



# Ethno-Veterinary Uses of Medicinal Plants of Bhokar Tahesil, Nanded district, MS, India

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## ABSTRACT

The rural and tribal peoples are generally depends on plant based remedies practices with the help of Vaidus and some experienced local farmers to cure their livestock due to inadequate facilities. The present study was carried out to know and document the Ethno-veterinary uses of medicinal plants by the tribal and rural people of Bhokar tahesil to treat their livestock. The 29 medicinal plants belonging to 23 different families were found as Ethno-veterinary medicinal plants used by tribal peoples to cure different diseases of livestock of Bhokar belongs to Nanded district of Maharashtra.

**Keywords:** Livestock diseases, Ethno-veterinary medicinal plants, Bhokar tahesil, Maharashtra

## INTRODUCTION

Relationship of Human and animal is as old as human civilization. Human is dependent on his livestock for various requirements like food, milk, agriculture, fertilizers, clothing etc. for keeping livestock healthy some experienced persons (Vaidu's) treat various diseases with locally available herbs. These practices passed down orally from generation to generation. The study of traditional healing practices of animal's health is called ethno-veterinary medicine. Ethno-veterinary medicine consists of local people's knowledge, skills, methods, practices and beliefs applicable to animal health and production (Mc Corkle, 1986).

Different workers documented ethno-veterinary practices in different parts and districts of Maharashtra time to time as (Deshmukh *et al.*, 2011), in Jalna, (Gadpayale *et al.*, 2014), in Bhandara, (Wath and Jambu 2014), in Melghat region, (Patil and Patil 2013), shirpur tahesil, (Patil and Patil, 2001), from Nashik, (Rothe, 2005), Melghat, (kulkarni *et al.*, 2014) vidarbha region, (Salve and Gopal Reddy 2012) Ashthi taluka Beed, (Somkunwar *et al.*, 2012), Chndrapur (MH), (Marathe *et al.*, 2010) from Khangaon and recent work by (Marathe and Deshmukh 2020), from Hadgaon taluka of Nanded district.

No one has documented ethno-veterinary work in Bhokar tahesil of Nanded district hence present work was undertaken to explore data from traditional practitioners and tribal peoples of study area.

#### MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Several field trips were conducted to collect the data from different villages of Bhokar Tahesil during Jan. 2017 to March 2019. Ethno-veterinary data was collected by conducting open interviews with farmers, Shepherds, experienced persons and traditional healers of local area. (Deshmukh *et al*, 2011). The plants were collected and identified on the basis of standard floras (Naik, 1998; Yadav and Sardesai, 2002).

#### Study area

Present study was conducted in Bhokar Tahesil of Nanded district of Maharashtra State. It has average altitude of 1509 feet. The total area covered by tahesil is 66247 R.R. of these the area under cultivation is 47409 hectares. Out of this, the area under dry area is 45345 hectares and the cultivable area is 1064 hectares. The forest area of Bhokar tahesil is 12004 hectares. Bhokar taluka has average 996.60 mm of rainfall.

#### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

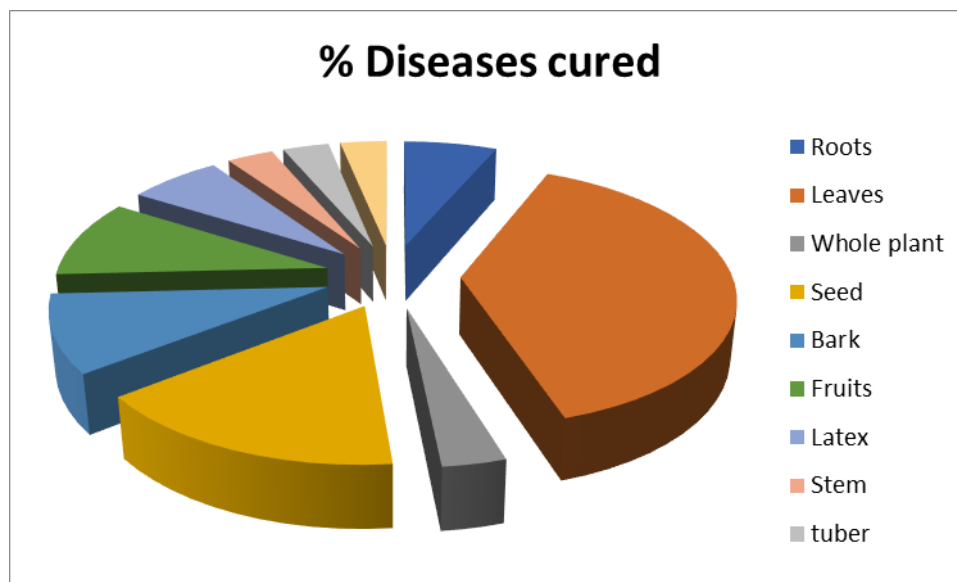
Different medicinal plants used by tribal peoples of study area are enumerated in table 1.

**Table 1:** Identified plant species as ethno-veterinary medicinal plants from Bhokar Taluka

Sr. No.	Botanical name	Family	Part used	Ethno-veterinary use
1	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Bark	Mastitis
2	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Bombacaceae	Bark	Anorexia and Joint pains
3	<i>Blepharis repens</i> (Vahl) Roth	Acanthaceae	Leaf	Bone Fracture
4	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.	Sapandiaceae	Seeds	Kidney stones
5	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Caesalpinaceae	Leaf	Mouth ulcer
6	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Mouth ulcer and Body itching.
7	<i>Datura stramonium</i> L.	Solanaceae	Leaf	Galactagogue
8	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	Dioscoreaceae	Bulbis tuber	Internal injury and wound
9	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Latex	Bone fracture
10	<i>Mucuna prureins</i> (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	Seeds	Wound itching
11	<i>Piper betle</i> L.	Piperaceae	Leaf	Vomiting
12	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	Vitaceae	Stem	Bone fractures
13	<i>Ixora brachiata</i> Roxb.	Rubiaceae	leaves	Improves lactation
14	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> L.	Rutaceae	leaves	Hemorrhagic septicemia
15	<i>Calatropis gigantia</i> (L.) R.Br.	Asclepediaceae	Latex	Snake and dog bite
16	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corr.	Rutaceae	Leaves	Snake bite
17	<i>Santalum album</i> L.	Santalaceae	Leaves	Eye injury.
18	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lamk.	Caesalpinaceae	Fruits	Scorpion bites
19	<i>Semicarpus anacardium</i> L.f.	Anacardiaceae	Seed	Dental treatment
20	<i>Madhuka longifolia</i> (Koen.) Machbr.	Sapotaceae	Fruits	Shivering fever
21	<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	Caesalpinaceae	Leaves and Seeds	Dog bites
22	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Bark with lime	Dysentery
23	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lamk.) Taub.	Fabaceae	Roots	Tympany
24	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Annonaceae	Leaves	Wounds
25	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Osbeck	Rutaceae	Leaf and fruit	Foot and mouth diseases
26	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Wild.) Miers.	Menispermaceae	Whole plant	Fever
27	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> (L.) Moench.	Malvaceae	Roots	Burn and injury
28	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf juice and Seed oil	Indigestion and gas trouble
29	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.F.	Verbenaceae	Seed powder	Indigestion and Tympany

**Table 2:** Plant parts used by the traditional practitioners to cure diseases.

Part Used	% Diseases cured
Roots	6.45
Leaves	38.7
Whole plant	3.22
Seed	16.1
Bark	9.67
Fruits	9.67
Latex	6.45
Stem	3.22
tuber	3.22
Rhizome	3.22

**Figure 1:** Use of plant part to cure % diseases.

The plants are arranged as local name followed by botanical name, family, part used and ethno-veterinary use. The study reveals 29 different medicinal plants from 23 different families against different animal diseases of the area. It is noted that Caesalpinaceae and Rutaceae family represented with 3 plants species while Fabaceae and Anacardiaceae represented by 2 plants species.

The plant parts used by traditional healers in treatments are shown in table 2, figure 1. The most widely used plant part to cure the animal disease was leaves with 38.7 % followed by seed with 16.1 %, bark and fruits with 9.67 % and stem, tuber, rhizome with 3.22 %.

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