Vegetative Composition Survey of Yaba College of Technology, Epe Campus, Lagos, South-Western, Nigeria

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***Abstract*-A survey was conducted on 54 ha of land in 2017at Yaba College of Technology, Odoragushin, Epe Campus, Lagos, Western Nigeria for their vegetative composition. The land was before now used for arable cropping and abandoned to fallow for more than a decade. The fallow land was sub-divided into 16 different transects run with a base line, each measuring 100m x 100m. Collection of data was done using belt method for plant taxonomy (forms), ecological status, habitat, species frequency/diversity and ethno-botanical values. Altogether, 83 plants represented by 45 families were encountered with 82 different medicinal plants, shrubs being the highest with 22 species, while epiphyte, fern and palm had specie. For taxonomy and frequency distribution of plant families, *Euphorbiaceae* and *Poaceae* had the highest number of plant species occurrence of 6 each while *Caealpiniondeae* and Mimosoideae had 4 occurences. On the basis of life forms, plants were classified into shrubs, herbs, trees, climbers, palms, fern and epiphyte with shrub having the highest relative density of 36.14% with palm, epiphyte and fern respectively having the lowest relative density of 1.20%. Product collected from these plants have varying uses categorized as edible leafy vegetables, non-edible leaves, flowers, chew stick, firewood and timber as well as medicinal uses, such as treatment of pile, gonorrhoea, malaria and curing infertility problems. It is hereby recommended that conservation efforts should be undertaken through the establishment of botanical gardens, sanctuaries, rare breed centres, gene banks and on-site gene banks as well as equipped herbarium.**

Keywords: **Vegetative, transect, ethno-botanical, plant species, Plant taxonomy.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Throughout the history of the earth, many changes have occurred that determined present vegetative composition surrounding us today. The study of the past natural ecosystems and their response to climate and time can help to understand probable future variation of vegetation. Disturbance may influence the composition, organization and dynamic communities. Both large scale distribution such as fire and small scales disturbance such as wind-throws may maintain species richness or provide foci for regeneration in the forest (Grubb, 1977).

The nature and magnitude of species response to disturbance generated environmental features may be expected to vary relatively to the type and intensity of the disturbance and the disturbance history of the forest.

The term vegetation is used in ecology to describe the overall characteristics of plant in an area by referring to dominant plant growth forms or structural characteristics (e.g. forest vegetation, grassland vegetation) and specific plant communities (e.g. vegetation types).

Among the natural resources, vegetation is probably the most exploited by men. Since pre-historical times, man has depended on the environment to stabilize soils, control erosion, slow run-off water, protection of wildlife habitat, food (forage, fruits, seed, mushroom, wild life, leaves, etc.), shelter (wood product as saw logs, pulp wood, poles, matchwood) yam stakes, chewing sticks, fuel and other resources such as medicinal herbs and nutrient recycling to improve soil facilities (Etukudo, 2000).

However, the forest valuable plant species are fast disappearing with the rapid rate of natural forest conversion of mono-species plantation and commercial agriculture. These plants communities are usually cleared to give way to developmental projects, mining process, human settlement, etc. but the negative impact leads to deforestation, loss of renewable resources like biodiversity loss(Oni, 2010). The identification and documentation of various medicinal plant species that are sources of raw materials for both rural health care and pharmaceutical industries are critical components of achieving sustainability and primary health n many of the agro-ecological zones (Oni, 2010). Consequently, there is need to update information especially natural forest formulation of appropriate in-situ management programmes.

Yaba College of Technology, Odoragushin, Epe Campus was acquired sometimes in 1989. The development started on the 54 hectare of land in 2009 with certificate course in computer studies and National Diploma programmes in Agricultural Technology (in 2010), Leisure and Tourism Management (in 2014) and Agricultural and Bio-environmental Engineering (in 2015). Since then, hectares of evergreen vegetation are being cleared each year to give way to developmental projects.

The broad objective of this study was to assess the vegetative composition of Yaba College of Technology, Epe Campus, specifically the study wish to identify the vegetative composition of the area for future purpose, identify the non-timber resource of the vegetation, assess the economic values

of vegetation trees and shrubs which are likely to go on extinction in the Campus with the view of having a record of them for reference purposes before their utter disappearance and to identify the dominant plant species in the area.

II. MATERIALS AND METHOD

Study area

The study was carried out at Yaba College of Technology (YABATECH) Odoragushin, Epe Campus of Lagos State (longitude $6^0 47^0$N and latitude $3^0 58^0$E). It lies on kilometer 16 along Epe/Ijebu-Ode Road in Epe Local Government Area of Lagos State. Epe lies in the lowland rain forest vegetation zone. Some parcel of land in the site was previously used for arable cropping by natives before being handed over to Yaba College of Technology in 1989. It was abandoned to fallow for 18 years and has reverted into secondary forest re-growth comprising different plant species. Physical structures constructed by Yaba College of Technology authority occupied about 30% of the land area.

Materials/equipment

The following material/equipment were used in the course of the project:

- Cutlass: Used for land clearing in order to create a baseline and transect.
- Secateurs: It is a garden tool similar to a pair of scissors used for cutting plant; it was used in cutting down the sampling plants found on the sampling ground.
- Sack: Was used in collecting the plants that are cut down.
- Measuring Tape: Was used in measuring the breath and length of the given land.

Workers

a. *Field assistants***:** Two (2) field assistants were engaged to help in the operation of clearing for the purpose of cutting transects using cutlasses.
b. *Resource person:* The services of taxonomist to assist in plant identification and providing information on economic values of trees and shrubs was employed.

III. METHODOLOGY

The total land area was measured, the transect were cut and run through the vegetation at a distance of 100m x 100m, thereby opening up compartments to allow uniform area for assessment of the land to be sampled. A set back of 3m was made at the boundary of the land area to allow for uniform area for assessment and to accommodate some obstruction observed. Identification, counting, tagging of forest plant species were then carried out.

In addition, information on the frequency, diversity, plant forms, products, ecological status and local uses for all the different plant species in all the compartments were recorded. The botanical names, families and habitats of the tax a were determined using the Flora West Tropical Africa (FWTA) (Hatchinson and Dalziel, 1963). With the assistance of the taxonomist, the total number of different plant species per transect frequency of occurrence and relative frequency was recorded using the formula described by Baslev *et al*, 1987as follow:

$$RD = N/Y \times 100$$

RD = Relative Density

N = No. of individuals of a species per unit area

Y = Total no. of individual of all species

Moreso, the field information on different plant, uses, and ethno botanical information were also obtained from literatures (Sofowora, 1981).

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Distribution of plants across the different transects at the fallow area

The total plant biodiversity encountered during the survey of the sampled compartments comprises of both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem. The total number of plant species encountered was 83 (eighty-three) with different life form, structure and life span that covered 45 (forty five) families (Table 1). Twelve trees were encountered, with tree species observed to be abundant while nine species were rare (Table 2); twenty nine species of shrubs were rare while seven were abundant with fourteen herb species found to be rear. Six grasses were found and all were rare. Specie of palm, epiphyte and fern were found respectively. Thirteen climbers were also encountered, twelve were rare and one abundant as well as two creepers where one was rare and the other was abundant (Table 2).

The frequency distribution for the different plants ranged from 1 to 186 with average of a specie per family. (Table 1)

Dialiumguineensis of the family *Ceasalpinioideae* was most frequently encountered (186) followed by *Anthonothermacrophylla* (174), *Eupatorumodorata* (150) and *Icacinatricanatha*(100) in that order. (Table 2)

Similar results were reported on studies carried out at Ribako Street, National Reserve (SNR) in Kaduna, Kaduna State (Ugbogu and Odewu, 2004)..

The relative density distribution of the different plant life forms that were encountered are classified using table (3) and the bar graph (Figure 1). Shrub had the highest relative density of 36.14% followed by trees with 18.07%, herb – 16.87%, grass 7.23% with palm, fern and epiphyte with 1.20% respectively in that order.

All plants identified were classified into their plant families following FWTA phylogenetic plant classification. *Euphorbiaceae* and *Poaceae* has the highest number of plant species occurrence of six (6), *Papilionoideae* and

*Rubiaceae*has five (5) while *Caesalpiniodeae* and *Menispermaceae* in Table 2 has four (4) respectively.

Ethno botanical plant species across different compartments

Seventy one different medicinal plant species were encountered during the study and cover all plant forms including trees, herbs, shrubs, palms, climbers, grasses, fern epiphytes and creeper with their different vernacular names (Table 4). However, the shrubs were the most abundant species represented by twenty seven medicinal plants followed by Tree (fifteen), herb (eleven), climber (ten), grass (three) while palm, fern, epiphyte and creeper were represented by one each respectively (Table 4). The economic and agricultural products obtained or harvested from the plant species include leafy vegetables, leaves, flower, fruit, poles, stake, wine, stimulant, chew sticks, firewood, etc. and have varying uses categorized as medicine, food, as well as other uses including socio-cultural and environmental values (Table 4). The medicinal values of the different medicinal plants investigated shows that plants either individual or in combination can be used for various ailments. Among the most common ailment that can be managed with these plant species are cough, skin disease, ulcer, malaria, tuberculosis, infertility, problems and stomach ache (Oni, 2010).According to Ugbogu and Odewu, (2004), the plants have also been discovered to be effective in curing several disease conditions. This is suggestive of the economic values and richness of the fallow plant in terms of potential for sources of medicinal plant, raw – materials for pharmaceutical, industrial and sources of leafy vegetables for man consumption. The fundamental and essentiality of this great source shows that plants and ecological system as a whole will be of great benefit to man if properly and adequately managed and renewable.

IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The importance of studying vegetative composition of Yaba College of Technology, Epe Campus as a unique habitat substantially impacted by human activities identification of the composition of the area for future purpose and non-timber resources of the vegetation coupled with the economic and medicinal benefits of each trees, shrub, etc. was identified by this research.

The total number of species encountered was eighty-three with different life form, structure and life span. The area also contained different medicinal plant species that could be used for both commercial and community development purposes.

The study also established that as engineering/construction works commences, very many species of trees will go into extinction. Hence, there is need for proper documentation and knowledge acquisition for future use which this project has come to analyse.

In addition, mature epiphytes and palms were found in the sampled plot which was not in abundant. Most mature species were abundant, produced seeds and quickly became an established or woody plant that produces timber as well as fruits that are mostly not edible but dispersed by birds and other animals.

There is need to encourage and support multiplication of domestication of indigenous species plants. Conversion efforts through the establishment of botanical garden, sanctuaries, breed centers, game banks, and on-site gene banks should also be established to enhance sustainability. A well-equipped herbarium should also be established to enhance the preservation of plant species collected for future purposes. Part of the forest should also be speared to balance the ecosystem.

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Table 1: The mean frequency of plant species across the sampling area

S/N	SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILIES	FREQ	HABIT	MEAN	E.S
1	*Abrusprecatorious*	*Papilinoideae*	2	Climber	0.6	R
2	*Acalyphafimbriata*	*Euphorbiaceae*	1	Herb	0.63	R
3	*Agelaeatriflora*	*Connaraceae*	77	Shrub	4.81	A
4	*Albiziaspp*	*Mimosodeae*	5	Tree	0.13	R
5	*Alchorneacordiflolia*	*Euphorbiaceae*	94	Shrub	3.19	A
6	*Allophyllusafricanus*	*Sapindaceae*	43	Shrub	2.69	R
7	*Anthocleistavogelii*	*Loganiaceae*	4	Tree	0.25	R
8	*Anthonothamacrophylla*	*Caesalpinioideae*	174	Tree	10.31	A
9	*Antiaristoxicaria*	*Moraceae*	12	Tree	0.06	R
10	*Aspiliaafricana*	*Asteraceae*	140	Shrub	2.63	R
11	*Asystasiagangetica*	*Acanthaceae*	9	Herb	0.13	R
12	*Axonopuscompressus*	*Poaceae*	1	Grass	0.06	R
13	*Borreriascabra*	*Rubiaceae*	36	Herb	0.25	R
14	*Brysocarpuscoccineaus*	*Connaraceae*	73	Shrub	2.75	A
15	*Calopogonummucunoides*	*Papilionoideae*	138	Climber	1.75	R
16	*Campylospermumflava*	*Ochnaceae*	1	Shrub	0.06	R
17	*Carpolobialutea*	*Polygonaceae*	3	Shrub	0.19	R
18	*Chassaliakolly*	*Rubiaceae*	3	Herb	0.19	R
19	*Chromolaenaodorata*	*Asteraceae*	275	Shrub	9.38	A
20	*Cissussp*	*Ampelidaceae*	12	Climber	0.13	R
21	*Citropsisarticulata*	*Rutaceae*	1	Shrub	0.06	R
22	*Clerodendrumpolycephallum*	*Verbanaceae*	80	Shrub	0.94	R
23	*Cnestisferruginea*	*Connaraceae*	91	Shrub	2.25	R
24	*Cola millenii*	*Sterculiaceae*	37	Tree	1.81	R
25	*Combretumsp*	*Combretaceae*	21	Climber	0.19	R
26	*Commelinadiffusa*	*Commelinaceae*	4	Herb	0.25	R
27	*Costus afar*	*Zingiberaceae*	1	Shrub	0.06	R
28	*Culcasiasaxatilis*	*Araceae*	1	Climber	0.06	R
29	*Desmodiumtortuosum*	*Papilionoideae*	11	Shrub	0.06	R
30	*Desmodiumramossisimum*	*Papilionoideae*	5	Herb	0.06	R
31	*Dialiumguineense*	*Caesalpinioideae*	258	Tree	11.63	A
32	*Diodiascandens*	*Rubiaceae*	10	Herb	0.63	R
33	*Dioscoreasp*	*Dioscoreaceae*	11	Climber	0.06	R
34	*Dissotisrotundifolia*	*Melastomataceae*	137	Creeper	2.00	R
35	*Elaeisguineense*	*Arecaceae*	29	Tree	1.00	R
36	*Emilia coccinea*	*Asteraceae*	6	Herb	0.18	R
37	*Ficussur*	*Moraceae*	3	Tree	0.13	R
38	*Griffoniasimplicifolia*	*Caesalpnioideae*	6	Shrub	0.19	R
39	*Harunganamadasgariensis*	*Guttiferae*	118	Tree	4.81	A
40	*Icacinatricantha*	*Icacinaceae*	103	Shrub	6.25	A
41	*Ipomoea involucrata*	*Convolvulaceae*	64	Climber	0.25	R

42	*Landolphiadulcis*	*Apocynaceae*	150	Climber	9.51	A
43	*Maesobotryabarteri*	*Euphorbiaceae*	36	Shrub	2.25	R
44	*Manihotesculenta*	*Euphorbiaceae*	106	Shrub	1.63	R
45	*Manniophytumfulvum*	*Euphorbiaceae*	29	Shrub	1.81	R
46	*Memecylonsp*	*Melastomataceae*	1	Shrub	0.13	R
47	*Microdesmispuberula*	*Pandaceae*	16	Shrub	1.13	R
48	*Mimosa pundica*	*Mimosaceae*	40	Creeper	2.50	A
49	*Morindamorindioides*	*Rubiaceae*	2	Climber	0.13	R
50	*Musa paradisiacal*	*Musaceae*	2	Shrub	0.13	R
51	*Nephrolepisbisserata*	*Davalliaceae*	2	Fern	0.13	R
52	*Newbouldialeavis*	*Bignoniaceae*	3	Tree	0.06	R
53	*Olaxsubscorpioides*	*Olacaceae*	30	Shrub	0.31	R
54	*Oplismenushirtellus*	*Poaceae*	6	Grass	0.25	R
55	*Paulliniapinnata*	*Sapindaceae*	2	Climber	0.06	R
56	*Pennisetumsp*	*Poaceae*	41	Grass	0.31	R
57	*Pentaclethramacrophylla*	*Mimosoideae*	20	Tree	0.81	R
58	*Phragmantheraincana*	*Loranthaceae*	13	Epiphyte	0.31	R
59	*Phyllanthussp*	*Euphorbiaceae*	5	Herb	0.18	R
60	*Platostomaafricana*	*Lamiaceae*	43	Herb	0.13	R
61	*Pleiocerasbarteri*	*Apocynaceae*	12	Shrub	0.31	R
62	*Psidiumguajava*	*Myrtaceae*	16	Shrub	0.38	R
63	*Psychotriasp*	*Rubiaceae*	18	Tree	0.75	R
64	*Rauvolfiavomitoria*	*Apocynaceae*	24	Tree	0.44	R
65	*Scleriadepressa*	*Poaceae*	29	Grass	2.38	R
66	*Scopariadulcis*	*Scrophulariaceae*	48	Shrub	0.13	R
67	*Sennamimosoides*	*Mimosoideae*	9	Herb	0.19	R
68	*Sennasiamea*	*Caesalpiniodeae*	3	Tree	0.06	R
69	*Sidaacuta*	*Malvaceae*	52	Herb	1.31	R
70	*Smilax kraussiana*	*Smilacaceae*	65	Climber	2.31	R
71	*Solenostemonmonostachyus*	*Lamiaceae*	6	Herb	0.06	R
72	*Sphenocentrumjollyanum*	*Menispermaceae*	35	Herb	1.75	R
73	*Spondiasmombin*	*Anacardiaceae*	13	Tree	0.13	R
74	*Sporoboluspyramidalis*	*Poaceae*	7	Grass	0.13	R
75	*Stachytarphetaindica*	*Verbanaceae*	66	Shrub	0.81	R
76	*Tetraceraalnifolia*	*Dilleniaceae*	1	Climber	0.06	R
77	*Tremaorientalis*	*Ulmaceae*	31	Tree	0.69	R
78	*Triumfettapetandra*	*Tiliaceae*	35	Shrub	0.50	R
79	*Triumfettacordifolia*	*Tiliaceae*	20	Shrub	0.43	R
80	*Urenalobata*	*Malvaceae*	51	Shrub	0.31	R
81	*Vignasp*	*Papailionoideae*	1	Climber	0.06	R
82	*Waltheriaindica*	*Sterculiaceae*	73	Shrub	2.25	R

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Key: *A=Abundant, R=Rare, E.S=Ecological significance*

Table 2: The percentage distribution of plant families

S/N	FAMILIES	NO. OF SPECIES	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	*Acanthaceae*	2	1.20
2	*Ampelidaceae*	2	1.20
3	*Anacardiaceae*	3	1.20
4	*Apocynaceae*	5	3.61
5	*Araceae*	3	1.20
6	*Arecaceae*	2	1.20
7	*Asteraceae*	8	3.61
8	*Bignoniaceae*	2	1.20
9	*Caesalpinioideae*	7	4.82
10	*Combretaceae*	2	1.20
11	*Commelinaceae*	3	1.20
12	*Connaraceae*	5	3.61
13	*Convolvulaceae*	2	1.20
14	*Davalliaceae*	1	1.20
15	*Dilleniaceae*	1	1.20
16	*Dioscoreaceae*	2	1.20
17	*Euphorbiaceae*	10	7.23
18	*Guttiferae*	2	1.20
19	*Icacinaceae*	2	1.20
20	*Lamiaceae*	5	2.41
21	*Loganiaceae*	3	1.20
22	*Loranthaceae*	2	1.20
23	*Malvaceae*	5	2.41
24	*Melastomataceae*	4	2.41
25	*Menispermaceae*	2	1.20
26	*Mimosoideae*	8	4.82
27	*Moraceae*	4	2.41
28	*Musaceae*	1	1.20
29	*Myrtaceae*	2	1.20
30	*Ochnaceae*	1	1.20
31	*Olacaceae*	2	1.20
32	*Pandaceae*	1	1.20
33	*Papilionoideae*	12	6.02
34	*Poaceae*	11	7.23
35	*Polygonaceae*	1	1.20
36	*Rubiaceae*	13	6.02
37	*Rutaceae*	1	1.20
38	*Sapindaceae*	2	2.41
39	*Scrophulariaceae*	2	1.20
40	*Smilacaceae*	2	1.20
41	*Sterculiaceae*	4	2.41

42	*Tiliaceae*	6	2.41
43	*Ulmaceae*	1	1.20
44	*Verbanaceae*	7	2.41
45	*Zingiberaceae*	1	1.20

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Table 3: Habitat distribution of plants

Plant Habit	**Percentage distribution**
Shrub	36.14
Tree	18.07
Climber	18.07
Herb	16.87
Grass	7.23
Fern	1.20
Palm	1.20
Epiphyte	1.20

Source: field survey, 2017

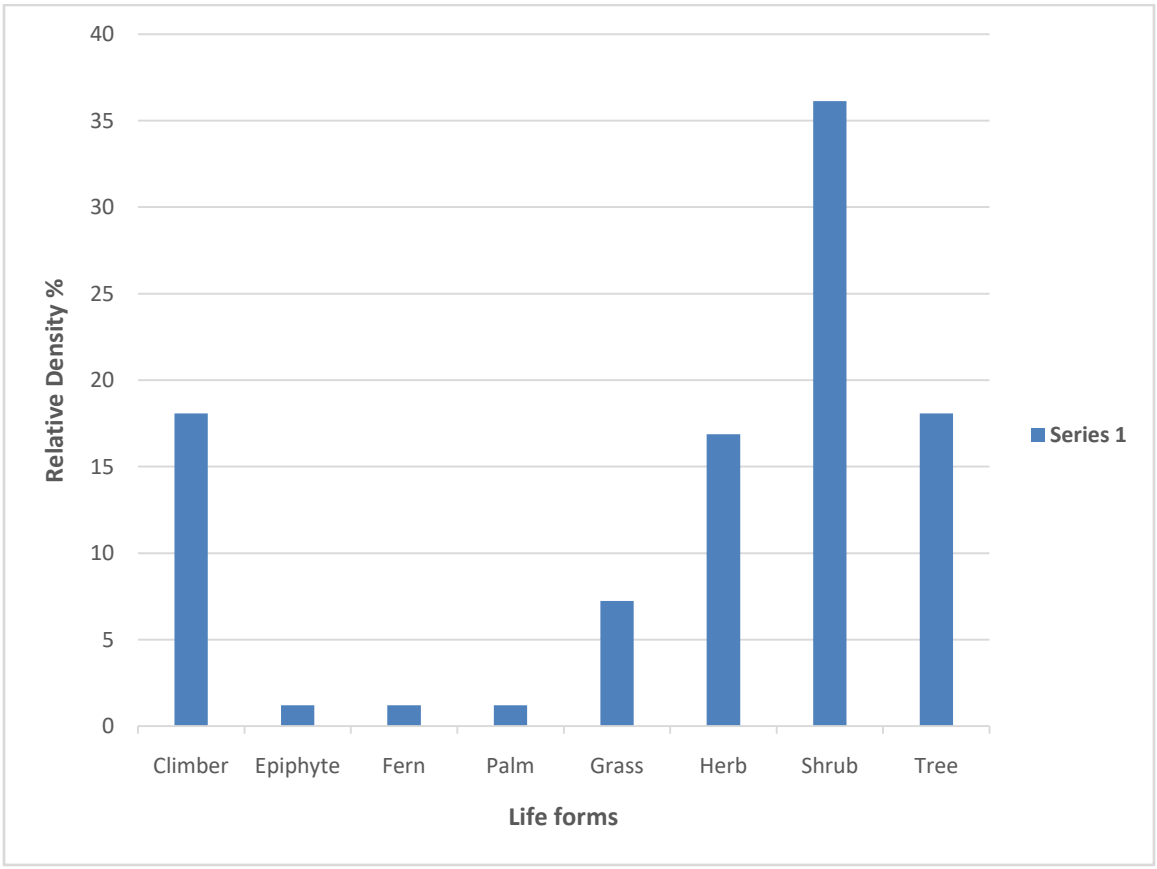

Figure 1: Plants life form distribution

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Table 4: Ethno-botanical uses of plants in the study area

S/N	BOTANICAL NAMES	FAMILIES	LOCAL NAMES	AILMENT MANAGED
1	*Abrusprecatorious*	*Papilinoideae*	OjuOlogbo	Cough &Ucler
2	*Acalyphafimbriata*	*Euphorbiaceae*	Jinwinni	Asthma, Ucler
3	*Agelaeatriflora*	*Mimosodeae*	Ayunre	
4	*Albiziaspp*	*Euphorbiaceae*	Ipa	Fever, rheumatism
5	*Alchorneacordiflolia*	*Sapindaceae*	Eekan-ehoro	Anti-bacteria
6	*Allophyllusafricanus*	*Loganiaceae*	Sapo	Purgative
7	*Anthocleistavogelii*	*Caesalpinioideae*	Agbigba	Gonorrhea
8	*Anthonothamacrophylla*	*Moraceae*	Akiro	Lumbago
9	*Antiaristoxicaria*	*Asteraceae*	Yunyun	Tuberculosis
10	*Aspiliaafricana*	*Acanthaceae*	Lobiri	Antifungal & Pile
11	*Asystasiagangetica*	*Poaceae*	Idi	Malaria
12	*Axonopuscompressus*	*Rubiaceae*	Irawo-ile	Skin diseases
13	*Borreriascabra*	*Connaraceae*	Amujewewe	Jaundice
14	*Brysocarpuscoccineaus*	*Papilionoideae*	Agbiri	Diarrhea
15	*Calopogonummucunoides*	*Ochnaceae*	Nkanka	Vitamins
16	*Campylospermumflava*	*Polygonaceae*	Osunsun	Toothache
17	*Carpolobialutea*	*Rubiaceae*	Tutugbo	Typhoid
18	*Chassaliakolly*	*Asteraceae*	Akintola	Skin diseases
19	*Chromolaenaodorata*	*Ampelidaceae*		
20	*Cissussp*	*Rutaceae*		Aphrodisiac
21	*Citropsisarticulata*	*Verbanaceae*	Akeera	Anti-snake bite
22	*Clerodendrumpolycephallum*	*Connaraceae*	Omu-aja	Laxative
23	*Cnestisferruginea*	*Sterculiaceae*	Obi edun	Ringworms
24	*Cola millenii*	*Combretaceae*		
25	*Combretumsp*	*Commelinaceae*	Itopere	Boils & Itch
26	*Commelinadiffusa*	*Zingiberaceae*	Irekeomode	Cough
27	*Costus afar*	*Araceae*	Agunmona	Stomach ache
28	*Culcasiasaxatilis*	*Papilionoideae*	Atiponna	
29	*Desmodiumtortuosum*	*Papilionoideae*	Udodo	Dysentery
30	*Desmodiumramossisimum*	*Caesalpinioideae*	Awin	Diuretic & Fever
31	*Dialiumguineense*	*Rubiaceae*	Dasa	Skin disease
32	*Diodiascandens*	*Dioscoreaceae*		
33	*Dioscoreasp*	*Melastomataceae*	Ajagunmorasin	Venereal diseases
34	*Dissotisrotundifolia*	*Arecaceae*	Igi-Ope	Measles & Asthma
35	*Elaeisguineense*	*Asteraceae*	Odundun-owo	Syphilis & Febrifuge
36	*Emilia coccinea*	*Moraceae*	Opoto	Leprosy
37	*Ficussur*	*Caesalpnioideae*	Alukoko	Bone fracture
38	*Griffoniasimplicifolia*	*Guttiferae*	Asunje	Ringworm & pile
39	*Harunganamadasgariensis*	*Icacinaceae*	Gbegbe	Aphrodisiac
40	*Icacinatricantha*	*Convolvulaceae*	Ododo-odo	Convulsions & Eye drops
41	*Ipomoea involucrata*	*Apocynaceae*	Ubo	Rheumatism

42	*Landolphiadulcis*	*Euphorbiaceae*	Olowun	Laxative
43	*Maesobotryabarteri*	*Euphorbiaceae*	Ege	Gonorrhea&Ucler
44	*Manihotesculenta*	*Euphorbiaceae*		Gonorrhea
45	*Manniophytumfulvum*	*Melastomataceae*		
46	*Memecylonsp*	*Pandaceae*	Ido-Apata	Impotence
47	*Microdesmispuberula*	*Mimosaceae*	Patanmo	Guniea worm
48	*Mimosa pundica*	*Rubiaceae*	Ojuologbo	Jaundice
49	*Morindamorindioides*	*Musaceae*	Ogede	Epilepsy
50	*Musa paradisiacal*	*Davalliaceae*	Iramu	Tooth ache
51	*Nephrolepisbisserata*	*Bignoniaceae*	Akoko	Infertility & Migraine
52	*Newbouldialeavis*	*Olacaceae*	Ifon	Toothache & Jaundice
53	*Olaxsubscorpioides*	*Poaceae*	Iteoka	
54	*Oplismenushirtellus*	*Poaceae*		
55	*Paulliniapinnata*	*Sapindaceae*	Obi omode	Menstrual disorder
56	*Pennisetumsp*	*Poaceae*		
57	*Pentaclethramacrophylla*	*Mimosoideae*	Pala	Appetizer & Fever
58	*Phragmantheraincana*	*Loranthaceae*	Afomo	Diabetes
59	*Phyllanthussp*	*Euphorbiaceae*		
60	*Platostomaafricana*	*Lamiaceae*		Arthritis
61	*Pleiocerasbarteri*	*Apocynaceae*	Irenokekere	Arthritis
62	*Psidiumguajava*	*Myrtaceae*	Guafa	Toothache
63	*Psychotriasp*	*Rubiaceae*		
64	*Rauvolfiavomitoria*	*Apocynaceae*	Asofeyeje	Insomnia
65	*Scleriadepressa*	*Cyperaceae*	Labelabe	Menstrual cycle
66	*Scopariadulcis*	*Scrophulariaceae*		Liver problems
67	*Sennamimosoides*	*Caesalpiniodae*		Convulsion
68	*Sennasiamea*	*Caesalpiniodeae*		
69	*Sidaacuta*	*Malvaceae*	Osepotu	Intestinal worm
70	*Smilax kraussiana*	*Smilacaceae*	Ekana-magbo	Kidney
71	*Solenostemonmonostachyus*	*Lamiaceae*	Arampolo	Pile
72	*Sphenocentrumjollyanum*	*Menispermaceae*	Akerejupon	Cough
73	*Spondiasmombin*	*Anacardiaceae*	Olosan	Diarrhea
74	*Sporoboluspyramidalis*	*Poaceae*		
75	*Stachytarphetaindica*	*Verbanaceae*	Obibo	Anti-inflammatory
76	*Tetraceraalnifolia*	*Dilleniaceae*	Opon	Dysentery
77	*Tremaorientalis*	*Ulmaceae*	Afeere	Muscular pains
78	*Triumfettapetandra*	*Tiliaceae*	Akee-eri	Anti-biotic
79	*Triumfettacordifolia*	*Tiliaceae*	Boiko-pupa	
80	*Urenalobata*	*Malvaceae*	Ilasa-omode	Dysentery
81	*Vignasp*	*Papailionoideae*		
82	*Waltheriaindica*	*Sterculiaceae*	Ewe-epo	Haemorrhage

Source: Field survey, 2017.