



Goat Production and Distribution Pattern in the Derived Savannah Area of Oyo State, Nigeria

*Adeyayo Sosina¹, Olaniyi Babayemi², Philips Adewuyi³

¹Oyo State Agri-Business Development Agency (OYSADA), Research and Technical Services Department, Ibadan, Nigeria

²University of Ibadan, Department of Animal Science

³University of the Gambia, Department of Agriculture and Environment

INTRODUCTION

The availability, distribution and population of goats at the system level are of great concern to the policy maker and livestock planning.

Local and uncoordinated market appears to be the only avenue for sales in an area with high intensity of goat production.

Goat production and distribution pattern in Ibadan/Ibarapa zone, Oyo state, Southwest, Nigeria were investigated.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A three-stage-sampling technique was used to purposively elicit information from 215 respondents from study area.

Farmers' location, livestock population and distribution were recorded and taken with the GPS.

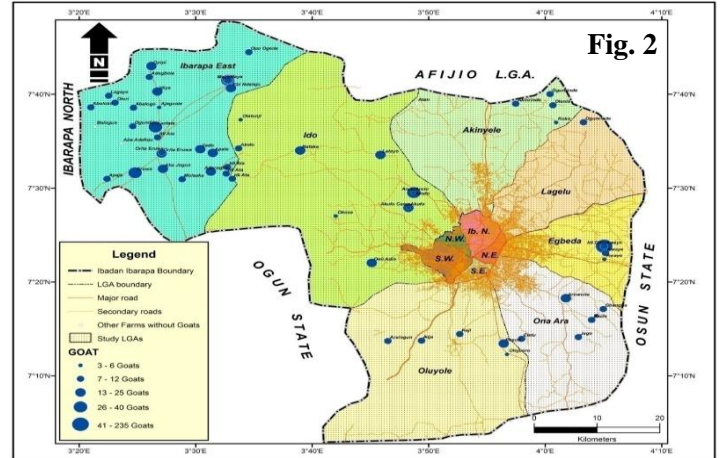
The ARC-GIS software processed the data into location using the ARC-GIS model 10.0. Mapping procedure (as in Fig.1)



Fig. 1

RESULTS

The GIS mapping of Goat Production of farmers in Ibadan/Ibarapa zone comprising locations (Akinyele, Egbeda, Ibarapa East, Ido, Oluyole and Ona Ara) were identified using the GPS. GIS map showed the location of the various farmers' involved in Goat production in the study area (as in Fig.2).



Ibarapa East had the highest (37) Tropical Livestock Unit (TLU) compared with other location. Egbeda closely followed with Goat TLU of 30. Ido, Ona-ara, Akinyele and Oluyole had Goat TLU of 20, 6, 4 and 2 respectively (as Fig.3).

The result suggested that derived savannah ecological zone still favored small ruminant production especially the dominant West African Dwarf (WAD) Goat.

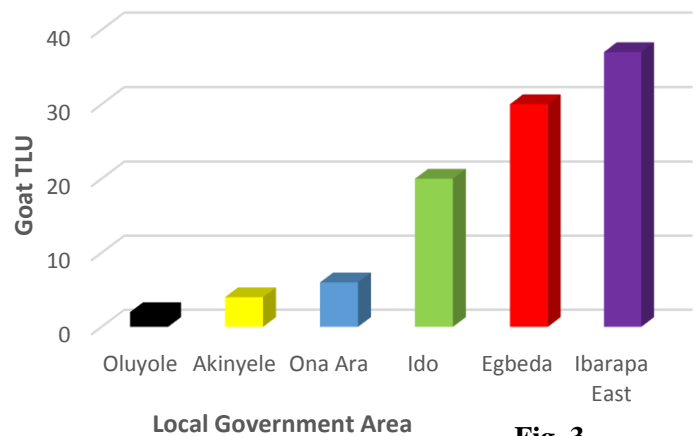


Fig. 3

CONCLUSIONS

Spatial analytical tool of the GIS map revealed abundance of feed resources in Ibarapa area favorable for large scale ruminant production.

The relevance of bio-informatics in livestock production, policy and marketing in the derived savannah of Nigeria.