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## Survey Of Tree Species Of University of Ilorin Main Campus, Ilorin, Nigeria.

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### ABSTRACT

A survey of tree species was carried out to determine the various species and their status in the University of Ilorin Main Campus, kwara state, Nigeria by dividing the campus to six (6) zones of study. The survey was also to know the species richness of the campus at a glance as well as their status whether they were planted (introduced) or native to the campus environment. The study revealed a rich tree species diversity spanning over forty-three (43) species, distributed across twenty two (22) families. Out of these families, *Fabaceae*, *Moraceae*, *Myrtaceae*, *Anarcadaceae*, *Arecaceae* and *Malvaceae* formed 34.88, 6.98, 6.98, 4.65, 4.65 and 4.65% respectively while the rest families 2.33% each. The ten most prevalent among the tree species include *Vitellaria paradoxa*, *Elaise guineensis*, *Cocos nucifera*, *Parkia biglobosa*, *Mangifera indica*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Prosopis africana*, *Delonix regia*, *Ficussur*, *Daniella oliveri*. This investigation clearly showed that the campus is very rich of trees of which various parts like barks, leaves, roots, twigs, stems, fruits and seeds can serve as useful resources. They can also readily serve as shade or ornamental trees.

**Key words:** Campus, Diversity, Introduced, Native, Species, Trees,

### Introduction

Trees are all around us and being so common we do not always realize their importance. However, there are many benefits trees give to us, and these can be

grouped as environmental, social, and economic (Marijoan, 2011). Trees reduce air pollution and improve air quality by absorbing pollution (Nitrogen dioxide,

Sulphur dioxide and ozone) and particulates. Trees absorb CO<sub>2</sub>—this is a positive contribution to countering Climate Change. As well, trees produce O<sub>2</sub>, supporting human and other life within the ecosystem. A single tree's crown can store between 50-100 gallons of water. Interception of precipitation by tree canopies improves water quality and reduces runoff that otherwise would need to be controlled and treated. Trees provide habitat for a wide variety of wildlife species. A single mature Oak tree can be home to over 5,000 species of invertebrates (Anon, 2010a; Kane and Jeff, 2009; Jorshi and Jorshi, 2009 and Oriola, 2009). Socially, trees support overall wellbeing for workers, hospital patients, children, and residents in general. They help relieve stress. The presence of trees has been reported to increase people's enjoyment and comfort leading to increased shopping and other social activity. Trees are associated with beautifying, and creating a calm and

serene atmosphere. For some, they provide a sense of spiritual connection (Anon, 2010a, Kane and Jeff, 2009; Jorshi and Jorshi, 2009 and Oriola, 2009). The value of trees is determined by several factors, including aesthetics, ability to capture carbon, storm water interception and more. (Bryan, 2012) The University of Maryland recognizes that healthy tree crowns buffer the under-canopy microclimate and that proper planting and selection of tree species translates into higher carbon emission sequestration and more effective runoff control (Anon, 2010a).

Trees are present all over the University of Ilorin premises without much attention to their diversity and their status. It was therefore the objective of this study to survey, identify, classify, and determine the status (native or introduced) of trees currently growing on the main campus of the University of Ilorin. This was to enable

one to appreciate both the species richness as well as species diversity of the campus premises which is located in the southern guinea savanna ecological zone of Nigeria.

## Materials and Methods

### Survey of tree species

The survey of tree species was carried out at the university of Ilorin main campus starting from school stadium to postgraduate hostel (P.G), along old work yard.

University of Ilorin is located in the guinea savanna agro-ecological region within latitude N08°28`53.3``, E04°40`28.9``, Temperature of 33-34°C (Ajadi *et al.*2011), Rainfall of 1200mm and elevation of 1000-1300 above sea level (Olaniran, 2002).The part of the school campus studied was divided into six zones as stated below.

### Experimental Zones

**Zone one;** comprising stadium, human kinetics department, the gymnasium and the school mosque;

**Zone two;** comprising Saint Thomas Aquinas Chaplaincy, the Chapel of the light and commercial banks location;

**Zone three;** comprising Postgraduate school, Faculty of Arts, Security post, Admission office, Chemistry Department, Chemical Engineering Department, Statistics Department, Computer Services and Information Technology( COMSIT), Science Lecture theatre, Engineering Lecture theatre, Faculty of Agricultural Science, Faculty of Education and Faculty of Arts Lecture room;

**Zone four;** comprising Administrative/ Senate building Academic blocks (Block 1-10), the new Accounting and Finance building and Postgraduate hostel (PG);

**Zone five;** comprising Motor park, Hostels (Village 1, village 2, Zamfara, Kwara and Abuja) , Bukateria, School market, Student union building (SUB) and the School clinic and

**Zone six;** comprising Old convocation arena, Foreign students building, Student affairs unit, School Library, Faculty of law, motion ground and Faculty of Arts lecture rooms.

## 2.2 Herbarium Procedure

Tree specimens were collected and taken to the herbarium of the Department of Plant Biology by making use of polythene bags for collection, a camera and markers for photographs and tree species identification for easy recognition.

Identification of these trees according to their family, genera and species was also done in the herbarium of Department of Plant Biology, University of Ilorin. Number, Frequency of occurrence of the tree species as well as their relative frequencies in each of the study Zones were taken and presented as tables. Species diversity was determined using Simpson`s diversity (D), index of diversity and reciprocal index using the formulae:

$$D = \frac{\sum n(n-1)}{N(N-1)},$$

Simpson`s index of diversity = 1-D,  
Simpson`s reciprocal index = 1/D

D=Simpson`s Diversity Index, n= number of individuals of species, N=total number of individuals of all species. Simpson`s Diversity Index is a measure of diversity of Species in an ecological habitat. The various Simpton`s Indices measure how diverse the Species of a habitat are. Usually the higher the Index the higher the diversity or species richness of the habitat.

## Results

After the survey, the trees in the University of Ilorin main campus were described as native and introduced. The results obtained showed an amazing flora diversity of both native and introduced tree species which served as ornamental, shade, landscaping, food, fire-wood and park land purposes among many

others within the campus premises. Twenty two (22) families comprising forty three (43) species of trees were identified during the survey. Out of these families, *Fabaceae*, *Moraceae*, *Myrtaceae*, *Anarcadaceae*, *Arecaceae* and *Malvaceae* formed 34.88, 6.98, 6.98, 4.65, 4.65 and 4.65% respectively, while the rest families were 2.33% each (Table 1). Within the forty tree species and 22 families from the campus premises, *Fabaceae* with 15 species, *Moracaceae* 3 species, *Myrtaceae* 3 species, *Anarcadaceae*, 2 species, *Arecaceae* 2 species and *Malvaceae*, 2 species were the most abundant families while the rest families have

1 species each (Table 1). These tree species are made up of timber, non-timber, food, non-food, native and introduced stock. Tables 2-7 showed the various species richness in each of the experimental zones with Simpson's index below the tables indicating how diverse the tree species were. The higher the total Number of species in a zone the higher the species richness. The higher the value of Simpson's index of Diversity as well as the reciprocal of index of Diversity revealed how diverse the species of a zone was. All the Experimental zones in this survey had high species richness and high diversity indices.

Table1: Tree species surveyed from University of Ilorin, main campus

	Species	Family	Habit	Status	Use
1	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	Fabaceae	Tree	Introduced	Shade
2	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Fabaceae	Tree	Introduced	Non timber
3	<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	Malvaceae	Tree	Native	Non timber
4	<i>Afzelia africana</i>	Fabaceae	Tree	Native	Timber
5	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	Fabaceae	Tree	Native	Non timber
6	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Introduced	Food
7	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	Tree	Introduced	Non food
8	<i>Bauhinia monandra</i>	Fabaceae	Tree	Introduced	non timber
9	<i>Bauhinia tomentosa</i>	Fabaceae	Tree	Introduced	Non timber
10	<i>Blighia sapida</i>	Sapindaceae	Tree	Native	Food
11	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Caricaceae	Tree	Introduced	Food
12	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Fabaceae	Tree	Introduced	Non food
13	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Casaurinaceae	Tree	Native	Non timber
14	<i>Citrus sineensis</i>	Rutaceae	Tree	Introduced	Food
15	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Arecaceae	Tree	Introduced	Food
16	<i>Daniella oliveri</i>	Fabaceae	Tree	Native	Timber
17	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Fabaceae	Tree	Introduced	Shade
18	<i>Dialium guineese</i>	Fabaceae	Tree	Native	Non timber
19	<i>Elaies guineesis</i>	Arecaceae	Tree	Native	Non timber
20	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Myrtaceae	Tree	Introduced	Non timber
21	<i>Eucalyptus officinalis</i>	Myrtaceae	Tree	Introduced	Non timber
22	<i>Ficus mucuso</i>	Moraceae	Tree	Native	Non timber
23	<i>Ficus sp</i>	Moraceae	Tree	Native	Non timber
24	<i>Ficus sur</i>	Moraceae	Tree	Native	Non timber
25	<i>Gliricidia sepium</i>	Fabaceae	Tree	Introduced	Non timber
26	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Lamiaceae	Tree	Introduced	Non food
27	<i>Hildergadia barteri</i>	Malvaceae	Tree	Introduced	Non food
28	<i>Hura crepitans</i>	Euphorbaceae	Tree	Introduced	Non timber
29	<i>Lophira lanceolata</i>	Ochnaceae	Tree	Introduced	Non timber
30	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Introduced	Food
31	<i>Musa sapientum</i>	Musaceae	Tree	Introduced	Food
32	<i>Nuclear longifoila</i>	Rubiaceae	Tree	Native	Non timber

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33	<i>Parkia biglobosa</i>	Fabaceae	Tree	Native	Food
34	<i>Piliostigma thonigii</i>	Fabaceae	Tree	Native	Non timber
35	<i>Plumeria alba</i>	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Introduced	Non timber
36	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	Annonaceae	Tree	Introduced	Non timber
37	<i>Prosopis africana</i>	Fabaceae	Tree	Native	Non timber
38	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae	Tree	Introduced	Food
39	<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i>	Fabaceae	Tree	Native	Non timber
40	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	Bignoniaceae	Tree	Introduced	Non timber
41	<i>Terminalia catapa</i>	Combretaceae	Tree	Introduced	Shade
42	<i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i>	Sapotaceae	Tree	Native	Non timber
43	<i>Vitex doniana</i>	Verbenaceae	Tree	Native	Non timber

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Table 2: Tree species identified in Zone one.

Names of tree species	Number of Species	Relative Frequency	n(n-1)
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	10	2.82	90
<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	9	2.54	72
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	19	5.35	342
<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	3	0.85	6
<i>Azalia Africana</i>	4	1.13	12
<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	28	7.89	756
<i>Azadiractha indica</i>	3	0.85	6
<i>Bauhinia monandra</i>	3	0.85	6
<i>Carica papaya</i>	4	1.13	12
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	3	0.85	6
<i>Daniella oliveri</i>	38	10.70	1406
<i>Delonix regia</i>	20	5.63	380
<i>Dialium guineense</i>	10	2.82	90
<i>Elaise guineensis</i>	3	0.85	6
<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	70	19.72	4830
<i>Lophera lanceolata</i>	2	0.56	2
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	15	4.23	210
<i>Musa sapientum</i>	5	1.41	20
<i>Parkia biglobosa</i>	43	12.11	1806
<i>Prosopis africana</i>	16	4.51	240
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	5	1.41	20
<i>Pterocarpus erinacous</i>	10	2.82	90
<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	7	1.97	42
<i>Terminalia catapa</i>	10	2.82	90
<i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i>	12	3.38	132
<i>Vitex doniana</i>	3	0.85	6
Total	355	100.00	10678

Simpson`s diversity (D)= 10678/125670=0.08

Simpson`s index of diversity= 1-D=0.92

Simpson reciprocal index=1/D=1/0.08= 12.50



**Table 3: Tree species identified in Zone Two.**

Names of tree specie	Number of Species	Relative Frequency	n(n-1)
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	4	2.23	12
<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	10	5.59	90
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	6	3.35	30
<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	2	1.12	2
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	4	2.23	12
<i>Bauhinia monadra</i>	2	1.12	2
<i>Carica papaya</i>	5	2.79	20
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	10	5.59	90
<i>Citrus sineensis</i>	4	2.23	12
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	4	2.23	12
<i>Daniella oliveri</i>	39	21.79	1482
<i>Dailium guineense</i>	6	3.35	30
<i>Elaise guineensis</i>	3	1.68	6
<i>Eucalyptus officinalis</i>	4	2.23	12
<i>Ficus mucuso</i>	2	1.12	2
<i>Ficus sp</i>	2	1.12	2
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	4	2.23	12
<i>Parkia biglobosa</i>	33	18.44	1056
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	4	2.23	12
<i>Pterocarpus erinaceous</i>	4	2.23	12
<i>Terminalia catapa</i>	6	3.35	30
<i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i>	21	11.73	420
Total	179	100.00	3358

Simpson`s diversity(D)=3358/31862=0.11

Simpson`s index of diversity=1-D=0.89

Simpson`s reciprocal index= 1/D=9.09

Table 4: Tree species identified in Zone Three.

Names of tree species	Number of Species	Relative Frequency	n(n-1)
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	2	0.70	2
<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	10	3.50	90
<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	3	1.05	6
<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	6	2.10	30
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	9	3.15	72
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	12	4.20	132
<i>Bauhinia monandra</i>	8	2.80	56
<i>Blighia sapida</i>	2	0.70	2
<i>Carica papaya</i>	6	2.10	30
<i>Casia fistula</i>	2	0.70	2
<i>Citrus sineensis</i>	16	5.59	240
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	1	0.35	0
<i>Daniella oliveri</i>	45	15.73	1980
<i>Delonix regia</i>	4	1.40	12
<i>Dialium guineense</i>	10	3.50	90
<i>Elaise guineensis</i>	2	0.70	2
<i>Eucalyptus officinalis</i>	12	4.20	132
<i>Eucalyptus globules</i>	3	1.05	6
<i>Ficus mucuso</i>	4	1.40	12
<i>Ficus sur</i>	2	0.70	2
<i>Ficus sp</i>	2	0.70	2
<i>Gliricidia sepium</i>	2	0.70	2
<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	0	0.00	0
<i>Hildergadia barteri</i>	3	1.05	6
<i>Hura crepitans</i>	3	1.05	6
<i>Lophera lanceolata</i>	2	0.70	2
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	13	4.55	156
<i>Musa sapientum</i>	9	3.15	72
<i>Pakia biglobosa</i>	31	10.84	930
<i>Prosopis africana</i>	10	3.50	90
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	3	1.05	6
<i>Pterocarpus erinaceous</i>	7	2.45	42
<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	8	2.80	56
<i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i>	23	8.04	506
<i>Vitex doniana</i>	1	0.35	0
Total	286	100.00	4864

Simpson`s diversity (D)=4864/81510=0.06, Simp  
index of diversity=1-D=0.94, Simpson`s reciproc: Index=1/D=16.6

Table 5: Tree species identified in Zone Four.

Names of tree specie	Number of Species	Relative Frequency	n(n-1)
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	3	0.89	6
<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	10	2.97	90
<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	2	0.59	2
<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	18	5.34	306
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	11	3.26	110
<i>Bauhinia monandra</i>	5	1.48	20
<i>Bauhinia tomentosa</i>	2	0.59	2
<i>Carica papaya</i>	1	0.30	0
<i>Casia fistula</i>	2	0.59	2
<i>Daniella oliveri</i>	71	21.07	4970
<i>Delonix regia</i>	21	6.23	420
<i>Dialium guineense</i>	5	1.48	20
<i>Eucalyptus officinalis</i>	8	2.37	56
<i>Ficus mocuso</i>	1	0.30	0
<i>Ficus sur</i>	2	0.59	2
<i>Gliricidia sepium</i>	2	0.59	2
<i>Hura crepitans</i>	4	1.19	12
<i>Hildergadia barteri</i>	5	1.48	20
<i>Lophira lanceolata</i>	4	1.19	12
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	7	2.08	42
<i>Nuclear longifolia</i>	1	0.30	0
<i>Pakiabiglobosa</i>	19	5.64	342
<i>Prosopis africana</i>	41	12.17	1640
<i>Pilostigma tonigii</i>	2	0.59	2
<i>Plumeria alba</i>	12	3.56	132
<i>pterocarpus erinaceous</i>	10	2.97	90
<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	13	3.86	156
<i>Terminalia catapa</i>	27	8.01	702
<i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i>	17	5.04	272
<i>Vitex doniana</i>	1	0.30	0
Total	337	100.00	9520

Simpson`s diversity (D)=9520/113232=0.08

Simpson`s index of diversity=1-D=1-0.08= 0.92

Simpson`s reciprocal index= 1/D=12.5

**Table 6: Tree species identified in Zone Five.**

Names of tree specie	Number of Species	Relative Frequency	n(n-1)
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	6	2.10	30
<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	3	1.05	6
<i>Afzelia africana</i>	1	0.35	0
<i>Albizia lebeck</i>	3	1.05	6
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	10	3.50	90
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	3	1.05	6
<i>Casia fistula</i>	1	0.35	0
<i>Daniella oliveri</i>	25	8.74	600
<i>Delonix regia</i>	15	5.24	210
<i>Dailium guineense</i>	3	1.05	6
<i>Eucalyptus officinalis</i>	17	5.94	272
<i>Ficus mucuso</i>	1	0.35	0
<i>Ficus sur</i>	3	1.05	6
<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	94	32.87	8742
<i>Hildergadia barteri</i>	1	0.35	0
<i>Hura crepitans</i>	2	0.70	2
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	12	4.20	132
<i>Musa sapientum</i>	10	3.50	90
<i>Parkia biglobosa</i>	5	1.75	20
<i>Prosopis africana</i>	35	12.24	1190
<i>Plumaria alba</i>	5	1.75	20
<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	6	2.10	30
<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	4	1.40	12
<i>Terminalia catapa</i>	20	6.99	380
<i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i>	1	0.35	0
Total	286	100.00	11850

Simpson`s diversity (D)=11850/81510=0.15

Simpson`s index of diversity=1-D=0.85

Simpson reciprocal index=1/D=6.67

Table 7: Tree species identified in Zone Six.

Names of tree specie	Number of Species	Relative Frequency	n(n-1)
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	3	1.33	6
<i>Acacia linotica</i>	2	0.88	2
<i>Adasonia digitata</i>	2	0.88	2
<i>Azalia africana</i>	6	2.65	30
<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	3	1.33	6
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	6	2.65	30
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	4	1.77	12
<i>Bauhinia monandra</i>	2	0.88	2
<i>Citrus sineensis</i>	4	1.77	12
<i>Daniella oliveri</i>	59	26.11	3422
<i>Delonix regia</i>	2	0.88	2
<i>Dialium guineense</i>	10	4.42	90
<i>Eucalyptus officinalis</i>	5	2.21	20
<i>Eucalyptus globules</i>	6	2.65	30
<i>Ficus mucuso</i>	1	0.44	0
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	18	7.96	306
<i>Musa sapientum</i>	14	6.19	182
<i>Parkia biglobosa</i>	2	0.88	2
<i>Polyanthia longifolia</i>	3	1.33	6
<i>Pterocarpus erinaceous</i>	4	1.77	12
<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	11	4.87	110
<i>Termilia catapa</i>	9	3.98	72
<i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i>	22	9.73	462
Total	226	100.00	5574

Simpson`s diversity(D)=  $5574/50850=0.11$

Simpson`s Index of diversity=  $1-D=0.89$

Simpson`s reciprocal index= $1/D=9.09$

## Discussion

Trees of premises of the main campus of University of Ilorin were either planted or reserved during the development of the site as wind break, shade, ornamentals, landscaping designs and other uses which may be the reasons why one finds trees in-between buildings and road sides on the campus. Trees can also serve as wind break to protect building roofs and control erosion. Trees serve as phyto-remediators for the absorption of CO<sub>2</sub> and other pollutants. Shades created by trees result in cooling and create relaxation points where students could be seen sitting.

The species diversity, diversity index and reciprocal index calculated gave high values which confirmed that the campus is of rich tree species diversity. This observation agrees with the earlier reports of Joshi and Joshi, (2009) who reported a rich and varied biodiversity with various ecosystems of

Syabru village, Langtan National Park Nepal.

The trees of the University of Ilorin, main Campus are varied and diverse in their resourcefulness and potential as food, fruits, animal feed, firewood, stakes, pulp, fibre, shade, shelter, agro-forestry system and soil fertility restorers. This observation agrees with the earlier reports of Abdoulie, (2001) and Ikhimioya *et.al.* (2007).

Fabaceae and Lamaciaceae are among the families that accounted for the largest number of species of which *Daniellia oliveri*, *Albizia lebbbeck*, *Azalia africana* and *Gmelina arborea* were prominent and were earlier reported for being typical savannah trees and their fire resistance, timber, wood, antimicrobial and medicinal values (Marijoan, 2011, Olorunmaiye *et al*, 2004, Ahmadu *et al.*, 2004 and Olorunmaiye *et.al.*,2010).

From the results shown on Table 1, six (6) families out of the 43 families surveyed have more than one species. Fifteen (15) out of the 43 tree species identified belong to the family Fabaceae, 3 species belong to the family Moraceae and Myrtaceae each respectively followed by Anarcadaceae, Arecaceae and Malvaceae which have 2 tree species each while the rest 37 families had one species each. This is an indication that the tree species of the campus are highly diverse.

Zone 1 contains 26 tree species which accounted for the total number of sampled species to be 355 in the zone. This Zone contained both introduced species like *Gmelina arborea* which accounted for 70 out of the 355 total Number of trees sampled in the zone and native species like *Parkia biglobosa* which accounted for 43 out of the 355 total species sampled.

All the three Simpson's indices of diversity calculated for the zone 1 (0.08, 0.92 and

12.50) revealed that the species were highly diverse. The rest 5 zones followed similar trends. In almost all the zones of study, *Daniellia oliveri*, *Prosopis africana* and *Parkia biglobosa* were among the commonest native tree species. These are typical savannah trees and this agrees with the earlier description of *Daniellia oliveri* as Ilorin balsam (Akobundu and Agyakwa, 1987).

*Gmelina arborea* were common in Zones 1 and 5 where they were planted along the roads to give shade and aesthetic values. All these tree species actually help in one way or the other to give aesthetic value and prevention of erosion through the interception of large amount of rain water thereby reducing the runoff. This agrees with the observation of Nora and Stephen, (2004) who said the knowledge of the trees in a particular area will continue to play key role in the wellbeing of that society.

## Conclusion

This study has revealed that the University of Ilorin main campus is made up of trees that were either introduced or native. The tree species portrayed a very rich floral diversity and potential for uses and values. These trees served as windbreak, aesthetic values, shade, shelter, fruits, food, timber, fibre, firewood, medicinal values as well as carbon sequestration among others.

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