



***** MONTHLY BULLETIN *****

The Monthly Bulletin is compiled from information retrieved from monthly Migrant Pest Reports received from SADC member countries and IRLCO-CSA.

MIGRANT PEST REPORTS AND MAPS FOR JUNE 2003

Migrant pest reports for June 2003 were only received from:

Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa (Quelea), Zimbabwe (armyworm and locusts), and IRLCO-CSA.

No reports were received from: *DRC, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa (locusts), Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia or Zimbabwe (Quelea).*

SADC Collaborators are kindly requested to read the "General Notices" section.

SUMMARY (Fig.2)

Due to the lower than normal reporting rate, probably due to collaborator attendance at the 3rd ICOSAMP Workshop in the second week of July 2003, the migrant pest situation in the region should not be viewed as an accurate representation for the month of June 2003.

No reports of outbreaks of the African armyworm (*Spodoptera exempta*) were received from the region.

Concentrations of red locusts persisted in Tanzania (IRLCO-CSA report). Ground and aerial surveys were undertaken by IRLCO-CSA in the red locust outbreak areas of Malawi and Mozambique. No further reports of locust outbreaks or activity were received from other countries in the region.

Quelea control operations were carried out in South Africa against two (2) roosts, and birds continued being a problem to paddy rice growers in Tanzania. No further reports of Quelea activity were received.

ARMYWORM

The region remained free of armyworm infestations.

LOCUSTS

Aerial surveys conducted by IRLCO-CSA in Lake Chilwa and Lake Chiuta plains in Malawi, and in the Buzi-Gorongoa plains in Mozambique, revealed isolated to scattered red locusts (*Nomadacris septemfasciata*).

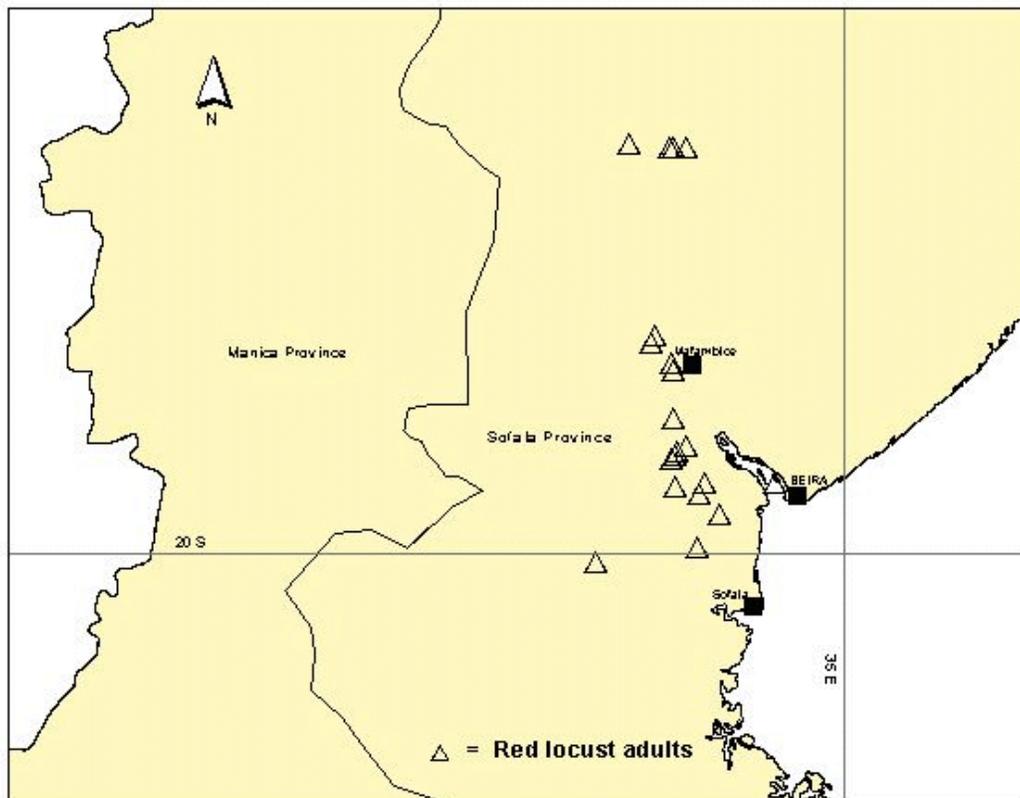


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Mozambique (A Ngazero). After the surveys conducted by IRLCO-CSA in the Buzi-Gorongosa red locust outbreak area, it was concluded that the warning report received in May about a locust swarm in the Mabote District (Inhambane Province) could not have been red locusts from this area. The symbols on the map below (Fig.1) refer to localities where scattered and isolated red locust adults were observed during the surveys in May-June 2003.

Fig.1. Close-up of Mozambique showing distribution of scattered/isolated red locusts observed during ground and aerial surveys in May/June 2003.



Tanzania (IRLCO-CSA report) Several red locust concentrations persisted in the Iku-Katavi and Wembere outbreak areas. The seasonal grass burning that is currently in progress in the outbreak areas is likely to induce the locust to aggregate in the few islands of unburnt grass.

No further locust outbreaks were recorded in any of the recognised outbreak areas of the SADC region.

RED-BILLED QUELEA

South Africa. (L Geertsema) Two chemical control operations were undertaken against roosts in the Free State Province near sorghum crops. One of these sites was identified as a 'traditional' Quelea site. The total area invaded was 1,9ha with an estimated number of 650,000 birds. The avicide applied was Falcolan at an application rate of 15 and 20 l/ha. The estimated kill achieved ranged from 90 – 95%. No non-target bird mortality was recorded.

Tanzania. (IRLCO-CSA report) Quelea birds continued being a problem to paddy rice growers in the country. No details are available.

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

GENERAL NOTICES

1. The 3rd ICOSAMP Workshop, funded by the SADC-FANR via the Belgian Crop Development Programme, was hosted at the ESSA Congress (Entomological Society of Southern Africa) from 6-9th July 2003 in Pretoria, South Africa. Annual country reports were presented, training was provided on the use of a gazetteer and completion of the ICOSAMP reporting forms, and the sustainability of the network was discussed.
2. The contact telephone number of the Co-Ordinator has changed to +27 12 356 9818.
3. 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:

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ON THE WEB

This month's highlighted websites are:

Food security

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/005/y9715e/y9715e04.htm#AFA> - FAO-GIEWS (Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture) has posted the latest "Foodcrops and Shortages" newsletter No.2, June 2003.

<http://www.fews.net> - Famine Early Warning System Network

Agriculture

<http://www.sadc.int> - SADC website.



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ICOSAMP COLLABORATORS - 2003	
SADC	Additional Collaborators
Angola: Mr S Mateus	SADC-FANR: Mr S de Keyser
Botswana: Mr T Moruti	IRLCO-CSA: Mr J Katheru
DR of Congo: Mr Mula Mafutamingi	NRI (UK): Prof B Cheke
Lesotho: Mr E Tjelele / Mr P Masupha	
Malawi: Mr T Maulana	
Mozambique: Mr J Varimelo/Mr A Comes	
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: Dr G Chikwenhere / Mrs Ivy Saunyama (locusts/armyworm) Mrs T Couto (quelea)	
Co-ordinator Mrs Margaret Kieser, South Africa	GIS development 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.

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<http://icosamp.ecoport.org>



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Figure 2. Migrant Pest Situation Map for SADC Region: June 2003

