/632625E). (11 April 2005)



Southern Baluchistan (Pakistan). Drying vegetation on the coastal plains east of Pasni near Romra (252303N/634308E). (12 April 2005)



Southern Baluchistan (Pakistan). Green vegetation on the coastal plains near Omara at Hod God (251758N/643905E). (12 April 2005)



Central Baluchistan (I.R. Iran). Green vegetation near Bampur at Sardagal (271422N/602355E). (21 April 2005)



Southern Baluchistan (I.R. Iran). Solitarious adult on the coastal plains near Chabahar at Gaboolan (252956N/602814E). (21 April 2005)



Southern Baluchistan (I.R. Iran). Drying vegetation on the coastal plains east of Chabahar near Beris (251134N/610520E). (22 April 2005)



Southern Baluchistan (I.R. Iran). Visit of the Plant Protection Organization Director on the coastal plains west of Chahabar near Ramin (251559N/604829E). (22 April 2005)



Southern Baluchistan (I.R. Iran). Solitarious adult on the coastal plains west of Chahabar near Zarabad (253117N/592420E). (24 April 2005)



Southern Baluchistan (I.R. Iran). Solitarious hopper on the coastal plains west of Chahabar near Zarabad (253117N/592420E). (24 April 2005)



Reporting. Sending survey results to the Desert Locust Information Service (DLIS) at FAO Headquarters, Rome.



Planning. Reviewing the day's survey route and becoming familiar with the terrain.



2005 Joint Survey team.

