

ANGIOSPERM FLORA OF FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OYE-EKITI, OYE CAMPUS – A PRELIMINARY CHECKLIST

¹Chukwuma M. Deborah, ²Emmanuel C. Chukwuma, ³Abiodun E. Ayodele, ¹Ayoola O. Oluwajobi, ¹Tolulope O. Ajewole, ¹Modinat A. Adekoya, ¹James O. Agbolade, ¹Oyinade A. David, ³Abiodun A. Ajiboye, ¹Kehinde M. Popoola, ¹Ronke J. Komolafe, ¹Modupe D. Ajiboye, ¹Bosede R. Oluwole, ¹Emmanuel N. Iwuala, ⁴Peter K. Akomtey, ¹Kehinde D. Adeleke, ¹Oluwatosin S. Adebisi and ¹Elizabeth O. Durojaye

¹Department of Plant Science and Biotechnology, Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria

²Forest Herbarium Ibadan (FHI), Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria, Jericho Hill, Ibadan, Nigeria

³Department of Botany, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria

⁴Forestry Commission, Resource Management Support Centre, P.O. Box 1457, Kumasi-Ghana

*Correspondence: deborah.chukwuma@fuoye.edu.ng

Received 19th October, 2023; accepted 30th October, 2023

ABSTRACT

This study investigated and documented the diversity of angiosperms found within the main campus of Federal University, Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria. Given the numerous and continuous threat to species availability through infrastructural development, the study was aimed at preparing a checklist of all plant species existing within the campus prior to complete development of the University area. Species enumeration was carried out using conventional methods as described by authors of related studies. A total of 150 species distributed in 47 families and 112 genera was recorded, comprising herbs, creepers, climbers, geophytes, lianas, shrubs and trees. The shrubs dominated the list, with a total of fifty-five species (36.7%). The families Euphorbiaceae and Asteraceae were the most represented with 10.7% and 9.3% occurrence, followed by Fabaceae (Papilionoideae) with 7.3% (11 species). Twenty-one (21) families were represented with 1 species each, an indication of their importance in ecosystem balancing and habitat restoration. With the current pace of infrastructural development within the University Campus, we suggest the immediate establishment of arboretum or botanical garden for *ex-situ* conservation of the plant genetic resources within the study area.

Key words: Angiosperm; biodiversity; conservation; forest; taxonomy

<https://dx.doi.org/10.4314/njbot.v36i1.6>

Open Access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons License (CC BY-4.0)

INTRODUCTION

Nigeria has a rich biological diversity which is constantly faced with challenges of species conservation due to various anthropogenic activities (Soladoye *et al.*, 2015). Such activities include conversion of rainforest and savannah woodlands into residential areas and for agricultural purposes such as farming and grazing (USAID, 2013). The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (2010) described biodiversity as the varying living things on earth and the complex assemblages of ecosystems and communities. Plants are an important component of ecosystems and have enormous socio-economic importance. These plant communities often constitute individuals belonging to different life forms (Sutherland *et al.*, 2013) such as trees, shrubs, herbs and climbing plants.

Scientists all over the world have always focused on the continuous assessment of biodiversity (Kolawole *et al.*, 2021), and authors have documented species existing in different locations in Nigeria (Soladoye *et al.*, 2005; Anoliefo *et al.*, 2006; Chukwuma *et al.*, 2020). Studies have also reported ethnobotanicals which are used in the management of ailments in Nigeria (Soladoye *et al.*, 2014; Chukwuma *et al.*, 2019), while some authors have noted the various plant families that are threatened or endangered, as well as the continuous threats to these species globally, especially in Nigeria (Gbile *et al.*, 1981; Oguntala *et al.*, 1996; Soladoye *et al.*, 2015). The threats to the existence of biological collections are paradoxical, since plant and

animal species are being used more than ever before to document the impacts of global change on humans and nature (Pyke and Ehrlich, 2010). Kolawole *et al.* (2021) noted that in Nigeria, conservation studies are rare, while Kayode (2006) reported that there is currently no accurate database which contains all botanicals found in the country. Consequently, a species which is considered to be abundant might be on the verge of possible extinction if proper measures towards its conservation are not taken. Given the resultant effect of global warming on our society, the conservation of biological diversity becomes imperative. This study is part of the effort to promote conservation awareness in the Sub-Saharan Africa. Like many ecosystems, the study area has witnessed many anthropogenic activities such as clearing of vegetation for building, road construction, recreational park, sport complex, amongst others. Moreover, indiscriminate collection of plants for economic and medicinal purposes also contributes to biodiversity loss in the university campus. This study was aimed at documenting all existing plant species within the main campus of Federal University, Oye-Ekiti, prior to the complete development of the University area.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Area

The study was carried out within the main campus of Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Ekiti State, which is situated on Latitude 7°47'56"N and Longitude 5°19'56"E (Fig. 1). The elevation ranges from 502 m – 507 m above sea level, and topography is characterised by a combination of gently undulating and flat terrains (Abiye, *et al.*, 2019). The area is characterised by a mix of secondary forest, marshy areas and regrowth vegetation where plants have been previously removed for farming activities. The area is composed of different life forms including floral and faunal species which have played various roles in the maintenance of the surrounding ecosystems.

Species Enumeration

The enumeration and collection of plant specimens were carried out between April and December, 2019. Plants collected include various life forms viz: creepers, climbers, herbs and lianas. The collected specimens were used in the preparation of herbarium specimens following conventional taxonomic practice (Okoli and Wilcox-Evwaraye, 1992; Kolawole *et al.*, 2021). Specimens were carefully identified with the aid of taxonomic keys in literatures (Hutchinson *et al.*, 1954, 1958, 1963, 1968, 1972; Keay, 1989) and taxonomic illustrations and descriptions (Beentje, 2012). Correct scientific names with the authorities follow International Plant Name Index (IPNI) (<https://www.ipni.org>) and Plants of the World Online (<https://www.powo.science.kew.org>). A list of all species collected and identified was documented. This contains scientific names, families, habits, common names and local names. Voucher specimens prepared were deposited at Federal University Oye-Ekiti Herbarium (FUOH).

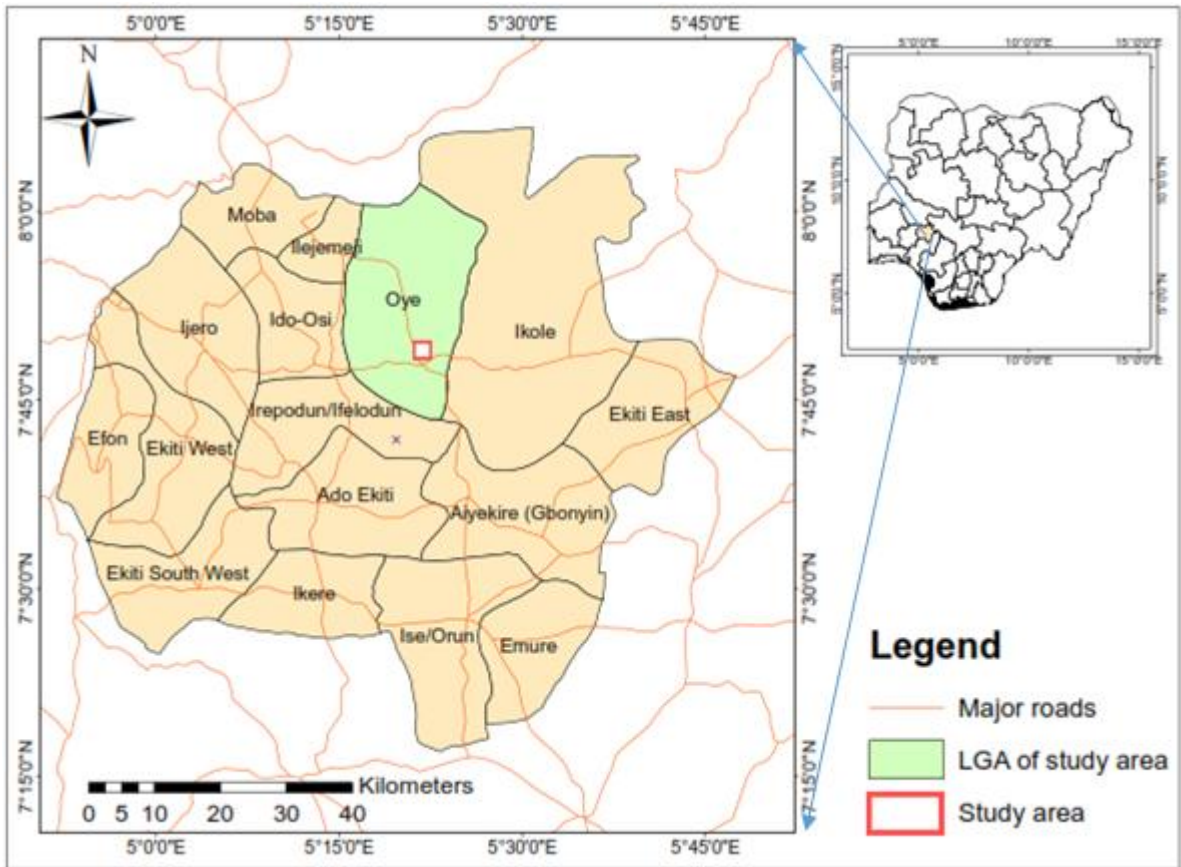


Figure 1: Map of Ekiti state showing location of the study area

RESULTS

A total of one hundred and fifty (150) species distributed in forty-seven (47) families and one hundred and twelve (112) genera was recorded in this survey (Table 1). Euphorbiaceae and Asteraceae were the dominant families, with a total of 16 (10.7%) and 14 (9.3%) species, respectively. These were followed by Papilionoideae with 11 species (7.3%). A number of families had only one species, represented on the campus (Table 2). The genera *Euphorbia* and *Ipomoea* had the highest representation (5 species each). *Sida* and *Solanum* were represented by 4 species each, while *Acalypha*, *Desmodium*, *Ficus* and *Senna* had 3 species each. Sixteen (16) genera had 2 species each while the remaining 88 genera were represented by only 1 species (Table 3). The shrubs were more abundant, constituting 36.7% (55 species) of the plant habits identified. This was followed closely by herbs (42 species; 28%), trees (27 species; 18%) and climbers (13 species; 8.7%) (Figure 2). Most of the plants identified had at least one economic importance which include, but not limited to, source of food, local/traditional medicine, ornamental purpose etc. *Vernonia amygdalina* and *Tithonia diversifolia* were the most dominant as they were seen on almost every area in the campus.

Table I. List of plant species identified within the study area

S/n	Scientific name	Family	Habit	Common name	Local name (Yoruba)	Voucher no
1.	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> (L.) Moench	Malvaceae	Shrub	Okra	Ila	
2.	<i>Acalypha fimbriata</i> Schumch. & Thonn.	Euphorbiaceae	Herb		Jinwinni	
3.	<i>Acalypha indica</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Herb			
4.	<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i> Mull. Arg.	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub			
5.	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	Asteraceae	Herb	Goat weed	Imi-esu	FUOH034
6.	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> (L.) Benth.	Mimosoideae	Tree	Siris tree	Igbago	
7.	<i>Albizia zygia</i> (DC.) J. F. Macbr.	Mimosoideae	Tree		Ayunre	
8.	<i>Alchornea cordifolia</i> (Schumach. et Thonn.) Mull. Arg.	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Christmas bush	Eepa	
9.	<i>Alchornea laxiflora</i> (Benth.) Pax et K. Hoffm.	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub		Ijan	
10.	<i>Allophylus africanus</i> P. Beauv. f.	Sapindaceae	Tree	African false currant	Eekan ehoro	
11.	<i>Alstonia boonei</i> De Wild.	Apocynaceae	Tree	Patternwood	Ahun	
12.	<i>Alternanthera brasilliana</i> (L.) Kuntze.	Amaranthaceae	Subshrub	Purple joyweed		FUOH048
13.	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (L.) DC.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Sessile joyweed		
14.	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Prickly amaranth	Tete elegun	FUOH033
15.	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Green amaranth	Efo tete	FUOH031
16.	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Cashew	Kaju	FUOH053
17.	<i>Anchomanes difformis</i> (Blume) Engl.	Araceae	Geophyte	Forest anchomanes	Langbodo	
18.	<i>Andropogon tectorum</i> Schumach. et Thonn.	Poaceae	Subshrub	Beard grass	Erua	
19.	<i>Anthocleista vogelii</i> Planch.	Loganiaceae	Tree	Murderer's mat	Sapo	

S/n	Scientific name	Family	Habit	Common name	Local name (Yoruba)	Voucher no
20.	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	Papaveraceae	Herb	Mexican poppy	Mafowokan momi	FUOH060
21.	<i>Aspilia africana</i> (Pers.) C.D. Adams	Asteraceae	Subshrub	Wild sunflower	Yonriyon	FUOH050
22.	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> Schrad. ex Wendel.	Poaceae	Shrub	Bamboo	Oparun	FUOH0065
23.	<i>Baphia nitida</i> G. Lodd.	Papilionoideae	Tree	Camwood	Iyerosun	
24.	<i>Bidens pilosa</i> L.	Asteraceae	Herb	Black jack	Abere oloko	
25.	<i>Blighia sapida</i> K.D. Koenig	Sapindaceae	Tree	Ake apple	Isin	
26.	<i>Blighia unijugata</i> Baker	Sapindaceae	Tree	Triangle-tops	Isin oko	
27.	<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> (Lam.) Oken	Crassulaceae	Herb	Resurrection plant	Abamoda	
28.	<i>Calopogonium mucunoides</i> Desv.	Papilionoideae	Climber	Crab grass		FUOH038
29.	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i> Swartz.	Sapindaceae	Climber	Showy balloonvine		FUOH042
30.	<i>Celosia trigyna</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Woolflower		
31.	<i>Centrosema pubescens</i> Benth.	Papilionoideae	Climber	Butterfly pea	Ewa ahun	FUOH039
32.	<i>Chamaecrista mimosoides</i> (L.) Greene	Caesalpinoideae	Subshrub	Fish bone cassia		FUOH024
33.	<i>Chasmamthera dependens</i> Hochst.	Menispermaceae	Climber		Ato oloriahun	
34.	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (L.) R.M. King & H. Rob.	Asteraceae	Shrub	Siam weed	Ewe Akintola	FUOH028
35.	<i>Cissus arguta</i> Hook. f.	Vitaceae	Liana			
36.	<i>Cleome ruidosperma</i> var. <i>ruidosperma</i>	Cleomaceae	Herb	Fringed spider flower		
37.	<i>Combretum hispidum</i> Laws.	Combretaceae	Shrub			
38.	<i>Combretum racemosum</i> P. Beauv.	Combretaceae	Shrub	English Christmas rose	Ogan pupa	

S/n	Scientific name	Family	Habit	Common name	Local name (Yoruba)	Voucher no
39.	<i>Cordia senegalensis</i> Juss. ex Poir.	Boraginaceae	Shrub			
40.	<i>Crotalaria retusa</i> L.	Papilionoideae	Shrub	Devil-bean	Saworo	
41.	<i>Croton hirtus</i> L'Her	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Hairy croton		
42.	<i>Cyathula prostrata</i> (L.) Blume	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Pasture weed	Sewerepepe	FUOH020
43.	<i>Cyperus erectus</i> (Schumach.) Mattf. & Kuk.	Cyperaceae	Geophyte			
44.	<i>Datura metel</i> L.	Solanaceae	Shrub	Devil's trumpet	Apikan	
45.	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> (L.) DC.	Papilionoideae	Subshrub	Salprani	Aberodefe	
46.	<i>Desmodium scorpiurus</i> (Sw.) Desv. ex DC.	Papilionoideae	Creeper	Tick trefoil		
47.	<i>Desmodium velutinum</i> (Willd.) DC.	Papilionoideae	Subshrub		Aberodefe	
48.	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	Dioscoreaceae	Liana	Air potato	Isu ahun	FUOH041
49.	<i>Elaeis guineensis</i> Jacq.	Arecaceae	Tree	Oil palm tree	Igi eyin	
50.	<i>Eleusine indica</i> L. Gaertn.	Poaceae	Herb	Goosegrass	Gbegi	FUOH032
51.	<i>Emilia coccinea</i> (Sims) G. Don	Asteraceae	Herb	Tassel flower	Odundun	
52.	<i>Emilia praetermissa</i> Milne-Redh.	Asteraceae	Herb	Yellow thistle		FUOH036
53.	<i>Erigeron floribundus</i> (K.B. & K) Sch.	Asteraceae	Herb	Sumatran fleabane		
54.	<i>Euphorbia glomerifera</i> (Millsp.) L.C. Wheeler	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Garden spurge		FUOH044
55.	<i>Euphorbia graminea</i> Jacq.	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Grassleaf spurge		FUOH043
56.	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Mexican fireplant		FUOH022
57.	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Asthma weed	Irawo ile	

S/n	Scientific name	Family	Habit	Common name	Local name (Yoruba)	Voucher no
58.	<i>Euphorbia mili</i> Des Moul.	Euphorbiaceae	Subshrub	Christ plant		
59.	<i>Ficus exasperata</i> Vahl	Moraceae	Tree	Sand paper tree	Ewe ipin	
60.	<i>Ficus mucoso</i> Welw. ex Ficalho	Moraceae	Tree	Mucus fig	Obobo	
61.	<i>Ficus sur</i> Forssk.	Moraceae	Tree	Cape fig	Opoto	
62.	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	Colchicaceae	Geophyte	Glory lilly	Akalamagbo	
63.	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.	Verbenaceae	Tree	Paper tree		
64.	<i>Gomphrena celosioides</i> Mart.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Bachelor's button	Ipopo ale	FUOH046
65.	<i>Hamelia patens</i> Jacq.	Rubiaceae	Shrub	Scarlet bush		
66.	<i>Hedranthera barteri</i> (Hook. f.) Pichon	Apocynaceae	Shrub		Agbo omode	
67.	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.	Boraginaceae	Herb	Indian turnsole	Agogo igun	FUOH062
68.	<i>Hibiscus asper</i> Hook. f.	Malvaceae	Shrub	Bush roselle	Isapa	
69.	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Malvaceae	Shrub	Hibiscus flower		FUOH049
70.	<i>Hildegardia barteri</i> (Mast.) Kosterm.	Sterculiaceae	Tree	Hildegardia	Okurugbedu	
71.	<i>Hoslundia opposita</i> Vahl	Lamiaceae	Shrub	Orange bird-berry	Efinrin oso	
72.	<i>Hura crepitans</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	Sandbox tree		
73.	<i>Icacina trichanta</i> Oliv.	Icacinaceae	Shrub	False yam	Gbegbe	
74.	<i>Indigofera nummulariifolia</i> (L.) Livera ex Alston	Papilionoideae	Subshrub		Rekureku	
75.	<i>Indigofera spicata</i> Forssk.	Papilionoideae	Scrambling shrub	Creeping indigo		
76.	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> Forssk.	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Water spinach	Odunkun odo	
77.	<i>Ipomoea asarifolia</i> (Desr. et Schult.) Roem. et Schult.	Convolvulaceae	Creeper	Ginger-leaf morning glory	Gbooro ayaba	
78.	<i>Ipomoea carica</i> (L.) Sweet	Convolvulaceae	Herb	Messina creeper	Ogbemigila	FUOH045

S/n	Scientific name	Family	Habit	Common name	Local name (Yoruba)	Voucher no
79.	<i>Ipomoea involucrata</i> P. Beauv.	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Morning glory	Ododo oko	FUOH021
80.	<i>Ipomoea nil</i> (L.) Roth	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Ivy-leaf morning glory		
81.	<i>Ixora coccinea</i> L.	Rubiaceae	Shrub	Scarlet jungle flame		
82.	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Belly-ache bush	Lapalapa pupa	FUOH051
83.	<i>Jatropha multifida</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Coral plant		FUOH063
84.	<i>Lagenaria breviflora</i> (Benth.) Roberty	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Wild colocynth	Tagiri	
85.	<i>Luffa cylindrica</i> (L.) M. Roem.	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Sponge gourd	Kainkain ayaba	
86.	<i>Mallotus oppositifolius</i> (Geiseler) Mull.	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Mallotus	Oju eja	
87.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Mango tree	Mangoro	
88.	<i>Mariscus alternifolius</i> Vahl	Cyperaceae	Herb		Ikeregundun	
89.	<i>Melanthera scandens</i> (Schum. & Thonn.) Roberty	Asteraceae	Creeper		Agbigbo	FUOH026
90.	<i>Microdesmis puberula</i> Hook. f. ex Planch.	Pandaceae	Shrub		Esunsun	
91.	<i>Mimosa invisa</i> Mart. ex Colla	Mimosoideae	Shrub	Giant sensitive plant		
92.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Mimosoideae	Subshrub	Sensitive plant	Patanmo	
93.	<i>Momordica charantia</i> L.	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Bitter gourd	Ejinrin	FUOH018
94.	<i>Morinda lucida</i> Benth.	Rubiaceae	Tree	Brimestone tree	Oruwo	FUOH058
95.	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L.) DC.	Papilionoideae	Climber	Velvet bean	Werepe	
96.	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L.	Musaceae	Herb	Plantain	Ogede agbagba	
97.	<i>Musa sapientum</i> L.	Musaceae	Herb	Banana	Ogede wewe	

S/n	Scientific name	Family	Habit	Common name	Local name (Yoruba)	Voucher no
98.	<i>Newbouldia laevis</i> (P. Beauv.) Seem. ex Bureau	Bignoniaceae	Tree	Boundary tree	Ewe akoko	
99.	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Subshrub	Common basil	Efinrin ata	
100.	<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Shrub	Basil	Efinrin	
101.	<i>Panicum maximum</i> Jacq.	Poaceae	Geophyte	Brown top buffel-grass	Eesu	
102.	<i>Parquetina nigrescens</i> (Wennberg) Bullock	Apocynaceae	Climber		Ewe ogbo	
103.	<i>Passiflora foetida</i> L.	Passifloraceae	Climber	Passion flower		FUOH040
104.	<i>Paullinia pinnata</i> L.	Sapindaceae	Liana	Supple jack	Isu omode	
105.	<i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i> Trin.	Poaceae	Herb	Desho grass		FUOH035
106.	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i> Schumach.	Poaceae	Geophyte	Elephant grass	Eesu ikan	
107.	<i>Physalis angulata</i> L.	Solanaceae	Herb	Balloon cherry	Koropo	FUOH057
108.	<i>Physalis micrantha</i> Link	Solanaceae	Herb		Efopo	FUOH059
109.	<i>Piper guineense</i> Schumach. et Thonn.	Piperaceae	Climbing epiphyte	Ashanti pepper	Iyere	
110.	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> (Sonn.) Thwaites	Annonaceae	Tree	Masquerade tree		
111.	<i>Pouzolzia guineensis</i> Benth.	Urticaceae	Herb	Loko (Magbile)	Bolokopiran	FUOH027
112.	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Myrtaceae	Tree	Guava	Gorofa	
113.	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Castor oil plant	Laraa	
114.	<i>Roystonea regia</i> (Kunth) O.F. Cook	Arecaceae	Tree	Cuban Royal Palm		

S/n	Scientific name	Family	Habit	Common name	Local name (Yoruba)	Voucher no
115.	<i>Ruellia tuberosa</i> L.	Acanthaceae	Herb	Meadow weed		
116.	<i>Schrankia leptocarpa</i> DC.	Papilionoideae	Subshrub			
117.	<i>Scleria depressa</i> (C. B. Clarke) Nelmes	Cyperaceae	Subshrub		Labelabe	
118.	<i>Sclerocarpus africanus</i> Jacq. ex Murr	Asteraceae	Herb			
119.	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L.	Scrophulariaceae	Herb	Licorice weed		FUOH025
120.	<i>Secamone afzelii</i> (Roem. et Schult.) K. Schum.	Asclepiadaceae	Liana		Alu	
121.	<i>Senna alata</i> (L.) Roxb.	Caesalpinoideae	Shrub	Candle bush	Asuwon oyinbo	
122.	<i>Senna hirsuta</i> (L.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby	Caesalpinoideae	Shrub	Woolly senna		
123	<i>Senna occidentalis</i> (L.) Link	Caesalpinoideae	Shrub	Coffee senna		
124	<i>Sesamum indicum</i> L.	Pedaliaceae	Herb	Sesame	Eeku	
125.	<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm. f.	Malvaceae	Shrub	Stubborn grass	Olosonkutu	FUOH019
126.	<i>Sida corymbosa</i> R. E. Fr.	Malvaceae	Subshrub			
127.	<i>Sida rhomboidea</i> Roxb.	Malvaceae	Subshrub	Arrowleaf sida		
128.	<i>Sida urens</i> L.	Malvaceae	Herb	Tropical fanpetals		
129.	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i> L.	Solanaceae	Shrub	Garden egg	Ikan	
130.	<i>Solanum dasyphyllum</i> Schum. & Thonn.	Solanaceae	Shrub			FUOH056
131.	<i>Solanum erianthum</i> D. Don	Solanaceae	Shrub	Potatoe tree	Ewuro ijebu	FUOH037

S/n	Scientific name	Family	Habit	Common name	Local name (Yoruba)	Voucher no
132.	<i>Solanum torvum</i> Swartz.	Solanaceae	Shrub	Turkey berry		FUOH029
133.	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> (L.) Moench	Poaceae	Herb	Sorghum	Oka baba	
134.	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i> P. Beauv.	Bignoniaceae	Tree	African tulip tree	Oruru	
135.	<i>Sphenocentrum jollyanum</i> Pierre	Menispermaceae	Shrub		Akerejupon	
136	<i>Spigelia anthelmia</i> L.	Loganiaceae	Herb	Wormbush	Aparan	
138	<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i> (Rich.) Vahl	Verbenaceae	Shrub	Blue snakeweed	Obibo	FUOH052
139.	<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Asteraceae	Herb	Cinderella weed	Tanaposo	
140.	<i>Talinum triangulare</i> (Jacq.) Willd	Portulacaceae	Herb	Waterleaf	Efo gbure	
141.	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f.	Verbenaceae	Tree	Teak	Igi gedu	
142.	<i>Terminalia mantaly</i> H. Perrier	Combretaceae	Tree	Umbrella tree		
143.	<i>Thevetia neriifolia</i> A. DC.	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Yellow oleander	Olomiojo	
144.	<i>Tithonia diversifolia</i> (Hemsls) A. Gray	Asteraceae	Shrub	Sunflower		FUOH030
145.	<i>Trema orientalis</i> (L.) Blume	Cannabaceae	Tree	Indian charcoal		
146.	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Asteraceae	Herb	Float buttons	Muwagun	FUOH023
147.	<i>Urena lobata</i> L.	Malvaceae	Shrub	Ceaserweed	Akeriri	FUOH064
148.	<i>Vernonia amygdalina</i> Delile	Asteraceae	Shrub	Bitterleaf	Ewuro	
149.	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i> (L.) Less.	Asteraceae	Shrub	Ash fleabane	Bojure	
150.	<i>Zea mays</i> L.	Poaceae	Herb	Maize/corn	Agbado	

Table 2. Number of species distributed across families

S/no	Family	No. of species	% composition
1.	Acanthaceae	1	0.7
2.	Amaranthaceae	7	4.7
3.	Anacardiaceae	3	2.0
4.	Annonaceae	1	0.7
5.	Apocynaceae	4	2.7
6.	Araceae	1	0.7
7.	Arecaceae	2	1.3
8.	Asclepiadaceae	1	0.7
9.	Asteraceae	14	9.3
10.	Bignoniaceae	2	1.3
11.	Boraginaceae	2	1.3
12.	Caesalpinoideae	4	2.7
13.	Cannabaceae	1	0.7
14.	Cleomaceae	1	0.7
15.	Colchicaceae	1	0.7
16.	Combretaceae	3	2.0
17.	Convolvulaceae	5	3.3
18.	Crassulaceae	1	0.7
19.	Cucurbitaceae	3	2.0
20.	Cyperaceae	3	2.0
21.	Dioscoreaceae	1	0.7
22.	Euphorbiaceae	16	10.7
23.	Icacinaceae	1	0.7
24.	Lamiaceae	3	2.0
25.	Loganiaceae	2	1.3
26.	Malvaceae	8	5.3
27.	Menispermaceae	2	1.3
28.	Mimosoideae	4	2.7
29.	Moraceae	3	2.0
30.	Musaceae	2	1.3
31.	Myrtaceae	1	0.7
32.	Pandaceae	1	0.7
33.	Papaveraceae	1	0.7
34.	Papilionoideae	11	7.3
35.	Passifloraceae	1	0.7
36.	Pedaliaceae	1	0.7
37.	Piperaceae	1	0.7
38.	Poaceae	8	5.3
39.	Portulacaceae	1	0.7
40.	Rubiaceae	3	2.0
41.	Sapindaceae	5	3.3

S/no	Family	No. of species	% composition
42.	Scrophulariaceae	1	0.7
43.	Solanaceae	7	4.7
44.	Sterculiaceae	1	0.7
45.	Urticaceae	1	0.7
46.	Verbenaceae	3	2.0
47.	Vitaceae	1	0.7
Total		150 species	100%

Table 3. Species representation across genera

Genera	No. of species represented
<i>Euphorbia, Ipomoea</i>	5
<i>Sida, Solanum</i>	4
<i>Acalypha, Desmodium, Ficus, Senna</i>	3
<i>Albizia, Alchornea, Alternanthera, Amaranthus, Blighia, Combretum, Emilia, Hibiscus, Indigofera, Jatropha, Mimosa, Musa, Ocimum, Pennisetum, Physalis, Vernonia</i>	2
<i>Abelmoschus, Ageratum, Allophylus, Alstonia, Anacardium, Anchomanes, Andropogon, Anthocleista, Argemone, Aspilia, Bambusa, Baphia, Bidens, Bryophyllum, Calopogonium, Cardiospermum, Celosia, Centrosema, Chamaecrista, Chasmamthera, Chromolaena, Cissus, Cleome, Cordia, Crotalaria, Croton, Cyathula, Cyperus, Datura, Dioscorea, Elaeis, Eleusine, Erigeron, Gloriosa, Gmelina, Gomphrena, Hamelia, Hedranthera, Heliotropium, Hildegardia, Hoslundia, Hura, Icacina, Ixora, Lagenaria, Luffa, Mallotus, Mangifera, Mariscus, Melanthera, Microdesmis, Momordica, Morinda, Mucuna, Newbouldia, Panicum, Parquetina, Passiflora, Paullinia, Piper, Polyalthia, Pouzolzia, Psidium, Ricinus, Roystonea, Ruellia, Schrankia, Scleria, Sclerocarpus, Scoparia, Secamone, Sesamum, Sorghum, Spathodea, Sphenocentrum, Spigelia, Spondias, Stachytarpheta, Synedrella, Talinum, Tectona, Terminalia, Thevetia, Tithonia, Trema, Tridax, Urena, Zea</i>	1

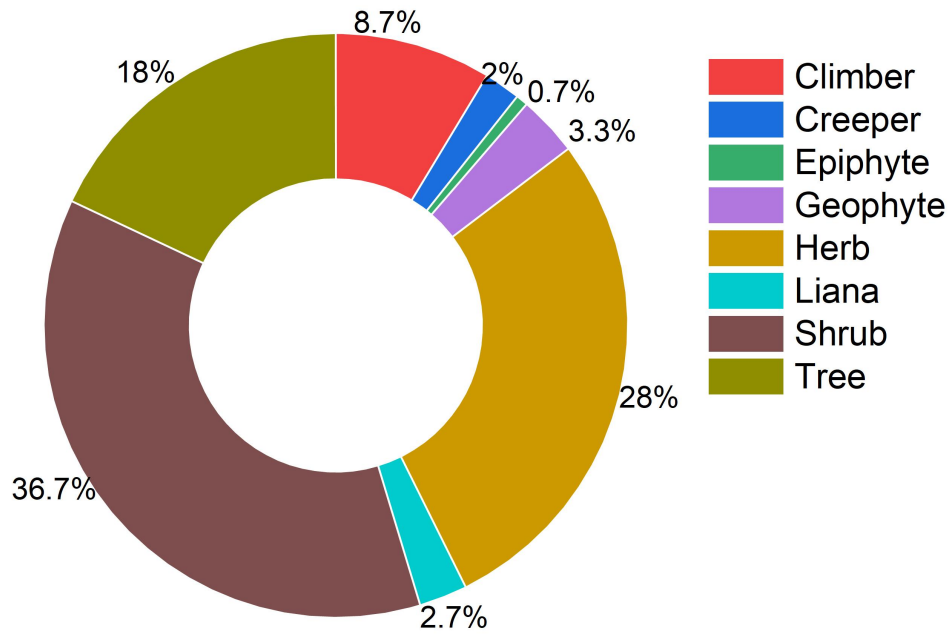


Figure 2: Species distribution across plant habits

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Biodiversity assessment has remained an important aspect of conservation science. However, human activities have resulted in the depletion of world genetic resources (Kolawole *et al.*, 2021). In the present study, it was observed that a lot of land-clearing for construction of buildings like lecture halls, laboratories, offices, parking spaces and hostel accommodation within the school premises is inevitable. This puts the biodiversity of the area at a risk of rapid disappearance. The loss is also due to the collection and use of plants for numerous purposes by the people in the area. Almost all the species identified in this study have economic values, ranging from food (*Amaranthus viridis*, *Blighia sapida*, *Elaeis guineensis*, *Ricinus communis*) to medicine (*Ageratum conyzoides*, *Aspilia africana*, *Chromolaena odorata*, *Mangifera indica*), construction (*Elaeis guineensis*, *Gmelina arborea*, *Bambusa vulgaris*), ornamental (*Ixora coccinea*, *Polyalthia longifolia*, *Hamelia patens*, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, *Terminalia mantaly*) and fodder (*Tridax procumbens*, *Sesamum indicum*). If these plants are to remain within the locality, it is imperative to consider a sustainable approach to their collection. As suggested by other authors (Soladoye *et al.*, 2005; Soladoye *et al.*, 2015; Kolawole *et al.*, 2021), the conservation of the rich but threatened flora and their associated habitats is hereby advocated. The immediate establishment of arboretum or botanical garden to conserve the species *in-situ* is hereby recommended in and around the university campus.

REFERENCES

- Abiye, O.D., Oni, A.G. and Olorunfemi, M.O. (2019). Integrated Geophysical Investigation of Suspected Structurally Controlled Valleys within the Basement Complex underlain Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Southwestern Nigeria. *Pacific Journal of Science and Technology*, 20(2):319-331.
- Anoliefo, G.O., Ikhajagbe, B., Okonofhua, B.O. and Diafe, F.V. (2006). Eco-taxonomic distribution of plant species around motor mechanic workshops in Asaba and Benin City, Nigeria: Identification of oil-tolerant plant species. *African Journal of Biotechnology*, 5: 1757-1762.
- Beentje, H. (2012). *The Kew Plant Glossary :an illustrated dictionary of plant terms*. 2nd ed. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Surrey. 18p.
- Chukwuma, D.M., Chukwuma, E.C. and Adekola, O.O. (2019). An ethnobotanical survey of malaria-treating plants in Ado-Ekiti Local Government Area, Ekiti State, Nigeria. *Ethnobotany Research and Applications*, 18: 1-10. <https://dx.doi.org/10.32859/era.18.37.1-10>
- Chukwuma, E.C., Chukwuma, D.M. and Adio, A.F. (2020). Flora diversity of Ijero Local Government Area of Ekiti State, South-Western Nigeria. *Tropical Plant Research*, 7(1): 55–64. <https://doi.org/10.22271/tpr.2020.v7.i1.009>
- Gbile, Z.O., Ola-Adams, B.A. and Soladoye, M.O. (1981). Endangered species of the Nigerian flora. *Nigerian Journal of Forestry*, 8: 14-20.
- Hutchinson, J., Dalziel, J.M. and Hepper, F.N. (1968). *Flora of West Tropical Africa*, Vol. III, Part 1. Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, London, 276 p.
- Hutchinson, J., Dalziel, J.M. and Hepper, F.N. (1972). *Flora of West Tropical Africa*, Vol. III, Part 2. Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, London, 574 p.
- Hutchinson, J., Dalziel, J.M. and Keay, R.W.J. (1954). *Flora of West Tropical Africa*, Vol. 1, Part 1. Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, London, 295p.

- Hutchinson, J., Dalziel, J.M. and Keay, R.W.J. (1958). *Flora of West Tropical Africa*, Vol. 1, Part 2. Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, London, pp 296-828.
- Hutchinson, J., Dalziel, J.M., Keay, R.W.J. and Hepper, F.N. (1963). *Flora of West Tropical Africa*, Vol. II. Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, London, 544p.
- Kayode, J. (2006). *Conservation in Nigerian Perspective*. Akolawole Publishers, Ado-Ekiti, 52p.
- Keay, R.W.J. (1989). *Trees of Nigeria*. Oxford Science Publication, New York. 476 p.
- Kolawole, O. S., Bello, M. S., Chukwuma, E. C. and Gani, A. M. (2021). A preliminary checklist of Angiosperm flora of Federal University of Kashere Campus, Gombe State. *Nigerian Journal of Botany*, 34 (2):245-258. <https://dx.doi.org/10.4314/njbot.v34i2.7>
- Oguntala, A.B., Soladoye, M.O., Ugbogu, O.A. and Fasola, T.R. (1996). A review of endangered tree species of Cross River State and Environs. *Proceedings of the Workshop on Rain Forest of South-Eastern Nigeria and South-Western Cameroon, October 20-24, 1996, Calabar, Nigeria*, pp: 120-125.
- Okoli, B.E. and Wilcox-Evwaraye, H.B.R. (1992). *Plant collection, identification and storage*. In: Field Herbarium and Laboratory Techniques. Mbeyi & Associates (Nig.) Ltd., Port Harcourt, pp 1-8.
- Pyke, V. G. R. and Ehrlich, P. R. (2010). Biological collections and ecological/environmental research: a review, some observations and a look to the future. *Biological Review*, 85:247–266. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-185X.2009.00098.x>
- Soladoye, M.O., Chukwuma, E.C., Fagbenro, J.A. and Adelagun, E.O. (2015). A Checklist of Angiosperm Diversity of Bowen University Campus, Iwo, Osun State, Nigeria. *Journal of Plant Sciences*, 10 (6): 244-252. <https://dx.doi.org/10.3923/jps.2015.244.252>
- Soladoye, M.O., Chukwuma, E.C., Sulaiman, O.M. and Feyisola, R.T. (2014). Ethnobotanical survey of plants used in the traditional treatment of female infertility in Southwestern Nigeria. *Ethnobotany Research Application*, 12: 81-90.
- Soladoye, M.O., Sonibare, M.A., Nadi, A.O. and Alabi, D.A. (2005). Indigenous angiosperm biodiversity of Olabisi Onabanjo University Permanent Site. *African Journal of Biotechnology*, 4: 554-562.
- Sutherland, W.J., Freckleton, R. P., Godfray, H. C. J., Beissinger, S. R., Benton, T., Cameron, D. D. and Weigand, T. (2013). Identification of 100 fundamental ecological questions. *Journal of Ecology*, 101:58-67. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2745.12025>
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (2010). “What is biodiversity?” World Conservation Monitoring Centre, 8p.
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID) (2013). Nigerian biodiversity and tropical forests 118/119 assessment. USDA Forest Service Office of International Programmes, USA, 63p.