

**FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF
ETHIOPIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & NATURAL
RESOURCES
Plant Health Regulatory Directorate
Migratory Pest Survey and Control Case Team**



DESERT LOCUST BULLETIN JUNE 2016

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***Tel: 011 6461147
Fax: 011-6 - 4 6 11 47
e-mail: zebdewosalato@yahoo.com,
solomonmirete7@gmail.com***

Introduction

In June, Desert Locust Survey was not conducted by national locust officers, but regional bureau of Agriculture focal experts carried out survey in Shinile and Aysha Districts in Eastern Ethiopia and reported absence of Desert locust. Also Desert locust scouts in the districts have been communicated to monitor the locust situation in Eastern Ethiopian and reported absence of locust. Most parts of the country have been received low to high amount of rainfall during the whole month, In Eastern part where spring and summer breeding takes place have been received low-moderate amount in the first and second decade and cloudy weather condition prevail on the third decades of the month. But the annual vegetation's are still green and the soil is wet, though the habitat is remained favorable, generally it is suitable to locust breeding.

Ecological conditions

Vegetation status – Generally the annual vegetation are green in which desert locust Spring and summer breeding is used to take place.

Temperature – Due to the starting of the main rainy season temperature decrease slightly and cloudy weather conditions prevail in most part of the country including desert locust spring and summer breeding areas.

Rainfall – Most parts of the country have been received low to high amount of rainfall during the whole month, In Eastern part where Desert locust spring and summer breeding takes place have been received low-moderate amount of rain in the first and second decade of the month.

Desert Locust Situation-

The locust situation remained calm during the month of June in spring and summer breeding areas.

Forecasting

The good weather condition, particularly green vegetation, wet soil moisture and warm temperature can attract solitary desert locust to make a group and immigration from Somali land. So desert locust status in Ethiopia might be changed in July. Close monitoring and survey work is highly required as ecological conditions remained favorable for locusts in the summer breeding areas.

OVERVIEW OF SURVEY AND CONTROL CAPACITY IN ETHIOPIA

Two 4WD pickup vehicles are available for regular locust operation.

Sprayers available in central store (Addis Ababa):

- Mist blower AU 8000 - 36
- Spinning disk - 170
- Vehicle mounted sprayers - 8
- E-Pesticide loading pumps - 12

Pesticides available in central store (Addis Ababa)

- ULV - 1000 lit.
- EC - 14,000 lit.

Pesticides available in central store (Dire Dawa and Somali Admin.Regions)

- ULV - 120 lit.

Survey and Communication equipments available in locust unit (Addis Ababa):-

- e Locust 2 - 6 – 2 of them are in the Regions.
- eLocust 3 - 5
- Tachometer - 24
- GPS - 26
- Compass - 6
- Anemometer - 6
- Stop watch - 6

Staff composition

In the Plant Health Regulatory Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the migratory survey and control case team is composed of:-

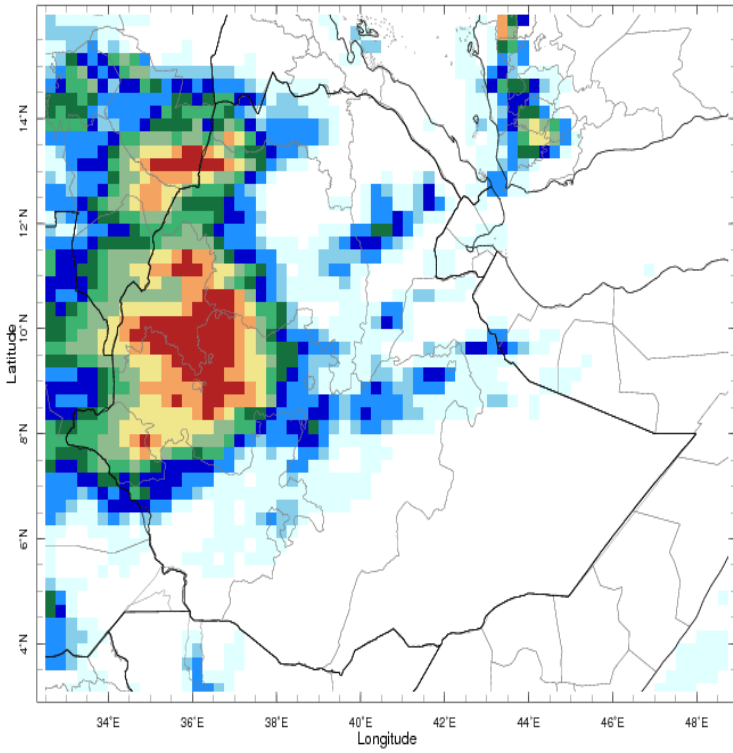
- 3 entomologists (two of them are locust officers) and 1 pesticide and sprayers use
- At Regional Administrative level
- Plant Health Clinics (16 PHCs) -15 crop protection experts among these 6 are Locust Focal Persons and 5 more technicians
- 26 Scouts (at locust prone districts)

DISTRIBUTION LIST

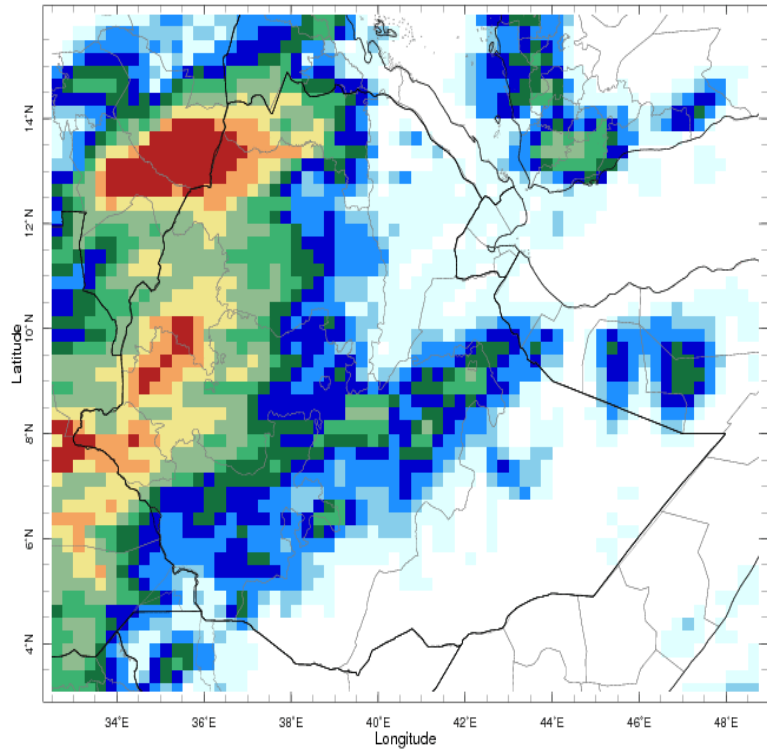
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- Regional Bureaus of Agriculture
- WFP - Ethiopia
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- FAO - Ethiopia
- UNDP - Ethiopia
- USAID - Ethiopia
- USAID/OFDA – USA
- DLCO-EA

Rainfall Estimates for 1st and 2nd decades of June 2016 in Ethiopia



1-10 Jun 2016



11-20 Jun 2016

