



***** 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 MAY 2003

Migrant pest reports for May 2003 were received from:

Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and IRLCO-CSA.

No reports were received from: *DRC, Lesotho or Zimbabwe*

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

SUMMARY (Fig.1)

There were no reports of outbreaks of the African armyworm (*Spodoptera exempta*) from the region.

Concentrations of red locusts persisted in Tanzania (IRLCO-CSA). An unconfirmed report of red locust swarms was received from Mozambique. No further reports of locust outbreaks or activity were received from the region.

Quelea control operations were carried out in South Africa (21 control operations) against roosts and breeding colonies, and against 13 roosts in Tanzania. No further reports of Quelea activity were received.

ARMYWORM

The region remained free of armyworm infestations.

LOCUSTS

Mozambique. An unconfirmed report was received of a locust swarm in the Mabote District (Inhambane Province) which was flying in a south westerly direction towards the South Africa/Zimbabwe borders. The species of the locust was not identified at the time of this report. Emergency warnings were sent to South Africa, Zimbabwe and Swaziland. Scattered red locusts were flushed in the Buzi-Gorongosa plains during a ground survey undertaken at the end of May (IRLCO-CSA).

Tanzania. Red locust concentrations persisted in the Iku-Katavi and Wembere outbreak areas of Tanzania (IRLCO-CSA).



This Bulletin is an output from a SADC endorsed, collaborative research project funded by DFID, UK. The views expressed are not necessarily those of DFID or the ARC.



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

RED-BILLED QUELEA

South Africa. (L Geertsema) Five control operations (4 explosion, 1 chemical) were undertaken against roosts in the Free State, Mpumalanga and North West Provinces near sorghum crops. One of these sites was identified as a 'traditional' Quelea site. Three of the five sites were situated in wetland habitat. The roosts varied in size from 0,2ha to 3ha. The total area invaded was approximately 6ha with an estimated number of 1.1 million birds. The avicide applied was Falcolan at an application rate of 10 l/ha. The estimated kill achieved ranged from 90 – 100%. Non-target bird mortality was recorded at 2 sites: Guinea fowl (*Numida meleagris*) and Rock Pigeons (*Columba guinea*).

Tanzania. (IRLCO-CSA report) Quelea birds were reported causing damage to paddy rice in Mbarali and Kaputa Rice Schemes in the Mbeya region, and in the Dodoma region.

No further reports of Quelea birds in the SADC region were received, and no surveys could be undertaken in Zimbabwe due to fuel shortages.

GENERAL NOTICES

1. Collaborators are reminded to ensure that the ICOSAMP migrant pest monthly reporting forms are 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 may be faxed or emailed to:

M Powell

Fax: +27 12 329 3278 Email: icosamp@ecoport.org OR riemtek@plant2.agric.za

ON THE WEB

This month's highlighted websites are:

Agriculture

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

<http://www.agis.agric.za> - Agricultural Geo-referenced Information System for South Africa.

Research

www-web.gre.ac.uk/directory/NRI/pcs/ - The ARMYWORM forecasting and CCD website for Tanzania.

www-web.gre.ac.uk/directory/NRI/quel - QUELEA rainfall/breeding forecast model that generates a forecast for breeding patterns of *Quelea quelea lathamii* over the whole of Southern Africa.

Scientific Search Engine

<http://www.scirus.com> - An EXCELLENT search engine for any scientific related matter.

Climate

http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/african_desk/rain_guidance/safr.html - Rainfall outlook



This Bulletin is an output from a SADC endorsed, collaborative research project funded by DFID, UK. The views expressed are not necessarily those of DFID or the ARC.



over southern Africa Feb – April 2003

Forthcoming

<http://journals.sabinet.co.za/essa> ESSA 14th Congress

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Information is gratefully acknowledged from collaborators in SADC member countries, and the International Red Locust Control Organisation for Central and Southern Africa (IRLCO-CSA) in Zambia. Thanks to EcoPort for hosting our website.

ICOSAMP COLLABORATORS - 2003			
<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 Mula Mafutamingi	NRI (UK):	Prof B Cheke
Lesotho:	Mr E Tjelele		
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 & Ms Ivy Saunyama (locusts/armyworm) Ms T Couto (quelea)		
<u>Co-ordinator</u>		<u>GIS development</u>	
Mrs Margaret Kieser, South Africa		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 and you will not receive unwanted emails.

Enquiries in connection with the Bulletin can be directed to:

Margaret Kieser
ARC-Plant Protection Research Institute
P/Bag X134, Pretoria 0001, South Africa

Fax: +27 12 329 3278

Email: icosamp@ecoport.org or rietmek@plant2.agric.za

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



This Bulletin is an output from a SADC endorsed, collaborative research project funded by DFID, UK. The views expressed are not necessarily those of DFID or the ARC.



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

