

**ECONOMIC AND ETHNOMEDICINAL VALUES OF SOME FOREST PLANTS IN  
OMO REST FOREST RESERVE, OGUN STATE ~ NIGERIA: IMPLICATIONS FOR  
ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION.**

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**ABSTRACT**

An ethnobotanical survey was carried out in Omo Forest Reserve (OFR), Ogun State, Nigeria to provide additional database on some of the forest plants that are of economic and ethnomedicinal value in the study area. The result showed that about 39 species in 27 families are exploited for traditional medicines. They were made up of trees (25 species), shrub (6 species) and herb (8 species). Different seeds were usually extracted and consumed either as concoction, decoction, infusion. The species were used to treat ailments such as malaria, anemia, typhoid fever and hypertension. Some of these herbal materials apart from subsistence consumption were also used as items of trade and common through which some financial benefits were derived by the respondents. The conclusion was reached that as the wild forest constitutes the major source of these herbal materials, then cultivation in plantation and farm lands are crucial in view of the threats especially deforestation which the natural habitats are currently facing.