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1. Introduction
Medicinal plants are widely used by different ethnic groups of Assam for curing various types of diseases for both humans and domestic animals. This region is rich in floral diversity and also homeland of about 25 ethnic groups [1]. Traditional agriculture is the primary livelihood of these people, so domestic animals like cow, goat and buffalo etc are very important because they provide food and non-food items and also used in farming techniques. Diseases of domestic animals are the major problem among these people. Medicinal plants are used to cure different veterinary related diseases but these ethnoveterinary practices are gradually decreasing due to lack of interest and loss of medicinal plants habitat. So this is very important for documentation of medicinal plants used to cure veterinary related diseases. From this region ethnoveterinary uses of plants have been reported by several workers [2-8]. The aim of the study is to record the medicinal plants used by different ethnic groups of Kamrup Rural district of Assam to cure several diseases of domestic animals like cow, goat, buffalo etc.

1.1. Study area
Kamrup Rural district of Assam is situated between 25°46’ - 26° 49’ N and 90° 48’-91°50’ E. The district is bounded by Udalguri and Baksa in the North, Meghalaya in the South, Darrang and Kamrup Metro in the East and Goalpara and Nalbari in the West. Climate of the district is sub-tropical with semi dry summer and cold in winter. Ranges of annual rainfall are between 1500-2600 mm. The temperature ranges from 7 °C-38.5 °C [9]. The major ethnic groups which are found during surveys are Bodo, Rabha, Koch Rajbangshi, Garo, Tea tribe community etc along with plain Assamese peoples.

2. Materials and Methodology
Extensive field surveys were conducted during 2016 covering different areas of the district. Medicinal plants related to ethnoveterinary are properly documented during surveys by the help of local practitioners. Medicinal plants which are used in the treatment are collected and identified with the help of local flora [10].

3. Result and Discussion
Results of the survey are enumerated in Table 1 where folklore medicinal plants are arranged with scientific name, family, local name, parts used, amount of parts used and mode of administration. The present communication deals with 27 species represented by 26 genera belonging to 19 families with 11 different formulations were used for the treatment of...
8 different veterinary diseases or disorders. The family Euphorbiaceae has found highest uses followed by Acanthaceae, Combretaceae, Moraceae, Rutaceae, Verbenaceae, Zingiberaceae etc. Total 7 single drugs are found where 7 plant species are used and 4 drugs are found in the form of compound plant formulation where 21 plant species are used and 1 species is repeated in both single and compound drug. Out of 27 species recorded 11 species are herbs including 9 trees, 6 shrubs and 1 climber. Most of the preparations are fed orally. Different plants parts which are used as medicine are Bulb (1), fruit (6), leaf (14), rhizome (4), root (4) and seed (2).

### Table 1: List of medicinal plants used in the veterinary related diseases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>Parts used</th>
<th>Amounts of parts</th>
<th>Mode of administration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><em>Bone fracture</em></td>
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<td>Paste is applied locally on bone cracked area, typing up with cloths, cotton and bamboo sticks for 3-5 days.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td><em>Constipation and Digestion promoter</em></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>All ingredients are dried and crushed together to prepare powder. Paste prepare from the powder (20-30 gm) and fed orally thrice daily for 2-3 days.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><em>Dog Bite</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paste is fed orally with a ripe fruit of <em>Musa velutina</em> Wendl &amp; Drude for a day.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td><em>Dysentery</em></td>
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<td>Paste is fed orally thrice daily for 3 days.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td><em>Maggots on wounds</em></td>
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<td>Leaves are mixed with salt then and fed orally with banana leaf for 2 days.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td><em>Stomach swelling</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Paste is fed orally thrice daily with 10 ml banana fruit peel ash extract (<em>Kolakhar</em>) for 3 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td><em>Stomach Ache</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paste is given orally thrice daily with 1-2 bucket leaf decoction of <em>Srebius asper</em> Lour. and <em>Mimosa padica</em> Linn. For 3-4 days.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*C-Climber; H- Herb; S- Shrub; T-Tree

4. **Conclusion**

The present study shows the importance of medicinal plants for curing various types of veterinary related diseases by different ethnic groups of Kamrup Rural district of Assam. In the rural area modern veterinary medicines are not available so they depend on medicinal plants. Due to changes of live hood and environmental pattern these traditional knowledge are gradually disappearing. So it is very important for documentation and conservation of medicinal plants related to ethnoveterinary treatments. Proper scientific analysis is very important for validation of these folk claims and development of new veterinary related drug.

5. **Acknowledgement**

Author is thankful to all folk healers of Kamrup Rural district for sharing their knowledge.

6. **References**