

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/272332071>

# Pilot survey of ethnozoological utilisation of vertebrates in Southwestern Nigeria

Article · March 2007

DOI: 10.4314/indilinga.v5i1.26402

CITATIONS

12

READS

24

4 authors, including:



**Gabriel A. Dedeke**

University of Agriculture, Abeokuta

46 PUBLICATIONS 92 CITATIONS

SEE PROFILE



**Durojaye Adebola Soewu**

Osun State University

16 PUBLICATIONS 148 CITATIONS

SEE PROFILE



**Olusegun Adebayo Lawal**

Olabisi Onabanjo University

33 PUBLICATIONS 227 CITATIONS

SEE PROFILE

Some of the authors of this publication are also working on these related projects:



Ecotoxicology [View project](#)



Wildlife trade and utilisation [View project](#)

All content following this page was uploaded by [Olusegun Adebayo Lawal](#) on 15 April 2015.

The user has requested enhancement of the downloaded file.

## Pilot survey of ethnozoological utilization of vertebrates in southwestern Nigeria

G A Dedeke, D A Soewu, O A Lawal, M Ola

### Abstract

A survey of some vertebrates used in traditional medical practices was carried out Among the Ijebu and Ibadan people of southwestern Nigeria. Open-ended structured Questionnaires were administered on 50 traders at five markets namely Oja-Oba, Bode and Oje in Ibadan; Ita-Osu in Ijebu-Ode and Obada in Ijebu-Igbo. Eighty percent (80%) of the traders were females, sixty-four percent (64%) were Muslims, sixty-two percent (62%) were primary school leavers while forty percent (40%) were between the ages of 36-45 years

The zootherapeutic uses of the wild vertebrates claimed by these traders ranged from The cure of skin dryness, rheumatism, epilepsy, leprosy, impotency, infertility, healing Of wounds and preparation of aphrodisiacs. Other uses include the preparation of charms Or amulets for protection, good fortune, reverence from peers and elders and money Ritual Sixteen of the forty species surveyed were listed as threatened in the Nigeria's Endangered Species (Control of International Trade and Traffic) Decree No 11 of 1985. It is therefore a necessity to conduct further research in order to authenticate the abovementioned therapeutic claims. It is also imperative to educate these traders on the effect of their trade on the threatened species and the likely resultant impact on biodiversity and by extension the Nation as a whole.

Keywords: zotherapy, ethnozoology, impact, species.