



EXPLORATION OF PHYTOVETERINARY MEDICINES FROM MALEGAON OF NASHIK DISTRICT

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Abstract: The present investigation highlights some commonly used phyto veterinary medicines for animal's ailments. This investigation carried out during January to September 2021. The data of this investigation is collected from rural and tribal people of Malegaon Taluka of Nashik District. In this study ailments commonly found in different categories of livestock and their treatment with Phyto veterinary medicines belongs to 23 species 23 genera & 21 families recorded. In this article the botanical name, family, part used and action of medicine is mentioned

INTRODUCTION

Phyto veterinary medicinal practices are more common in developing countries. India has a rich diversified flora, India's economy is agricultural based. Majority of population is depend upon agriculture and livestock. Phyto veterinary medicines is developed by farmers & local livestock holders in the field rather than in scientific laboratories. Rural public rely on traditional phyto veterinary medicines due to lack of health practices facilities in their areas. This traditional knowledge is very much important for livestock health & productivity. This knowledge is usually transferred from one generation to next by words of mouth rather than writing. This traditional knowledge is due to synthetic drugs, these drugs are toxic and costly. In contrast to this herbal medicinal plants grow naturally in different states of India. These plants are known to cure many ailments in animals, therefore the study of these phyto veterinary medicines is very important before it extinct for future generation

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study Area-Malegaon is a Taluka of Nashik district of Maharashtra state. Malegaon is at the confluence of Girna and Mosam rivers, at an elevation of 438 meters (1437 feet) at 18° 25' N 77° 32' E / 18.42° N 77.53° E.

During the study, trips were arranged to the various rural & tribal areas of Malegaon Taluka. Data was collected through personal interviews with rural people, tribal people and Villagers. Collected data identified with the help of flora & standard literature. Phyto veterinary medicinal plants are arranged in alphabetical order according to their botanical names, vernacular names (Marathi), family & part used and disease cured.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In many poor rural areas Phyto veterinary medicines can play an important role in animal production, livelihood development and often become the only available means for farmers to treat ill animals. These medicines provide valuable alternatives & complement to western stage veterinary medicines.

The present investigation revealed that the rural & tribal people of Malegaon use several Phyto veterinary practices for curing animal's ailments. A total 23 Phyto veterinary plant species of different plant habit (i.e. herbs, shrubs, trees & climbers) belonging to 23 genera and 21 families are being used for treating animal's ailments commonly found in different types of livestock.

All these Phyto veterinary plant species are collected by local communities from surrounding areas. Forest are being used as remedies for various animal ailments.

They utilize numerous plants and their various parts such as roots, leaves, stems for various Phyto veterinary practices. It has been recorded that leaf is most commonly used part of plant, then stem, bark, fruit, roots. *Tinospora cordifolia* is used to increase flow of milk in cattle and goat.

Butea Monosperma is given in haematuria. Paste of stem bark of *Terminalia arjuna* is applied over bone fracture. Fruits *Madhuca indica* crushed with water and given to animals against diphtheria.

Root powder of *Clitoria ternatea* is applied locally to scorpion sting. Patil U.S. et al., (2015)

Reported 25 species belonging to 25 genera in Betul district Madhya Pradesh, they collected data of ethno medicines from Gond and Korcu tribal peoples. Similar information collected by Duraisamy R. et al., (2011) In Tiruvarur district, Tamilnadu on studies they were collected forty medicinal plants used to cure ailments of livestock common diseases like hoof rot, sourneck, wound etc.

Phondani P.C. (2010) documented information of 73 medicinal plant species belonging to 70 genera, medicinal plants were used by folk population to treat 34 ailments data collected from experienced farmers of uttarakhand region of india.

Maikhuri et al., (1998) collected information of many ethno medical plants which are used to treat animal diseases. Many plants are endemic some are extinct condition due to overuses.

Purohit et al., (2002) observed due to modernisation communication gap found in urban & tribal farmer's indigenous knowledge sharing of ethno veterinary decreases day by day.

The purpose of present study is to transmit knowledge of phytoveterinary medicine generation to generation as well as documentation of phytoveterinary medicine is very essential in Nashik region. Livestock is backbone of agriculture field its additional income source for farmers. Earlier ethno botanical studies provided important and traditional method of animal health care (Gaur ,1999;Suneeta J et al.,2012;Yadav s.R.et al.,2002;Jitendra,K.P., et al 1999;Jhon Britto,2007)

Phytoveterinary is primary, cheap, non-side effective medicine to treat animals .many experienced farmers observed that, phytoveterinary medicine very effective treatment for livestock.In present work attempt was to encourage young farmers to use phytoveterinary medicines and the documentation of herbal healer plants.

List of Ethnoveterinary plants

Sr.No.	Botanical name	Vernacular Name	famiy	Form of parts used	Ailments
1	<i>Arbus precatorius L.</i>	Gunja	Fabaceae	Seeds	Poisoning
2	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Shatavari	Liliaceae	Root	Enhanced milk
3	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Petari	Malvaceae	Leaf	Dysentery & Diarrhoea
4	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Babhul	Mimosaceae	Leaf	Lice killing
5	<i>Achyranthes aspera L.</i>	Aghada	Amaranthaceae	Leaf	To treat worms
6	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Korphad	Liliaceae	Leaf	Sour Neck
7	<i>Annona sqamosa</i>	Shitaphal	Annonaceae	Leaf	Wound
8	<i>Azadiracta indica</i>	Neem	Meliaceae	Leaf	Ulcer
9	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Palas		Bark, roots	Haematuria
10	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>	Apta	Caesalpinaceae	Leaf	Diarrhea
11	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Rue	Asclepiadaceaea	leaf	Body swelling
12	<i>Carissa carandas</i>	Karwand	Apocyanaceae	roots	Treating injured horn
13	<i>Clematis gouriana</i>	Morvel	Ranunculaceae	Leaf	To cure wounds
14	<i>Capparis zeylanica</i>	Piwalitilwan	Capparaceae	Leaf	Treating bone fracture
15	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	Pandharitilwan	Cleomaceae	Leaf, Seeds	Treating maggots
M	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	Gokarna	Fabaceae	Roots	Treating scorpion stings
17	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Bahava	Caesalpinaceae	flowers	Cough & Cold
18	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>	Moha	Sapotaceae	Seeds	To treat ectoparasites
19	<i>Tinospora Cordifolia</i>	Gulvel	Menispermaceae	stem	Haematuria
20	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Arjuna	Combrataceae	Stem	Bone fracture
21	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>	Kadujire	Asteraceae	seeds	Goitre
22	<i>Opuntia elatior</i>	Nagphani	Cactaceae	Stem	Body swelling
23	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Nirgudi	Verbenaceae	leaf	Paralytic attack



CONCLUSION

Phytoveterinary is primary, cheap, non-side effective medicine to treat animals. Many experienced farmers observed that, phytoveterinary medicine very effective treatment for livestock. In present work attempt was to encourage young farmers to use phytoveterinary medicines and the documentation of herbal healer plants.

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