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Traditional leafy vegetables in Benin: folk nomenclature, species under threat and domestication

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Abstract.- Using participatory research appraisal, 29 ethnic areas were surveyed to document the folk nomenclature, identify the species under threat and understand the domestication process for the traditional leafy vegetables (TLV) consumed in Benin. It exists a rich folk nomenclature mainly characterised by synonymy and homonymy, 24 species under threat and 17 species under domestication. Factors threatening these TLV listed by farmers include forest destruction, bush fires, destructive harvesting methods and lack of knowledge about the plants. We emphasize the necessity of combining folk and formal nomenclature in all biodiversity research programmes on TLV and recommend the development of integrated conservation through utilisation strategies for the sustainable preservation and promotion of TLV in Benin.

Key words : diversity - leafy vegetables - domestication - Benin - folk nomenclature - ethnobotany.

Résumé.- Par l'approche de recherche participative, 29 aires ethniques ont été prospectées pour documenter la nomenclature populaire, identifier les espèces menacées et comprendre le processus de la domestication des légumes feuilles traditionnels (LFT) consommés au Bénin. Il existe une riche nomenclature populaire, surtout caractérisée par la synonymie et l'homonymie, 24 espèces menacées et 17 espèces en domestication. Les facteurs menaçant ces LTF listés par les paysans incluent la destruction des forêts, les feux de brousse, les récoltes destructives et le manque de connaissances sur les plantes. Nous soulignons la nécessité d'associer nomenclature populaire et nomenclature formelle dans tous les programmes de recherche sur la biodiversité des LFT et recommandons le développement de stratégies intégrées de conservation à travers l'utilisation pour la préservation et la promotion durable des LFT au Bénin.

Mots clés : diversité - légumes feuilles - domestication - Bénin - nomenclature populaire - ethnobotanique.

I. INTRODUCTION

Africa is endowed with a great diversity of plants that are used as traditional leafy vegetables (Okigbo, 1977; Almekinders & de Boef, 2000). Traditional leafy vegetables (TLV) are locally known plants whose leaves, young shoots and flowers are acceptable for use as vegetable (Mnzava, 1997; FAO, 2006). In Africa, they occur as cultivated, semi-cultivated, weedy and wild plants, with ecological, social and cultural values, playing a significant role in the day to day food and nutritional requirements of local people mainly in rural areas (Chweya & Eyzaguire, 1999; Gockowski *et al*., 2003). TLV are rich in vitamins (especially A, B and C), minerals, fibres, carbohydrates and proteins and some even possess medicinal properties (Oomen & Grubben, 1978; Chweya, 1985; Stevels, 1990; Mnzava, 1997; Almekinders & de Boef, 2000; Schippers, 2002; Dansi *et al*., 2008). They represent cheap but quality nutrition for large segments of the population in both urban and rural area of sub-Saharan Africa and offer an opportunity of improving the nutritional status of many families (Mnzava, 1997; Freberger *et al*., 1998; Chweya & Eyzaguirre 1999; Nesamvuni *et al*., 2001; Steyn *et al*., 2001; Shiundu, 2002; Gockowski *et al*., 2003; van Rensburg *et al*., 2004).

In Benin, a remarkable number of TLV is consumed. Dansi *et al.* (2008) reported a total of 187 plant species from which 47 cultivated and 140 gathered from the wild. Considering the importance of these TLV (Dansi *et al*., 2008), it is clear that the erosion of their genetic resources will have immediate consequences on the nutritional status and food security of the populations. Therefore, for their potential to be exploited to advantage there is a need to preserve them. In this context, the knowledge of the folk taxonomy (Jianchu *et al*., 2001; Sambatti *et al*., 2001; Appa Rao *et al*., 2002; Mekbib, 2007) and the species under threat will helps to identify the importance and distribution of the species and to develop appropriate in situ conservation scheme (Tuan *et al*., 2003; Adoukonou-Sagbadja *et al*., 2006).

Like on yam (Dumont & Vernier, 2000; Mignouna & Dansi, 2003), cultivated TLV have been domesticated from the wild species. In Benin, domestication of TLV, although currently practised by few farmers, is still an on-going process which unfortunately has not been researched in detail. The reasons why farmer domesticate wild species are still unknown and the technique used as well as the knowledge maintained by farmers have never been documented for use by scientific research and development programmes.

The objectives of the research were triple: i) understand the folk taxonomy of the TLV, ii) identify the species under threat and the factors threateneing the existence of the TLV and iii) document the indigenous knowledge related to the domestication of the TLV in Benin.

II. METHODOLOGY

A. The study area

The Republic of Benin is situated in West Africa and between the latitudes 6° 10'N and 12° 25'N and longitudes 0° 45'E and 3° 55'E (Adam & Boco, 1993). It covers a total land area of 112 622 km^2 with a population estimated at about 7 millions (Adomou, 2005; Adomou *et al.*, 2006). The country is partitioned into 12 departments (Fig. 1) inhabited by 29 ethnic groups (Adam & Boco, 1993). The south and the north where peoples are more diverse and concentrated are occupied respectively by ten (Adja, Cotafon, Holly,

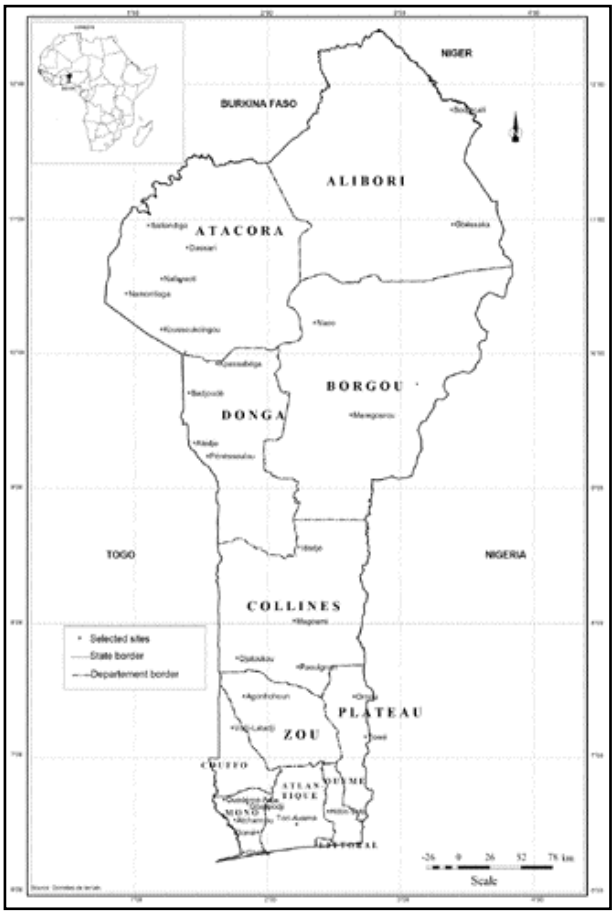

Fig. 1.- Benin map showing the sites surveyed.
Fig. 1.- Carte du Bénin montrant les sites prospectés.

Ouémègbé, Péda, Saxwè, Toli, Watchi, Xwla, Yorouba) and fourteen (Ani, Bariba, Berba, Boko, Dendi, Ditamari, Gourmantché, Kotokoli, Lokpa, M'bermin, Natimba, Peulh, Wama) ethnic groups while the centre is shared by only five (Fè, Fon, Idatcha, Mahi, Tchabè) ethnic groups.

The south and the centre are relatively humid agro-ecological zones with two rainy seasons and mean annual rainfall varying from 1100 to 1400 mm /year (Adam & Boco, 1993). The north is situated in arid and semi-arid agro-ecological zones characterized by unpredictable and irregular rainfall oscillating between 800 and 950 mm/year with only one rainy season. Mean annual temperatures ranges from 26 to 28 °C and may exceptionally reach 35-40 °C in the far northern localities (Adomou, 2005; Akoègninou *et al*., 2006). The country has 2807 plant species (Akoègninou *et al*., 2006). Vegetation types are semi-deciduous forest in the south, woodland and savannah woodland in the centre-east and in the northeast, dry semi deciduous forest in the centre-west and in the south of northwest and tree and shrub savannahs in the far north (Adomou, 2005).

Table I.- Sites surveyed and their localisation.
Tableau I.- Sites prospectés et leur localisation.

N°	Selected villages	Ethnic areas	Regions
1	Agonhohoun	Fon	South
2	Alédjo	Kotokoli	Northwest
3	Atchannou	Watchi	Southwest
4	Badjoudè	Lokpa	Northwest
5	Bodjékali	Dendi	North
6	Dassari	Berba	Northwest
7	Djaloukou	Fè	Centre
8	Gbakpodji	Saxwè	Southwest
9	Gbèffa	Xwla	Southwest
10	Gbéssaka	Boko	Northeast
11	Hêtin-sota	Ouémaingbé	Southeast
12	Idadjo	Tchabè	Centre
13	Klomè	Péda	Southwest
14	Koussoukoingou	Ditamari	Northwest
15	Kpassabega	Yom	Northwest
16	Magoumi	Idasha	Centre
17	Marégourou	Peulh	Northeast
18	Nafayaoti	Natimba	Northwest
19	Namontiaga	M'bermin	Northwest
20	Niaro	Bariba	Northeast
21	Omou	Yorouba	Southeast
22	Ouèdèmè-adja	Cotafon	Southwest
23	Paouignan	Mahi	Centre
24	Pénéssoulou	Ani	Northwest
25	Satiandiga	Gourmantché	Northwest
26	Tchakalakou	Wama	Northwest
27	Tori-avamè	Toli	Southeast
28	Towé	Holly	Southeast
29	Voly-Latadji	Adja	Southwest

Table II.- Selected vernacular names of TLV and their meaning.
Tableau II.- Noms vernaculaires de quelques légumes traditionnels feuilles et leur signification.

Vernacular names and ethnic groups	Species	Meaning
Aloviatonman (Fon)	*Cola millenii*	Palmate leaves with five fingers
Avouvô (Péda)	*Celosia argentea*	Inflorescence like dog's tail
Démi (Adja)	*Corchorus olitorius*	Plant giving sauce of slimy consistency
Diimounn'tchro (Wama)	*Justicia tenella*	Sauce so sweet that the women eat all and forgot her husband
Koklotadain (Watchi)	*Heliotropium indicum*	Inflorescence like chicken comb
Kotibitrita (Wama)	*Jacquemontia tamnifolia*	Black liana
Kpôyiba (Fon)	*Manihot glaziovii*	Living stake permanently available and of easy access
Mainsitou (Wama)	*Hibiscus sabdariffa*	Acid leafy vegetable
Tchanmandido (Cotafon)	*Occimum gratissimum*	Plant aromatic like citronella
Tikpain'tissèdon'té (Ditamari)	*Cerathoteca sesamoides*	Creeping plant that growth on soils with chippings
Toloman (Adja)	*Sparganophorus sparganophora*	Plant aquatic like crocodiles
Xôloudoulôvigboué (Saxhouè)	*Acalypha ciliata*	Sauce so sweet that the king eat and cut his finger

B. Site selection and survey

One village was randomly selected per ethnic area among those previously surveyed (Dansi *et al*., 2008) for biodiversity inventory (Table I; Fig. 1). Data were collected during expeditions from the different sites (29 in total) through the application of participatory research appraisal tools and techniques such as direct observation, group discussions, indi-

vidual interviews and field visits using a questionnaire following Kamara *et al*. (1996), Defoer *et al*. (1997), Chweya & Eyzaguirre (1999) and Adoukonou *et al*. (2006). Interviews were conducted with the help of translators from each area. As TLV are mainly women's affair, they were the potential respondents in the study although men were not excluded. In each site, local women's organisations were involved in the study to facilitate the organisation of the meetings and the data collection. The questionnaire was designed to capture data and information related to: surveyed site (agro-ecological zone, name of location, name of sub-location, name of village, ethnic group), folk taxinomy, factors threatening the existence of TLV and domestication of wild species. For the individual interview, ten household were randomly selected per village. Out of the total of 290 households hence interviewed across areas, 110 were from the south, 40 from the centre and 140 from the north.

Analysis of data was done by calculating frequencies and percentages of various responses and the summary information presented in form of tables.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Folk nomenclature

Farmers traditionally classify, name and group the plant species they used in relation to introduction, agronomic, agro-ecological, use, technological-related traits and morphological attributes. The value of this age-old practice called folk taxinomy in plant genetic resources conservation is available in literature (Berlin *et al*., 1973; Jainchu *et al.*, 2001). In this traditional system, folk species (farmers' taxonomic unit of classification) have folk varieties and a folk variety has sometime subvarieties (Mekbib, 2007). In Benin, for only 187 species of TLV reported (Dansi *et al*., 2008), 1015 vernacular names (appendix 1) were recorded. They vary from place to place and sometimes within the same ethnic area. The meaning obtained for some vernacular names revealed that species used as TLV are named, as described above, base on their morphological attributes, habitat, taste, consistency (of the sauce), easy of access and smelling (Table II). In analysing the vernacular names recorded and/or discussing them with farmers, the following scenarios particular to folk nomenclature (Mekbib, 2007) have been encountered and led to the necessity of using integrated folk-formal taxonomy in researches on TLV.

Unexplained names - For most of the identified folk species, the meaning of the vernacular name is unknown. According to farmers, it is even difficult to know unless the people who named them or the places of origin are traced back. The original name of a species is simply adopted and maintained with species in the course of farmer-to-farmer dissemination or knowledge transmission within and between communities. A similar pattern was observed in rice (Appa Rao *et al*., 2002) and in sorghum (Mekbib, 2007).

Synonymy - Most of the species have more than one vernacular name (appendix 1). Hence, *Ceratotheca sesamoides* is called *dowoungbaana* in Boko, *agbô* in Cotafon, *foyito* in Dendi, *gblôgblô* in Péda, *golo* in Tchabè, *goufounon* in Ani, *n'zoti* in Kotokoli, *nor* in Yom... Variation of the name within ethnic area is also observed. For example Ditamari farmers called *Adansonia digitata koutouga, titookanti or moutoroumou.* These finding which are common have been already reported on many crops such as yam (Dansi *et al*., 1997; Dansi *et al*., 1999) and fonio (Adoukonou-Sagbadja *et al*., 2006).

Homonymy - The same name can refer to different species. *Adjobodo* in Mahi and *tchabè* refer to *Celosia argentea* while in Fè it designates *Amaranthus cruentus.* In Idasha, *Ceiba pentandra* and *Dalbergia saxatilis* are known under the same name *agougou.* In Ani, both *Justicia tenella* and *Boerhavia diffusa* are called *atchélikéma.* Many other similar examples are found in appendix 1.

Semantics - The distortion of an original name due to diverse pronunciation across ethnic groups or places led sometime to the diversity of vernacular name for a given species. *Awonto, lôto, wonto, lanto* and *wountou* are the semantics used in different localities of the southwest Benin to call *Launaea taraxacifolia.* In the Ditamari cultural area in the north, the phenomenon is more common with sometimes two to four names of same root. For example *Boerhavia erecta* is known under *tipétènonwonti* or *titèènnônti* and *Ocimum gratissimum* is called *tignainti, tibôdagnanti* or *tibôsègnainti.*

Same names across ethnic areas - Different ethnic groups share the same vernacular name for a given species. This is very common with ethnic groups occupying the same geographical area or having common historical linkages and less frequent with very different and geographical distinct peoples. Across all the southwest composed of six different ethnic groups (Adja, Cotafon, Fon, Péda, Saxwè, Watchi, Xwla), *gbognanmain* is the unique name used to designate *Solanum aethiopicum* while *aloman* refers to *Vernonia amygdalina.* Similarly *Colocasia esculenta* is named *manganiman* or *mangani* with the peoples Adja, Cotafon, Péda, Saxwè and Watchi in the southwest, Idasha and Fè in the centre, Bariba in the northeast and Lokpa in the northwest (appendix 1).

Singular and plural - Sometimes the name of a leafy vegetable is function of its quantity. This is observed with the M'bermin (northwest) and particularly on *Acmella uliginosa* and *Ocimum gratissimum.* Farmers of this ethnic group call *ibouoni* a bunch of *Acmella uliginosa* and *oubouonou* some leaves or a plant of this species. Similarly, a bunch of *Ocimum gratissimum* is named *tignainti* while a single plant (or some leaves) is referred to *ougnainhoun.*

Table III.- Vernacular names of *Solanum macrocarpum* (Gboma), *Corchorus olitorius* (Nainnou), *Celosia argentea* (Soman) and *Amaranthus cruentus* (Tètè) varieties and their meaining in the Fon area in southern Benin.

Tableau III.- Noms vernaculaires des variétés de *Solanum macrocarpum* (Gboma), *Corchorus olitorius* (Nainnou), *Celosia argentea* (Soman) et *Amaranthus cruentus* (Tètè) et leur signification dans l'aire culturelle Fon au sud Bénin.

N°s	Vernacular names	Meaning
1	*Gboma accra*	Gboma introduced from Accra (Ghana)
2	*Gboma founnon*	Hairy gboman
3	*Gboma kpainkoun*	Gboma with thick leaves
4	*Gboma wéwé*	White gboman
5	*Gboma wiwi*	Black gboma
6	*Gboman amankpèvinon*	Gboma with small leaves
7	*Gboman gbadjagbadja*	Gboma with wide leaves
8	*Gboman houéton*	Local gboman
9	*Gboman hounnon*	Thorny gboman
10	*Gboman vovo*	Red gboman
11	*Nainnoun agban*	Nainnoun with wide leaves
12	*Nainnoun alôviatonwon*	Nainnoun with five fingers (shape of the leaves)
13	*Nainnoun kainhissihissi*	Nainnoun with very small leaves
14	*Soman vovo*	Red soman
15	*Soman wéwé*	White soman
16	*Soman wiwi*	Black soman
17	*Tètè sènon*	Tètè with big and long inflorescence
18	*Tètè vovo*	Red Tètè
19	*Tètè wéwé*	White Tètè

At intraspecific level and across ethnic areas, varieties are named by adding to the vernacular name of the species a second name which indicates the origin of the variety or its key morphological differentiating trait (size, shape, thickness and colour of the leaves, thorniness of the plant, etc.). Table III, which gives the example of *Amanranthus cruentus, Celosia argentea, Corchorus olitorius* and *Solanum macrocarpum* in Fon area, indicates the the existence of both morphologic and genetic diversities within these four species. This is in agreement with Mekbib (2007) who indicated that intraspecific diversity is reflected in the multiplicity of names farmers have been using for different folk varieties. This is also in agreement with Brush (1980), Brush *et al.* (1981), Alcorn (1984) and Hernandez (1985) who pointed out that rich folk knowledge is one of the factors accounting for maize diversity in Mexico. Knowing folk nomenclature helps to identify the importance and distribution of the folk species and hence helps to develop appropriate *in situ* conservation scheme (Maxted *et al*., 1997; Brush, 2000; Tuan *et al*., 2003).

B. Species under threat

A total of 24 species of plant (Table IV) used as TLV in Benin are considered as under threat by diverse farmers' communities. These species, which represent 18.83% of the total number of TLV reported in Benin (Dansi *et al*., 2008), were composed on one hand of 21 wild and 3 cultivated and on the other hand of 4 trees, 6 shrubs and 14 herbs. From the table IV it appeared that wild herbaceous plants were predominant followed by the wild shrubs. Out of the 24 species reported, four (*Afzelia africana, Caesalpinia bonduc, Milicia excelsa* and *Terminalia superba*) marked with asterisk in table IV are in the Benin red list of threatned species reported by Adomou (2005). This author also ranked *Manihot glaziovii* in this list. From the results of our survey, *Manihot glaziowii* should be excluded from

Table IV.- Plant species used as TLV under threat in Benin.
Tableau IV.- Espèces utilisées comme légumes traditionnels feuilles menacées au Bénin.

N°	Scientific names	Families	Type of plant	Status
1*	*Afzelia africana*	Fabaceae	Tree	Wild
2	*Aspilia africana*	Asteraceae	Herb	Wild
3*	*Caesalpinia bonduc*	Fabacae	Shrub	Cultivated
4	*Celtis toka*	Cannabaceae	Tree	Wild
5	*Centrostachys aquatica*	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Wild
6	*Cissus palmatifida*	Vitaceae	Herb	Wild
7	*Cola millenii*	Malvaceae	Tree	Wild
8	*Commiphora africana*	Burseraceae	Shrub	Wild
9	*Dyschoriste perrottetii*	Acanthaceae	Herb	Wild
10	*Eclipta prostrata*	Asteraceae	Herb	Wild
11	*Gardenia ternifolia*	Rubiaceae	Shrub	Wild
12	*Hybanthus enneaspermus*	Violaceae	Herb	Wild
13	*Launaea taraxacifolia*	Asteraceae	Herb	Wild
14	*Lepistemon owariense*	Convolvulaceae	Herb	Wild
15	*Ludwigia decurrens*	Onagraceae	Herb	Wild
16*	*Milicia excelsa*	Moraceae	Shrub	Wild
17	*Phyllanthus amarus*	Phyllanthaceae	Herb	Wild
18	*Platostoma africanum*	Lamiaceae	Herb	Wild
19	*Psophocarpus palustris*	Fabacae	Shrub	Wild
20	*Solanum dasyphyllum*	Solanaceae	Herb	Wild
21	*Sphenoclea zeylanica*	Campanulaceae	Herb	Wild
22	*Telfairia occidentalis*	Cucurbitaceae	Herb	Cultivated
23*	*Terminalia superba*	Combretaceae	Tree	Wild
24	*Vernonia cinerea*	Asteraceae	Shrub	Cultivated

it. In fact, the species is very common in the department of Zou (plateau of Abomey) and is used as living stake (or cultivated in home or compound garden) in almost all the houses of this area as it is the most preferred and the most consumed TLV of this area.

According to farmers, many factors threaten the existence of TLV. These are lack of rainfall (21.2% of responses), changing environmental conditions (10.14%), forest destruction for extensive agriculture (mainly cotton and yam production) and building (36.7%), bush fire (18.05%), destructive harvesting methods (uprooting, harvesting of roots for medicinal purposes; 6.15%), harvesting plants too early (3.1%), grazing by goats and cattle (2.8%) and lack of knowledge or ignorance about the plants (1.8%). Farmers consider lack of rainfall as a major problem and explain this by the fact that when rains are good, there is always adequate supply. Harvesting practices are very critical for the sustainability of the plants. In the whole district of Lokossa (south west) for example, uprooting the whole plant or cutting the plant completely at its base before flowering are the two harvesting methods used for *Launaea taraxacifolia*, the mostly consumed wild leafy vegetable in this district. These destructive methods have progressively led to the rarity of the species in this area. Similarly, overexploitation through harvesting of roots for medicinal purposes explained the disappearance of *Caesalpinia bonduc*. Lack of knowledge or ignorance about the plants is the reason associated to the ongoing disappearance of *Telfairia occidentalis* and *Vernonia cinerea*. In the pass, these species were extensively consumed but today they are seen as food of the good old days and are even unknown to the younger generation. For these species particularly but also for the remaining ones to be well preserved, integrated conservation through utilisation strategies should be developed following Maxted *et al*. (1997), Adomou (2005), Adoukonou-Sagbadja *et al*. (2006).

C. Domestication of wild species

Like on yam (Dumont & Vernier, 2000; Mignouna *et al*., 2003), all the cultivated TLV have been domesticated from the wild species. In Benin, domestication of TLV although currently practised by few farmers is still on-going and was observed in 12 out of the 29 sites surveyed. Across areas 15 species are found under domestication near the homesteads and most often in the home gardens (Table V). Eight (53.33%) of these species have reached advanced domestication levels and were already been considered as cultivated plants in their domestication zones. These are *Acmella oleracea, Bidens pilosa, Cleome gynandra, Corchorus tridens, Crassocephalum rubens, Justicia tenella, Manihot glaziovii, Solanum scabrum* and *Vernonia cinerea*. Easy access (62% of responses) need to have reliable sources (30%) and disappearance from wild habitats due to human influence (8%) are the reasons given by farmers for the domestication of wild species of TLV. The process as described by farmers seems to be simpler than the one reported on yam (Dansi *et al*., 2003). At the starting point, the desired species in the wild are generally harvested at maturity by uprooting the whole plant and later one, the leaves are pulled off at home and then the seeds are thrown around the compound or in the compound gardens. In that system, plants are not always replanted every year. Often they are regenerated from the seeds fallen from the previous year's plants. Considering that all the cultivated TLV such as *Corchorus olitorius* and *Amaranthus cruentus* have been domesticated in this manner, there may certainly be some factors that influence, at a given period, farmers' decision making in starting saving seeds and applying adequate agricultural practices. According to farmers interviewed and for a given species, seeds saving at the end of each growing season start when the species in question begin to become rare in the wild (32.62% of responses), when the quantity of plants which spontaneously grow annually around the

Table V.- Species of TLV under domestication in Benin and their multiplication mode and current status. * Species already considered as cultivated in their sites of domestication.
Tableau V.- Légumes traditionnels feuilles en domestication au Bénin et leur mode de multiplication et statut.

Species	Site of domestication	Tradionnal mode of multiplication	Current domestication status
*Acmella oleracea**	Namontiaga	Seeds	Step 2
Amaranthus dubius	Tchakalakou	Seeds	Step 1
*Bidens pilosa**	Ouèdèmè	Seeds	Step 2
*Cleome gynandra**	Voli-latadji, Atchannou	Seeds	Step 2
*Corchorus tridens**	Tchakalakou	Seeds	Step 2
*Crassocephalum rubens**	Ouèdèmè	Seeds	Step 3
Heliotropium indicum	Pénésoulou	Seeds	Step 1
Hibiscus asper	Satiandega	Seeds	Step 1
Justicia tenella	Niaro	Seeds	Step 3
Launaea taraxacifolia	Agonhohoun	Seeds	Step 1
Lippia multiflora	Paouingnan	Cutting	Step 1
*Manihot glaziovii**	Agonhohoun	Cutting	Step 3
*Solanum scabrum**	Ouèdèmè, Voli-latadji, Gbakpodi	Seeds	Step 3
Talinum triangulare	Magoumi	Seeds	Step 1
*Vernonia cinerea**	Pénésoulou	Cutting	Step 2

compound or in the compound gardens as described above is significantly reducing from year to year (51.13%) or when both situations appear (16.25%). They also reported (all of them) that the application of adequate (although traditional according to Dansi *et al*., 2008b) agricultural practices (nursery, transplanting, watering, weeding, pests and diseases control, etc.) follows the seeds saving step and is essentially guided by economic reasons (market demand). From the farmers' explanations, it appeared that there are three steps in the domestication of TLV: the initial step (step1), the seeds saving step (step 2) and the application of adequate agricultural practices (step 3).

From Table V, six species (40%) out of the 15 reported are in step 1, four (26.66%) in step 2 and five (33.34%) in step 3. *Vernonia cinerea* is under threat and even ranked on the red list of Benin. Its domestication status confirmed somehow farmers' explanations. The fact that *Launaea taraxacifolia* which is also under threat remains blocked at step 1 is explained by the difficulties in its seeds collection, storage and maintenance. In our point of view, domestication of TLV should also be understood as the transition of species from home gardens to market gardens. In the traditional system, this transition is achieved only after a very long period of trial by farmers. To speed it, multidisciplinary research programmes should be developed and conducted. These include for a given species the understanding of the reproduction biology (flowering; seed production, conservation and germination), the knowledge of major pests and diseases and their control, and the development of adequate agronomic packages (nursery, cropping density, response to fertilizers, number and period of harvests, post-harvest handling methods, etc). Such programme is already ongoing on four species (*Ceratotheca sesamoides, Sesamum radiatum, Justicia tenella* and *Acmella oleracea*) under a project of the University of Abomey-Calavi (UAC) sponsored by the Benin government.

IV. CONCLUSION

The vernacular names of the TLV consumed in Benin vary across ethnic areas and sometimes between villages within the same ethnic area. The folk nomenclature is found very complex and demonstrated the necessity of using both formal and folk taxinomy in all reseach involving TLV. Sustainable conservation programme should be developed in priority for the 24 species under threat but also for all the species of plant used as TLV in Benin taking into account the diverse identified factors threatening the existence of TLV. Scientific reseach should be reinforced in order to promote and improve as commercial crops species found under domestication and which were of high importance for the communities.

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Appendix 1 - Vernacular names of the TLV consumed in Benin

N°	Scientific names	Vernacular names, ethnic groups and degree of importance
01	*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench	*baafè-laarjè* (peulh), *fétriman* (adja, watchi), *féviman* (ouémaingbé, fon), *gbannafaadé* (kotokoli), *gnainxwhounman* (xwla), *guikoundè-gabo* (ani), *ila* (fè, holly, idatcha, tchabè), *kobéré éru* (fè), *kôbusa* (bariba), *kouma faagou* (gourmantché), *kpéla* (boko), *laakoua-fiatou* (berba), *lafoyikossou* (dendi), *maatou* (lokpa), *mam'va* (yom), *mamfaaman* (wama), *nitti* (natimba), *nènhounman* (cotafon, saxwè), *nonnouman* (mahi), *tinonxanté* (m'bermin), *tinoufanti* (ditamari)
02	*Acalypha ciliata* Forssk.	*eguiko, takédi* (adja), *xôloudoulôvigboué* (saxwè)
03	*Acmella oleracea* (L.) Jansen	*lifroubiali* (gourmantché), *oubouonou/ibouoni* (m'bermin), *tambiéti* (natimba), *tipébouoti* (ditamari), *yoritampobou* (wama)
04	*Adansonia digitata* L.	*boutouwôbou* (gourmantché), *dendi* (dendi), *didonman* (saxwè), *fonla* (boko), *gotombo* (ani), *katara* (kotokoli), *kotôlaxa* (lokpa), *koutouga, titookanti, moutoroumou* (ditamari), *kpêêbouofa* (wama), *kpôkô* (peulh), *lagbaman* (adja, watchi), *otché* (idasha, fè, holly, tchabè), *sônan* (bariba), *sônanworossou* (bariba), *soutri* (natimba), *titolikaaté* (m'bermin), *tito nankanti* (ditamari), *tofêhoun* (berba), *toryova* (yom), *zinzonnoufè* (péda), *zounzon kpassa* (mahi, fon)
05	*Adenopus breviflorus* Benth.	*donwada* (fon)
06	*Aerva lanata* (L.) Juss. ex Schult.	*ipofi* (ani)
07	*Afzelia africana* Sm.	*bonakpanhounbou* (gourmantché), *kouan'di* (natimba)

08	*Ageratum conyzoides* L.	*ouirifôônon, afufurubô* (ani)
09	*Allium cepa* L.	*mansa* (fon)
10	*Alternanthera brasiliana* (L.) Kuntze	*djètan'douè* (holly, yorouba)
11	*Alternanthera sessilis* (L.) R. Br. ex Roth	*agouè, agoèman* (ouémaingbé, cotafon, saxwè, yorouba, watchi), *gomi* (adja), *gwè* (mahi), *idé* (holly)
12	*Amaranthus cruentus* L.	*adjogodo* (fè), *affônou* (bariba), *aléfô* (ditamari, lokpa), *aléfô perti* (natimba), *aléfokissèmon, aléfôkofolomon* (kotokoli), *aléfoyi* (dendi), *apén'kénonkouanain* (m'bermin), *djólô, fotètè* (idatcha), *effô* (berba), *effô wouwa* (peulh), *fotètè* (fon, mahi, saxwè, watchi), *gnonbita* (wama), *guiyiwé-guifônon* (ani), *garcia èffô* (boko), *kaya* (adja), *olowon'djèdja, èffô tètè* (tchabè), *sanawouin* (yom), *tékpégniwounkonkonnê, agnikpina* (gourmantché), *tètè* (cotafon, ouémaingbé, toli, péda, xwla), *tètè-foufou* (yorouba, holly), *yonbinan kponan* (wama)
13	*Amaranthus dubius* Mart. ex Thell.	*gblèbè, tchivégbé* (adja), *gnonbita, gnonbibitrinan* (wama), *handoukpo* (mahi), *môntogbligbô* (cotafon), *nafanafa* (gourmantché), *tètè* (saxwè), *tètèmonto* (watchi), *tètè-ôgoudjouba* (yorouba), *titanman pémannouan n'ti* (ditamari), *gbémè tètè* (fon), *gouagayolo* (dendi), *kpétèlétchitchi* (tchabè)
14	*Amaranthus spinosus* L.	*akpégnikowounkona, agnainkpina* (gourmantché), *anassarakéidjidji* (dendi), *handoukpoé* (mahi), *sôdjagbé* (cotafon), *sowa* (kotokoli), *tètè-wounnon* (ouémaingbé), *tètèsso* (watchi), *tipiékannonté* (m'bermin), *tissampoti* (ditamari)
15	*Annona senegalensis* Pers.	*batôkôwouroussou* (bariba), *gikpayenpi* (ani), *tchoutchoudè* (kotokoli), *timutiti, moutanmoutimou* (ditamari)
16	*Anogeissus leiocarpa* (DC.) Guill. & Perr.	*agni* (tchabè), *gokangâlà* (ani)
17	*Aspilia africana* (Pers.) Adams	*tôxwlè* (watchi)
18	*Asystasia gangetica* (L.) T. Anders.	*egbedoudou* (kotokoli), *essouto, elinman* (adja, watchi), *pobouanga* (gourmantché), *kouwôkouma* (wama), *okoussoumèkpè* (holly)
19	*Basella alba* L.	*tchôôssikpékpééfa* (wama), *yèvogboman* (péda), *tokpodé yovoton* (fon), *gbogboloki* (idatcha), *obaléran* (holly), *glassoyovoton* (toli)
20	*Bidens pilosa* L.	*djanwounkpi* (cotafon, saxwè), *boboyo* (ani), *djankoukouï* (adja)
21	*Blighia sapida* König	*éwé ochin* (tchabè), *goulèkahunbô* (ani), *itchin, n'tchin* (fè, idatcha, holly), *lissèman* (fon), *mèfôdômmè, moufôdômou* (ditamari), *sissi* (mahi), *wutchi* (tchabè)
22	*Boerhavia diffusa* L.	*atchlickèma* (ani), *bitètèrè* (kotokoli), *gbagbadagbè* (mahi), *katchounwan gnin* (watchi), *kpèssèboro* (yom), *tataya* (wama), *tikpalala* (idasha), *têrêna* (peulh), *tikpatikpa ilaara* (tchabè), *xwassia* (saxwè)
23	*Boerhavia erecta* L.	*tipétènonwonti, titèènnônti* (ditamari), *baôkônan* (boko), *alakalakafiana* (gourmantché)
24	*Bombax costatum* Pellegr. & Vuillet	*aagun* (tchabè), *akpatin* (idasha), *dèhouiman* (mahi), *lohouin* (xwla), *ogroufè* (idasha, holly, fè)
25	*Brassica oleracea* L.	*choukossou* (dendi)
26	*Caesalpinia bonduc* (L.) Roxb.	*somva* (yom)
27	*Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp.	*lawounti* (dendi)
28	*Capsicum annuum* L. groupe piment fort (chillies group)	*agbossouwannui* (cotafon), *yètèman* (péda)
29	*Capsicum frutescens* L. groupe piment oiseau (bird pepper group)	*itam'bo* (tchabè), *santofanti* (natimba), *taki* (fon), *tchieng-fiatou* (berba), *tekamtiré* (gourmantché), *tikalmanixanté* (m'bermin), *yètèman* (péda)
30	*Ceiba pentandra* (L.) Gaertn.	*agougou* (fè), *boupougoumbou* (gourmantché), *ewé kpati, agougou* (idatcha), *gandisekmain* (ani), *gomoro* (yom), *guédéhounsou* (mahi), *kapoola* (boko), *komiré* (kotokoli), *moukom* (ditamari), *tixoxanté* (m'bermin), *xouwoundou* (berba)
31 SC	*Celosia argentea* L.	*adjobodo, djobodo, holou* (mahi, tchabè), *affônou* (bariba), *afôwa* (peulh), *agnikpina* (gourmantché), *aléfô* (bariba, berba, ditamari, natimba), *aléfôkinka* (ani), *avoussigan, soman* (mahi), *avouvô* (péda, watchi), *chanwoupaata* (dendi), *tètèkpo, tainmilaamon* (tchabè), *garciala* (boko), *nannanfa* (dendi), *odjogodo, tchokoyokoto* (fè, tchabè), *soman* (adja, cotafon, péda, xwla, saxwè, fon, mahi, holly, tchabè, idasha), *tchokoto* (toli, ouémainbé), *tinonyawounti* (ditamari), *tipékênonté* (m'bermin), *yonbinanbitinan* (wama)
32	*Celosia trigyna* L.	*abafi* (ani), *adiwé* (saxwè), *adjèmanwofoo* (idasha, tchabè), *avousigan* (mahi), *bôboè* (adja), *bôèvi* (watchi), *gbonkèfourou* (boko), *mèkokoummè* (ditamari), *nafanafaaré, nanfananfan* (peulh, gourmantché), *sombékékésou* (bariba), *sounainriman, ykiporiduya* (wama), *tchobodouè* (mahi), *tixouxékitê* (m'bermin)
33	*Celtis toka* (Forssk.) Hepper & J.R.I. Wood	*séékossou* (dendi)

34	*Centrostachys aquatica* (R. Br.) Wall.	*toloman* (ouémaingbé)
35	*Ceratotheca sesamoides* Endl.	*agbô* (cotafon, mahi), *dowoungbaana* (boko), *foyito* (dendi), *gblôgblô* (péda), *gblôloué* (saxwè), *golo* (tchabè), *goufounon* (ani), *idjabô* (idasha, tchabè), *kanmankou* (fon), *koufouagnanhoun* (gourmantché), *koumon-koussolè* (fè), *kpééwori* (bariba), *likouakwouati, tikôkti, siwadompéi* (ditamari), *n'zoti* (kotokoli), *nor* (yom), *ógbôman* (xwla), *taanonwonman* (wama), *tikpainntissêdonté* (m'bermin), *toohoun* (berba), *woriyô* (peulh), *xangalanndé* (natimba), *xonônm* (lokpa)
36	*Chassalia kolly* (Schumach.) Hepper	*goubôdjounôn* (ani), *djètinman* (fon)
37	*Chenopodium ambrosioides* L.	*wougbofon* (yom)
38	*Chromolaena odorata* (L.) R.M. King	*agatou* (yorouba)
39	*Chrysanthellum indicum* DC. subsp. *afro-americanum* B.L. Turner	*kparokonataro* (bariba), *natataka* (lokpa), *djanwainnanss* (yom)
40	*Cienfuegosia heteroclada* Sprague	*kakakos, kolokotoossan* (yom)
41	*Cissus palmatifida* (Baker) Planch.	*djougou'ngnoué* (berba)
42	*Cissus populnea* Guill. & Perr.	*assan, assankan* (mahi, fon), *diyôn'yon'dé* (m'bermin), *djawawa* (idasha), *gbofoun, gbôgôlô* (ani), *lidjangalidjouani* (gourmantché) *nannanfa* (peulh), *órlô* (tchabè), *sararou* (bariba), *tchokugbolo* (fè), *youani* (berba), *zaala* (boko)
43	*Citrullus colocynthis* (L.) Schrad.	*agoussiwloussou* (bariba), *ewé goussi* (holly), *gbowoo* (tchabè), *nandéétou* (wama)
44	*Citrullus lanatus* (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai	*essidakika* (ani), *pôyê, guérouwa* (peulh), *tinonchanti* (ditamari)
45	*Cleome gynandra* L.	*agariyaana* (gourmantché), *akaya, kaya* (cotafon, fon, mahi, péda, saxwè), *axwouéssamboé* (watchi), *djén'djé, efè oko* (holly), *efo* (idasha), *èfun, akaya* (fè), *foubéyi* (dendi), *garcia* (bariba), *kaassia* (wama), *kiyépiéti* (natimba), *sabo* (adja), *samboé* (xwla), *sowounboyi* (kotokoli), *titchéfowounti* (ditamari)
46	*Cleome rutidosperma* DC.	*assonboué* (watchi), *bomasabo* (adja), *etayi, eyitayi* (holly), *gbétokaya* (cotafon), *aiya* (mahi)
47	*Cochlospermum planchoni* Hook. f.	*djowoundjorigué* (peulh)
48	*Cola millenii* K. Schum.	*aloviatonman* (adja)
49	*Colocasia esculenta* (L.) Schott	*gbangali* (saxwè), *gbankanifaddé* (kotokoli), *glin* (fon, mahi), *ikoko, koko* (holly, tchabè), *kokoobou* (wama), *manganiman, mangani* (adja, bariba, cotafon, idasha, saxwè, péda, fè, lokpa, watchi), *tikowounkofanti, yèkotèwonko* (ditamari), *timoukan n'té* (m'bermin)
50	*Combretum collinum* Fresen.	*dosso* (mahi)
51	*Combretum comosum* G. Don var. *hispidum* (M. A. Lawson) Jongkind	*ouifôkéla* (ani)
52	*Combretum racemosum* P. Beauv.	*dondonclanmi* (adja)
53	*Commelina benghalensis* L.	*nankokolé* (yom), *tibôrafouwouti* (ditamari), *tipiépiébidi, yifolowounfoni* (gourmantché), *zoula* (boko)
54	*Commiphora africana* (A. Rich.) Engl. var. *africana*	*pkarbaya* (peulh)
55	*Corchorus aestuans* L.	*ahlainmaingni* (watchi), *nèwivè* (saxwè)
56	*Corchorus olitorius* L.	*adémain* (cotafon, watchi), *aluilui* (ouémaingbé), *ayôyô, yôyô* (ani, dendi, fè, idasha, kotokoli, lokpa, natimba, yom), *dèmain* (péda, xwla), *démi* (adja), *egnô* (holly), *eyôgbè* (fè), *fouam* (berba) *minapouwôpouwôna* (gourmantché), *nainhounman* (toli), *nainnouwi* (fon, mahi), *nèwiwé* (saxwè), *obëïgno* (yorouba), *owoyô* (tchabè), *sékéfèèma, yôyôra* (wama), *tifanhanti* (ditamari), *tikpanouxanté* (m'bermin), *wuro-wuroku, yôyókoun* (bariba), *yôyôgoula* (boko, peulh)
57	*Corchorus tridens* L.	*alainlain* (mahi), *alonlouain* (watchi), *azatalouga* (fon), *bawounna guimanhannain* (ani), *djaga* (tchabè), *djogodo* (idasha), *egnô aguidan* (holly), *faakouwô* (peulh), *fakou* (dendi), *fanwounfanti* (natimba), *fêêman* (wama), *fouassimou* (berba), *gagalouaga, halanèhoui* (saxwè), *gnainriké, nonmonnon* (bariba), *ifanhanyéi* (ditamari), *itcho, untcho* (fè), *koxolanhoun* (lokpa), *lonlouin* (adja), *nèwivè* (saxwè), *nonmonron* (yom) *tignanlifaré* (gourmantché) *tixanté* (m'bermin), *viwonla* (boko)
58	*Crassocephalum rubens* (Juss. ex Jacq.) S. Moore var. *rubens*	*adjèlè* (fè), *akogbo* (cotafon, fon, mahi), *bolo* (adja), *gbolo* (holly, idasha, tchabè, yorouba), *honhogui* (mahi), *olongôbiè* (ani), *tignikoroya* (wama)
59	*Crateva adansonii* DC. subsp. *adansonii*	*atidéka* (adja), *lamakossou* (dendi), *wontaïzon* (watchi), *wontazizouin* (cotafon)

60	*Croton lobatus* L.	*aloviaton* (ouémaingbé, mahi), *gbodoudjogbé* (toli), *hossoudougblè, kichidjadjè* (adja), *koklowontin* (mahi), *oru* (holly)
61	*Cucumeropsis mannii* Naud.	*otoo* (holly), *tookuman* (fon), *zohan* (mahi)
62	*Cucurbita maxima* Duchesne	*lantannda* (dendi), *eléguédé* (tchabè)
63	*Cucurbita pepo* L.	*aguidi* (holly), *aguidigbèdjè* (idactha), *gboo* (tchabè), *koufélougou* (gourmantché), *nainnibou* (wama)
64	*Cucurbita moschata* Duchesne	*gbôôrô* (bariba), *kanmblê* (lokpa), *naindibou* (wama), *piéti* (natimba), *tipété* (m'bermin), *tipétifanti* (ditamari)
65	*Cymbopogon giganteus* (Hochst.) Chiov.	*dimongnonsidé* (m'bermin), *elakômounra* (ditamari), *kinwounkou* (natimba), *suiman* (adja), *xaassoun* (berba), *yakimonrbou* (wama)
66	*Cyphostemma adenocaule* (Steud.) Desc.	*guetchoulankolo* (ani), *sannon mounon* (bariba), *tiyankwoun'ti* (ditamari), *bôôrou* (kotokoli), *gnainrissé angbaman* (lokpa), *sannonmounon* (bariba), *tawounkorékapémainsitou* (wama), *téwoungakoundi* (natimba), *tidodikon'té* (m'bermin)
67	*Dalbergia saxatilis* Hook. f.	*agougou* (idasha), *ogudu* (tchabè)
68	*Daniellia oliveri* (Rolfe) Hutch. & Dalziel	*za* (fon)
69	*Deinbollia pinnata* (Poir.) Schumach. & Thonn.	*atiman* (watchi), *fléfitchi* (adja), *ganxhokpovi* (mahi), *kotakédé* (fon), *wamonnonfitin* (cotafon)
70	*Dialium guineense* Willd.	*tchèlèfaadé* (kotokoli)
71	*Dyschoriste perrottetii* (Nees) Kuntze	*kpatawounkpaakou* (bariba)
72	*Eclipta prostrata* (L.) L.	*donssoworoga* (yom)
73	*Ehretia cymosa* Thonn. ex Schumach. var. *cymosa*	*zomali* (adja)
74	*Emilia praetermissa* Milne-Redh.	*akobobogo, etiologbo* (fon), *déssaman* (cotafon), *satoman* (mahi)
75	*Euphorbia hirta* L.	*gnignidè* (peulh)
76	*Ficus abutilifolia* (Miq.) Miq.	*agbèdè* (tchabè), *okpoto* (fè)
77	*Ficus artocarpoides* Warb.	*vowé, xhombo* (saxwè)
78	*Ficus asperifolia* Miq.	*agbèdè* (tchabè), *gassirè* (ani)
79	*Ficus ingens* (Miq.) Miq.	*piarfiatou* (berba), *voman* (fon)
80	*Ficus polita* Vahl	*agbaouforo* (fè), *kankanbou* (gourmantché), *vo* (mahi), *voman* (fon)
81	*Ficus sur* Forssk.	*kamboussboug* (berba), *kannsaaribou* (wama), *kankandri* (natimba), *okpoto* (holly), *voman* (fon)
82	*Ficus sycomorus* L.	*pékalan'di* (natimba), *tipénouann'ti* (ditamari), *trootou* (wama)
83	*Gardenia ternifolia* Schumach. & Thonn.	*gapèpè* (ani), *som'ti* (natimba)
84	*Gmelina arborea* Roxb.	*monwouloussou* (bariba)
85	*Gomphrena celosioides* Mart.	*itokoulougnan* (ani)
86	*Grewia carpinifolia* Juss.	*kôzrè* (saxwè)
87	*Grewia lasiodiscus* K. Schum.	*kobitri* (natimba), *saarhoun* (berba), *sarikibou* (wama), *tissanti* (ditamari)
88	*Grewia mollis* Juss.	*gourounmo, guérihounbié* (ani), *lili* (fon, mahi), *liyouani* (gourmantché), *moussannoum* (ditamari), *orè* (fè, idasha), *sola* (fè)
89	*Gymnosporia senegalensis* (Lam.) Loes.	*sinwounkadéglèmèrè* (kotokoli)
90	*Hallea stipulosa* (DC.) J.-F. Leroy	*agbankpèdè* (fon)
91	*Heliotropium indicum* L.	*abourokousséri* (bariba), *gukurutchibô* (ani), *igbéako* (tchabè), *kikpawovlan* (boko), *koklodamion* (saxwè), *kôklôdin* (toli), *koklossoudinkpatcha* (cotafon, mahi), *koklotadain* (watchi), *kôkôdinkpaya* (ouémaingbé), *kowôkatchôre* (wama), *ôgbélagniko* (holly), *sougnouxo* (lokpa)
92	*Hexalobus monopetalus* (A. Rich.) Engl. & Diels	*blaca* (fon)
93	*Hibiscus asper* Hook. f.	*ayowa* (kotokoli), *bootaman* (wama), *doogana* (yom), *gatchounlamgokolé* (ani), *gayouguissima* (dendi), *gbéboussééri* (bariba), *kantabooti* (natimba), *kouandou* (berba), *pôôladè* (peulh), *sèénanbôlèzian* (boko), *tigbêréti* (gourmantché), *tikansibouoti* (ditamari), *tikli* (lokpa), *tikômignanatité* (m'bermin)
94	*Hibiscus sabdariffa* L.	*ankpaman* (lokpa), *bayouani* (berba), *bitri* (natimba), *folèrè, pôôla awagna* (peulh), *gakolo-gabo* (ani), *guissima* (dendi), *ibalgui* (gourmantché), *kpakpa* (tchabè), *kpakpala* (idatcha, fè), *mainsitou* (wama), *paganaha* (kotokoli), *séénan* (boko), *sééri* (bariba), *sinku* (fon), *tchakpa* (mahi), *tigôhoundi* (gourmantché), *tikonn'té* (m'bermin), *tikwouann'ti* (ditamari)
95	*Hoslundia opposita* Vahl	*agbanlidôgbo* (cotafon), *monandjindjéro* (yom)
96	*Hybanthus enneaspermus* (L.) F. Muell.	*gbogokou* (bariba)
97	*Hydrolea glabra* Schum. & Thonn.	*koronwounboufou* (dendi)
98	*Hyptis lanceolata* Poir.	*axôvidougboalô* (cotafon), *doussoubia* (peulh), *holoudougbolovi* (saxwè), *tokpédjlé* (ouémaingbé)

99 *Ipomoea aquatica* Forssk.	*eminnin* (holly), *orougnadètchô* (idatcha), *tchokotohoungbo* (tchabè), *tôbolo* (watchi), *tôdokouinkan* (mahi), *tôhoungbolo* (xwla, watchi), *tôlokan, tôwèlikan* (cotafon), *toloman* (fon), *tôyoué* (saxwè)
100 *Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam.	*dokouin* (mahi), *eminnin* (yorouba), *ewéloki, loki* (idatcha), *frôwontêman* (wama), *idoki, eminnin* (holly), *koudakoukossou* (dendi), *koudôola* (boko), *lokikabô* (ani), *mam'nougava* (yom), *toninifaadé* (kotokoli), *tôxômba* (lokpa)
101 *Ipomoea eriocarpa* R. Br.	*bastpà* (yom), *tchountchounwoubora* (kotokoli)
102 *Ipomoea mauritiana* Jacq.	*ipissouwè* (ani)
103 *Ipomoea triloba* L.	*thanorèmhômti, tidéoundéti* (ditamari)
104 *Ipomoea vagans* Baker	*ganapainta* (ani), *gbotoé* (mahi), *nantorobou* (wama)
105 *Isoberlinia doka* Craib & Stapf	*tawounréfaadé* (kotokoli)
106 *Jacquemontia tamnifolia* (L.) Griseb.	*gbôdougbôgbloué* (saxwè), *gbôdougbôgo* (watchi), *kôôtibitrita* (wama), *tigouwôrigouandé* (gourmantché), *xaxan'gbawon* (lokpa)
107 *Jatropha curcas* L.	*orkpokpowou* (tchabè)
108 *Justicia tenella* (Nees) T. Anderson	*atchélikéma* (ani), *bôwénou, kourôkountônu* (bariba), *dimouniountchoro, parbatoukpékpéya* (wama), *djagudjagu* (fè, tchabè), *kourôkountônou* (boko, peulh), *kourokouro* (idasha), *kpammarogoun* (gourmantché), *tilétoussi* (lokpa), *tinoukounti* (ditamari)
109 *Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standl.	*egusi ougba* (tchabè), *ewé otô* (yorouba), *gbèssènajè, tamororikougui* (peulh), *gbèssèrou, kpékoma* (bariba), *gnanwounditiré* (wama), *kaka, kakaacra* (fè, idasha), *kaka igba* (holly), *kakun* (mahi), *kaman* (fon), *toumounou* (boko)
110 *Laportea aestuans* (L.) Chew	*dôkpô* (cotafon), *kpanankpon* (adja), *kpôfobô* (ani), *kponnankpon* (adja), *tikpanankpananti* (ditamari), *trainnonmansodo* (watchi)
111 *Launaea taraxacifolia* (Willd.) Amin ex C. Jeffrey	*awonto* (cotafon, watchi), *gnanri* (holly, yorouba), *gnantoto* (fon, mahi), *katakpa* (tchabè), *lôto* (péda, xwla), *ôdôdô* (fè, idatcha, idasha), *wonto, lanto* (saxwè), *wountou* (adja)
112 *Lepistemon owariense* (P. Beauv.) Hallier f.	*agbérékousséri* (bariba)
113 *Leptadenia hastata* (Pers.) Decne.	*djègoudjegou* (idatcha), *gbotoboué* (mahi), *hanman* (dendi), *irg-irou* (berba), *outilinoukou* (m'bermin), *sôkpôtôrô* (peulh), *souadobaragarou* (boko), *souadobirikérou* (bariba)
114 *Lippia multiflora* Moldenke	*akl*ala (mahi), *kanwun* (idasha), *kuinwounkuinwoun* (tchabè), *tchagara* (fè), *yinya* (fon)
115 *Ludwigia decurrens* Walt.	*ganxhaman, koklowontin* (mahi)
116 *Luffa acutangula* (L.) Roxb.	*yèssôssô* (ditamari)
117 *Luffa cylindrica* (L.) M. Roem.	*kôrôrô* (wama), *pooro* (yom)
118 *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.	*gboviman* (saxwè), *sématou* (berba), *tipèkafanti* (ditamari), *timanti* (mahi, peulh, tchabè, xwla), *timantiwouloussou* (bariba), *timatila* (boko), *tomati* (gourmantché), *tomatifanti* (natimba), *tomatixanté* (m'bermin)
119 *Macrosphyra longistyla* (DC.) Hiern	*azinguidigokoun* (cotafon), *zyguidigoué* (saxwè)
120 *Manihot esculenta* Crantz	*adjangoun* (idasha, mahi), *agbédéxatou* (lokpa), *akoutéman* (cotafon, watchi), *bintchigôbo* (ani), *faingnignainman* (fon, mahi, ouémaingbé, toli), *fangnouo-fiatou* (berba), *fôkiwanfaatu* (wama), *gbatchi* (fè), *gbèala* (boko), *gbetchifaadé* (kotokoli), *ignannankpadja, ewé kpaki* (holly), *koutéman* (péda, saxwè, xwla), *koutouman* (adja), *kpaki* (tchabè, yorouba), *kpakiwouloussou* (bariba) *nogonva* (yom), *rôôgôa* (peulh), *tédji* (saxwè), *tifôônouwôti, tikôkônouwôti* (ditamari)
121 *Manihot glaziovii* Müll. Arg.	*kpôyiba* (fon)
122 *Melanthera scandens* (Schumach. & Thonn.) Roberty	*xlayoué* (cotafon)
123 *Melastomastrum segregatum* (Benth.) A. & R. Fern.	*dalgaani* (yom)
124 *Melochia corchorifolia* L.	*nambitou, kanabitou* (berba), *tibaabouonté* (m'bermin), *trampoun'tou* (wama)
125 *Mikania chenopodiifolia* Willd.	*badouahann* (yom)
126 *Milicia excelsa* (Welw.) C.C. Berg	*goubènouwè* (ani)
127 *Mirabilis jalapa* L.	*azèzo* (péda)
128 *Momordica charantia* L.	*badoman* (dendi), *baroman* (wama), *chachala* (boko), *gnisinkin* (mahi), *kpalaari* (ani), *kpalayi* (tchabè), *tchaati* (fè), *voï* (adja)
129 *Momordica cissoides* Planch. ex Benth.	*dékpadjidôpkô* (cotafon), *gbofô* (ani)
130 *Moringa oleifera* Lam.	*agdêdèxatou, lôtaxa* (lokpa), *agunmonliyé, djagala* (tchabè), *dréléman* (adja), *ekégnibo* (yorouba), *gambaaga* (gourmantché), *gbolosolola, wosso* (boko), *kêpiénouakê* (m'bermin), *koutin* (xwla), *kpadjiman* (toli), *kpanouyédédé, kpatiman* (fon), *kpataman* (saxwè), *kpatchi* (adja), *kpatovigbé* (cotafon), *lagalanga* (idatcha, tchabè), *lapouonouog* (berba),

	léguél (peulh), *mansamanbou* (wama), *mounpékom* (ditamari), *tiékpaim* (natimba), *wouidiboutou* (dendi), *yèvoukoutoui* (péda), *yorouyara* (bariba), *yovokpatin, kpalouman* (mahi), *yovovigbé* (watchi)
131 *Ocimum americanum* L.	*akohun* (fon, mahi), *fééokuta, ofin* (tchabè), *wonwonnifa* (wama)
132 *Ocimum basilicum* L.	*abotian* (bariba), *adjibada* (tchabè), *akohoun* (idasha, mahi), *ewéobè* (holly), *guèfountouré* (ani), hodjo (adja, xwla), *kôdôssôhan* (kotokoli), *koklodaman* (cotafon), *kokoula* (boko), *koukpanouwôkou* (ditamari), *menounsi* (yom), *ounkpéhoun* (fè), *tinounoundé* (gourmantché), *xodjo* (péda), *zogbétin* (watchi)
133 *Ocimum gratissimum* L.	*alounmamba* (yorouba), *ammoubaba* (holly), *aribara* (idasha), *arumonba* (fè), *assôou* (lokpa), *danvla* (xwla), *djindjèro* (dendi, yom), *gnandodou* (adja), *goudjèmè* (ani), *kakabohoun* (berba), *kiyoyo* (mahi), *kounonzorou* (kotokoli), *kowountiti* (natimba), *nouanzoula* (boko), *nounougoua* (peulh), *simonba* (tchabè), *tchanmandido* (cotafon, ouémaingbé, péda, saxwè, toli), *tchiayo* (fon), *tignainté* (m'bermin), *tignainti, tibôdagnanti, tibôsègnainti.* (ditamari), *wanriman* (wama), *wounonwounon* (bariba), *zogbétin* (watchi)
134 *Ormocarpum sennoides* (Willd.) DC. subsp. *hispidum* (Willd.) Brenan & J. Léonard	*sissriman* (saxwè)
135 *Pandiaka involucrata* (Moq.) Hook. f.	*gassalantoro* (ani)
136 *Passiflora foetida* L.	*amainsuman* (adja), *awoumainsi* (watchi), *awoutimainfoun* (cotafon), *êzingblé* (saxwè)
137 *Pentodon pentandrus* (Schumach. & Thonn.) Vatke	*fontonfontun* (ouémaingbé)
138 *Pergularia daemia* (Forssk.) Chiov.	*kpatayawoué* (péda), *kpètèyikè* (saxwè), *ogbonfufu* (fè, idasha)
139 *Phaseolus vulgaris* L.	*kpakpoéman* (saxwè)
140 *Phragmanthera kamerunensis* (Engl.) Balle	*kossaikassi* (dendi)
141 *Phyllanthus amarus* Schumach. & Thonn.	*arigbisso* (fè), *hlinwéwé* (fon)
142 *Physalis angulata* L.	*bobobobo, goutawountara* (ani)
143 *Piliostigma reticulatum* (DC.) Hochst.	*fouramazéi* (dendi)
144 *Piliostigma thonningii* (Schumach.) Milne-Redh.	*untcherima* (ani)
145 *Platostoma africanum* P. Beauv.	*gulubi* (fè)
146 *Portulaca oleracea* L.	*afouwôbôkpaba* (gourmantché), *awoudéenain* (dendi), *louakpain* (boko), *mouroumaratchi* (dendi), *ninkounmangbaxhagnoe* (ouémaingbé)
147 *Psidium guajava* L.	*gouabèman* (péda)
148 *Psophocarpus palustris* Desv.	*toyiman* (fon)
149 *Pterocapus santalinoides* L'Hér. ex DC.	*guessiwounbô* (ani)
150 *Pupalia lappacea* (L.) Juss.	*ounfulumana* (ani)
151 *Sclerocarpus africanus* Jacq. ex Murr.	*adannouman* (cotafon)
152 *Secamone afzelii* (Schult.) K. Schum.	*gakpilikpili* (ani)
153 *Securidaca longepedunculata* Fresen.	*atakpa* (mahi)
154 *Senna obstitufolia* (L.) H.S. Irwin & Barneby	*iwanwanki* (m'bermin), *konkonti* (dendi), *sôoula* (boko), *tikpawounkpandi* (gourmantché)
155 *Senna occidentalis* (L.) Link	*adjan'gulu* (tchabè), *agbossouwannui, yamadowhouétô* (cotafon), *avakofain* (watchi), *ayahouènou* (fon), *gnagnagniva* (yom), *gnangninou* (bariba), *guitchantchanpè* (ani), *kitchintchinwoun* (kotokoli, peulh), *konkouandi* (natimba), *kpêwounkpêwountou, yayinnon* (wama), *lalouin* (saxwè), *siandala* (boko), *toutoukouyoôti* (ditamari), *wanlèmion* (péda, xwla)
156 *Sesamum radiatum* L.	*agbô* (mahi), *akanmanku* (fon), *dossé, goolowo* (tchabè), *dossi* (bariba, boko), *dossiyô* (peulh), *kouangou* (gourmantché), *nonman* (wama), *nôrman* (dendi, yom), *tissêdôonté* (m'bermin), *toohoun* (berba), *touwadouanti* (ditamari), *touxoonôm* (lokpa), *xangalamboati* (natimba)
157 *Sida garckeana* Pol.	*natinnonman* (wama)
158 *Sida rhombifolia* L. subsp. *rhombifolia*	*xhlaman* (saxwè)
159 *Solanum aethiopicum* L. groupe Shum.	*aboutchan* (fè), *chanmava, kalbônôxô* (yom), *gbégnanmain* (mahi), *gbognanmain* (adja, cotafon, fon, saxwè, xwla, watchi, péda), *ikein, tchidifulè* (tchabè), *iman* (idasha), *kainton'ko* (m'bermin), *kanwounto-woungo* (natimba), *kawountowoungla, yèkodiyè* (ditamari), *kouwoundou* (lokpa), *kpanwounsatou* (wama), *ossoun* (holly), *yèbè* (yorouba)
160 *Solanum americanum* Mill.	*krokotou* (wama)
161 *Solanum dasyphyllum* Schumach. & Thonn.	*guitenaiya* (peulh)
162 *Solanum macrocarpon* L.	*agbangbawonra* (yom), *babatou* (wama), *bobola* (boko), *boualakamdi* (natimba), *gbangbnayonla* (yom), *gbéman, boboya* (peulh), *gbodo* (holly), *gboma* (adja, ani, cotafon, fon, idasha, kotokoli, lokpa, mahi, péda, saxwè, tchabè, toli, watchi, xwla), *gboman* (ouémaingbé), *igboman* (fè), *katakounkpakoun, kpatakpakô* (tchabè, yorouba), *kôrfiatou* (berba),

	nonrouffou (dendi), *oukangou* (gourmantché), *sanbinou* (bariba), *tikann'té* (m'bermin), *tikawounfanti* (ditamari)
163 *Solanum scabrum* Mill.	*adjagboman* (mahi), *agbôè* (cotafon), *akoribouotê* (m'bermin), *ewédou* (yorouba), *ewédou, yèbè* (holly), *fêyibi* (dendi), *foibi* (peulh), *gbôè* (adja), *gbogodo* (tchabè), *gboman alawiniwini, hèdougbognin, kpakossu, sègbégnamain* (mahi), *gotantala, goutantaro* (ani), *imonruèyè* (fè), *kabnor, kantoxagn* (yom), *kouliabougou* (gourmantché), *kpainsiola* (boko), *lanman* (adja, cotafon, watchi, péda), *kowounpti* (natimba), *m'bôôtakam, tikotaduôti* (ditamari)
164 *Sphenoclea zeylanica* Gaertn.	*tôhonto* (cotafon)
165 *Spigelia anthelmia* L.	*assokléko* (cotafon)
166 *Stachytarpheta indica* (L.) Vahl	*dagbalogné, ogafa* (holly), *ganxwa, ganxwaman* (cotafon, mahi), *gninmondou* (fon, mahi, ouémaingbé), *kwèssivi* (saxwè, watchi), *oruhandètcho, kourokouro* (idasha), *yaranduya* (wama)
167 *Sterculia setigera* Delile	*tabdiéhoun* (berba)
168 *Sterculia tragacantha* Lindl.	*adédjonman* (adja), *akémonkodjèékpo* (idatcha, fè, tchabè), *gbokpodjè* (mahi), *guétchoubo* (ani), *hongbèdè* (fon), *katabobô* (kotokoli)
169 *Struchium sparganophora* (L.) Kuntze	*akôlô-ôdô* (yorouba), *ossou-ôdô* (holly, yorouba), *tôgbalou* (adja), tôlo, *toloman* (adja, cotafon, mahi, saxwè, toli), *wolomangbo* (holly)
170 *Strychnos spinosa* Lam.	*bolon'boti* (natimba)
171 *Stylochaeton lancifolius* Kotschy & Peyr.	*kètèkoussou* (bariba)
172 *Synedrella nodiflora* (L.) Gaertn.	*dôôxabam* (yom)
173 *Talinum triangulare* (Jacq.) Willd.	*aglassoeman* (fon, mahi), *bôkôbôkô* (ani), *dodo ikpokpo, gourè* (holly), *glasséman* (ouémaingbé), *glassi, glassoué* (cotafon, péda, saxwè), *glasso* (toli), *glazouï* (adja), *gourè* (yorouba), *kamplékankann'dê* (lokpa), *kilbis-saraxa, kounforom* (yom), *kpôdô* (idatcha), *ododo, tokpodé* (fè), *odôndôn* (bariba, tchabè), *tokpédé* (fon), *tokpéssindji* (mahi), *yémontouo* (ditamari), *yèvogboman, yovogboman* (watchi, xwla), *yônni, yônniki* (boko, peulh)
174 *Telfairia occidentalis* Hook. f.	*loko* (cotafon, péda), *lôkô* (toli, yorouba), *lokoui* (adja), *lokpo* (fon, mahi, saxwè), *lôkpô* (holly)
175 *Terminalia glaucescens* Planch. ex Benth.	*nagodoutchou* (adja)
176 *Terminalia superba* Engl. & Diels	*fraké* (holly)
177 *Trema orientalis* (L.) Blume	*afèfè* (tchabè)
178 *Trianthema portulacastrum* L.	*daffaagbamna* (yom)
179 *Tribulus terrestris* L.	*nougolofou* (dendi)
180 *Tridax procumbens* L.	*azouigbé* (cotafon)
181 *Triplochiton scleroxylon* K. Schum.	*atiouvié* (cotafon)
182 *Uvaria chamae* P. Beauv.	*yaha* (idasha)
183 *Vernonia amygdalina* Delile	*adaca* (fè), *aloman* (adja, cotafon, péda, saxwè,watchi, xwla), *alomangbo* (ouémaingbé), *amanvivè* (fon, mahi, toli), *anôkôrô, aloukôlô* (holly, yorouba), *aroman* (fè, idasha), *eéwo* (tchabè), *elimkpataxa* (lokpa), *fopén'pamaxa, pamonhora* (yom), *gousinko* (ani), *kakawaabou* (wama), *kankansoti* (natimba), *kouanlayè* (boko), *noukpéwounkarama* (gourmantché), *souwaaka* (ditamari, kotokoli, lokpa, peulh), *tchagrtou-wounssou* (berba), *tifinhouti* (ditamari), *tikountéété* (m'bermin), *tognanyin, hatarégorou* (peulh), *touman* (dendi), *touwan* (bariba)
184 *Vernonia cinerea* (L.) Less.	*gafflidomè* (ani), *nannangn* (yom)
185 *Vernonia colorata* (Willd.) Drake	*aléchou* (fè), *alomanklain, dadohissirè* (mahi), *arikoro* (fè, idasha), *gbélo* (saxwè), *gblé* (fon, mahi)
186 *Vigna unguiculata* (L.) Walp.	*ayiman* (cotafon, fon, mahi, ouémaingbé, péda, toli, watchi, xwla), *ayumandafignon* (adja), *blaala* (boko), *dougourikossou* (dendi), *gnanwounguitou* (wama), *guétchégabo, ouéchéi* (ani), *kétchéfaadé* (kotokoli), *oson* (tchabè), *suiwouloussou* (bariba), *tchaassé* (lokpa), *titoukpiwoundi* (gourmantché), *titouti* (ditamari), *tivaou* (yom), *tiwounti* (natimba), *tnainyéritonn'té* (m'bermin), *toundou* (berba), *yiman* (adja, saxwè)
187 *Vitex doniana* Sweet	*afôman* (saxwè), *akou* (holly), *akoumanlakpa* (idasha), *bouganhanbou, tignandi* (gourmantché), *djagumanlakpa* (fè), *ewa* (idatcha, holly, tchabè, yorouba), *fonkouman* (adja), *fonman* (adja, cotafon, fon, mahi, péda, watchi), *gnankossou* (yom), *ikoua, okoun* (yorouba), *kounonkou* (bariba), *koussanla* (boko), *ewèman* (idasha), *timantounn'ti* (ditamari), *ori* (holly), *tchingbéro* (kotokoli), *tiwatonn'té* (m'bermin), *xaatou* (berba), *xantiri* (natimba), *yainrikowountou* (wama)