

FAO DESERT LOCUST BULLETIN No. 159

GENERAL SITUATION DURING NOVEMBER 1991 FORECAST UNTIL MID-JANUARY 1992

The largest populations are present in Mauritania, where hoppers and adults, some showing signs of incipient gregarisation, were present at numerous localities in Western and Central parts of the country. Small populations may also be present in the Adrar des Iforas of Mali, Tamesna of Niger and northern Chad.

No locusts were reported from the Central Region but small populations are likely to be present on the Red Sea coastal plains of Sudan and possibly in Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Ethiopia.

Scattered adults were present at a few localities in western Rajasthan in India.



WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

This information is compiled from field reports, METEOSAT and ARTEMIS satellite imagery, and daily Météo-France synoptic charts and rainfall data.

During November, the ITCZ moved south slowly from 14°N at the beginning and was located by 10°N at the end. Clouds associated with eastward moving Mediterranean depressions were seen almost continuously over northern mountains and coasts of Africa, which received rain.

At times these clouds extended at times over Desert Locust spring breeding areas such as central Sahara of Algeria during the first fortnight, mainly on the 1-3rd and 12-13th; however, only light rain were reported from In Salah on the 1st. On the 22-23rd, a widespread cloud mass associated with light to heavy rain was seen over northern Algeria extending to Tinghert and Tunisia where Gafsa received 19 mm and Tozeur 17 mm on the 23rd. Widespread light rain also occurred in Agadir and south-western areas of Morocco on the 26-27th where Tan-Tan in Oued Draa received 25 mm. Further south, clouds were visible on METEOSAT imagery over coast, Adrar, Inchiri and Tagant of Mauritania during the first two decades; although no rain reports were received, wet soils and green vegetation were observed in some places of these regions where conditions were considered as favourable. Clouds were also visible over Adrar des Iforas and Tamesna of Mali, Tamesna of Niger, and northern Chad throughout the second decade.

Conditions were reported as favourable on the Red Sea coast of Sudan where important run-off occurred and Tokar received 20 mm on the 8th and 7 mm on the 17-18th.

No clouds were seen over Saudi Arabia and conditions are expected to be dry. However in Oman, light rain were recorded in some places in the Jabal Akhda region on the 5th; a dense widespread cloud mass was visible from eastern Yemen through Oman and UAE, extending across the Gulf to south-eastern Iran on the 23-24; as a result, light rain was recorded at Mukalla in Yemen and Khassab in northern Oman received 47 mm.

Ecological conditions were reported dry in South-West Asia. A cloud mass moved over south-eastern Iran and Makran of Pakistan on the 8-9th and, as a result, light rainfall occurred on the Sistan, the interior and the coast of the Makran.



AREA TREATED IN NOVEMBER 1991



WEST AFRICA

MAURITANIA

Generally low density populations of hoppers and adults were present at many localities in western and central Mauritania between 1720 and 2030N and 1100 and 1430W during the first two decades of November. By the second decade some of the hoppers were developing black markings and some adults were at densities at which group behaviour occurs.

The largest/densest populations encountered by ground survey teams were north and north-east of Aleg, where mainly late instar hoppers, some with dark markings, immature and mature adults were present, in north-east Trarza and in southern Adrar, where 5,000 hectares were infested with late instar hoppers and adults at an average density of 833 per hectare. Soil was moist to within 10 cm of the surface at some sites and at one a female was seen laying.

MALI

No reports received.

NIGER

No reports received.

CHAD

In late October one adult was seen at 1844N/1725E on the 27th, another was seen at 2118N/1717E on the 31st and two fourth instar hoppers were seen at 1920N/1715E.

No locust information had been received from other countries in the region up to 2 December.

NORTH-WEST AFRICA

MOROCCO

No reports were received during November.

ALGERIA

No reports were received during November.

No locust information had been received from other countries in the region up to 2 December.

EASTERN AFRICA

SUDAN

No Desert Locust activity was reported up to 12 November.

DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, TANZANIA and UGANDA

No locust activity was reported up to 2 December.

SOMALIA

No locust information had been received up to 2 December.

NEAR EAST**SAUDI ARABIA**

No reports were received during November.

YEMEN

No reports were received during November.

No locust information had been received from other countries in the region up to 2 December.

SOUTH-WEST ASIA**IRAN**

No report was received.

AFGHANISTAN

No locusts were reported during October.

PAKISTAN

No locusts were reported during November.

INDIA

During the first half of November scattered adults were reported at five localities in Barmer district, with a maximum density of 4,500 per sq.km at Mongraramsin 2551N/7215E on 1 November.



WEST AFRICA

MAURITANIA

Adults will persist in areas of green vegetation in western-central cercles and may increase in density as the vegetation dries out. Breeding will terminate.

MALI

Small numbers of adults are likely to persist in green areas in the Adrar des Iforas, Tamesna, Tilemsi and Timetrine.

NIGER

Small numbers of adults are likely to persist in green areas in Tamesna and Air.

CHAD

Isolated adults may persist in northern areas.

BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, GAMBIA, GUINEA BISSAU, GUINEA CONAKRY and SENEGAL

No significant developments are likely.

NORTH-WEST AFRICA

ALGERIA

Some adults may persist in wadis west and north-west of Tamanrasset.

MOROCCO

Isolated adults may be present in the extreme south.

TUNISIA

No significant developments are likely.

LIBYA

No significant developments are likely.

EAST AFRICA

SUDAN

Small numbers of adults are likely to be present on the Red Sea coastal plains and small scale breeding is likely to occur.

ETHIOPIA

Small numbers of adults are likely to be present on the Red Sea coastal plain on Eritrea and small scale breeding is likely to occur.

SOMALIA

Scattered adults may be present on the northern coastal plains.

DJIBOUTI, KENYA, TANZANIA and UGANDA

No significant developments are likely.

NEAR EAST

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Small number of adults are likely to be present in the Southern Tihama and small scale breeding is likely to occur.

YEMEN

Small numbers of adults are likely to be present on the Tihama and small scale breeding is likely to occur.

OMAN

No significant developments are likely.

UAE

No significant developments are likely.

BAHRAIN, EGYPT, IRAQ, ISRAEL, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, QATAR, SYRIA, TURKEY

No significant developments are likely.

SOUTH-WEST ASIA

PAKISTAN

Small numbers of adults are likely to be present in coastal areas of Baluchistan.

IRAN

Small numbers of adults may be present in coastal areas of Seistan.

INDIA

Small numbers of adults may be present in Rajasthan.

AFGHANISTAN

No significant developments are likely.

2 December 1991

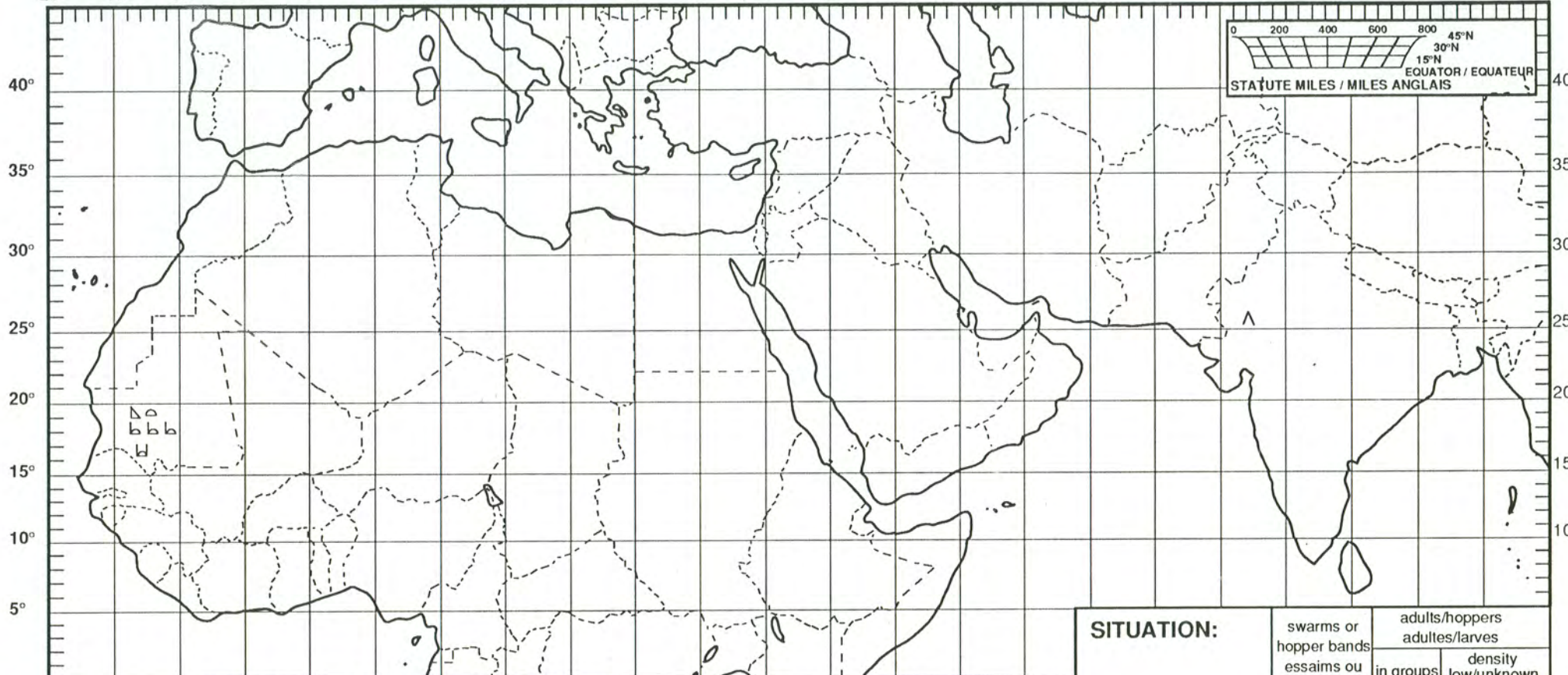
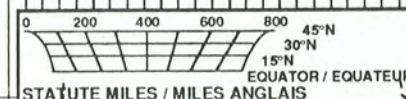


Desert Locust: summary Criquet pèlerin: situation résumée

No. 159



20° 15° 10° 5° 0° 5° 10° 15° 20° 25° 30° 35° 40° 45° 50° 55° 60° 65° 70° 75° 80° 85° 90° 95°



FORECAST TO: PREVISION AU:	LIKELY PROBABLE	POSSIBLE POSSIBLE
current undetected breeding reproduction en cours et non détectée		
major swarm(s) essaim(s) important(s)		
minor swarm(s) essaim(s) limité(s)		
non swarming adults adultes non essaimant		

SITUATION:	swarms or hopper bands essaims ou bandes larvaires	adults/hoppers adultes/larves	
		in groups en groupes	density low/unknown densité faible/inconnue
immature adults adultes immatures	■	□	⊏
mature or partly mature adults adultes matures ou partiellement matures	▲	△	⊐
adults, maturity unknown adulte, maturité inconnue	▲	△	^
egg laying or eggs pontes ou œufs	▼	▽	∨
hoppers larves	●	○	◐
hoppers & adults (combined symbol example) larves et adultes (exemple symboles combinés)	◼	◼	◻

15° 20° 25° 30° 35° 40° 45°