**Diversity and uses of non-timber forest products in Togo: Review of the literature**

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ABSTRACT

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| **Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) constitute a resource with immense potential for sustainable ecosystem management, climate change adaptation, and food security, provided they are effectively valorized. However, the strategic utilization of NTFPs requires a comprehensive understanding of the diversity and uses of these resources by local populations. This study reviews the diversity and utilization of NTFPs in Togo through a systematic analysis of the existing literature, complemented by direct field observations.****A total of 851 species were identified, including 1 bacterial, 35 fungal species, 441 plant species, and 374 animal species, many of which are extensively utilized by local communities. These species are classified into 565 genera and 213 families. Food (577 species) and medicinal uses (331 species) represent the primary applications. Within the plant category, the families Combretaceae (20 species), Apocynaceae (21 species), Moraceae (22 species), and Fabaceae (47 species) stand out for their significant contribution to NTFPs in Togo. Additionally, various fungal and animal species, including arthropods (insects), mollusks (snails), freshwater fishes, reptiles, birds, and mammals, are also integral to local livelihoods.****NTFPs thus offer substantial potential for value addition, particularly for species with widespread applications. This underscores the need for enhanced investment in NTFP research, forest conservation strategies, and the development of sustainable agroecosystems to improve household livelihoods and promote resilience.** |

*Keywords: Non-timber forest products, biodiversity, utilization, sustainable development, Togo*

1. INTRODUCTION

According to the most recent *State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World Report* (FAO et al., 2023)**,** between 691 million and 783 million people experienced hunger in 2022, with Africa and Asia being the most affected continents. In sub-Saharan Africa, over one-third of the population faces challenges related to both the quantity and quality of food (Kennedy, 2003). The diversity of food crops in tropical regions offers potential solutions to these issues of undernutrition (FAO/INFOODS, 2014, 2018; Johns, 2003). However, a significant portion of these resources remains underutilized (Padulosi et Hoeschle-Zeledon, 2004).

In Togo, many minor food plants, once widely consumed and valued, are gradually being abandoned (Akpavi, 2010). This trend threatens plant genetic resources critical for human nutrition with extinction (Magha, 2004). Agrodiversity loss is further exacerbated by climate change, which disrupts agricultural stability by altering growing conditions (Balaka & Yovo, 2023; Lagacé, 2015; Seguin, 2010). Projections suggest that global agricultural production could decrease by 2%, while food demand may increase by 14% by 2050 (Porter et al., 2014). The poorest countries, particularly vulnerable to natural disasters, will likely experience the steepest declines in agricultural yields (Pelling et al., 2004).

Given the challenges posed by climate change, adopting short- and medium-term strategies is crucial to meet the growing food demands of the global population. The promotion of neglected and underutilized crops, including primitive cultivars of major crops and their wild relatives, offers a promising approach. These species, with their resistance to abiotic and biotic stresses, can strengthen ecosystem resilience and adaptability to climate change while addressing nutritional and socio-economic challenges. This strategy can support vulnerable populations, mitigate poverty, and enhance food and nutritional security.

In tropical regions, many edible wild species continue to be harvested through traditional cultural practices. In Africa, wild forest products provide livelihoods for nearly 60 million people (Kouakou et al., 2017), with more than two-thirds of sub-Saharan Africa's population depending on forest resources for sustenance (Mawunu et al., 2016). Due to poverty and food insecurity, household dependence on forest resources has grown in developing countries (Padakale et al., 2015).

Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) are of significant socio-economic and environmental value, contributing to poverty reduction and food security for various African ethnic groups (Loubelo, 2012; Aleza et al., 2018; Badjaré et al., 2018). NTFPs encompass biological resources other than timber, originating from forests, trees outside forests, and other woodlands. These include products used for food, medicine, cosmetics, craftsmanship, cultural purposes, and trade (Chitale et al., 2018; Pandey et al., 2016). Despite international interest, NTFPs remain largely neglected, with limited data on their socio-economic importance, ecological impacts, and contributions to national GDPs. Unlike timber and agricultural products, most African countries lack monitoring and evaluation systems for NTFPs and their socio-economic roles.

To maximize the benefits of NTFPs, it is essential to inventory their diversity and assess their socio-economic relevance. Recent years have seen an increase in ethnobotanical, ethnofungal, ethnozoological, and commodity chain studies on NTFPs in Togo. These studies include research on wild vegetables (Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b), spontaneous fruit trees (Atato et al., 2010), snails (Ekoué et Kuevi-Akue, 2002), insects (Badanaro, 2015), fungi (Kamou et al., 2015, 2017), medicinal plants (Karou et al., 2011; Tchacondo et al., 2012; Radji et Kokou, 2013; Gbekley et al., 2015; Koudouvo et al., 2017; Agody et al., 2019) and cosmetic plants (Pereki et al., 2012). However, these studies often present fragmented data. Regional studies, such as those in Kara (Dourma et al., 2018) and Savanes (Kpeglo et al., 2024), do not provide sufficient information for national-level extrapolation. To address these gaps, this study was initiated to compile and analyze bibliographic data on the diversity and uses of NTFPs across Togo, aiming to support their valorization.

2. methodology

A comprehensive review of scientific knowledge on NTFPs was conducted by consulting various sources, including scientific articles, dissertations, theses, books, and reports published between 1969 and 2024. These materials were accessed through bibliographic searches using keywords related to NTFPs in Togo across databases such as Google Scholar, Bielefeld Academic Search Engine (BASE), and ScienceDirect. The literature review was supplemented by physical document reviews in university libraries in Togo and field observations. After a rigorous selection process, 57 relevant publications were identified, analyzed, and classified into three primary themes: (1) NTFP diversity in Togo, (2) parts of NTFPs used, and (3) applications of NTFPs.

3. results

**3.1 Diversity of PFNL au Togo**

**3.1.1 Diversity of NTFPs of Bacterial Origin**

The literature review identified a single bacterial species, *Arthrospira platensis* Gomont, belonging to the family Microcoleaceae and the genus Arthrospira, recognized as a NTFP in Togo (Appendix 1).

**3.1.2 Diversity of NTFPs of Fungal Origin**

The literature review identified 35 species of NTFPs of fungal origin (Appendix 2, Table 1). Among these, the Ascomycotina are represented by a single species, *Daldinia eschscholtzii* (Ehrenb.) Rehm, belonging to the family Hypoxylariaceae. The Basidiomycotina encompass 12 families and 14 genera. Seven of these families are monospecific, while the Pleurotaceae and Tricholomataceae families each include two species. The Cantharellaceae and Lyophylaceae are represented by four species each. The most diverse families are the Amanitaceae (6 species) and Russulaceae (9 species).

**Table 1: Summary of NTFP fungal diversity in Togo**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Fungal groups | Families  | Genera  | Species  |
| Ascomycotina | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Basidiomycotina | 12 | 14 | 34 |
| Total  | 13 | 15 | 35 |

**3.1.3 Diversity of Plant-Based NTFPs**

The review also revealed significant diversity among NTFPs of plant origin, totaling 441 species (Appendix 3, Table 2), distributed across 99 families and 314 genera. Among these, *Nephrolepis biserrata* (Sw.) Schott from the family Dryopteridaceae is the only pteridophyte species documented as an NTFP in Togo (Table 1). The angiosperms, predominantly dicotyledons, are complemented by a notable presence of monocotyledons from 10 families.

Among the monocotyledons, four families are monospecific. The most represented families include Commelinaceae (2 species), Dracaenaceae (2 species), Dioscoraceae (2 species), Arecaceae (six species), Zingiberaceae (4 species), and Poaceae (10 species). Dicotyledons are distributed across 88 families, with 36 being monospecific. Fifteen families contain two species each, while the most represented families include Combretaceae (20 species), Apocynaceae (21 species), Moraceae (22 species), and Fabaceae (47 species), making these the dominant families of plant-based NTFPs in Togo.

**Table 2: Summary of botanical diversity of NTFPs surveyed in Togo**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Botanical groups | Families  | Genera  | Species |
| Pteridophytes | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Angiosperms | Monocotyledons | 10 | 23 | 30 |
| Dicotyledons | 88 | 289 | 410 |
| Total | 99 | 314 | 441 |

**3.1.4 Diversity of Animal-Based NTFPs**

The inventory identified 374 animal species used as NTFPs, representing 100 families and 235 genera (Appendix 4, Table 3). The invertebrate NTFPs include crustaceans, insects, and mollusks (snails). Crustaceans are represented by a single species, while insects span 14 families. Among these, 8 families are monospecific, 3 families include two species, 1 family includes three species, and one family includes 4 species. The most represented insect families are Acrididae (8 species) and Scarabaeidae (13 species). Mollusks are represented solely by the Achatinidae family, with 4 species.

The vertebrates demonstrate considerable diversity, comprising 203 mammal species, 32 bird species, 11 reptile species, and 83 fish species (Appendix 4). Fishes are distributed across 24 families, including 13 monospecific families. Three families are represented by 2 species each, one by 3 species, two by seven species, and 3 by 8 species. The most represented fish families are Mormyridae (9 species) and Cyprinidae (14 species).

Reptiles include members of the families Pythonidae, Varanidae, Testudinidae, and Crocodylidae, totaling four families. The Pythonidae and Varanidae each have 2 species, the Crocodylidae 3 species, and the Testudinidae 4 species.

Birds are classified into 18 families, 15 of which are monospecific. Families with more than one species include Musophagidae (2 species), Ardeidae (3 species), and Psittacidae (6 species).

Mammals exhibit notable diversity, including rodents (rats and mice), squirrels, aulacodes, bats, antelopes, gazelles, hippopotamuses, warthogs, elephants, felines, mongooses, primates, porcupines, pangolins, African civets, hyraxes, otters, zorillas, hedgehogs, hinds, pigs, and tenrecs. Among the 38 families listed, 14 are monospecific. Four families are represented by 2 species, and 4 others by 4 species. Two families have 5 species each, and 2 families contain 16 species. Additionally, 5 families are represented by 3 species, and 3 families by 7 species. The most diverse families are Bovidae (26 species) and Muridae (27 species).

**Table 3: Summary of NTFP zoological diversity in Togo**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Zoological groups | Families  | Genera  | Species  |
| Arthropods | Crustaceans  | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Insects | 14 | 31 | 40 |
| Molluscs | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Fishes | 24 | 48 | 83 |
| Reptiles | 4 | 5 | 11 |
| Birds | 18 | 29 | 32 |
| Mammals | 38 | 114 | 203 |
| Total | 100 | 235 | 374 |

**3.2 Proportions of NTFPs in Togo's Biodiversity**

The proportions of the different groups of NTFPs in relation to Togo's biodiversity were calculated using data from Tables 1, 2, and 3, as well as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD, 2018). NTFPs account for 11.06% of plant diversity, 4.11% of fungal diversity, 9.10% of animal diversity, and 10.30% of Togo’s overall flora and fauna.

**Table 4:** Percentage of NTFPs of different origins relative to total biodiversity in Togo

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Bacteria  | Mushrooms | Plants | Animals | Total |
| NTFP in Togo | 1 | 35 | 441 | 374 | 851 |
| Biodiversity (CBD, 2018) | 815 | 170 | 4002 | 4019 | 8191 |
| Percentage (%) | 0.12 | 4.11 | 11.02 | 9.30 | 10.39 |

**3.3 Used Parts of NTFPs**

The available literature on the parts used in non-timber forest products (NTFPs) predominantly focuses on plant products and mushrooms, with limited information on animal-derived parts. Regarding mushrooms, the cap and stem are generally the primary parts utilized. For plant NTFPs (Figure 1), several plant parts or even the whole plant are used. Whole plants are employed with a frequency of 8.93%. Leaves are the most commonly used plant parts (36.90%), followed by fruits (17.86%), roots (15.03%), stems (12.20%), seeds (5.95%), flowers (1.64%), underground parts (tubers and rhizomes) (1.19%), and gums or resins (0.30%).

**Figure 1: Frequency of citing use of NTFP plant parts**

**3.4 Uses of NTFPs in Togo**

NTFPs in Togo are utilized for a variety of purposes to meet diverse needs. Some NTFPs serve multiple functions, while others are specific to particular uses (Appendices 1–4). Seven primary categories of use have been identified (Figure 2). Medicinal applications dominate, accounting for 45.34% of uses, followed by food-related applications at 27.54%. Other uses include cosmetic (7.49%), forage (5.51%), artisanal (5.08%), body care (4.80%), and ritual (4.24%) purposes. More than 72% of the species are used in at least two domains, particularly for medicinal and food purposes.

**Figure 2: Frequency of citing uses of NTFPs of plant origin**

The frequency of NTFPs used for medicinal purposes, categorized by biological kingdom, is illustrated in Figure 3. Plant-based NTFPs overwhelmingly account for medicinal applications (96.98%), compared to animal species (1.81%) and fungi (1.21%). Conversely, the diversity of animal species used for human consumption (60.49%) is significantly higher than that of plants (33.80%) and fungi (5.72%), as shown in Figure 4.

**Figure 3: Frequency of citing NTFP medicinal use according to species origin**

**Figure 4: Frequency of citing NTFP food use according to species origin**

4. discussion

**4.1 Diversity of PFNL au Togo**

The literature review reveals the significant diversity of NTFPs in Togo, with 851 species identified: 1 bacterial, 35 fungal, 441 plant, and 374 animal species. Collectively, NTFPs constitute 10.39% of Togo's documented biodiversity (Table 4).

**4.1.1 Diversity of NTFPs of Bacterial Origin**

Only 1 bacterial species, *Arthrospira platensis* Gomont, is documented as a food-based NTFP in Togo (Vicat et al., 2014). Although 815 bacterial species have been identified nationally, they are not reported as utilized for consumption or other purposes. The consumption of cyanobacteria is well documented and known on several continents, notably in Asia, South America and Africa since antiquity (Malaisse, 2004; Sguera, 2008). Among them is the *Arthrospira,* known as spirulina, includes species widely cultivated and consumed globally, particularly, *A. platensis* and *Arthrospira maxima* Setchell & N.L. Gardner (Sguera, 2008).

**4.1.2 Diversity of NTFPs of Fungal Origin**

The 35 fungal species identified as NTFPs in Togo (Table 2) are primarily exploited for food and medicinal purposes, consistent with findings in southwestern Côte d'Ivoire (Pitta Badjo et al., 2021). Despite the documentation of 170 fungal species in Togo (CBD, 2018), information on the consumption of fungi remains limited due to insufficient research on mycophagy in West Africa (Bâ et al., 2011).

**4.1.3 Diversity of Plant-Based NTFPs**

This review identified plant-based NTFPs as representing 11.02% of Togo's documented plant biodiversity (Table 4). While macroalgae are not reported as NTFPs in Togo, 28 species of macroalgae have been identified, including *Caulerpa racemosa* (sea grapes) and *Ulva lactuca* (sea lettuces) (Pangestuti et al., 2021) as well as various species of the Fucus genus (Barbosa et al., 2020), known for their consumption in other tropical countries. Additionally, only one fern species *Nephrolepis biserrata* (Sw.) Schott is cited for traditional medicinal use (Koudouvo et al., 2011; Agody et al., 2019), despite the identification of 134 pteridophyte species in Togo (Abotsi et al., 2018).

However, several species of pteridophytes listed in Togo are well recognized for their medicinal uses, notably species of the Selaginella genus (Selaginellaceae), which are exploited for ethnomedicinal purposes worldwide (Adnan et al., 2021), and Dicranopteris linearis (Burm.f.) Underw. (Gleicheniaceae), which is traditionally used in Malaysia to treat various skin conditions (Lai et al., 2021). However, several species of pteridophytes listed in Togo are well recognized for their medicinal uses, notably species of the Selaginella genus (Selaginellaceae), which are exploited for ethnomedicinal purposes worldwide (Adnan et al., 2021) and Dicranopteris linearis (Burm.f.) Underw. (Gleicheniaceae), which is traditionally used in Malaysia to treat various skin conditions (Lai et al., 2021).

The absence of detailed information on the medicinal or edible uses of these species in Togo does not imply they are unused; rather, it highlights a lack of ethnobotanical research. Many of these plants likely play integral roles in the daily lives of rural populations.

Angiosperms are well-represented, with 30 monocotyledonous and 410 dicotyledonous species. Widely utilized species by various populations in Togo include *Adansonia digitata,* *Annona senegalensis,* *Blighia sapida, Borassus aethiopum, Elaeis guineensis, Mangifera indica, Moringa oleifera, Tamarindus indica, Parkia biglobosa, Vitellaria paradoxa*. These species are also recognized as NTFPs in neighboring West African countries such as Côte d'Ivoire (Zanh et al., 2016) and Niger (Hama et al., 2019), as well as in central Africa, notably in Tchad (Madjigoto et al., 2016) and Republic of Congo (Loubelo, 2012).

The commonality of these species across regions is attributed to shared phytogeographical characteristics, which foster similarities in plant formations and ethnobotanical practices. Species selection is often influenced by local ecological conditions and the socio-economic importance of specific plants to rural communities. Among the most represented families, Fabaceae stands out with 47 species, valued for its protein-rich plants critical to human and animal nutrition.

**4.1.4 Diversity of Animal-Based NTFPs**

Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) of animal origin are derived from a wide range of taxa, including arthropods (myriapods, crustaceans, insects), mollusks, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, birds, and wild mammals. According to Badanaro (cited by Adzorgenu, 2024), several species of myriapods (millipedes) are used for both food and medicinal purposes by the Gourmatché ethnic group in northern Togo, where they are even sold in local markets under the vernacular name "goude." Similarly, the Bobo people of Burkina Faso consume millipedes belonging to the families Gomphodesmidae (*Tymbodesmus falcatus* (Karsch, 1881) and *Sphenodesmus sheribongensis* (Schiotz, 1966)) and Spirostreptidae (Enghoff et al.,2014). The shared consumption of millipedes by the Gourmatché of Togo and the Bobo of Burkina Faso underscores cultural links between these geographically adjacent ethnic groups.

Crustaceans from Togo's continental aquatic ecosystems, although abundant, remain poorly documented in scientific literature, with only one species (*Gecarcinus sp*) mentioned. Crustaceans (crabs and crayfishes) are widely consumed in Togo, but their taxonomy remains largely unexplored.

Insects represent a significant category of consumed NTFPs. Commonly consumed species include Orthoptera such as locusts, grasshoppers, and crickets (notably *Brachytrupes membranaceus* (Drury) of the Gryllidae family); Coleoptera larvae and adults (e.g., *Rhynchophorus phoenicis* (Fabricius, 1801) and *Oryctes monoceros* (Olivier));

Isoptera (termites, including queens and adults of the genus *Macrotermes*); Lepidoptera caterpillars (particularly Saturnidae); and Hymenoptera larvae and eggs (*Apis mellifera* (Linnaeus) and Formicidae). The black soldier fly (*Hermetia illucens*), extensively used in global animal feed, has also been documented in Togo (Attivi et al., 2022; Mlaga et al., 2022). Les insectes consommés sont diversifiés. A total of 39 insect species consumed in Togo have been identified (Badanaro, 2015; Tchibozo et al., 2016), representing 7.44% of the 524 edible insect species documented across Africa (Ramos-Elorduy, 2005).

Mollusks, particularly giant snails of the genera *Achatina* and *Archachatina*, are widely consumed in Togo. Additionally, species of the genus *Limicolaria*, consumed in neighboring Benin (Adamou et al., 2018), are likely consumed in Togo but remain undocumented due to the shared culinary traditions between the two countries.

Amphibians, although known to be consumed in Togo, have not been documented in the scientific literature as NTFPs. This gap may stem from the absence of ethnozoological studies on amphibians in the country. Segniagbeto et al. (2006) inventoried 60 amphibian species in Togo, including various Ptychadena frogs consumed in Chad (Seignobos, 2014), *Amnirana galamensis* (Duméril & Bibron, 1841) used medicinally in Burkina Faso (Mohneke et al., 2011), and *Hoplobatrachus occipitalis* (Günther, 1858) consumed in Benin (Codjo et al., 2022).

Reptiles consumed in Togo include snakes (*Python regius* Shaw, 1802), crocodiles (*Crocodylus niloticus* Laurenti, 1768), monitor lizards (*Varanus niloticus* (Linnaeus, 1766)), and tortoises (*Kinixys nogueyi* (Lataste, 1886)). However, as Ombeni (2014) notes, reptiles generally provide limited food resources to forest populations due to widespread fear of their appearance, movement, and venomous reputation.

Birds represent another diverse group, with 31 species identified as NTFPs in Togo. However, this number is modest compared to the 44 bird species documented for traditional medicine by the Gouro people of Côte d’Ivoire (Koue Bi et al., 2017). Commonly consumed species in Togo include birds of prey (*Aquila rapax* (Temminck), *Gyps bengalensis* (Gmelin)), storks (*Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis* (Shaw), *Leptoptilos crumeniferus* (Lesson)), secretary birds (*Sagittarius serpentarius* (Miller)), touracos (*Tauraco persa* (Linnaeus)), owls (*Otus scops* (Linnaeus)), parrots (*Agapornis pullaria* (Linnaeus), *Psittacula krameria* (Scopoli)) for craft and wild guinea fowl (*Agelastes meleagrides* (Bonaparte)), partridges (*Ptilopachus petrosus* (Gmelin) and *Francolinus bicalcaratus* (Linnaeus)), and wild ducks. Many small bird species consumed by children in rural areas remain undocumented due to limited studies.

Mammals are the most diverse group of animal NTFPs in Togo, with 203 species identified. These include rodents (*Mus haussa* (Thomas & Hinton)), aulacodes (*Anomalurus beecrofti* Fraser), squirrels (*Thryonomys swinderianus* Temminck), hares (*Lepus aegyptius* Desmarest), monkeys (*Papio anubis* (Lesson), *Thryonomys swinderianus* (Temminck)), antelopes or gazelles (*Alcelaphus buselaphus* (Pallas), *Sylvicapra grimmia* (Gray)), hippopotamuses (*Hippopotamus amphibius* Linnaeus), warthogs (*Potamochoerus porcus*), elephants (*Loxodonta africana* (Blumenbach)), and felines (*Panthera pardus* (Linnaeus), *Felis sylvestris* Desmarest). These mammals play an essential role in improving food security for rural populations. However, many mammalian species consumed for food and other uses remain undocumented.

The biodiversity of spontaneous flora and fauna in Togo remains poorly documented, especially among lesser-studied taxonomic groups. Ethnobiological studies are scarce, and the identification of species is often complicated by the use of shared vernacular names for multiple species with similar uses. This underscores the need for more comprehensive research to achieve a fuller understanding of Togo’s biodiversity and the range of NTFPs available.

**4.3 Utilized Parts of NTFPs**

The utilization of NTFPs involves various parts of plant and animal species or, in some cases, the entire organism, depending on the resource type. For mushrooms, the cap and stem are the most commonly harvested parts in Togo, as in other parts of the world (Zanh et al., 2016). This harvesting approach allows mushrooms to regenerate through their underground structure, the mycelium, via asexual reproduction.

Research into the components of NTFPs utilized often focuses on plants, with Autochthonous populations exploiting either specific parts or the whole plant, depending on the species. A review of the literature shows that leaves are the most frequently used plant parts, representing 37.48% of samples. This prevalence is likely due to their abundance and ease of harvesting. When fruits (17.31%) and seeds (5.58%) are included, these renewable plant organs account for 60.37% of the total parts harvested. The preference for renewable organs such as leaves, fruits, and seeds over non-renewable vital organs, such as roots (16.17%), stems (13.59%), flowers (1.72%), and entire plants (6.72%), contributes to the preservation of biodiversity. Harvesting renewable organs helps maintain plant populations.

However, non-renewable organs still constitute 44.01% of the harvested plant parts, posing a significant threat to NTFP biodiversity. Studies in Togo (Batawila et al., 2007; Koudouvo, Denou, et al., 2017) have documented the detrimental effects of anthropogenic pressures associated with harvesting these vital organs.

Limited literature is available regarding the animal parts utilized as NTFPs, but certain trends can be identified. The capture of live animals is relatively rare and mainly involves vertebrates, including mammals and reptiles kept as pets, and birds. Most live-captured birds are used for craft purposes (e.g. birds of prey, storks, messenger snakes, touracos, owls, parrots). Some bird species, like wild guinea fowl, wild ducks, and partridges, are also valued for their meat and are poached in their natural habitats. Other animal by-products, including eggs, bird nests, honey, royal jelly, and beeswax, are also utilized. In most cases, animals are slaughtered before their parts of interest - such as bones, skins, ivory, snail shells, or turtle shells - are removed for various purposes, including consumption or medicinal use, further endangering biodiversity.

**4.4 Uses of NTFPs in Togo**

Togo's rich biodiversity includes species with diverse applications, spanning medicinal (45.15%), food (27.71%), cosmetic (7.59%), forage (5.49%), artisanal (5.06%), body care (4.78%), and ritual (4.22%) uses. Approximately 73% of species are used for medicinal and nutritional purposes, underscoring the essential role of NTFPs in healthcare and human nutrition.

Among medicinally utilized species, plants account for 96.98%, compared to 1.81% for animals. Scarce ethnographic data on the medicinal uses of animals, with exceptions such as dytiscus employed to treat nasal hemorrhage (Badanaro et al., 2024), suggest that this area remains under-researched in Togo. Nevertheless, animal organs are often observed for sale in local markets like the Lomé fetish market.

Globally, animals or their parts are also used for medicinal purposes. In Côte d'Ivoire, for example, 44 bird species are integral to traditional medicine (Koue Bi et al., 2017). In Burkina Faso, millipedes are utilized by the Bobo people to treat malaria (Enghoff et al., 2014), and in India, various bedbug species are employed in disease treatment (Chakravorty et al., 2011). Similarly, in Siribinha, Brazil, marine and estuarine resources are used in folk medicine (Costa-Neto et Marques, 2000). Animal by-products such as hair, skins, horns, shells, and feathers also feature prominently in traditional pharmacopoeia (Loubelo, 2012).

Mushrooms constitute another critical NTFP in the daily lives of Togolese people, serving both as a food source and for medicinal purposes.

Plant-based NTFPs significantly contribute to diets, with 33.80% of the species surveyed in Togo used for food. These plants are consumed in various forms, including vegetables, fruits, tubers, spices, and beverages. Leaves of species such as *Adansonia digitata, Ocimum gratissimum, Talinum triangulare, Vernonia amygdalina, and Vitex doniana* are particularly common as vegetables (Batawila et al., 2007). Additionally, spontaneous fruit plants, such as *Adansonia digitata* Linnaeus, *Blighia sapida* Konig, *Cola nitida* (Vent.) Schott & Endl., *Detarium senegalense* J. F. Gmel, *Dialium guineense* Wild, *Garcinia kola* Heckel, *Irvingia gabonensis* (Aubry-Lecomte ex O’Rorke) Bail, *Monodora myristica* (Gaertn.) Dunal, *Parkia biglobasa* (Jacq.) Benh, *Spondias mombin,* Linnaeus, *Tamarindus indica* Linnaeus, *Vitellaria paradoxa* C. F. Gaertner, *Vitex doniana* Sweet, *Xylopia aethiopica* (Dunal) A. Rich, are marketed, providing income for local populations (Atato et al., 2010). Tubers like *Ipomoea batatas* (L.)*, Ipomoea mauritiana* Jacq., *Tacca leontopetaloides* (L.) Kuntze are consumed, particularly during the lean season.

Other plant-based products, such as wines from *Raphia sudanica A*. Chev. and *Elaeis guineensis*, play cultural roles, with the latter's distilled form ("Sodabi") being a popular alcohol (Tagba et al., 2018). NTFPs also serve as packaging materials, food colorants, and raw materials for handicrafts, tools, and construction. Animals provide materials such as leather, fur, and horns, while some skins (e.g., crocodile and python) are sought after in the luxury goods industry.

NTFPs contribute significantly to the well-being of the Togolese people by providing marketable goods and sources of financial income. They play an essential role in various household activities. For example, they are used as packaging materials for food products in Togo and the Democratic Republic of Congo, where 38 plant species have been inventoried for this purpose (Lassa et al., 2022). However, this specific use was not mentioned in the literature we reviewed.

NTFPs also serve as food colorants, such as *Bixa orellana* and *Tectona grandis* L.f., and as materials for making brooms, rakes, and fans (*Elaeis guineensis, Borassus aethiopum*), as well as ropes (*Ancylobotrys amoena, Landolphia owariensis* P. Beauv., *Secamone afzelii* (Schult.) K. Schum).

They are integral to crafts, being used as building materials for human dwellings - such as frameworks (*Bambusa vulgaris* Schrad. & J.C. Weendl.) and roofing - and for animal shelters (*Parkia biglobosa (Jacq.) R. Br. & G. Don, Raphia sudanica A.* Chev).

In basketry, they are crafted into hats, tablecloths, baskets, cages, and mats (*Borassus aethiopum, Raphia sudanica A.* Chev). In furniture-making, they are utilized for beds, chairs, armchairs, and tables. They are also employed in sculpture, the production of tam-tams, mortars, and canoes, as well as in making natural jewelry, such as ivory tips. Additionally, gourds (*Crescentia cujete* Linnaeus) are used as utensils, and plant resins like *Afraegle paniculata* (Schum. Thonn.) serve as glue.

NTFPs also support agricultural and hunting activities, such as making farming tools (e.g., hoes) and hunting bows. Animal-derived materials, including leather, fur, hair, and horns, are widely used in handicrafts. The tanned skins of mammals (e.g., antelopes, buffaloes) and reptiles (e.g., monitor lizards, pythons) are crafted into trophies, traditional decorations, bowstrings, and ceremonial drums. Crocodile and python skins have long been prized by the luxury leather goods industry for manufacturing items like bags, belts, shoes, and wallets.

In traditional practices, animal skins are used by priests in Kabye country for ceremonial attire, while bird feathers are occasionally used to adorn hair (Feathercraft) during various ceremonies.

Certain plants (leaves and roots) and resins such as *Canarium schweinfurthii*, provide resins used as incense in socio-cultural rites. Several NTFP species are also widely employed as fodder for livestock, including *Lannea acida* A. Rich, *Lannea microcarpa* Engl. & K. Krausse, *Annona senegalensis* Pers, *Sterculia kunthiana* Cham, *Ceiba pentandra* (L.) Gaertn, *Isoberlinia doka* Craib & Stapt, and *Senna siamea* (Lam.) H. S. Irwin & Barneby (Pandey et al., 2016; Badjaré et al., 2018; Shrestha et al., 2019).

NTFPs also find use in personal care. For example, *Terminalia laxiflora* Engl. & Diels is used as a toothbrush, *Blighia sapida* K.D. Köning fruits serve as soap, and *Luffa aegyptiaca* Mill fruits as sponges. Shea butter (*Vitellaria paradoxa* C.F. Gaertner), *Prosopis africana* (Guill. & Perr.) Taub., *Pentadesma butyracea* Sabine, and *Blighia sapida* K.D. Köning are valued in cosmetics for their anti-aging and hair-softening properties (Pereki et al., 2012). Bee honey is similarly prized in cosmetics, while *Lawsonia inermis* Linnaeus (henna leaves) are used in tattooing, and *Indigofera tinctoria* Linnaeus is used for textile dyeing.

4. Conclusion

This study highlights the exceptional diversity of NTFPs, reflecting the biological richness of Togo's ecosystems. A total of 851 species, encompassing 565 genera and 213 families, were identified from the literature. Despite the significant diversity of NTFPs in Togo, few systematic studies have been conducted on their comprehensive inventory and utilization. The biological diversity of these resources holds considerable socio-economic importance in addressing food insecurity and poverty in Togo. For impoverished households often excluded from market participation due to low purchasing power, nature provides vital resources through gathering and hunting activities.

The multifaceted uses of NTFPs (as medicine, food, cultural tools, crafts, and cosmetics) enhance access to healthcare and nutrition while contributing to poverty alleviation. This diversity underscores the potential of NTFPs as a significant opportunity for sustainable development.

The findings of this study underscore the necessity of implementing measures to safeguard the diversity of NTFPs and enhance their sustainable utilization. The results contribute to a deeper understanding of the socio-economic and ecological significance of NTFPs, providing a foundation for their effective planning and management. Such efforts are critical for the conservation and sustainable, integrated management of NTFP-rich ecosystems, particularly in the context of climate change.

Promoting income-generating activities based on NTFPs should be a key component of strategies to improve food security and reduce rural poverty. Furthermore, investments are needed in NTFP conservation, production, extension services, and value-addition initiatives to ensure their long-term viability and maximize their socio-economic benefits.

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APPENDIX

**Appendix 1: NTFPs of bacterial origin**

| **Families/Species** | **Parts used**  | **Uses** | **Authors**  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Microcoleaceae** |
| *Arthrospira platensis* Gomont | Whole plant | Food, Medicinal, Cosmetics | Vicat et al., 2014 |

**Appendix 2: NTFPs of fungal origin**

| **Families/Species** | **Uses** | **Authors**  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Ascomycotina |
| **Hypoxylariaceae** |
| *Daldinia eschscholtzii* (Ehrenb.) Rehm | Medicinal | Guelly et al., 2019 |
| Basidiomycotina |
| **Agaricaceae** |
| *Leucocoprinus cretatus* Locq. & Lanzoni | Food | Guelly et al., 2019 |
| **Amanitaceae** |
| *Amanita aurea* (Beeli) E.-J. Gilbert | Food | Kamou, Gbogbo, et al., 2017; Kamou, Nadjombe, et al., 2017 |
| *Amanita loosii* (Berli) E.-J. Gilbert | Food | Kamou et al., 2015; Kamou, Gbogbo, et al., 2017; Kamou, Nadjombe, et al., 2017 |
| *Amanita masasiensis* Härk & Saarin | Food | Kamou et al., 2015; Kamou, Gbogbo, et al., 2017; Kamou, Nadjombe, et al., 2017  |
| *Amanita rubescens* Pers. S.L. | Food | Kamou, Gbogbo, et al., 2017; Kamou, Nadjombe, et al., 2017  |
| *Amanita strobilaceovolvata* Beeli | Food | Kamou, Gbogbo, et al., 2017; Kamou, Nadjombe, et al., 2017  |
| *Amanita subviscosa* Beeli | Food | Kamou et al., 2015; Kamou, Gbogbo, et al., 2017; Kamou, Nadjombe, et al., 2017 |
| **Cantharellaceae** |
| *Cantharellus addaiensis* Heinem. | Food | Kamou et al., 2015; Kamou, Gbogbo, et al., 2017; Kamou, Nadjombe, et al., 2017  |
| *Cantharellus congolensis* Beeli | Food | Kamou, Gbogbo, et al., 2017; Kamou, Nadjombe, et al., 2017  |
| *Cantharellus rhodophyllus* Heinem. | Food | Kamou, Gbogbo, et al., 2017; Kamou, Nadjombe, et al., 2017 |
| *Cantharellus* *rufopunctatus var. rufopunctatu*s (Beeli) Heinem. | Food | Kamou, Gbogbo, et al., 2017; Kamou, Nadjombe, et al., 2017 |
| **Coprinaceae** |
| *Psathyrella tuberculata* Smith | Food | Guelly et al., 2019; Kamou et al., 2015 |
| **Ganodermaceae** |
| *Ganoderma colossus* (Fr.) C.F. Baker  | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018; Guelly et al., 2019 |
| *Ganodema lucidum* (leys. Fr.) Karst | Medicinal, Food | Assouma et al., 2018; Kamou et al., 2015 |
| **Marasmiaceae** |
| *Marasmiellus inoderma* (Berk.) | Food | Kesel et al., 2008 |
| **Russulaceae** |
| *Lactifluus favellus* Maba & Guelly | Food | Kamou, Gbogbo, et al., 2017; Kamou, Nadjombe, et al., 2017 |
| *Lactifluus flammans* (Verbeken) verbeken | Food | Kamou, Gbogbo, et al., 2017; Kamou, Nadjombe, et al., 2017  |
| *Lactifluus gymnocarpoides* (Verbeken) Verbeken | Food | Kamou, Gbogbo, et al., 2017; Kamou, Nadjombe, et al., 2017  |
| *Lactifluus luteopus* (Verbeken) Verbeken | Food | Kamou, Gbogbo, et al., 2017; Kamou, Nadjombe, et al., 2017  |
| *Lactifluus medusae* (Verbeken) Verbeken | Food | Kamou et al., 2015; Kamou, Gbogbo, et al., 2017; Kamou, Nadjombe, et al., 2017 |
| *Lactifluus pectinatus* Maba & Yorou | Food | Kamou, Gbogbo, et al., 2017; Kamou, Nadjombe, et al., 2017 |
| *Russula compressa* Buyck | Food | Kamou, Gbogbo, et al., 2017; Kamou, Nadjombe, et al., 2017 |
| *Russula congoana* var congoana Pat. | Food | Kamou, Gbogbo, et al., 2017; Kamou, Nadjombe, et al., 2017  |
| *Russula oleifera* Buyck | Food | Kamou, Gbogbo, et al., 2017; Kamou, Nadjombe, et al., 2017  |
| **Lyophylaceae** |
| *Termitomyces fulginosus* R. Heim | Food | Kamou et al., 2015 |
| *Termitomyces medius* R. Heim & Grassé | Food  | Kamou et al., 2015 |
| *Termitomyces Schimperi* Heim | Food | Kamou et al., 2015 |
| *Termitomyces striatus* Beeli & Heim | Food | Kamou et al., 2015 |
| **Marasmiaceae** |
| *Marasmius ferrugineolutens* R. Singer | Food | Kamou et al., 2015  |
| **Pleurotaceae** |
| *Lentinus squarrosulus* Mont. | Food | Guelly et al., 2019; Kamou et al., 2015 |
| *Lentinus tuberregium Rumph* Ex Fr & Singer | Food, Medicinal | Guelly et al., 2019; Kamou et al., 2015 |
| **Pluteaceae** |
| *Volvariella earlei* Shaffer | Food | Kamou et al., 2015 |
| **Tricholomataceae** |
| *Nothopanus hygrophanus (*Mont) De Kesel & Degreef | Food | Kamou et al., 2015 |
| *Macrocybe lobayensis* (R. Heim) Pegler & Lodge  | Food | Guelly et al., 2019; Kamou et al., 2015 |

**Appendix 3: NTFPs of plant origin**

| **Families/Species** | **Parts used**  | **Uses** | **Authors**  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Pteridophytes** |
| **Dryopterdaceae** |
| *Nephrolepis biserrata* (Sw.) Schott | Leaf | Medicinal | Koudouvo et al., 2011; Agody et al., 2019 |
| Angiospermes |
| **Monocotyldons** |
| **Araceae** |
| *Colocasia esculenta* (L.) Schott | Rhizome, Leaf | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012 ; Kpatcha et al., 2016  |
| **Arecaceae** |
| *Borassus aethiopum* Mart. | Whole plant, Fruit | Food, Medicinal, Forage, Body care, Cosmetics, Artisanal, Ritual | Akpavi et al., 2012; Badjaré et al., 2018, 2021; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Dourma et al., 2018; Gnondoli et al., 2015; Kpatcha et al., 2016; Kpeglo et al., 2024; Nabede et al., 2018; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.  | Whole plant, Fruit | Food, Medicinal, Forage, Body care, Cosmetics, Artisanal, Ritual | Agody et al., 2019; Badjaré et al., 2018, 2021; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Kpatcha et al., 2016; Kpeglo et al., 2024; Nabede et al., 2018; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Hyphaene thebaica* (L.) Mart. | Whole plant, Fruit | Food, Medicinal, Body care, Cosmetics, Artisanal, Ritual | Atato et al., 2010; Badjaré et al., 2018, 2021; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Kpatcha et al., 2016; Nabede et al., 2018  |
| *Phoenix reclinata* Jacq. | Whole plant, Fruit | Food, Artisanal | Atato et al., 2010 |
| [*Raphia hookeri* G. Mann & H. Wendl.](http://www.ethnopharmacologia.org/recherche-dans-prelude/?plant_id=4984) | Whole plant | Medicinal | Karou et al., 2011 |
| *Raphia sudanica A*. Chev. | Whole plant | Food, Cosmetics, Artisanal | Badjaré et al., 2018; Nabede et al., 2018 |
| **Brassicaceae** |
| *Brassica oleracea* Linnaeus | Whole plant  | Food, Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| **Commelinaceae** |
| *Commelina benghalensis* Linnaeus | Whole plant | Food, Medicinal | Akpavi et al., 2012; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| *Palisota hirsuta* (Thunb.) K. Schum | Whole plant | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014 |
| **Cyperaceae** |
| *Cyperus esculentus* Linnaeus | Tuber | Food, Medicinal, Forage, Cosmetics | Adjahossou et al., 2021; Akabassi et al., 2022  |
| **Dioscoraceae** |
| *Tacca involucrata* Schumach. & Thonn. | Stem, Leaf | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018 |
| *Tacca leontopetaloides* (L.) Kuntze | Tuber | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012 |
| **Dracaenaceae** |
| *Dracaena arborea* (Wild.) Link | Whole plant | Cosmetics, Ritual | Badjaré et al., 2018; Pereki et al., 2012 |
| *Sansevieria liberica* Gérôme & Labroy | Leaf, Root | Medicinal  | Agody et al., 2019; Gadikou et al., 2022; MERF, 2020 |
| **Liliaceae** |
| *Aloe buttneri* A. Berger | Whole plant | Food, Medicinal | Batawila et al., 2005a; Radji et Kokou, 2013 |
| **Poaceae** |
| *Bambusa arundinacea* (Retz.) Willd | Leaf, Stem | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014  |
| *Bambusa vugaris* Schrad. & JC. Weendl. | Leaf, Stem | Medicinal | Radji et Kokou, 2013 |
| *Coix Lacryma-jobi Linnaeus* | Fruit  | Food, Medicinal, Forage, Artisanal  | Nabede et al., 2018 |
| *Cymbopogon citratus (DC.) Stapf* | Leaf | Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019; Karou et al., 2011 |
| *Cymbopogon giganteus* Chiov. | Leaf  | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012; Radji et Kokou, 2013 |
| *Cymbopogon proximus* (A.Rich.)Stapf | Leaf | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018 |
| *Imperata cylindrica* (L.) Beauv. | Root  | Food, Medicinal | Akpavi et al., 2012; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Oxythenanthera abyssinica* Munro | Leaf | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Rottboellia exaltata* L.f. | Leaf | Cosmetics, Medicinal  | Nabede et al., 2018 |
| *Sporobolus pyramidalis* Beauv. | Whole plant | Cosmetics | Nabede et al., 2018 |
| **Zingiberaceae** |
| *Afromomum augustifolium* (Sonnerat) K. Schum | Fruit | Food  | Akpavi et al., 2012; Assouma et al., 2018 |
| *Afromomum melegueta* K. Schum. | Fruit | Medicinal | MERF, 2020 |
| *Curcuma longa* Linnaeus | Rhizome | Food, Medicinal | Kpatcha et al., 2016 |
| *Curcuma zedoaria* (Christm.) Roscoe | Rhizome | Food, Medicinal | Kpatcha et al., 2016 |
| **Dicotyledons** |
| **Acanthaceae** |
| *Asystasia gangetica* (L.) T. Anderson | Leaf | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012; Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Dyschoriste perrotteti*i (Nees) Kuntze  | Stem, Leaf | Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019 |
| *Hygrophila auriculata* (Schumach.) Heine  | Stem, Leaf | Medicinal | Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Justicia secunda* Vahl | Stem, Leaf | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022 |
| *Lepidagathis chariensis* Benoist | Root | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018 |
| **Amaranthaceae** |
| *Achyranhtes aspera* Linnaeus  | Stem, Leaf | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| Aerva lanata (L.) Juss. ex Schult. | Whole plant | Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019 |
| *Alternanthera pungens* Kunth | Leaf, Root | Medicinal | Gnondoli et al., 2015; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Alternanthera sessilis* (L.)D C. | Leaf | Medicinal | Radji et Kokou, 2013 |
| *Amanranthus spinosus* Linnaeus | Leaf | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012; Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Amaranthus cruentus* Linnaeus | Leaf | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012; Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Atriplex canenscens* (Pursh) Nutt | Leaf  | Cosmetics | Nabede et al., 2018 |
| *Celosia argentea* Linnaeus | Leaf | Food | Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Chenopodium ambrosoides* (L.) Mosyakin & Clemants | Leaf | Medicinal, Cosmetics | Akpavi et al., 2012; MERF, 2020; Nabede et al., 2018 |
| *Gomphrena celosioides* Mart. | Whole plant | Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019; Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| *Pupalia lappacea* (L.) Juss. | Whole plant | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| **Amaryllidaceae** |
| *Crinum seylanicum Linnaeus* (L.f. ex Aiton) Bury | Whole plant | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018 |
| **Anacardiaceae** |
| *Anacardium occidentale*  | Stem, Fruit | Food, Medicinal | Badjaré et al., 2018; Karou et al., 2011 |
| *Haematostaphis barteri* Hook f. | Fruit | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012; Atato et al., 2010 |
| *Lannea acida* A. Rich. |  Whole plant, Fruit | Food, Medicinal, Body care, Cosmetics, Forage, Artisanal | Agody et al., 2019; Akpavi et al., 2012; Assouma et al., 2018; Atato et al., 2010; Badjaré et al., 2018, 2021; Hele et al., 2014; Kpeglo et al., 2024; MERF, 2020 |
| *Lannea barteri* (Oliv) Engl. | Stem  | Medicinal | Badjaré et al., 2021; MERF, 2020 |
| *Lannea kerstingii* Engl. & K. Krausse | Fruit | Food, Artisanal, Ritual | Atato et al., 2010 |
| *Lannea microcarpa* Engl. & K. Krausse | Fruit | Food, Medicinal, Forage, Body care | Atato et al., 2010; Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| *Mangifera indica* Linnaeus | Whole plant, Fruit | Food, Medicinal, Forage, Artisanal | Akpavi et al., 2012; Assouma et al., 2018; Badjaré et al., 2018, 2021; Batawila et al., 2005a; Dourma et al., 2018; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Gnondoli et al., 2015; Hele et al., 2014; Kpatcha et al., 2016; Kpeglo et al., 2024; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Sclerocarya birrea* (A. Rich) Hochst |  Leaf, Fruit | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012; Assouma et al., 2018; Atato et al., 2010; Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Spondias mombin* Linnaeus | Whole plant, Fruit | Food, Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019; Atato et al., 2010; Badjaré et al., 2018; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Gnondoli et al., 2015; Kpatcha et al., 2016; MERF, 2020 |
| **Annonnaceae** |
| *Annona glauca* Schum. & Thonn. | Fruit | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012; Atato et al., 2010; Badjaré et al., 2018; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Annona muricata Linnaeus*  | Leaf | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Karou et al., 2011 |
| *Annona senegalensis* Pers. | Whole plant, Fruit | Food, Medicinal, Forage, Ritual | Agody et al., 2019; Akpavi et al., 2012; Assouma et al., 2018; Atato et al., 2010; Badjaré et al., 2018; Batawila et al., 2005a; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Gnondoli et al., 2015; Hele et al., 2014; Karou et al., 2011; Kpeglo et al., 2024; MERF, 2020; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Hexalobus monopetalus* (A. rich.) Engl. & Diels  | Fruit, Seed | Food, Medicinal | Akpavi et al., 2012; Atato et al., 2010; MERF, 2020 |
| *Monodora myristica* (Gaertn.) Dunal | Seed (epice) | Food, Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018; Atato et al., 2010; MERF, 2020 |
| *Uvaria chamæ* Linnaeus | Fruit, Root | Food, Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019; Akpavi et al., 2012; Atato et al., 2010, 2012; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Hele et al., 2014 |
| *Uvariopsis guineensis* Keay  |  Root  | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Xylopia aethiopica* (Dunal) A. Rich. | Fruit | Food, Medicinal, Cosmetics | Assouma et al., 2018; Atato et al., 2010; Badjaré et al., 2018; Batawila et al., 2005a; Gbekley et al., 2015; Hele et al., 2014; Karou et al., 2011; Nabede et al., 2018 |
| **Apiaceae** |
| *Centella asiatica* (L.) Urb. | Stem, Leaf | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| **Apocynaceae** |
| *Adenium obesum* (Forssk.) Roem. & Schult. | Stem | Cosmetics | Pereki et al., 2012 |
| *Ancylobotrys amoena* Hua | Fruit | Food | Atato et al., 2010, 2012; MERF, 2020 |
| *Calotropis pocera* (Alton) W. T. Alton | Leaf, Root | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018; Gnondoli et al., 2015; MERF, 2020 |
| *Carissa edulis* Vahl | Fruit | Food, Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018; Atato et al., 2010; Badjaré et al., 2018; Hele et al., 2014 |
| *Cryptolepis sanguinolenta* (Lindl.) Schltr |  Root | Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019 |
| *Gymnema sylvestre* (Retz.) R. Br. & Sm. |  Leaf | Medicinal | Badjaré et al., 2018; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Holarrhena floribunda* (G. Don) Dur. & Schinz | Root, Leaf | Food, Medicinal | Badjaré et al., 2018; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Landolphia owariensis* P. Beauv. | Fruit | Food, Ritual | Atato et al., 2010, 2012 |
| *Leptadenia hastata* (Pers.) Decne | Leaf, Root, Stem | Food, Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| *Mondia whitei* (Hook.f.) Skeels | Root | Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Parquetina nigrescens* (Afzel.) Bullock | Leaf, Root | Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019; Gadikou et al., 2022; Hoekou et al., 2016 |
| *Pergularia daemia* (Forsssk) Chiov. | Leaf | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012; Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Picralima nitida* (Stapf) T. Durand & H. Durand. | Seed | Food, Medicinal | Atato et al., 2010; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Karou et al., 2011; MERF, 2020 |
| *Rauvolfia vomitoria* Afzel | Leaf | Medicinal | Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| *Saba comorensis* (Bojer & A. DC) Pichon | Fruit | Food, Body care | Akpavi et al., 2012; Atato et al., 2010, 2012 |
| *Saba florida* (Benth.) Bullock | Leaf, Stem | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Saba senegalensis* (A. DC) Pichon | Stem, Fruit | Food, Medicinal | Akpavi et al., 2012; Badjaré et al., 2018; Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Secamone afzeli* (Schult.) K. Schum | Whole plant | Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019; MERF, 2020 |
| *Strophantus hispidum* DC | Leaf | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Tabernaemontana pachysiphon* Stapf | Seed | Cosmetics | Pereki et al., 2012 |
| *Voacanga africana* Stapf  | Seed | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014 |
| **Aristolochiaceae** |
| *Aristolochia albida* Duch | Root | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014; Karou et al., 2011; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| **Asteraceae** |
| *Acanthospermum hispidium* DC | Leaf | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Gnondoli et al., 2015; Kpatcha et al., 2016; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Ageratum conyzoides* Linnaeus | Leaf | Medicinal | Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| *Centaurea perrottetii* DC. | Flower, Root | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Chrysanthellum indicum* DC. | Leaf | Medicinal | Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Conyza aegyptica* Linnaeus Ait.var*.* | Whole plant | Medicinal | Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Coreopsis barteri* Oliv. & Hiern | Leaf | Food | Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Eclipta prostrata* Linnaeus | Whole plant | Medicinal | Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Gymnanthemum amygdalinum* (Delile) Walp. | Leaf | Food, Medicinal | Badjaré et al., 2018; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Gnondoli et al., 2015; Kpatcha et al., 2016 |
| *Launaea taraxacifolia* (Willd.) Amin & C. Jeffrey | Leaf | Food | Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Synedrella nodiflora* (L) Gaertn. | Stem, Leaf | Medicinal | Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| *Tridax procumbens* Linnaeus | Whole plant | Food, Medicinal | Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| *Vernonia amygdalina* Delile  | Leaf | Food, Medicinal | Batawila et al 2007;Karou et al., 2011 |
| *Vernonia cinerea* (L.) Less | Leaf | Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019 |
| *Vernonia colorata* (WIild.) Drake | Leaf | Food, Cosmetics | Agody et al., 2019; Badjaré et al., 2018; Batawila et al., 2005a; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Pereki et al., 2012 |
| **Balanophoraceae**  |
| *Thonningia Sanguinea* Vahl.  | Fruit | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014 |
| **Bignoniaceae** |
| *Crescentia cujete* Linnaeus | Stem, Fruit | Medicinal, Artisanal  | MERF, 2020 |
| *Erythrophleum guineense* G Don  | Leaf | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014 |
| *Kigelia africana* (Lam.) Benth. | Whole plant, Fruit | Medicinal, Cosmetics, Ritual | Agody et al., 2019; Assouma et al., 2018; Badjaré et al., 2018; Hele et al., 2014; MERF, 2020; Pereki et al., 2012; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Lactuca taraxacifolia* (Willd.) Schum.  | Leaf | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Newbouldia laevis* P. Beauv. | Stem, Leaf, Seed | Medicinal, Cosmetics | Agody et al., 2019; Badjaré et al., 2018; Gnondoli et al., 2015; MERF, 2020; Nabede et al., 2018 |
| *Spathodea campanulata* P. Beauv.  | Leaf | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014 |
| *Strerospermum kunthianum* Cham. | Root | Medicinal, Forage, Body care  | Assouma et al., 2018; Badjaré et al., 2018; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| **Bixaceae** |
| *Bixa orellana* Linnaeus | Fruit | Food | Badanaro et al., 2010 |
| **Bombacaceae** |
| *Adansonia digitata* Linnaeus | Stem, Leaf, Seed, Fruit,  | Food, Medicinal, Forage, Cosmetics, Artisanal, Ritual | Agody et al., 2019; Akpavi et al., 2012; Assouma et al., 2018; Atato et al., 2010; Badjaré et al., 2018, 2021; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Dourma et al., 2018; Gnondoli et al., 2015; Kpatcha et al., 2016; Kpeglo et al., 2024; MERF, 2020; Nabede et al., 2018; Pereki et al., 2012 |
| *Bombax costatum* Pelleger & Vuillet | Flower, Leaf, Root  | Food, Medicinal, Forage, Cosmetics, Artisanal, Ritual | Akpavi et al., 2012; Assouma et al., 2018; Badjaré et al., 2018, 2021; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Dourma et al., 2018; Kpatcha et al., 2016; Kpeglo et al., 2024; MERF, 2020 |
| *Ceiba pentandra* (L) Gaertn. | Leaf, Seed, Flower | Food, Medicinal, Forage, Cosmetics, Artisanal, Ritual | Akpavi et al., 2012; Badjaré et al., 2018, 2021; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Kpatcha et al., 2016 |
| **Boraginaceae** |
| *Erethia cymosa* (Thonn.) | Stem, Leaf | Medicinal | MERF, 2020 |
| *Heliotropium indicum* Linnaeus | Leaf | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012; Batawila et al., 2005a |
| **Burseraceae** |
| *Canarium schweinfurthii* Engl. | Eraser-Resin (encens) | Cosmetics | Pereki et al., 2012 |
| [**Cannabaceae**](https://www.zimbabweflora.co.zw/speciesdata/family.php?family_id=46) |
| *Trema guineensis (Schumach. & Thonn.)* | Leaf | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022 |
| **Casuarinaceae** |
| *Casuarina equisetifolia* Linnaeus | Whole plant | Medicinal | MERF, 2020 |
| **Caesalpiniaceae** |
| *Caesalpinia bonduc* Linnaeus | Whole plant | Medicinal | MERF, 2020 |
| *Cassia alata* (L) Roxb. | Leaf | Medicinal | Gbekley et al., 2015; Gnondoli et al., 2015; Hele et al., 2014; Kpatcha et al., 2016 |
| *Cassia obtusifolia* (L.) H.S.& Barneby | Leaf | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| *Cassia occidentalis* (L.) Link | Leaf | Food, Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Hele et al., 2014; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Cassia rotundifolia* Pers. | Whole plant | Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| *Cassia siebeberiana* DC. | Whole plant | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018; Badjaré et al., 2018; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Hele et al., 2014 |
| *Cynometra megalophylla* Harms | Seed, Fruit | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012; Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Daniella oliveri* (Rolfe) Hutch. & Dalz | Leaf | Food | Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Guilandina bonduc* Linnaeus  | Root, Leaf | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Isoberlinia doka* Craib & Stapt |   | Forage, Artisanal | Badjaré et al., 2018, 2021 |
| *Senna italica* Mill | Root, Leaf | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022 |
| *Senna siamea* (Lam.) H. S. Irwin & Barneby | Root, Leaf | Medicinal, Forage | Agody et al., 2019; Badjaré et al., 2018, 2021; Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| *Swartzia madagascariensis* (Desv.) J.H. kirkbr. & Wiersema | Leaf | Medicinal | Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| *Tamarindus indica* Linnaeus | Seed, Fruit | Food, Medicinal, Forage, Body care, Artisanal | Akpavi et al., 2012; Assouma et al., 2018; Badjaré et al., 2018; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Dourma et al., 2018; Hele et al., 2014; Kpeglo et al., 2024; Samarou, Atakpama, Atato, et al., 2022; Samarou, Atakpama, Folega, et al., 2022 |
| **Capparaceae** |
| *Crataeva adansonii* DC. | Whole plant | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Kpatcha et al., 2016; MERF, 2020 |
| *Gyandropsis gynandra* (L.) Briq. | Leaf | Food | Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Ritchiea reflexa* (Thonn.) Gilg &Benedic | Leaf | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022 |
| **Caricaceae** |
| *Carica papaya* Linnaeus | Whole plant, Fruit | Food, Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019; Badjaré et al., 2018; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Gnondoli et al., 2015; Hele et al., 2014; Kpatcha et al., 2016; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| **Caryophyllaceae** |
| *Drymaria cordata* (L.) Willd. ex Schult.  | Leaf | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014 |
| **Celastraceae** |
| *Gymnosporia senegalensis* (Lam) Loes | Root, Leaf | Medicinal | Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Salacia reticulata* Wight  | Leaf | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014 |
| **Chenopodiaceae** |
| *Chenopodium ambroides* (L.) Mosyakin & Clemants | Leaf | Food, Medicinal | Batawila, Akpavi, et al., 2005; Hele et al., 2014 |
| **Chrysobalanaceae** |
| *Maranthes polyandra* (Benth) Prance | Fruit | Food | Atato et al., 2010 |
| *Parinari congensis* Didr. | Fruit | Food | Atato et al., 2010 |
| *Parinari curatellifolia* Planch. & Benth | Root, Fruit | Food, Medicinal | Atato et al., 2010; Badjaré et al., 2018; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Parinari excelsa* Sabine | Fruit | Food | Atato et al., 2010 |
| *Parinari senegalensis* Perr. & DC | Root  | Medicinal | Atato et al., 2010 |
| **Crassulaceae** |
| *Bryophyllum pinnatum* Lam | Leaf | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Kalanchoe pinnata* (Lam.) Pers  | Leaf | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014 |
| **Cleomaceae** |
| *Cleome gynandra* Linnaeus | Leaf | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012 |
| **Clusiaceae** |
| *Garcina kola* Heckel | Seed | Medicinal | MERF, 2020 |
| **Cochlospermaceae** |
| *Cochlospermum planchonii* Hook. F & Panch. | Root | Medicinal | MERF, 2020 |
| *Cochlospermum tinctorium* A. Rich | Root | Food, Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018; Batawila et al., 2005a |
| **Combretaceae** |
| *Anogeissus leiocarpus* (DC.) Guill. & Perr. | Whole plant | Medicinal, Forage, Soins corpoel, Artisanal, Ritual  | Assouma et al., 2018; Badjaré et al., 2018; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Kpeglo et al., 2024; MERF, 2020 |
| *Combretum aculeatum* Vent | Leaf | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018; Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| *Combretum crotonoides* Hutch. & Dalziel | Feuiile | Body care | Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| *Combretum glutinosum* Perr. Ex DC. | Leaf, Root | Medicinal, Body care | Assouma et al., 2018; Badjaré et al., 2018; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Combretum lecardii* Engl. & Diels | Whole plant | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018 |
| *Combretum micranthum* G. Don | Leaf | Medicinal |  Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Combretum molle* R.Br. exG.Don | Whole plant | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018; Karou et al., 2011 |
| *Combretum mucronatum* Schumach. | Stem, Leaf | Medicinal | MERF, 2020 |
| *Combretum nigricans* Lepr. ex Guill. & Perr. | Root, Leaf | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018 |
| *Combretum sericeum* G. Don | Root, Leaf | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018 |
| *Conocarpus erectus* Linnaeus | Leaf | Medicinal | Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| *Guiera senegalensis* Adans. & Juss. | Leaf | Medicinal | Badjaré et al., 2018; Gbekley et al., 2015; Hele et al., 2014 |
| *Kalanchoe crenata* Lam  | Root | Medicinal | Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Pteleopsis suberosa* Engl. & Diels |  Whole plant | Medicinal, Body care | Agody et al., 2019; Akpavi et al., 2012; Badjaré et al., 2018; Karou et al., 2011; Kpatcha et al., 2016; MERF, 2020; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Terminalia albida* Scott-Elliot | Root, Leaf | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018; Hele et al., 2014 |
| *Terminalia avicennioides* Guil. & Perr. | Root | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018; Gbekley et al., 2015; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Terminalia glaucescens* Planch. Ex Benth. | Whole plant | Medicinal, Body care, Artisanal | Badjaré et al., 2018; Gbekley et al., 2015; Karou et al., 2011; MERF, 2020 |
| *Terminalia laxiflora* Engl. & Diels | Leaf | Body care | Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| *Terminalia macroptera* Guil. & Perr. | Leaf | Medicinal, Forage, Cosmetics | Assouma et al., 2018; Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| *Terminalia mollis* M. A. Lawson | Leaf | Body care | Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| **Connaraceae** |
| *Cnestis ferruginea* Vahl ex DC | Leaf, Root | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Byrssocarpus coccineus* Schum. &Thonn | Root | Medicinal | Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| *Rourea coccinea* Schumach. & Thonn | Leaf | Medicinal | Gnondoli et al., 2015; Hele et al., 2014 |
| *Santaloides afzelii* (R. Br. & Planch.) Schellenb. | Fruit | Food | Atato et al., 2010, 2012 |
| **Convolvulaceae** |
| *Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam | Leaf, Tuber | Food | Batawila et al., 2005a; Kpatcha et al., 2016 |
| *Ipomoea mauritiana* Jacq. | Tuber | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012 |
| *Ipomoea pescaprae* (L.) Sweet | Leaf | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012; Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Jacquemontia tamnifolia* (L.) Griseb. | Leaf | Food | Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Merremia kentrocaulos* (C.B. Clarke) Hallier f. | Leaf | Food | Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Merremia tridentata* (L.) Hallier f. | Stem, Leaf | Medicinal | Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| **Cucurbitaceae** |
| *Citrullus colocynthis* (L.) Schrad. | Fruit | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018 |
| *Coccinia grandis* (L.) Voigt | Root | Medicinal |  Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Cucurbita pepo* Linnaeus | Leaf, Fruit | Food | Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Luffa aegyptiaca* Mill. | Fruit | Medicinal, Cosmetics, Artisanal  | Agody et al., 2019; Kpeglo et al., 2024; MERF, 2020; Pereki et al., 2012 |
| *Momordica charantia* Linnaeus | Whole plant | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Gnondoli et al., 2015; Karou et al., 2011; MERF, 2020; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| **Dichapetalaceae** |
| *Dichapetalum guineense* (DC.) Keay |  Leaf | Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019 |
| *Dichapetalum madagascariensis* Poir. | Stem, Leaf | Medicinal | Gnondoli et al., 2015; MERF, 2020 |
| **Ebenaceae** |
| *Diospyros ellioti* Linnaeus | Fruit, Leaf | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012; Assouma et al., 2018; Atato et al., 2010; Karou et al., 2011 |
| *Diospyros mespiliformis* Hochst. & A. DC | Fruit | Food, Medicinal, Forage, Body care, Cosmetics, Artisanal, Ritual | Atato et al., 2010; Badjaré et al., 2018; Hele et al., 2014 |
| **Euphorbiaceae** |
| *Alchornea cordifolia* (Schum & Thom.) Müll. Arg. | Leaf, Root | Food, Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018; Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Alchornea hirtella* Benth | Leaf | Body care, Medicinal | Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| *Bridelia ferruginea* Benth | Whole plant, Fruit | Food, Medicinal, Body care, Artisanal | Atato et al., 2010; Badjaré et al., 2018; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Karou et al., 2011; MERF, 2020; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Croton lobatus* Linnaeus | Leaf | Medicinal | Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| *Croton zambesicus* Müll. Arg | Leaf | Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019 |
| *Elaeophorbia drupifera (*Thonn.) Stapf  | Stem, Leaf | Medicinal | Akpavi et al., 2012; Atato et al., 2010; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Dourma et al., 2018; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Gnondoli et al., 2015; Kpatcha et al., 2016; Kpeglo et al., 2024; Pereki et al., 2012; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Euphorbia bassamifera* Ait. | Whole plant | Medicinal | Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| *Euphorbia heterophylla* Linnaeus | Whole plant | Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019; Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| *Euphorbia hirta* Linnaeus | Whole plant | Medicinal, Cosmetics | Assouma et al., 2018; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Gnondoli et al., 2015; Kpatcha et al., 2016; Nabede et al., 2018; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Euphorbia thymifolia* Linnaeus | Eraser-Resin | Cosmetics | Pereki et al., 2012 |
| *Hymenocardia acida* Tul. | Leaf, Stem  | Food, Medicinal, Body care, Ritual. | Atato et al., 2010; Badjaré et al., 2018; Hele et al., 2014; MERF, 2020; Pereki et al., 2012 |
| *Jatropha curcas* Linnaeus | Leaf, Root | Medicinal, Cosmetics | Badjaré et al., 2018; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Hele et al., 2014; Kpeglo et al., 2024; Nabede et al., 2018; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Jatropha gossypisifolia* Linnaeus | Root, Leaf | Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019; Assouma et al., 2018; Badjaré et al., 2018; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Gnondoli et al., 2015; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Mallotus oppositifolius* (Gesiseler) Müll. Arg. | Leaf | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| *Margaritaria discoidea* (Baill.) G.L. Webster | Leaf | Medicinal, Forage | Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| *Phyllanthus amarus* Schum. & Thonn | Seed, Fruit, Leaf | Food, Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Gnondoli et al., 2015; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Phyllanthus muellerianus* (O. Ktze) Exell. | Fruit, Root | Food, Medicinal | Akpavi et al., 2012; Atato et al., 2010, 2012; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| [*Phyllanthus niruri* Linnaeus](https://www.gbif.org/species/5381945)  | Leaf | Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019 |
| *Ricinus communis* Linnaeus | Leaf | Medicinal | Karou et al., 2011 |
| **Fabaceae** |
| *Abrus precatorius* Linnaeus | Stem, Leaf, Fruit | Medicinal, Cosmetics | Agody et al., 2019; MERF, 2020; Pereki et al., 2012 |
| *Acacia albida* (Delile) A. Chev | Leaf, Fruit | Medicinal, Forage, Ritual | Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| *Acacia gourmaensis* A. Chev | Root | Medicinal, Forage, Body care | Badjaré et al., 2018  |
| *Acacia macrostachya* Rchb. ex DC.  | Leaf | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014 |
| *Acacia nilitica* (L.) Wild. & Delile | Fruit, Stem  | Food, Medicinal | Batawila et al., 2005a; Hele et al., 2014; MERF, 2020; Radji et Kokou, 2013 |
| *Acacia polyacantha* Willd. |  Stem, Leaf | Medecinal, Forage | Badjaré et al., 2018; MERF, 2020 |
| *Afzelia africana* Sm. & Pers. | Stem, Leaf, Fruit, Flower | Medicinal, Forage, Cosmetics, Ritual | Akpavi et al., 2012; Badjaré et al., 2018, 2021; MERF, 2020; Nabede et al., 2018 |
| *Albizia adianthifolia* (Schum.) W. F. Wight | Leaf | Medicinal | Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| *Albizia lebbeck* (L.) Benth | Leaf | Forage | Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| *Bauhinia reticulata* DC. | Leaf | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012 |
| *Burkea africana* Hook | Root  | Medicinal, Soins corpoel, Artisanal | Badjaré et al., 2018; MERF, 2020; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Calliandra portoricensis* (Jacq.) Benth | Stem  | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014 |
| *Crotalaria calycina* Schank. | Leaf, Fruit | Food | Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Daniellia oliveri* (Rolfe) Hutch. & Dalziel | Stem, Root, Leaf | Medicinal, Forage, Artisanat | Assouma et al., 2018; Badjaré et al., 2018, 2021; MERF, 2020 |
| *Detarium microcarpum* Guill. & Perr. | Stem, Leaf, Fruit | Medicinal | Akpavi et al., 2012; Badjaré et al., 2018; MERF, 2020 |
| *Detarium senegalensis* J. F. Gmel | Stem, Leaf | Medicinal | Badjaré et al., 2018; MERF, 2020 |
| *Dialium englerianum* Henriq | Stem, Leaf | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014 |
| *Dialium guineense* Willd. | Fruit, Leaf, Stem | Food, Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019; Akpavi et al., 2012; Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| *Dichrostachys glomerata* (Forssk.)Hutch. |  Fruit, Leaf, Stem | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014 |
| *Dichrostahys cinerea* (L.) Wight & Arn. | Stem (thorn) | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018; Karou et al., 2011; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Entada abyssinica* Steud. & A. Rich | Root | Medicinal, Body care | Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| *Entada africana* Guill. & Perr. |  Fruit, Stem, Leaf | Medicinal | Badjaré et al., 2018; MERF, 2020; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Eriosema pulcherrimum* Taub. | Tuber | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012; Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Erythrina senegalensis* Linnaeus. | Stem  | Food, Medicinal |  Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Hele et al., 2014; MERF, 2020 |
| *Erythropheum africanum* (Welw. & Benth.) Harms | Leaf, Root | Medicinal, Artisanal | Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Indigofera pulchra* Willd | Root | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018 |
| *Indigofera tinctoria* Linnaeus | Whole plant | Medicinal, Artisanal  | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| *Isoberlinia tomentosa* (Harms) Craib & Stapf |  Stem, Leaf | Food | Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| *Leucoena leucocephala* (Lam.) de wit | Leaf | Medicinal, Forage | Badjaré et al., 2018; Gadikou et al., 2022 |
| *Lonchocarpus cyanescens* (Schumach. & Thonn.) | Leaf | Medicinal | Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| *Macuna pruriens* (L.) DC.  | Seed | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014 |
| *Millettia thonningii* (Schumach. & Thonn.) Baker | Root | Medicinal | Badjaré et al., 2018; Karou et al., 2011; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Parkia biglobosa* (Jacq.) R. Br.& G. Don | Whole plant, Fruit, Seed | Food, Medicinal, Artisanal, Ritual, Body care, Cosmetics | Akpavi et al., 2012; Assouma et al., 2018; Badjaré et al., 2018, 2021; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Dourma et al., 2018; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Kpatcha et al., 2016; Kpeglo et al., 2024; MERF, 2018b, 2020 |
| *Parkia filicoidea* Welw. & Oliv. | Whole plant, Fruit | Food, Medicinal | Atato et al., 2010; MERF, 2020; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Pericopsis laxifolia* (Benth.) Meeuwen | Leaf, Root | Medicinal | Karou et al., 2011; MERF, 2020; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Philenoptera cyanescens* (Schumach. & Thonn) Roberty |  Leaf, Root  | Medicinal | Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Piliostigma reticulatum* (DC.) Hochst. | Leaf | Food, Medicinal | Kpatcha et al., 2016 |
| *Piliostigma thonningii* (Schumach.) Milne-Redh. | Stem, Leaf | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Hele et al., 2014; Karou et al., 2011; MERF, 2020 |
| *Prosopis africana* (Guill. & Perr.) Taub. | Seed, Stem, Root | Food, Medicinal, Artisanal, Ritual, Body care, Forage, Cosmetics | Atato et al., 2010; Badjaré et al., 2021; Karou et al., 2011; MERF, 2020; Pereki et al., 2012; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Pterocarpus erinaceus* Poir. |  Stem, Leaf, Root | Food, Medicinal, Artisanal, Ritual, Body care, Forage, Cosmetics | Assouma et al., 2018; Badjaré et al., 2018, 2021; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; MERF, 2020; Nabede et al., 2018; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Pterocarpus santalinoides* DC. | Leaf, Seed | Food | Atato et al., 2010; Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Sesbania sesban* (L.) Merr. | Whole plant | Medicinal | MERF, 2020 |
| *Spenostylis Shweinfurthii* Harms | Leaf | Food | Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Tetrapleura tetraptera* Taub.  | Fruit | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014 |
| *Uraria picta* (Jacq.) DC | Root  | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Xeroderris stuhlmannii* (Taub.) Mendonça & E.C. Sousa | Root, Leaf | Medicinal | Badjaré et al., 2018; Hele et al., 2014; Karou et al., 2011; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Zornia glochidiata* Rchb. ex DC*.* | Leaf | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022 |
| **Celastraceae** |
| *Maytenus senegalensis* (Lam.) Exell | Leaf | Medicinal | Karou et al., 2011 |
| **Dipterocarpaceae** |
| *Monotes kerstingii* Gilg | Stem  | Medicinal | Karou et al., 2011 |
| **Flacourtiaceae** |
| *Dovyalis Zenkeri* Glig | Fruit | Food | Atato et al., 2010 |
| *Flacourtia flavescens* Wild. | Fruit | Food | Atato et al., 2010 |
| *Oncoba spinasa* Forssk. | Fruit | Food | Atato et al., 2010; Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| **Gentianaceae** |
| *Anthocleista djalonensis* A. Chev. | Root  | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Karou et al., 2011 |
| *Anthocleista vogelii* Engl. | Root  | Medicinal | Gbekley et al., 2015; MERF, 2020 |
| **Guttiferae** |
| *Garcina kola* Heckel | Seed | Food | Atato et al., 2010 |
| *Garcinia afzeli* Engl. | Fruit | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012; Atato et al., 2010 |
| *Garcinia erubescens* Stapf. & Hutch. | Fruit | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012 |
| *Garcinia ternifolia* Schumach. & Thonn. | Fruit | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012 |
| *Pentadesma butyracea* Sabine | Fruit, Seed | Food, Cosmetics | Atato et al., 2010; Badjaré et al., 2018; Batawila et al., 2005a; Pereki et al., 2012 |
| **Icacinaceae** |
| *Icacina senegalensis* A. Juss. | Fruit | Food | Atato et al., 2010 |
| **Irvingiaceae** |
| *Ivingia gabonensis* (Aubry-Lecomte ex O’ Rorke) Baill. | Whole plant, Fruit  | Food, Medicinal | Akpavi et al., 2012; Atato et al., 2010; Badjaré et al., 2018; Gbekley et al., 2015; Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| **Lamiaceae** |
| *Englerastrum gracillimum* Th. C. E. Fries | Fruit, Leaf | Food | Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Hyptis pectinata* Linnaeus | Whole plant | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014 |
| *Hyptis Suavelens* (L.) Poit. | Root, Leaf | Medicinal | Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Ocimum americanum* Linnaeus | Leaf | Medicinal | Karou et al., 2011; Kpatcha et al., 2016; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Ocimum basilicum* Linnaeus | Leaf | Food, Medicinal | Badjaré et al., 2018; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Ocimum cann* Sims. | Leaf | Medicinal, Food | Assouma et al., 2018; Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Ocimum gratissimum* Linnaeus | Leaf | Food, Medicinal |  Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Gbekley et al., 2015; Karou et al., 2011; Kpatcha et al., 2016; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| **Lauraceae** |
| *Cassytha filiformis* Linnaeus | Whole plant | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018; Hele et al., 2014 |
| **Lognaniaceae** |
| *Strychnos innocua* Delile |  Leaf, Fruit | Food, Medicinal | Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| *Strychnos spinosa* Lam. | Root, Leaf, Fruit | Food, Medicinal | Akpavi et al., 2012; Assouma et al., 2018; Badjaré et al., 2018; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Hele et al., 2014; Karou et al., 2011; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| **Loranthaceae** |
| *Agelanthus dodoneifolius* (DC.) Polhill & Wiens  | Root | Medicinal | Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Tapinanthus bangwensis* (Engl. & Krause) Danser | Fruit | Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019; Assouma et al., 2018; Gadikou et al., 2022 |
| *Tapinanthus dodoneifolius* DC.  | Fruit | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014 |
| **Lythraceae** |
| *Lawsonia inermis* Linnaeus | Leaf, Root | Medicinal, Cosmetics, Artisanal, Ritual | Badjaré et al., 2018; Nabede et al., 2018; Pereki et al., 2012 |
| **Melastomataceae** |
| *Tristemma albiflorum* (G.Don) Benth*.*  | Leaf | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014 |
| **Malpighiaceae** |
| *Flabellaria paniculata* Cav. | Stem, Leaf, Root | Medicinal | MERF, 2020 |
| **Malvaceae** |
| *Hibiscus articulatus* Hochst. &A. Rich. | Seed | Food | Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Hibiscus asper* Hook. F. | Leaf | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012; Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Hibiscus cannabinus* Linnaeus | Leaf | Food | Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Hibiscus sabdariffa* Linnaeus | Leaf, Flower, Fruit | Food, Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Gnondoli et al., 2015; Kpatcha et al., 2016 |
| *Hibiscus squamosus* Hochr. | Leaf | Food | Batawila et al., 2005a  |
| *Hibiscus surattensis* Linnaeus | Leaf | Food | Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Hibiscus trionum* Linnaeus | Leaf | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012 |
| *Sida acuta* Burm.f. | Leaf | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022 |
| *Sida linifolia* Juss. ex Cav | Stem, Leaf | Medicinal | Gbekley et al., 2015; Hele et al., 2014 |
| **Martyniaceae** |
| *Martynia annua* Linnaeus | Whole plant | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022 |
| **Meliaceae** |
| *Azadirachta indica A*. Juss |  Whole plant, Fruit | Medicinal, Cosmetics, Body care, Forage, Artisanal, Ritual | Badjaré et al., 2018, 2021, 2021; Gbekley et al., 2015; Gnondoli et al., 2015; Hele et al., 2014; Kpeglo et al., 2024; MERF, 2020; Radji & Kokou, 2013 |
|  *Ekebergia capensis* Sparrm. | Leaf | Medicinal | Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Guarea cedrata* (A. Chev.) Pellegr.  | Leaf, Fruit | Medicinal |  Hele et al., 2014 |
| *Khaya grandifoliola* C.DC. | Root | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018 |
| *Khaya senegalensis* (Desr.) A. Juss. | Root, Stem, Leaf | Medicinal, Body care, Forage, Artisanal, Ritual | Akpavi et al., 2012; Assouma et al., 2018; Badjaré et al., 2018, 2021; Gbekley et al., 2015; Gnondoli et al., 2015; Hele et al., 2014; Karou et al., 2011; Kpatcha et al., 2016; MERF, 2020; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Pseudocedrela kotschyi* (Schweinf.) Harms |  Root, Leaf, Stem | Food, Medicinal, Body care | Badjaré et al., 2018, 2021; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Hele et al., 2014; Karou et al., 2011; MERF, 2020; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Trichilia emetica* Vahl | Stem, Leaf, Root | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018; Gbekley et al., 2015; Hele et al., 2014; Karou et al., 2011; MERF, 2020; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Trichilia prieureana* A. Juss.  | Leaf | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022 |
| **Menispermaceae** |
| *Chasmanthera dependens* Hochst. | Whole plant | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018 |
| *Cissampelos mucronata* A. Rich. | Leaf, Root | Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019; Gnondoli et al., 2015; Hele et al., 2014 |
| *Discoreophyllum cumminsii* (stapt) Diels | Fruit | Food | Atato et al., 2012 |
| *Tiliacora funifera* (Miers) Oliv. | Root | Medicinal | Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| *Tinospora bakis* (A. Rich.) Mie  | Root | Medicinal | Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Triclisia subcordata* Oliv | Root | Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019 |
| **Moraceae** |
| *Antiaris africana* Engl. | Stem, Leaf | Medicinal, Artisanal, Ritual | Agody et al., 2019; Badjaré et al., 2018; Gnondoli et al., 2015; MERF, 2020 |
| *Antiaris toxicaria* Lesch. | Stem, Leaf | Medicinal | Akpavi et al., 2012; MERF, 2020 |
| *Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lam |  Fruit | Food | Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| *Ficus abutilifolia* (Miq.) Miq |  Fruit | Cosmetics | Agody et al., 2019; Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| *Ficus capensis* Thunb. | Stem, Fruit | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018; MERF, 2020 |
| *Ficus dicranostyla* Mildbr. | Leaf, Fruit | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012; Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Ficus elastica* Roxb. & Hornen | Leaf | Forage | Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| *Ficus exasperata* Vahl | Leaf | Food, Cosmetics | Akpavi et al., 2012; Badjaré et al., 2018; Nabede et al., 2018 |
| *Ficus glumosa* Delile | Whole plant, Fruit | Food Medicinal, Forage, Body care | Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| *Ficus gnaphalocarpa* (Miq.) Steud. & A. Rich. | Leaf, Fruit, Root  | Food. Cosmetics | Atato et al., 2010; Batawila et al., 2005a; Pereki et al., 2012 |
| *Ficus ingens* (Miq.) A. Rich | Leaf | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012; Assouma et al., 2018; Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Ficus ovata* Vahl  | Leaf | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012 |
| *Ficus platyphylla* Delile | Feuile | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014 |
| *Ficus polita* Vahl | Leaf | Medicinal, Forage | Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| *Ficus sur* Forssk. | Leaf, Root  | Food, Medicinal | Badjaré et al., 2018; Batawila et al., 2005a; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Ficus sycomorus* Linnaeus | Leaf | Cosmetics, Forage, Ritual | Akpavi et al., 2012; Assouma et al., 2018; Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| *Ficus thonningii* Blume | Leaf, Fruit, Stem  | Food, Medicinal | Akpavi et al., 2012; Badjaré et al., 2018; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| *Ficus vallis-choudae* Delile | Fruit | Food | Atato et al., 2010 |
| *Milicia excelsa* (Welw.) C.C. Berg | Stem  | Medicinal, Ritual, Artisanal | Badjaré et al., 2018; Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| *Myrianthus arborens* P. Beauv. | Fruit | Food | Atato et al., 2010  |
| *Treculia africana* Decne | Seed | Food | Atato et al., 2010 |
| *Trilepisium madagascariense* DC. | Seed | Food, Medicinal | Atato et al., 2010; MERF, 2020 |
| **Moringaceae** |
| *Moringa oleifera* Lam. | Whole plant, Seed | Food, Medicinal, Forage, Cosmetics | Badjaré et al., 2018; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Gnondoli et al., 2015; Karou et al., 2011; Kpatcha et al., 2016; Kpeglo et al., 2024; MERF, 2018a, 2020; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| **Myrtaceae** |
| *Eugenia togoensis* Engl. | Fruit | Food | Atato et al., 2010 |
| *Psidium guajava* Linnaeus | Leaf, Fruit | Food, Medicinal, Body care | Karou et al., 2011 |
| *Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) Merr.  | Leaf, fruit | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014 |
| **Nyctaginaceae** |
| *Boerhavia diffusa* Linnaeus | Whole plant | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| **Ochnaceae** |
| *Lophira lancealata* Tiegh. & Keay | Leaf, Root | Medicinal | Badjaré et al., 2018; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Ochna afzelii* R. Br.&Oliv. | Stem  | Food | Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Ochna schweinfurthiana* F. Hoffm. | Fruit | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012 |
| **Oleaceae** |
| *Ximenia americana* Linnaeus | Root, Fruit | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012; Assouma et al., 2018; Atato et al., 2010; Badjaré et al., 2018; Batawila et al., 2005a |
| **Opiliaceae** |
| *Opilia amentacea* (Guil. & Perr.) Endl. & walp. | Whole plant | Food, Medicinal | Akpavi et al., 2012; Atato et al., 2010, 2012; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Karou et al., 2011 |
| *Opilia celtidifolia (Guill. &Perr.)* Endl. ex Walp*.* | Whole plant | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018 |
| **Oxalidaceae** |
| *Biophytum pertersianum* Klotzch | Whole plant | Medicinal | MERF, 2020 |
| *Oxalis corniculata* Linnaeus | Whole plant | Medicinal |  Hele et al., 2014 |
| **Papaveraceae** |
| *Argemone mexicana* Linnaeus  | Leaf | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014 |
| **Passifloraceae** |
| *Passiflora foetida* Linnaeus | Stem, Leaf, Fruit, Flower | Medicinal | Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| **Pedaliaceae** |
| *Ceratotheca sesamoides* Endl. | Whole plant | Food, Medicinal | Akpavi et al., 2012; Assouma et al., 2018; Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Sesamum indicum* Linnaeus | Leaf | Food, Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019; Batawila et al., 2005a |
| **Phyllanthaceae** |
| *Flueggae virosa* (Roxb. & Willd.) Royle | Whole plant | Medicinal | MERF, 2020; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Phyllantus amarus* Shumach & Thonn. | Whole plant | Medicinal | Karou et al., 2011; MERF, 2020 |
| *Securinega virosa* (Roxb. & Willd.) Baill. | Root | Medicinal | Badjaré et al., 2018; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Karou et al., 2011 |
| **Piperaceae** |
| *Piper guineense* Schum. & Thonn. | Fruit, Seed, Leaf | Food, Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018; Atato et al., 2012; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Hele et al., 2014; MERF, 2020 |
| **Plantaginaceae** |
| *Scoparia dulcis* Linnaeus | Whole plant | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; MERF, 2020; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| **Plumbaginaceae** |
| *Plumbago zeylanica Linnaeus*  | Whole plant | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014 |
| **Polygalaceae** |
| *Securidaca longepedunculata* Fresen. | Root | Food, Medicinal Body care, Cosmetics | Assouma et al., 2018; Badjaré et al., 2018; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Hele et al., 2014; Karou et al., 2011; Pereki et al., 2012; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| **Portulacaceae** |
| *Portulaca oleracea* Linnaeus | Whole plant | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022 |
| *Talinum triangulaire* (Jacq.) Wild. | Leaf | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012; Batawila et al., 2005a |
| **Proteaceae** |
| *Protea madiensis* Oliv. | Leaf, Root  | Medicinal | Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| **Rhamnaceae** |
| *Zizyphus mauritiana* Lam | Root, Leaf | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018 |
| *Ziziphus mucronatana* Willd. | Fruit | Food | Atato et al., 2010; Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| **Rubiaceae** |
| *Chassalia kolly* (Schumach.) | Whole plant | Medicinal, Cosmetics | Agody et al., 2019; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gnondoli et al., 2015; MERF, 2020; Nabede et al., 2018 |
| *Crossopteryx febrifuga* (Afzel & G. Don) Benth. | Root | Body care | Assouma et al., 2018; Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| *Fadogia agrestis* Schweinf. Ex Hiern  | Stem | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014 |
| *Feretia apodanthera* Delile  | Stem, Leaf | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Gardenia aquala* Stapf & Hutch. | Seed | Cosmetics | Pereki et al., 2012 |
| *Gardenia erubescens* Stapf & Hutch. | Seed, Fruit, Stem, Leaf | Food, Medicinal, Ritual | Atato et al., 2012; Badjaré et al., 2018; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Kpeglo et al., 2024 |
| *Gardenia sokotensis* Hutch. | Leaf | Food | Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| *Gardenia ternifolia* Schumach. & thonn | Whole plant, Fruit | Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018; Karou et al., 2011 |
| *Mitracarpus hirtus* (L.) DC. | Leaf | Cosmetics, Medicinal | Nabede et al., 2018 |
| *Mitracarpus villosus* (Sw.) DC | Leaf | Food, Cosmetics | Batawila et al., 2005a; Pereki et al., 2012 |
| *Mitragyna inermis* (Willd.) K. Schum. | Leaf | Medicinal, Artisanal, Alimentataire | Akpavi et al., 2012; Assouma et al., 2018; Badjaré et al., 2018; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Morinda lucida* Benth. | Root, Leaf, Stem | Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019; Gnondoli et al., 2015; Karou et al., 2011; MERF, 2020 |
| *Mussaenda elegans* Schum. & Thonn. | Fruit | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012; Atato et al., 2010, 2012 |
| *Nauclea latifolia* Sm. | Leaf | Food | Agody et al., 2019; Batawila et al., 2005a; Hele et al., 2014 |
| *Pavetta corymbosa* (DC.) F.N. Willams | Leaf | Food, Medicinal | Akpavi et al., 2012; MERF, 2020 |
| *Pavetta lasioclada* (K. Krause) Mildbr. & Bremek | Leaf | Medicinal | MERF, 2020 |
| *Sabicea brevipes* Wemham | Fruit | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012; Atato et al., 2012 |
| *Sarcocephalus latifolius* (Smith) Bruce. | Fruit, Root | Food, Medicinal, Forage | Akpavi et al., 2012; Atato et al., 2010, 2012; Badjaré et al., 2018; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; MERF, 2020; Nabede et al., 2018; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Spermacoce verticillata* Linnaeus | Whole plant | Medicinal, Cosmetics | Nabede et al., 2018 |
| **Rutaceae** |
| *Afraegle paniculata* (Schum. Thonn.) Engl | Root, Leaf, Fruit, Seed | Food, Medicinal, Soins, Cosmetics, Ritual, artisanal  | Akpavi et al., 2012; Alassani et al., 2023; Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| *Clausena anisata* (Wild.) Hook. F. ex Benth | Leaf | Medicinal, Cosmetics | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Hele et al., 2014; Pereki et al., 2012 |
| *Fagara macrophylla* (Oliv.) Engl. | Root  | Food | Agody et al., 2019; Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Fagara zanthoxyloides* Lam. | Fruit | Food, Medicinal | Batawila et al., 2005a; Hele et al., 2014 |
| *Zanthoxylum zanthozyloides* (Lam.) Zepern. & Timler | Root, Seed | Food, Medicinal | Akpavi et al., 2012; Assouma et al., 2018; Badjaré et al., 2018; Gnondoli et al., 2015; MERF, 2020; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| **Salicaceae** |
| *Flacourtia indica* (Burm f.) Merr | Root, Stem, Leaf | Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019; Gbekley et al., 2015; MERF, 2020 |
| **Sapindaceae** |
| *Allophylus africanus* P. Beauv.  | Leaf | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014 |
| *Blighia sapida* K. D. Köning | Seed, Leaf, Fruit  | Food, Forage, Soins, Cosmetics, Medicinal | Akpavi et al., 2012; Assouma et al., 2018; Atato et al., 2012; Badjaré et al., 2018; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Dourma et al., 2018; Gbekley et al., 2015; Gnondoli et al., 2015; Kpatcha et al., 2016; Kpeglo et al., 2024; Nabede et al., 2018; Pereki et al., 2012; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Cardiospermum halicacabum* Linnaeus | Leaf | Medicinal | Gnondoli et al., 2015; Hele et al., 2014 |
| *Paullinia pinnata* Linnaeus | Whole plant, Fruit | Food, Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019; Assouma et al., 2018; Atato et al., 2012; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Kpatcha et al., 2016; MERF, 2020 |
| *Zanha golungensis* Hiern | Fruit | Food | Pereki et al., 2012 |
| **Sapotaceae** |
| *Bequaetiodendron oblanceolatum* (S. Moore) Heine & J. H. Hemsley | Fruit, Root | Food | Atato et al., 2012; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Mimusops kummel* Bruce ex A. DC. | Fruit | Food | Atato et al., 2012 |
| *Pachystella brevipes* (Bak.) Baill. Ex Engl | Fruit | Food | Atato et al., 2012 |
| *Synsepalum dulcifolium* (Schumach & Thonn.) Daniell | Fruit | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012; Atato et al., 2012 |
| *Vitellaria paradoxa* C. F. Gaertner | Fruit, Seed, Root  | Food, Medicinal, Cosmetics | Akpavi et al., 2012; Atato et al., 2012; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Dourma et al., 2018; Hele et al., 2014; Kpatcha et al., 2016; Kpeglo et al., 2024; MERF, 2020; Nabede et al., 2018; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| **Scrophulariaceae** |
| *Striga gesnerioides* (Willd.) Valke | Fruit | Medicunal | Assouma et al., 2018 |
| *Striga hermontheca* (Del.) Benth | Whole plant | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014 |
| **Simaroubaceae** |
| *Harrisonia abyssinica* Oliv. | Leaf | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| **Solanaceae** |
| *Capsicum frutescens* Linnaeus | Leaf, Root, Fruit | Food, Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018; Kpatcha et al., 2016; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Schwenckia americana* D. Royen ex Linnaeus | Whole plant | Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019; Karou et al., 2011; MERF, 2020 |
| *Solanum ethiopicum* Linnaeus | Whole plant | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Solanum torvum* Sw. | Fruit | Food | Batawila et al., 2005a |
| **Sterculiaceae** |
| *Cola acuminata* (P. Beauv.) Schott & Endl | Leaf, Stem, Seed  | Medicinal | Kpatcha et al., 2016 |
| *Cola gigantea* A. chev. | Leaf, Stem, Seed  | Food, Medicinal | Atato et al., 2012; MERF, 2020 |
| *Cola millenii* K. Schum.  | Leaf, Stem, Seed  | Food, Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019; Akpavi et al., 2012; Atato et al., 2012; MERF, 2020 |
| *Cola nitida* (Vent.) Schott & Endl. | Seed, Stem, Fruit | Food, Medicinal | Assouma et al., 2018; Atato et al., 2012; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Karou et al., 2011; Kpatcha et al., 2016; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Hildegardia barteri* (Mast.) Kosterm.  | Seed | Food | Atato et al., 2012 |
| *Sterculia setigera* Delile | Seed | Food, Medicinal Artisanal, Ritual | Atato et al., 2012; Badjaré et al., 2018; Hele et al., 2014 |
| *Sterculia tragacantha* Lindl. | Leaf, Flower, Fruit | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012; Badjaré et al., 2018; Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Waltheria indica* Linnaeus | Leaf, Stem, Root | Medicinal, Cosmetics | Gnondoli et al., 2015; Nabede et al., 2018 |
| **Thymelaeaceae** |
| *Lasiosiphon kraussianus* (Meisn.) Hutch  | Leaf | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014 |
| *Synaptolepis retusa* H. H. w. Pearson | Leaf | Food | Batawila et al., 2005a |
| **Tiliaceae** |
| *Corchorus fascicularis* Lam. | Leaf | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012 |
| *Corchorus olitorius* Linnaeus  | Leaf | Food | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Corchorus tridens* Linnaeus | Leaf | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012; Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Corchurus aestrans* Linnaeus | Leaf | Food | Batawila et al., 2005a |
| *Grewia carpinifolia* Juss. | Fruit, Leaf | Food, Medicinal | Akpavi et al., 2012; Atato et al., 2012; Gnondoli et al., 2015 |
| *Grewia cissoides* Hutch. & Dalziel | Fruit | Food | Atato et al., 2012 |
| *Grewia flavescens* Juss. | Fruit | Ritual, Food | Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| *Grewia lasiodiscus* K. Schum. | Fruit | Food, Forage | Atato et al., 2012; Badjaré et al., 2018 |
| *Grewia mollis* Juss. | Leaf | Food, Medicinal | Akpavi et al., 2012; Badjaré et al., 2018; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b  |
| *Grewia venusta* Fresen. | Leaf, Flower, Seed, Stem  | Food, Medicinal | Atato et al., 2012; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; MERF, 2020 |
| **Urticaceae** |
| *Laportea aestuans* (L.) Chew | Leaf | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012 |
| **Verbenaceae** |
| *Clerodendron capitatum* Willd. | Whole plant | Medicinal | Hele et al., 2014 |
| *Gmelinia arborea* Roxb. & Sm. | Stem, Root | Medicinal, Forage, Artisanal | Badjaré et al., 2018, 2021; Karou et al., 2011 |
| *Lantana camara* Linnaeus  | Leaf | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Lippia multiflora* Moldenke | Root, Leaf | Food, Medicinal | Agody et al., 2019; Akpavi et al., 2012; Badjaré et al., 2018; Karou et al., 2011; MERF, 2020 |
| *Premna quadrifolia* Schumach. & Thonn. | Root, Leaf | Medicinal | Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Stachytapheta indica* (L.) Vahl | Leaf | Medicinal | Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| [*Stachytarpheta angustifolia* (Mill.) Vahl](https://www.worldfloraonline.org/taxon/wfo-0000314780) | Leaf | Medicinal | Karou et al., 2011 |
| *Tectona grandis* L.f. | Root, Leaf, Stem | Medicinal, Cosmetics, Food  | Badanaro et al., 2010; Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015; Kpatcha et al., 2016; Nabede et al., 2018; Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Vitex doniana* Sweet | Fruit, Stem, Leaf | Food, Medicinal, Cosmetics, Artisanal | Akpavi et al., 2012; Assouma et al., 2018; Atato et al., 2012; Badjaré et al., 2018; Dourma et al., 2018; Gnondoli et al., 2015; Hele et al., 2014; Kpatcha et al., 2016; Kpeglo et al., 2024; MERF, 2020 |
| *Vitex ferruginea* Schumach. & Thonn. | Stem, Leaf | Food, Medicinal | Badjaré et al., 2018; MERF, 2020 |
| *Vitex simplicifolia* Oliv. | Fruit | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012; Atato et al., 2012 |
| **Vitaceae** |
| *Cissus aralioides* (Baker) Planch. | Root, Fruit | Medicinal | Tchacondo et al., 2012 |
| *Cissus populnea* Guill. & Perr | Fruit, Seed, Leaf | Food, Medicinal | Atato et al., 2010, 2012; Batawila et al., 2005a, 2005b; Hele et al., 2014; Kpatcha et al., 2016; MERF, 2020 |
| *Cissus quadrangularis* Linnaeus | Stem, Leaf | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| *Leea guineensis* G. Don  | Root | Medicinal | Gadikou et al., 2022; Gbekley et al., 2015 |
| **Zygophyllaceae** |
| *Balanites aegyptiaca* (L) Delile | Fruit, Leaf | Food | Akpavi et al., 2012; Assouma et al., 2018; Atato et al., 2012; Batawila et al., 2005a |

**Appendix 4: NTFPs of animal origin**

| **Families/Species** | **Uses** | **Authors** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Arthropods** |
| **Crustaceans** |
| **Gecarcinidae** |
| *Gecarcinus sp* Leach | Food | Kadévi, 2001 |
| **Insects** |
| **Acrididae** |
| *Acanthacris ruficornis* (Serville) | Food | Badanaro, 2015 |
| *Acrida bicolor* (Thunberg**)** | Food | Badanaro, 2015 |
| *Aiolopus thalassinus (*Fabricius) | Food | Tchibozo et al., 2016 |
| *Homoxyrrhepes punctipennis* (Walker) | Food | Tchibozo et al., 2016 |
| *Kraussaria angulifera* (Krauss) | Food | Badanaro, 2015 |
| *Morphacris fasciata* (Thunberg) | Food | Tchibozo et al., 2016 |
| *Oedaleus senegalensis* (Krauss) | Food | Tchibozo et al., 2016 |
| *Ornithacris turbida* (Finot) | Food | Tchibozo et al., 2016 |
| **Apidae** |
| *Apis mellifera* (Linnaeus) | Food | Badanaro, 2015 |
| **Belostomatidae** |
| *Limnogeton fieberi* Mayr | Food | Tchibozo et al., 2016 |
| **Buprestidae** |
| *Steraspis squamosa* (Klug) | Food | Badanaro, 2015 |
| *Sternocera interrupta* (Olivier) | Food | Badanaro, 2015 |
| **Curculionidae** |
| *Rhynchophorus phoenicis* (Fabricius) | Food, Medicinal | Badanaro, 2015 |
| **Dytiscidae** |
| *Cybister senegalensis* (Aubé) | Food, Medicinal | Badanaro, 2015 |
| *Cybister tripunctatus* (Sharp) | Food, Medicinal | Badanaro, 2015 |
| *Cybister vulneratus* Klug | Food, Medicinal | Badanaro, 2015 |
| *Hydaticus dorsigers* (Aubé) | Food, Medicinal | Badanaro, 2015 |
| **Formicidae** |
|  *Dorylus gribodoi Emery*  | Food | Badanaro, 2015 |
| **Grillidae** |
| Brachytrupes membranaceus (Drury) | Food, Medicinal | Badanaro, 2015; Tchibozo et al., 2016 |
| **Mantidae** |
| *Sphodromantis viridis* (Forskãl) | Food | Badanaro, 2015 |
| **Pyrgomorphidae** |
| *Zonocerus variegatus* (Linnaeus) | Food | Badanaro, 2015; Tchibozo et al., 2016 |
| **Saturniidae** |
| *Cirina forda* (Westwood) | Food | Badanaro, 2015 |
| *Imbrasia obscura* (Butler) | Food | Badanaro, 2015 |
| **Scarabaeidae** |
| *Diplognatha gagates* (förster) | Food | Badanaro, 2015 |
| *Gnathocera angustata* (Kolbe) | Food | Badanaro, 2015 |
| *Gnathocera flavovirens* Kolbe | Food | Badanaro, 2015 |
| *Gnathocera hyacinthina* (Janssens | Food | Badanaro, 2015 |
| *Gnathocera impressa* (Olivier) | Food | Badanaro, 2015 |
| *Gnathocera trivittata* (Swederus) | Food | Badanaro, 2015 |
| *Gnathocera varians* (Gory et Percheron) | Food | Badanaro, 2015 |
| *Oryctes monoceros* (Olivier) | Food | Badanaro, 2015 |
| *Pachnoda cordata* (Drury) | Food | Badanaro, 2015 |
| *Pachnoda marginata* (Kolbe) | Food | Badanaro, 2015 |
| *Popillia dorsigers* New | Food | Badanaro, 2015 |
| *Rhabdotis sobrina* (Gory & percheron) | Food | Badanaro, 2015 |
| *Simorrhina staudingeri* (kraatz) | Food | Badanaro, 2015  |
| **Stratiomyidae** |
| *Hermetia illucens*(Linnaeus) | Forage | Attivi et al., 2022; Mlaga et al., 2022 |
| **Termitidae** |
| *Macrotermes bellicosus* (Smeathman) | Food, Forage | Badanaro, 2015; Farina et al., 1991 |
| Macrotermes falciger (Gerstacker) | Food, Forage | Farina et al., 1991; Tchibozo et al., 2016 |
| *Macrotermes subhyalinus* (Rambur) | Food, Forage | Badanaro, 2015; Farina et al., 1991  |
| **Mollusks (Snails)** |
| **Achatinidae** |
| *Achatina achatina* (Linnaeus) | Food | Ekoué et Kuevi-Akue, 2002 |
| *Achatina fulica* Bowdich | Food | Ekoué et Kuevi-Akue, 2002 |
| *Archachatina degneri* Bequaert & Clench | Food | Ekoué et Kuevi-Akue, 2002 |
| *Archachatina marginata* Westerlund | Food | Ekoué et Kuevi-Akue, 2002  |
| **Reptiles** |
| **Pythonidae (snakes)** |
| *Python regius* (Shaw) | Food | JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Python sebae* (Gmelin) | Food | JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| **Varanidae (Varans)** |
| *Varanus niloticus* (Linnaeus) | Food | JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001  |
| *Varanus exanthematicus* (Bosc) | Food | JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| **Testudinidae (Turtles)** |
| *Kinixys belliana* (Gray) | Food | Kadévi, 2001 |
| *kinixys erosa* (Schweigger) | Food | Kadévi, 2001; Luiselli et al., 2018 |
| *kinixys homeana* Bell | Food | Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Kinixys nogueyi* (Lataste) | Food | Segniagbeto et al., 2015 |
| **Crocodylidae (Crocodiles)** |
| *Crocodylus cataphractus* (Cuvier) | Food | JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Crocodylus niloticus* Laurenti | Food | JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Osteoleamus tetraspis* Cope | Food | JORT, 1968 |
| **Fishes** |
| **Anabantidae** |
| *Amphilius atesuensis* Boulenger | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| **Amphiliidae** |
| *Clenopoma Kingsleyae* Günther | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Phractura ansorgii* Boulenger | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Phractura clauseni* Daget & Stauch | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| **Bagridae** |
| *Chrysichthys auratus* (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Chrysichthys camaronensis* Günther | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Chrysichthys coriscanus* Günther | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Chrysichthys filamentosus* Boulenger | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Chrysichthys kingsleyae* Günther | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Chrysichthys nigrodigitatus* (Lacépède) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Chrysichthys persimilis* Günther | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Chrysichthys rueppellii* Boulenger, | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| **Channidae** |
| *Parachanna obscura* (Günther) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| **Characidae** |
| *Brycinus imberi* (Peters) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Brycinus longipinnis* (Günther) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Brycinus macrolepidotus* Valenciennes | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Brycinus nurse* (Rüppel*)* | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| Hydrocynus forskalii (Cuvier) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Micralestes occidenallis* (Günther) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Rhabdalestes septentrionalis* (Boulenger) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| **Cichlidae** |
| *Chromidotilapia guntheri* (Sauvage) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Hemichromis bimaculatus* Gill | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Hemichromis fasciatus* Peters | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Oreochromis niloticus* (Linnaeus) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Sarotherodon galilaeus* (Linnaeus) | Food | Kadévi, 2001; Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Sarotherodon melannotheron* Rüppel | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Tilapia guineensis* (Blleeker) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Tilapia Zillii* (Gervais) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| **Citharinidae** |
| *Citharinus latus* Müller & Troschel | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| **Clariidae** |
| *Clarias agboyiensensis* Sydenham | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Clarias angolensis* Fowler | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Clarias anguillaris* (Linnaeus) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Clarias camerunensis* Lönnberg | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Clarias gariepinus* (burchell) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Helerobranchus isopterus* Bleeker | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| Heterobranchus longifilis Valenciennes | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Macropteronotus anguillaris* Rüppel | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| **Centropomidae** |
| *Lates nillticus* (Linnaeus) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| **Cyprinidae** |
| *Barbus ablabes* (Bleeker) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Barbus callipterus* Boulenger | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Barbus chorotaenia* Boulenger | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Barbus macrops* Boulenger | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Barbus sublineatus* Daget | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Labeo chariensis* Pellegrin | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Labeo coubie* Rüppel | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Labeo gaudicheri* Pellegrin | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Labeo obscurus* Pellegrin | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| Labeo ogunensis Boulenger | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Labeo parvus* Boulanger | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Labeo senegalensis* Valenciennes | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Labeo tibestii* Pellegrin | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Labeo Toboensis* Svensson | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| **Cyprinodontidae** |
| *Aphyosemion filamentosus* (Meinken) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Aplocheilichthys keilhacki* Ahl | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Aplocheilichthys spilauchen* (Duméril) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Epiplatys bifasciatus* (steindachner) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Epiplatys sexfasciatus* Gill | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Foerschichthys flavipinnis* (Meinken) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Fundulosoma thierryi* Ahl | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| **Distichodondae** |
| *Distichodus rostratus* Günther | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| **Eleotridae** |
| *Elotris vittata* Duméril | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| **Gobiidae** |
| *Chonophorus lateristriga* (Duméril) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Nematogobius maindroni* (Sauvage) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| **Hensetidae** |
| *Hepsetus odoe* (Bloch) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| **Malapterufidae** |
| *Malapterurus electricus* (Gmelin) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| **Mochokidae** |
| *Synodontis obsesus* Boulanger | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Synodontis shall* (Bloch & Schneider) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| **Mormyridae** |
| *Brienomyrus brachyistius* (Gill) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Marcusenius brucii* (Boulenger) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Mormyrops anguilloides* (Linnaeus) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Mormyrops deliciosus* (Leach) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Mormyrops longiceps* Günther | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Mormyros curviceps* Roman | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Mormyrus rume* Valenciennes | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Petrocephalus bovei* (Valenciennes) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Polllimyrus isidori* (Valenciennes) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| **Notopteridae** |
| *Xenomystus nigri* (Günther) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| **Osteoglossidae** |
| *Heterotis niloticus* Cuvier | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| **Polypteridae** |
| *Polypterus senagalus* Cuvier | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| **Protopteridae** |
| *Protopterus annectens* Owen | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| **Schibeidae** |
| *Scilbe mystus* (Linnaeus) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| *Scilbe niloliticus* (Rüppel) | Food | Paugy et Bénech, 1989  |
| **Trichechidae** |
| *Trichechus senegalensis* Link | Food | Amori et al., 2016; Paugy et Bénech, 1989 |
| **Birds** |
| **Accipitridae (Fish eagle)** |
| *Haliaeetus vocifer* (Daudin) | Food | JORT, 1968 |
| **Ardeidae (Egrets)** |
| *Ardea alba* Linnaeus |   | JORT, 1968 |
| *Egretta garzetta* (Linnaeus) | Artisanal | JORT, 1968 |
| *Egretta intermedia* (Wagler) |   | JORT, 1968 |
| **Cacatuidae (Cacatoès)** |
| *Cacatua galerita* (Latham) | Artisanal | Kadévi, 2001 |
| **Bucerotidae (Calao longibande)** |
| *Lophoceros fasciatus* (Shaw) | Artisanal | Kadévi, 2001 |
| **Heliornithidae (Wild ducks)** |
| *Podica senegalenis* (Vieillot) | Food | Kadévi, 2001 |
| **Tytonidae (barn owl)** |
| *Tyto alba* (Scopoli) | Artisanal | Kadévi, 2001 |
| **Anatidae (White-faced Whistling Duck.)** |
| *Dendrocygna viduata* (Linnaeus) | Food | Kadévi, 2001 |
| **Gruidae (Grey Crowned Crane)** |
| *Balearica pavonica* (Linnaeus) | Artisanal | JORT, 1968 |
| **Strigidae (Owls)** |
| *Otus scops* (Linnaeus) | Artisanal | Kadévi, 2001 |
| **Theskiornithidae (Golden-breasted Starling)** |
| *Lampribis rara* (Rothschild, Hartert & Kleinschidt) | Artisanal | JORT, 1968 |
| **Phasianidae (Partridge)** |
| *Francelhn bicalcaratus* (Linnaeus) | Food | Kadévi, 2001 |
| **Psittacidae (Parrots)** |
| *Agapornis pullaria* Linnaeus | Artisanal | Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Arra ararauna* (Linnaeus) | Artisanal | Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Poicephalus Gulielmi* (Jardine) | Artisanal | Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Poicephalus senegalensis* (Linnaeus) | Artisanal | Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Psittacula kramer*i (Scopoli) | Artisanal | Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Psittacus erithacus* Linnaeus | Artisanal | Kadévi, 2001 |
| **Numididae (Wild guinea fowl)** |
| *Agelastes meleaagrides* Bonaparte |  Food | JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| **Odontophoridae (Rock Pauraque)** |
| *Ptilopachus petrosus* (Gmelin) | Food | Kadévi, 2001 |
| **Sagittariidae (Secretarybird)** |
| *Sagittarius serpentarius* (Miller) |   | JORT, 1968 |
| **Corythaeolinae (Touraco)** |
| *Corythaeola cristata* (Vieillot) | Artisanal | Kadévi, 2001 |
| **Musophagidae (Touraco)** |
| *Musophaga vioacea* Isert | Artisanal | Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Tauraco persa* Linnaeus | Artisanal | Kadévi, 2001 |
| **Columbidae (Turtle dove)** |
| *Streptopelia vinnacea* (Gmelin) | Food, Artisanal | Kadévi, 2001 |
| **Accipitridae (Birds of prey)** |
| *Aquila rapax* (Temminck) | Artisanal | Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Gyps bengalensis* (Gmelin) | Artisanal | Kadévi, 2001 |
| **Ciconiidae (Storks)** |
| *Ciconia abdimi* Lichtenstein C. M. H. | Artisanal | JORT, 1968 |
| *Ciconia episcopus* (Boddaert) | Artisanal | JORT, 1968 |
| *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis* (Shaw) | Artisanal | JORT, 1968 |
| *Leptoptilos crumeniferus* (Lesson) | Artisanal | JORT, 1968 |
| **Mammals** |
| **Bathyergidae (Rodents (Rats and mice))** |
| *Fukomys Zecbi* (Matshie) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| **Gliridae (Rodents (Rats and mice))** |
| *Graphiurus crassicaudatus* (Jentink) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Graphiurus kelleni* (Reuvens) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Graphiurus Nagtglasii* Jentink | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| **Nesomyidae (Rodents (Rats and mice))** |
| *Cricetomys gambianus* Waterhouse | Food | Assou et al., 2021; Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Dendromus messorius* (Thomas) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Steatomys caurinus* Thomas | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| **Muridae (Rodents (Rats and mice))** |
| *Acomys jobannis* Thomas, | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Arvicanthis niloticus* (E. Geoffroy) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Arvicanthis rufinus* (Temminck) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Dasymys rufulus* Miller | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Gerbilliscus guineae* (Thomas) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Gerbilliscus kempi* (Wroughton) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Grammomys kuru* (Thomas & Wroughton) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Hylomyscus alleni* (Waterhouse,) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Hylomyscus Pamfi* (Nicola, Olayemii, Wendelen & Colyn) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Leimacomys büttneri* Matschie | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Leimacomys striatus* (Linnaeus) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Leimnacomys zebra* (Heuglin) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Lophuromys sikapusi* (Temminck) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Malacomys edwardsi* Rochbrune | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Malacomys erythroleucus* (Temminck) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Mastomys natalensis* (Smith) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Mus baoulei* (Vermeiren & Verheyen) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Mus haussa* (Thomas & Hinton)  | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Mus minutoides* Smith | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Mus musculoides* Temminck | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Mus setulosus* Peters | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Praomys daltoni* (Thomas) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Praomys misonnei* (Van Der Straeten &Duetrerlen) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Praomys tullbergi* (Thomas) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Stochomys longicaudatus* (Tullberg) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Taterillus gracilis* (Thomas) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Uranomys ruddi* Dollman | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| **Anomaluridae (Squirrels)** |
| *Anomalurus beecrofti* Fraser | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Anomalurus derbianus* Gray) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Anomalurus pelii* Schegel & Müller | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| **Sciuridae (Squirrels)** |
| *Epixerus ebii* (Temminck) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Funisciurus anerythrus* (Thomas) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Funisciurus leucogenys* (Waterhouse) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Funisciurus pyrropus* (F. Cuvier)  | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Funisciurus substraiatus* De Winton | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Heliosciurus gambianus* (Ogilby) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Heliosciurus rufobrachium* (Waterhouse) | Food | Assou et al., 2021 |
| *Paraxerus poensis* (A, Smith) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Perodicticus potto* (Thomas) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968 |
| *Protoxerus stangeri* (Waterhouse) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Xerus errythropus* (E. Geoffroy) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| **Tryonomyidae (Aulacods)** |
| *Thryonomys swinderianus* (Temminck) | Food | Assou et al., 2021; JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| **Emballonuridae (Mouse bats)** |
| *Coleura afra* (Peters) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Saccolaimus peli* (Temminck) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Taphozous mauritianus* E. Geoffroy | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Taphozous nudiventris* Cretzschmar | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Taphozous peroratus* E. Geaffroy | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| **Hipposideridae (Mouse bats)** |
| *Hipposideros abae* J. A. Allen | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Hipposideros beatus* K. Andersen | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Hipposideros caffer* (Sundevall) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Hipposideros cyclops* (Temminck) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Hipposideros fuliginosus* (Temmick) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Hipposideros gigas* (Wagner) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Hipposideros ruber* (Noack) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| **Megadermatidae (Mouse bats)** |
| *Lavia frons* (E. Geoffroy) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| **Molossidae (Mouse bats)** |
| *Chaerephon major* (Trouesssart) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Chaerephon nigeriae* Thomas | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Chaerephon pumilus* (Cretzshmar) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Mops brachypterus* (Peters) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Mops condylurus* (A. Smih) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Mops spurrelli* (Dollman) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Mops thersites* (Thomas) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| **Nycteridae (Mouse bats)** |
| *Nycteris arge* Thomas | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Nycteris gambiensis* (K. Anderson) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Nycteris grandis* Peters | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Nycteris hisida* (Schreber) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Nycteris macrotis* Dobson | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Nycteris nana* (K. Anderson) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Nycteris thebaica* E. Geoffroy | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| **Pteropodidae (Mouse bats)** |
| *Eidolom helvum* (Kerr) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Epomophorus gambianus* (Ogilby) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Epomops franqueti* (Tomes) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Lissonycteris angolensis* (Bocage) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Megaloglossus azagnyi* Nesi, Kadjo & Hassanin | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Micropteropus pusillus* (Peters) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Myonycteris Leptodon* Andersen | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Nanonycteris veldkampii* (Jentink) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Rousettus aegyptiacus* (Gray) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| **Rhinolophidae (Mouse bats)** |
| *Rhinolophus alcyone* Temminck) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Rhinolophus eloquensis* K. Anderson | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Rhinolophus fumigatus* Rüppell | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Rhinolophus landeri* Martin | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| **Vespertiolionidae (Mouse bats)** |
| *Glauconycteris poensis* (Gray) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Glauconycteris variegata* (Tomes) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Mimetillus moloneyi* (Thomas) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Myotis bocagii* (Peters) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Neormicia nanus* (Peters) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Neoromicia capensis* (A. Smith) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Neoromicia guineensis* (Bocage) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Neoromicia rendalli* (Thomas) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Neoromicia somalicus* (Thomas) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Neoromicia tenuipinnis* (Peters) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Nycticeinops schlieffeni* (Peters) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Pipistrellus nanulus* Thomas | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Scotophilus dinganii* (A. Smith) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Scotophilus leucogaster* (Cretzchmar) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Scotophilus nigrita* (Schreber) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
|  *Scotophilus viridis* (Peters) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| **Bovidae (Antelopes and Gazelles)** |
| *Alcelaphus buselaphus* (Pallas) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; Assou et al., 2021; JORT, 1968 |
| *Boocerus euryceros* Bongo  | Food | JORT, 1968 |
| *Cephalophus callipygus* Peters | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Cephalophus dorsalis* Gray | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968 |
| *Cephalophus niger* Gray | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968 |
| *Cephalophus rufilatus* Gray | Food | Amori et al., 2016; Assou et al., 2021; JORT, 1968 |
| *Cephalophus silvicultor* (Afzelius) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968 |
| *Damaliscus korrigum* (Ogilby) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Eudorcas rufifrons* (Gray) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968 |
| *Hippotragus equinus* (Gray) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; Assou et al., 2021; Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Kobus ellipsiprymmus* (ogilby) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Kobus kob* (Erxleben) | Food | Assou et al., 2021; JORT, 1968 |
| *Limnotragus spekei* P.L. Slater | Food | JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Nanger dama* (Pallas) | Food | JORT, 1968 |
| *Neotragus pygmaeus* (Linnaeus) | Food | JORT, 1968 |
| *Ourebia ourebia* Laurillard | Food | JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Ourebia quadriscopa* (C. H. Smith) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Philantomba maxwelli* (C. H, Smith) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968 |
| *Philantomba Walteri* Colyn et al. | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Redunca redunca* (Pallas) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Sylvicapra grimmia* (Gray) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; Assou et al., 2021; JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Syncerus brachyceros* (Gray) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Syncerus caffer* (Sparrman) | Food | Assou et al., 2021; JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Taurotragus derbianus* (Gray) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Tragelaphus eurycerus* (Ogilby) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Tragelaphus gratus* P.L. Sclaver | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Tragelaphus phaleratus* (C. H. Smith) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; Assou et al., 2021; JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| **Hippopotamidae (Hyppopotamus)** |
| *Choeropsis liberiensis* (Morton) | Food | Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Hyppopotammus amphibius* Linnaeus | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| **Orycteropodidae (Warthogs)** |
| *Oryoteropus afer* (Pallas) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; Assou et al., 2021; JORT, 1968 |
| **Suidae (Warthogs)** |
| *Hylochoerus meirtzhageni* (Thomas) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968 |
| *Phacochoerus aethiopicus* (Pallas) | Food | JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Phacochoerus africanus* (Gmelin) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; Assou et al., 2021 |
| *Potamochoerus porcus* (Linnaeus) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; Assou et al., 2021; JORT, 1968 |
| **Elephantidae (Elephants)** |
| *Loxodonta africana* (Blumenbach) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; Assou et al., 2021; JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001; Segniagbeto et al., 2020 |
| **Canidae (Felines)** |
| *Lycaon pictus* (Temminck) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| **Felidae (Felines)** |
| *Acinonyx jubatus* (Schreber) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968 |
| *Canis adustus* Sundevall | Food | Amori et al., 2016; Assou et al., 2021; JORT, 1968 |
| *Canis aureus* Linnaeus | Food | JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Caracal aurata* (Temminck) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Caracal caracal* (Schreber) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; Assou et al., 2021 |
| *Felis aurata* (Temminck) | Food | JORT, 1968 |
| *Felis serval* (Shreber) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Felis sylvestris* Desmarest | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Panthera leo* (Linnaeus) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Panthera pardus* (Linnaeus) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| **Hyenidae (Felines)** |
| *Crocuta crocuta* (Erxleben) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| **Herpestidae (Mangosteens)** |
| *Atilax paludinosus* (G. Cuvier) | Food | Kadévi2001, Assou2020 |
| *Crossarchus obsurus* F.G. Cuvier | Food | Amori et al., 2016; Assou et al., 2021; JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Galerella sanguinea* (Rüppell) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968 |
| *Herpestes ichneumon* (Linnaeus) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Ichneumia albicauda* (F.G. Cuvier) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; Assou et al., 2021; Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Mangos gambianus* Ogilby | Food | Amori et al., 2016; Assou et al., 2021; JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Mangos mungo* (Gmelin) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| **Cercopithecidae (Primates)** |
| *Cercopithecus diana* Linnaeus | Food | JORT, 1968 |
| *Cercopithecus erythrogaster* Gray | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Cercopithecus mona* (Schreber) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968  |
| *Cercopithecus nictitans* (Linnaeus) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968  |
| *Cercopithecus petaurista* (Schreber) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| Cercopithecus sabaeus (Linnaeus) | Food | Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Chlorocebus tantalus* (Ogilby) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Clorocebus aethiops* Linnaeus | Food | JORT, 1968 |
| *Colobus badius* Kerr | Food | JORT, 1968 |
| *Colobus polykomos* Zimmermann | Food | JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Colobus vellerosus* (I. Geoffroy) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Erythrocebus patas* (Schreber) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; Assou et al., 2021; JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Papio anubis* (Lesson) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; Assou et al., 2021; JORT, 1968; Kadévi, 2001 |
| *Procolobus verus* (Van Beneden) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| **Galagidae (Primates)** |
| *Galago senegalensis* E. Geoffroy | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Galagoides demidoff* (G. Fischer) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Galagoides thomasi* (Elliot) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| **Hominidae (Primates)** |
| *Pan satyru*s Linnaeus | Food | JORT, 1968 |
| *Pan troglodytes* (Blumenbach) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| **Lorisidae (Primates)** |
| *Perodicticus potto* (Thomas) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968 |
| **Leporidae (Hares)** |
| *Lepus aegyptus* Desmarest | Food | JORT, 1968 |
| *Lepus microtis* Heuglin | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Lepus victoriae* Thoma Morong, N Britton | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| **Hystricidae (porcupine)** |
| *Atherurus africanus* (Gray) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; Assou et al., 2021; JORT, 1968 |
| *Hystrix cristata* Linnaeus | Food | Amori et al., 2016; Assou et al., 2021; JORT, 1968 |
| **Manidae (Pangolins)** |
| *Manis gigantea* Illiger | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Phataginus smutsia* gigantea | Food | JORT, 1968 |
| *Phataginus tetradactyla* (Linnaeaus) | Food | JORT, 1968 |
| *Phataginus tricuspis* Rafinesque | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968; Segniagbeto et al., 2020 |
| **Nandiniidae (African civets)** |
| *Civettictis civetta* (Schreber) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; Assou et al., 2021; JORT, 1968 |
| **Viverridae (African civets)** |
| *Genetta genetta* (Linnaeus) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; Assou et al., 2021 |
| *Genetta thierryi* Matschie | Food | Amori et al., 2016; Assou et al., 2021; JORT, 1968 |
| *Nandinia binotata* (Gray) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; Assou et al., 2021; JORT, 1968 |
| **Proocaviidae (Hyrax)** |
| Dendrohyrax dorsalis (Fraser) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968 |
| *Procavia ruficeps* Storr | Food | JORT, 1968 |
| **Mustelidae (Otters and Zorillas)** |
| *Aonyx capensis* (Schinz) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968 |
| *Hydrictis maculicollis* (Lichtenstein) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968 |
| *Ictonyx striatus* (Perry) | Food | Amori et al., 2016 |
| *Mellivora capensis* (schreber) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968 |
| *Zorilla striatus* (Perry) | Food | JORT, 1968 |
| **Erinaceidae (Herisson)** |
| *Atelerix albiventris* (Wagner) | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968 |
| *Erinaceus europaeus* Linnaeus | Food | Kadévi, 2001 |
| **Tragulidae (Chevrotains)** |
| *Hyemoschus aquatics* Ogilby | Food | Amori et al., 2016; JORT, 1968  |
| **Tenrecidae (Tenrec)** |
| Potamogale velox (Du Chaillu) | Food | JORT, 1968 |