



***** 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 FEBRUARY 2005

Migrant pest reports for February 2005 were received from:

Botswana, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and IRLCO-CSA.

No reports were received from: *Angola, Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, or Zambia.*

SUMMARY (Fig.1)

Outbreaks of African armyworm larvae were reported during the first week of February in 2 Districts in central southern Tanzania, and moth catches were monitored. No outbreaks of the African armyworm were reported from other SADC member countries.

Locusts. South Africa controlled brown locust bands and swarms in the western semi-arid region. No further reports of locusts were received from the Region.

2 Quelea roosts and 7 colonies were controlled in South Africa. Botswana and Tanzania reported the presence of roosts. The remainder of the region remained calm.

ARMYWORM

Tanzania (AFS). Outbreaks of larvae were reported on fields of younger paddy in Mvomero district in central Tanzania in the first week of February. Farmers in Hanang district were struggling to control multiple outbreaks reported attacking maize and sorghum. The highest moth catches during this week were reported from Hanang (121) and Morogoro (86).

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

LOCUSTS

South Africa (K Viljoen). More than 640 Brown locust (*Locustana pardalina*) hopper bands and 5 adult swarms were controlled with deltamethrin by the National Department of Agriculture in the Northern Cape Province, in the districts of Namaqualand, Calvinia, and Prieska.

The remainder of the SADC Region remained calm.

RED-BILLED QUELEA

Mozambique (A Ngazero). Reports of the occurrence of small flocks of Quelea in the Magude and Chokwe irrigation schemes were received early in January. No surveys were undertaken due to lack of funds.

South Africa (L Geertsema). Two (2) roosts and 7 colonies were controlled in the Free State and Limpopo Provinces, with the roost sites identified as traditional Quelea sites. All of the sites were located in savannah habitat. Damage to sorghum and millet crops was estimated at about 5-10%. The size of the colonies ranged from 2 to 13 ha, while the roost sites were about 10ha each. The total area treated was 72ha with an estimated number of 3.7m birds present. The largest concentration of birds (2,5m) was at Thabazimbi (Limpopo Province). All controls were undertaken using Falcolan® (active ingredient cyanophos 520g/l) at application rates of 9-10 l/ha. The percentage success rate ranged from 60 – 95%. 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 January is 58%. 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

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ICOSAMP COLLABORATORS - 2005	
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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: February 2005

