THE USE OF BIOPESTICIDES IN INDIGENOUS CROPPING SYSTEMS IN Ogun State, Nigeria

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Abstract
The use of plants as biopesticides in indigenous cropping systems in Ogun State of Nigeria was investigated using pre-tested questionnaires to obtain relevant information from 150 respondents farming selected from 15 farming communities in the State. The results show that a total of 28 plant species from 17 families were exploited as biopesticides for crop management. The species were from namely tree shrub, herb and climber. Twelve tree species, eleven shrub, three herb, climber species respectively were exploited. Only 9 of the 28 species were cultivated, while 19 were obtained from the wild. Leaves were the most commonly used parts of the biopesticide followed by fruits and whole plants. Other parts used were juice, oil, stem, root and rhizome. Stems accounted for 43%, fruits 14%, while plants 11%, nine others accounted for the rest 32% major modes of action of the biopesticide plants were as repelants, anti-feedant and contact poison. It is suggested that for careful and profitable management of forests, there should be ding of the methods afforest utilization by traditional communities. Forest biopesticides subjected to research especially with regards to their biodynamics, and levels of potency and toxicity.