



***** 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 DECEMBER 2003

Migrant pest reports for December 2003 were received from: *Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa (locusts + quelea), Swaziland, Tanzania, and Zambia.*

No reports were received from: *Lesotho, Zimbabwe or IRLCO-CSA.*

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

SUMMARY (Fig.1)

Outbreaks of the African armyworm were reported from Malawi and Tanzania. The armyworm situation in Zimbabwe is not known.

Armyworm Alert: Collaborators in the countries of Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique are advised to monitor the areas of their countries bordering Tanzania.

A report of a suspected outbreak of the African Migratory Locust was received from the Kazungulu region in Zambia. IRLCO-CSA is currently undertaking surveys and control operations. No brown locust or red locust activity was reported in the region.

Quelea control operations were carried out against 2 roosts and 4 colonies in South Africa. No further reports of Quelea activity were received from the region and the situation in Zimbabwe is unknown.

ARMYWORM

Botswana (T Moruti). Pheromone traps were serviced but on average only 3 moths per trap per week were caught.

Malawi (T Maulana). An outbreak of African armyworm (instars II and III) in southern Malawi was controlled with Dursban applied with knapsack sprayers. The total area treated was 100.7ha (Thekerani – 10ha; Magarata – 21.7 ha; Phalombe – 69 ha). Damage to maize plants ranged from 30-45%.

Tanzania (Min.Agric.& Food Security). Armyworm outbreaks were reported in the Masasi (southern Tanzania) and Same districts (northern Tanzania). In Masasi the larvae attacked more



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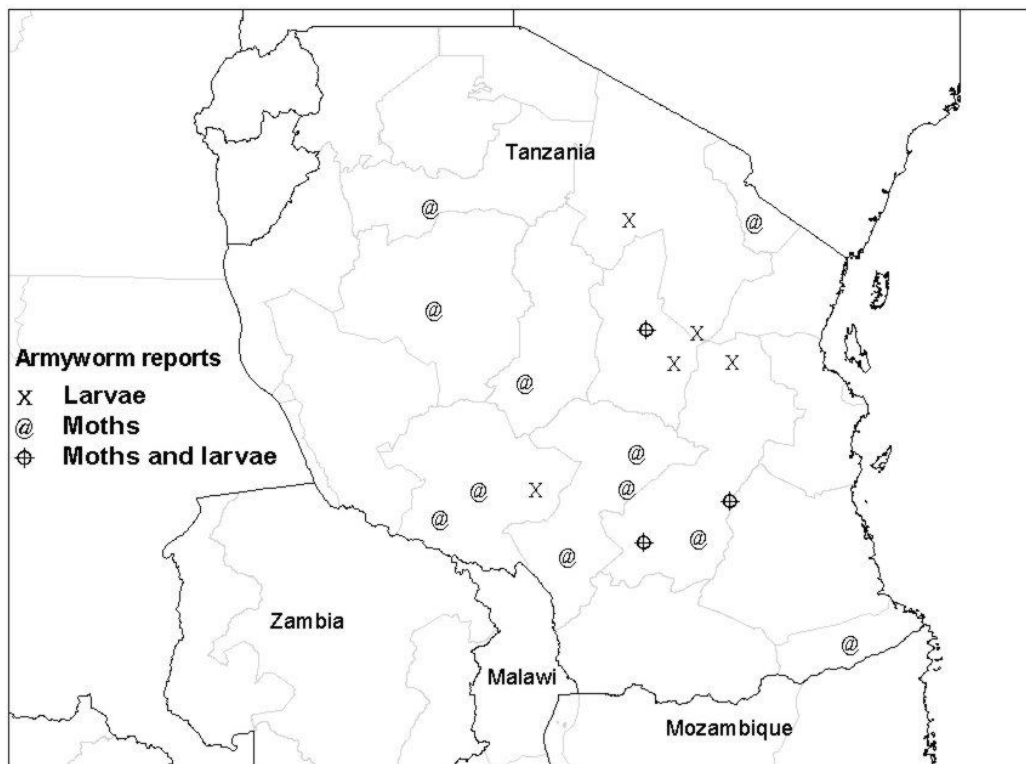
than 32ha of maize, sorghum, paddy, and pastures of 12 villages. 15ha of pasture and 32ha of young maize was attacked in the Same district. Pheromone traps were monitored and Table 1 indicates the numbers of moths caught per trap station.

Table 1: Number of Moths caught per trap per week

Location	22-28/12/2003	29/12/2003 – 4/01/2004
Masasi	732	95
Same	616	
Mbeya	125	44
Dodoma	37	23
Njombe	30	28
Mbozi	19	61
Morogoro	0	31
Kilosa		26
Arusha, Tengeru, Ukiriguru, Kahama, Ilonga, Ilula, Moshi, Bagamoyo, Mpwawa, Shiyanga, Ngaramtoni	0	0

The Armyworm forecast received for the 2nd week of January 2004 reports that 4021ha of crops were infested and that moth catches were caught at many trap stations. The map below indicates areas where larvae and moths were reported from 5/01/04 to 11/01/2004.

Tanzania Armyworm situation: 5/1/2004 - 11/1/2004



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The remainder of the region remained free of armyworm infestations.

LOCUSTS

Botswana (T Moruti). Although no locusts are reported surveys are continuing.

Malawi (T Maulana). A survey was undertaken in Mpatsanjoka Dambo but no locusts were observed.

South Africa (K Viljoen). It is very dry in the Karoo Region and no brown locust activity was reported.

Zambia (M Kanyemba). A report of a suspected outbreak of the African Migratory Locust (*Locusta migratoria*) was received from Kazungulu, the region in Zambia which borders Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Namibia. At the time of this report IRLCO-CSA was currently undertaking surveys and control operations. Both young adults and hoppers were observed. The hopper density was estimated at 50 – 100 hoppers per square meter. The outbreak is confined to small plains in the pastures. Locust samples were sent to the Mt.Makulu Research Station for positive identification. No further details are available yet. **Collaborators in Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Namibia are advised to monitor the situation in the areas bordering their countries.**

RED-BILLED QUELEA

South Africa (L Geertsema). Four (4) explosion control operations - using paraffin and/or petrol at application rates ranging from 1050 - 2500 l/ha - were undertaken against roosts (2) and colonies (2) in traditional sites near wheat crops in the Northern Cape and Free State Provinces. The total area controlled was 2.65ha with an estimated number of 670,000 birds. Kill achieved ranged from 70 – 90%. All the sites were identified as wetland habitat but not environmentally sensitive. No non-target mortality was recorded.

Two (2) aerial chemical control operations - using Falcolan® (active ingredient cyanophos 520g/l) at an application rate of 10 l/ha - were undertaken against breeding colonies near wheat crops in the Free State and Mpumalanga Provinces. Both sites were located in savanna habitat and neither were identified as traditional Quelea sites. The total area of these colonies was 8.5ha with an estimated number of 1m birds. The average percentage success rate was 89%. No non-target mortality was recorded.

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

GENERAL NOTICES

1. On behalf of all the ICOSAMP Collaborators I would like to extend sincere sympathies to Mr Tshipo Moruti (Botswana) on the loss of his son (9 yrs) in December. Tshipo, our thoughts are with you and your family.
2. ICOSAMP now receives the weekly Armyworm Forecast Newsletter from the Armyworm



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Forecasting and Control Services Unit at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security in Tanzania. We appreciate this collaboration.

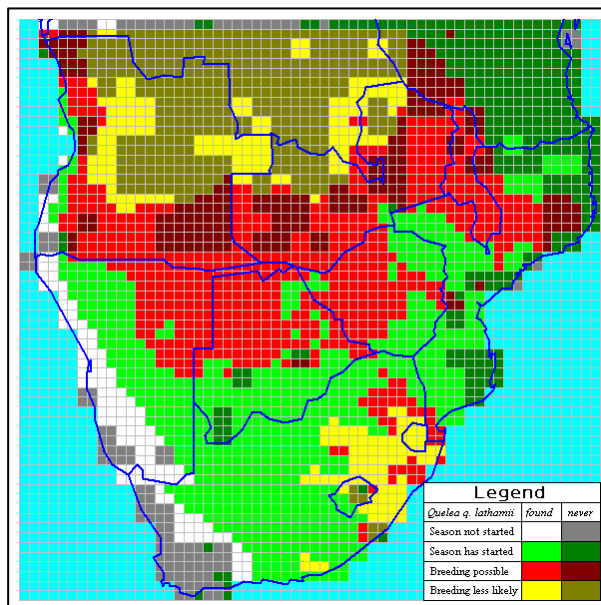
3. Please forward ANY information you may obtain while recording control operations, of birds that have been **ringed** as this will be sent to the Avian Demography Unit in South Africa who are tracing the migration movements of *Quelea*. Information needed is: *Locality, date of recovery, control method, and Ring number.*
4. Samples of armyworm larvae are still needed for research purposes. Please contact the ICOSAMP Co-ordinator for further details.
5. Collaborators are reminded that the ICOSAMP migrant pest monthly reporting forms are to be sent to the Co-Ordinator by the **end of the 1st week of the following month**. Reports should be sent even if there were **NO** migrant pest outbreaks, or **NO** surveys were conducted.

Information and Reports should be faxed or emailed to:

M Kieser

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ON THE WEB



The image on the left shows the results of the forecast from the SADC *Quelea* Breeding Forecast website for the week ending 18th January 2004. The bright red blocks show the areas where breeding is expected.

For further information visit the website at :

www-sadc-fanr.org.zw/rrsu/quell/latest.htm

NB. Please note the new website address !

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> - Famine Early Warning System Network

Research

<http://www.cpp.uk.com> - DFID's Crop Protection Programme

Agriculture

<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 for hosting our website.

ICOSAMP COLLABORATORS - 2003			
SADC		Additional Collaborators	
Angola:	Mr S Mateus	SADC-FANR:	Mr S de Keyser
Botswana:	Mr T Moruti	IRLCO-CSA:	Mr J Katheru
DR of Congo:	Mr M Mafutamingi	NRI (UK):	Prof B Cheke
Lesotho:	Mr E Tjelele / Mr P Masupha	Armyworm (RSA):	Dr R Bell
Malawi:	Mr T Maulana	Armyworm Forecasting	W Mushobozi
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 ISaunyama (locusts/armyworm) Ms W Sithole (quelea)		
Co-ordinator	Mrs Margaret Kieser, South Africa	GIS development	Mrs J 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.

Enquiries in connection with the Bulletin can be directed to:

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<http://icosamp.ecoport.org>



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Figure 1. Migrant Pest Situation Map for SADC Region: December 2003

