



***** 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 JANUARY 2004

Migrant pest reports for January 2004 were received from:

Botswana, Malawi, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe(a+l), IRLCO-CSA and the Armyworm Forecasting & Control Services (Tanzania).

No reports were received from: *Angola, Congo, Lesotho, Namibia, Mozambique, 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 Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe. Moth catches in Botswana ranged from 0-10 per week.

Concentration of red locusts were observed in Tanzania. An unconfirmed report of brown locust activity was reported in South Africa. The remainder of the SADC region remained calm.

Quelea activity was reported in Botswana and South Africa. No further reports of Quelea activity were received from the region.

ARMYWORM

Botswana (T Moruti). Pheromone traps were serviced and between 0-10 moths per trap per week were caught.

Malawi (T Maulana). Four reports of African armyworm outbreaks (instars II, III and IV) in southern Malawi were received, and infestations were controlled with Dursban (10ml/l) applied with knapsack sprayers. More than 2700ha of maize crops were infested, with the largest infestation occurring in Mikalango (2473ha). Damage to maize plants ranged from 25-30%. 217ha of sorghum, and 852ha of millet were also attacked, with the Mikalango area the most heavily affected (sorghum-169ha, millet-831ha). The total area treated for armyworm in Malawi was 3047.5ha (Nsanje – 90.5ha; Nyachilenda – 29ha; Chikwawa – 150ha; Mikalango – 2778ha).

Mozambique (IRLCO-CSA): Outbreaks were reported from the Buzi and Beira districts. A total of 184.5ha were controlled in the Buzi area with 553 litres of Cyfluthrin (Baythroid 2.2 ULV).



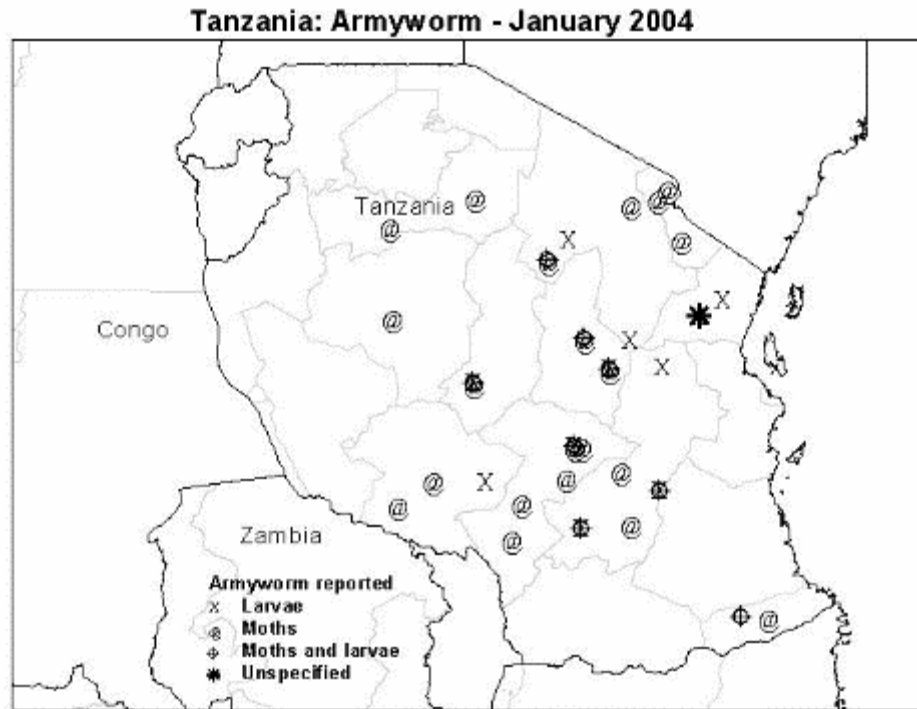
Tanzania. (ICOSAMP gratefully acknowledges the regular reports received from the Tanzania Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security, Armyworm Forecasting & Control Services).

11 Districts reported outbreaks of armyworm larvae and moths during January 2004 (83 reports). More than 18,000ha of maize, rice, and sorghum were infested. In some areas farmers replanted their maize crops to replace the destroyed ones, but armyworm moths were emerging and laying eggs in the same fields, causing more problems. In Kilosa during the last week of January, 357ha of crops were completely destroyed. Pheromone traps were monitored and Table 1 indicates the numbers of moths caught per trap station.

Table 1: Moths recorded per trap per week (* = numbers not available)

Location	5-10/1/2004	11-18/1/2004	19-25/1/2004	26/1-1/2/2004
Bagamoyo	*	*	*	
Bihawana				62
Dodoma	*	55	52	34
Dumila		679		
Hai		0		0
Hanang		191	81	113
Ifakara		13	*	*
Igunga	*	16	*	*
Ilonga	*	41		751
Iringa	0	15	*	35
Kahama	*	*		0
Kilombera sugar	148			
Kilosa	106	262	*	1028
Masasi		137		
Mazombe	0	3	*	0
Mbeya	*	376	113	
Mbozi	19	55	33	35
Morogoro	120			562
Moshi			*	*
Moshi TPC		23	*	*
Mpwapwa	0	22		56
Mtwara	*	12	*	62
Mwanga		0		
Ngaramtoni	0	0		*
Njombe	13	24	56	*
Rombo	0	2		
Same	64	127	180	64
Shinyanga	0	*		0
Tabora	*	7	*	*
Tengeru	0	*	53	1724
TPRI	*	*	*	
Tumbi	0			

The map shows where larvae and moths were reported from 5 Jan.2004 to 1 Feb.2004.



Zimbabwe (I Saunyama): Four control operations were carried out against armyworm larvae (instars III-VI) in the Mashonaland West (Kadoma, Chegutu, Zvimba) and Mashonaland Central (Mahuwe) Districts. A total of 332ha of maize, rice, and sorghum crops were infested, and in 3 of the control sites, larvae were reported to be burrowing. Estimated damage to maize ranged from 5% (Zvimba) to 90% (Mahuwe), while the damage to paddy fields in Kadoma and Mahuwe was 95%. The Ministry of Agricultura and Rural Resettlement assisted the affected farmers in controlling the pest and provided Carbaryl 85% WP and technical advice.

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

LOCUSTS

South Africa (K Viljoen). An unconfirmed report of brown locust (*Locustana pardalina*) was received from the Van Wyksvlei District. The National Department of Agriculture undertook a survey of the area, but no locusts were found.

Tanzania (IRLCO-CSA). Concentrations of adult red locust (*Nomadacris septemfasciata*) were observed at Mhama/Itumba in the Wembere Plains.

RED-BILLED QUELEA

Botswana (T Moruti). One report of a breeding colony was received from Sekwane. However, no details are available.

South Africa (L Geertsema). Seven (7) breeding colonies were controlled near sorghum and wheat crops in the North West, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, and Free State provinces. Three of these sites were identified as traditional *Quelea* sites. The total area controlled was 39.5ha with an estimated number of 1,7m birds. Aerial control was undertaken by the National Department of Agriculture, using Falcolan® (active ingredient cyanophos 520g/l) at an application rate of 10 l/ha. The percentage success rate ranged from 10 – 98%. All the sites were identified as tree habitat and not environmentally sensitive. No non-target mortality was recorded.

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

GENERAL NOTICES

1. 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.*
2. 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

Fax: +27 12 356 9818 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> - Famine Early Warning System Network

<http://www.sadc-fanr.org.zw/rrsu/quel> - *Quelea* breeding forecast.

NB. Please note the new website address !

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 - 2004	
<u>SADC</u>	<u>Additional Collaborators</u>
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	Tanzania Min.Agric. & Food Security
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)	
<u>Co-ordinator</u> Mrs Margaret Kieser, South Africa	<u>GIS development</u> 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:

Margaret Kieser
ARC-Plant Protection Research Institute
P/Bag X134, Pretoria 0001, South Africa
Tel: +27 12 356 9818 Fax: +27 12 329 3278
Email: icosamp@ecoport.org

This Bulletin, as well as archived Bulletins, are also available on the website at
<http://icosamp.ecoport.org>

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

