

1. MILICIA EXCELSA

Farmers' preferences

Franzel et al (2008) carried out a priority setting exercise in Nigeria, Cameroon and Ghana, and found that *Milicia Excelsa* is the fourth most preferred indigenous tree species in Nigeria where 64% of respondents mentioned the species. It was the eighth most preferred species in Cameroon where 37% of the respondents mentioned the species. The average preference scores were 5.8 in Nigeria and 1.8 in Cameroon (NB: 10 is highest score, 9 second score, etc)

Extent of adoption

A study by Bisong et al (2009) on indigenous agroforestry initiatives for protected area management in Nigeria shows that farmers have planted milicia and the total number of trees on farms are 141 in the support zone villages of the Cross River National Park. Out of the 141 trees 20 percent are planted while 80 percent are retained due to their utility.

References

Bisong, F. et al (2009) Indigenous Agroforestry Initiatives for Protected Area Management: A study of 'Support Zone' Villages of the Cross River National Park, Nigeria. *European Journal of Scientific Research*, Vol. 25 No.2, pp 165-173.

Franzel, S., Akinnifesi, F., and Ham, C. (2008). Setting priorities among indigenous fruit species: Setting priorities among indigenous fruit tree species in Africa: Examples from southern, eastern and western Africa In Akinnifesi, F.K., Leakey, R.R.B., Ajayi, O.C., Sileshi, G., Tchoundjeu, Z., Matakala, P., and Kwesiga, F.R. (eds) *Indigenous Fruit Trees in Southern Africa: Domestication, Use, and Commercialisation* (Wallingford, UK: CAB International), pp. 1-27.