



The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search
<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>
aesearch@umn.edu

Papers downloaded from AgEcon Search may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.

No endorsement of AgEcon Search or its fundraising activities by the author(s) of the following work or their employer(s) is intended or implied.

Importance of Home Gardens in Rural Zone of the Municipality of Abomey-Calavi in South of Republic of Benin

Adjahossou Ba iS âdami¹, Adjahossou Vid âdji Na âs s², Gb ânou Pascal³& Adjahossou Dossou Firmin⁴

¹Department of the Environment's Engineering, University of Abomey-Calavi (Benin), Laboratory of Research in Applied Biology (LARBA), Polytechnic School of Abomey-Calavi, Benin

²Faculty of Science and Technique, Polytechnique, National University of Sciences, Technologies, Engineering and Mathematics (UNSTIM), Laboratory Pierre PAGNEY, Water, Ecosystems and Development (LACEEDE), Benin

³University of Agriculture of Ketou (UAK), Adjooun, Benin, West Africa, Laboratory for animal Ecology and Zoogeography Research (LaREZ), Ketou

⁴Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, University of Abomey-Calavi, Benin

Correspondence: Adjahossou Ba i S âdami, Department of the Environment's Engineering, University of Abomey-Calavi (Benin), Laboratory of Research in Applied Biology (LARBA), Polytechnic School of Abomey-Calavi, Benin. E-mail: sedajas@yahoo.fr

Received: August 3, 2017 Accepted: September 13, 2017 Online Published: October 29, 2017

doi:10.5539/sar.v6n4p150 URL: <https://doi.org/10.5539/sar.v6n4p150>

Abstract

In the municipality of Abomey-Calavi in the Department of the Atlantic in South Benin, home gardens constitute at least 35% of the families' monthly sources of food, fruit, poultry and pigs. 43 home gardens were visited and 30 were selected by reasoned choice for the survey itself. The objective of this study is to show the contribution of these home gardens to the food security of rural populations. The data concerned the size, floristic composition, phytogeographical distribution, the years of creation of home gardens, the various uses of plants, the incomes brought by plants such as bananas, palm trees, coconut trees and teak. Individual structured interviews were used to interview households. Indices of diversity such as Shannon-Wiener and Jaccard have made it possible to categorize these home gardens and to specify their biological richness. The size of these gardens ranges from 200 m² to 8300 m². The average percentage of species grown in home garden is 55% for their nutritional values, 29% for their medicinal values, 7% for the wood and energy needs of the populations. Half of the species found, have a wide geographical distribution. Income from these agrosystems sometimes cover partially or totally the children's school fees. This study has therefore shown the importance of home gardens in the municipality of Abomey-Calavi in a context of climate variability and increasingly pronounced demographic pressure on natural resources.

Keywords: home garden- in rural zone-phytodiversity-agrosystems-income, South of Republic Benin

1. Introduction

As in all countries in southern Sahara, Benin's agriculture faces several problems (low productivity, climate variability, financial difficulties, contingencies ...). Benin is often considered as an agricultural country, Benin has no convincing conceptual basis and no adequate human, technical and financial resources to benefit from optimum productivity. At the same time, traditional practices, potential sources of efficient innovations, are increasingly ignored. This is the case of the home gardens in the rural areas of the Abomey - Calavi commune of the Atlantic Department. Indeed, in this commune, food and nutrition remain very precarious especially for the rural populations. Food supply is ensured through family production around the huts, which through rational use of arable land provides roughly the minimum energy requirements for the populations (Cresta *et al.*, 1994). Previous research, incorporating the study of the agrarian landscape of the Atlantic Department (Adjahossou, 2005), indicates a persistence of dispersed habitat, characterized by home gardens. These gardens blend harmoniously into the agrarian landscape of this department and many authors have demonstrated its performance by showing that the concept of 'home garden' is a holistic approach that ensures a permanent link between grassroots development and Conservation of agrobiodiversity (Okigbo, 1990, Castineiras *et al.*, 2001,

Abede, 2005). In terms of conservation of plant resources, in situ conservation is more effective (Allomasso, 2001, Castineiras *et al.*, 2001). Multi-crop agrosystems are energy efficient and provide the best food security (Steiner, 1985; Mapongmetsem *et al.*, 2002; Adjahossou, 2005). Home gardens are practiced in several regions of the world (Das and Das, 2005; Nair, 2006; Pulido *et al.*, 2008; Aworinde and Erinoso, 2013). In the tropical zone, they constitute low-input agrosystems, produce continually, foodstuffs like cassava, taro, various fruits and vegetables. Even though production remains low, it nevertheless covers a significant proportion of domestic needs (Maroyi, 2009). The needs of households can be satisfied in terms of food, nutrition, medicinal, energy, ritual, ornamental ... while conserving plant biodiversity (Adjahossou *et al.*, 2016). Home gardens are therefore both an effective means of conserving agro-biodiversity and a diversified production system. Thus, faced with the rapid deterioration of the environment, they contribute to the preservation of old neglected cultivars in a modern agriculture based on productivism and guided by the law of the market. In addition, the multi-plant provisions of the various plant species inhibit environmental degradation due to monocultures (Nair, 1993). These gardens also offer economic advantages (Zaman *et al.*, 2010; Tynsong and Tiwari, 2010; Neelamegam *et al.*, 2016) and sociability while remaining environmentally sustainable. More and more researchers have begun to focus on these particular agrosystems. This reflects a certain awareness of the importance of the home gardens and their role in the future. However, many aspects of agronomy and socio-economics remain to be studied in order to improve their productivity (Mercer and Miller, 1998; Mohan, 2004).

This study aims to better understand concerning the structural bases and modes of operation of these agro-systems to set benchmarks for agricultural modernization integrating the main concerns of farmers that include optimizing agricultural yields.

2. Study Area

The municipality of Abomey-Calavi is located in the department of "Atlantique" in the South of the Republic of Benin and is the largest commune of the Department. It is limited to the "Océan atlantique" in east by the municipalities of Sô-Ava and Cotonou, in west by the municipalities of Tori-Bossito and Ouidah in the north by the municipality of Zè. This municipality has a little hilly relief with a sandy strip, spits, a plateau of "Terre de barre" soil and some depressions. Most of the territory of the municipality of Abomey-Calavi is occupied by tropical ferruginous soils and sandy soils. The climate is of the subequatorial type marked by two rainy seasons and two dry seasons. The rainfall of the locality is 1200 mm. Maximum temperatures are always below 35 °C. Minimum temperatures between 20 and 23 °C are recorded from July to September. The average monthly temperatures vary between 27 and 31 °C and the annual amplitudes vary between 3 and 4 °C.

3. Data Collection

During the exploratory survey in the commune of Abomey especially in areas such as Kpotomey, Wawata-Fanmin, Wawata-Fandji, Wawata-Dangbodji, Glégo Yévié-Kondonmin Yévié, Djindjinkanmin. 43 home gardens having at least two plants were visited and 30 were selected by reasoned choice for the survey itself. Data collection was carried out using the participatory research method through unstructured interviews, semi-structured group interviews and individual structured interviews. The main parameters studied are: the structure and floristic composition of home gardens, the usefulness of species, the area occupied by the species, the classification of home gardens by the number of species found. The data collected were coded and subjected to different treatments such as descriptive statistics correlation tests and hierarchical classification. This classification made it possible to group the different species in relation to significant parameters. To compare the home gardens, Jaccard's diversity index of Shannon and dissimilarity were calculated to appreciate the specific diversity to the study area. Thus, in order to understand the relations between the different gardens, Jaccard's similarity index (IJ) is calculated by the formula:

$$I_J = 100 \times \frac{c}{a + b - c}$$

Where a and b denote respectively the number of species of the areas A, B and C the number of species common to both environments.

Similarly, the Shannon H index has specified the structure of populations.

$$H = - \sum_{i=1}^n (N_i/N) \log_2 (N_i/N)$$

N_i = number of individuals of species (i)

N = total number of individuals in the N_i / N group = relative frequency of individuals of the species (i)

The estimated income from the gardens was made taking into account what the promoters of the home gardens said and making some overlaps in the local markets such as the market of Zinvié and Glo-Djigbé. But in addition, we try to verify indirectly by interviewing other members of the same households.

4. Results

4.1 Description of Home gardens

The majority of the respondents, 90 % of whom are men, are Aïzo (90%) followed by Toffinous (7%) and 3% fons. On average, the home gardens explored have between 5 and 40 years of existence. Figure 1 shows the distribution polygon of the home garden areas.

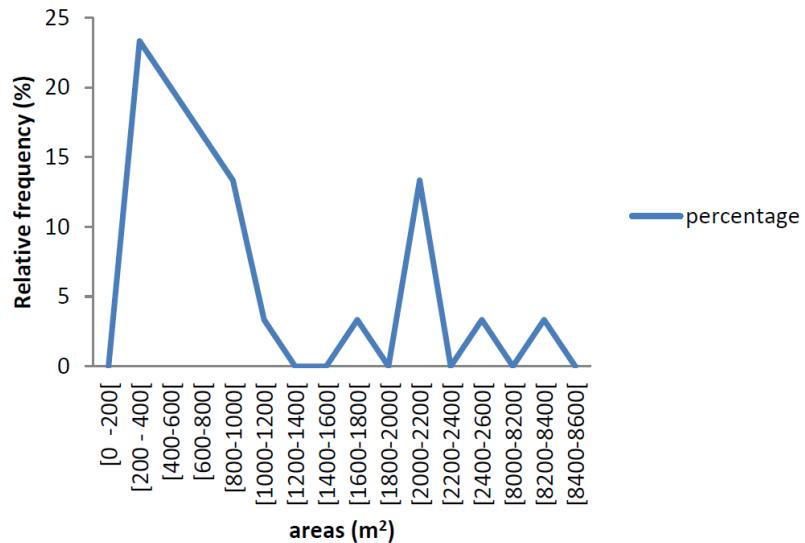
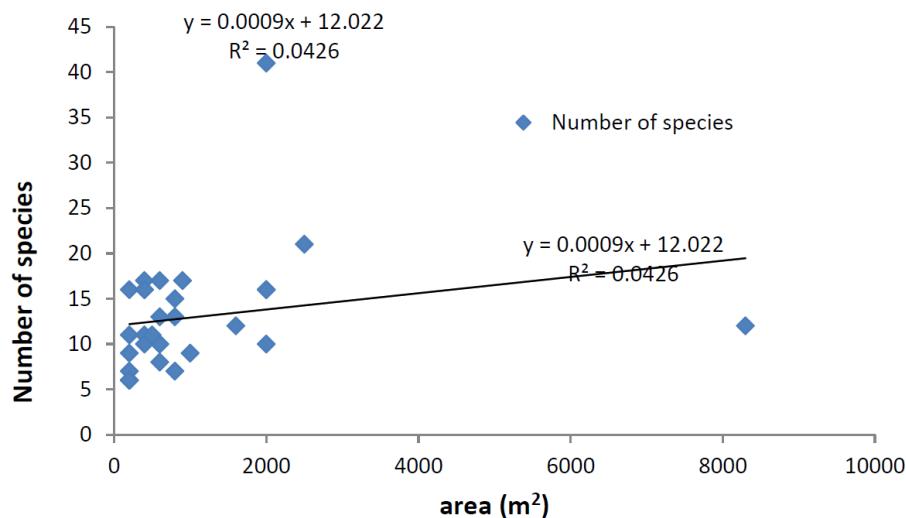


Figure 1. Distribution polygon of the home garden areas

The size of these farms varies from 200 m² to 8300 m² with an average of 1053 m². For 77% of the home gardens, the areas are between 200 m² and 1200 m². The mode of this set is located between 200 m² and 400 m². The remainder of the sample is less homogeneous and contains the highest areas, ranging from 1400 to 1830 m². 103 species were recorded in the 30 home gardens and belong to 87 genera and 56 families. On average, there are 13 species per home garden. The most widely represented families are Euphorbiaceae (14%), Asteraceae (11%), Caesalpiniaceae (11%), Rutaceae, Poaceae (7%), Mimosaceae (7%) and Moraceae (7%). etc.

Figure 2 shows a highly significant positive correlation between the number of cultivated species and the size of the home garden studied. The approximation of the size of the home garden and that of the corresponding households also shows a positive and highly significant correlation between the two factors (Figure 3).



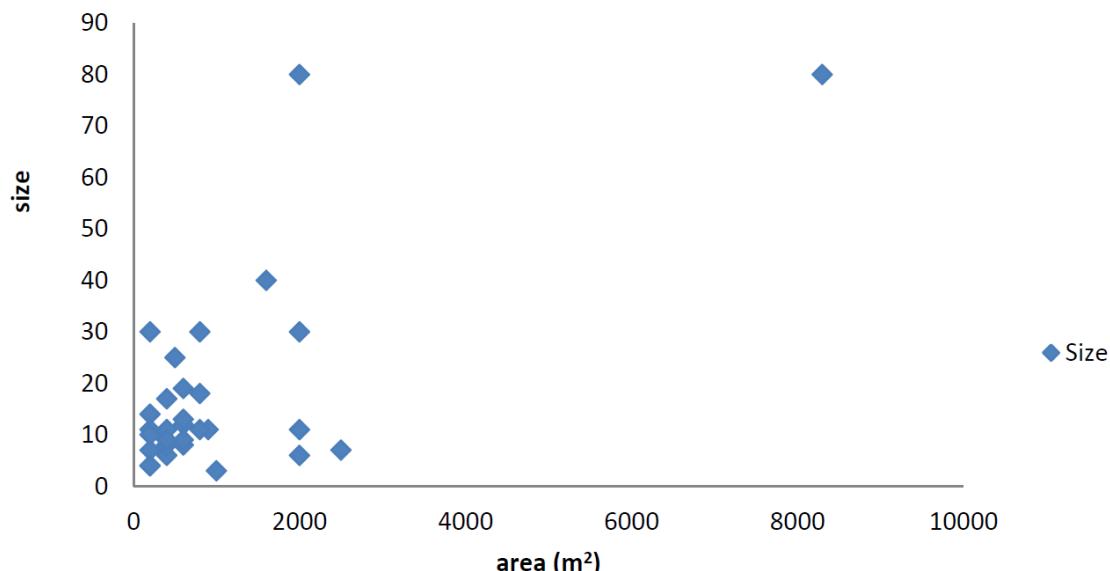


Figure 3. Relationship between size of household and area of home garden

The majority of households have a size between classes [10 - 20] [with 12 as a mode. On the other hand, for two large areas of 2000 m² and 8300 m². Those who promote them are members of the same community who number 80 individuals at each area and where the dominant species are fruit trees like coconut.

Figure 4 shows proportions of the home gardens in which the different organs are used. Thus, fruit trees are found in 56% of the home gardens. Fruits of 33 different species are used in the explored home gardens. Per household, on average seven species are fruit trees. The most common species are: *Musa sinensis* (93.57%), *Coco nucifera* (80%), *Carica papaya* (66.66%), *Citrus sinensis* (40%), *Mangifera indica* (36.66%), *Citrus aurantifolia* (33.33%), *Persea americana* (23.33%), *Psidium guajava* (23.33%), *Ananas communis* (20%), *Chrysophyllum albidum* (20%).

In 36% of the home gardens visited, the leaves of 60 species as *Newbouldia laevis* (36.66%); *Cassia siamea* (33.33%), *Vernonia amygdalina* (33.33%), *Moringa oleifera* (23.33%), *Musa sinensis* (16.66%), *Cymbopogon citratus*, *Annona muricata*, *Acacia auriculiformis*, *Carica papaya* (13.33%) and others as *Elaeis guineensis*, *Bombax brevipes*, *Ocimum gratissimum*, *Passiflora edulis*, *Eucalyptus camadulensis*, *Cocos nucifera*, *Persea americana*, *Caesalpinia bonduc*, *Garcinia kola*, *Irvingia gabonensis*, *Tectona grandis*, *Vertivera zizanoides* etc. are used. The roots and bark are used in 5% and 3% of the home gardens respectively. The bark species as *Cassia siamea*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Newbouldia laevis*, *Cocos nucifera*, *Blighia sapida*, *Chrysophyllum albidum*, *Pterocarpus santalinoides*, *Rauvolfia vomitoria* are used in nine home gardens. There are six households that use the roots of 14 species such as *Newbouldia laevis*, *Citrus aurantifolia*, *Eucalyptus camadulensis*, *Cocos nucifera*, *Cyperus esculentus*, *Acacia auriculiformis*, *Caesalpinia bonduc*, *Colocassia esculenta*, *Cyperus esculentus*, *Delonix regia*, *Discorea* sp., *Manihot esculenta*, *Ocimum gratissimum*, *Paullinia pinnata*, *Petiveria alliacea*.

4.2 Importance of Home Gardens

Figure 5 shows the importance of the plants recorded in the home gardens. Plants are used for nutritional, medicinal, ornamental, ritual, timber, shade, utensil and dye purposes. Food plants are dominant 55% versus 29% for medicinal plants. 7% are used as timber (7%), 3% as ritual plants (3%), the plants serve as shelter for the household (3.69%) or the manufacture of utensils (1%).

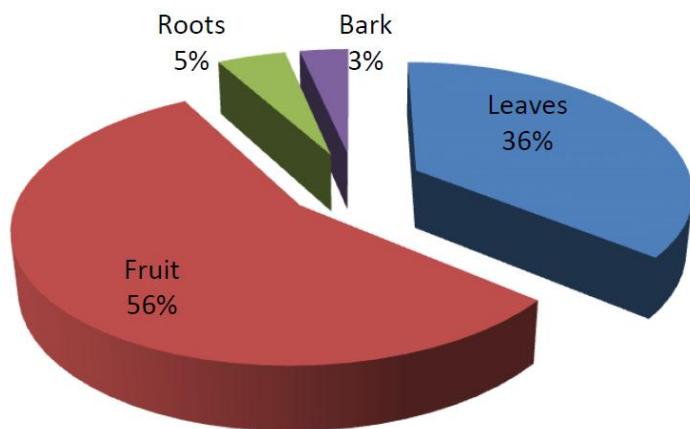


Figure 4. Proportion of home garden in which organs are used

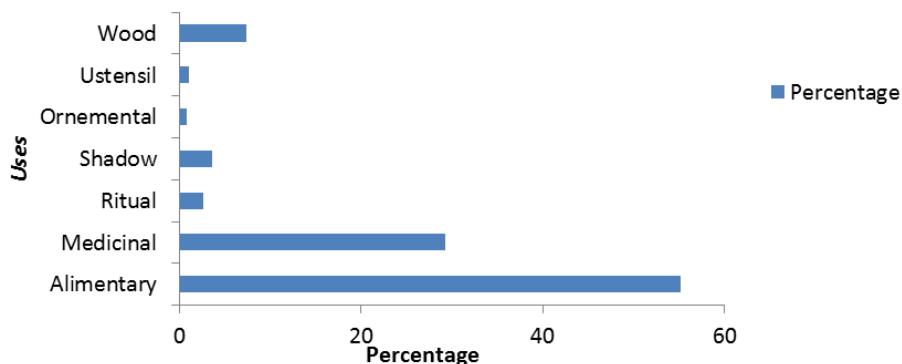


Figure 5. Relative importance of plants listed in the home gardens

The main food crops listed are: *Musa sinensis* (80%), *Carica papaya* (63%), *Elaeis guineensis* (60%), *Mangifera indica* (37%), *Vernonia amygdalina*, *Psidium guajava* (30%), *Citrus sinensis* (30%), *Persea americana* (23%), *Annona muricata* (23%), *Ananas comosus* (17%), *Chrysophyllum albidum* (17%), *Moringa oleifera* (17%). An average of seven species are used to feed the household 59 species are used as medicinal plants, the main ones: *Newbouldia laevis* (33%), *Cassia siamea* (30%), *Citrus aurantifolia* (30%), *Acacia auriculiformis* (13%), *Azadirachta indica* (13%), *Bombax brevicauspe* (13%), *Caesalpinia bonduc* (10%), *Cocos nucifera* (10%), *Mangifera indica* (10%), *Moringa oleifera* (10%). In addition to other species such *Blighia sapida*, *Carica papaya*, *Chrysophyllum albidum*, *Citrus limon*, *Citrus aurantium*, *Delonix regia*, *Eucalyptus camadulensis*, *Irvingia gabonensis*, *Ocimum gratissimum*, *Persea americana* etc... are used to a lesser extent. On average, 4 medicinal species are used per household in 25 home gardens. A dozen species such as *Newbouldia laevis*, *Cissampelos owariensis*, *Croton zambesicus*, *Acacia polyacantha*, *Ocimum basilicum*, *Ocimum canum*, *Rauwolfia vomitoria*, *Triplochiton scleroxylon* etc... are found in six home gardens for ritual purposes.

Twenty households use cash as *Newbouldia laevis*, *Jatropha curcas*, *Moringa oleifera*, *Rauwolfia vomitoria*, *Campechium*, *Cassia siamea*, *Eucalyptus camadulensis*, *Acacia auriculiformis*, *Bambusa vulgaris*, *Delonix regia*, *Tectona grandis* as firewood. In the middle of the houses, trees serve as shelters for households especially during the dry season. This is among other *Azadirachta indica*, *Newbouldia laevis*, *Cola nitida*, *Ficus capensis*, *Ficus umbellata*, *Garcinia kola*, *Irvingiagabonensis*, *Lecaniodiscus capanioides*, *Passiflora edulis*, *Terminalia catappa* etc. In four households *Crescentia cujete* is used to make cooking utensils such as water calabashes or to collect alcoholic beverages made from the sap of the oil palm. It is noteworthy that in the home gardens explored, ornamental plants are almost non-existent. Nevertheless, *Nerium oleander* was found in a home garden. The home gardens are relatively diversified, it is necessary to study their floristic composition.

4.3 Plant Composition and Phytogeographical Distribution of Home Gardens

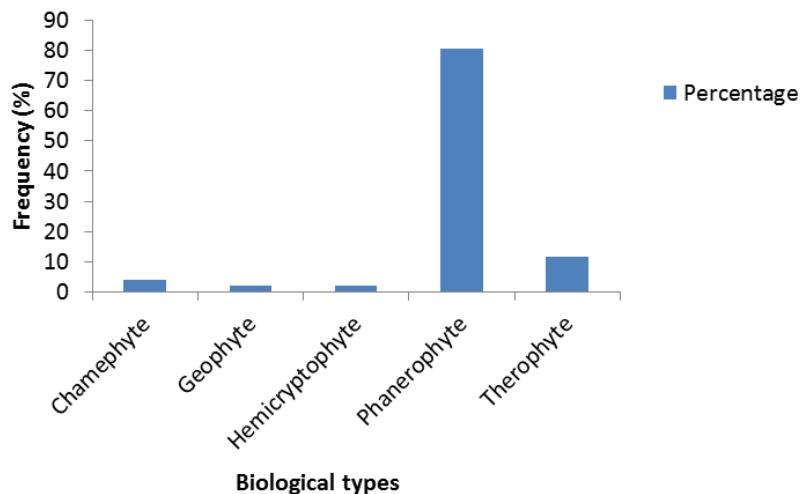


Figure 6. Biological spectrum of home gardens

Figure 6 represents the floristic composition of the home gardens recorded in the study area. Almost 80 % of the species are phanerophytes followed by therophytes (12%). On the other hand, the chamephytes, the geophytes and the hemicryptophytes represent only 4% respectively; 2%; 2% (Figure 6). Nevertheless, almost all biological types are found.

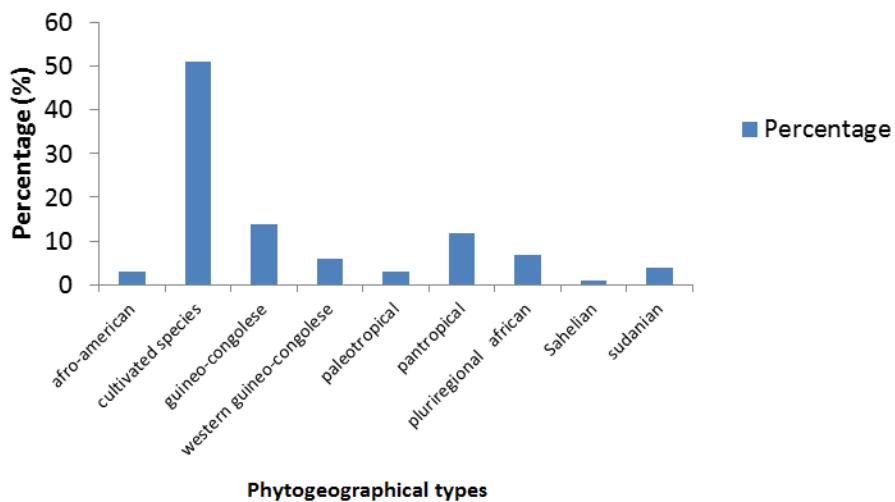


Figure 7. Phytogeographical distribution of home gardens in rural zone

As for figure 7 above, it indicates the phytogeographical distribution of agrosystems. There is dominance of species with a wide geographical distribution (51%) followed by a small proportion of Guineo-Congolese base species (14%) and Western Guineo-Congolese species representing 6%.

4.4 Multivariate Analysis of Home Gardens

The ascending hierarchical classification "agglomerative cluster analysis" has grouped the home gardens according to their floristic composition. Based on the Ward algorithm, the home gardens were classified into four categories according to their similarity for $R^2 = 60\%$. A first category consists of 14 home gardens of 6 to 16 species with an area. This group can be subdivided into two lots, one of which comprises 6 home gardens with about 9 species and an average area of 400 m^2 and the other group comprises 8 gardens with 11 species on average with an area of 737 m^2 . The second category comprises 6 home gardens with an average area of 1083 m^2 with an average of 12 species. The third group consists of six home gardens and encompasses 5 home gardens of 1040 m^2 and 16 species. The fourth category is composed of four home gardens with an average area of 2850 m^2 to 20 species. It should be noted that there is a garden of 2000 m^2 square with 41 species and at the same time there is a home garden with more than 8000 m^2 which has only 12 species. Garden J17 is isolated from other gardens and has only six species with an area of 200 m^2 .

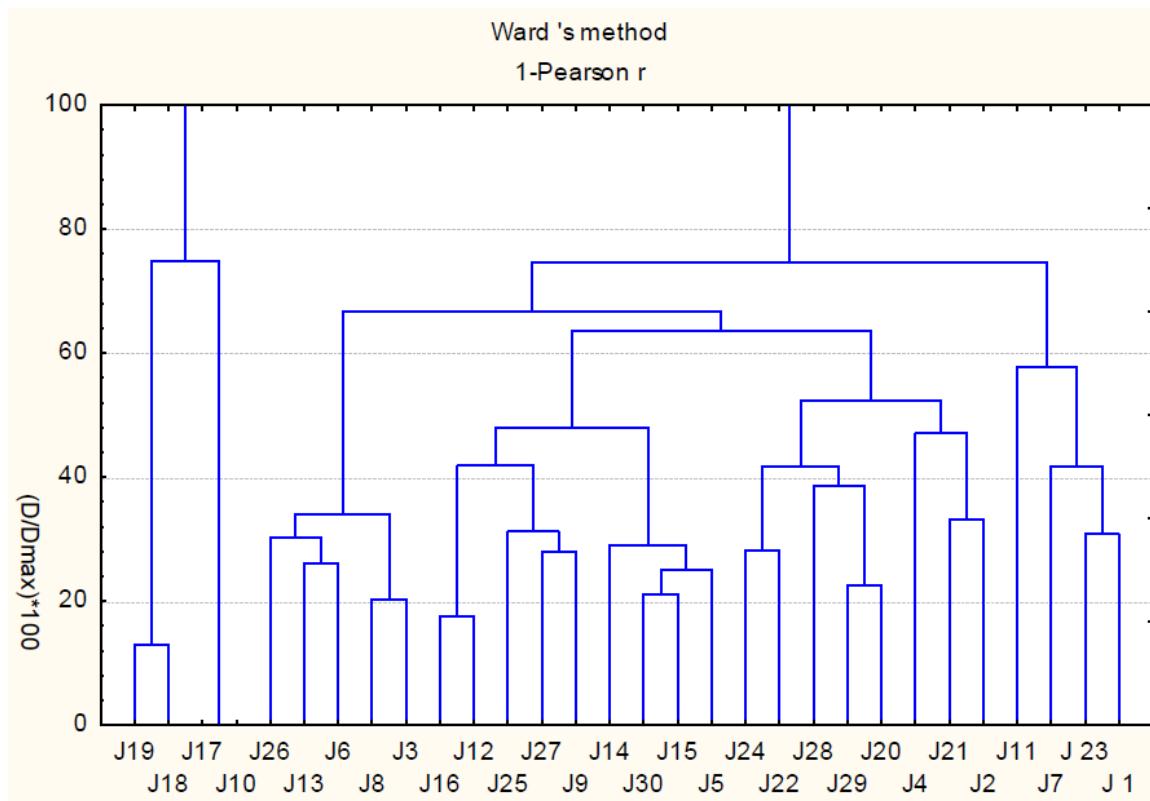


Figure 8. Dendrogram of home gardens in rural zone

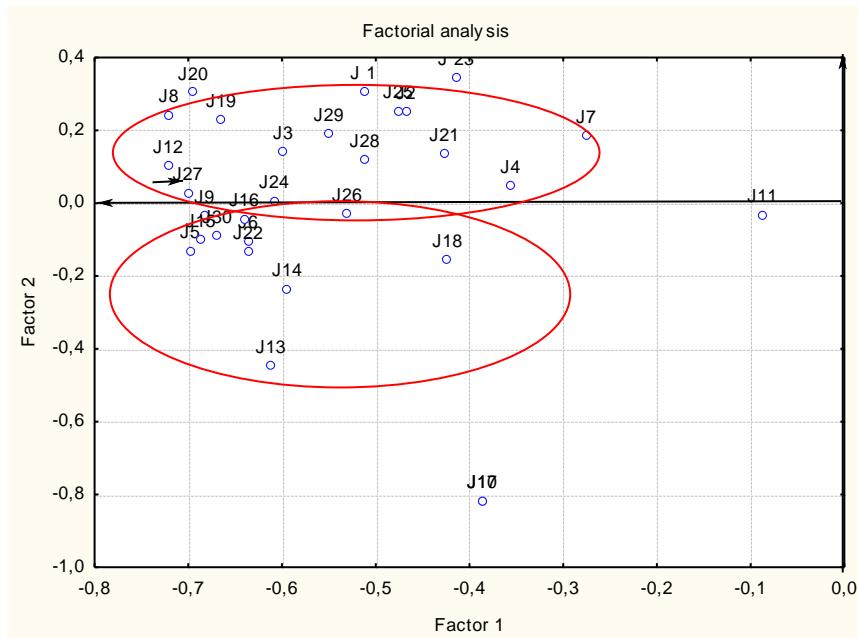


Figure 9. Representation of home gardens on factorial plan in rural zone

As for the factorial analysis of the correspondences, it seems to reveal two main groups as in Figure 9. Thus, if we rely on the Ward algorithm for $R^2 = 80\%$, we can discriminate the home gardens into two large groups according to the floristic composition. According to axis 1, all the home gardens are negatively correlated. This similarity is probably due to the fact that these house gardens are all under the control of man and are not naturally constituted. In relation to axis 2, there are two categories of gardens. The first group is composed of

positively correlated gardens and contains about 14 species with an average surface area of 1500 m². The second group consists of 19 home gardens of which one is composed of 41 species on an area of 2000 m² and the promoter is a traditional healer. The 18 other gardens have an area ranging from 200 m² to 2000 m² and contain an average of 10 species. It is worth noting that the second garden of about 2000 m² contains only 10 species.

4.5 Calculation of the Jaccard and Shannon Indices

From Figure 9, we deduce two classes of home gardens. The Jaccard index between these classes is: 83.7042254%. This indicates that there is a similarity between the two classes between the two categories of house gardens. As for the Shannon indices, they are weak and have H1 = 1.6719201 and H2 = 1.60941666. On the ecological level, these agrosystems are not very diversified and lead to a strong specialization of the species.

5. Discussion

The study of the improvement of the home gardens constitutes an alternative that can serve as a basis for the promotion of family farming. They are able to take into account as a priority, the basic needs of the rural populations. The contribution of the home gardens to the creation of livelihoods has been emphasized by many authors (Fernandes and Nair, 1986, Nair 2006; Shackleton *et al.*, 2008). The home gardens have been described as an important social and economic asset for rural households and the harvested produce significantly improves the nutritional status, health and food security of the families, part of the crops are sold in local and regional markets and this combination is an important means of poverty reduction (Neelamegam *et al.*, 2016). They also create some solidarity between neighboring households, friends and relatives to whom the developer can give these products or sell at fixed prices. Similarly, women influenced significantly the composition of these gardens (Maroyi, 2009). In practice, the estimation of the quantity of production is complex. Indeed, by interviews with users of about ten home gardens, 40% of staple foods, such as maize, cassava, and plantains, come from these production systems. This proportion can reach 80% for lipids thanks to the oil palm. The coconut tree for a more complete intake (in carbohydrate, lipid, protein) for the households. The presence of 103 species in the 30 home gardens selected for study in the Abomey-Calavi commune, 55% of which are food plants, and 29% of medicinal plants, shows the major role played by this form of production in population satisfaction (Pulido, 2008; Kala, 2010; Aworinder and Erinoso, 2013). It should be almost noted the same number of species has been recorded in the peri urban zone close to this commune with 31 home gardens (Adjahossou *et al.*, 2016). Apart from the large area of the rural home garden, the agrosystems of these two zones have many characteristics in common. The floristic composition of the home garden is identical. In addition, the average percentage of crops grown for nutritional (55. 86%) and medicinal (24.69%) needs are almost equally as important. There is a positive correlation between number of species and area of home garden. These resemblances may be due to the proximity of the commune of Abomey-Calavi to the peri-urban zone. With the large home garden in rural zone the owners plant more trees 7, 4 % against 4.6 % in peri urban zone (Adjahossou *et al.*, 2016) Other garden promoters in Abomey-Calavi claim that these systems constitute pantries and cover on average 35% of the basic needs of the family per month. Products such as *Musa sinensis* regimes, *Elaeis guineensis*, *Coco nucifera*, *Citrus sinensis*, *Ananas comosus*, *Chrysophyllum albidum*, the bread fruit, *Tectona grandis*, *Eucalyptus camadulensis* (Figure 10) made from it are sources of income for 22 households that send them to the local markets of Zinvié, Kpanroun, Glodjigbé or even Cotonou. The annual income generated by these gardens is between 5000 F and 160 000 F CFA in the following table. So, as Aroyi (2009) said in Zimbabwe, the income from the garden is generally very low and between 240 and 800 dollars or 133,000 and 442,400 CFA francs a year. This is relatively insignificant compared to those in the municipality of Abomey-Calavi. Banana is frequently produced in the commune and brings non-negligible income to households. This is confirmed by Lokossou and Achigan, 2000 in their summary report on bananas where its cultivation is concentrated in the southern part of the country in the Departments of the Atlantique, Ouémé, Mono and Zou-Sud. 11 households reported income from home gardens. These incomes are intended to cover expenses such as the schooling of children. In this case 15 to 40 % of the needs are covered by home gardens. It should be noted that, on average, promoters grant 8 to 16 hours of time at most, compared with an average of 48 hours in Zimbabwe (Maroyi, 2009) for the maintenance of the home gardens. It is the reason why they implant these agricultural systems during the rainy season and provides additional irrigation during the dry season (Matahelumual and Verheul, 1987). The frequency of watering depends on the plants (Eijkemans and Ham, 1982). As banana and oil palm does not require much maintenance they play a nutritional and medicinal role and are the main sources of income for households of this commune. The sap of palm trees is used to make the alcoholic beverage called Sodabi. This drink is used in ceremonies or sold branches of palm trees are used to make baskets, brooms, fuel for traditional homes, the closing of the houses. Similarly, barely 27% of promoters ensure the fertilization of house gardens thanks to animal waste or domestic waste (Mohan, 2004). In fact, some families breed poultry and sheep, goats and pigs for animal protein

sources. Although these gardens do not bring substantial income to households due to climate change, given the time, sometimes a lack of space for families, they are conservation of biodiversity banks (William, 2004; Nair, 2006) and non-negligible sources of income for some poor families (Neelamegam, 2016). These agrosystems are regularly found in the tropics and subtropics and have an immense importance in the socioeconomic settings of local communities (Mohan, 2004).

Table 1. Annual income of some crops in home gardens

Products	Number of household	Income per year (F CFA)
<i>Ananas comosus</i>	2	20 000 à30 000
<i>Musa sinensis</i>	8	20 000 à150 000
<i>Coco nucifera</i>	5	40 000 à160 000
<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	1	5 à8 000
<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>	6	20 000 à80 000
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	2	60 000
<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	3	10 à20 000
<i>Tectona grandis</i>	1	40 000
<i>Chrysophyllum albidum</i>	2	20 à40 000
Bread fruit	1	10 à15 000
<i>Carica papaya</i>	1	5 à10 000

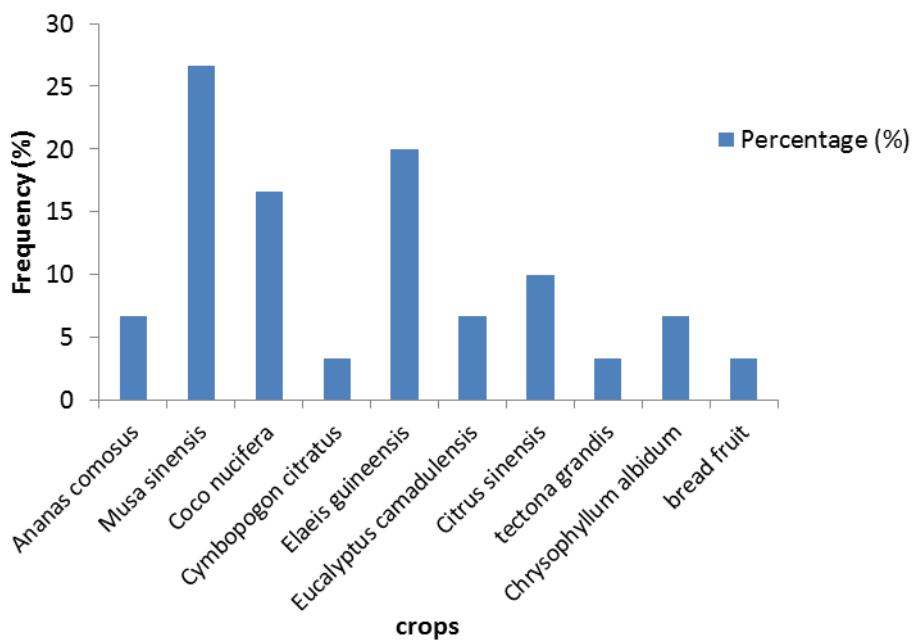


Figure 10. Frequency of commercial products in households

6. Conclusion

The continuous exploitation of the home gardens for centuries has played a leading role in the subsistence of man. Better in today's times, this mode of exploitation is one of the best strategies that can sustainably guarantee both food security, appreciable monetary income and the preservation of the environment. One of the important lessons is the efficiency of the system, which with few inputs is a major source of monetary income. The home gardens that have the largest areas suggest the possibility of family farms satisfying the basic needs combined with a community agriculture can optimize returns from cash crops like banana, oil palm, coconut. It is therefore important for States, researchers and ngos to be more interested in these home gardens in order to motivate promoters to improve their productivity for the welfare of all.

Acknowledgment

The authors sincerely thank the International Foundation for Science (IFS) for financing these research done for this study. They also thank the “Laboratoire d'Ecologie Appliquée” at University of Abomey-Calavi (Republic of

Benin) for its support.

References

Abede, T. (2005). *Diversity in homegarden agroforestry systems of Southern Ethiopia*. *Tropical resource management papers*. Université de Wageningen Centre de Recherche, Département des Sciences de l'environnement, 143 pages.

Adjahossou, B. S. (2005). *Biodiversité végétale, facteur de productivité et de durabilité de l'agriculture : Cas du département de l'Atlantique au Bénin*. Thèse de Doctorat Unique. Option : Gestion des Ressources Naturelles, Aménagement du territoire et politique Environnementale. Université d'Abomey-Calavi, 232 p

Adjahossou, B. S., Adjahossou, V. N., Djego, J., & Adjahossou, D. F. (2016). Practice of home gardens (HG) in the Suburban area between Cotonou and Ouidah in Southern Benin. *Journal of Biodiversity and Environmental Sciences*, 9(5), 29-38.

Allomasso, T. (2001). *Conservation des ressources génétiques forestières du Département de l'Atlantique : stratégies de conservation de l'igname sauvage *Dioscorea praehensilis* (Benth) dans les forêts sacrées et étude de sa domestication*. DESS en Aménagement et gestion des ressources naturelles option science et techniques forestières de la Faculté des Sciences Agronomiques, Abomey-Calavi, Bénin, 88 p.

Aworinde, D. O., & Erinoso, S. M. (2013). Relationship between species composition and homegarden size in Odedalga of Ogun state Nigeria. *Bayero. Journal of Pure and Applied Sciences*, 6(2), 10-18. <https://doi.org/10.4314/bajopas.v6i2.3>

Castineiras, L., Fundora Mayor, Z., Shagarodsky, T., Moreno, V., Barrios, O., Fernandez, L., & Cristobal, R. (2001, 17-19 July). Contribution of homegardens to in situ conservation of plant genetic resources in farming systems-Cuban component. In J.W Watson and P. B Eyzaguirre (Eds) *Proceedings of the Second International Home Gardens Workshop*, Witzenhausen, Federal Republic of Germany, 42-55.

Cresta, M., Nouwakpo, F., DE Koning, F., Adandedjan, F. C. C., Agbota, A., Tangni, E., & Toafode, J. C. (1992). Anthropométrienutritionnelle chez des adultes au sud du Bénin. *Riv. Anthropol*, 70, 185-198.

Das, T., & Das, A. K. (2005). Inventorying plant biodiversity in home gardens: A case study in Barak Valley, Assam, North East India. *Current science*, 89(1), 155-163.

Eijkemans, C., & van den Ham, A. (1982). Homegarden cultivation in the kabupaten Indramayn (West Java): two case studies. *Publikatie Vakgroep Sociale Geographie van de Ontwikkelingslanden*, Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen no. 29.

Fernandes, E. C. M., & Nair, P. K. R. (1986). An evaluation of the structure and function of tropical homegardens. *Agricultural Systems*, 21, 279-10. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0308-521X\(86\)90104-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/0308-521X(86)90104-6)

Gaston, K. J., Warren, P. H., Thompson, K., & Smith, R. M. (2005). Urban domestic gardens (IV): the extent of the resource and its associated features. *Biodiversity and Conservation*, 14, 3327-49. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10531-004-9513-9>

Kala, C. P. (2010). Home Gardens and Management of Key Species in the Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve of India. *J Biodiversity*, 1(2), 111-117.

Mapongmetsem, P. M., Nkongmenec, B. A., Alexandre, D. Y., Salba, A., & Haoua, M. (2002). *Jardins de case et sécurité alimentaire dans les savanes soudano-guinéennes (Adamaoua, Cameroun)*. Méga-Tchad, 1, 10.

Maroyi, A. (2009). Traditional homegardens and rural livelihoods in Nhema, Zimbabwe: a sustainable agroforestry system. *International Journal of Sustainable Development & World Ecology*, 16(1), 1-8. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13504500902745895>

Matahelumual, M. M., & Verheul, M. A. (1987). Vegetables in home gardens on East Java. *Scriptie Vakgroep Tropische Plantentuin*, LUW, Wageningen.

Mercer, D. E., & Miller, R. P. (1998). Socioeconomic research in agroforestry: progress, prospects, priorities. *Agroforestry Systems*, 38, 177-193. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1005964830133>

Mohan, S. (2004). *An assessment of the ecological and socioeconomic benefits provided by home gardens: a case study of Kerala, India*. A dissertation presented to the graduate school of the University of Florida, 120.

Nair, P. K. R. (2006). Whither homegardens? Kumar BM, Nair PKR, editors. *Tropical homegardens: a time-tested example of sustainable agroforestry*, 355-370. Dordrecht: Springer Science. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4020-4948-4_20

Neelamegam, R., Sindhu, Prathiba, N., Thangasutha, Muthu, B., Ancy, E. S., Ramani, M., Thangasutha, G., Mohammed, & Irsath, J. (2017). Household economy and homegarden plants composition, diversity and utilization in rural villages of Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu, India, 12-24.

Okigbo, B. N. (1990). Homegardens in Tropical Africa. In K. Landauer, Brazil (Eds.), *Tropical Homegardens*, 21-40. United Nations University Press, Tokyo, Japan.

Pulido, M. T., Pagaza-Calderón, E. M., Martínez-Ballester, A., Maldonado-Almanza, B., Saynes, A., & Pacheco, R. M. (2008). Home gardens as an alternative for sustainability: Challenges and perspectives in Latin America. *Research Signpost* 37/661(2), Fort P.O., Trivandrum-695 023, Kerala, India Current Topics in Ethnobotany: Editors: Ulysses Paulino de Albuquerque and Marcelo Alves Ramos, 22 pages.

Shackleton, C. M., Paumgarten, F., & Cocks, M. L. (2008). Household attributes promote diversity of tree holdings in rural areas, South Africa. *Agrofor Syst.* 72, 221-230. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10457-007-9066-5>

Steiner, K. G. (1985). *Cultures associées dans les petites exploitations agricoles tropicales en particulier en Afrique de l'Ouest*. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH et Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1+2 ? Postfach 5180, D 6236 Eschborn, 347 pages.

Tynsong, H., & Tiwari, B. K. (2010). Plant Diversity in the Home gardens and their Significance in the Livelihoods of War KhasiCommunity of Meghalaya, North-east India. *J. Biodiversity*, 1(1), 1-11.

Williams, D. E. (2004). The conservation and evolution of landraces of peanuts and peppers. In: EYZAGUIRRE, P.B.; LINARES, O.F. (eds.). *Home Gardens and Agrobiodiversity*. Smithsonian Books, Washington, USA, p. 256-265.

Zaman, S., Siddiquee, S. U., & Katoh, M. (2010). Structure and Diversity of Home garden Agroforestry in Thakurgaon District, Bangladesh. *The Open Forest Science Journal*, 3, 38-44. <https://doi.org/10.2174/1874398601003010038>

Copyrights

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>).