



***** 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.

MIGRANT PEST REPORTS AND MAP FOR AUGUST 2004

Migrant pest reports for August 2004 were received from: *Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and IRLCO-CSA.*
No reports were received from: *Angola, Congo, Lesotho, Mozambique or Tanzania.*

SUMMARY (Fig.1)

No outbreaks of the African armyworm were reported from the SADC Region.

Locusts. Namibia reported an invasion of a locust swarm from Angola, and breeding of red locusts in the Caprivi region. IRLCO-CSA reported isolated red locust population concentrations in Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, and Mozambique (Lake Chilwa). No further reports of locusts were received from the Region.

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

ARMYWORM

The SADC Region remained FREE of armyworm infestations.

LOCUSTS

Malawi (IRLCO-CSA). Isolated red locust populations were flushed in the Lake Chilwa / Lake Chiuta plains.

Mozambique (IRLCO-CSA). Isolated red locust populations were flushed in the Buzi-Gorongosa plains.

Namibia (G Kanguvi). A swarm of locusts (possibly African Migratory locust) was reported flying in from Angola into the floodplains of the eastern Caprivi region. Reports of Red locust hatchings were also received from the lake areas of the Caprivi region. No further details were provided.

Tanzania (IRLCO-CSA). High density Red locust populations persisted in the Iku-Katavi and Wembere plains. The vegetation in the Iku plains was green and, except for a burnt strip of



vegetation adjoining the tree line on the NE and southern tip of the plains, the remainder of the area was not extensively burnt. An area of 9,700ha in the Iku-Katavi with at least 34 swarms, as well as several locust concentrations, was controlled with Fenitrothion 96%. In the Wembere plains, extensive red locust concentrations were located on a 40km by 10km belt of wild sorghum. Isolated to scattered populations were flushed in the Malagarasi Basin and Rukwa Valley (Isimba Plains).

Zambia (IRLCO-CSA). Isolated red locust populations were flushed in the Kafue Flats.

The remainder of the SADC Region remained calm.

RED-BILLED QUELEA

South Africa (L Geertsema). Five (5) roosts were controlled in the Limpopo, Northern Cape, and North West Provinces and four of these sites were identified as traditional Quelea sites. One of the four sites was located in wetland habitat. Crops at risk were wheat and estimated damage ranged from 0 to 2%. Sites ranged in size from 0.4 to 45ha (Ellisras), and the total area treated was 68.7ha with an estimated number of 7.2m birds present (6m at Ellisras). Aerial control was undertaken by the National Department of Agriculture on three sites using Falcolan® (active ingredient cyanophos 520g/l) at application rates from 3.8 - 9 l/ha, while the remaining two sites were exploded with a paraffin/petrol combination. The percentage success rate ranged from 60 – 100%. One site (wetland) was identified as environmentally sensitive. No non-target mortality was recorded.

Tanzania (IRLCO-CSA). Quelea birds continued causing damage to small grain crops in Tanzania. No details were provided.

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

GENERAL NOTICES

1. The reporting rate for August is only 64%. Country 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. Reports should be sent even if there were **NO** migrant pest outbreaks, or **NO** surveys were conducted.
2. The ICOSAMP **internet mapper** can be viewed at <http://icosamp.ecoport.org>. Click on "Interactive Mapper" in the left navigation panel.
3. 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.*

Information and Reports should be faxed or emailed to:

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ON THE WEB

This month's highlighted websites are:

General News in Africa

www.fao.org/news/global/locusts/locuhome.htm - Current DESERT LOCUST PLAGUE details

Early Warning

<http://www-web.gre.ac.uk/directory/NRI/pcs/MetCCDO.htm> - Armyworm forecasting

<http://www.fews.net/south> - Famine Early Warning System Network for southern Africa

SADC

<http://www.sadc.int> - SADC website (recently revamped and updated)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ICOSAMP COLLABORATORS - 2004			
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Lesotho:	Mr E Tjelele / Mr P Masupha	Armyworm (RSA):	Dr Richard Bell
Malawi:	Mr T Maulana	Armyworm Forecasting	W Mushobozi
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South Africa:	Mr K Viljoen (locusts) / Mr L Geertsema (quelea)		
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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: August 2004

