ETAPOD: A forecast model for prediction of black pod disease Outbreak in Nigeria

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Abstract

The misuse of toxic fungicides by indigenous cocoa farmers in Nigeria stem from their inability to predict the time for black pod disease (BPD) outbreak. Prediction of possible time for BPD outbreak will provide spotlight on areas under massive BPD invasion, minimise fungicide misuse and increase control accuracy. The Multiple Regression Model (MRM): $Y=\alpha+\beta_1X_1+\beta_2X_2+\ldots+\beta_nX_n$ where Y is Nx1 matrix of response variable, $X_1,X_2,\ldots X_n$ are NxK matrices of regressors, and $\beta_1,\beta_2,\ldots\beta_n$ regression coefficients was used in model development. Eight models (MRM_1-MRM_8) were fitted from real life BPD data. The performances of the models were ascertained using SER, $RMSE_{pred}$ and $R\text{-}Sq_{Adj}$. Prediction(s) made by the best fitted model was compared to real life observations (Monthly BPD Occurrence (MBO), Total Annual Occurrence (TAO), and Average Annual Occurrence (AAO), respectively). The preferred model was MRM_5 (ETAPOD) followed by MRM_4, MRM_1, MRM_2, and MRM_3 in terms of SER (0.22, 0.39, 0.45, 0.45 and 0.45), $RMSE_{pred.}$(0.30, 039, 0.46, 0.46 and 0.46) and $R\text{-}Sq_{Adj.}$(0.67, 0.49, 0.32, 0.32, and 0.31), respectively. Predictions on BPD outbreak made by ETAPOD showed that MBO, TAO and AAO for some selected stations i.e. Ọwenà and Wáàsimi were 9.05, 72.3 and 6.0% compared with observed BPD values of 9.5, 70.0, and 5.8%, respectively. Adaàgbà, Iyánfọwọrọgi, and Owódé-Igàngán had 9.43, 77.8, and 6.5% as their predicted BPD values compared with the observed values of 9.0, 53.5, and 4.46%, respectively. ETAPOD performed better than other models and its predicted values were within the range of real life occurrence.

Keywords: ETAPOD, Standard Error of Regression, Fungicide misuse, Multiple regression models, Disease Invasion

Introduction

Black pod disease of *Theobroma cacao* Linn. (Cocoa) is a major challenge to farmers worldwide. The disease is more established in West Africa than in any other parts of the world. As a result of the disease, most indigenous cocoa farmers seemingly have no enthusiasm in establishing new farms in areas where black pod disease outbreak is extreme [1] and cocoa farmlands are rapidly being abandoned [2]. Adegbola [3] in his review of Africa estimated the average occurrence of the disease as 40% in several parts of West Africa and up to 90% in certain places in Nigeria [4].

Global climate change is one of the major factors responsible for the irregular occurrence of this disease worldwide due to its influence on the survival and proliferation of the pathogen and the predisposition of unripe and ripe cocoa pods to fungal attack. The irregular rainfall pattern and inconsistent mode of black pod disease occurrence in Nigeria makes it nearly impossible to control it effectively. The success rate achieved by both biological and chemical control measures is fast declining due to high level of adaptation of the pathogen to harsh conditions, climate change and an increase in vulnerability of cocoa plants. Hence, an urgent need for modern approach in the control of black pod disease in West Africa is imminent.

Plant disease forecasting (which is a modern day plant disease control strategy) advocates the use of plethora management techniques directed by a rational system for predicting the risk of disease outbreaks such that farmers will be duly informed and maximally equipped either to avert or tackle the impending epidemics. This research work seeks to develop a forecast system for black pod disease prediction in order to provide useful and timely information on black pod disease outbreak. This will minimize fungicide misuse, increase cocoa productivity, and reduce the risk of chemical poisoning. Unless concerted efforts are made to effectively manage the disease [5], black pod disease epidemics will greatly reduce cocoa production in Nigeria and around the world [1].

Materials and Methods

Research location

Twelve study locations within Southwest, Nigeria were selected i.e. Ọwenà (Two study locations) and Wáàsimi (Ondo East Local Government Area, Ondo State), Adaàgbà and Iyánfọwọrọgi (Ife South L.G.A, Osun State), two study locations in Owódé-Igàngán (Àtàkúnmòsà East L.G.A., Osun State), two study locations in Ọbáfẹmi-Owódé L.G.A., Ogun State, Mòyè village Ọnà-Arà LGA, Dáagi-Lógbà (Atérè Village) in Ọmi-Adió area of Ìddó LGA, and Olórò Village (also known as Ọlọrunda village) in Àkànràn, Ọnà-Arà LGA of Oyo State, with the exception of Ekiti and Lagos States (Table 1).

The co-ordinates of the research locations

The co-ordinates of the study areas were determined using the blackberry mobile Global Positioning System (GPS) device (version 6.0) and a mobile satellite GPS receiver model GARMIN Etrex 10 obtained from the Department of Botany, Faculty of Science, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria. The farm size was measured using a surveyor's measuring tape (100ft by 30m) Lufkin FM100CME 2-Sided, Metric/English 13mm ½ inch x (Fig 1).

Fig 1: Coordinates of cocoa farm site where primary data were collected for this research

Black pod disease data

Documented reports of black pod disease outbreaks within Southwestern Nigeria was obtained from Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria (CRIN), Ìdí-Ayunrẹ, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria and the report of Lawal and Emaku [6]. The total data collected spanned from 1985 to 2014. These served as the secondary data while the primary data were directly collected in the field during disease assessment (2015/2016).

Meteorological data

Weather data from 1985 to 2014 were also collected from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) Ibadan, Oyo State, the Meteorological Station of Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria (CRIN), Ìdí-Ayunrẹ, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigerian Meteorological Station (Nimet), Nigerian Institute for Oil palm Research (NIFOR), Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria, and the Department of Geography, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. These were also classified as secondary data.

Forecast model structuring

The secondary data (BPD outbreak and weather data) were used in the structuring of the proposed forecast model, while the primary data gotten directly from the field (2015/2016) was used to validate the predicted results for black pod disease outbreak by the developed model for the same period. The template for validation was stated in Table 2.

Data Analysis

The proposed forecast model(s) were templates of multiple regression equation(s) developed from the meteorological data and previous black pod disease records collected (Secondary data), designed using Minitab 16.0 software and programmed on Microsoft Excel Worksheet 2007 service pack for easy access. The validity of the developed models was tested using Pearson's Product Moment of Correlation (PPM) to determine the Coefficient of Correlation (R-Sq), and the Adjusted Coefficient of Correlation of the Developed Models ($R\text{-}Sq_{Adj.}$). The Standard Error of Regression (SER) and Root Mean Square Error of Prediction ($RMSE_{pred.}$) were also determined as a valid tool for black pod disease forecast model selection.

Predicted results of black pod disease outbreak were validated using the observations made on the field (Primary data) during the 2015/2016 black pod disease assessments in the study areas. The Error of in prediction was also determined using $E=(Y-\hat{Y})^2$. Qualitative data were represented as charts and graphs plotted using SPSS, version 20.0 for 32 bits resolution, while the analysis of variance was carried out using COSTAT 9.0 software. The homogeneity of means was determined using Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT).

Table 1: The State and Local Government Area of the sample stations in Southwest, Nigeria

Location of Cocoa Farms	**No. of Sample Stations**	**Local Govt. Area**	**State**
Ọbáfẹmi-Owódé	2	Abeokuta	Ogun
Adaàgbà	1	Ife South	Osun
Owódé-Igàngán	2	Àtàkúnmòsà East	Osun
Iyánfọwọrọgi	1	Ife South	Osun
Ọwenà	2	Ondo East	Ondo
Wáàsimi	1	Ondo East	Ondo
Mòyè village	1	Ọnà-Arà	Oyo
Dáagi-Lógbà	1	Ìddó	Oyo
Olóròvillage	1	Ọnà-Arà	Oyo

Data Source: BPD assessment (2015/2016) cocoa production season in Southwest, Nigeria

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Table 2: Cross Validation (CV) format

BPD Outbreak (Live)	BPD Outbreak (Predicted)	Inference
100 Cocoa stands affected	100% Disease Prediction	100% Accuracy
100 Cocoa stands affected	90% Disease Prediction	90% Accuracy
100 Cocoa stands affected	80% Disease Prediction	80% Accuracy
100 Cocoa stands affected	70% Disease Prediction	70% Accuracy
100 Cocoa stands affected	60% Disease Prediction	60% Accuracy
100 Cocoa stands affected	50% Disease Prediction	50% Accuracy
100 Cocoa stands affected	40% Disease Prediction	40% Accuracy
100 Cocoa stands affected	30% Disease Prediction	30% Accuracy
100 Cocoa stands affected	20% Disease Prediction	20% Accuracy
100 Cocoa stands affected	10% Disease Prediction	10% Accuracy
100 Cocoa stands affected	0% Disease Prediction	0% Accuracy

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Results

The developed black pod disease function was modeled using simple mathematical rule

Y = F(x) = ax + b

Where, a = Integer, x = independent variable, b = Constant, Y = Response variable and F = The Function of the variable x

Thus,

BPD Outbreak = F(Host x Pathogen x Environment) = a(Host x Pathogen x Environment) + b

Mathematically,

Recall, Y = F(x) = ax + b

Then, D = F(HPE) = a(HPE) + b 1

In any case the influence of man and vectors (Ants, Termites, and Rodents etc.) serve as constants in the equation because they influence the spread of black pod disease in the field, coupled with the timely combination of the key factors responsible for black pod disease development.

BPD Outbreak = F(Host x Pathogen x Environment) = a(Host x Pathogen x Environment) + Time + Man

Mathematically,

Recall, $Y = F(x) = ax + b$

Then, $D = F(HPE) = a(HPE) + T + M$……………………………………………………………2

Where, D = BPD Outbreak, H = Host, P = Pathogen, T = Time, M = man, E = Environment, x = HPE, BPD = Black pod disease, and b = (T + M)

Therefore, if the disease equation is differentiated with respect to the timing of occurrence, then the equation below becomes a derivative of the first order differentiation for BPD outbreak.

$$\frac{\delta D}{\delta T} = \frac{\delta D}{\delta H}(HPE) + \frac{\delta D}{\delta P}(HPE) + \frac{\delta D}{\delta E}(HPE) \quad \ldots\ldots 3$$

The forecast models were structured using the Multiple Regression Equation (MRM):

$$Y= \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1+ \beta_2X_2+ \beta_3X_3+ \beta_4X_4+ \beta_5X_5\ldots\ldots + \beta_nX_n + £$$

Since $\alpha = \beta_0$, $Y= \alpha + \beta_1X_1+ \beta_2X_2+ \beta_3X_3+ \beta_4X_4+ \beta_5X_5\ldots\ldots + \beta_nX_n + £$

Where, Y = Response variable, $X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5, \ldots X_n$ = Predictors, $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5\ldots\beta_n$ = The slopes, α = General constant and £ = The error factor for the predictors [7]

Therefore, the development of black pod disease forecast system for cocoa required an equation encompassing all the predictors necessary for the disease development. An example of such model was given thus:

$$Y= \alpha + \beta_1(\text{Disease Incidence}) + \beta_2(\text{Disease Severity}) + \beta_3(\text{Inoculum Size}) + \beta_4(\text{Rainfall}) + \beta_5(\text{Temperature}) + \beta_6(\text{Humidity}) + \beta_7(\text{Sunlight Duration}) + \beta_8(\text{Wind Speed}) + \beta_9(\text{Time}) + \beta_{10}(\text{Pressure}) + £$$

Or

$$Y= \beta_0+ \beta_1(\text{Disease Incidence}) + \beta_2(\text{Disease Severity}) + \beta_3(\text{Inoculum Size}) + \beta_4(\text{Rainfall}) + \beta_5(\text{Temperature}) + \beta_6(\text{Humidity}) + \beta_7(\text{Sunlight Duration}) + \beta_8(\text{Wind Speed}) + \beta_9(\text{Time}) + \beta_{10}(\text{Pressure}) + £$$

In any case the individual predictors were tested against the response variable to ascertain their role(s) in black pod disease outbreak. In some cases, the relationship of a predictor to the response variable was in the reverse order, this was still acceptable. In a situation whereby a chosen predictor has no established relationship with the response variable, then that predictor was discarded (Fig 2).

Rainfall and average relative humidity had a positive correlation with BPD outbreak (r = 0.445 and 0.477, and r^2 = 0.105 and 0.295, respectively) as shown in Figs 3 and 5. The average temperature, sunshine duration and the year of observation had negative association with BPD outbreak in Southwest, Nigeria (r = -0.420, -0.364 and -0.018, and r^2 = 0.265, 0.360 and 0.035, respectively) as shown in Figs 4, 6 and 9. It was however observed that there was no relationship between the locations of these cocoa farms (Fig 7) and the specific period (month) when the disease was observed (Fig 8) with the outbreak of black pod disease in Nigeria.

Fig 2: Relationship between BPD Outbreak and climatic factors in Southwest, Nigeria

Fig 3: Black pod disease outbreak and rainfall (1991-1995)

Fig 4: BPD Outbreak and average temperature in Southwestern Nigeria (1991-1995)

Fig 5: BPD Outbreak and average relative humidity in Southwestern Nigeria (1991-1995)

Fig 6: Black pod disease Outbreak and sunshine duration (1991-1995)

Fig 7: Black pod disease occurrence and sample station location (1991-1995)

Fig 8: Black pod disease Outbreak and period (in Months) of observation (1991-1995)

Fig 9: Black pod disease occurrence and the years of BPD documentation (1991-1995)

The Climate pattern of Southwest, Nigeria and its effects on black pod disease development

The climate pattern for Southwest, Nigeria in the late 1900s (20th Century) showed that there was recurrent and substantial amount of rainfall experienced in Ogun, Ondo, Osun and Oyo States from March through October each year from 1991 to 1995 (Table 3). These periods possibly served as an interlude for proliferation and spread of the pathogen leading to possible infection of predisposed cocoa plants judging from the black pod disease occurrence report given by the Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria (CRIN) from 1985-2014 as shown in Fig 10. Also, the climatology of the 21st Century suggests that Ondo State had the highest amount of rainfall with annual rainfall value of 1,317.1mm and 1,381.0mm respectively in the year 2005 and 2006. The preference for heavy rainfall took a different precedence in 2007 and 2008, with Osun State leading the group for heavy down pour. The values for these years were 1,421.7mm and 1,597.6mm respectively. Oyo State, Osun State, and Ondo State took the lead for the succeeding years down to 2016 (Table 3). This accounted for the trend of disease outbreak with regards to the availability of moisture which is a pertinent factor for the survival and proliferation of the pathogen also reflected in the disease report from CRIN (Fig 10).

Observations made from the prior studies conducted in the Plant Pathology/Mycology Laboratory of the Department of Botany, University of Ibadan, showed that *Phytophthora megakarya* thrived better when the ambient temperature ranged from 20^{o}C to 30^{o}C. The periods of the year that had maximum ambient temperatures corresponding to the optimum temperature requirement noted to support the metabolic activities of the pathogen were June, July, August, and September from 1991 to 1995 (Table 4). Sadly enough, these periods served as the peak periods for cocoa production in Southwest, Nigeria. Also, the minimum temperature all year round i.e. 1985 to 2013 (Fig 10) favoured the proliferation of the pathogen where other pertinent factors are available for pre-penetration, penetration and infection (Table 5).

It was observed form the climate pattern of the Southwest that from March through October from the early morning readings taken in 1991 to 1995 that a relatively humid atmosphere of 75% and above was recorded monthly which favoured the establishment of black pod disease suggesting the possibility of infection within these periods (Table 6-7). The periods of the year from 1991 to 1995 with afternoon Relative humidity readings of 75% and above was June, July, August and September across all the years investigated and within all the States analysed, favours disease proliferation (Fig

10). Also, the mean amount of saturated vapour present in the atmosphere from 1985 through 2014 also favoured the establishment of black pod disease in Southwest, Nigeria (Fig 10). The overall diagnosis was an indication of the parameter pertinent for disease establishment and when they combine favourably in favour of the noxious pathogen (*Phytophthora megakarya*), they can aid the proliferation, ramification and destruction of cocoa pods both ripe and unripe that falls within their path of travel.

Fig 10: Black pod disease pestilence in the Southwest of Nigeria

Table 3: Monthly rainfall distribution for the Southwest, States of Nigeria

		Rainfall (mm)/Months											
State	**Year**	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**Aug**	**Sept**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
	1991	2.50	60.0	38.1	118.1	127.1	179	236.2	84.3	194.4	129.4	0.00	4.00
	1992	0.00	0.00	8.40	149.7	116.9	175.7	235	44.3	224.3	105.5	20.7	TR
Ogun	1993	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1994	12.1	1.6	124.1	60.2	82.9	120.7	130.5	21.2	212.5	212.5	15.7	0.00
	1995	0.00	4.00	150.6	124.8	220.1	120.8	133	195.7	163.5	97.1	NA	NA
	1991	1.20	98.6	136	223.2	201.2	163.7	463	203.6	200.7	152.6	TR	10.4
	1992	0.00	0.00	40.8	107.8	151.1	127	265.3	101.7	347.6	194.6	25.6	0.00
Ondo	1993	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1994	31.3	50.9	74.5	186.2	192.2	263.3	305.7	271.4	219.1	65.7	39.2	0.00
	1995	0.00	28.4	128	196.3	146.4	214.2	268.6	379.6	262.3	87.3	14.2	0.00
	1991	TR	165.5	19.0	174.1	135.3	82.3	219.9	191.4	170.4	182.8	2.2	26.4
	1992	0.00	0.00	28.5	92.9	103.6	237.4	202.3	107.8	127.4	152.5	36.2	0.00
Oyo	1993	0.00	NA	141..7	44	145.9	187.5	262	NA	235.5	183.2	NA	48.3
	1994	2.10	30.2	20.7	75.4	NA	62.9	177.4	125.9	128.8	112.7	17.6	0.00
	1995	0.00	11.4	106.3	118.5	256.6	267.8	188.9	188.1	84.9	185.1	36.6	TR
	1991	TR	165.5	19.0	174.1	135.3	82.3	219.9	191.4	170.4	182.8	2.2	26.4
	1992	0.00	0.00	28.5	92.9	103.6	237.4	202.3	107.8	127.4	152.5	36.2	0.00
Osun	1993	0.00	NA	141..7	44.0	145.9	187.5	262	NA	235.5	183.2	NA	48.3
	1994	2.10	30.2	20.7	75.4	NA	62.9	177.4	125.9	128.8	112.7	17.6	0.00
	1995	0.00	11.4	106.3	118.5	256.6	267.8	188.9	188.1	84.9	185.1	36.6	TR

Data Source: National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

Table 4: Mean monthly maximum temperature reading for the Southwest, States of Nigeria

		Max. Temperature (°C)/Months											
State	**Year**	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**Aug**	**Sept**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
	1991	34.3	37.4	35.6	33.7	32.6	31.6	29.5	28.4	30.1	30.5	33.6	33.6
	1992	34.5	37.3	36.3	35	32.7	30.3	38.3	28	29.2	31.9	33.2	34.8
Ogun	1993	35.1	35.8	34.6	35	33.1	31.1	NA	29.7	30.8	32	33.6	33.8
	1994	34	36.3	35.6	34.3	32.5	31.7	28.5	29.3	30.4	31.7	33.9	35.2
	1995	35.5	NA	NA	NA	33.1	31.2	NA	NA	NA	31.5	NA	NA
	1991	32.2	33.4	32.6	31.3	30.7	29.6	28.2	26.9	28.8	29.3	31.8	32.1
	1992	33	36	33.8	32.5	31.1	29	27	26.9	27.9	30	31.2	23.8
Ondo	1993	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1994	32	34.1	33.9	32.5	26.8	29	NA	NA	29	30.4	32.7	
	1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1991	33.5	34.9	34.6	33	31.6	31	29.3	27.7	28.1	30	32.2	32
	1992	32.9	36.2	35.5	33.7	31.8	29.9	28	27.2	28.3	30.9	32.1	33.3
Oyo	1993	33.1	34.6	33.5	33.1	32	30	NA	28.1	29.7	NA	31.9	NA
	1994	32.7	34.9	35.5	34	32	30.7	27.9	NA	30	30.7	33.2	33.8
	1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1991	33.5	34.9	34.6	33	31.6	31	29.3	27.7	28.1	30	32.2	32
	1992	32.9	36.2	35.5	33.7	31.8	29.9	28	27.2	28.3	30.9	32.1	33.3
Osun	1993	33.1	34.6	33.5	33.1	32	30	NA	28.1	29.7	NA	31.9	NA
	1994	32.7	34.9	35.5	34	32	30.7	27.9	NA	30	30.7	33.2	33.8
	1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Data Source: National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

Table 5: Mean monthly minimum temperature reading for the Southwest, States of Nigeria

		Minimum Temperature (^oC)/Months											
State	**Year**	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**Aug**	**Sept**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
	1991	23.8	26	25.2	23.7	24.2	23.8	23.1	22.7	22.8	22.6	24.2	22.5
	1992	20.5	24.1	25.5	23.3	24	22.9	22.9	22.6	22.4	23.2	22.3	23.2
Ogun	1993	21.1	24.5	23.7	24.5	24.2	23.5	NA	NA	22.8	23.3	23.8	22.2
	1994	23.1	25.1	24.8	25.1	23.7	31.2	22.9	23	23.2	22.9	22.5	20.2
	1995	22.2	NA	NA	NA	23.9	23.3	NA	NA	NA	23.3	NA	NA
	1991	19.6	22.6	22.7	21.2	21.9	21.2	21	21.3	21	20.2	21.1	18.2
	1992	15.3	18.8	22.8	22.9	21.8	20.7	20.1	20.8	20.9	21.4	20.2	19
Ondo	1993	17.3	20.6	21.9	23.1	22.9	22	NA	21.7	22.1	NA	22.1	NA
	1994	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1995	19.6	21.7	22.9	22.4	NA	21.2	NA	NA	21.7	21.2	20.7	NA
	1991	22.9	24.0	24.4	23.2	23.3	23	22.5	21.8	22.0	21.5	23.3	21.8
	1992	20.2	22.9	24.3	23.8	23.3	22.9	22	21.4	21.7	22.1	21.9	22.4
Oyo	1993	20.9	NA	22.9	23.5	23.3	22.4	22	NA	21.8	22.3	NA	22.2
	1994	22.4	24.1	24.3	23.9	22.7	22.3	21.9	NA	22.6	22.2	22.4	20.4
	1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1991	22.9	24.0	24.4	23.2	23.3	23	22.5	21.8	22.0	21.5	23.3	21.8
	1992	20.2	22.9	24.3	23.8	23.3	22.9	22	21.4	21.7	22.1	21.9	22.4
Osun	1993	20.9	NA	22.9	23.5	23.3	22.4	22	NA	21.8	22.3	NA	22.2
	1994	22.4	24.1	24.3	23.9	22.7	22.3	21.9	NA	22.6	22.2	22.4	20.4
	1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Data Source: National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

Table 6: Relative Humidity values for the Southwest, States of Nigeria

State	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
		Relative Humidity in the morning at 9.00GMT (%)/Months											
Ogun	1991	81	64	81	84	83	87	90	89	87	87	84	78
	1992	55	70	76	81	83	85	89	89	88	86	76	78
	1993	53	80	77	78	82	85	NA	87	87	85	89	78
	1994	73	78	80	79	83	84	88	87	86	85	80	64
	1995	87	NA	NA	NA	82	85	NA	NA	NA	NA	85	NA
Ondo	1991	75	79	81	83	84	85	89	89	86	84	78	67
	1992	48	54	75	79	82	84	88	87	89	83	72	69
	1993	48	68	71	76	77	82	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1994	69	72	76	79	NA	NA	NA	85	85	82	71	NA
	1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oyo	1991	70	78	76	81	81	83	88	88	85	84	79	70
	1992	50	63	73	78	80	84	88	87	87	82	73	75
	1993	48	NA	75	78	80	83	86	NA	85	83	NA	73
	1994	68	73	74	75	82	81	89	NA	86	83	74	57
	1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Osun	1991	70	78	76	81	81	83	88	88	85	84	79	70
	1992	50	63	73	78	80	84	88	87	87	82	73	75
	1993	48	NA	75	78	80	83	86	NA	85	83	NA	73
	1994	68	73	74	75	82	81	89	NA	86	83	74	57
	1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Data Source: National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

Table 7: Relative Humidity values for the Southwest of Nigeria

		Relative Humidity in the afternoon at 15.00GMT											
State	**Year**	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**Aug**	**Sept**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
	1991	48	54	38	63	72	73	79	80	74	73	35	47
	1992	31	31	47	57	70	74	82	80	75	69	56	45
Ogun	1993	28	41	50	58	67	75		74	75	67	59	48
	1994	46	37	52	59	68	71	81	73	74	67	52	35
	1995	35	NA	NA	NA	69	75	NA	NA	NA	NA	70	NA
	1991	44	50	55	64	71	71	79	81	73	70	53	40
	1992	27	21	45	60	64	74	81	77	78	67	52	41
Ondo	1993	28	35	48	55	64	66	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1994	45	37	50	58	NA	NA	NA	75	75	69	53	NA
	1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1991	43	49	50	58	67	69	78	79	71	67	54	45
	1992	32	27	44	55	65	71	77	77	73	63	55	46
Oyo	1993	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1994	46	38	46	57	64	67	80	NA	72	66	49	36
	1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1991	43	49	50	58	67	69	78	79	71	67	54	45
	1992	32	27	44	55	65	71	77	77	73	63	55	46
Osun	1993	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1994	46	38	46	57	64	67	80	NA	72	66	49	36
	1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Data Source: National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

Development of prediction models for black pod disease in Nigeria

Several models were developed to assess the level of black pod disease development and its spread within the Southwest of Nigeria.

Model 1 (MRM_1)

General Equation (1991-1995)

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 - \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 - \beta_5X_5 - \beta_6X_6 + \beta_7X_7 - \beta_8X_8 - \beta_9X_9$$

BPD Outbreak (%) = 124.8 + 0.03 (Month) + 0.01(State) - 0.06 (Year) + 0.002 (Rainfall) - 0.003 (Max. Temperature) - 0.04 (Min. Temperature) + 0.01 (Relative Humidity [Morning]) - 0.0003 (Relative Humidity [Afternoon]) - 0.05 (Sunshine Duration)

Model 2 (MRM_2)

General Equation (1991-1995)

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 - \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 - \beta_5X_5 + \beta_6X_6 - \beta_7X_7$$

BPD Outbreak (%) = 129.9 + 0.03 (Month) + 0.005 (State) - 0.06 (Year) + 0.001 (Rainfall) - 0.03 (Average Temperature) + 0.005 (Average Relative Humidity) - 0.04 (Sunshine Duration)

Model 3 (MRM_3)

General Equation (1991-1995)

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1X_1 - \beta_2X_2 - \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 - \beta_5X_5 + \beta_6X_6$$

BPD Outbreak (%) = 127.8 + 0.02 (Month) - 0.002 (State) - 0.06 (Year) + 0.001 (Rainfall) - 0.05 (Average Temperature) + 0.007 (Average Relative Humidity)

Model 4 (MRM_4)

General Equation (1991-1995)

$$Y = \alpha - \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 - \beta_3X_3 - \beta_4X_4 - \beta_5X_5 - \beta_6X_6 + \beta_7X_7 + \beta_8X_8 - \beta_9X_9$$

BPD Outbreak (%) = 101 - 0.008 (Month) + 0.02 (State) - 0.05 (Year) - 0.002 (Rainfall) - 0.02 (Max. Temperature) - 0.06 (Min. Temperature) + 0.01(Relative Humidity-Morning) + 0.01 (Relative Humidity-Afternoon) - 0.1 (Sunshine Duration)

Model 5 (MRM_5) - ETAPOD

General Equation (1985-2014) **[Accepted Equation]**

$$Y = -\alpha - \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3$$

BPD Outbreak (%) = -20.4 - 0.004 (Rainfall) + 0.272 (Relative Humidity) + 0.511 (Temperature)

Model 6 (MRM_6)

General Equation (1991-1995)

$Y = \alpha + \beta_1X_1 - \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 - \beta_4X_4 - \beta_5X_5 + \beta_6X_6 - \beta_7X_7$

BPD Outbreak (%) = 101.6 - 0.007 (Month) + 0.02 (State) - 0.05 (Year) - 0.002 (Rainfall) - 0.07 (Average Temperature) + 0.02 (Average Relative Humidity) - 0.1 (Sunshine Duration)

Model 7 (MRM_7)

General Equation (1985-2014)

$Y = -\alpha - \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 - \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4$

BPD Outbreak (%) = -1364 - 0.00099 (Rainfall) + 0.008 (Relative Humidity) – 1.38 (Temperature) + 0.705 (Year)

Model 8 (MRM_8)

General Equation (1991-1995)

$Y = -\alpha - \beta_1X_1 - \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 - \beta_4X_4$

BPD Outbreak (%) = -1.64- 0.00152 (Rainfall) - 0.0727 (Average Temperature) + 0.02 (Average Relative Humidity) - 0.119 (Sunshine Duration)

Model Selection

Preliminary screening of the developed models was done using the co-efficient of correlation (R-Sq). The five (5) best fitted models (MRM_1, MRM_2, MRM_3, MRM_4, and MRM_5) for black pod disease prediction were considered for further validation prior to final selection. The posthoc analysis conducted showed that MRM_5 was the preferred model for black pod disease prediction followed by MRM_4>MRM_1>MRM_2>MRM_3 in terms of the Standard Error of Regression (SER) which was given as 0.22, 0.39, 0.45, 0.45, and 0.45 respectively; Root Mean Square Error of Prediction ($RMSE_{pred.}$): 0.30, 0.39, 0.46, 0.46 and 0.46 respectively; and the Adjusted Co-efficient of Correlation ($R\text{-}Sq_{Adj.}$): 0.67, 0.49, 0.32, 0.32 and 0.31 for MRM_5, MRM_4, MRM_1, MRM_2, and MRM_3. The preferred model MRM_5 was named "ETAPOD" (Fig 11)

Fig 11: MRM_5 BPD prediction Model (ETAPOD)

Prediction of black pod disease and validation of results

The predicted level of black pod disease outbreak for Ogun State was 9.97% in May, June (11.54%), July (12.25%), August (11.24%), September (9.86%), October (9.24%), November (5.95%), December (2.25%) in 2015 and 1.03% for January, February (2.81%), March (4.74%), April (7.42%), May (9.97%), in 2016 (Fig 12). That of Ondo State was predicted thus: May, 2015 (8.58%); June, 2015 (9.05%); July, 2015 (11.48%); August, 2015 (10.26%); September, 2015 (10.09%); October, 2015 (8.17%); November, 2015 (4.50%) and December, 2015 (0.76%). While the predictions for 2016 was given thus: January (-1.40%), February (-0.04%), March (4.32%), April (6.48%), and May (8.58%), respectively (Fig 13).

For Osun State, black pod disease outbreak was predicted in 2015 as follows: May (8.64%), June (9.43%), July (11.82%), August (10.34%), September (10.26%), October (7.80%), November (4.94%), and December (1.67%); that of 2016 was predicted thus January (0.04%), February (1.25%), March (4.69%), April (6.89%) and May (8.64%) as shown in Fig 14. Finally, the predictions for Oyo State was as follow: May (8.69%), June (9.43%), July (11.77%), August (10.39%), September (9.98%), October (7.80%), November (4.95%), December (1.67%) for 2015 and January (0.21%), February (1.29%), March (4.57%), April (6.87%) and May (8.69%) for 2016 growing season (Fig 15). A comparison was drawn with the observed values obtained in the field for the 2015/2016 cocoa production season.

Result Validation: Predicted (Computer Simulations) versus Observed BPD Outbreak

The predicted and actual black pod disease occurrence within the States where the study areas where located were compared to determine their level of accuracy. The major season for cocoa production was considered. Black pod disease outbreak for Ondo in the month of June was predicted as 9.05% and the actual observation made in the field was 9.5%, it was predicted as 11.5% in July (Actual observation was 18.0%), in August, predicted result of BPD outbreak was 10.3% (Actual BPD outbreak was 26.5%), in September (Predicted BPD Outbreak = 10.1%, Actual

BPD Outbreak =11.0%), and in October (Predicted BPD Outbreak = 8.17%, while Actual BPD Outbreak = 5.0%) as stated in Table 8.

In Osun, the predicted BPD Outbreak for June was 9.43% (Actual BPD Outbreak = 9.0%), in July (Predicted BPD Occurrence = 11.8%, Actual BPD Occurrence = 13.5%), August (Predicted BPD Outbreak = 10.3%, Actual BPD Incidence = 8.0%), in September (Predicted Outbreak for black pod disease = 10.3%, Actual Value = 11.5%), and October (Predicted Result = 7.8%, Actual Occurrence = 10.0%). The predictions of black pod disease made by ETAPOD for Ogun was [June (Predicted BPD Incidence = 11.5%, Actual BPD Occurrence = 0.0%), July (Predicted BPD Incidence = 12.2%, Actual BPD Incidence = 0.0%), August (Predicted BPD Incidence = 11.2%, Actual BPD Outbreak = 3.0%), September (Predicted BPD Outbreak = 9.86%, Actual BPD Occurrence = 15.0%), and October (Predicted BPD Outbreak = 9.23%, Actual BPD Outbreak = 22.0%)]. Finally, that of Oyo State was given thus: June (9.43%, 0.0%), July (11.8%, 6.0%), August (10.4%, 16.0%), September (9.98%, 14.0%), and October (7.8%, 0.0%) for both predicted and actual black pod disease outbreak (Table 9). Predictions on BPD outbreak made by ETAPOD showed that the Monthly BPD Outbreak (MBO), the Total Annual BPD Outbreak (TAO) and the Average Annual BPD Outbreak (AAO) for some selected stations i.e. Ọwenà and Wáàsimi were 9.05, 72.3 and 6.0% compared with observed BPD values of 9.5, 70.0, and 5.8%, respectively. Adaàgbà, Iyánfọwọrọgi, and Owódé-Igàngán had 9.43, 77.8, and 6.5% as their predicted BPD values compared with the observed values of 9.0, 53.5, and 4.46%, respectively as shown in Figs 12-15.

Plate 12: BPD outbreak predictions in Ogun State (2015/2016)

Plate 13: BPD outbreak predictions in Ondo State (2015/2016)

Plate 14: BPD outbreak predictions in Osun State (2015/2016)

Plate 15: BPD outbreak predictions in Oyo State (2015/2016)

Performance of MRM_5 forecast model (ETAPOD)

It was also observed that the range of disparity between the observed and predicted values for Ondo State was between -8.58% and 16.2%, Osun (-7.14% and 2.20%), Ogun (-11.5% and 12.8%) and Oyo (-9.43% and 5.60%) as recorded in Table 9. The estimated performance of the developed black pod disease occurrence forecast model was rated as follows: Ondo State had good black pod disease predicted values for the months of June, July, August, September 2015, January and February 2016; whereas, fair black pod disease occurrence was experienced in the months of October, November, December 2015 and March, 2016. Osun State had good black pod disease predicted values for the months of July, September, October 2015, and January 2016; and fair black pod disease predicted values for the months of June, August, November, December 2015, February and March 2016. Ogun State had black pod disease values predicted correctly for the months of September and October 2015 only; whereas, there was a series of fair black pod incidence predicted values within the months of December 2015, January, February and March 2016. Finally, for Oyo State there was good black pod disease prevalence values predicted for the months of August and September 2015 only, and fair predicted black pod disease occurrence values for the months of November, December 2015, January, February, and March 2016 as shown in Table 10.

Table 8: BPD outbreak both in the field and feedback information from MRM_5 (ETAPOD)

	Black Pod Disease Occurrence (%)							
Period	**Ondo**		**Osun**		**Ogun**		**Oyo**	
	Observed	**Predicted**	**Observed**	**Predicted**	**Observed**	**Predicted**	**Observed**	**Predicted**
05/2015	0.0	8.58	1.5	8.64	0.0	9.97	0.0	8.69
06/2015	9.5	9.05	9.0	9.43	0.0	11.5	0.0	9.43
07/2015	18.0	11.5	13.5	11.8	0.0	12.2	6.0	11.8
08/2015	26.5	10.3	8.0	10.3	3.0	11.2	16.0	10.4
09/2015	11.0	10.1	11.5	10.3	15.0	9.86	14.0	9.98
10/2015	5.0	8.17	10.0	7.80	22.0	9.23	0.0	7.80
11/2015	0.0	4.50	0.0	4.94	0.0	5.95	0.0	4.95
12/2015	0.0	0.76	0.0	1.67	0.0	2.25	0.0	1.67
01/2016	0.0	-1.40	0.0	0.05	0.0	1.03	0.0	0.21
02/2016	0.0	-0.04	0.0	1.25	0.0	2.81	0.0	1.29
03/2016	0.0	4.32	0.0	4.69	0.0	4.74	0.0	4.57
04/2016	0.0	6.48	0.0	6.88	0.0	7.43	0.0	6.87
05/2016	0.0	8.58	0.0	8.64	0.0	9.97	0.0	8.69

Note: The predicted values are the minimum expected values for black pod disease occurrence

Table 9: An estimation of the difference that exist between the data set

	Estimated Difference (%)			
Period	**Ondo**	**Osun**	**Ogun**	**Oyo**
05/2015	-8.58	-7.14	-9.97	-8.69
06/2015	0.45	-0.43	-11.5	-9.43
07/2015	6.50	1.70	-12.2	-5.80
08/2015	16.2	-2.30	-8.20	5.60
09/2015	0.90	1.20	5.14	4.02
10/2015	-3.17	2.20	12.8	-7.80
11/2015	-4.50	-4.94	-5.95	-4.95
12/2015	-0.76	-1.67	-2.25	-1.67
01/2016	1.40	-0.05	-1.03	-0.21
02/2016	0.04	-1.25	-2.81	-1.29
03/2016	-4.32	-4.69	-4.74	-4.57
04/2016	-6.48	-6.88	-7.43	-6.87
05/2016	-8.58	-8.64	-9.97	-8.69

Table 10: Performance rating for MRM_5 forecast model (ETAPOD)

	Quality of black pod disease occurrence prediction			
Period	**Ondo**	**Osun**	**Ogun**	**Oyo**
05/2015	-	-	-	-
06/2015	+	-/+	-	-
07/2015	+	+	-	-
08/2015	+	-/+	-	+
09/2015	+	+	+	+
10/2015	-/+	+	+	-
11/2015	-/+	-/+	-	-/+
12/2015	-/+	-/+	-/+	-/+
01/2016	+	+	-/+	-/+
02/2016	+	-/+	-/+	-/+
03/2016	-/+	-/+	-/+	-/+
04/2016	-	-	-	-
05/2016	-	-	-	-

Keynote:

+ = Good performance

-/+ = Fair Performance

- = Poor Performance

The statistical error of prediction for the developed black pod disease occurrence prediction model

The error of prediction was estimated statistically and the level of accuracy of the developed model for prediction of black pod disease occurrence was determined by simple statistical formula. The estimation of the monthly percentage error of prediction for each state was given thus: for Ondo State it was estimated to be 0.20% in the month of June 2015, July 2015 (42.25%), September 2015 (0.81%), October 2015 (10.05%), November 2015 (20.25%), December 2015 (0.58%), January 2016 (1.96%), February 2016 (0.0%), March 2016 (18.66%), and April 2016 (41.99%) as stated in Table 11.

It was noted that the statistical error of prediction of black pod disease occurrence in Osun State was low with the value estimated for the month of June 2015 being 0.18%, July 2015 (2.89%), August 2015 (5.29%), September 2015 (1.44%), October 2015 (4.84 %), November 2015 (24.4%), December 2015 (2.79%), January 2016 (0.0%), February 2016 (1.56%), March 2016 (22.0%), and April 2016 (47.33%) during the 2015/2016 cocoa production season across the Southwest of Nigeria (Table 11).

Ogun and Oyo States had similar estimated statistical error in black pod disease prediction. Although their estimated levels in the error of black pod disease prevalence predicted values were low, much work still need to be done to improve the quality of the result forecasted for these states. It was noted that the error of prediction for Ogun State was 26.42% for the month of September 2015, 35.4% for November 2015, December 2015 (5.06%), January 2016 (1.06%), February 2016 (7.9%), and March 2016 (22.47%). The statistical error of prediction for Oyo State was 33.64% for the month of July 2015, August 2015 (31.36%), September 2015 (16.16%), November 2015 (24.5%), December 2015 (2.79%), January 2016 (0.04%), February 2016 (1.66%), March 2016 (20.88%), and April 2016 (47.2%) as estimated in the 2015/2016 cocoa production season across the Southwest, states of Nigeria (Table 11).

Table 11: Percentage error in black pod disease prediction

Periods	Error in prediction of black pod disease occurrence (%) $[E= (Y-\hat{Y})^2]$			
	Ondo	**Osun**	**Ogun**	**Oyo**
05/2015	73.62	50.98	99.40	75.52
06/2015	0.20	0.18	132.25	88.92
07/2015	42.25	2.89	148.84	33.64
08/2015	262.44	5.29	67.24	31.36
09/2015	0.81	1.44	26.42	16.16
10/2015	10.05	4.84	163.84	60.84
11/2015	20.25	24.4	35.4	24.5
12/2015	0.58	2.79	5.06	2.79
01/2016	1.96	0.00	1.06	0.04
02/2016	0.00	1.56	7.90	1.66
03/2016	18.66	22.00	22.47	20.88
04/2016	41.99	47.33	55.2	47.2
05/2016	73.62	74.65	99.4	75.52

Discussion

Weather survey in line with BPD outbreak in Southwestern Nigeria

The weather report in the early 1900s for Southwestern Nigeria showed that there was recurrent rainfall within the months of March through October from 1991 to 1995. Also, ambient temperature was low during the day and at night, and there was much saturated water vapour in the air across the four (4) States investigated within the same period. March to October happen to be the most productive periods for Cocoa production in Southwest, Nigeria; Therefore, the observations noted gives an indication on the possibility of infection within these periods. This favourable weather pattern for black pod disease infection was earlier reported by Akrofi [8].

The required predictor variables

The most pertinent factors needed for structuring a forecast model for the prediction of BPD outbreak in Southwest, Nigeria include weather reports for rainfall, temperature, relative humidity and sunshine duration spread across the years, a good source of cocoa yield across the selected region(s), and data recorded for black pod disease pestilence. This was in line with the requirements stipulated by Fernandes [9] as pertinent factors needed for the establishment of a good warning system.

BPD forecast model structuring

The Multiple Regression Model (MRM): $Y=\alpha+\beta_1X_1+\beta_2X_2+\ldots+\beta_nX_n$ where Y is Nx1 matrix of response variable, $X_1,X_2,\ldots X_n$ are NxK matrices of regressors, and $\beta_1,\beta_2,\ldots\beta_n$ regression coefficients was used in model development. Eight models (MRM_1-MRM_8) were fitted from real life BPD data. The performances of the models were ascertained using SER, $RMSE_{pred}$ and R-$Sq_{Adj.}$ This was as prescribed by Simon [10], Luo [11] and Wikipedia [7].

Accuracy of BPD outbreak predictions by ETAPOD

The MRM_5 model (ETAPOD) was able to predict BPD outbreak accurately in Ondo and Osun States for the major production season in Nigeria, but the predictions made for Ogun and Oyo States were slightly inaccurate suggesting and improvement in model quality. The research information generated from ETAPOD was in line with the observations made by Opoku *et al*. [1] and [12] in their research conducted in Ghana. He stated that primary infections of BPD usually occur around June, but the peak of infection generally occurs between August and October. Information on peak periods for BPD infection can be useful when planning management strategies for BPD eradication. Luo [11] also designed a forecast model for the prediction of foliar diseases of winter wheat caused by *Septoria tritici* across England and Wales and his predictions for the disease was seemingly not 100% accurate.

Supporting Information

S1 Fig: BPD outbreak and the presence of abundant inoculum of the pathogen

S2 Fig: Rainfall pattern and how it affects BPD outbreak

S3 Fig: The effect of increasing temperature and BPD outbreak

S4 Fig: An increase in saturated vapour in the air and how it influence BPD outbreak

S5 Fig: Sunshine duration and how it influences BPD proliferation

S6 Fig: Wind Speed and BPD outbreak

S7 Fig: Period of cocoa pod formation/maturation and BPD infection

S8 Fig: atmospheric pressure and BPD outbreak

Recommendation

ETAPOD harnesses several potentials and possibilities that can be improved on to obtain excellent results. The accuracy of the warning system developed for the prediction of black pod disease (ETAPOD) can be perfected if:

1. Weather parameters are obtained from meteorological stations situated in the farm or those closely located to the region where active cocoa production take place.
2. The level of accuracy of predicted weather reports is above 95%
3. Consistency of cocoa production within that locality is constant
4. The type of cropping system employed could be determined
5. cocoa is the major crop cultivated on the piece of land
6. Advanced digital image analysis could be used to improve measurement precision of disease prevalence and severity.

Conclusion

ETAPOD harnesses the potentials to improve the functionality of other existing management strategies for the control of black pod disease in Nigeria by providing information regarding black pod disease occurrence, detect areas under severe attack by the disease (AUSA), and discourage fungicide misuse among local cocoa farmers. ETAPOD is unique in the sense that its primary functions in terms of black pod disease prediction are not geographically bound by location and as such the developed programme can be manipulated to provide optimum results anywhere needed in Nigeria, Africa and all around the world. Its ability to provide qualitative and quantitative description of the black pod disease pressure makes it superior to other forms of black pod disease control strategies in use.

Therefore, ETAPOD is a pertinent tool that can effectively minimize the prevalence of black pod disease of cocoa within Nigeria with minimal chemical application, decreasing the risk of chemical poisoning and increasing the production of healthy cocoa products nationwide. This is the surest and fastest way to ensuring sustainability of cocoa production in Nigeria and the world at large as a means to tackle the problem of food scarcity and unavailability of raw materials for production.

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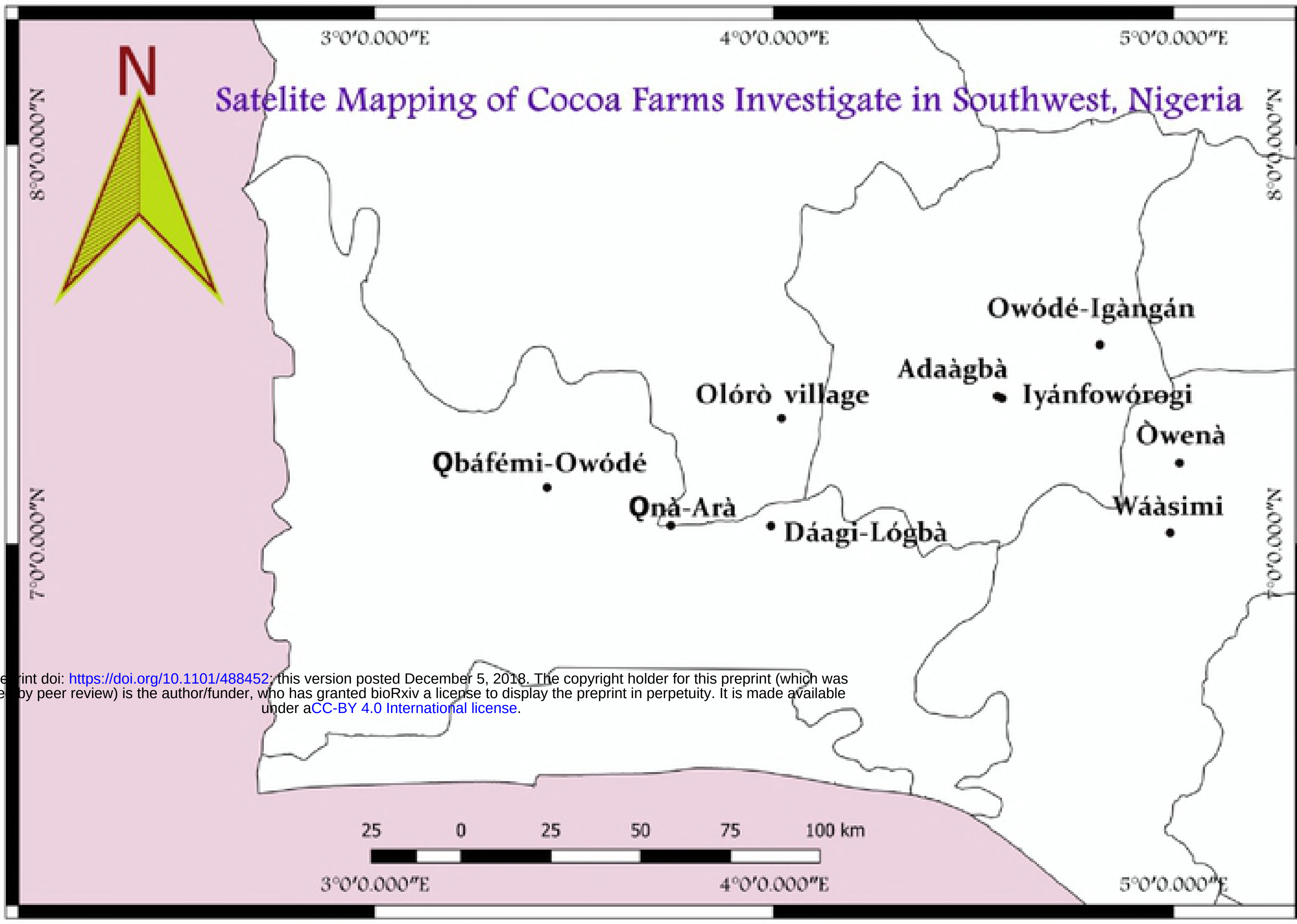
Satelite Mapping of Cocoa Farms Investigate in Southwest, Nigeria
N
3°0′0.000″E
4°0′0.000″E
5°0′0.000″E
8°0′0.000″N
7°0′0.000″N
Owódé-Igàngán
Adaàgbà
Olóró village
Iyánfowórogi
Òwenà
Obáfémi-Owódé
Oná-Arà
Dáagi-Lógbà
Wáàsimi
25
0
25
50
75
100 km

Fig 1

Figure