



***** 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 2004

Migrant pest reports for December 2004 were received from: *Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and IRLCO-CSA.*

No reports were received from: *Angola, Congo, Mozambique, or Zambia.*

SUMMARY (Fig.1)

Outbreaks of African armyworm were reported in the Mbeya and Dodoma regions of Tanzania. Malawi and Zimbabwe undertook control operations against large outbreaks of armyworm in maize, paddy, and pasture infested areas.

No outbreaks of the African armyworm were reported from other SADC member countries.

Locusts. South Africa controlled 75 bands and 1 swarm of gregarious Brown locust hoppers. No further reports of locusts were received from the Region.

4 Quelea roosts and 2 colonies were controlled in South Africa. The remainder of the region remained calm.

ARMYWORM

Malawi (T Maulana). Eight control operations against a total infestation of 4148 ha were undertaken against 1st, 2nd, and 3rd instar armyworm larvae in the Northern districts of Karonga and Chitipa. Size of infestations ranged from 2.8ha to 1857 ha (Kaporo North) with the majority of the infestations in maize fields (2956 ha), but also in rice paddys (462 ha) and pastures (730 ha). Damage to crops ranged from 25 to 60%. Controls were undertaken with mistblowers and using Fenvalerate and Dursban.

Tanzania (AFS). Moth catches were reported in 6 districts during the first week of December. Outbreaks of larvae occurred during the last week of December in the Mbeya and Dodoma regions where several hectares of maize, paddy, and pastures were attacked. Moth catches were lower during the last week of the month.

Zimbabwe (P Chinwada). The Plant Protection Research Institute controlled small (70 ha) to large (2385 ha at Mutare) outbreaks of larvae (4th to 6th stage) in maize crops and pastures in the Mashonaland West, Masvingo, and Manicaland provinces. Up to 80% damage was recorded



in pastures in Mutare. Carbaryl was applied with knapsack sprayers at an application rate of 250 l/ha.

The remainder of the SADC Region remained FREE of armyworm infestations.

LOCUSTS

South Africa (K Viljoen)

75 bands and 1 medium size swarm of gregarious Brown locust hoppers were controlled with Decis® in the Willston, Calvinea, Marydale, and Prieska districts of the Northern Cape Province.

The remainder of the SADC Region remained calm.

RED-BILLED QUELEA

South Africa (L Geertsema). Four (4) roosts and 2 colonies were controlled in the Free State, North West, and Northern Cape Provinces, with 4 sites identified as traditional Quelea sites. Four of the sites were located in wetland habitat. Estimated damage to wheat crops ranged from 0 to 10%. Sites varied in size from 0.6 to 9ha, and the total area treated was 13.2ha with an estimated number of 3.1m birds present. The largest concentration of birds (1,8m) was at Lichtenburg (North West Province) on a 9ha site where aerial control was undertaken by the National Department of Agriculture using Falcolan® (active ingredient cyanophos 520g/l). The remaining sites were exploded with a paraffin/petrol combination. The percentage success rate ranged from 80 – 100%. Five of the sites were identified as ecologically sensitive. No non-target species mortalities were recorded.

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

GENERAL NOTICES

1. The reporting rate for November is 71%. 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.

Information and Reports should be faxed or emailed to:

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ON THE WEB

This month's highlighted websites are:

Early Warning

www-web.gre.ac.uk/directory/NRI/pcs/MetCCD0.htm - Armyworm forecasting

www.fews.net/south - Famine Early Warning System Network for southern Africa

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ICOSAMP COLLABORATORS - 2004	
<u>SADC</u>	<u>Additional Collaborators</u>
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DR of Congo: Mr M Mafutamangi	NRI (UK): Prof Bob Cheke
Lesotho: Mr E Tjelele / Mr P Masupha	Armyworm (RSA): Dr Richard Bell
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South Africa: Mr K Viljoen (locusts) / Mr L Geertsema (quelea)	
Swaziland: Mr B Makhuba/Mr D Khumalo	
Tanzania: Mr R Magoma	
Zambia: Mr M Kanyemba	
Zimbabwe: Mrs I Saunyama / Dr Peter Chinwada / Mr N Muhau	
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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: December 2004

