



***** MONTHLY BULLETIN *****

The Monthly Bulletin is compiled from information retrieved from Monthly migrant pest reports received from SADC member countries and IRLCO-CSA.

MIGRANT PEST REPORTS AND MAP FOR APRIL 2002

Migrant pest reports for April 2002 were received from:
Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa (locusts + Quelea), Zambia and IRLCO-CSA.

SUMMARY

No reports of armyworm infestation were received from the above mentioned countries.

Reports of brown locust bands were received from Namibia. IRLCO-CSA carried out control operations against red locust hopper bands and fledglings in Iku-Katavi, Tanzania.

34 Control operations were undertaken in South Africa against red-billed Quelea. Tanzania reported Quelea birds attacking crops in the Tabora Region.

Armyworm (Figure 1)

No reports of armyworm were received from member countries.

Locusts (Figure 1)

Namibia: *Brown locust* hoppers and adults were reported on 3 farms in Aus (south west Namibia) and were controlled by the farmers. No further outbreaks are expected.

Small, localised outbreaks of *red locust* bands and swarms appeared in the Caprivi region (north eastern Namibia). As most of the crops in the area had matured (maize, millet) and farmers had already started harvesting, minimal damage to crops was reported.

Tanzania: (IRLCO-CSA report) Significant populations of red locust (*Nomadacris septemfasciata* Serville) - reported in March - persisted in the Iku-Katavi and Malagarasi outbreak areas. No further details are available.

Red-Billed Quelea (Figure 1)

Namibia: Quelea birds from a widespread distribution of medium-sized roosts were reported causing extensive damage (90%) to millet in the Tsumkwe and Otjozondjupa regions. Manual control was undertaken by local farmers.

Quelea roosts were reported from the Oshakati and Ruacana regions (northern Namibia), but as these birds were not causing serious damage to the local millet crop, farmers were using traditional scaring methods.

South Africa. Only 11 control operations against quelea roosts were undertaken, mainly in the northern Free State province, totaling an area of 39.4ha.

Tanzania: (IRLCO-CSA report) Quelea birds continued to pose a problem to small grain cereal



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farmers (rice, sorghum, millet) in the Shinyanga, Singida, Dodoma, Iringa, Arusha and Mwanza regions. Control operations were carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security in collaboration with DLCO-EA (Desert Locust Control Organisation for Eastern Africa).

GENERAL NOTICES

Collaborators are kindly reminded to make sure that ICOSAMP migrant pest monthly reporting forms are sent to the Co-Ordinator by the **5th day of the following month**, so that the information can be included in the Monthly Bulletins. Reports should be sent even if **NO** migrant pests were found, or **NO** surveys were conducted.

Reports can be faxed or emailed to:

M Kieser

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ON THE WEB

www.sadc-fanr.org.zw/intro.htm - SADC-FANR homepage.

www.arc.agric.za - Agricultural Research Council, South Africa

www.weathersa.co.za - South African Weather Bureau Service

www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/african_desk - Climate Prediction Centre - Africa Desk. A website providing short term climate and monitoring predictions for Africa.

www.npmoc.navy.mil - Joint Typhoon Warning Centre. click on "Satellite Imagery". Scroll down to the box with the "Meteosat 7 Imagery" and click on "M7 Western Indian Ocean" for the most recent satellite image of Africa.

www.web-agri.com - Web-Agri. A useful search engine for agricultural information.

www.fao.org/news/global/locusts/locuhome.htm - FAO locust home page

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Information is gratefully acknowledged from collaborators in SADC member countries, as well as the International Red Locust Control Organisation for Central and Southern Africa (IRLCO-CSA) in Zambia.

This bulletin has been sent to you by the ICOSAMP co-ordinator in South Africa, **Margaret Kieser**. Email: rietmek@plant2.agric.za

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Figure 1. Migrant Pest Situation Map for SADC Region: April 2002

