



## Research Paper

### Rainfall pattern as a crucial factor for successful fruits' farming activities in Lagos, OYO and OGUN States, A sustainable development goals for youth employment in Nigeria

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**Abstract:** The pattern of rainfall has been noted as an essential factor contributing to the annual turnout of fruits for over ten years. It was recorded that fruit farmers have not consistently achieved a commensurate yield per individual fruit during the period of the experiment.

A significant observation was the improved fruit turnout in 2014 when the first rainfall was recorded on January 1<sup>st</sup>. It is noteworthy that when the first rainfall occurs later than January 15<sup>th</sup>–20<sup>th</sup>, fruit farmers tend to experience a drastically low yield.

Fifteen fruits were used to monitor, correlate, and conclude the study: Maize, Beans, Tomatoes, Pepper, Watermelon, Banana, Plantain, Pawpaw, Pineapple, Orange, Tangerine, Coconut, Cashew, Mango, and Lime. Occasional heavy downpours caused flooding and setbacks, particularly in 2019 at a farm in Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State.

This study focuses on Lagos, Ogun, and Oyo states and references similar trends in other Nigerian states.

**Keywords:** Rainfall, Nigeria

#### Introduction:

Fruits farming has previously attracted scholarly attention due to its relevance in reducing unemployment globally (Ogunjobi, 2017; Ogunjobi, 2015). This study continues our team's effort (Awake Magazine, 2010; Ogunjobi, 2015 and Ogunjobi et al 2017) to boost self-employment and align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The active involvement of youth in fruit farming is critical (Awake Magazine, 2010; Ogunjobi, 2015) and literature supports various benefits of consistent fruit farming practices (Ogunjobi, 2015 and Ogunjobi et al 2017). The study was designed to cover 10–15 fruits (Ogunjobi, 2017; Awake Magazine 2010; Ogunjobi, 2015 and Ogunjobi et al 2017) and to encourage broader

participation, highlighting that “eating one fruit a day improves health.”

#### **Methodology:**

Rainfall patterns were the primary variable for analyzing the annual turnover of fruits. The date of the first rainfall each year since 2014 was recorded and correlated with fruit production.

Fruits monitored include: Maize, Tomatoes, Watermelon, Beans, Pepper, Pineapple, Plantains, Banana, Orange, Tangerine, Mango, and Coconut. Observations are documented in the Results section.

#### **Results and Discussion:**

The recorded rainfall patterns clearly indicate that rain significantly influences a wide range of human activities, notably: Domestic activities, Agriculture, Industrial activities, Medical and medicinal activities and Educative programs.

Rainfall, water availability, and even erosion play important roles during agricultural planning. Although this report lacks detailed graphical illustrations, the data serves to promote awareness and further investigation.

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