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**SOME ETHNO VETERINARY MEDICINAL  
PLANTS USED BY TRIBALS OF TORANMAL  
REGION OF SATPUDA, NANDURBAR  
DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA. (Part-1)****Vitthal N.Rathod<sup>1</sup>, Navalsingh J. Todawat<sup>2</sup> and P.B. Jadhavar<sup>3</sup>**<sup>1</sup>Research centre, P.G.Department of botany.JET's Z.B.Patil College, Dhule, Maharashtra.<sup>2</sup>Moreshwar Arts, Science and Commerce College, Bhokardan, Jalna, Maharashtra.<sup>3</sup>S.K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science and P.H. Gandhi Commerce College Kada, Ashti, Beed.**ABSTRACT**

Present communication deals with some ethno veterinary medicinal uses of 24 plant species. The aim of the study was primarily to evaluate ethno veterinary uses of the plants known to tribals of Toranmal region of Satpuda Mountain. The study area is rich in biodiversity and the tribals of the area possess valuable ethno veterinary knowledge. Conservation of these medicinal plants is needed. Ethno-veterinary data gathered during botanical exploration of Satpuda region is presented here.

**KEYWORDS:** ethno veterinary, tribal, Toranmal, Satpuda.**INTRODUCTION:**

Toranmal is a hills station located on the eastern side of the Akrani hills in the Nandurbar Districts at an altitude of 1050m. and surrounding by several small hillocks. Toranmal plateau is about 41 sq. Km. With a lake at the centre.

Maharashtra being the fifth largest tribal population state, 47 tribal communities reside in hilly region of the state Western ghats and Satpuda ranges provide natural habitation for these tribals, while much of ethnobotanical work has been reported from these Satpuda hill ranges.

Studies of ethno veterinary medicinally important species worked out by [1]. Some local ordinary peoples pursue skills, knowledge and practices for the better health of livestock [2]. Few plant species from Toranmal region found to be effective to cure the cattle diseases [3]. In western Khandesh region highly diversified medicinal plants are found, of these 17 species helps to cure

snake bite animals [4]. 36 plant species were used for the treatment of Diarrhoea, dysentery, indigestion, pneumonia using the leaf, seeds, seed oil and fruit [5]. The tribe known as Pawra has knowledge of more than 500 plants from region to cure the livestock [6,10]. Ethnobotanical uses of weed and rare plants play important role in cattle health [7]. The folk knowledge about medicinal plants is still prevalent, which helps to treat domestic animals curing wounds, bone fractures, stomach and gynaecologist problems [8,9]. [11,12] Diseases are basic problems for human beings as well as animals. Livestock keepers who live close to their animals often have detailed information on various diseases, their causes and control. The livestock is used for milk production, farming operation and to pull loads. The medicinal plants have been widely used as a primary source of prevention and control of livestock diseases [13].

The Satpuda in Maharashtra extends across Dhule and Nandurbar districts. Nandurbar district comprises mostly of tribal population. The tribals of this region are Pawra, Bhil, Gavit, Mavchi, Kokni, Pardhi and Dhanka. Tribal doctors like Vaidu, Maharaj and Bhagat, know the exact preparation of the ethnoveterinary medicine and how to cure animal diseases.

The present paper deals with the knowledge of ethno veterinary medicinal uses of 25 species of angiosperm collected from elder or experienced tribals or Vaidus.



### Methodology

Ethnoveterinary medicinal plants survey was conducted in two tehsils of Nandurbar districts. Season wise frequent field visit were organised between 2016 to 2018 in different villages of the study area. The local, efficient and knowledgeable tribal mediators were identified and the traditional information of Ethnoveterinary medicinal plants was collected from the bhagats/ vaidus who are traditional Ethnoveterinary medicinal practitioners among the tribal population.

The collected data was verified by different local herbalists in different seasons and compared with the other 2-3 practitioners (bhagats/ vaidus).

## Ethno-veterinary medicinal plants used by tribals

Following enumeration is of identified plants arranged in alphabetical order along with their Latin name, family, local name, plant part used in treatment of ailments mode of administration and ethno veterinary uses.

### 1. *Acacia leucophloea* Willd.

Tribal name: Himvar

Given in form of: stem bark powder.

Family : Mimosaceae

Part of medicinal importance: Stem bark

Remedy on: cure insect bite in cattle.

### 2. *Annona squamosa* L.

Tribal name: Sitaphal.

Given in form of: seed powder.

Family : Annonaceae

Part of medicinal importance: seed.

Remedy on: tick bitten in cattle

### 3. *Asparagus racemosus* Willd.

Tribal name: Shatavar

Used in form of: Raw roots

Family : Liliaceae

Part of medicinal importance: Roots

Used as: Glactogue

### 4. *Brassica campestris* L.

Tribal name: Mohri

Given in form of: Seed oil.

Family : Brassicaceae

Part of medicinal importance: Seeds.

Remedy on: Pneumonia.

### 5. *Cadaba fruticosa* (L.) Druce.

Tribal name: Habab

Given in form of: pest

Family : Capparidaceae

Part of medicinal importance: Leaf

Remedy on: on the bone fracture.

### 6. *Carrisa carandas* Linn.

Tribal name: karvand.

Given in form of: paste

Family : Apocynaceae

Part of medicinal importance: Root and leaf

Remedy on: cure ephemeral fever in cow.

### 7. *Calotropis procera* (Ait.) R.Br.

Tribal name: Ruchki

Given in form of: Drops of extract.

Family : Asclepiadaceae

Part of medicinal importance: Latex.

Remedy on: Pneumonia.

### 8. *Capsicum frutescens* L.

Tribal name: Lavngi mirchi

Given in form of: Fried fruits

Family : Solanaceae

Part of medicinal importance: Fruit

Remedy for: Quick furrore

### 9. *Cassia siamea* Lamk.

Tribal name: Pilla ful (yellow cassia)

Given in form of: Crushed leaves.

Family: Caesalpinaceae

Part of medicinal importance: Leaves.

Remedy on: Food and mouth disease.

- 10. *Citrus aurentifolia*** (Christm.) Sw. Family: Rutaceae  
Tribal name: Limbu Part of medicinal importance: Fruits, Leaves.  
Used in form of: Fruit, leaf paste. Remedy on: Bronchitis, Render-pest.
- 11. *Coleus barbatus*** (Andr.) Benth. Family: Lamiaceae  
Tribal name: Sadamasi Part of medicinal importance: Roots  
Given in form of: Roots as raw. Remedy on: Retained placenta.
- 12. *Crotalaria medicaginea*** Lamk. Family: Fabaceae  
Tribal name: Ghatsarp Part of medicinal importance: Whole plant.  
Given in form of: Leaf paste. Remedy on: cure haemorgic septicemia in cattle.
- 13. *Dichrostachys cinerea*** (L.) Wt. & Arn. Family: Mimosaceae  
Tribal name: Ail-tura. Part of medicinal importance: Young twigs.  
Used in form of: Leaf paste. Remedy on: Render- cure Render-pest.
- 14. *Enicostema axillare*** (Lam.) Raynal Family:Gentianaceae  
Tribal name: Kadu nai Part of medicinal importance: Whole plant  
Given in form of: Fresh plant along with fodder. Remedy on: fever, anorexia
- 15. *Impatiens balsamina*** L. Family: Balsaminaceae  
Tribal name: Chirido, Terada. Part of medicinal importance: Leaf  
Given in form of: pest Remedy on: applied on nipple region to remove warts in nipple in cattle
- 16. *Launaea procumbens*** (Roxb.) Ramayya Family: Asteraceae  
Tribal name: Pivli pathri Part of medicinal importance: Whole plant.  
Given in form of: whole plant along with fodder. Remedy on: feed to animals against intestinal worms, stomach ache.
- 17. *Leonotis nepetifolia*** (L.) R.Br Family: Lamiaceae  
Tribal name: Deep mal  
Part of medicinal importance: Seeds Given in form of: Seeds along with bread.  
Remedy on: (signs of furrore after barren period) in fertile cattle, medicine is used to induce signs of furrore.
- 18. *Mucuna pruriens*** DC. Family: Fabaceae  
Tribal name: Khaj-kuiri Part of medicinal importance: seed Given  
in form of: pest Remedy on: cure bone fracture in cattle.
- 19. *Plumeria rubra*** L. Family: Apocynaceae  
Tribal name: Chafa Part of medicinal importance: Follicles  
Given in form of: Boiled seeds Remedy on: an antidote on snake bite.

**20. *Semicarpus anacardium* L.**

Family: Anacardiaceae

Tribal name: Bibba

Part of medicinal importance: Fruits

Given in form of: Seeds.

Remedy on: Cattle suffer from anemia or  
some gastric problems**21. *Spermadictyon suaveolens* Roxb.**

Family: Rubiaceae

Tribal name: Gu-era

Part of medicinal importance: Fresh bark

Given in form of: Bark paste

Remedy on: Disease of udder and cow pox,  
mastitis.**22. *Terminalia chebula* Retz.**

Family: Combretaceae

Tribal name: hirda

Part of medicinal importance: Fruit

Given in form of: juice

Remedy on: cure tick infestation.

**23. *Tectona grandis* L.**

Family: Verbenaceae

Tribal name: Sagh.

Part of medicinal importance: Seeds

Given in form of: Seed powder.

Remedy on: drug cleans the stomach  
thoroughly and remove out remnants of pesticide if any.**24. *Triumfetta pentandra* A. Rich.**

Family: Tiliaceae

Tribal name: Chota landga.

Part of medicinal importance: Root.

Given in form of: crushed roots directly along with fodder.

Remedy on: retention of placenta after abortion.

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