

Estimation of some ethnoveterinary plants of Pandharkawada Yavatmal District

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Abstract

The study was carried out in the forests area of Pandharkawada of Yavatmal district during the month of November 2016 to January 2017. Several surveys were conducted in the forests and tribal localities most of the kolam tribals are located in this region. Ethnoveterinary information collected with the interviewed of the several peoples. Plants species were collected and identified by the floras of the college Botany Department. Five plant species with ethnoveterinary use were recorded.

Keywords: Ethnoveterinary, kolam tribe, Tipeswar wildlife sanctuary, Pandharkawada

1. Introduction

It is reported that since ancient times, people have used plants to heal their own as well as animal ailments. Ethnoveterinary medicine comprises all the approaches applied by humans to

improve their livestock production, like ritualism, herbalism, animal feed technology and spiritualism. Natural products may also be an important source for new Pharmaceuticals^[1]. Dense forests are found in Pandharkawada city of Yavatmal district Maharashtra and Tipeswar is one of the two wildlife sanctuaries in the city and the most well-known forest of the district. Trees such as teak, bamboo, tendu, hirda, apta and moha live in the forests. Bear, deer, nilgai, sambar, hyena and national bird, the peacock are found in the forests. Weather 29 °C and Pandharkawada lies on the geographical coordinates of 20° 1' 0" N, 78° 32' 0" E. There are several plants reported which are used to cure animal diseases. In this paper few plants like *Leonotis nepetifolia* Roxb.ex Roth family Lamiaceae (Bhootganja, Deepmal, Mathesul and Shendrya) *Argemone mexicana* L. (papaveraceae), *Aerva lanata* (L.) Amaranthaceae, *Citrullus colocynthis* (L.) Schrad. Cucurbitaceae and *Datura metal* L. Solanaceae are exhibited.

Table 1: Ethnoveterinary plants and their uses.

S. No	Plants Name	Family	Ethnoveterinary Uses
01	<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i> Roxb.ex Roth Bhootganja, Deepmal, Mathesul and Shendrya)	Lamiaceae	Stem and Inflorescence used by cow during the period of pregnancy and Phytochemical extraction of the stem of shows the high % of oxytocine. Due to consumption of this plants cow has delivery.
02	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	Papaveraceae	Whole plants used by the animal and It is xerophytes which grow on where there is scarcity of water takes place. Animal like sheep consume this plant due to consumption sheep 05does not required water.
03	<i>Aerva lanata</i> (L.)	Amaranthaceae	It is digestive plants animal mostly take this plant after taking meal. It shows that amylase enzyme is present in this plants extract.
04	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> (L.) Schrad.	Cucurbitaceae	It is also water consumption plants and its fruits just like a cucumber remove the mouth ulcer of the animal.
05	<i>Datura metal</i> L.	Solanaceae	Goat generally takes this plant to cure the stomach pain. Tribal peoples used the <i>Datura</i> fruits to cure the stomach pain of the goat while pregnancy.

2. Material and Methods

The study was carried out in the forests area of Pandharkawada of Yavatmal district during the month of November 2016 to January 2017. Several surveys were conducted in the forests and tribal localities most of the kolam tribals are located in this region. Ethnoveterinary information collected with the interviewed of the several peoples. Plants species were collected and identified by the floras of the college Botany Department.

3. Observations and Result

The result is summarized in the table. The various plant parts used included whole plant, leaf, Stem. There are several plants collected which have Ethnoveterinary importance but here five plants reported like *Leonotis nepetifolia* Roxb. ex Roth family Lamiaceae (Bhootganja, Deepmal, Mathesul and Shendrya), *Argemone mexicana* L. (papaveraceae), *Aerva lanata* (L.) Amaranthaceae, *Citrullus colocynthis* (L.) Schrad. Cucurbitaceae and *Datura metal* L. Solanaceae are exhibited.

Iqbal *et al.*,^[2] found that the flowers of *C. procera* possess good anthelmintic activity against nematodes of sheep. Comparison with human ethnomedicine is also important when looking for plants against ailments of livestock, since healers often use the same medications for similar animal diseases^[3].

4. References

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