ICOSAMP News
Information Core for Southern African Migrant Pests

No 30 (Apr. 2004)

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

The Monthly Bulletin is compiled from information retrieved from monthly Migrant Pest Reports received from SADC member countries, IRLCO-CSA, and the Armyworm Forecasting Service.

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MIGRANT PEST REPORTS AND MAP FOR APRIL 2004

Migrant pest reports for April 2004 were received from:
Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe (a+l), and IRLCO-CSA.
No reports were received from: *Angola, Congo, Swaziland, or Zimbabwe (Quelea).*

NB. SADC Collaborators are kindly requested to read the "General Notices" section.

SUMMARY (Fig.1)
Outbreaks of the African armyworm were reported from 1 country in SADC viz. Tanzania. The remainder of the region remained calm.

Namibia and Tanzania reported the presence of red locusts, Botswana reported African migratory locust swarms, and South Africa experienced more brown locust outbreaks. No further reports of locusts were received from SADC.

Quelea activity was reported from Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Tanzania. The remainder of the region remained calm.

ARMYWORM

Tanzania. (IRLCO-CSA). Armyworm infestations were reported in the Arusha, Moshi, and Kilimanjaro Region. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security assisted the affected farmers by providing insecticides and technical advice. No details were provided.

The remainder of the SADC region remained free of armyworm infestations.

LOCUSTS

Botswana (T Moruti). Fledging African Migratory locusts (*Locustana migratoria*), attacking maize and pasture fields at Mopipi and Xhumo in the Central Region of Botswana, were controlled with vehicle mounted sprayers. An area of 285ha was sprayed, using Alphamethrin 10%EC.

Namibia (G Kanguvi). Red locusts were controlled in the Caprivi area where maize, sorghum and millet crops were at risk. Deltamethrin was used to control the outbreak. No further details are available.

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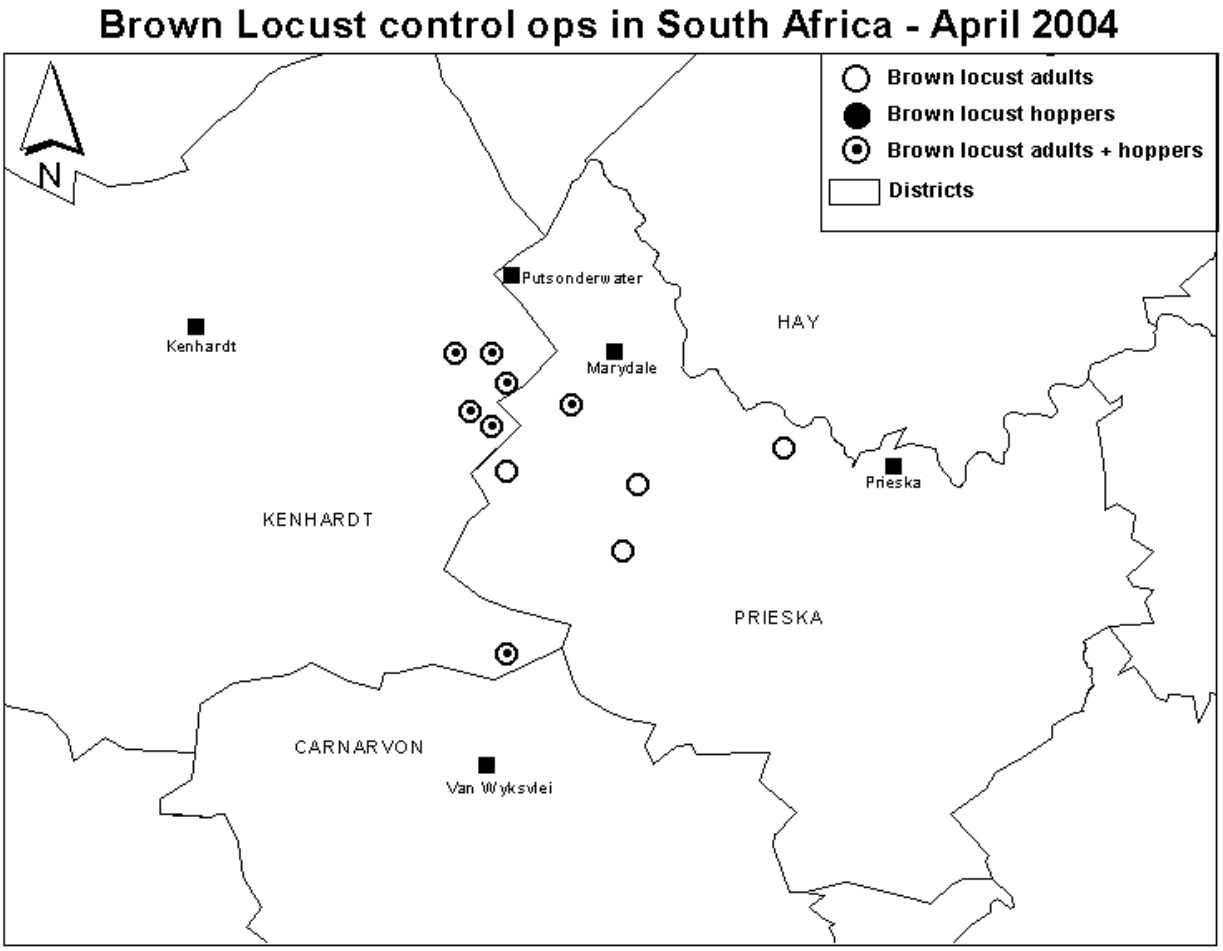
South Africa (D Steenkamp). During April, 60 bands (medium to large) of IVth and Vth instar gregarious brown locust hoppers (*Locustana pardalina*), and 93 swarms (medium to large) were controlled in the Prieska and Kenhardt districts of the Northern Cape Province. All bands and swarms were controlled with deltamethrin.



A report was received from a local farmer about the presence of a swarm of adult Green Bush locusts (*Phymateus viridipes*) near Pretoria. Mrs Kieser of the Agricultural Research Council (Plant Protection Research Institute) provided information about the biology of these grasshoppers and also suggested an environmentally safe method of controlling them. (Photo: *M Kieser*)

Tanzania (IRLCO-CSA). Significant red locust (*Nomadacris septemfasciata*) populations persisted in the Rukwa and Iku-Katavi outbreak areas.

The remainder of the SADC Region remained calm.

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RED-BILLED QUELEA

Botswana (T Moruti). 2 Quelea roosts were controlled in the Kweneng region, and 2 breeding colonies were controlled in the Kgalagadi and Central regions. All the sites were controlled with fenthion by the Ministry of Agriculture. The total area treated was about 220ha.

South Africa (L Geertsema). Thirteen (13) breeding colonies were controlled in the Limpopo and Free State Provinces, and three (3) roosts were controlled in the Northern Cape and Limpopo Provinces. Seven sites were identified as traditional Quelea sites. Most of the sites were located in thorn and eucalyptus trees, and one roost was controlled in reeds. Crops at risk were sorghum, millet, wheat, and manna, and estimated damage was 3 to 10%. Sites varied in size from 0.1 to 12ha, and the total area treated was 50.2ha with an estimated number of 5,36m birds present. Aerial control was undertaken by the National Department of Agriculture, using Falcolan® (active ingredient cyanophos 520g/l) at application rates of 8 -16 l/ha. The percentage success rate ranged from 60 – 100%. One site was identified as environmentally sensitive and no non-target mortality was recorded.

Tanzania (R Magoma). Colonies and roosts (about 1.5m birds) covering 150ha in the Iringa Region were sprayed using 350 litres of fenthion. In the Shinyanga Region colonies (4m birds) covering 60ha were sprayed with 150 litres of fenthion.

No further reports of Quelea birds in the SADC region were received.

GENERAL NOTICES

1. The ICOSAMP **internet mapper** can be viewed at http://icosamp.ecoport.org. Click on "Interactive Mapper" in the left navigation panel. Comments and/or suggestions will be welcomed and can be sent to the Co-Ordinator.
2. Please forward ANY information you may obtain while recording control operations, of birds that have been **ringed** as this will be sent to the Avian Demography Unit in South Africa who are tracing the migration movements of Quelea. Information needed is: *Locality, date of recovery, control method,* and *Ring number.*
3. Collaborators are reminded that reports should reach the coordinator by the **end of the 1st week of the following month** so that they can be included in the Bulletin.
4. The mandate for Quelea monitoring and control in Zimbabwe has been transferred from the National Parks to the Plant Protection Research Institute, and this Institute will therefore in future provide information to ICOSAMP on all three migrant pests in Zimbabwe.

Information and Reports should be faxed or emailed to:
M Kieser
Fax: +27 12 329 3278 Email: icosamp@ecoport.org

ON THE WEB

This month's highlighted websites are:

Early Warning
http://www-web.gre.ac.uk/directory/NRI/pcs/MetCCD0.htm - Armyworm forecasting
http://www.fews.net/south - Famine Early Warning System Network for southern Africa

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Research
http://www.cpp.uk.com - DFID's Crop Protection Programme
SADC
http://www.sadc.int - SADC website.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
Information is gratefully acknowledged from collaborators in SADC member countries, the International Red Locust Control Organisation for Central and Southern Africa (IRLCO-CSA) in Zambia, and the Armyworm Forecasting and Control Services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security in Tanzania. Thanks to EcoPort http://www.ecoport.org for hosting our website and maintaining the internet mapper.

ICOSAMP COLLABORATORS - 2004

SADC

Angola:	Mr S Mateus
Botswana:	Mr T Moruti
DR of Congo:	Mr M Mafutamingi
Lesotho:	Mr E Tjelele / Mr P Masupha
Malawi:	Mr T Maulana
Mozambique:	Mr J Varimelo/Mr A Comes/A Ngazero
Namibia:	Ms P Shiyelekeni
South Africa:	Mr K Viljoen (locusts) Mr L Geertsema (quelea)
Swaziland:	Mr M Mbuli
Tanzania:	Mr R Magoma
Zambia:	Mr M Kanyemba
Zimbabwe:	Mrs I Saunyama (locusts/armyworm) Ms Wendy Sithole (Quelea)

Co-ordinator
Mrs Margaret Kieser, South Africa

Additional Collaborators

SADC-FANR:	Mr S de Keyser
IRLCO-CSA:	Mr John Katheru
NRI (UK):	Prof Bob Cheke
Armyworm (RSA):	Dr Richard Bell
Armyworm Forecasting (Tanzania Min.Agric. & Food Security)	W Mushobozi

GIS development
Mrs Judith Pender, UK

This bulletin has been sent to you by the ICOSAMP co-ordinator in South Africa, **Margaret Kieser**.

If you think that your colleagues would be interested in receiving this news, please feel free to forward this Bulletin to them. Subscription to the ICOSAMP email list is FREE.

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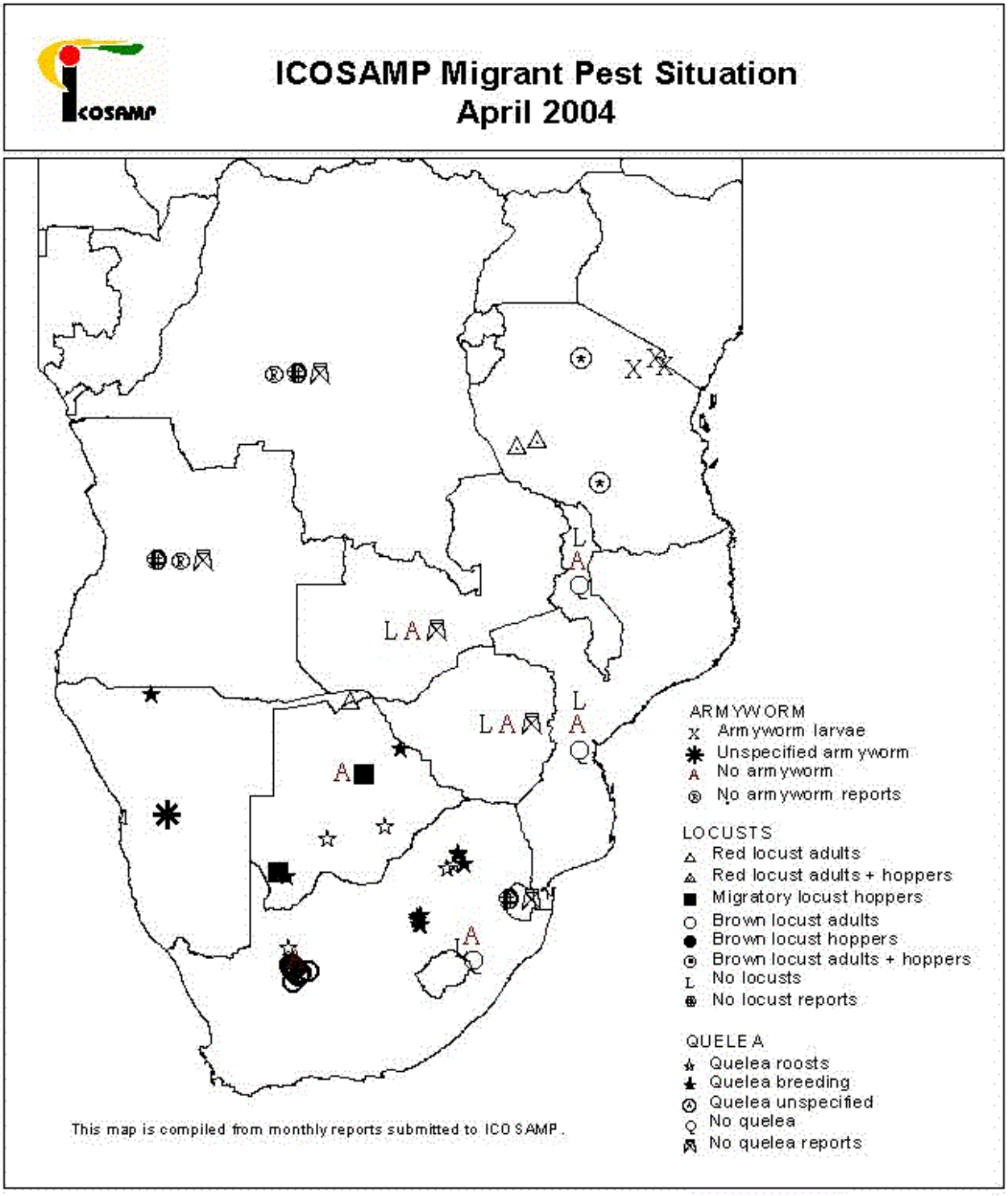
Figure 1. Migrant Pest Situation Map for SADC Region: April 2004



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