

# Inedible Diversity use of Blue Duiker, *Cephalophus Monticola* (Thunberg, 1789) of Cameroon



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## Mini Review

Inedible use of blue duiker refers to ethno zoology of this animal. It is different uses of blue duiker that are not food. The blue duiker is the most important animal in Africa as to bush meat concerned. It is the only sub-species found throughout the continent south of the Sahara [1-3]. It occurs in habitats from dense rainforests to dry land savannas. And, in sub-Saharan Africa as a whole, the blue duiker is eaten more than any other animal. This very small antelope, caught by snare or net, can be found in the meat markets of villages, towns, and cities in all countries from Central Africa forest zones. Throughout most of their ranges these animals are highly sought "bushmeats."

The blue duiker alone contributes more than 10 billion FCFA≈18092268.24USD [4,5] to household savings and represents 34.04% of bush meat foundling in the market [6]. This animal, commonly known as "hare", is well known to forest populations for its food use [7,8]. Beyond this use, it could take on other types

of little-known uses. Among the Mbo of Nkongsamba, a dowry ceremony cannot take place without the meat of the blue duiker.

To improve the non-food uses of the blue duiker, three actors were called upon; hunters, vendors and eco-guards. The sampling of the actors monitored was carried out randomly. Thus, data was collected from 645 people over a 12-month period from January 2018 to December 2018 in the following three agro ecological zones: Bimodal Rain Forest (BRF); Monomodal Rain Forest (MRF) and the Western Highlands (WH). The software analysis SPSS version 21.0 and XLSTAT-Pro version 7.5.2. was use for data analysis. Statistical test is the Test-Khi2.

The blue duiker is used for medicinal, craft, cultural and ornamental purposes (Table 1). Parts of the blue duiker have multiple uses. These parts are listed in (Table 2) below. (Figure 1-4) present the different parts used from the blue duiker.



**Figure 1:** Drum made with the skin of Blue Duiker.

**Table 1:** Inedible uses of Blue Duiker.

Inedible use of Blue Duiker	Zones						Total	Test-Khi2 (Sign)
	$x_i$	BRF (%)	$x_i$	MRF (%)	$x_i$	WH (%)		
Craft	51 <sub>a</sub>	14.25	14 <sub>a</sub>	7.95	9 <sub>a</sub>	8.11	74	94.128
Cultural	4 <sub>a</sub>	1.12	7 <sub>a</sub>	3.98	27 <sub>b</sub>	24.32	38	
Massage	21 <sub>a</sub>	5.87	12 <sub>a</sub>	6.82	6 <sub>a</sub>	5.41	39	
Medicinal	129 <sub>a</sub>	36.03	69 <sub>a</sub>	39.2	25 <sub>b</sub>	22.52	223	
Decoration	115 <sub>a</sub>	32.12	47 <sub>a</sub>	26.7	31 <sub>a</sub>	27.93	193	
Protection	38 <sub>a</sub>	10.61	27 <sub>a</sub>	15.34	13 <sub>a</sub>	11.71	78	
<b>Total</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>645</b>	
<b>P-value</b>		<b>P=0.000</b>		<b>P= 0.000</b>		<b>P=0.000</b>		

P < 0.05. Each letter in index (a, b, c, d, e, f, g) indicates a sub-set of categorical ages of which the proportions in the column do not vary significantly from each other at 0.05.

**Table 2:** Parts of Blue Duiker of inedible use.

Parts of Bleu Duiker Used	Zones						Total	Test-Khi2 (sig)
	$x_i$	BRF (%)	$x_i$	MRF (%)	$x_i$	WH (%)		
Horn	14 <sub>a</sub>	3.91	24 <sub>b</sub>	13.64	22 <sub>b</sub>	19.82	60	136.601
Crown	71 <sub>a</sub>	19.83	35 <sub>a</sub>	19.89	19 <sub>a</sub>	17.12	125	
Legs	169 <sub>a</sub>	47.21	50 <sub>b</sub>	28.41	20 <sub>b</sub>	18.02	239	
Skin	26 <sub>a</sub>	7.6	41 <sub>b</sub>	23.3	47 <sub>c</sub>	42.34	114	
Hair	27 <sub>a</sub>	7.54	11 <sub>a</sub>	6.25	3 <sub>a</sub>	2.7	41	
Tail	51 <sub>a</sub>	14.25	15 <sub>a</sub>	8.52	0 <sub>b</sub>	0	66	
<b>Total</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>645</b>	
<b>P-value</b>		<b>P= 0.000</b>		<b>P= 0.000</b>		<b>P= 0.000</b>		

P < 0.05. Each letter in index (a, b, c) indicates a sub-set of categorical zones of which the proportions in the column do not vary significantly from each other at 0.05.



**Figure 2:** skin of Blue Duiker.



Figure 3: Crown of Blue Duiker.



Figure 4: Legs of Blue Duiker.

## Conclusion

This study was permitted to evaluation the diversity use non-food of blue duiker in Cameroon. It is very important to introduce blue duiker in the strategy of wildlife management of Congo Basin. The sustainable management of this animal will the grantee of the cultural conservation and the biodiversity in Africa. It will be necessary to widen studies of the animal in order to have data base of blue duiker.

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