



Profiling of Different Wood Species Utilize for Furniture Construction in Bade Local Government in Yobe State Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

The research shows that the activities of furniture making in the study area was dominated by the male only. Both the three age categories were involved in the business, and the enterprise required capital and skills to attract more buyers. In the study area, Ashwaly (*Fraxinus* spp.) followed by Afara (*Terminalia superber*), Iroko, Mahogany (*Khaya ivorensis*) and M.B.F (thousand board feet/Plywood) were the most commonly wood species utilize for furniture production from the result and findings of this study. Furniture making is predominantly a male job. Majority of the people involved in Furniture making were between ages 30 - 40. Based on the result obtained from the study 82% of the respondents were youth and energetic to carry out the business activities, 100% of the respondents were male and this show the highest participate of male in furniture production in the study area and this is because there is a lot of labor involve in the production and its believed that males were more stronger than females. 24.0% of the respondents were single. More over 28.0% of the respondents had secondary education, 26.0% had tertiary education, 20.0% had non- formal, 18.0% had post graduate and 8.0% had primary education.

Keywords: Profiling, wood, Utilize, Furniture, Construction, M.B.F. etc.

Introduction

Wood is one of the most commonly used materials in the world, and almost any type of wood can be used to build furniture. Each type of wood has its own unique characteristics, which in turn can add different degrees of warmth, emphasis and beauty to its surrounding décor (Rufat & Abas, 2018). Wood is a the hard fibrous material that forms the main substance of the trunk or branches of a tree occupies a unique position as the world's most important raw material for construction purposes, since the earliest recognition that man could make use of the materials they found around them. Throughout history, wood and wood products have played a prominent role in window and door

making, roofing, flooring and framing in building construction. In many parts of Europe and North America, wood and wood products of various types are used in whole building (walls and foundation inclusive) in residential, commercial and industrial buildings, farm dwellings and service buildings (Willenbrock *et al.*, 1998).

The availability and abundance of wood from creation is also worthy of note as the earth contains about one trillion tones of wood, which grows at a rate of 10 billion tons per year. As an abundant, carbon-neutral renewable resource, woody materials have been of intense used in building construction and in 1991, approximately 3.5 billion

cubic meters of wood were harvested worldwide for construction purposes (Horst et al, 2005).

The main objective of the study is to profile wood species utilized for furniture construction in Bade local government, to identify major species of

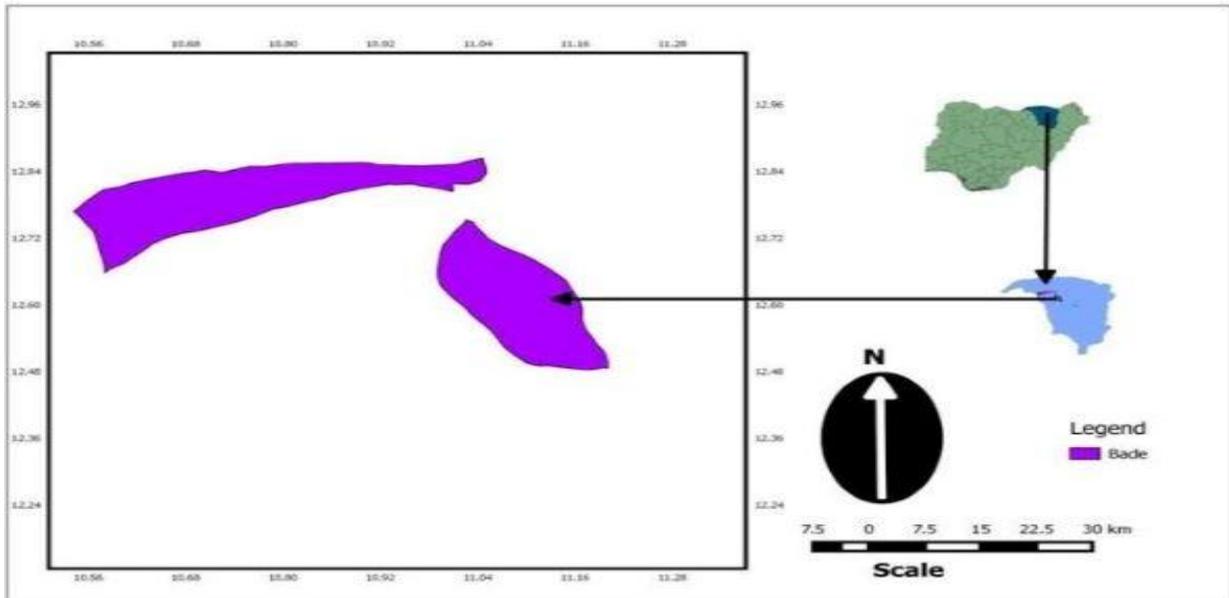
Methodology

Description of the Study Area

The study was carried out in Bade Local Government Area (LGA) of Yobe State, Nigeria. Bade is situated in the west at 12°22'09"N to 12.36917°N and 10°46'23"E to 10.77306°E. It has an area of 772 km² and a population of 139,782 at the 2006 census, Badewa, Hausa, Kanuri and Fulani are the major tribes in Bade, with an average

wood used in the study area, to determine the quantity of wood consume for furniture in Bade local government and to determine the types of tree species use as wood for furniture construction in Bade local government.

temperature of 330C. The average humidity level of the LGA is 29 percent while average wind speed in the area is 10 km/h. Bade LGA host the popular River Yobe which flows through the LGA. It shared the border with Yusufari from the north, Jakusko and Potiskum from the south, Bursali from the east and Nguru LGA from the west.



Source: Sample and Sampling technique

The sample of the study comprised a total of 70 participants (49 Furniture maker and 21 wood sellers) drawn from seven wards of Bade local government comprising Sabon-gari, Katuzu, Zango I, Gwio kura, Lawan Fannami, Lawan Musa and Sarkin-Hausawa ward. Using purposive sampling technique, 7 furniture makers, and 3 wood sellers were selected from each Ward as respondents. Purposive sampling was used because the participants were known for their occupation in specific location within the study area.

Method of Data Collection

Two structured questionnaire titled questionnaire for furniture makers and wood-sellers on survey of wood species utilize for furniture in Bade local area government were designed and administered by the researcher. The two structure questionnaires contained 20 and 15 open-ended and close-ended questions respectively. Questions were often interpreted to the participants in Hausa to those participants that cannot understand or writes in English. Therefore, the questionnaires were administered by face-to-face interview. Enquired items include; types of wood species utilize for

furniture production, constraint affecting furniture productions, what volume of the wood furniture makers consume for production, other panels utilize for furniture making, major species of wood used for furniture production, Deterioration resistance of different wood species.

Data Analysis

Result and Discussion

Socio-economic of the respondents

Socio-economic characteristics of the respondents entail human attributes which relate to economic and social factors. It play significant role in assessing the role of the respondents in the area.

Age at Startup venture (Years of establishment)

It is found that those respondents were made up relatively young people of all the respondents Interviewed, about 82.0% were between 30- 20 years. About 10.0% were around 31-40 years, about 8.0.62% were around 41 years and above. This means carpenters of all age categories in the area participate in furniture production.

Gender of the respondents

Table 2 shows the sex distribution of the respondent (furniture producers), 100% of the respondents (Furniture makers) were male. This indicates that furniture production activity is dominated by male gender which could be as a result of the cultural norms in the study area.

Marital status of the respondents

This table also shows that only about 24.0% of the respondents were not married, about 70.0% of the respondents were married and only 6.0% were

Descriptive statistics (e.g. frequency and percentage) was used to analyze the data collected. Data coding and entering of the quantitative data generated during the research were made using SPSS software. Furthermore, a checklist of all recorded species of wood was compiled according to the information collected.

divorced. This means that most of the respondents were married.

Educational status of the respondents (Level of their education)

The level of education among the respondents varies, as about 20.0% of the respondent had non-formal education, about 8.0% of the respondent had primary education, about 28.0% of the respondent had secondary education, about 26.0% of the respondents had tertiary education, about 18.0% of the respondents had post graduate education, indicating that most of the carpenters in the study area had one form of education.

Number of years in the business of furniture making

Table 5 shows how long the respondent were being in the business of furniture making in which about 10.0% were 5yrs, about 24.0% were up to 10yrs, about 22.0% were up to 15yrs and about 44.0% were more than 15yrs in the system.

Source of timber for furniture making

In table 6, indicate that the source where the furniture makers got their timber for furniture making about 10.0% got from sawmill, about 90.0% got from wood sellers, in which the other sources such as the forest and any other local way if there is had 0%. This shows that the majority of the respondents are gotten their timbers from wood sellers.

Table1: Distribution of furniture makers according to years of establishment

Establishment of business (Years)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Below 30	41	82.0
31 – 40	5	10.0
41 above	4	8.0
Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table2: Distribution of furniture makers according to their gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	50	100.0
Female	-	-
Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table3: Distribution of the furniture makers according to their marital status

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Single	12	24.0
Married	35	70.0
Divorced	3	6.0
Total	50	100%

Sources: Field survey 2020

Table 4 Distribution of the respondents according to their types and level of education

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Non- formal education	10	20.0
Primary Education	4	8.0
secondary education	14	28.0
tertiary education	13	26.0
Post graduate education	9	18.0
Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 5: Distribution of the respondents according to years of been in furniture making

Age distribution of respondents (Years)_	Frequency	Percentage (%)
5	5	10.0
10	12	24.0
15	11	22.0
more than 15	22	44.0
Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 6: Distribution of the furniture makers according to their lumber sources

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
From Sawmill	5	10.0
From wood sellers	45	90.0
From forest	-	-
From other Local Source	-	-
Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey 2020

Types of timber species used for furniture making

Table 7 shows that, 2.0% of the respondents use Mahogany, about 2.0% use Gmelina, about 90.0% use Ashowale & Afara, also 2.0% use Aquamiri, about 2.0% Pine, about 2.0% Erre. This means that the respondent of the area utilize

Ashowale & afara more than any other species in furniture making.

Most preferred types of timber

Table 8, expresses that 2.0% of the respondents prefer Erre, about 50.0% prefer Ashowale, about 12.0% prefer Gmelina, about 2.0% prefer Plywood, about 32.0% prefer Afara, and about

2.0% prefer Aquamiri. This shows that the high percentage of the respondents prefer Ashowale flow by Afara then flow by Gmelina respectively.

Reason of preferences

Table 9, shows the purpose why the respondents prepared the species must in which about 34.0% tick it is highly demanded, about 44.0% tick good

for furniture, about 16.0% tick it is common and about 6.0% tick it satisfy the customers need respectively. From their view indicate that the woods are good for furniture, flow by the highly demanded, flow by it is common and lastly it satisfies the need of the customers.

Table 7 Distribution of the respondents according to timber species uses for furniture making

Timber use for furniture	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mahogany	1	2.0
Gmelina	1	2.0
Ashuwale & afara	45	90.0
Aquamiri	1	2.0
Iroko	-	-
Pine	1	2.0
Erre	1	2.0
Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 8: Distribution of the respondents according to their most preferred lumber species

Most preferred Timber	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Erre	1	2.0
Ashowale	25	50.0
Gmelina	6	12.0
Plywood	1	2.0
Iroko	-	-
Afara	16	32.0
Aquamiri	1	2.0
Mahogany	-	-
Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 9: Distribution of the respondents according to their reasons why they prefer it/them must

Reasons for lumber preference	Frequency	Percentage (%)
highly Demanded	17	34.0
Good for Furniture	22	44.0
It is common	8	16.0
It satisfy customers need	3	6.0
Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey 2020

Reasons for preference of other alternatives tree species for wood

From table 10, shows that the respondents choose such species in question 4 more than the others as their prepared ones about 56.0% because it is durable, about 6.0% because is not cost, about 18.0% because are resistant to insect and about 20.0% because it gives all the desired

characters. And this expresses that the respondents that choose such species because of it durability have highest % flow by the presence of all the desired characteristic, flow by it resistant to insect and lastly that it is not cost.

Availability of most preferred choice species

In this table 11, shows that about 94.0% of the respondents illustrated that their most prepared

wood species are available from wood sellers and about only 6.0% stated opposite. It appears that their prepared choice is highly available.

If No to item 7, why?

This table 12, shows that, unavailability of the prepared wood species from wood sellers about 4.0% state that is too cost, about 2.0% also state that it is insufficient. This means that the 94.0% of the respondents ensure it availability from the wood sellers in both question 7 & 8 below.

Daily Quantity of Planks/Timbers utilized

Table 13, shows about 8.0% of the respondents use less than 5 plank per day, about 46.0% use above 5, about 32.0% use less than 15 and 14.0% use above 15 planks per day. This indicate that almost have of the respondents utilized between 6 – 10 lumber per day, flow by between 10 – 14, flow by 15 and above then less than 5 planks a day.

Utilization of best choice species

In table 14 indicated that, about 94.0% of the respondents utilizes their best choice of species

and only 6.0% not. This shows that almost all of the respondents use their best choice of species.

Reasons for not utilizing best choice species

Table 15, shows that, about 4.0% of the respondent’s state that the customers cannot afford it, about 2.0% state not marketable and 94.0% made no attempt. It appears that almost all of the respondents in both questions 10 – 11 use their best choice of species.

The kind of constraints involved in furniture making?

Table 16, shows that, about 36.0% of the respondents are facing problem of market fluctuation, about 16.0% lacking proper site, about 20.0% worry with cost of working materials and 28.0% facing financial shortage. This illustrate that the furniture making is seasonal.

Utilization of other alternative wood species

In table 17, the complete of the respondents which are their 100.0% have other wood species use in furniture making.

Table 10: Distribution of the respondents according to their reason why they prepared such species more than the others

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Durability	28	56.0
is not too cost	3	6.0
Resistant to insect	9	18.0
Gives all desired characteristic	10	20.0
Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 11: Distribution of the respondents according to the availability of their prepared species

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	47	94.0
No	3	6.0
Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 12: Distribution of the respondents according to their reasons why prepared wood species is not available

Reasons for preference	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Expensive	2	4.0
Almost all the furniture makers go for it/is not available	1	2.0
No attempt to item 7	47	94.0
Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 13: Distribution of the respondents according to the level of planks utilized per day

Daily number of planks utilized	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less than 5	4	8.0
Above 5	23	46.0
Less than 15	16	32.0
Above 15	7	14.0
Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 14: Distribution of the respondents according to best choice species

Best choice species	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	47	94.0
No	3	6.0
Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 15: Distribution of the respondents according to reason why not using their best choice of species

Reasons for choosing alternative species rather than best choice	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Customers cannot afford it	2	4.0
Not marketable	1	2.0
No attempt to question 11	47	94.0
Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 16: Distribution of the respondents according to constraint involved in furniture production

Constraint to furniture production	Frequency	Percentage (%)
market fluctuation	18	36.0
lacking proper site	8	16.0
cost of raw material	10	20.0
financial shortage	14	28.0
Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 17: Distribution of the respondents according to utilization of alternative wood species for furniture

Possibility of using alternative species	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	50	100.0
No	-	-
Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey 2020

Mention other wood species

Table 18, shows about 34.0% also use Iroko, about 14.0% use Mahogany, about 14.0% use Erre, about 12.0% use Oma, about 8.0% use Aquamiri, about 2.0% use Oak, about 2.0% use Obechey, about 2.0% use Plywood, about 10.0%

use Ahul and 2.0% use red wood respectively. This shows that Iroko is the first alternative flow by the mahogany and Erre, then Oma and flow by Aquamiri.

Presence of desired characteristic in the alternative wood tree species?

Table 19, shows that, 100.0% of the respondents confirmed that the other wood species possess some desired characters as the prepared ones.

Characteristic possessed by the alternative wood species

In table 20, about 30.0% of the respondents ensure their durability, about 28.0% ensure their resistant to insect, about 38.0 ensure their shining and marks and 4.0% ensure their smoothness. This implies that the other wood species use in furniture making possess shining and marks with high % then flow by the durability, resistant to insect and lastly smoothness.

Level of availability of preferred wood species for furniture production in the area of study

In table 21, shows that, about 6.0% is highly available, about 86.0% tick on available and about 8.0% tick not available. This indicates that their prepared wood species for furniture production is available in the study area.

Presence and receive of government intervention

Table 22, shows that about 8.0% of the respondents benefited and about 92.0% were not benefited. This means the government intervention is not sufficient or 0% for furniture producers in the study area.

Types of government interventions benefited

Table 23, shows that about 0.0% of the respondent never benefited from either the machinery or the raw materials and about only 8.0% benefited NIRSEL While those not benefited from each of the above were about 92.0% respectively.

Suggested future intervention for the government toward furniture making in Bade

Table 24, expresses that about 14.0% of the respondent was in need of equipment, about

20.0% required permanent site, about 42.0% were in need of capital and about 24.0% suggested that the government should create other ways to train the younger ones. This that were in need of capital has the highest %, flow by those suggest to train the younger ones, then flow by those required permanent site and lastly those were in need of equipment.

Part B: Wood Sellers

Socio-economic of the respondent

Socio-economic characteristics of the respondents entail human attributes which relate to economic and social factors. It play significant role in assessing the role of the respondents in the area.

Period of business establishment

Table 25, shows that those respondents were made up relatively young people, of all the respondents Interviewed, about 90.0% were between 30- 20 years. About 10.0% were around 31-40 years, about 0.0% were around 41 years and above. This means Wood sellers of age 20-40 categories only in the area participate in Wood selling.

Gender of the respondents

In table 26, shows the sex distribution of the respondent (wood sellers), 100% of the respondents (wood sellers) were male. This indicates that wood selling activity is dominated by male gender which could be as a result of the cultural norms in the study area.

Marital status of the respondents

This table 27 also shows that about 0.0% of the respondents were not married, about 100.0% of the respondents were married and still 0.0% were divorced. This means that all of the respondents were married.

Table 18: Distribution of the respondents according to other wood species use in furniture making

Wood species utilize	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<i>Gmelina</i>	-	-
<i>White soft wood</i>	-	-
<i>Iroko</i>	17	34.0
<i>Mahogany</i>	7	14.0
<i>Erre</i>	7	14.0
<i>Afun</i>	-	-
<i>Oma</i>	6	12.0
<i>Aquamiri</i>	4	8.0
<i>Oak</i>	1	2.0
<i>Obechey</i>	1	2.0

Plywood	1	2.0
Somial	-	-
Ahul	5	10.0
Red wood	1	2.0
Pine	-	-
Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 19: Distribution of the respondents according to desired characteristics possess by the other wood species listed in 14 above

Possession of desired characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	50	100.0
No	-	-
Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 20: Distribution of the respondents according to types of characteristic possessed by the wood species listed in 14 above

Characteristic possessed by the wood species	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Durability	15	30.0
Resistance to termite	14	28.0
shining and marks	19	38.0
smoothness surface	2	4.0
Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 21: Distribution of the respondents according to the level of availability of their preferred wood species for furniture making in the study area

Availability of their preferred wood species	Frequency	Percentage (%)
high available	3	6.0
Available	43	86.0
Not available	4	8.0
Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 22: Distribution of the respondents on opportunities for benefits from government intervention

Benefit receive	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	4	8.0
No	46	92.0
Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 23: Distribution of the respondents according to types of working materials or capital if ever benefited

Benefits of working materials or capital	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Machinery	-	-
Raw material	-	-

NIRSEL	4	8.0
None of the above	46	92.0
Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 24: Distribution of the respondents according to kind of advices delivered to government on furniture making in the study area

Entrepreneurial Education/Awareness	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Provide equipment	7	14.0
Provide permanent site	10	20.0
support with capital	21	42.0
Training young ones	12	24.0
Total	50	100%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 25: Distribution of woods seller according to the age of establishment

Period of business establishment (Years)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
30 Below	18	90.0
31 – 40	2	10.0
41 above	-	-
Total	20	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 26: Distribution of wood sellers according to their gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	20	100.0
Female	0	00.0
Total	20	100

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 27: Distribution of the wood sellers according to their marital status

Marital status	Frequency	Percent (%)
Single	00.0	00.0
Married	20	100.0
Divorced	0	00.0
Total	20	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2020

Educational status of the respondents (Level of their education)

The level of education among the respondents varies, as about 15.0% of the respondent had non-formal education, about 10.0% of the respondent had primary education, about 20.0% of the respondent had secondary education, about 20.0% of the respondents had tertiary education, about 35.0% of the respondents had post graduate education, indicating that most of the wood sellers in the study area had degree level of education.

Source the Timber?

In this table 29, shows about 45.0% of the respondents sourced their wood from southern part of the country, about 15.0% sourced their wood from northern part of the country and about 40.0% sourced their wood from both northern and southern part of the country. This means that most other wood used in the study area were sourced from southern part of this country and very little from North.

Type of sourced timber

Table 30, indicate that about 90.0% of the respondents use to supply *Ashowale*, *Afara*, *Iroko* and *Aquamiri*, about 5.0% use to supply *Mahogany*, *Doka* and *Gmelina*, about 5.0% use to

supply *Somial*, *Erre* and *Afun*, about 0.0% for Ahul and Market, about 0.0% for Oak, Pine and Fir respectively. This shows that *Ashowale*, *Afara*, *Iroko* and *Aquamiri* dominate the respondents.

Level of demands of the wood species?

In table 31, shows about 90.0% of the respondents ensure that *Ashowale*, *Afara*, *Iroko*, and *Aquamiri* has the highest demand, flow by the *Mahogany*, *Gmelina* and *Doka*, Flow by the *Somial*, *Erre*, *Afun*, *Marke*, *Ahul*. Still from the table The *Ashowale*, *Afara*, *Iroka*, *Aquamiri* were the species with highest demand.

Quantity of the sourced lumbers

Table 32, shows about 0.0% of the respondents we're not supplying their wood in truck, about 90.0% used 12-wheeler trailers, and 10.0% used medium size 6-wheeler (e.g. capastar model truck) in supplying lumber. It was found that almost all were supplying either one or more than one trailer.

Possibility of growing the tree species mentioned in the study area?

It was found in table 33 that, about 40.0% of the respondents assure that such species can be grown in the north too and about 60.0% answers that it cannot be grown in the northern part of this country.

Positive and Negative reasons on growing tree species for construction

Table 34, shows for whose answers yes about 5.0% of the respondents stated that is possible through creating water sources, about 0.0% for providing land to local farmers whose has interest in tree farming, about 0.0% for to support tree farmers with capital and about 35.0% stated that is possible by proper management. Reason for no, about 20.0% the weather and climate are not conducive, about 30.0% limited water sources, about 5.0% absent of humidity, and about 5.0% it is endemic to humid area only.

Means of transporting timber

Table 35 shows about 100.0% of the respondents transport their timbers using truck, and about 0.0% for rest of the options.

Time interval of supplying timber

Table 36 shows about 35.0% of the respondents supplying their wood every week, about 25.0% every two weeks and about 40.0% supply every three weeks and above. This means that those with after three weeks

and above have the highest percentage, flow by every week and then every two weeks.

Types of primary buyers of timber?

Table 37, shows about 100.0% of the respondents ensures that the all of the options in the table buy the wood.

Highest demanding buyers

Table 38, illustrate that about 95.0% of the respondents tick on Carpenters, about 5.0% tick furniture makers and 0.0% tick home owners. This means that the Carpenters we're the highest.

Level of Preferences of Tree species?

Table 39, shows that about 95.0% of the respondents prefer *Ashowale*, about 5.0% also prefer *Afara* and 0.0% that prefer the other specify listed in the table. This implies that almost all of the respondents prefer *Ashowale* than any other specify.

Reasons of preference of some tree species above other species?

Table 40, shows about 15.0% of the respondents tick because it generates more profit, about 80.0% it is highly demanded, 0.0% it is cheap and 5.0% it is abundance. This means that because it is highly demanded has the highest percentage, flow by because it generates more profit then because it is abundance.

Major constraints facing timber business in Bade LGA

Table 41 indicate that about 10.0% of the respondents have the problem of financial shortage, about 10.0% problem of incomplete supply/miss counting, about 80.0% problem of damages in supply. This refers to that almost all of the wood sellers were facing the problem of lot of damages in supply.

Presence of government interventions toward the business in the study area

Table 42, shows that about 5.0% of the respondents we're benefited, and 95.0% were not benefited. This shows that the government was not helping kind of their Enterprise.

Previous interventions received

In this table 43, shows about 5.0% of the respondents got NIRSEL, about 0.0% got no any other type of intervention and 95.0% never been benefited from.

Expected future intervention from government towards lumber business in Bade LGA

In table 44, shows about 10.0% of the respondents required permanent site, about 15.0% required equipment and machineries, about 75.0% also required capital and 0.0% required not to provide them with expertise. This means that most of the wood sellers need capital most.

Table 28: Distribution of the respondents according to their types and level of education

Educational status	Frequency	Percent (%)
Non- formal education	3	15.0
Primary education	2	10.0
Secondary education	4	20.0
Tertiary education	4	20.0
Post graduate	7	35.0
Total	20	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 29: Distribution of the respondents according to location of the source of wood

Regions	Frequency	Percent (%)
southern part of the country	9	45.0
northern part of the country	3	15.0
both northern and southern	8	40.0
Total	20	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 30: Distribution of the respondents according to types of wood species supplying

Species	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Ashowale, Afara, Iroko, Aquumiri	18	90.0
Mahogany, Gmelina, Doka	1	5.0
Somial, Erre, Afun	1	5.0
Ahul, Marke,	0	00.0
Oak, Pine, Fir	0	00.0
Total	20	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 31: Distribution of respondents according to species with highest demand

High demanding Species	Frequency	Percent (%)
Ashowale, Afara, Iroko, Aquamiri	18	90.0
Mahogany, Gmelina, Doka	1	5.0
Somial, Erre, Afun	1	5.0
Ahul, Marke,	00.0	00.0
Oak, Pine, Fir	00.0	00.0
Total	20	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 32: Distribution of the respondents according to supplied wood quantity/vehicle

Type of Vehicles	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Truck	00.0	00.0
Trailer	18	90.0
Capastar	2	10.0
Total	20	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 33: Distribution of the respondents according to possibility of either such species can be grown or not

Responses on possibility of growing the tree species	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	8	40.0

No	12	60.0
Total	20	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 34: Distribution of the respondents based on positive and negative responses

Reason from positive responses	Frequency	Percent (%)	Reason from positive responses	Frequency	Percent (%)
Through creating water source	1	5.0	The weather and climate are not conducive	4	20.0
Provide land to local farmers whose has interest in tree farming	0	00.0	Limited water source	6	30
Support tree farmers with capital	0	00.0	Absent of humidity	1	5.0
Proper management	7	35.0	It is endemic to humid area	1	5.0
Total	8	40		12	60.0%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 35: Distribution of the respondents according to ways of transporting their timbers

Means of transport	Frequency	Percent (%)
Using truck	20	100.0
Using train	00.0	00.0
Using water ways	00.0	00.0
Using areal means	00.0	00.0
Using animals	00.0	00.0
Total	20	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 36: Distribution of the respondents according to time interval sourcing their wood

Time interval	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Every week	7	35.0
Every two week	5	25.0
Three week & above	8	40.0
Total	20	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 37: Distribution of the respondents according to whose buy their products

Buyers	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Carpenters	00.0	00.0
furniture makers	00.0	00.0
Home owners	00.0	00.0
All of the above	20	100.0
Total	20	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 38: Distribution of the respondents according to who's among the buyers with highest demand

Buyers	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Carpenters	0.0	95.0
furniture makers	1.0	5.0
Home owners	00.0	00.0
All of the above	0	00.0
Total	20	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 39: Distribution of the respondents according their most prepared species

Species	Frequency	Percentage
<i>Gmelina</i>	0	00.0
<i>Ahul</i>	0	00.0
<i>Ashowale</i>	19	95.0
<i>Afara</i>	1	5.0
<i>Iroko</i>	0	00.0
<i>Aquamiri</i>	0	00.0
<i>Mahogany</i>	0	00.0
Total	20	100.0

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 40: Distribution of the respondents according to reasons why they prefer such species than the others

Reasons of preference	Frequency	Percentage
Profit	3	15.0
High demand	16	80.0
cheap	0	00.0
Availability (abundance)	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 41: Distribution of the respondents according to kind of constraints were facing from timbers business in Bade LGA

Constraints	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Financial shortage	2	10.0
Incomplete supply/miss count	2	10.0
Lot of damage in supply	16	80.0
All of the above	0	00.0
Total	20	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 42: Distribution of the respondents according to either ever benefited from government intervention or not

Benefited from government's intervention	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	1.0	5.0
No	19	95.0
Total	20	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 43: Distribution of the respondents according to type of intervention gained

Government intervention	Frequency	Percentage
NIRSEL	1.0	5.0
Oters	00	00.0
Never benefited	19	95.0
Total	20	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2020

Table 44: Distribution of the respondents according to kind of suggestions towards government

Expected interventions	Frequency	Percentage
Provide permanent site	2.0	10.0
Provide equipment & machineries	3.0	15.0
Support with capital	15	75.0
Provide with wood expertise	00	00.0
Total	20	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2020

Conclusion

Majority of the study participants were of the opinion that provision of efficiently functioning infrastructural facilities and state-

assisted credit schemes (soft loans). Other measure proffered by some study participants pertained to the need to provide permanent site.

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