



***** 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 JULY 2005

Migrant pest reports for July 2005 were received from:

Angola, Botswana, Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania, and IRLCO-CSA.

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

SUMMARY (Fig.1)

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

Locusts. High concentrations of red locusts covering an estimated 75,000ha were located in Tanzania in the Malagarasi and Wembere plains, and IRLCO-CSA issued an alert to neighbouring countries about possible swarm invasions. Scattered red locust populations were flushed in the outbreak areas in Mozambique, Zambia, and Malawi.

Quelea roosts and colonies were controlled in South Africa, and Tanzania, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe reported the presence of birds. The remainder of the region remained calm.

ARMYWORM

The region remained FREE of armyworm infestations.

LOCUSTS

Malawi/Mozambique/Zambia (IRLCO-CSA). Scattered red locust populations were flushed in the Buzi-Gorongosa plains in Mozambique, Kafue Flats and Mweru-Wa-Ntipa in Zambia, and Lake Chilwa/Chiuta in Malawi.

Tanzania (IRLCO-CSA). During aerial surveys conducted from the 12th July 2005, swarms and concentrations of red locusts were located in Bahi (1,200ha), Malagarasi (50,000ha), and Wembere (15,000ha) outbreak areas. Vegetation in the eastern and northern areas of the Malagarasi was extensively burnt. Spraying was concentrated mainly on areas with swarms and dense concentrations. A total of 36 swarms/concentrations ranging in size from 20ha to 800ha, covering an area of more than 9,000ha was sprayed using 4090 litres of fenitrothion 96%. An ALERT was sent from the IRLCO-CSA desk to all member states and to the ICOSAMP desk.

The locust situation in the remainder of the SADC Region remained calm.

RED-BILLED QUELEA

South Africa (L Geertsema). Three (3) roosts were controlled in the Free State and Northern Cape Provinces, with all 3 sites identified as traditional Quelea sites. Two sites were in treed areas (savannah) and one in a wetland. Very little damage (1%) was reported in the sorghum and wheat crops. The size of the roosts ranged from 0.7 to 7ha. The total area treated was 8.9ha with an estimated number of 2,5m birds present. The largest concentration of birds (1,2m) was at Upington. Control in environmentally safe areas was undertaken using Falcolan® (active ingredient cyanophos 520g/l) and explosives were used in the environmentally sensitive areas, with an estimated 85% kill achieved. Non-target species mortalities were recorded as 2 x House Sparrows.

Tanzania/Mozambique (IRLCO-CSA). Quelea were reported to be a problem with small grain farmers in both countries but no details were available.

Zimbabwe (N Muhau). Quelea caused problems in Maonde and Bindura districts with bird numbers varying from place to place. Spraying was undertaken with handheld sprayers. Due to the lack of trained staff to monitor the situations, no further details are available.

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

GENERAL NOTICES

1. The reporting rate for July is 57%. 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 - 2005	
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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: July 2005

