

BREEDS, SEX AND DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE TRANSPORTED FROM (OUT OF) AKINYELE INTERNATIONAL CATTLE MARKET, IBADAN, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Increase in the demand for livestock and its product as lead to rise in the transportation of cattle from place to place. Despite this spike, there are no base line data as regards the population, breeds, sex and mode of transportation of cattle in Nigeria. Akinyele international Cattle Market Ibadan was used for the study over a period of five consecutive weeks. Data were obtained from 7.00am – 7.00pm using direct observation with the aid of checklist and information on population, breeds, sex, vehicle type and location of travel were obtained. The study revealed that a total number of 8340 cattle were loaded and transported. Four breeds of cattle were transported to different locations in which most were Bunaji female (273.43) while the least Kuri male (22.57). Female cattle (4745) were more in the herd than the Male (3595). Six vehicle types were used in transporting cattle out of the study with the caster commonly used (83.4 ± 15.4) while Buses (1.0 ± 0.0) the least. The distribution of cattle was mostly within Oyo state (78.45) while the least being Ekiti State (0.26). The study revealed that cattle loaded and transported from the study area were mostly Bunaji and are females, caster was mostly used and distribution were more within Oyo State.

INTRODUCTION

As a result of the increasing demand for livestock product especially meat, there arose the need to transport food animals to different locations in Nigeria. This movements occurs essentially in commercial agriculture and to a lesser extent in the rural or subsistence sector. These animals' transportation can be for a number of reasons including marketing, slaughter, re-stocking, from drought areas to better grazing and change of ownership (FAO 2001). Beef is estimated to supply about 45 percent of total meat consumed in Nigeria, while the next in rank is sheep and goat meat with 35 percent. Cattle are mostly moved from the rural areas where they are reared to the urban sector. Whatever the level of production, livestock in developing countries provide millions of families with better nutrition, family income and employment opportunities, draft power and a more balanced agriculture (Kubkomawa, 2017). Babayemi et al. (2014) reported that the popular breeds of cattle in Nigeria include White Fulani, Red Bororo, Sokoto Gudali, Adamawa Gudali, Wadara, Azawak, Muturu, Keteku, Ndama and Kuri. There is limited information on the baseline data of cattle transportation outside Akinyele international cattle market. Therefore, the study was carried out to assess the baseline data of cattle loaded and transported outside the study area.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was carried out at Akinyele International Cattle Sheep and Goat Market, Akinyele, Akinyele LGA, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. Akinyele is located about 19 kilometers north on the Ibadan – Oyo road in 7.5309° N latitude and 3.9110° E longitude with annual rain fall of 1,250mm. The study area was purposively selected due to its centrality to the south western states and with its significant high population of cattle. The study was carried out for a period of five consecutively weeks (Monday to Sunday) from 7am-7pm everyday. Direct observation was done by standing at the loading section of the market during the study time and record of all cattle loaded into various vehicles were taken according to the prepared checklist for cattle, population, breeds, sex and types of vehicle. Direct observation with the aid of check list was used to obtain relevant data. Data obtained were analysed using descriptive statistics SPSS 20.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Presented in Figure 1 is the population of cattle transported out of Akinyele International cattle market Ibadan during the period of the study. It was observed that a total number of 8340 cattle were transported out of the study area. The population of cattle mostly transported were on Thursdays'

(1409) although, it is at a close range with Wednesdays' (1401) while the least number of cattle were transported on Sunday (636). Monday, Friday, Tuesday and Saturday also followed at 1377, 1361, 1116 and 1040 respectively. The high value obtained on Thursday and Friday could be its nearness of the day of the week to weekend in which most ceremonies (i.e wedding and burial) do take place. Preparation is usually made ahead of the day of ceremonies which is mostly Fridays and Saturday. Relatively high value obtained on Monday could be as a result of the rush for meat as slaughtering is not allowed in abattoirs in Ibadan on Sundays therefore, restaurants and some families will need to purchase meat in preparation for the new week Komolafe *et al* (2019).

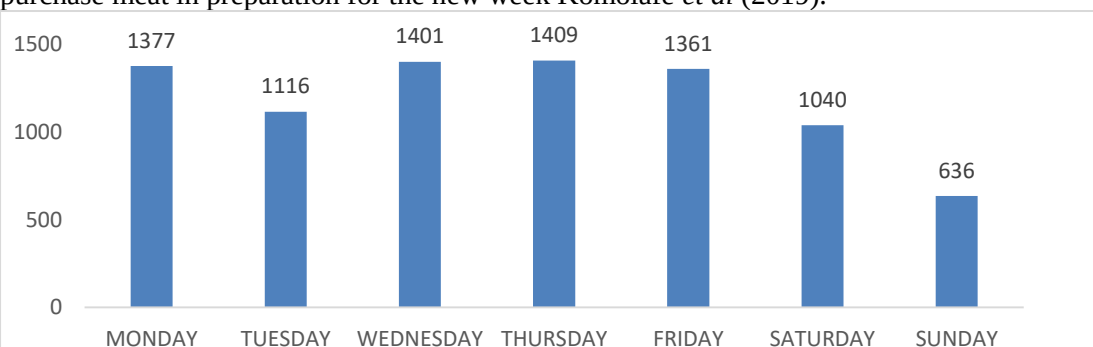


Figure 1 : Population of cattle loaded in Akinyele international cattle market Ibadan

Shown in Figure 2 is the breeds of cattle transported out of the study area. The study revealed that four different types of breeds were loaded into the various vehicles which are the Gudali, Bunaji, Redbororo and Kuri. This is in line with the findings of RIM (1992) who reported that there are four major breeds of cattle in Nigeria. Bunaji had the highest value all through the days of the week except for Wednesday and Fridays where Redbororo took the lead. The highest value obtained among the Bunaji might be as a result of ruggedness to withstand rigor and stress and its tolerance to the environment (Blench, 1993). However, that redbororo represent 22%. The White Fulani cattle are, important for their genetic predisposition of hardiness, heat tolerance and adaptation to local conditions (Alphonsus *et al.*, 2012). The least was found among the Kuri breeds. This could be as a result of their small population within the market. Respondents reported that the Kuri cattle were mostly purchased by the Ijebus for their ceremonies as the breeds characteristic large and broad horn is used for show off during ceremony before slaughtering.

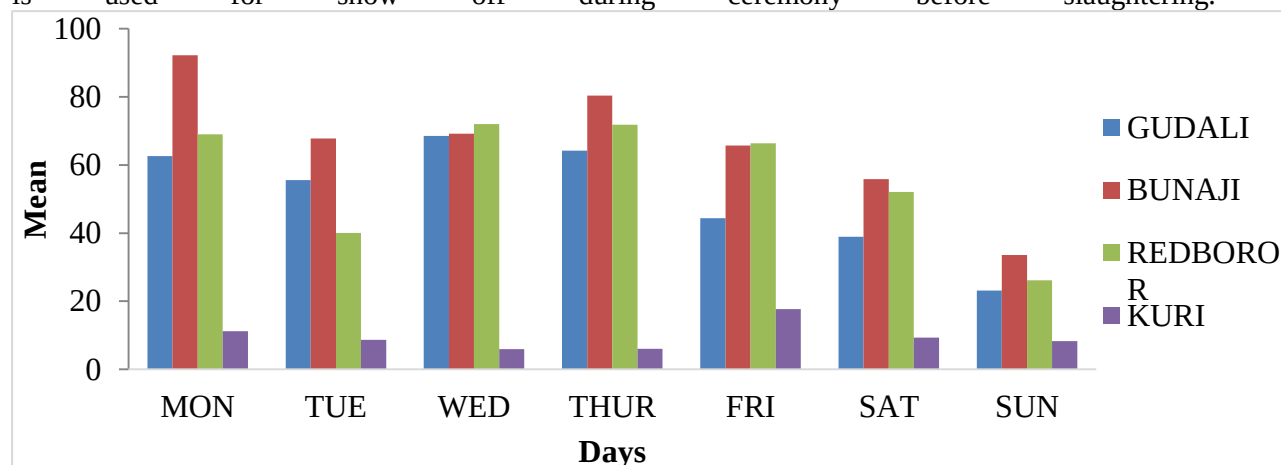
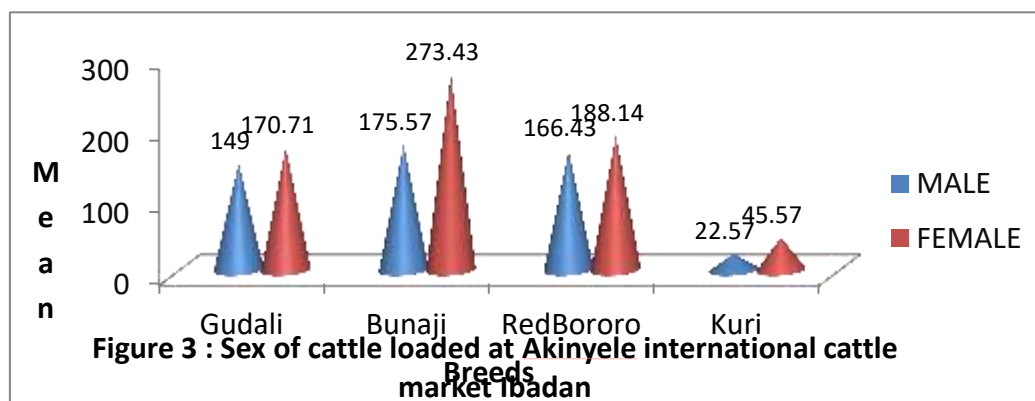


Figure 2 Breeds of cattle loaded at Akinyele international cattle market

The sex of cattle loaded for transportation at Akinyele International cattle market is as presented in Figure 3. It was observed that female cattle were mostly transported than the male among all the four breeds present. The values recorded for the females were Bunaji (273.43), Redbororo (188.14) Gudali (170.71) and Kuri (45.47) in descending order. While for male cattle loaded, Bunaji (175.57), Redbororo (166.43), Gudali (149.0) and Kuri (22.57) follows suit respectively. The larger population

of female loaded in vehicle could be the spent or the unproductive females which could be cheaply sold than the productive ones. Whitley (2008) reported that profitability of any cattle enterprise is highly determined by the number of breeding cows and young females in the herd.



Presented in Table 1 is the types of vehicle transporting cattle from Akinyele International cattle market Ibadan. The study showed that six categories of vehicle were used for loading cattle from the study area. The vehicle types are Pick Up, Caster, Golf, Hilux, Bus and Micra/Car. The most frequently used vehicle was the caster with the highest value on Mondays (83.4 ± 15.4) and the least among the bus with replica figures on Mondays Tuesdays Wednesdays and Fridays (1.0 ± 0.0). The use of different vehicle types is dependent on the number of cattle to be transported. Although Vehicles used are not appropriate for the transportation of cattle thus compromising the welfare of cattle. The animals are observed to be folded into the various vehicles that are even made for passage which is unethical. Adenkola (2008) reported that all forms of vehicles are used in the transportation of cattle in Nigeria with vehicles meant for goods and alongside passengers with them.

Presented in Figure 4 is the state destination of cattle at loaded from the study area. It was observed that the distribution of cattle was represented all over the South western states. However, the highest population was from Oyo State (78.45) while the least is Ekiti State (0.26). The highest population as observed in Oyo State could be as a result of the fact that the market is located within the state and that the cattle purchased is both for consumption, ceremonies and commercial purposes. The lowest population as observed in Ekiti could be the nearness of the state to Kwara where cattle is also being distributed to other south western states. The value as obtained for Lagos might not be unconnected with the fact that vehicles also transport directly from the source of purchase (mostly Northern States) to Lagos Markets. The findings of the study are in accordance with the findings of Filani (2006) who reported that Akinyele International cattle market is central to the South Western States

Table 1: Types of vehicle used in loading cattle from Akinyele International Cattle market Ibadan.

Days	Vehicle Types					
	Pick Up	Caster	Golf	Hilux	Bus	Micra/Car
Monday	29.4 ± 5.5	83.4 ± 15.4	3.50 ± 1.0	10.7 ± 6.0	1.0 ± 0.0	1.0 ± 0.6
Tuesday	20.2 ± 10.6	61.8 ± 10.9	2.50 ± 1.7	5.0 ± 7.4	1.0 ± 0.0	2.67 ± 2.1
Wednesday	28.8 ± 2.3	66.8 ± 5.3	33.50 ± 1.4	2.60 ± 1.1	1.0 ± 0.0	5.5 ± 5.0
Thursday	24.0 ± 7.3	72.8 ± 14.6	2.50 ± 0.7	11.0 ± 8.0	2.5 ± 0.7	3.67 ± 1.2
Friday	19.6 ± 11.1	64.0 ± 23.2	1.50 ± 0.6	2.25 ± 1.3	1.0 ± 0.0	1.50 ± 0.7
Saturday	20.6 ± 4.2	39.8 ± 5.4	3.0 ± 2.8	2.40 ± 1.5	1.67 ± 0.6	2.0 ± 1.4
Sunday	5.6 ± 4.2	37.0 ± 14.0	1.0 ± 0.0	2.0 ± 0.0	1.10 ± 0.0	1.7 ± 0.58

Source: Field survey 2018

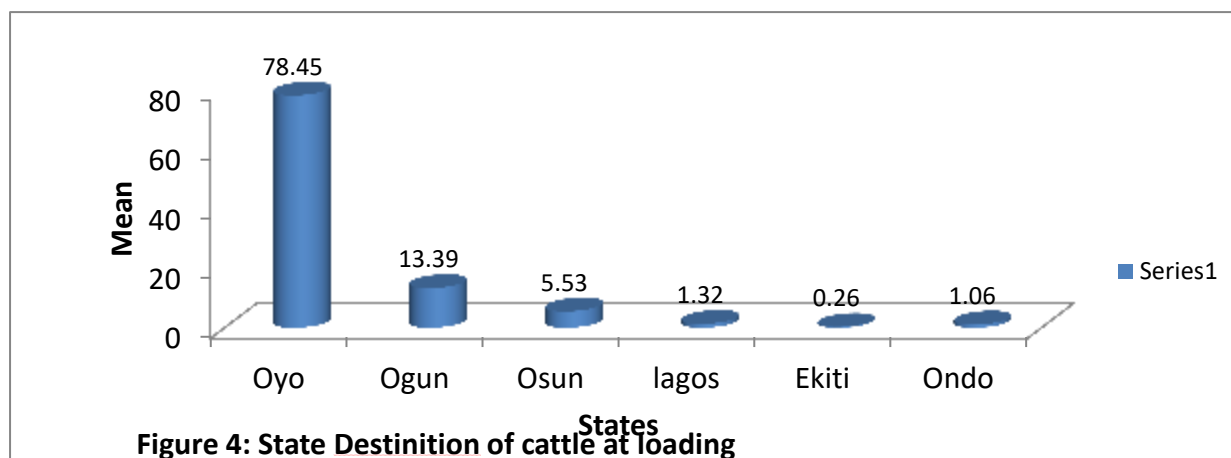


Figure 4: State Destination of cattle at loading

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the study revealed that cattle loaded and transported from the study area were mostly the Bunaji and are females. The study also showed that six different vehicle types were used in transporting cattle out of the study area in which caster was mostly used and that the distribution of cattle were more within Oyo State.

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