



Assessment of endogenous knowledge on the state of vegetation by Logone valley's population in Far North region of Cameroon

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Keywords: Endogenous knowledge, Vegetation, Sustainable management, Logone Valley, Cameroon.

Submitted 23/09/2024, Published online on 30th November 2024 in the [Journal of Animal and Plant Sciences \(J. Anim. Plant Sci.\) ISSN 2071 – 7024](#)

1 SUMMARY

Woody plants and their habitats are undergoing disturbance as a result of poor agricultural practices, climatic changes, the increase of the population and armed conflicts which are further degrading by the time. The study was to assess the endogenous knowledge of the population on the state of vegetation in Logone valley the state of vegetation of four divisions for sustainable management. 363 people were interviewed in Waza, Kousseri, Goulfey and Logone-Birni divisions on the state of vegetation found in their areas. The obtained results showed that socio-economic activities such agriculture (88.64 %) and livestock practice are the main activities. Twelve plant species are commonly consumed according to their availability and importance. As for traditional medicine, twenty-three (23) species are used for their therapeutic properties against various illnesses including jaundice, coughs, malaria, stomach ache, measles, typhoid, intestinal worms, chicken pox, hypertension, hemorrhoids through the use of leaves, roots, barks and fruits. Moreover, 83.80% of the interviewers confirm the degradation of the vegetation is declining in the study area. Vegetation in the valley is subject to intense activity. We are witnessing accelerated degradation of the plant cover, which is dynamic as a result of human activity and threatened by climate change.