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Research Article

Ethnobotanical Study of Nnewi North Local Government Area of Anambra State, Nigeria. Plants of the Families Euphorbiaceae-Zingiberaceae - 2

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ABSTRACT

This report is a concluding part of an earlier record of ethnobotanical uses of plants in Nnewi North Local Government Area (LGA), in Anambra State, Nigeria. Stratified random method was employed in the selection of 60 indigenous informants across five villages in Nnewi North LGA were interviewed. A total of 121 plant species belonging to 34 families, between Euphorbiaceae and Zingiberaceae, used in 7 major ethnobotanical categories including ceremonies, construction, medicine, firewood, cosmetic, edible and ornamental purposes. Greater number of the species served edible, ornamental and medicinal purposes. Leafy vegetable was also acknowledged as an important component of their indigenous diets as it was the most prominent of the edible categories.

Key Words: Ethnobotanical, informants, Nnewi North Local Government Area, Anambra, Nigeria.

INTRODUCTION

The survival of man has been dependent on his innate curiosity to examine by trial and error all aspects of his environment (Saeed *et al*., 2004).An attempt to promote rural development that reconciles improvement in the quality of life and conservation of natural resources have had more success when based on the local knowledge and current patterns of resource use within the involved communities (IES 1995).Studies on indigenous uses of plants in several parts of the world have been documented (Idu and Omoruyi 2003, Idu *et al.*, 2005, Abdurrahman *et al*., 2006, Anisuzzaman *et al.*, 2007, Tilahun and Mirutse 2007, Idu *et al.*, 2007, Paolo and Maria 2007, Haile *et al.* 2008, Kayode and Ogunleye 2008, Idu *et al*., 2008, Chunlin *et al*., 2009).

Fieldwork in tribal areas and the analysis of different tribal folklores are effective methods by which ethnobotanical research can be conducted (Jain 1989).Nnewi North Local Government Area (LGA) is situated in the tropics on latitude 6^0 01´ N of the equator and longitude 6^0 55´ E (Figure 1). The study area comprised of five villages, viz: Umuanuka, Ebenato, Egbu, Umuenem, and Umuzu and their major tribe is 'Ibo'. Over 70 % of the people are involved in one form of trade or the other, with the sales of machine spare parts being the most prevalent. Several families also spend ample part of their weekends on subsistence farming; the farm produce are chiefly for domestic use and only a few portion gets to the market. The present survey was carried out to document the ethnobotanical practice of the indigenous people of Nnewi North LGA of Anambra State, Nigeria.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Field trips were made to five villages within the study area between January and June 2009. A total of 60 willing informants comprising of elderly men and women, family heads, house wives, young farmers, herbalists, settlement heads and young people were interviewed. Information regarding the common uses of plant species for various purposes such as medicine, ornamental, building/construction and food were sort. Also, the common and vernacular names of the described species were also of interest.

Corroboration of any ethnobotanical information by at least two independent sources was considered to enhance fidelity and thus documented. The respondents assisted in the collection of plant samples from home gardens, grass lands, farms and forests within the study area. Standard literatures were then consulted for their proper identification (Akobundu and Agyakwa 1998, Ayensu 1978, Gill 1992, Keays 1989, Olorode 1984), and herbarium specimen deposited in the Department of Plant Biology and Biotechnology, University of Benin, Nigeria.

RESULTS

Table 1 enumerates 121 plant species in 34 families (between Euphorbiaceae and Zingiberaceae) used by the indigenous people of Nnewi North Local Government Area for various purposes. Species valued for their edible leaves were the most abundant compared to the edible seeds, fruits or roots plant species.

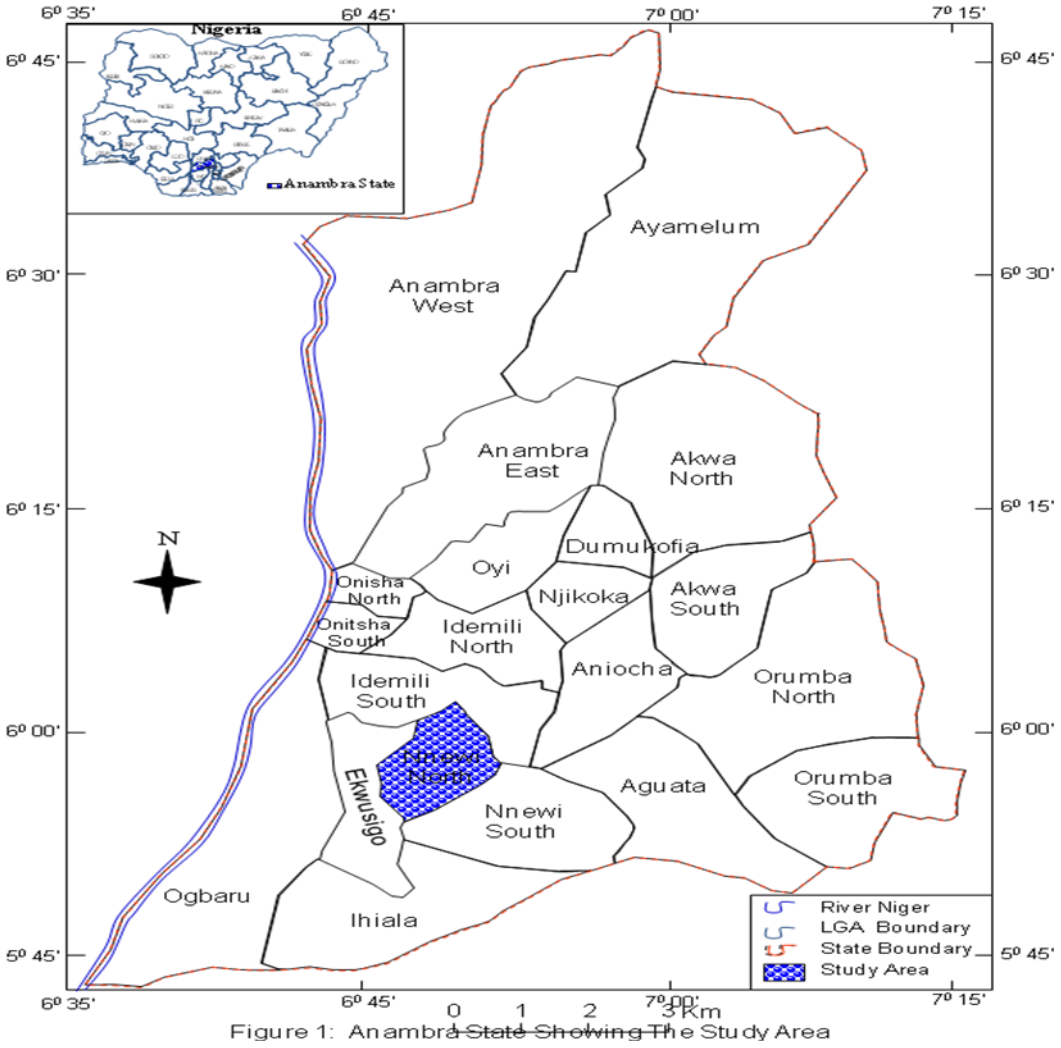

Figure 1: Anambra State Showing The Study Area

leaves were the most abundant compared to the edible seeds, fruits or roots plant species. A significant number of species were also used for various health care needs as well as ornamentals. However, most of the ornamental species lacked vernacular names.

DISCUSION

The younger respondents were not as resourceful compared with the elderly or middle aged respondents. This gap portends a present threat to the successful passage of indigenous knowledge from the older to younger generation as the latter appear to demonstrate increasing apathy towards acquiring such vital knowledge. It accentuates the urgent need for proper documentation.

Species of the Euphorbiaceae, Fabaceae, Araceae and Moraceae families respectively were the most abundant. This report highlights 6 major categories of ethnobotanical utilization of various plant species in the study area. The categories included ceremonies, construction, medicine, firewood, edible and ornamentals.

Ceremonies

Like most rural communities in Nigeria, ceremonies are a very important part of the lives of the indigenous people of Nnewi North Local Government. *Oryza sativa*, *Manihot esculenta*, *Garcinia kola* and *Cola nitida* feature prominently in child naming and traditional marriage ceremonies. Some species such as *C.nitida*, and *G. kola* are symbolically very important in these ceremonies, whereas others simply serve as sources of food. For instance, *G. kola* and *C. nitida* are very symbolic and presented in specific quantity (number) to satisfy the need of an occasion.

Table 1: Uses of plants in the families of Euphorbiaceae-Zingiberaceaeby the indigenous people of Nnewi North Local Government Area of Anambra State, Nigeria.

Family	Scientific Name & Voucher No.	Common Name	Vernacular Name	Indigenous Use
Euphorbiaceae	*Acalypha fimbriata* Baill. (PBBH 205)	Copper leaf plant	'Abalebaji'	Remedy for skin infection
Euphorbiaceae	*Acalypha hispida* Burman F. (PBBH 100)	Red hot cat's tail	____	Ornamental
Euphorbiaceae	*Acalypha marginata* (PBBH 190)	____	____	Ornamental
Euphorbiaceae	*Acalypha wilkesiana* Mull. Arg. (PBBH 051)	Copper leaf	____	Ornamental
Euphorbiaceae	*Alchornea cordifolia* (Schum. &Thonn) Muell. Arg. (PBBH 115)	Christmas bush	'Ububo'	Edible Leaves, Respiratory system disorder, Urinary tract infection, Mouth wash,
Euphorbiaceae	*Breyer brevifolia* (Muell. Arg.) Benth. (PBBH 039)	____	____	Aches & Pains, Ornamental
Euphorbiaceae	*Codiaeum variegatum*(L.) A. Juss. (PBBH 025)	Joseph's coat	____	Ornamental
Euphorbiaceae	*Croton lobatus*L. (PBBH 206)	Cascarilla	'Okwe one'	Remedy for skin infection
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia deightonii* Croizata (PBBH 095)	Cactus	____	Ornamental
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia hirta*L. (PBBH 207)	Asthma weed	'Odaneinenemili'	Remedy for skin infection
Euphorbiaceae	*Jatropha curcas* L. (PBBH 112)	Physic nut	'Olulu – idu'	Edible Leaves, Respiratory system disorder
Euphorbiaceae	*Jatropha gossypifolia* L. (PBBH 108)	Wild cassava	'Akembogho'	Edible Leaves
Euphorbiaceae	*Jatropha tanjorensis* J.I. Ellis &Soroja (PBBH 114)	Hospital too far	'Uguoyibo'	Edible Leaves
Euphorbiaceae	*Mallotus oppositifolius* (Geisel) Mull. Arg. (PBBBH 213)	Indian kamila	'Kpokokwa'	For digestive system disorder
Euphorbiaceae	*Manihot esculenta* Crantz (PBBH 105)	Cassava	'Akpu'	Traditional marriage and naming ceremonies, Edible Leaves and tubers
Euphorbiaceae	*Phyllanthus amarus* Schum. &Thonn. (PBBH 146)	Stone breaker	'Irilobuakwanaazu'	Aches & Pains, Digestive system disorder, Edible Leaves, Fibroid
Euphorbiaceae	*Phyllanthus floribundus* (Baill.) Mull.Arg. (PBBH 204)	____	'Egueza'	Remedy for digestive system disorder
Euphorbiaceae	*Ricinus communis* L. (PBBH 152)	Castor oil	'Ogiriisi'	Edible seeds, Remedy for skin infection

Euphorbiaceae	*Securinega virosa* (Roxb. ex Wille.) Pax et Hoffm. (PBBH 191)	____	'Njisinta'	Remedy for fever
Euphorbiaceae	*Tetracarpidium conophorum* (Mull. Arg.) Hutch. &Dalzl (PBBH183)	African walnut	'Ukpa'	Remedy for fibroid
Fabaceae	*Abrus precatorius* L. (PBBH 199)	Crab's eye	'Otoberebe'	Remedy for convulsion
Fabaceae	*Arachis hypogaea* L. (PBBH 075)	Groundnut	'Apapa'	Edible seeds, Naming and traditional marriage ceremonies
Fabaceae	*Bauhinia variegate* L. (PBBH	Variegated bauhinia	____	Remedy for poison, Bite andskin infection
Fabaceae	*Caesalpinia pulcherrima* (PBBH 103)	Pride of Barbados	____	Ornamental
Fabaceae	*Calopogomum mucunoides*Desv. (PBBH 016)	Calopo	'Abriba'	Edible Leaves
Fabaceae	*Centrosema pubescens* Benth. (PBBH 047)	Fodder pea	'Udo'	Edible Leaves
Fabaceae	*Delonix regia* Hook (PBBH 090)	Flame of the forest	____	Ornamental
Fabaceae	*Dialium guineense* Willd (PBBH 074)	Velvet tamarind	'Chaleku'	Edible seeds
Fabaceae	*Erythrina senegalensis* DC (PBBH 188)	Coral tree	'Echichi'	Fencing
Fabaceae	*Erythrophleum suaveolen* (Guill. &Perr.) Brenan (PBBH 175)	Sass wood	'Inyi'	Building, Firewood, Jaundice
Fabaceae	*Glycine max* (L.) Merr. (PBBH 029)	Soyabean	____	Building
Fabaceae	*Mucuna sloanei* E.Fawk&Rendle (PBBH 187)	Horse eye bean	'Agbala'	Digestive system disorder
Fabaceae	*Pentaclethra macrophylla* Bth. (PBBH 142)	African oil bean	'Ugba'	Edible Leaves, Edible seeds
Fabaceae	*Phaseolus vulgaris* L. (PBBH 145)	Beans	'Agwa'	Edible seeds
Fabaceae	*Senna occidentalis* (L.) Link (PBBH 162)	Septic weed	'Akedi – agbara'	Edible Leaves, For skin infection
Fabaceae	*Senna podocarpa* (Guill&Perr.) Lock (PBBH 186)	Senna	'Ogaalu'	Remedy for skin infection
Fabaceae	*Vigna subteranea* (L.) Verdc. (PBBH 177)	Bambara groundnut	'Opka'	Edible seeds
Gesnerraceae	*Episcia cupreata* (Hook.) Hanst (PBBH 093)	Flame violet	____	Ornamental
Guttiferaceae	*Garcinia kola* Heckel (PBBH	Bitter kola	'Oji inu'	Mouth wash, Naming and traditional

	054)			marriage ceremonies, Ornamental
Icacinaceae	*Rhaphiostylis beninensis* (Hook. f.) Planch. (PBBH 185)		'Kpolokoto'	Wound/cut
Irvingiaceae	*Irvingia gabonensis* (Aubry-lecomte ex O'Rorke) Baill. (PBBH 038)	Bush mango	'Ogbono'	Edible fruits
Juclandaceae	*Juglans regia* L. (PBBH036)	Walnut	'Ukoo'	Edible seeds
Lamiaceae	*Hyptis pectinata* (L.) Poit. (PBBH 189)	____	'Ifili'	Remedy for fever
Lamiaceae	*Ocimum gratissimum* L. (PBBH 030)	Tea bush	'Ahimu'	Aches & Pains, Edible Leaves, Respiratory system disorder
Lamiaceae	*Rosmarinus officinalis* L. (PBBH 153)	Rosemary	____	Spices
Lauraceae	*Persea americana* L. (PBBH 005)	Avocado pear	'Ubeoyibo'	Edible fruits, Firewood
Liliaceae	*Beaucarnea recurvata* Lem. (PBBH 009)	Ponytail palm	____	Ornamental
Liliaceae	*Canna indica* L. (PBBH 020)	Canna lily	____	Ornamental
Liliaceae	*Cordyline terminalis* (L.) Kunth (PBBH 133)	Good Luck plant	____	Ornamental
Liliaceae	*Gloriosa superba* L.(PBBH 208)	Glory lily	'Obaraokpa'	Edible seeds
Loganiaceae	*Anthocleista djalonensis* A. Chev. (PBBH 182)	____	'Okpokolo'	sore/cut
Lythraceae	*Cuphea ignea* A. DC (PBBH 065)	Cigar plant	____	Ornamental
Lythraceae	*Lawsonia inermis* L. (PBBH 118)	Heirnia plant	'Laali'	Remedy for jaundice and urinary tract infection
Malvaceae	*Abelmoschu sesculentus* (L.) Moench (PBBH 042)	Okra	'Okworo'	Edible fruits
Malvaceae	*Corchorus tridens* L. (PBBH 083)	Wild jute	'Ahuhara'	Edible Leaves
Malvaceae	*Hibiscus rosa- sinensis* L. (PBBH 062)	Rose of China	____	Ornamental
Malvaceae	*Sida acuta* Burm. F. (PBBH 163)	Wireweed	'Udowata aka ike'	Edible Leaves
Marantaceae	*Marantochloa leucantha* (K. Schum.) Milne-Redh. (PBBH 109)	Yoruba soft cane	'Uma'	Aches & Pains
Meliaceae	*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss. (PBBH 033)	Neem	____	Remedy for fever, circulatory and respiratory system disorders
Moraceae	*Artocarpus communis* J. R. Forst& G. Forst (PBBH 082)	Bread fruit	'Ukwa'	Edible seeds

Moraceae	*Chlorophora excelsa* (Welw.) Benth. (PBBH 024)	Iroko tree	'Oji'	Fencing
Moraceae	*Ficus asperifolia* Miq. (PBBH 003)	Sand paper tree	'Asesa'	Remedy for respiratory system disorder
Moraceae	*Ficus benjamina* L. (PBBH 096)	Weeping Fig	'Asesa'	Ornamental
Moraceae	*Ficus elastica* Roxb. (PBBH 097)	Rubber plant	'Asesa'	Ornamental
Moraceae	*Ficus exasperata* Vahl. (PBBH 102)	Sand paper tree	'Asesa'	Remedy for urinary tract infection
Moraceae	*Ficus natalensis* Hochst. (PBBH 080)	Bark-cloth tree	'Obu'	Edible Leaves
Moraceae	*Ficus pumila* L. (PBBH 099)	Creeping Fig	____	Ornamental
Moraceae	*Milicia excelsa* (Welw.) C. C. Berg (PBBH 123)	African oak	'Oji'	Building, Edible Leaves, Fencing, wound/cut
Moraceae	*Myrianthus arboreus* P. Beauv. (PBBH 172)	Apple	'Ujuju'	Fencing, Edible fruits
Musaceae	*Musa paradisiaca* L. (PBBH 127)	Plantain	'Ogadajioke'	Cooking foil, Edible fruits, Respiratory system disorder
Musaceae	*Musa sapientum*L. (PBBH 087)	Banana	'Agade'	Cooking foil, Edible fruits
Musaceae	*Strelitzia reginae* Aiton (PBBH 169)	Bird-of -paradise	____	Ornamental
Myrtaceae	*Psidium guajava* L. (PBBH 150)	Guava	'Gova'	Remedy for fever and digestive system disorder, Edible fruits
Nyctaginaceae	*Bougainvillea glabra* Choisy (PBBH 034)	Paper flower	____	Ornamental
Nyctaginaceae	*Mirabilis jalapa* L. (PBBH 068)	Four O'clock plant	____	Aches & Pains
Olacaceae	*Olax subscorpiodea* Oliv. (PBBH 128)	____	'Uburubu'	Convulsion, Fever, Jaundice, Mouth wash
Pandanaceae	*Pandanus candelabrum* P. Beauv. (PBBH 139)	Lustre screw pine	'Olodu'	Edible Leaves, Fencing
Pandanaceae	*Pandanus veitchii* Mast. & T. Moore. (PBBH 140)	Screw pine	____	Ornamental
Phytoloccaceae	*Hilleria latifolia* (Lam.) H. Walter. (PBBH 019)	____	'Oka ato'	Urinary tract infection
Plumbaginaceae	*Plumbago auriculata* Lam. (PBBH 147)	Cape leadwort	____	Ornamental
Poaceae	*Bambusa bambos* (L.) Voss (PBBH 015)	Bamboo	'Ashara'	Building, Fencing, Firewood
Poaceae	*Bambusa vulgaris* L. (PBBH 057)	Common bamboo	'Atosi'	Building, Fencing, Firewood
Poaceae	*Cymbopogon citratus* (DC)	Lemon grass	'Acharaehi'	Fever

	Stapf. (PBBH 014)			
Poaceae	*Imperata cylindrical* (L.) P. Beauv (PBBH 017)	Cogon grass	'Akata'	Edible Leaves
Poaceae	*Oryza sativa* L. (PBBH 137)	Rice	'Osikapa'	Edible seeds, Naming ceremony, Traditional marriage ceremony
Poaceae	*Paspalum scrobiculatum* L. (PBBH 141)	Bastard millet	____	Edible Leaves
Poaceae	*Rottboellia cochinchinensis* (Lour.) W.D. Clayton (PBBH 154)	Itchgrass	'Ata'	Edible Leaves
Poaceae	*Saccharum officinarum* L. (PBBH 155)	Sugar cane	'Opoto'	Edible stem
Poaceae	*Zea mays* L. (PBBH 031)	Corn	'Oka'	Edible seeds
Portulacaceae	*Talinum triangulare* (Jacq.) Willd (PBBH 170)	Water leaf	Mgborodi	Edible Leaves, Respiratory system disorder
Rubiaceae	*Gardenia jasminoides* J. Ellis (PBBH 040)	Gardenia	____	Poison & Bite
Rubiaceae	*Ixora coccinea* L. (PBBH 111)	Flame of the wood	____	Ornamental
Rubiaceae	*Mitracarpus hirtus* (L.) DC. (PBBH 010)	Button grass	'Obwa'	Remedy for skin infection
Rubiaceae	*Morinda lucida* Bth. (PBBH 104)	Brimstone tree	'Njisi'	Mouth wash
Rubiaceae	*Nauclea diderrichii* (De Wild.) Merr (PBBH 131)	Opepe	____	Edible Leaves
Rubiaceae	*Pachystachys lutea* Nees. (PBBH 138)	Lollipop plant	____	Ornamental
Rutaceae	*Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle (PBBH 132)	Lime	'Olomankirisi'	Edible fruits
Rutaceae	*Citrus aurantium*L. (PBBH 061)	Grape	'Olome- oyibo'	Edible fruits
Rutaceae	*Citrus limon* (L.) Burm. F. (PBBH 197)	Lemon	'Olomenkiri'	Edible fruits
Rutaceae	*Citrus reticulate* Blanco (PBBH 192)	Tangerine	____	Edible fruits, Respiratory system disorder
Rutaceae	*Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck (PBBH 059)	Orange	'Oloma'	Edible fruits, Respiratory system disorder
Sapotaceae	*Chrysophyllum albidum* G. Don (PBBH 027)	White star apple	'Udara'	Firewood, Edible fruits
Solanaceae	*Brunfelsia calyana* (PBBH 043)	Yesterday, today & tomorrow	____	Ornamental
Solanaceae	*Capsicum annuum* L. (PBBH 055)	Pepper	'Ose'	Edible fruits
Solanaceae	*Capsicum frutescens* L. (PBBH	Pepper	'Ose'	Spices

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Solanaceae	*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill. (PBBH 120)	Tomato	'Tumati'	Edible fruits
Solanaceae	*Nicotiana rustica* L. (PBBH 063)	Tobacco	'Utaba'	Aches & Pains, Mouth wash
Solanaceae	*Solanum melongena* L. (PBBH 174)	Egg plant	'Afufa'	Circulatory system disorder, Edible fruits and Leaves, Naming andtraditional marriage ceremonies
Solanaceae	*Solanum nigrum* L. (PBBH 165)	Garden egg	'Afufa'	Edible Leaves, Respiratory system disorder
Solanaceae	*Solanum tuberosum* L. (PBBH 166)	Irish potato	____	Edible roots and Tubers
Sterculiaceae	*Cola acuminata* (P. Beauv.) Schott &Endl. (PBBH 067)	Bitter cola	'Ugoro'	Edible seeds
Sterculiaceae	*Cola nitida* (Vent.) Schott &Endl. (PBBH 124)	Native kola	'Oji'	Edible seeds, Naming and traditional marriage ceremonies
Sterculiaceae	*Theobroma cacao* L. (PBBH 164)	Coacao	'Koko'	Beverage, Edible fruits
Sterculiaceae	*Triplochiton scleroxylon* K. Schum (PBBH 086)	Obeche tree	____	Fencing, Building, Firewood
Tiliaceae	*Corchorus olitorius* L. (PBBH 071)	Nalta jute	'Ahuhara'	Edible Leaves
Urticaceae	*Laportea aestuans* (L.) Chew (PBBH 122)	Tropical nettle weed	'Ilenkita'	Mouth wash
Verbenaceae	*Gmelina arborea* Roxb. ex Sm (PBBH 091)	Kashmir tree	____	Firewood, Fencing, Edible seeds
Verbenaceae	*Lantana camara* L. (PBBH 117)	Yellow sage	____	Ornamental
Verbenaceae	*Stachytarpheta cayennensis* (Rich.) Vahl (PBBH 168)	Scent leaf	'Ahimu'	Edible Leaves
Vitaceae	*Cissus quadrangularis* L. (PBBH 070)	Edible-stemmed vine	'Ogbakiikii'	Urinary tract infection
Zingiberaceae	*Costu safer* Ker Gawl. (PBBH 026)	Common ginger lily	'Opotoohia'	For aches/pains, poison and bite
Zingiberaceae	*Zingiber officinale* Rosc. (PBBH 004)	Ginger	'Jinja'	Remedy for aches/pains, Edible roots and tubers

They are primarily used as medium of prayers at the commencement of the ceremony.

Construction

Rural communities are generally self sustaining. Modern and expensive materials for building do not prevent the natives from constructing their houses and fences from alternative and locally sourced materials. Woods obtained from *Milicia excelsa, Gmelina arborea Chlorophora excelsa* and *Triplochiton scleroxylon* are useful in the construction of buildings. The poles and fronds of *Bambusa bambusa* provide effective materials for making fences around homes as well as farms and gardens.

Medicine

Health and disease are a measure of the effectiveness with which human groups, combining cultural and

biological resources, adapt to their environment (Jain 1989). The local uses of plants and plant products in health care are much higher particularly in those areas with little or no access to modern health services (Victor and Haberta 1991).There appeared to be a positive correlation between the frequency of occurrence of disease, the ease of diagnosis and the profile of therapeutic options. Most of the species were described as remedies for fever as well as aches/pains. The high incidence of fever could be due to the proximity of farms, bushes and shady trees to most homes. The retention of water in open jars and wells for domestic use also provides favourable environment for the vector to thrive. While the prevalence of aches and pain could be due to the stressful nature of the day to day demand of labour expended during the lifting of machines and machine parts, which is their predominant trade. These conditions presents with notable symptoms, hence the people have identified an array of plant options in their management.

Firewood and cooking foil

Due to the limited supply as well as high cost of fuel, the natives prefer to use firewood for cooking. Cuttings of *Chrysophyllum albidum*, *Erythrophleum suaveolen*, *Persea americana* and *Triplochiton scleroxylon* are common sources of firewood. While the dried leaves of *Musa sapientum* and *M. paradasiaca* are used as cooking foils. There is also the psychological perception that a meal prepared with firewood is better cooked and imbibes a characteristic smoky smell giving it a savory appeal.

Edible

The seeds, leaves, fruits, roots, tubers, bulbs and stem of various species were consumed as spices, vegetable, fruit or as main course. The most abundant species were valued for their edible leaves. This portends the importance of vegetables in the diets of most of the tribals. Indeed the Nigerian Easterners are renowned for their consumption of leafy vegetable. *Saccaharum officinarum* represented the only edible stem, while the seed of *Rosmarinus officinalis* and fruit of *Capsicum frutescens* are used as spices. The seed of *Theobroma cacao* was the only plant recorded as a source of beverage.

Ornamental plants

A significant proportion of plants were described as ornamentals. This large catalogue is an indication of the level of exposure of the peoples in this region. The people of Eastern Nigeria origin are arguably the most travelled Nigerians. They are found in virtually every part of the country and beyond; hence it is highly predictable that most of the species were imported from some of their foreign interactions. This fact is further substantiated by the apparent lack of any recognized vernacular names for about 80 % of the ornamental species.

Conclusion

The changing nature of traditional plant lore is particularly important for natural resource management. The study strongly supports the need to strike a fine balance between science and nature in other to integrate global and local perspective on the use of plants. The survey further revealed the value of local knowledge of plants in folk practice in consonance with current global recognition. The indigenous people are quite dependent on their flora, thus making the use of plants and plant products, is a huge business both within and between various communities.

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