

***** 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 NOVEMBER 2004

Migrant pest reports for November 2004 were received from: *Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and IRLCO-CSA.*
No reports were received from: *Angola, Lesotho, Congo or Mozambique.*

SUMMARY (Fig.1)

Primary outbreaks of African armyworm were reported in the Iringa region of Tanzania. No outbreaks of the African armyworm were reported from other SADC member countries.

Locusts. African Migratory locust swarms were reported in the Caprivi area of Namibia. South Africa controlled 215 bands of gregarious Brown locust hoppers, and Namibia controlled a small outbreak of Brown locust in the southern part of their country. Isolated Red locust populations persisted in Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia.

No further reports of locusts were received from the Region.

Quelea roosts were controlled in South Africa. The remainder of the region remained calm.

ARMYWORM

Tanzania (AFS). Primary armyworm outbreaks were reported in the Kilolo District of the Iringa Region. Scattered worms attacked 2ha of irrigated maize. Local farmers used Sumithion to control the outbreak. Moth catches per week were low (13).

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

LOCUSTS

Malawi, Mozambique, and Tanzania (IRLCO-CSA). Isolated to scattered Red locust populations were flushed in the Wembere, Iku-Katavi, North Rukwa, and Malagarasi Basin in Tanzania. Similarly, isolated populations were encountered in the Lake Chilwa/Chiuta plains in Malawi, and the Buzi-Gorongosa plains in Mozambique.

Namibia (G Kanguvi). A Red locust swarm and an African Migratory locust swarm were controlled in the Caprivi region. Control teams from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Rural Development undertook control operations using Decis®.

South Africa (K Viljoen)

308 bands and 1 small swarm of gregarious Brown locust hoppers were controlled with Decis® in the Prieska and Williston districts of the Northern Cape Province. The district of Murraysburg controlled 215 bands of gregarious Brown locust hoppers.

Zambia (IRLCO-CSA). The reported swarms of African Migratory locusts in the Sesheke District of the Western Province of Zambia appeared to have dissipated since none was located during a follow-up ground survey in the areas. It was however noted that the ground survey was limited in scope, hence the need for a helicopter for a thorough and extensive survey of the area as soon as possible. The outbreaks of AML were dealt with by the Plant Protection Department by using either motorised sprayers or hand-held ones. The scope of control by using this type of equipment was limited in coverage.

The remainder of the SADC Region remained calm.

RED-BILLED QUELEA

South Africa (L Geertsema). Fifteen (15) roosts were controlled in the Limpopo, Free State, North West, and Northern Cape Provinces, with 7 sites identified as traditional Quelea sites. Eight of the roosts were located in wetland habitat. Estimated damage to wheat crops ranged from 0 to 30%. Sites varied in size from 0.5 to 43ha, and the total area treated was 85.4ha with an estimated number of 11.3m birds present. The largest concentration of birds (2,6m) was at Vivo (Limpopo Province) on an 43ha site. Aerial control was undertaken by the National Department of Agriculture on five sites using Falcolan® (active ingredient cyanophos 520g/l). The remaining sites were exploded with a paraffin/petrol combination. The percentage success rate ranged from 70 – 100%. Eight of the sites were identified as ecologically sensitive. Eight Red Bishop birds were recorded as non-target mortalities.

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

GENERAL NOTICES

1. The reporting rate for November is a low of 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



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This month's highlighted websites are:

General News in Africa

www.fao.org/news/global/locusts/locuhome.htm - Current DESERT LOCUST PLAGUE details

www.arc.agric.za - Agricultural Research Council, South Africa

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

General

www.pestinfo.org - International Society for Pest Information

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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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: November 2004

