

**WILDLIFE ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE,
ABEOKUTA IN RELATION TO HABITAT VARIABLES FROM SEGMENTED CORE TO THE
FRINGING LAND AREAS**

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ABSTRACT

Wildlife activities with regards to maintaining a balance in the function and structure of an ecosystem cannot be over emphasized. Wildlife can be found in all ecosystems performing various activities at different time and locations which have attracted the interest of many biologist and wildlife scientists across the world. Survey of wildlife activities in FUNAAB segmented core and fringing land areas was conducted to account for the relationship between wildlife species, population, time, size age using both direct and indirect count method in the morning and evening. The objectives were to determine wildlife activities in relation to habitat variations within the FUNNAB Segmented Core Area and Fringing land. Wildlife species population and variation within the University and compare species diversity and abundance in the study area. The study was divided into eleven zones, fringing land areas include Zones A, C, E and J while the segmented core include Zones B, F, G, H and I. Descriptive statistics and regression were used to explain the data collected, Birds showed highest frequency of occurrence recorded in the segmented core and fringe land areas with a total of 9 species. Cattle egrets (*Bubulcus ibis*) showed highest frequency at both segmented and fringe lands followed by Africa grey hornbill (*Tockus nasutus*), pied crow (*Corvus albus*) and other birds. Seven species of rodents were recorded with Cane rat (*Thryonomys swinderianus*) dominating the vast grassland followed by tree squirrels (*Protoxerus stangeri*). four (4) reptiles, 2 amphibians, 1 arthropode (Crab) and 1 antelope (Maxwell duiker *Cephalophus maxwelli*) were also recorded. More animals were recorded in the morning than in the evening in both segmented core and fringe land areas. The abundance of birds are linked with the availability of grasslands, fruit trees, where they feed and make their nests, and streams surrounding the study areas.