

**PERCEPTION OF BUSHMEAT SELLERS AND HUNTERS ON ISSUES OF
WILDLIFE CONSERVATION**

BY

LAMINA RASHIDAT FOLASHADE

MATRIC NUMBER: 2006/0919

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT**

**IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD
OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
MANAGEMENT (B. Forestry and Wildlife Management), UNIVERSITY OF
AGRICULTURE, ABEOKUTA.**

**DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT,
COLLEGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT,
UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE, ABEOKUTA,
OGUN STATE, NIGERIA**

SUPERVISOR: DR I.O.O. OSUNSINA

JUNE, 2011

ABSTRACT

The study investigated the perception of bushmeat sellers and hunters on issues of conservation in Odeda Local Government and Abeokuta-North Local Government areas of Ogun State. Data were collected from 100 hunters and bushmeat sellers in Odeda Local Government and Abeokuta-North Local Government. Data was collected through one on one interview; questions were interpreted in Yoruba language. Data obtained was analyzed using descriptive analysis and Chi-square analysis. The result showed that 73% of the respondents were male while 27% were female. 39% were within the age range of 31-40 while 34% were within the age range of 41-50years; 85% were married while 7% were single. 47% had no formal education, 41% attended primary school, 12% attended secondary school, none of the respondents attended tertiary institution. 26% earn monthly income between the range of ₦5, 000 - ₦10, 000; 28% earn monthly income between the range of ₦ 11, 000 - ₦ 20, 000 while 23% earn monthly income between the range of ₦ 21, 000 - ₦ 30, 000. 47% of the respondents hunt only, 28% sells animals hunted only and 25% hunt and sell animals. 31% hunt twice a week, 10% hunt monthly and 19 % hunt occasionally. 46% hunt to generate money, 31% hunt for food and 18% hunt as part of family heritage. Grasscutter is the most commonly hunted wild animal, followed by duiker. 8% of the respondents are aware of conservation measures while 92% are not aware of conservation measures. 94% of the respondents strongly agreed that collection of bushmeat is dangerous; 83% disagreed that conservation of wildlife is the surest way to prevent species extinction; 79% disagreed that lack of alternative source of protein encourages hunting; 79% disagreed that wildlife are vanishing at unprecedented rate; 74% disagreed that some of the wild animals in their locality are no longer there; 78% disagreed that increase in human population is exerting pressure on environmental resources. The study concluded that a large portion of the respondents have low knowledge of wildlife conservation issues and therefore are not willing to conserve wildlife population.