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Ethnoveterinary medicinal plants used by tribal's and rural communities of Chitrakoot, Distt.-Satna (M.P.)

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Abstract

In chitrakoot of satna (M.P.), tribal communities rear livestock mostly cattle, buffalo, goats, sheep etc. Most of the time animal diseases are treated by the use of local medicines extracted from the different part of the plant. All together 23 plant species belonging to 20 families are being identified having used to treat different veterinary diseases like injury, poisoning foot and mouth, wounds, stomach disorder, ant worms and bone fracture of animals these Ethnoveterinary plant species are normally collected from nearby forest or natural vegetation.

Key-Words: Ethnoveterinary, plant species, indigenous knowledge, Chitrakoot district, Satna (M.P.)

Introduction

Ethnoveterinary medicine is the holistic interdisciplinary study of the local knowledge and the socio-cultural structures and husbandry. Chitrakoot forest the hills of many wonders nestles peacefully in the northern spurs of the vindhya, It is 78 km. north from satna city on the border of U.P. and M.P. lies between latitudes 80°52' North and longitudes 25°10' east. It is a hilly tract due to this region all ground is undulating expect some part of is near kamatanath is plane. The present work is carry out the Chitrakoot site of satna.

Chitrakoot is the very remote place of satna district and dominated by tribal communities. Due to poor availability of modern healthcare facilities and poverty of indigenous people, they fully or partially depend on local ethnic medicinal plants for the healthcare of their domestic animals. In this way an attempt has been made to document the traditional knowledge of Chitrakoot satna district people about medicinal plants and their uses on the treatment of various veterinary diseases their botanical names, local names, method of drug preparation and administration of drugs are given.

Material and Methods

Ethnoveterinary data were collected by conducting interviews with villagers, village doctors, experienced and elderly person of tribal communities. We gather the information which traditionally passed from one generation to next generation at the grass root level.

Present research was conducted to the village namely Patharkachhar, Putri, chura, satiansuiya of chitrakoot district satna during 2013-14/several visits were made to different villages at monthly interviews. The rural inhabitants are dependent on forest and natural vegetation for their day to day requirements. The study was concentrated in different villages and information regarding the uses of plant for animal healing available in the local areas were collected by directly interviewing elderly knowledge and experienced person of local people, who have traditional knowledge on these Ethnoveterinary plants in the villages. The plant specimens were identifies with the help of flora.

Enumeration

Plants species that are knowm and highly regarded in Ethnoveterinary practices are enumerated with botanical name, vernacular name and part used for the treatment of various ailments.

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Table -1: Plant species used in the treatment of animal disorders by local people of chitrakoot satna district

SN	Botanical Name	Local Name	Family	Part Used	Uses
1.	<i>Acorus calamus linn</i>	Bach	Araceae	Rhizome	<u>Leaf</u> part is applied on wounds to destroy maggets. <u>rhizome</u> powder is used in dyspepsia
2.	<i>Boerhaavia diffusa (Endan gared species)</i>	Punarnaba	Nyctaginaceae	root	the <u>root</u> powder is an excellent remedy in black quarter. Roots has anti viral properties and use in the treatment of liver diseases.
3.	<i>Buchanania lanzan, sprong</i>	Char	Anacardiaceae	Bark	<u>Bark</u> extract is uses for wasting sores and wounds.
4.	<i>Bombax ceiba L.</i>	Semal	Bombacaceae	Bark	<u>Bark</u> is used in bone fracture of cattle's and bark decoction is an effective remedy insiasshoea and dysentery.
5.	<i>Butaea monosperma, taub.</i>	Palas	Leguminosae	Seed	<u>Seed</u> powder given as anthelmintic to expel the intestinal worms in infants.
6.	<i>Chenopodium Album</i>	Bathua	Chenopodiaceae	Leaf	<u>Leaf</u> powder is applied on sore and wounds.
7.	<i>Cissus quadrangularis L.</i>	Harjor	Vitaceae	Fleshy stem	The Paste of <u>Fleshy stem</u> along with the amerbel is externally applied as a poultice in bone fracture.
8.	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>	Amerbel	Cuscutaceae	Fleshy and fresh stem	Paste of <u>whole plant</u> cure skin diseases.
9.	<i>Dalbergia latifolia roxb.</i>	Sisham	Fabaceae	Leaf	<u>Leaf Juice</u> is useful in skin eruptions and <u>fresh leaves</u> feed orally for indigestion.
10.	<i>Desmodium triflorum (L.) DC.</i>	Tinpatia	Fabaceae	Fresh leaves	<u>Fresh leaves</u> are used for the wounds and whole plant is given to milching cattle's as galactogogue
11.	<i>Diospyrus-melanoxylon, Roxb.</i>	Tendu	Ebenaceae	Stem bark and unripe fruits	The extract of <u>stem bark</u> is given in the treatment of diarrtioea. <u>Unripe fruits</u> are eten by the mulching cattle's to increase the flow of milk
12.	<i>Diplocyclospalmatus (L.) leffery</i>	Shivlingi	Cucurbitacea	Unripe or ripe fruits and seeds	<u>unripe</u> or <u>ripe fruits</u> are native remedy for the treatment of fever and <u>seeds</u> are use in treatment of colitis.
13.	<i>Emblica officinalis gaerth.</i>	Amla	Euphorbiaceae	Fruit Powder	<u>Fruit powder</u> alongwith harra bahera and ajmain is a native remedy for abdominal disorders.
14.	<i>Lecanthus penduncularis (Wall.ex Royle)</i>	Bicchu	Utriculaceae	Fruit and leaf	<u>Fruit paste</u> in externally applied on eczema ring worm. <u>Leaf poultice</u> is useful to cure sore.
15.	<i>leucas aspera (wild) Link</i>	Gumma	Lamiaceae	Leaf	<u>Leaf decoction</u> useful in cough, cold and respiratory diseases
16.	<i>Madhuca indica. Gmel.</i>	Mahua	Sapotaceae	Dried flower	<u>Dried flowers</u> along with diet given for malnutrition.
17.	<i>Nicotiana tabacum. L.</i>	Tambakhu	Solanaceae	Leaf and seeds	<u>Leaf</u> is germicidal and externally uses to kill the ectoparasites. <u>Seeds</u> are ana thematic and are useful to expel the intestinal worms in infants.

18.	<i>Pongamia pinnata, pierre</i>	Kanji	Leguminosae	Fresh leaves and seed	<u>Fresh leaves</u> act as galactagogue. <u>Seed oil</u> is useful in sore and skin diseases.
19.	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina (L.) Benth.</i>	Sarpagandha (rare herb)	Apocynaceae	Root	<u>Roots</u> are hypnotic and sedative given in nervousness.
20.	<i>Sausomatum guttatum Sauromatum Venosum (Aiton) Schott.</i>	Bhasmakanda	Araceae	Tubers	<u>Tubers</u> are acrid and used as carminative and as tonic by the tribal.
21.	<i>Tamarindus indica L.</i>	Imli	Caesalpiniaceae	Leaves	The <u>leaves</u> are applied on inflamed joints.
22.	<i>Terminalia bellirica, roxb.</i>	Bahera	Combretaceae	Fruit	<u>Fruits</u> are used in gastropatities and given in colic indigestion flatulence and other stomach disorders.
23	<i>Terminalia chebula roxb. (Vulnerable species)</i>	harra	Combretaceae	Fruit	The powder of <u>dry fruits</u> is an excellent remedy for anthrax.

Results and Discussion

This research work reveals Ethnoveterinary uses of 23 plants which are widely used by the ethnic people of chitrakoot. The tribes are highly dependent on the herbal remedies because diseases concept and treatment differ in different societies and even within a single community among gender, age, education and ethnicity, but in some cases, the medicinal plant reported are claimed to treat the common diseases in the different communities.

It has been noted that leaves stem and whole plant were the most frequently used plant part for the treatment of various veterinary ailments followed by fruits, rhizomes, root and tuber in the order. The study has shown that mouth diseases, ring worm, bone fracture, stomach disorders, muscular swellings, diarrhoea, reduce lactation etc. were common diseases among the domestic animals. These findings need further clinical research to develop new herbal drugs for the effective treatment of different ethnoveterinary diseases in domestic animals.

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