

Edification, Characteristics, Public Contributions of Livestock Rearer's and Awareness of Tsetse Fly in Bajoga, Gombe State

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Abstract: This work is aim to assess the edification, characteristics, public contributions and awareness of tsetse fly and animal trypanosomiasis in Bajoga, Gombe state. **Method:** A physical questionnaire was used in Bajoga, Funakaye LGA, Gombe State to assess the contribution and level of awareness, view and skill of livestock rearers about Tsetse fly. **Results:** 86.7% of the respondents were male, merely 14.3% were female. 90.4% had sufficient awareness about Tsetse fly, however, 80.0% gave a native name to it and 100% understand the consequences of Tsetse fly to their livestock. Livestock rearers, 84.3 reported Tsetse flies communicate disease to livestock, (TD) (90.0%) know where their livestock make acquaintance with the tsetse flies and, 90.4% of the respondents believed that, tsetse fly bite cause irritation to the massive crowd and 25.3% knows tsetse fly in the area, 27% believed that bite cause interruption at time of grazing activities (GA). 30.1% knows the tsetse fly transmit disease (TM) tremendously. In this fig. only 9.6% don't know the transmitting disease (DKTMD) and interruption in the time of grazing activities (GA) and most of the respondents are named tsetse by its local names, 48.2%, 13.3%, 1.2% and 6.0% respectively. Only 9.6% know trapanosomiasis and 15.7% do not kno (DNK). 60.2% believed that livestock get contact with tsetse fly, 22.9% respondents knows livestock get contact with tsetse fly in riverine area (RA) and 30.1% do not know (DNK). The believe of respondents could be associated to the fact, cattle rearers take their livestock for grazing (A) and watering(W) in tsetse fly ecology in dry season in that is only the point where their livestock can get grasses and water. Results obtained from this stied will be used in medical, edification and awareness preparation of increase material in trypanosomosis anticipation.

Keywords: Edification, Tsetse Fly, Trypanosomiasis Tolerant, Gombe, Funakaye, Bajoga

1. INTRODUCTION

The livestock manufacturing in North-eastern region part of Nigeria is in the control of a precise community. Nigeria it is conquered by the Fulani who justified for over 2^{1/2} of crowds in the country (Inuwa, 2013). The old livestock manufacture structure also mostly is nomadic, and is further obvious in the free region. The more moisture arises, agro-green system merging crop and livestock farming invention is skillful. The major limitations to bests land use for agricultural invention is the occurrence of tsetse flies and animal trypanosomosis in huge arable land-living of sub-Saharan Africa, and this is including Nigeria (Mamoudou et al., 2009a) . This has vulnerable the combination of livestock and harvest farming systems (variegated farming). It was touched that a main share of national crowd from the overstocked dry region will be transferred to the sub-tropical region. The livestock population in the sub-tropical region was assessed to have been summarize by 37%, while the tropical region was by 60% (Swallow, 2000). Earlier regulation projects did not include the stakeholders, mainly the rustic peasant and nomadic livestock growers in designing and employment. Diagonally sub-Saharan Africa, the straight influence on livestock output comprises compact meat and milk off take, reduced calving amount, and enlarged both calf humanity proportion and the price of livestock control (Shaw, 2004); ((Mamoudou, 2009b) ; (Chanie, 2013). The demand for combined tsetse flies and African Trypanosomiasi mechanism started achieving powdered and three stages of addition were proposed. Rural development were included, extra virus mechanism methods, else with numerous tsetse and trypanosomiasis mechanism (Holmes, 1997 and Pattec, 2001). African animal trypanosomosis and its vectors happen in massive areas of sub-Saharan Africa with upsetting effect on livestock efficiency. In epidemiology and influence on livestock (e.g cattle) production are firm chiefly by the occurrence and supply of the disease and its vectors in the disturb zones. The restrictions enforce by the tsetse and trypanosomes difficulty remain to irritate the energies and growth in harvest and livestock making, thus giving to hunger, grief of entire societies in Africa (Onyiah, 1985).

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Study Area

Bajoga is a town and headquarters of Funakaye, a Local Government Areas in the Northern part of Gombe State, Nigeria. It is 9 kilometres (5.6mi) south of the Ashaka Cement factory, located on longitude 10°51'9.59" N and Latitude 11°25'32.99" E.

2.2. Analysis of Data

All data collected through the structural questionnaire were examined using bar graphs to describe continuous data (Zangiacom, 2015).

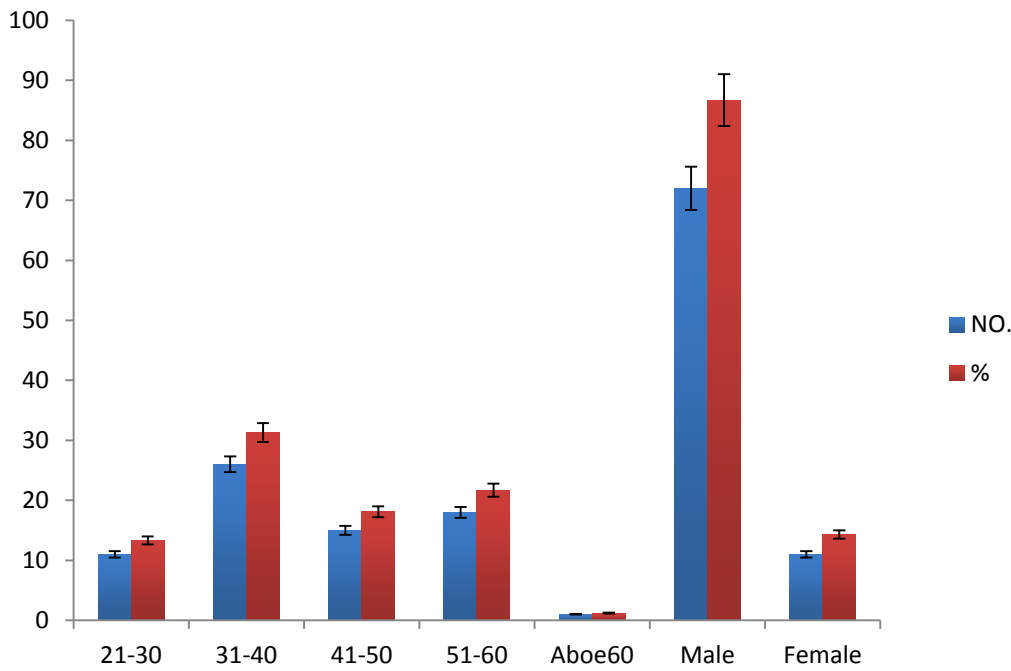


Fig. 1: Respondents Record of Age and Percentages

Fig. 1 shows that 13.3, 31.3%, 18.1% and 21.7% respectively and only 1.2% is above 60 years. 86.7% of the respondents were male and only 14.3% were female. From this figure, age ranges in 31-40 with 26 (31.3%) has a higher percentage while above 60 (1.2%) with low percentage and ages range from 51-60 with 18 (21.7%) high percentage than the ages range from 41-50 with 15 (18.1%) while ages range from 21-30 with 11(13.3) has a least percentage. In this findings it shows that the respondents are well in active, fruitful ages and do well to latest creation of livestock competences of animal disease and parasites avoidance.

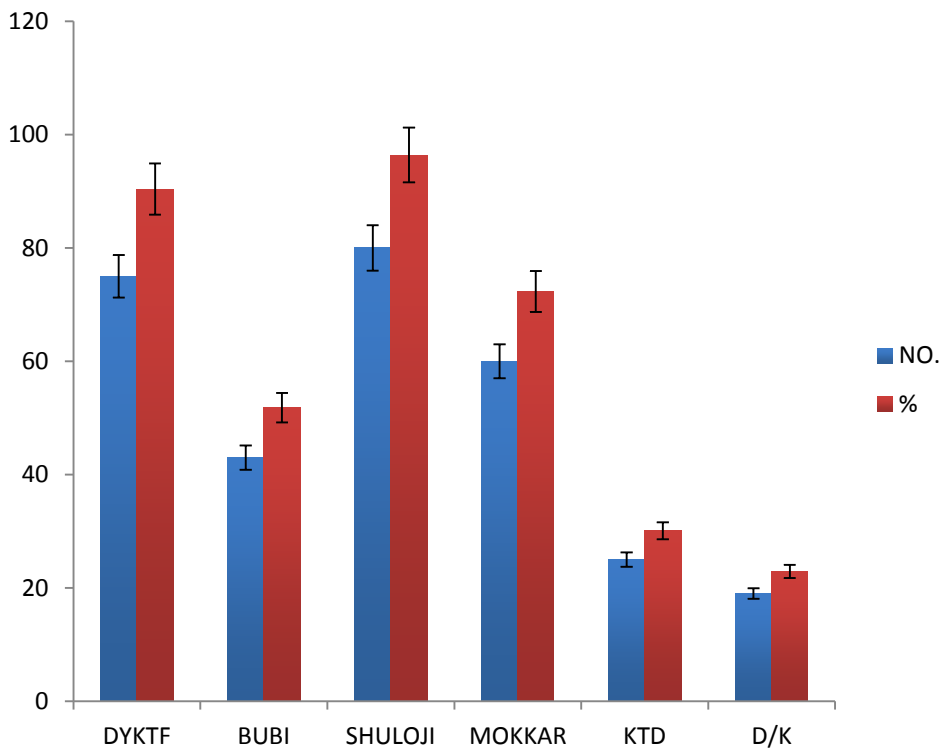


Fig. 2: Respondent Understanding of Tsetse Fly in Bajoga

(DYKNTF=Do you know tsetse fly, KTD=Know transmitting disease, D/k=Do not know)

In fig. 2 above, shows that 90.4% of the respondents have high of knowledge of tsetse fly and their local names (Hausa and Fulfude language). This observed in findings of (Mamoudou, et al., 2009b).

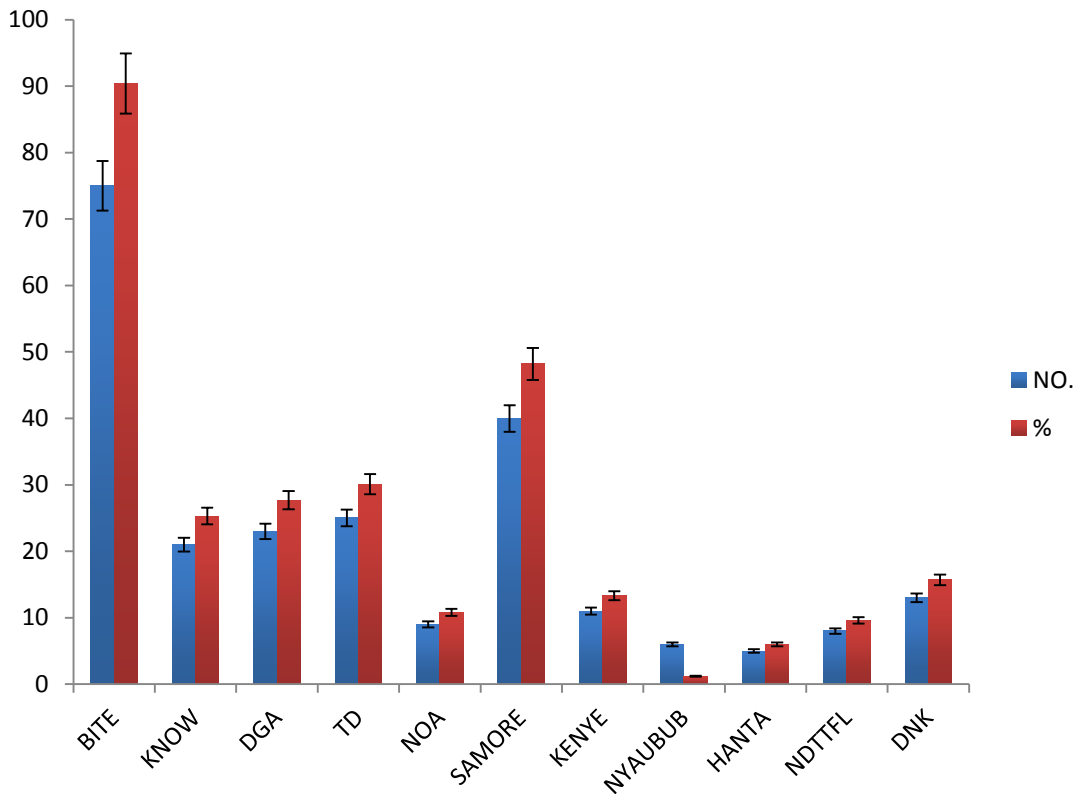


Fig. 3: Respondents on Appearances of Tsetse Fly on Livestock

(DGA=Distract grazing activities, TD=Transmit disease, NOA=none of the above, NDTTFL=Name disease transmit by tsetse fly to livestock)

From Fig. 3, 90.4% of the respondents believed that, tsetse fly bite and cause irritation to the massive crowd and 25.3% knows tsetse fly in the area, 27% believed the bite cause interruption at time of grazing activities. 30.1% knows the tsetse fly transmit disease tremendously. In this fig. only 9.6% don't know the transmitting disease and interruption in the time of grazing and most of the respondents are named tsetse by its local names.

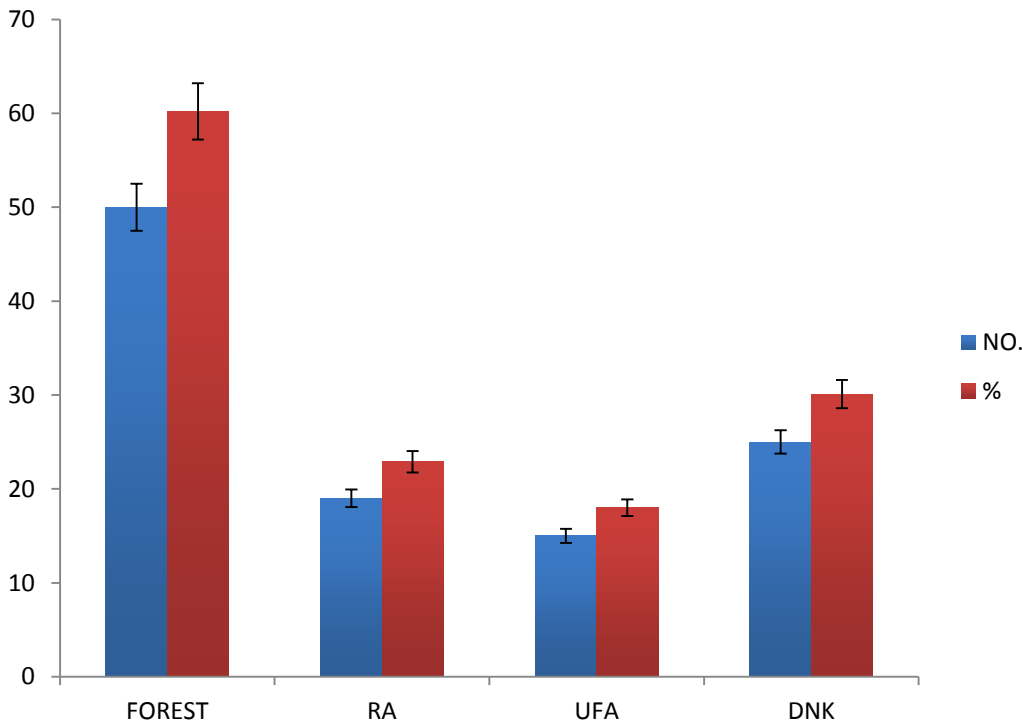


Fig. 4: Respondent on Livestock Site and Contact with Tsetse Fly

(RA=Riverine Area, UFA= un riverine area, DNK=Do not know)

Fig. 4 indicate that 60.2% believed that livestock get contact with tsetse fly , 22.9% respondents knows livestock get contact with tsetse fly in riverine area (RA) and 30.1% do not know (DNK)

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results in this studied, Fig.1 shows that 13.3%, 31.3%, 18.1% and 21.7% respectively and only 1.2% is above 60 years. 86.7% of the respondents were male and only 14.3% were female. From this figure, age ranges in 31-40 with 31.3% has a higher percentage while above 60 1.2% with low percentage and ages range from 51-60 with 21.7% high percentage than the ages range from 41-50 with 18.1% while ages range from 21-30 with 13.3% has a least percentage. In this findings it shows that the respondents are well in active, fruitful ages and do well to latest creation of livestock competences of animal disease and parasites avoidance, and 86.7% of the respondents were male. And is found in the studied of (Gumel, 2013). Fig. 2 signified the total respondents 90.4% have higher knowledge of tsetse fly (DYKTF) and though 51.8%, 98.4%, 72.3%, 30.1% and 22.6% were able to state Bububi ladde, Shuloji, Mokka and Kudan tsando/Tsando, however 22.9% don't know the traditional name to the infection tsetse fly spread to cattle. This is found in research of (Mamoudou et al., 2009b). This signifies also extreme level of alertness of the tsetse fly, the infection initiate to the livestock by the respondents. The same observation in study by (Ohaga et al., 2007). From fig. 3, all respondents 90.4% knows tsetse fly bite has upshot on the crowd. This work record with Information of tsetse fly then it shows high level of mindfulness of tsetse fly and the infections it generates (it appearance). In this fig.3, shows the respondent with the following results 25.3%, 27.7%, 30.1% and 13.3% respectively, assumed that tsetse fly cause irritation, distract grazing activities (DGA), transmit disease (TD) and only 10.8% do not know (DGA) and (TM) by tsetse Fly. And this observed in findings of (Gumel, 2013).. However 48.2%, 13.3%, 1.2%, 6.0% and 9.6% and name the disease spread by tsetse fly, only 15.7% don't know. Studied was determined by (Homes, 1997). Fig. 4 shown that, 60.2%, 22.9% and 18.0% understood that host-vector contact arise at Forest, riverine area (RA), and unforest area (UFA) respectively. Only 30.1% do not know (DNK) where cattle contact tsetse fly. This outcome indicate most of the respondents have expertise of where a cattle get contact with tsetse flies. This should be the aims why some of the respondents elude tsetse fly habitat as a stoppage of cattle trypanosomosis. This is observed in the study (Gumel, 2013).

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In this study, respondents have high edification and characteristic (features) of Tsetse fly in the community and the profitable importance associated to bovine (cattle) invention. The willingness of the livestock growers to make pledge towards tsetse and trypanosomosis control would be careful. Government and contributors supports can twitch a trial scheme which will include a rare of the cattle owners. An appropriate and simple elementary mechanism technology is new to be putative and skillful by planters than a compound and complete scheme. Research should be inspire to investigate the indigenous herbs used by livestock farmers to try to or influence Tsetse fly to save cost and hazard associated with the use of employing conventional insecticides.

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