



***** **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 OCTOBER 2002

Migrant pest reports for October 2002 were received from:

Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa (locusts + quelea), Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe (quelea) and IRLCO-CSA.

At the time of compilation of this report, no migrant pest reports were received from: Angola, Tanzania or Zimbabwe (armyworm, locusts).

Collaborators are kindly requested to read the “General Notices” section for any recent information relating to ICOSAMP.

SUMMARY

The migrant pest situation in the region remained relatively calm.

An infestation of armyworm was reported from the Tete Province in Mozambique, and an unconfirmed report was received from Zambia.

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

Control operations were undertaken against *Quelea* roosts in South Africa and Zimbabwe. An unconfirmed report of *Quelea* was received from Malawi. No further reports of *Quelea* activity were received from the region.

Armyworm (Figure 1)

Mozambique: An infestation of larvae was reported in 500ha of maize and sugarcane in the localities of Capitao and Dala (Tete Province). No control was undertaken.

Zambia: An unconfirmed report of armyworm was received in maize and grass. Details of locality and size of infestation unknown.

No reports of armyworm were received from other member countries.

Locusts (Figure 1)

No reports of locust outbreaks were received from the region.



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Red-Billed Quelea (Figure 1)

Malawi: An unconfirmed report of the presence of Quelea roosts and breeding colonies was received from Chikwawa. Birds were located in a wetland habitat. No control was undertaken. Quantities of cooked birds were still seen being sold as snacks in Blantyre.

South Africa: 8 Control operations (2 chemical, 6 explosion) were undertaken against Quelea roosts in the N Cape, NW, and Free State Provinces where wheat crops were at risk. Four of these sites were identified as 'traditional' Quelea sites. Roost size varied from 0,86ha (Gordonia) to 2.5ha (Kroonstad). The total area invaded was about 13ha with an estimated number of 7,2m birds. Falcolan was applied at two control sites. The estimated percentage kill achieved ranged from 96 – 100%.

Zimbabwe: 7 Control operations (chemical) against roosts were undertaken in the first two decades of October in the NE regions of Zimbabwe near wheat, barley and oat crops. One site was identified as a 'traditional' Quelea site. Roost size varied from 3ha (Gowrie) to 20ha (Twist). The total area invaded was 66ha with an estimated number of 470k birds. An area of 36,4ha was treated with Queletox. The estimated percentage kill achieved ranged from 50 – 100%.

No further outbreaks of Quelea birds in the region were reported.

GENERAL NOTICES

1. The “**Quelea Rainfall Forecast Model**” is updated regularly on the internet and Prof. Bob Cheke would appreciate feedback on the website and the use of the model. Please contact him directly at R.A.Cheke@greenwich.ac.uk or fax him at +44 1634 880066/77
The website address is <http://www-web.gre.ac.uk/directory/NRI/quel>
2. Collaborators are to ensure that the new, full reporting forms are used for the monthly reports.
3. If for some reason any email sent to the Project Co-ordinator “bounces back” please use the following email address icosamp@ecoport.org .
4. Collaborators are kindly reminded to make sure that the ICOSAMP migrant pest monthly reporting forms are sent to the Co-Ordinator by the **5th day of the following month**, so that the information can be included in the Monthly Bulletins. Reports should be sent even if **NO** migrant pests were found, or **NO** surveys were conducted.

Information and Reports can be faxed or emailed to:

M Kieser

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ON THE WEB

Research

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

www.nri.org - Natural Resources Institute, UK

www-web.gre.ac.uk/directory/NRI/quel - Quelea rainfall forecast model

www.uct.ac.za/depts/stats/adu/weavers/quelea.htm - Avian Demography Unit and includes a bibliography of the African quelea species

www.fao.org/news/global/locusts/locuhome.htm - FAO locust home page



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Information Networks

www.ecoport.org - Database tools for scientists to manage biodiversity

www.aelga.net - AELGA (African Emergency Locust & Grasshopper Assistance)

www.IPMnet.org - IPM international network

Climate

www.weathersa.co.za - South African Weather Bureau Service

www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/african_desk - Climate Prediction Centre - Africa Desk. A website providing short term climate and monitoring predictions for Africa

www.npmoc.navy.mil - Joint Typhoon Warning Centre. click on "Satellite Imagery". Scroll down to the box with the "Meteosat 7 Imagery" and click on "M7 Western Indian Ocean" for the most recent satellite image of Africa

Regional

www.sadc-fanr.org.zw/intro.htm - SADC-FANR homepage

www.web-agri.com - Web-Agri. A useful search engine for agricultural information

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 the website.

This bulletin has been sent to you by the ICOSAMP co-ordinator in South Africa, **Margaret Kieser**.

If you feel that your colleagues would be interested in receiving this news, please feel free to forward this Bulletin to them. If you are not already subscribed to the ICOSAMP email list and are receiving this email directly from the Co-ordinator, please consider subscribing. There is no cost involved and you will not be flooded with spam emails.

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



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Figure 1. Migrant Pest Situation Map for SADC Region: October 2002

