STUDY OF ETHNOVETERINARY USES OF SOME PLANTS BY TRIBALS OF GAUTALA SANCTUARY KANNAD DISTRICT AURANGABAD (MAHARASHTRA)

Anil A.Kshirsagar[1] and Prashant K.Sanghai[2]
[1]UG and PG Department of Botany, Shivaji Arts, Commerce and Science College Kannad. District Aurangabad.
anilkshirsagar123@gmail.com
[2] Department of Zoology, Shivaji Arts, Commerce and Science College Kannad. District Aurangabad.
prashantksanghai@gmail.com

Abstract:*The present paper deals with studies on some ethnoveterinary plants used by tribal peoples like Bhill and Thakars of Gautala sanctuary. The total 16 plants belongs to 13 different families are studied. These plants and their parts used by tribes for curing diseases of cattle and domestic animals. The paper mainly describes the ethnoveterinary usage of plant parts likebark, stem, leaf, flowers, seeds, tuber, rhizome etc.In rural areas modern veterinary services are not available thus these peoples used traditional knowledge to cure diseases of cattle and domestic animals which are affordable to these peoples. Hence such a studies undertake for documentation.*

Keywords: *Ethnoveterinary uses of plants, cattle, domestic animals, healthcare Kannad etc.*

Introduction: The plants are the natural sources of medicines from ancient times .The human beings has closely associated with the traditional knowledge of plants. Some plants are medicinal value which was used by peoples, but some such a plants available in environment which was used by some tribals as ethnoveterinary purposes. The ethnoveterinary plants and their parts are used as medicines to cure some diseases of cattle and domestic animals by Bhill and Thakar community of Gautala sanctuary of Kannad. Ethnovetrinary practices are affordable to these peoples. A large number of tribal peoples used some plants for the treatment of diseases among cattles and domestic animals.(Tiwari and Pande, 2009, Galav, et.al.,2013, Malik, et.al.,2013) In India recent studies has increasing numbers regarding use of plants as ethnoveterinary medicines to cure diseases of domestic animals.(Sharma,et. al.,2012, Bhat, et.al, 2013 , Galav, et.al.,2013, Eswaran,et.al.,2013, Tekle,2014,Saha, et.al, 2014, Martin, et.al.2001, Mathias, et.al.,1989) . Some workers focus on ethnoveterinary medicines used on to cure some diseases of animals (Cheryl et.al.,2001,2006,2007, Bonet et.al., 2006, Pande et.al., 2007, Mohemad et.al.,2017, Devi Prasad et.al.,2014).

Materials and Methods: The studies mainly concentrated on the usage of plant parts as ethnoveterinary medicines which was useful to cure domestic animals and their ailments. The study area selected from the living community of Bhill and Thakar of Gautala sanctuary. The Gautala is a one of the sanctuary located at

Kannad and has thick vegetation of plants. Many tribal peoples uses their traditional knowledge as remedy on various diseases. Thus by taking a benefit of his knowledge, we try to record these plants in the form of study.

Results and Discussion: The study was carried out in a particular area of tribal peoples of Gautala Sanctuary near about 16 commonly found plants belonging to 13 different families were used as ethnoveterinary medicines on various treatment of cattles and domestic animals by Bhill and Thakar tribal community of Gautala sanctuary. The traditional knowledge of these tribals used some plant parts like stem, leaves, flower, rhizome, bark, seeds etc. are used as ethnoveterinary medicines..

The following table showing the details of plant parts used as ethnoveterinary treatment by tribals of Gautala sanctuary Kannad.

Sr. No.	Botanical name of plants	Family	Plant part used	Mode of treatment
1	*Cassia fistula* (Bahava)	Fabaceae	Leaf and fruits are used	It is used on insect bites, facial paralysis and swellings for domestic animals.
2	*Tamarindus indica* (Chinch)	Fabaceae	Fruits are used	Used for trouble in digestive system of cattles.
3	*Lantana camera* (Ghaneri)	Verbenaceae	Flower and leaf are used	The paste of flower and leaf used on treatment of wounds and scabies used as anticeptics of animals.
4	*Ficus glomerata* (Cluster Fig)	Moraceae	Fruits and leaf used	A paste was used on treatment of renal problems and ulcer of animals.
5	*Gloriosa superba* (Kal Lavi)	Liliaceae	Leaves and rhizome are used	The leaf juice is given to cattle and domestic animals for to cure colic pain and ulcer.
6	*Vitex negundo* (Nirgudi)	Verbenaceae	Leaves are used	Leaf juice of crushed branches given to drink for animals to cure galse.
7	*Semecarpus anacardium* (Bibba)	Anacardiaceae	Fruits are used	This is used on treatment of FMD (Foot Mouth Disease) of cattles and domestic animals. The coriander Hing and bibba are mixed in butter milk and given to animals.
8	*Melia azadirach* (Bakan)	Meliaceae	Leaves are used	The leaf juice given on treatment of enteritis and tympani.
9	*Ziziphus vulgaris* (Ber)	Rhamnaceae	Leaves and fruits are used	The leaves juice and fruit juice mixed and given to sheep for skin diseases and used for general tonic.
10	*Trigonella foenum-graceum* (Methi)	Fabaceae	Leaves and seeds	The leaves and seeds are mixed with fodder and feed to cattles and animals for 3-4 days on treatment of diarrhea .
11	*Curcuma longa* (Haldi)	Zingiberaceae	Dried rhizome used	On treatment of wound healing the dried rhizomes make into powder which is utilization wounds for 4-5 days.

12	*Brassica compestries* (Sarson/Mustard/Mohari)	Brassicaceae	Seeds are used	The grind seeds and mustard oil well mixed and applied on skin infections and abdominal worms.
13	*Amaranthus viridis* (Tandulka)	Amaranthaceae	Whole plant and leaves are used	The fresh plants are crushed and mixed with wheat flour or husk and making into balls and feed to animals for 10-15 days to resolve problem of weakness.
14	*Allium cepa* (Onion)	Amarylladaceae	Onion bulbs are used	The onion bulbs is crushed and mixed with wheat flour add some salt which reliefs the stomach disorder and fever of animals.
15	*Asparagus racemosus* (Shatavari)	Asparagaceae	Rhizomes are used	The rhizome paste was used to kill the lice on the body of cattles continue for 6-10 days.
16	*Adathoda vasica* (Adhulsa)	Acanthaceae	Leaf are used	The leaf juice and adulsa mixed with neem which increases the milk production

Discussion: The present study of 16 plants species belonging to 13 different families have been recorded. In this study many of the plants utilized for treatment of various ailments of domestic animals as shown in table. Khuroo, et.al. 2007 reported the ethnoveterinary used of 24 angiospermic plant species belonging to 23 genera and 15 families. Sharma and singh (1989) have reported 18 herbs which is used on treatment of various diseases. The present study reveals that the plant parts used in various ethnoveterinary practices belongs to family fabaceae are in large numbers.

It is observed that the tribal peoples belongs to Bhill and Thakar community are both men and women has ample knowledge of uses of plant parts on treatment of various diseases. According to Yadav, et.al, 2010 the older peoples has greater knowledge than younger.

It is concluded that the remarkable knowledge about use of ethnoveterinary plants to the tribal community. The documentation and preservation of this knowledge is an urgent need. It is observed that the more pharmacognostic and ethnoveterinary studies must be carried out for improvement in this region.

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