THE GOVERNANCE OF AMENITY TREES IN THE PREMISES OF INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES IN IBADAN METROPOLIS, NIGERIA

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INTRODUCTION & AIM

- Pataki et al. (2011) stated that urban planners and policymakers frequently advocate for increased vegetation in cities and industries in order to improve liveability and address environmental concerns.

- Smoke containing undesirable gases like carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide from industries causes air pollution.

- Studies have been conducted on services and disservices of trees in urban areas, however, limited research has been conducted on the governance of amenity trees.

- Governance refers to this intricate field of human organization and behaviour. Governance is critical to ensure that trees in cities, particularly industry, work to their full potential. When it comes to tree decision-making, the ideas, rules, and practices that make this governance more successful should be given more consideration (Fasoro and Ajewole, 2022).

- This study therefore examined the governance of amenity trees in the industries so as to persuade the industries to create a policy framework to guide tree planting and management.

METHOD

Study area

- The study was carried out in Ibadan metropolis. Ibadan city lies on the geographical coordinates of longitude 3° 14' 56"E- 3° 16' 58" E and latitude 7° 26' 33" N- 7° 38' 22".

Data collection and analysis

- Twenty manufacturing industries were randomly selected in Ibadan Metropolis. Data on the management of the amenity trees were collected by administration of questionnaires on three Departmental/Unit heads in each of the selected industries based on the directive of the management of the companies. A total of 60 respondents were selected. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics and chi-square analysis.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

- Respondents (38.3%) reported that there is no department or unit in charge of tree management in the industries.

- Management activities practised include planting (14.8%), watering (21.3%), pruning (16.4%), trimming and cutting off of damaged trees (14.8%) and cleaning of debris (32.7%).

- There is no precise tree management plan, however, activities are carried out when necessary.

- There are significant relationships between the year trees were planted, who planted the trees and tree planting objective respectively and the silvicultural activities practised in the industries.

Planting · Watering · Prunning · Cutting · Cleaning
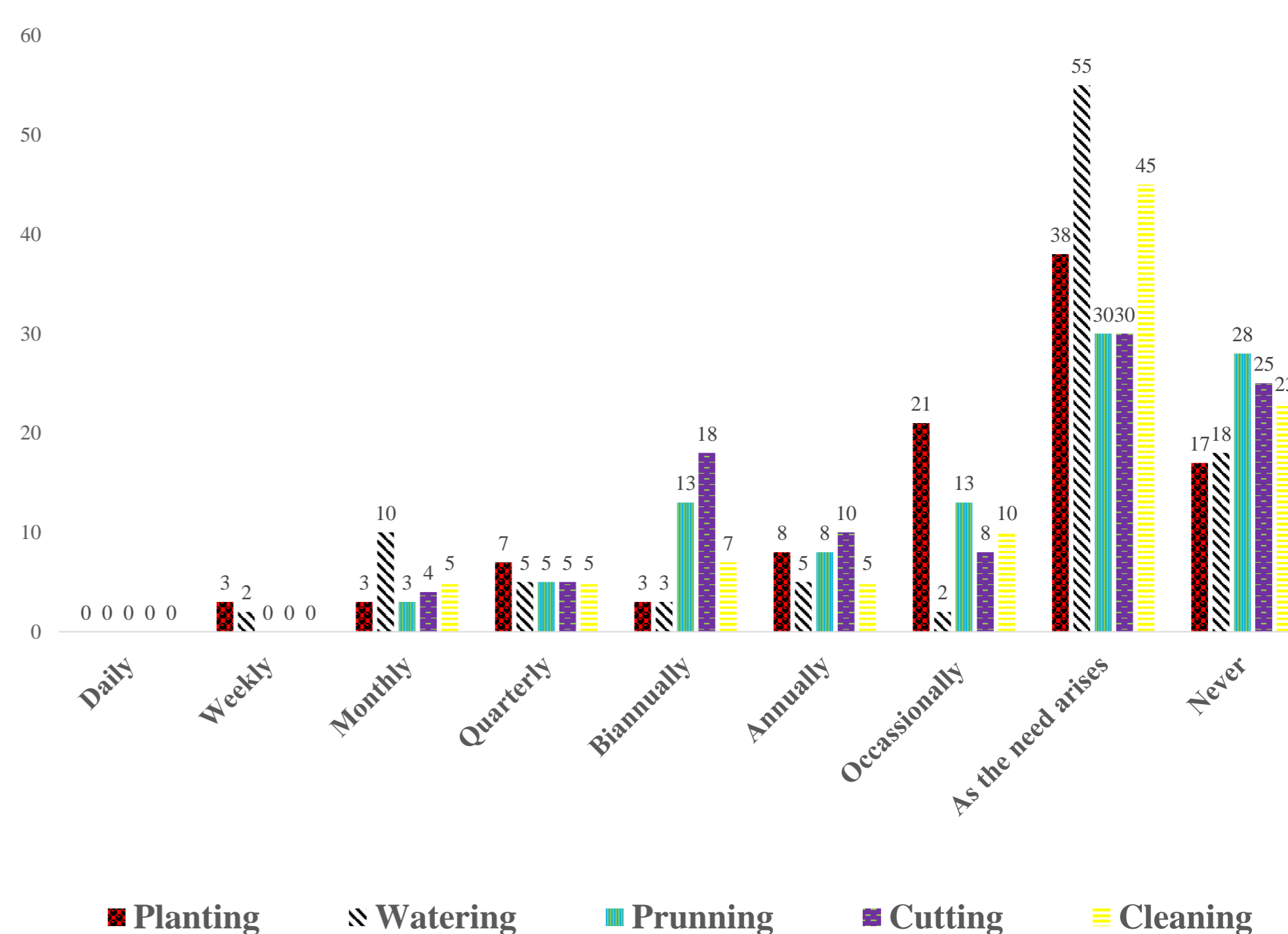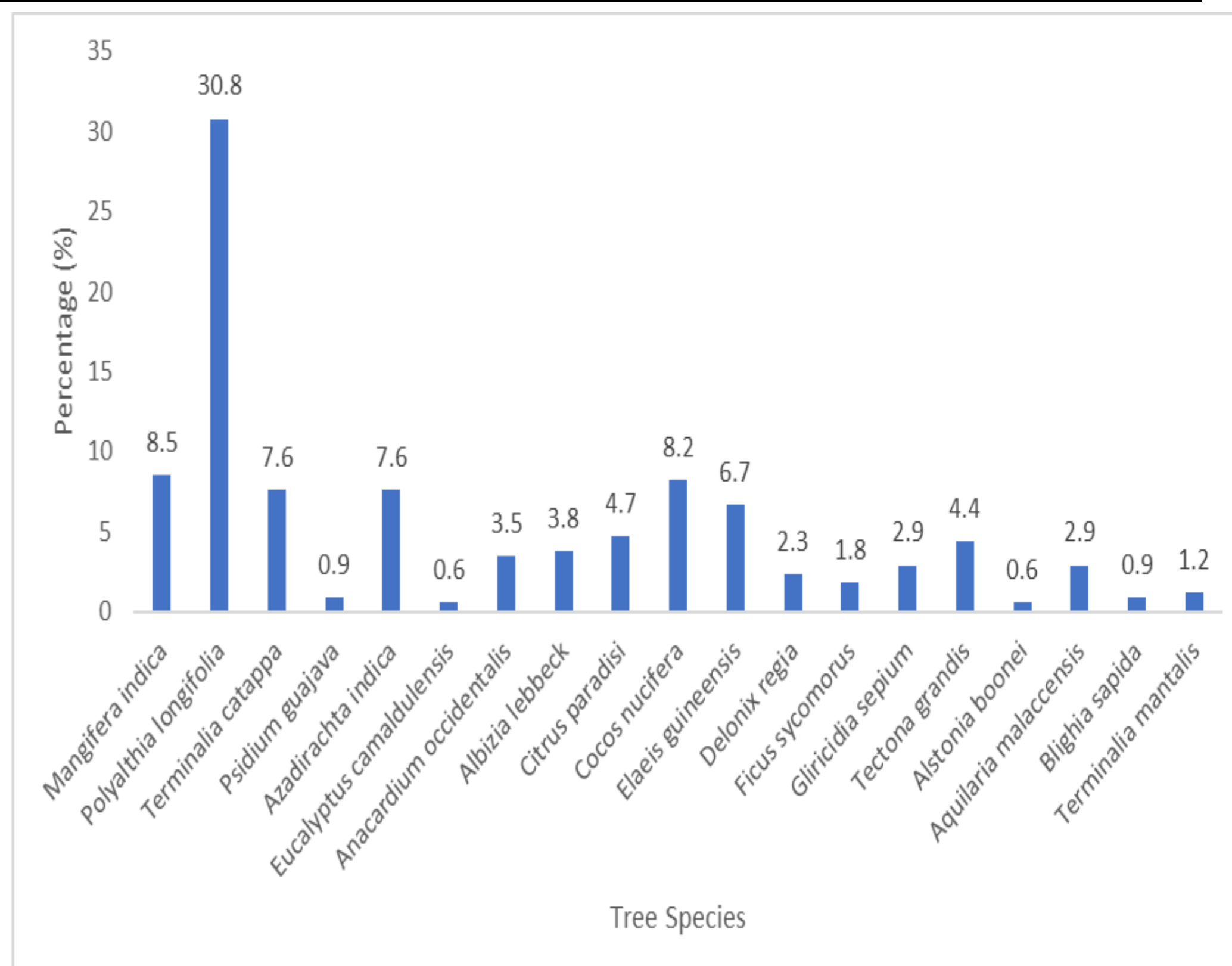
Variables	Values	df	Significance
Year trees were planted	179.035	20	0.000*
Who planted the trees	109.043	12	0.000*
Purpose of tree planting	142.442	16	0.000*

CONCLUSION

- The study revealed that companies have trees, but there is no steady tree management schedule, funding, or regulatory frameworks.

- An effective and systematic tree care programme is built on a management schedule, thus, strategic decision-making in tree management is critical for the sustainability of urban forestry.

- It is therefore recommended that every company create a policy framework to guide tree planting and management.

FUTURE WORK / REFERENCES

1. Pataki, D.E., Carreiro, M.M., Cherrier, J., Grulke, N.E., Jennings, V., Pincetl, S., Pouyat, R.V., Whitlow, T.H., Zipperer, W.C. 2011. Coupling biogeochemical cycles in urban environments: ecosystem services, green solutions, and misconceptions. *Front. Ecol. Environ.* 9 (1): 27–36. https://doi.org/10.1890/090220.

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