

A report on medicinal plants used in Ethno veterinary practices of village peoples in satpuda hills in shirpur taluka (Dist-Dhule, Maharashtra)

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ABSTRACT

This study reports the surveyed of medicinal plants used by village peoples of satpuda hills in shirpur taluka in ethno veterinary practices during this study ,information about ethno veterinary plants was obtained from villages peoples of personal meet them and collect the information. The ethno veterinary plants were collected and preserved as herbarium specimens by follows the standard methods. the identification of plants on botany department of R.C.Patel shirpur, Maharashtra. During the survey it was noted that 12 plants were traditionally used by treat various veterinary diseases such as Inflammation, wound healing Indigestion, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Infertility, Afra disease, Infection of uterus, antimicrobial.

The information provided in this study would bring new medicine development of ecofriendly, effective medicines to control veterinary disease in the future prospective. This study may be useful to protect and conserve the endemic flora species of satpuda hills of shirpur taluka (Dist-Dhule,Maharashtra).

Keywords- Ethno veterinary, medicinal plants, conservation, Satpuda hills, shirpur.

INTRODUCTION

Nature is provided with a lot of herbal medicinal which plays a major part in the treatment of disease. Plants are considered as the significant and element sources of medicinal traits. Application of these medicinal plants as a source of drugs in treating human and animal disease has been a traditional practice. (Baskaralingam vaseeham et al.,2015)

Ethno veterinary is a science that involves the popular practical knowledge used to treat and prevent animal disease. (ethnobiomed.biomedical.com). High cost and indiscriminate use of antibiotics and other veterinary drugs and their residues in the milk and other animal products are serious problems of present veterinary services in India. The presence of drug residues results in development of drug resistant micro-organism that are difficult to treat and the world is looking for safer herbal alternatives (Nisha A.R. et al., 2008, Balakrishnan Nair M.N. et al.,2017).

Ethno veterinary knowledge is a acquired through practical experience and has traditionally been passed down orally from generation to generation. These activities have saved ethno veterinary knowledge from extinction, most knowledge resided with elderly community members and disappeared as they died. The introduction of modern practices also made in different for the younger generation to appreciate and use the beliefs and of their forefathers. (Ngeh J. Toyang, Jacob wanyama Mopoi Nuwany akpa,sali Django et al.,2007)

According to the world Health Organisation, at least 80% of people in developing countries depend largely on indigenous practices for the control and their animal (www.who.com)

The people of flung rural areas are still depend to a large extent upon plant and house hold remedies for curing veterinary ailments. Commonly plants used in animals like buffalo, cow, ox, sheep, goat, horse, dog, cat (R.K.Maikhuri et al.,2010)

Ethno veterinary medicine has become well known worldwide as elemental factors of primary health care as it has been the blessing for low margin and poor communities. The reasons for using traditional methods of treating veterinary disease are - cost effectiveness of developed technology, no side effect noted, lack of accessibility to modern veterinary facilities and treatments (Padmakar v.et al.,1998)

Study area profile-

Shirpur is a city and taluka in Dhule District of Nashik division, Maharashtra. The Arunavati river and Tapi river flows through the city. Shirpur is 50 km from the city of Dhule. It is located Eastern side of satpuda hills of Latitude 21 21' 00" and Logitude 75 53' 00". it is situated at elevation 159 meters above sea level. The satpuda hills is known its rich biodiversity (<https://en.m.wikipedia.org>). The shirpur taluka villages are study of ethno veterinary plants to used.

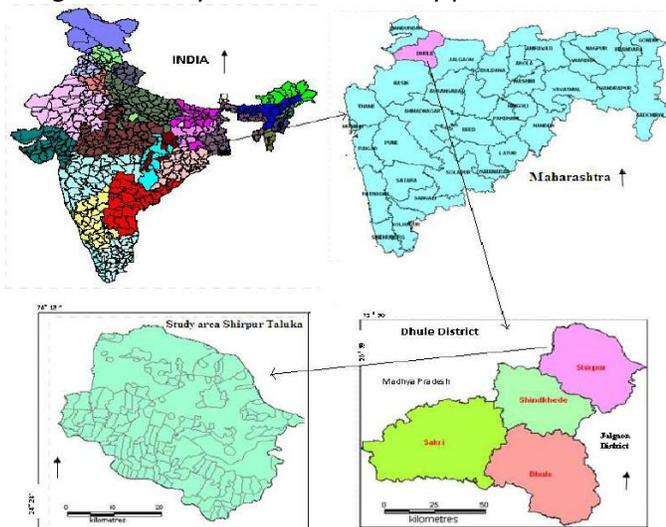


Fig.no.1. shirpur taluka map, source:- <https://goo.gl/images/RVRc7U>.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study of ethno veterinary medicinal plants of village people Satpuda hills in shirpur taluka was conducted during the April -October 2018. A field survey was conducted among the village people at Tarhadi, Abhanpur, Tarhad, Boradi, Dahiwad, Aner, Anturli, Mukhed, Dabhapada, Vakwad and ziranipada of satpuda hills.

During the study period information about the traditional ethno veterinary medicinal plants used by village people satpuda hills of shirpur taluka was obtained personal meet then collect the information. (Table no.1).

The collection of plant materials and preparation of herbarium specimens was carried out by standard methods. The taxonomic identification of plants was authenticated by the Botany department at R. C. Patel senior college, shirpur and also with standard books that are referred.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

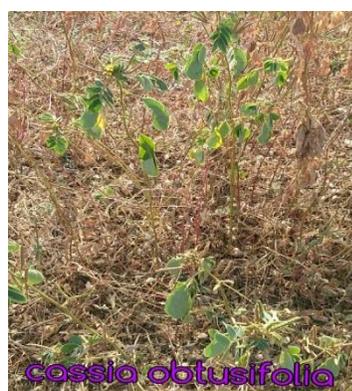
The satpuda hills are national Biosphere reserve in India. It is very rich floral diversity many ethanobotany studies have been carried out in the satpuda hills but the study of ethnoveterinary research not reached and not explore further. The results of the present study revealed that the different types of plants like Aloe barbedensis, Azadirchta indica, Bambusa arundinacea, Cassia obtusifolia, Citrus limonis, Curcuma longa, Cynodon dectylon, Eucalyptus globulus, Ferula asafoetida, Murrya koenigii, Ocimum teuniflorum, Ricinus communis are used treat various veterinary diseases. Furthermore, the use of chemical drugs is not only ineffective but also causes adverse effect; hence, plant based or plant drugs are increasingly important in the field of ethno veterinary medicine to control various veterinary diseases.

Table no.1 Plants used in veterinary disease.

Sr. no	Pharmacognostical Name	Family	Local Name	Plants parts used	Medicinal uses
1	Aloe barbedensis	Liliaceae	Korphad	Leaves	Infertility, Inflammation
2	Azadirchta indica	Meliaceae	Nimb	Leaves	Mustritis, cattle ailment, Inflammation, wound healing.
3	Bambusa arundinacea	Poaceae	Bambu	Leaves	Infertility
4	Cassia obtusifolia	Caesalpiniaceae	Tarota	Leaves	Dysentary, Diarrhoea
5	Citrus limonis	Rutaceae	Limbu	Fruits	Infection of uterus, Hormonal

					imbalance
6	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Zingiberaceae	Halad	Rhizome powder	Inflammation, Indigestion, dysentary, diarrhoea.
7	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Poaceae	Davandi	Leaves	Infertility
8	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Myrtaceae	Nilgiri	Leaves	Antimicrobial Inflammation.
9	<i>Ferula asafoetida</i>	Apiaceae	Hing	Rhizome powder	Afra disease
10	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Rutaceae	Kadipatta	Leaves	Infection of uterus, Hormonal imbalance
11	<i>Ocimum teuniflorum</i>	Lamiaceae	Tulas	Leaves	Inflammation, wound healing.
12	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Euphoriaceae	Erandi	Seed	Indigestion, Constipation, Dirrhoea

Fig.no.2. Plants Photo



CONCLUSION

The tribal people of India play an important role in the conservation of biodiversity as they possess indigenous knowledge on the medicinal value of plants in the hills. In this study the list of plants used by village peoples in the Satpuda hills in Shirpur taluka (Dist- Dhule, Maharashtra) will provide basic information for future research in the field of ethno veterinary medicine.

This information provided in this study would bring new medicine development of ecofriendly, effective medicines to control veterinary disease in the future. Prospective this study may be useful to protect and conserve the endemic flora species of Satpuda hills of Shirpur taluka (Dist-Dhule, Maharashtra).

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Conflict of interest: None

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