



\*\*\*\*\* 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.

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## MIGRANT PEST REPORTS AND MAP FOR JANUARY 2005

Migrant pest reports for January 2005 were received from: *Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and IRLCO-CSA.* No reports were received from: *Angola, Congo, Malawi, Namibia, or Swaziland.*

### SUMMARY (Fig.1)

Outbreaks of African armyworm were reported in 6 Districts in central and southern Tanzania. Malawi and Zimbabwe undertook control operations against outbreaks of armyworm larvae in maize, paddy, and pasture infested areas. Mozambique reported outbreaks in the Buzi and Beira districts, and Sofala and Manica Provinces

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

Locusts. An unconfirmed report of red locust hoppers was received from the Wembere outbreak area in Tanzania.

No further reports of locusts were received from the Region.

1 Quelea roost and 2 colonies were controlled in South Africa. Mozambique received reports of quelea in two districts but no surveys were undertaken to verify the reports.

The remainder of the region remained calm.

### ARMYWORM

Malawi (IRLCO-CSA). Outbreaks of larvae occurred in the Dedza and Balaka districts where crops attacked included maize, rice and pastures. Control was undertaken by affected farmers with the assistance of Agricultural Extension staff using Fenvalerate and Chlorpyrifos.

Mozambique (N Madogolele). Armyworm outbreaks were reported in the Buzi and Beira districts (Sofala Province), and the Gondola district (Manica Province). About 184.5ha were sprayed in the Buzi district with 553.3 litres of Baythroid 1.2% ULV. In Beira and Gondola, the outbreaks were observed in grass. No damage was reported and no controls were undertaken.

Tanzania (AFS). Outbreaks of larvae were controlled during the first week of January in the Mbeya region (Mbozi, Kyela, Mbarali, Ileje and Mbeya districts), where several hectares of



maize, rice and pastures were attacked. Larvae were also reported in the Iringa region (Mufindi district) and the Dodoma region (Kongwa district), and the highest moth catches during this week were at Same (868 moths). During the second week of January outbreak reports were received from the Iringa region (Ludewa district) where 314 ha of maize were attacked, Same district (140ha maize and sorghum), and in Kiteto district (63.5ha). Traps in these areas reported moth catches. More armyworm outbreak reports were received from Same in the week 17-23<sup>rd</sup> January where 68ha of paddy were attacked. Fresh armyworm larvae infestation reports came from the Kilosa district (120ha paddy), Dodoma (50ha sorghum and maize), and Iringa (55ha maize). Hanang reported the highest moth catches (333) during this week. Towards the end of January outbreaks were reported in Hanang (87.5 ha maize and sorghum), Babati, Mvomero (80ha paddy) and Kilosa districts. Moth catches were reported at 9 trap stations.

Zimbabwe (P Chinwada). The Plant Protection Research Institute controlled a small outbreak of larvae in Muzarabani.

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

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## LOCUSTS

Tanzania (IRLCO-CSA). An unconfirmed report of red locust hoppers was received from the Wembere outbreak area.

The remainder of the SADC Region remained calm.

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## 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). One (1) roost and 2 colonies were controlled in the Free State and Limpopo Provinces, with the roost site identified as a traditional Quelea site. All of the sites were located in savannah habitat. Damage to wheat crops was estimated at 40%, and to maize at 5%. The size of the colonies was between 0.6 and 1.4 ha while the roost site was 25ha. The total area treated was 27ha with an estimated number of 3m birds present. The largest concentration of birds (2,5m) was at Thabazimbi (Limpopo Province) where aerial control was undertaken by the National Department of Agriculture using Falcolan® (active ingredient cyanophos 520g/l). The colonies were exploded with a paraffin/petrol combination. The percentage success rate ranged from 80 – 95%. Both colony 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.

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## GENERAL NOTICES

1. The reporting rate for January is 64%. Country collaborators are reminded that reports should reach the coordinator by the **end of the 1<sup>st</sup> 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](http://www-web.gre.ac.uk/directory/NRI/pcs/MetCCD0.htm) - Armyworm forecasting

[www.fews.net/south](http://www.fews.net/south) - Famine Early Warning System Network for southern Africa

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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<b>Swaziland:</b>	Mr B Makhuba/Mr D Khumalo		
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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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**<http://icosamp.ecoport.org>**

**Figure 1.** Migrant Pest Situation Map for SADC Region: January 2005

