



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 2 September 2024

Nigeria

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)



Designation date	1 March 2024
Site number	2551
Coordinates	07°29'35"N 03°54'15"E
Area	53,03 ha

RIS for Site no. 2551, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Nigeria

Created by RSIS V.1.6 on - 2 September 2024

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

IITA Lake is situated in the Akinyele Local Government Area of Oyo State, Nigeria. Geographically, it is located between latitudes 7°30' 8" and 7°28'55.52" North and longitudes 3° 54'47.50" and 3°52'44.49" East, within the city of Ibadan. The region experiences a humid tropical climate characterized by distinct wet and dry seasons. The wet season typically runs from March to October, while the dry season lasts from November to February. Average daily temperatures range from approximately 21°C to 23°C, with maximum temperatures reaching 28°C to 34°C. The area receives an annual rainfall of 1,300 to 1,500 mm, concentrated between May and September.

IITA Lake is located within a 1,000-hectare concession owned by the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA). The region was originally a secondary forest that has been protected since 1965. As a result of this conservation effort, the forest has regenerated and now resembles mature Guinea-Congo lowland rainforest. The forest features scattered emergent trees, including species like *Ceiba*, *Milicia*, and *Terminalia*. Additionally, bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*) and *Raphia vinifera* can be found along watercourses, and scattered oil-palm trees (*Elaeis guineensis*) grow in both low-lying areas and relatively better-drained upland regions. Thickets of climbers are common in openings, highlighting the secondary nature of the forest.

Beyond the forested area, there is an extensive expanse of derived savanna, which supports fallow fields and experimental agricultural plots. The wet season, as mentioned earlier, prevails from March to October, providing the necessary conditions for farming and agriculture.

In summary, IITA Lake is a unique ecological area located on the outskirts of Ibadan, Nigeria, within the premises of the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture. It features a well-preserved secondary forest, a humid tropical climate with distinct wet and dry seasons, and an annual rainfall pattern concentrated between May and September. This environment is essential for research and agricultural activities conducted by the institute.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	Federal Ministry of Environment, Department of Forestry
Postal address	Plot 393/394, Augustus Aikhomu Way, Utako District, P.M.B 468, GArki, Abuja, Nigeria

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency	Federal Department of Forestry
Postal address	Plot 393/394, Augustus Aikhomu Way, Utako District, P.M.B 468 GArki, Abuja, Nigeria

2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	1995
To year	2023

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)
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2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0
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Boundaries description

The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Ibadan, Nigeria, spans between latitudes 7°30' 8" N and 7°28'55.52" N and longitudes 3° 54'47.50" E and 3°52'44.49" E, within the Akinyele Local Government Area of Oyo State. The site extends from its northernmost point at approximately latitude 7°30' 8" N to its southernmost point at latitude 7°28'55.52" N, and from its easternmost point at longitude 3°52'44.49" E to its westernmost point at longitude 3°54'47.50" E.

Topographically, the IITA site is situated in a humid tropical climate zone, with a well-defined wet season from March to October, characterized by bimodal rainfall totaling between 1300 to 1500 mm annually, concentrated from May to September. The average daily temperature during the wet season ranges from 21°C to 23°C, with maximum temperatures reaching 28°C to 34°C.

The IITA site does not fall within any legally defined national, regional, or international boundaries specific to protected areas. It is not part of any Ramsar Site or other existing protected areas. As an inland site, there are no coastal features such as low or high watermarks that apply to this location.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Oyo State
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b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Ibadan
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2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes No

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes No

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha):	53.027
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Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from
GIS boundaries 53.027

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions	Tropical Rainforest

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

Adeyanju, T.A., Ottosson, U., Adeyanju, T.E., Omotoriogun, T.C., Hall, P., Manu, S.A., & Bown, D. (2014). Birds of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture campus, a stronghold of avian diversity in the changing Ibadan area (Nigeria) over the last 50 years. *Malimbus*, 36, 76-105.

Anoliefo, G. O. (2010) Green revolution and its role in solving the problems of global warming. *The Focus, Creativity: The Spring Board of Development*, 12:19-20

Demey, R., Dowsett-Lemaire, F. & Dowsett, R.J. (2003) Notable bird observations from Nigeria, including the first records of Spot-breasted Ibis *Bostrychia rara* and Yellow Longbill *Macrosphenus flavicans*. *Malimbus* 25: 85–94.

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

- Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

Hydrological services provided

The lake serves as a reservoir, storing water during the wet season and releasing it gradually during the dry season. This regulation helps maintain a consistent water supply for various agricultural activities and research projects conducted by IITA. Water from the lake is used for irrigation purposes, ensuring adequate moisture levels for crops and vegetation within the IITA campus. This irrigation support is crucial for sustaining agricultural experiments, plantations, and gardens. The presence of the lake helps control soil erosion by absorbing excess runoff and reducing the velocity of water flow. This protects the land from erosion damage, particularly during heavy rainfall periods. The lake ecosystem supports diverse aquatic life, including fish, amphibians, and aquatic plants. This biodiversity contributes to the overall ecological balance of the area, promoting natural processes like nutrient cycling and habitat diversity. The lake serves as a valuable research site for studying aquatic ecosystems, water quality, and ecological interactions. It provides opportunities for educational programs and field studies related to hydrology, limnology, and environmental science.

Other ecosystem services provided

The IITA Lake offers recreational benefits, providing a serene environment for relaxation, birdwatching, and nature appreciation. It enhances the quality of life for visitors, staff, and researchers at IITA.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers

91770

Start year

1995

End year

2000

Source of data:

Demey et al (2003)

Optional text box to provide further information

It regularly supports over 35,000 Palearctic waterbirds.

3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

<no data available>

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Birds																	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Campethera nivosa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Eurillas gracilis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Gallinago media</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Indicator maculatus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Malimbus ibadanensis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				EN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Smithornis rufolateralis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

A total of over 300 bird species have been recorded in the reserve. There have been several recent observations of *Malimbus ibadanensis*. Other species include *Gallinago media*, an infrequent visitor, and diverse assemblage of Palearctic waterbirds winter at the site. Other fauna in IITA Lake are *Francolinus bicalcaratus*, *Indicator maculatus*, *Campethera nivosa*, *Smithornis rufolateralis*, *Andropadus gracilis*, *Neocossyphus poensis*, *Macrosphenus kempii*, *M. concolor* and *Cinnyris minullus*.

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

<no data available>

4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

In conformity with other rainforest wetlands, the vegetation is mainly tropical semi-deciduous forest with diverse of vegetation types ranging from derived savanna, secondary forest and riparian types. The vegetation includes sparse shrubs and dense trees mostly of the species such as *Ceiba pentandra*, *Milicia excelsa*, *Terminalia* spp, *Bambusa vulgaris*, *Raphia vinifera*, *Elaeis guineensis*

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Flowing water >> N: Seasonal/intermittent/irregular rivers/streams/creeks		0		Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> P: Seasonal/intermittent freshwater lakes		0		Representative

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Bambusa balcooa</i>	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Celtis zenkeri</i>	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Funtumia elastica</i>	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Maesopsis eminii</i>	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Musanga cecropioides</i>	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis angolensis</i>	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Raphia vinifera</i>	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range / endemism / other
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa glareola</i>				

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
A: Tropical humid climate	Am: Tropical monsoonal (Short dry season; heavy monsoonal rains in other months)

IITA Lake has a humid tropical climate with well-known wet and dry seasons, with the wet season commencing from March and ends in October and dry season that lasts from November to February, it has an average daily temperature of about 21°C to 23°C and the maximum temperature ranges from 28°C to 34°C. IITA used to experience bimodal rainfall pattern between 1300 – 1500mm, which falls between the month of May and September.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

- Entire river basin
- Upper part of river basin
- Middle part of river basin
- Lower part of river basin
- More than one river basin
- Not in river basin
- Coastal

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

Ogun Osun River Basin

4.4.3 - Soil

- Mineral
- Organic
- No available information

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes No

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

It has a low lying and gentle undulating topography. The parent rock materials of the soil are been forms through the underlying crystalline and banded gneiss which weathers to form site-specific soils. In the upland areas clay, quartz gravel and sand are predominant soil types while the bottom of the valley has poorly drained clay and sandy soils. Also, soils in the wetlands are annually enriched through deposition of organic matter and silt during raining season and flooding. The water balance in the driest and northernmost zones (Oke Ogun) is such that soil moisture recharge occurs between July and September. Wind erosion is particularly serious towards the end of the dry season when storms preceding the onset of the rainy season blow off much soil.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	
Usually permanent water present	No change

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	
Water inputs from precipitation	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Water inputs from surface water	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Water inputs from groundwater	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Water destination

Presence?	
To downstream catchment	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	No change

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology.

The IITA Lake/Wetlands lie within the river course of IITA Campus, a tributary of river Ogun (also known as Odo-Ogun). The river flows down south of Ibadan through Oke Ogun area of Oyo State.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

- Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site
- Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site
- Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site
- Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually
- Sediment regime unknown

4.4.6 - Water pH

- Acid (pH<5.5)
- Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4)
- Alkaline (pH>7.4)
- Unknown

4.4.7 - Water salinity

- Fresh (<0.5 g/l)
- Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l)
- Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l)
- Hyperhaline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l)
- Unknown

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

- Eutrophic
- Mesotrophic
- Oligotrophic
- Dystrophic
- Unknown

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the site itself: i) broadly similar ii) significantly different

- Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development
- Surrounding area has higher human population density
- Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use
- Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

The IITA Forest Reserve is the largest remaining piece of a once larger forest in southwestern Nigeria. It is now surrounded by the city of Ibadan. This forest, along with lakes, farmland, and gardens, is home to various plants and animals that have been declining due to the city's expansion.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	not relevant for site
Fresh water	Water for irrigated agriculture	not relevant for site
Genetic materials	Medicinal products	not relevant for site

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Climate regulation	Regulation of greenhouse gases, temperature, precipitation and other climactic processes	not relevant for site

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	not relevant for site
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	not relevant for site

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	not relevant for site

Within the site:

Outside the site:

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes No Unknown

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland

Description if applicable

Grazing and collection of wild resources, particularly fuel wood is prohibited in the area. The wetland is strictly for agricultural irrigation, conservation, research and tourism under the management of IITA. The wetland has a potential for development for world class tourism.

ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples

Description if applicable

The site, through fauna species conservation supports community livelihood and tourism but if community activities (pouching) are not regulated, the ecological character of the Lake may be impaired. Bodies of water are sometimes fished in the early dry season and large scale mechanized cultivation is extensively prohibited. These are activities that were in existence before Government came in with the idea of regulation and conservation and consequent handling over to IITA management.

iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Foundation/non-governmental organization/trust	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

The land tenure in the area was a mixture of customary and institutional holding. All lands belonged to resident communities, under the control of the executive Governor of Oyo State, but presently, the Government has ceded the entire place (1,000ha) to IITA for conservation, teaching and research.

Federal Land Use law has provisions that enable government to dispossess families or individuals of land if it is needed for public use, as in theory all land belongs to the Federal Government. Similar tenure arrangements also apply to fishing rights in water bodies.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria

Postal address:

IITA Headquarters,
P.M.B. 5320, Oyo Road, Ibadan 200001, Oyo State, Nigeria.
Tel: +234700800IITA, +12016336094, 08034035281, 08034035282, 08034035283
Fax: +442087113786

E-mail address:

iita@cgiar.org

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Annual and perennial non-timber crops	Medium impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marine and freshwater aquaculture	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Roads and railroads	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Recreational and tourism activities	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe any other threats (optional):

The status of the wetland is being threatened. The operation of upstream rivers determines the annual flooding of this Lake/wetland. If a series of dry years were to occur, as it was within the last 30 years, flooding would be controlled to maximize the benefits of river regulation (which do not necessarily include sustainability of downstream wetlands). Siltation of channels and ponds, and colonization by invasive grass species are also major challenges affecting the water supply into the Lake/wetland. However, these threats to the integrity of the wetland derive from heightened climatic variability manifested through long-term declining rainfall; building construction/urbanization, and associated extensive irrigation schemes. These have changed the natural flood regime with a massive reduction of flood peaks in the wet season. Other threats are the frustration of tree regeneration efforts and the compaction of soils by the increased presence of pastoralists and their animals. The increased presence is due to the effects of climatic variability on surrounding pastureland.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	IITA Forest Reserve Ibadan	http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/iita-forest-reserve-ibadan-iba-nigeria	partly

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

- Ia Strict Nature Reserve
- Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
- II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
- III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
- IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
- V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation
- VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Research	Proposed

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes No

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes No

URL of site-related webpage (if relevant):

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? Please select a value

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

<no data available>

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Adeyanju, T.A., Ottosson, U., Adeyanju, T.E., Omotoriogun, T.C., Hall, P., Manu, S.A., & Bown, D. (2014). Birds of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture campus, a stronghold of avian diversity in the changing Ibadan area (Nigeria) over the last 50 years. *Malimbus*, 36, 76-105.

Anoliefo, G. O. (2010). Green revolution and its role in solving the problems of global warming. *The Focus, Creativity: The Spring Board of Development*, 12:19-20

Arowosoge, O.G.E and L. Popoola (2006). Economic Analysis of *Thaumatococcus danielli* (Benn.) Benth. (Miraculous Berry) in Ekiti State. *Journal of Agriculture, Food and Environment*. Vol. 4(1), 264-269.

Demey, R., Dowsett-Lemaire, F. & Dowsett, R.J. (2003) Notable bird observations from Nigeria, including the first records of Spot-breasted Ibis *Bostrychia rara* and Yellow Longbill *Macrosphenus flavicans*. *Malimbus* 25: 85–94.

Oluyinka Christopher, A., (2020). Comparative Analyses of Diversity and Similarity Indices of West Bank Forest and Block A Forest of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Forestry Research*, 2020.

Ramsar Convention Bureau (2000). Background papers on Wetland values and Function. Gland, Switzerland: Ramsar Convention Bureau, <http://www.ramsar.org/info/values>.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

<no file available>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)

<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory

<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<no file available>

vi. other published literature

<no file available>

<no data available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



View of the lake (*Federal Department of Forestry, 24-01-2023*)



Cercopithecus mona (*Federal Department of Forestry, 24-01-2023*)



Malimbus ibadanensis (*Federal Department of Forestry, 24-01-2023*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation