

# ETHNOVETERINARY MEDICINES FOR THE TREATMENT OF LIVESTOCK.

<sup>1</sup>Girish C. Kamble, <sup>2</sup>Sanjay V. Satpute

<sup>1</sup> SRRL Science College, Morshi, Dist- Amravati.MS,

<sup>2</sup> Mahatma FuleMahavidyalaya, Warud, Dist. Amravati, MS.

**Abstract :** India is an agricultural country. The agricultural practice and agro-based trades are an integral component of the rural society. The livestock serve as a supplementary and supportive occupation to the farmers besides agriculture. The traditional husbandry practices are still operative in the rural region. The rural economy is based on the agriculture practices and allied field. The cattle and livestock form an important constituent yielding livestock produce which in turn offer as a one of the earning sources in the villages. Therefore, the agriculturally based supplementary occupation and trades are economically significant. The domestication and maintenance of the livestock play an important role in the rural region which in turn, developed indigenous animal husbandry practices for the traditional treatment of the livestock using locally available ethnoveterinary medicinal plant, since long. The present survey has been carried out to gather this valuable information.

**IndexTerms – Ethnoveterinary plant, livestock, husbandry.**

## I. INTRODUCTION

Cattle play an important role in agriculture-based economy. To maintain livestock, indigenous animal husbandry practices along with ethnoveterinary medicines have been developed in rural areas. Traditional animal doctors are a substantial component of livestock healthcare system in developing countries. Little is known about traditional livestock healers and their practices. They represent a valuable resource for extending many aspects of basic animal healthcare, especially to poor and smallholder producers in remote areas (Deshmukh et al., 2011; Pragada and Rao, 2012). Ethnoveterinary research and development has emerged as a fertile field for generation and transfer of appropriate and sustainable veterinary alternatives to the stock raisers. Ancient animal husbandry practices are still relevant today (Malla and Chhetri, 2012). Over a long period of time, the ethnic and rural folk have developed a wealth of domestic animal healthcare practices. In the past, great importance was given to the use of indigenous medicines for the treatment of animal ailments. This knowledge can be used to cure common diseases of the livestock (Reddy et al., 2006). Ethnobotanical studies are recognized as the most fruitful method for identifying new sources of drugs (Salave et al., 2012). India has the enriched cultural and floral diversity. The rural people of India still depend on traditional herbal remedies for their livestock healthcare. This precious ethnomedicinal knowledge of various human culture requires documentation and scientific validation (Rajkumar and Shivanna, 2012). In India, the earliest information on the art of caring for animals was provided by sacred texts like Ayurveda, Atharvaveda and Charaksamhita. This knowledge served as a model for veterinary medicine (Tiwari and Pande, 2010). The ethnoveterinary practices are an integral component of livestock healthcare and management practices. It is developed by farmers in the fields. These practices are often cheap, safe, time tested and based on local resources and strengths (Thomas et al., 2011).

## II. MATERIAL AND METHOD

The survey was made to collect the information about the use of the ethnoveterinary medicinal plant available locally in the rural region and used by the rural people for the treatment and healthcare of their livestock. The frequent visit made to the villages nearby Morshi Warud region. The qualitative information about the use of ethnoveterinary medicinal plant for the treatment of the livestock has been noted. The information thus derived has been tabularized and represented in the table-1.

Table 4.1: Table 1- Ethnobotanical plants used in the ethnoveterinary medicinal practices.

Sr. No.	Botanical Name and Family of the Plant	Common Name of the plant	Part Used in Treatment	Method of Treatment
1	<i>Euphorbia neriifolia</i> (L.) (Euphorbiaceae)	Thor	Milky latex	Milky latex and Jaggary are mixed together and made to tablets. Tablets are feed to treat ruminal tympani.
2	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L.) DC. (Fabaceae)	Khaj-Kueri	Roots	50 gm roots are feed to the cow with jawar cake to increase lactation.
3	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L. (Mimosaceae) <i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> Forssk. (Convolvulaceae)	Lajvanti Haranvel	Whole plant	Both plants are feed to the lactating cow, if it is not feeding to its calf.
4	<i>Gardenia gummiifera</i> L. f. (Rubiaceae)	Dikamali	Dried gum	Dried gum and camphor together boiled in seed oil of <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> . Mixture

				is applied on wounds.
5	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L. (Liliaceae)	Kal-lavi	Tuber	Tuber paste/powder is applied on flowing wounds.
6	<i>Discorea hispida</i> Dennst. (Dioscoreaceae)	Baichandi	Tuber	Tuber is feed to the animal with jawar cake to treat wounds having maggots.
7	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L. (Euphorbiaceae)	Chandrajyoti	Seeds	7-8 seeds are feed to the animal to treat ruminal tympani.
8	<i>Wrightia tomentosa</i> R. & S. (Apocynaceae)	LahanKuda	Fruits	Fruits are feed to the lactating cow/buffalo to increase lactation.
9	<i>Cordia macleodii</i> Hook f. & Thom. (Boraginaceae)	Dahipalas	Stem bark	Stem bark juice is applied on flowing wounds.
10	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L. (Verbenaceae)	Sag	Oil	Oil is applied on foot and mouth disease.
11	<i>Acacia arabica</i> (Lam.) Willd. (Mimoseae)	Babhul	Stem bark	Stem bark extract is feed to the animal to treat foot and mouth disease.
12	<i>Dendrophthoe falcata</i> (L. f.) Ettingsh. (Loranthaceae)	Banda	Whole plant	Banda, growing on trees of <i>Boswellia serrata</i> , is feed to the pregnant cow.

### Conclusion:

The indigenous traditional knowledge about the use and application of the various ethnoveterinary medicinal plant and plant parts are being used in the livestock treatment and treatment of some common diseases and healthcare of livestock in the rural region. This valuable information needs further documentation and validation.

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