

**WASTE MANAGEMENT AND ITS ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ON POULTRY
ENTERPRISES IN OGBOMOSONORTH AND SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS OF OYO STATE**

Okunola Solomon Olufemi

Research Scholar, Department of Agricultural Economics, Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomosho, Nigeria

Received: 23 Aug 2019

Accepted: 24 Feb 2019

Published: 28 Feb 2019

ABSTRACT

The study focused on what happens to the poultry house environment as an enterprise. Poultry is a very important agricultural subsector taking care of protein supply to the teeming population worldwide. Sixty poultry houses very close to the urban population were examined. The respondents were mostly educated (85.0%) mainly Christians (51.7%) but all other religions also featured. Most farms (76.7%) were managed by their true owners who undertook poultry layers enterprise (60%) or a combination with other aspects. Most farms (48.3%) were small thereby generating smaller bits of waste which might spell doom to the environment cumulatively if not controlled. Farmers (45.0%) believed that finished feeds added more to waste. Most respondents (91.7%) believed dead birds offered persistent and offensive odor but did not understand the issue of pathogens, (58.3%) were always weary of flies while (83.3%) agreed that predators feeding on them in the landfills could spread diseases. Most respondents detested the persistent and offensive odor (75.0%) by spoilt eggs and their attraction to flies and insect eggs (83.3%). In burning beddings, (66.7%) of the respondents agreed that smoke posed great environmental pollution. On hatchery wastes, (91.7%) complained of incidence of flies and insect eggs with the attending persistent and offensive odor (66.7%) and more respondents (45.0 %) believed in the buildup of pathogens. Most respondents (66.7) had at one time or the other had encounters with health officials. On the cost of removal which was the greatest concern of the respondents, Ordinary Least Square regression analysis was done to isolate factors affecting cost faced by the farms. Types of feed, beddings, number of dead birds and present population, housing system and droppings of birds were significant at various levels.

KEYWORDS: *Human Debilitation, Droppings, Encroachment, Aerial Emission, Absorbents*