CURRICULUM VITAE

I. (a) <u>NAME</u>:   Peter Oluremi <u>ADESOYE</u>

(b) <u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>:   15, August 1969

(c) <u>DEPARTMENT</u>:   Forest Resources Management

(d) <u>FACULTY</u>:   Agriculture and Forestry

II. (a) <u>FIRST ACADEMIC APPOINTMENT</u>:   Assistant Lecturer (15 December, 1997)

(b) <u>PRESENT POST (with date)</u>:   Senior Lecturer (1 October, 2007)

III.   <u>UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (with dates)</u>:

1.   Federal University of Technology, Akure (FUTA); 1987 – 1992.
2.   Federal University of Technology, Akure, 1994 – 1997.
3.   University of Ibadan, 1997 – 2002.

IV.   <u>ACADEMIC QUALIFICATION (with dates and granting bodies)</u>:

1.   West African School Certificate – 1986; WAEC
2.   General Certificate of Examination – 1987; WAEC
3.   B. Agric. Tech. Forestry and Wood Technology – November, 1992; FUTA
4.   M. Agric. Tech. Forest Management – March, 1997; FUTA
5.   Ph. D. Forest Biometrics - August 2002; University of Ibadan

V.   <u>PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS AND DIPLOMAS (with dates)</u>: Nil

VI.   <u>SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS AND PRIZES (with date) IN RESPECT OF UNDERGRADUATE AND POSTGRADUATE WORK ONLY</u> :

VII.   <u>HONOURS, DISTINCTIONS AND MEMBERSHIP OF LEARNED SOCIETIES</u>:

1.   Member, Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF)
2.   Member, Society for Conservation Biology (SCB)
3.   Member, International Biometrics Society (IBS)
4.   Member, Forests and Forest Product Society (FFPS)

VIII. <u>**DETAILS OF TEACHING EXPERIENCE AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL**</u>:

15 December, 1997 to 30 September, 2001   Assistant Lecturer

1 October, 2001 to 30 September, 2004   Lecturer II

1 October, 2004 to 30 September, 2007   Lecturer I

1 October, 2007 till date   Senior Lecturer

(a)   **Courses taught at Undergraduate level**

FRM 311: Resources Inventory and Mensuration (1997/98 till date)
FRM 412: Forest Inventory and Management Plan (1998/99 till date)
FRM 417: Forest Biometrics II (2004/2005 till date)
FRM 516: Forest Mensuration (2002/2003 till date)

(b)   **Courses taught at Postgraduate level**

BDM 711: Statistics in Biodiversity Management (2003/2004 till date)
FOR 731: Advanced Forest Mensuration (2002/2003 till date)
FOR 735: Resource Inventory Analysis (2002/2003 till date)
FOR 739: Advanced Experimental Design in Resources Management (2002/2003 till date)
MAF 704: Agroforestry Research Methodology (2005/2006 till date)

(c)   **Student Supervision**

	Completed	**In Progress**
B. Sc	10	-
M. Sc	7	5
Ph. D.	-	4

IX.   <u>**RESEARCH**</u>

(a)   Completed

1.   Application of quantitative systems for timber flow policy analyses for sustainable management of plantations of indigenous species in southwestern Nigeria. Timber-flow policy model was developed using linear programming approach. The model was used to investigate three timber-flow policies viz: free – flow, even – flow and accelerated cut policies. The most appropriate timber – flow policy was found to be even – flow policy.

2.   Quantitative assessment of stem quality under natural and plantation systems in Nigeria. The most efficient and objective assessment of stem quality under natural and planted forest was found to be straight and branch – free length of the tree bole. Excessive branching was discovered to be one dominant factor causing stem quality reduction and hence wood quality reduction both under natural forest and plantation.

3.   Modeling the competitive stress of individual trees under plantations in southwestern Nigeria. Individual stem competitive stress can be estimated by relating the size of subject tree to the average size of neighbouring trees. Three variants of competition index (i.e. distance – dependent, quadratic mean based- and arithmetic mean based- indices) were evaluated to determine their relative efficiencies in stem growth prediction of some stands in southwestern Nigeria. Inter-tree competition proved to be a dominant contributing to individual stem growth. For height and diameter growth prediction models, arithmetic mean based-competition index (computed as the ratio of arithmetic mean diameter at breast height of competitor trees to the diameter at breast height of the subject tree) had the least overall prediction error and the greatest prediction precision.

4.   Assessment of crown ratio effect on individual stem growth predictions of African white wood (*Triplochiton scleroxylon).* Crown ratio which is the ratio of live crown length to tree total height was found to be very useful in predicting the stem growth of the tree species.

5.   Effect of stand age and stand density on stem form of indigenous species in Nigeria. Stand age and stand density were found to be two dominant factors influencing stem form. A new approach to stem form assessment was discovered, which is the ratio of stem diameter at the top (i.e. at the merchantable limit) to the stem diameter at the base (i.e. at 0.3m from the ground level). This stem form measure can be more easily determined on the field when compared to other conventional measures of stem form.

6.   Assessment of tree slenderness coefficient under plantation and natural forests. Tree slenderness coefficient is the ratio of tree total height to diameter outside bark at 1.3m above ground, when both height and diameter are measured in the same unit (usually in meters). The coefficient was found to be positively correlated with tree height and negatively correlated with stem diameter. The coefficient was also found to a useful index for assessing tree stability or resistance to wind throw. Trees having slenderness coefficient values greater than 100 were found to be highly susceptible to wind throw.

7.   Competition index assessment under multi-species and multi-layered stands in southwestern Nigeria. Average competition index was found to be significantly different

under different canopy layers (i.e. dominant, co – dominant, intermediate and suppressed layers). Competitive stress is greatest at the dominant and co-dominant layers. Almost invariably, largest percentage of the trees occupies the intermediate canopy layers.

8. Applications of statistical distributions to life sciences. The seemingly endless list of statistical distributions can be frustrating to scientists in life sciences. This is particularly so because of dozens of distributions competing for the specific need of a life scientist in his/her research work. An attempt was made to identify and stress life applications of very relevant statistical distributions to biological sciences.

(b)   In Progress

1. Database of Nigerian high forest trees. Tree identification is gradually becoming a challenge. A high percentage of very good Tree Identifiers are old with very few upcoming ones following them closely. This work seeks to solve the problem of high forest tree species identification by developing a database of high forest tree species with the pictures of the leaves, bark and whole tree for each species.

2. Effect of canopy layers on stem and stand characteristics. It is expected that this study will provide useful information on the effect of canopy layers on stem form and tree growth modeling.

3. New approach to the formulation and operation of management plans for Nigerian forest. Most (if not all) of the existing forest stands in Nigeria lack working/management plan. Existing management plans (where they can be found) were prepared by the colonial masters are outdated, without any effort to update them. This study seeks to find suitable approach to formulation and operation of management plan that will be user-friendly by all and sundry.

4. Forest management information system for planted forests. Most Nigerian forest estates lack accurate and up-to-date data. Such information is needed for wise decision making. This study seeks to develop a system for efficient and collaborative data capture and storage that can be available for various research needs.

5. Designing uniform protocols for forest stock assessment in Nigerian forests. Most efforts in forest stock assessment are scattered and diversified lacking the ability for integration into eco-regional or national studies. This study seeks to formulate basic and uniform protocols for forest stock assessment. This will ensure that individual efforts, time and resources can be integrated for a wider study.

(c)   Dissertation and Thesis

1.   A Provisional Management Plan for the Forestry Plantation Site of the Federal University of Technology, Akure Nigeria. B. Tech. Dissertation, Federal University of Technology, Akure, Nigeria. 1992.

2.   Harvest Scheduling as a Means of Yield Optimization for *Gmelina arborea* (Roxb.) in Oluwa Forest Reserve, Nigeria. M. Tech. Dissertation, Federal University of Technology, Akure, Nigeria. 1997.

3.   Integrated System of Forest Stand Models for *Nauclea diderrichii* (De. Wild & Th. Dur) in Omo Forest Reserve, Nigeria. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Ibadan, Nigeria. 2002.

X. PUBLICATIONS:

(a) Books or chapters in Books already published:

1.   Adesoye P.O. (2004). *Practical Guide to Statistical Analysis for Scientists, a Primer Edition*. Debo Prints, Ibadan. 192p. [Nigeria]

2.   Adesoye P. O. (2011). *Introduction to Design and Analysis of Questionnaires*. Debo Prints, Ibadan. 128p. [Nigeria].

3.   Adesoye P. O. (2011). *Statistical Distributions: Application to Life Sciences*. Debo Prints. Ibadan. 136p [Nigeria].

(b) Chapters in Books already published – Nil

4.   Adesoye P. O. (2008). Statistics in Analyzing Data and Making Inferences. In A. I. Olayinka, L. Popoola and A. Ojebode ((Eds.): *Second Workshop on Methodology of Basic and Applied Research* of the Postgraduate School, University of Ibadan, Ibadan. 108-127p. [Nigeria]

5.   Adesoye P. O. (2011). Analysis of Climatic Data of Ibadan Metropolis: Implications for Green City. In Remi Adeyemo (Ed.): *Urban Agriculture, Cities and Climate Change*. Cuvillier Verlag Gottingen Internationaler wissenschaftlicher Fachverlag. 51-57p. [Germany].

(c) Articles that have already appeared in Refereed Conference Proceedings

6.   Adesoye P. O. (1999): The role of models in the conservation of Nigeria's threatened environment. *In:* P. C. Obiaga, J. E. Abu, L. Popoola and G. Ujor (editors) *Conservation of Nigeria's natural resources and the threatened environment.* Proceedings of the 26th Annual Conference of the Forestry Association of Nigeria held in Maiduguri, Borno State 157-161p. [Nigeria].

7.   Adesoye P. O. (2008). Forest management planning in Nigeria. *In:* J. C Onyekwelu, V. A. J. Adekunle and D. O. Oke (editors) *Research for development in forestry, forest products and natural resources management.* Proceedings of the First National Conference of the Forests and Forest Products Society held in Akure, Ondo State 91 – 94p. [Nigeria]

8.   Adesoye P. O. (2010). Sustainable Forest Management and Climate Change Adaptation: Lessons for Nigerian Forestry. In *Climate Change and Forest Resources Management: The Way Forward* (Onyekwelu J. C., Adekunle, V. A. and Oke, D. O. Editors) Proceedings of the Second Biennial National Conference

of the Forests and Forest Products Society held at the Federal University of Technology, Akure, Nigeria. 26-29 April, 2010. 215 - 219p.

(d) Patents: Nil

(e) Articles that have already appeared in learned journals:

9   Adesoye P. O. (1998): Economic harvesting model for three *Gmelina arborea*
        (Roxb.) stands in Oluwa Forest Reserve, Ondo State, Nigeria. *Journal of Tropical Forest Resources Vol.14.1 66-77pp.* [Nigeria]

10.   Oluwadare, A.O. and **P.O. Adesoye** (2000). Modelling growth of Pinus caribaea
        in Afaka Forest Reserve, Nigeria. *Journal of Tropical Forest Resources Vol.16 (1): 1-19.* [Nigeria] (40% Contribution).

11.   Popoola L., M.A.Y. Rhaji and **P.O. Adesoye** (2001): Analyses of spatial and
        temporal variations in prices of some sawn-wood in South-western Nigeria. *Ghana Journal of Forestry Vol.10:35-41.* [Ghana] (30% Contribution).

12.   Adesoye P. O. (2003): Timber-flow policy models for the management of
        Nauclea diderrichii stands in Omo Forest Reserve. *Nigerian Journal of Ecology (2003) 5:50 – 57.* [Nigeria]

13.   Agbeja, B.O. & **P.O. Adesoye** (2003): Community perceptions on added values
        and conservation of trees in the University of Ibadan, Nigeria. *Arboricultural Journal, UK 2003 Vol.27:117-138.* [UK] (50% Contribution).

14.   Adesoye, P.O. & J.S.A. Osho (2004). Size class prediction system for *Nauclea diderrichii* (De Wild. & Th.Dur.) stands in a forest reserve in south-west Nigeria. *Bowen Journal of Agriculture Vol.1(1):67 – 77.* [Nigeria] (80% Contribution).

15.   Adu-Anning, C., B.O. Agbeja, **P.O. Adesoye** and T. Abdoulaye (2004):
        Assessment of trends and perspectives of joint forest management practices in Ghana. *Journal of Tropical Forest Resources Vol.20 (2004):71 – 85.* [Nigeria] (25% Contribution).

16.   Agbeja, B. O., **P.O. Adesoye**, C. Adu-Anning and T. Abdoulaye (2005):
        Assessment of joint forest management practices in West Africa (Case study of Nigeria, Ghana and Niger). *Nigerian Journal of Forestry 35No(2):119 – 134.* [Nigeria] (25% Contribution).

17. Adesoye, P.O., A. A. Ogunola, O.O. Awotoye and A. Ogunfidodo (2006): Incorporating crown dimensions into stem height and basal area growth models for African white wood (*Triplochiton scleroxylon). Ghana Journal of Forestry Vol. 19&20(2006):45 – 53.* [Ghana] (60% Contribution).

18. Adesoye, P.O. and J.S.A. Osho (2006): Interim assessment of some inter-tree competition indices for stem growth prediction of *Nauclea diderrichii* (Th. & Dur.) trees in Omo Forest Reserve, Nigeria. *Nigerian Journal of Forestry Vol.36 No.1&2(2006):19 – 31.* [Nigeria] (80% Contribution).

19. Agbeja, B.O. and **P. O. Adesoye** (2006): Binary models for evaluation of acceptance of joint forest management concept in southern Nigeria. *Nigerian Journal of Forestry Vol.36 No.1&2(2006): 49 – 60.* [Nigeria] (50% Contribution).

20. Abdoulaye, T., B. O. Agbeja, C. Adu-Anning, **P. O. Adesoye** and T. Abasse (2007): Joint forest management in Niger Republic: community awareness and SWOT analysis. *Discovery and Innovation Vol.19(AFORNET Special Edition No.3):260 – 266.* [Kenya] (20% Contribution)

21. Onilude, Q. A. and **P. O. Adesoye** (2007): Relationship between tree slenderness coefficient and tree growth characteristics of *Triplochiton scleroxylon* (K. Schum) stands in Ibadan metropolis. *Obeche Journal Vol.25 (2), June 2007:16 – 24.* [Nigeria] (50% Contribution).

22. Adesoye, P. O. and A. O. Oluwadare (2008): Interim crown ratio models for a mixed *Tectona grandis* and *Gmelina arborea* stands in the University of Ibadan, Nigeria. *Research Journal of Forestry Vol.2 (1): 34 – 42* [USA] (40% Contribution)

23. Oyebade, B. A., **P. O. Adesoye** and A. A. Aiyeloja (2008): Modelling revenue and timber exploitation in Osun State, Nigeria between 1991 and 2001. *Research Journal of Social Sciences Vol.3:17 – 22.* [Asia] (35% Contribution)

24. Adeyemi A. A. and **P. O. Adesoye** (2010). Site Quality Assessment and Yield Models for *Tectona grandis* (Linn. F.) Stands in Ibadan Metropolis. *Nigerian Journal of Forestry* Volume 40.   [Nigeria] (50% Contribution)

(f) Books, Chapters in Books and Articles already accepted for publication: Nil

(g) Technical Reports and Monographs: Nil

25. Akinsanmi, F. A., S. O. Akindele, L. A. Adebisi, O. Osadare, M. B. Oyun and **P. O. Adesoye** (1998). A Technical Report on the Wood Resource Survey in Compartments 8 & 9 Within Area OA2 of Oluwa Forest Reserve, Ondo State, Nigeria. 59p. [Nigeria] (10% Contribution)

XI.   <u>MAJOR CONFERENCES ATTENDED WITH PAPERS READ</u>:

1. Workshop on planning and writing grant oriented research proposals held at the main hall of the Conference Centre, University of Ibadan, Ibadan from 17th to 18th July, 2003 – (Participant).

2. Workshop on scholarly writing and publications organized by Postgraduate School, University of Ibadan; 23 – 24 November, 2005 – (Participant).

3. International Stakeholders' Workshop/Conference on Joint Forest Management Practices in Nigeria, Ghana and Niger Republic, held in University of Ibadan, Ibadan from 19th to 21st December, 2005 under the Auspices of African Forestry Research Network, Nairobi, Kenya – (Collaborator).

4. Second Workshop on Methodology of basic and applied research, held at the main hall of the Conference Centre, University of Ibadan, Ibadan from 22nd to 26th May, 2006 – (Resource Person).

5. First National Conference of the Forest and Forest Products Society held in Akure between 16th and 18th April 2008.

6. Conference on Forest Measurements in Complex Tropical Forests (June 9 - 12, 2009), held in Federal University of Technology, Akure. Organized by Forest Assessment & Management Group of Forests and Forest Products Society of Nigeria in collaboration with IUFRO 4:01-03 Working Group.

7. Second Biennial Conference of the Forests and Forest Products Society held at the Federal University of Technology, Akure, Ondo State, Nigeria between 26th and 29th April, 2010.

8. Humboldt International Conference (Humboldt Kolleg) held at Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria between 5th and 9th December, 2010.