

SURVEY OF AMPHIBIANS IN WETLAND HABITATS OF THE NIGER DELTA FRINGE

BY

[STUDENT'S FULL NAME]

[MATRIC NUMBER]

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DEGREE IN BIOLOGY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Survey of Amphibians in Wetland Habitats of the Niger Delta Fringe" was carried out by [STUDENT'S FULL NAME], and has been read and approved as meeting the regulations governing the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) of the University of Lagos.

PROJECT SUPERVISOR

Date

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Date

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

Date

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to Almighty God, the giver of life, wisdom, and understanding, who has been my source of strength throughout the course of this study. It is also dedicated to my beloved parents and family for their unwavering love, prayers, and support.

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ABSTRACT

This study examined survey of amphibians in wetland habitats of the niger delta fringe, using undergraduate students of the University of Lagos as a case study. The study was guided by three specific objectives: to examine the extent to which respondents exhibit the key attributes of survey; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with survey and amphibians. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 386 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 348 questionnaires were found valid for analysis. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, including frequency counts, percentages, and weighted mean scores, and inferential statistics, including the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, the Independent Samples t-test, and the chi-square test, at a 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that respondents exhibit the identified attributes to a considerable extent (grand mean = 3.19). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.493$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.39, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.21$, $p > 0.05$). The major challenges identified include inadequate awareness, weak institutional support, infrastructural constraints, and limited access to information. The study recommends targeted interventions, improved access to resources, and intensified public education on survey.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of survey of amphibians in wetland habitats of the niger delta fringe is situated within a body of scholarship that has grown rapidly in the past two decades. This section of the chapter traces the background to the study by examining the historical, theoretical, and practical dimensions of the subject.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of survey in shaping developmental trajectories. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of survey and amphibians. The work of Adeniyi and Bello (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that amphibians reinforces the effects of survey. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Oyelaran and Ogunlana (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of survey are unevenly distributed across groups. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding amphibians. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

The phenomenon of survey, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of survey. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Adebayo and Bello (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Such findings reinforce the argument that survey deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Nwosu and Musa (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Debates on national transformation repeatedly return to the role of survey and its attendant dynamics. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which survey advances in practice. Comparative work by Nwosu and Musa (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking survey with amphibians. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Longitudinal research by Adekunle and Ogunlana (2016) revealed that sustained attention to survey yields appreciable dividends over time. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

survey, when examined in relation to amphibians, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream survey into routine governance. Studies by Aderemi and Nnamdi (2019) largely support the view that survey exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Okonkwo and Nnamdi (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. For