

**AN EVALUATION OF THE SUPPRESSION OF
Glossina pallidipes BY THE ODOUR-BAITED
INSECTICIDE-COATED TARGETS IN THE
LAMBWE VALLEY, KENYA**

(Summary)

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From August 1988, odour-baited insecticide-coated targets have been placed and maintained every three months in Ruma National Park, Lambwe Valley, western Kenya, to eliminate *G. pallidipes* from the area. The extent of tsetse suppression was assessed from estimates of absolute and apparent densities, age grades and insemination performance of monthly samples using odour-baited biconical traps from January-December 1990. On the basis of data obtained before targets had been deployed, the monthly reduction rates in absolute and apparent densities varied between 96.5-99%, respectively. The highest reductions occurred consistently during the first month following each target servicing cycle after which flies recovered gradually until the next operation. Age grading showed that females and males of all age groups were present throughout. The recapture of marked individuals of either sex at or over three months old indicated that flies could mate, breed and survive over two successive target servicing occasions. There was no evidence of break-down in males/females encounters by targets as samples of non-teneral females were all adequately inseminated. Results showed that probably hundreds of thousands of satisfactorily reproducing flies still existed in Ruma National Park. Thus, although a relatively high level of suppression of *G. pallidipes* was attained, eradication is still far from being achieved.