

**ETHNO VETERINARY MEDICINAL PLANT USED BY TRIBLE PEOPLE OF LAKHANI
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ABSTRACT

Tribal people used medicinal plant from forest area to cure a common disease for animal aliment. Ethno Botanic Veterinary medicinal plant surveys carried out many clue for the development of safe effective remedies. The surveys carried out during the session 2016-17. Lakhani is the tehsil place of Bhandara District, they are well known for cattle and cow husbandries and domestication of Dog, Buffaloes, Goats, Cat, Foul. The aim of study was to evaluate the veterinary medicinal plant known by tribal people and Medicinal Man known as Vaidu, to encourage the conservation, sustainable utilization of the plant wealth. The 20 plant used by tribal people is innumerate in Family name, Plant part used, Method of preparation and Mode of administration of the drug.

KEYWORDS: *Tribal, Ethno veterinary medicinal, Lakhani Tahsil, Vaidu.***INTRODUCTION**

Indian Continent known for their wealth of forest in a very ancient time. Forest plant used by tribal people to cure a different disease in human being and animal. From of Rig Vedic period, (1500-1000 BC) Cattle and Cow husbandries was well develop and adored and considered the best wealth of mankind.^[1,2]

The number of Vedic hymns indicate the medicinal value of herbs and its priests were also accepted to it and used their medicinal knowledge to keep the sacred cattle and cow free from aliment.^[3]

Ashoka the grandson of Chandragupta, who turned to Buddhisum after Kallinga war gave veterinary science a new turn in India. It is described that the first veterinary hospital existed in Ashoks regime. The Baniyan Hospital of suratis is belived to be one of them, which consisted of a large piece of enclosed by high provision for kipping indoor patients was made inside to accommodate animal.^[4,5]

The study area for ethno veterinary medicinal plant carried in village of Lakhani Tahsil. The total geographical area of this Tahsil is 177296 hector and total forest area is under cover 1246.30 Sq. Km. Total villages in Lakhani Tahsil is 104. Gonds, Manna, Matang Dimer, tribe people of Lakhani Tahsil carried practiced on the common disease cure system, which rare animal usually treat them with traditional method for different disease.^[6]

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Ethno veterinary medicinal plant used by tribal people of Lakhani, Tahsil, Bhandara District of Maharashtra, India. carried out in session 2016 - 17. The author going to visited the tribal people and medicinal man called Vaidu. The medicinal plant collected from village and forest area of village. The plant where identify with the help of established floras (Cook 1965, Patil 2003, Shah 1978) and voucher specimen deposited at Department of Botany, N.P.W. Science College Lakhani. The correct Botanical name and Family, identified by floras. The information about, Plant part used, Method of preparation of medicine, Mode of administration of the drug against the animal aliment is provided. The information arranged in alphabet manner.

Enumeration of flora***Abelmoschus manihot, L.***

Family – Malvaceae.

Local Marathi Name – Jangaalibendi.

Plant part used – Root.

Mode of preparation: 100gm. of dried root crushed in one cup of water.

Mode of Administration: given orally to the Buffalo to cure spermatorrhoea.

Abitulum indicum, L.

Family – Malvaceae.

Local Marathi Name – Petari.

Plant part used – Root and Fruit.

Mode of preparation: a) 200gm. of root boiled in to two cup of water. b) 200 gm. of dried fruit powdered mixed with 100ml. mustered oil pest.

Mode of Administration: a) given orally to Dog fever cure. b) Pest applied on body of animal swelling may cure.

***Boerhaavia diffusa*, L.**

Family – Nyctaginaceae

Local Marathi Name – Khapur Khoonti.

Plant part used – Root.

Mode of preparation: 200gm. of root extracted used.

Mode of Administration: given orally to cure loos of digestive power, enlargement of spleen. And for abdominal pain cure of any animal.

***Cycus quadrangularis*, L.**

Family – Cycadaceae.

Local Marathi Name – Chaudhara.

Plant part used – Arial Plant Part.

Mode of preparation: 500gm of Arial plant part crushed and mix it with 200gm. of curcuma grandis make pest.

Mode of Administration: Pest applied on damage part such as bone crack and swelling of body part on animal.

***Chlozeus swietenia*, L.**

Family – Melliaceae,

Local Marathi Name – Bhera.

Plant part used – Leaves.

Mode of preparation: 200gm. of leaves crushed in two cup water making past.

Mode of Administration: Given orally to Cat Cough and Constipation cure.

Moist branch with leaves burn in goats shade Mosquitos repellent.

***Curcuma longa* Linn.**

Family – Zingiberaceae.

Local Marathi Name – Ambe Halad.

Plant part used – Rhizome.

Mode of preparation; Rhizome crushed and past warmed.

Mode of Administration; Pest applied on body aches and inflammation to cure disease of animal.

***Dalbergia sisso*, L.**

Family – Leguminoaceae,

Subfamily – Papilionaceae,

Local Marathi Name – Sissam.

Plant part used – leaves and Bark of stem.

Mode of preparation: 250gm. leave or 150gm. stem bark crushed and boil in to two cup water mix in to fodder.

Mode of Administration: Given orally to Cattle and Cow, Diarria cure.

***Eucalyptus amygdalin*, L.**

Family – Myrtaceae,

Local Marathi Name – Nilgiri.

Plant part used – Leaves.

Mode of preparation: Leaves 200gm. crushed with sufficient water and make a juice.

Mode of Administration: Given orally to Cattle and Cow After birth retention.

***Ficus bengalesis*, L.**

Family – Moraceae,

Local Marathi Name – Wad.

Plant part used – Arial Root.

Mode of preparation; 250 gm. of Arial root of plant grind in to fine powdered and mix it with liquor or fodder.

Mode of Administration: Given orally to Bull and Buffaloes, Indigestion and come out of blood from uterus and in dung, cure.

***Gardenia resinifera*, L.**

Family – Rubiaceae,

Local Marathi Name – Dikamali.

Plant part used – Modified leaf called dicamali.

Mode of preparation: 100gm. of dicamali crushed in to fine powdered two cup mixed in to half bucket fodder.

Mode of Administration; Given three days to buffaloes Afterbirth retention.

***Gloriosa superba*, L.**

Family – Liliaceae

Local Marathi Name – Karkari

Plant part used – Rhizome and Tuber

Mode of preparation: a) 500gm of rhizome crushed in two cup of water. b) Tuber

Mode of Administration: a) given orally to bull to use as uterine stimulant. b) Tuber is ingested to induced delivery of cow.

***Melia azedarach*, L.**

Family – Melliaceae

Local Marathi Name – Bakan Neem.

Plant part used – Leaves

Mode of preparation: 100gm. of leaves crust in two cup of water Juice making.

Mode of Administration: Juice given orally to cattle Diarriya, dysentery cure.

***Mucuna monosperma*, L.**

Family – Caesalpinaceae.(Fabaceae).

Local Marathi Name – Khajkujali.

Plant part used – Dried seed.

Mode of preparation: 300gm of dried seed mix it in to one bucket of fodder

Mode of Administration: Given two time to buffalo used in incapacitating of prophylapsis of uterus.

***Passiflora caerulea*, Var.**

Family – Passifloriaceae

Local Marathi Name – Paanch Paandav.

Plant part used – Root.

Mode of preparation: 200mg. Root stack used to making two cup of tea

Mode of Administration: given orally to any animal having pain and bronchitis asthma to cure.

***Psoralea corylifolia*, L.**

Family – Leguminiaceae.

Local Marathi Name – Bavchi.

Plant part used – Leaves.

Mode of preparation: Leaves crushed in a mustered oil making pest.

Mode of Administration: Pest applied on skin of Dog's to cure leucoderma, Psoriasis and also it is used in an inflammatory disease of the skin.

Semicarpus anacardium, L.

Family – Anacardiaceae,

Local Marathi Name – Biba.

Plant part used – Fruit called biba.

Mode of preparation: one fruit of plant mix it with one seed curcuma peadomontana.

Mode of Administration: Mixture applied on wound, wound healing properties.

Sphaeranthu indicus, L.

Family-Asteriaceae,

Local Marathi Name – Godurli.

Plant part used – Leaf.

Mode of Preparation: 100gm. of leaf crushed in to fine powdered mix it with Tur Dal Fodder.

Mode of Administration: Given orally to Cattle Cough cure.

Solanum xanthocarpus, L.

Family – Solanaceae

Local Marathi Name – Jangaliwanga.

Plant part used – Fruit and Bark

Mode of preparation: 100 gm. of Fruit and Bark of plant crushed in two cup of water making juice.

Mode of Administration: Given orally to pigs throat disease cure.

Sterculia villosas, L

Family – Sterculiaceae

Local Marathi Name – Murad Seng.

Plant part used – Fruit

Mode of preparation: 300mg. Fruit extract in two cup of water.

Mode of Administration: Given orally to goat to cure stomach troubles.

Tectona grandish, L.

Family – Lamiaceae,

Local Marathi Name – Sagun.

Plant part used – Stem bark.

Mode of preparation: 200gm. of stem bark crushed in a cup of water make juice given to Dog.

300gm. of stem bark crushed in 500ml. water mix it with fodder of Cow and Buffaloes.

Mode of Administration: Urine doesn't come Bull and Dog cure, Prolapses of uterus Cow and Buffaloes cure.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

During investigation it is noted that collected 20 taxa belong to 17 families of Angiosperm. The ethno veterinary medicinal use of such plant against the ailment in Cow, Buffaloes, Cattle, Goats, Dogs, Cat, Parrots, Fowl, etc. to cure a disease, like diarrhea, wound,

boil, constipation, prolapse of uterus, fever, cough, etc. from the present knowledge is reveal that the leaves, root, stem bark, fruit, etc. are employed for curing common disease in the domestic animal. This information show that tribal people having a expensive knowledge for curing a disease in animal ailment. Their knowledge about the preparation of crud drug for disease cure system for ailment of animal. It is very useful to investigated on pharmacological and clinical line to develop potential drug, to known our civilize society.

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