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Traditional Perception of Cattle Herdsmen: Control of Ticks Invasion on Cattle in Ikorodu Local Area of Lagos State

Gbolahan A. Otufale* **and M.I. Adekoya**

Tai Solarin College of Education, P.M.B2128, Omu, Ijebu, Nigeria
**E- mail: mr.gbolahanotufale@yahoo.com*

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ABSTRACT The study dealt with the traditional perception of cattle herdsmen of tick control on cattle in some selected towns in Ikorodu Government Area of Lagos state Nigeria. Simple random sampling technique was used to select 102 cattle herdsmen in the study areas. Descriptive and inferential statistics, which include percentages, frequency distribution, Regression analysis, and Gross margin analysis, were used to analyze, the data. Finding showed that the herdsmen combined indigenous strategies with conventional strategies and the most strategies used by the herdsmen are fire, kerosene and insecticide. The result of the regression analysis reveals that the coefficient of multiple determinations (R^2) is 0.561, which indicate that 56.1% of the variability of the dependent variable (Cattle sale) was jointly explained by the independent variables during the period of the study. The results also revealed that age of the cattle herdsmen has a negative relationship with the cattle sale and is statistically significant at 1%. Marital status of the herdsmen also has a negative relationship with the cattle sale and is significant statistically at 5%. Religion of the herdsmen is also negatively related to cattle sales and is statistically significant at 5%. Education level of the cattle herdsmen has positive relationship with the cattle sale and is statistically significant at 10%. Also the proportion of loss in revenue, as a result of tick invasion is positively related to cattle sale and statistically significant at 1%.This implies that the more the tick invaded the cattle, the more herdsmen spend to control the invasion, thus, reduced the income realized from cattle sale per year. The result of Gross margin analysis is an indication that the profit of the herdsmen is high, positive and efficient market performance.