



***** 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 SEPTEMBER 2002

Migrant pest reports for September 2002 were received from: *Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa (locusts), Swaziland, Zimbabwe (armyworm, locusts + quelea) and IRLCO-CSA.*

At the time of compilation of this report, no migrant pest reports were received from: Angola, South Africa (Quelea), Tanzania or Zambia.

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.

No armyworm outbreaks were reported from the region.

Residual red locust populations remained in the outbreak areas of Tanzania, and scattered red locusts were reported in Zambia and Malawi. The locust situation in the remainder of the SADC region remained calm.

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

Armyworm (Figure 1)

No reports of armyworm were received from member countries.

Locusts (Figure 1)

Malawi: As a result of bush burning in the Lake Chilwa Plains, residual red locust populations would be encouraged to group in the unburnt areas. The locust situation however remains calm.

Tanzania: (IRLCO-CSA report) Residual red locust populations of varying densities remained in the unburnt grass islands in the Iku-Katavi, Wembere and Malagarasi outbreak areas. The population density did not warrant control.

Zambia: IRLCO-CSA report) Scattered red locusts were reported in the Kafue Flats.



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No further reports of locust outbreaks were received from the region.

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.

Zimbabwe: 14 Control operations were undertaken against Quelea roosts in the districts of Bindura, Karoi, Shamva, Concession, Harare, Arcturus, Mhangura, Masvingo, Mazowe, Kadoma, Chinoyi, Centenary and Mt Darwin, where wheat and barley crops were at risk. Roost size varied from 0,6ha (Concession) to 30ha (Arcturus). The total area invaded was 135ha with an estimated total number of 2,5m birds. Queletox was applied at all control sites except for Masvingo where the density of birds did not warrant control. The estimated percentage kill achieved ranged from 56 – 95%.

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

GENERAL NOTICES

1. The “**Quelea Rainfall Forecast Model**” is now available 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. The listing of websites has been updated.
3. I notice that some collaborators are still using the previous version of the monthly reporting form where all 3 pests are mentioned. It was decided at the last workshop that we would only use this form in an “emergency” situation, therefore please make sure that the new reporting forms are used for the monthly reports.
4. If for some reason any email sent to the Project Co-ordinator “bounces back” please use the following email address (kindly provided by EcoPort) at icosamp@ecoport.org.
5. 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:

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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: September 2002

