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INDIGENOUS ANIMAL HEALTH CARES THE PRACTICES FROM ADILABAD DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH- SURVEY ARTICLE

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ABSTRACT

The present study yielded interesting data which provide a lot of scope for further micro level studies to understand the scientific base involved in the use of crude drugs. Both wild and cultivated plant species are used for preparation of veterinary ethno medicine by the rural people of the study area. The reported use in earlier works is quite different than the presented one. The indigenous animal healthcare practices mitigate the inadequacy in modern veterinary infrastructure, ensure resource conservation and save expenditure through minimal of least investment. Therefore, it is imperative to maintain bio-resources so that these practices are also continued, with the urbanization the traditional healers have become a threatened category. Also, the genetic diversity in medicinal plants has diminished due to shifting cultivation and large scale destruction of their natural habitats. Over exploitation of medicinal resources in unscientific manner by unskilled lab our and poor natural or artificial regeneration has resulted in virtual extinction of certain vital species, therefore, there is an urgent need for a local inventor of medicinal plants so identify the species that merit priority.

Key words: Adilabad District, Tribal, Ethno Medicine, Health Care

INRODUCTION

Adilabad district is one of the 23 districts of Andhra Pradesh and situated in the north western corner of the state. The district is situated between 77⁰.46' and 80.01', of the Eastern longitudes and 18⁰.40' and 19⁰.56', of Northern latitudes. The district is situated on the northern boundary of Andhra Pradesh, forming a border with the

Yeotmal and Chanda districts of Maharashtra on the north, east and western borders, Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts of Andhra Pradesh on the south and west.

Adilabad is known for its significant forests and Adivasi forest dwellers which include various tribal communities existing since centuries and has a strong social, historical and cultural back ground.

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The tribal community of Adilabad district includes primarily Kolams, Naikpods, Pardhans, Gonds, Thotis, Chenchus and Mathuras. They have strong belief and knowledge on plant based medicine. Usage of plants in medicine had been a long practice by man from ancient times.

In recent time, there has been marked shift towards herbal cures because of the pronounced cumulative and irreversible reaction of modern drugs. The people of the state are utilizing or practicing many ancient traditional methods of healing for their domestic animals. Large quantities of these plants are also used in the preparation of drugs. However, due over population, urbanization and continuous exploitation of these herbal reserves, the natural resources along with their related traditional knowledge are depleting day by day. Therefore, there is urgent need of systematic documentation of biota related traditional medicinal knowledge of the state, keeping this in view, an attempt has been made to explore and compile the exclusive knowledge of plants used in veterinary practices. In all 25 plant species were recorded from Adilabad district, which are used by the people for various veterinary diseased and disorders. The main aim of the study is document the knowledge and to stimulate further research including conservation of ethno veterinary plants of the district.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted during 2010-2012 selected 10 villages in different mandals. During field trips, personal interviews were conducted with, elderly and experienced people. First hand information was collected about the method of preparation, uses and doses against the specific ailment. Five local medicine men of various localities are interviewed, for confirmation of each information; 5-7 users were interviewed. Repeated queries were also made to get the data verified and confirmed efforts were made to collect the plant specimens with their reproductive parts. Herbarium sheets were prepared according to conventional herbarium technique. Plants collected and identified were deposited in the herbarium of Botany department. Osmania University, Available online on www.ijprd.com

Hyderabad, for authentication of information and further reference.

RESULTS

The information presented includes the name of ailment, plant parts, animal product or chemical used, their scientific and vernacular names and mode of usage. The data are presented alphabetically, disease and disorder-wise.

Bone fractures:- The local expert sets the bone with the hotpot (bamboo plates-*Bambusa arundinaea* strips) paste prepared from leaf of *Albizia procera*, *coccinia grand* is and ground with stem of *cissus quadrangularis*.

Constipation:- About 75 gm pods of *cassia tistrula*. stem boiled with 1 Lt of water and after cooling is fed to the animal as a purgative. Dosage of this preparation depends on body weight of the animal.

Conjunctivitis:- Fruit juices of *balanites aegupliaca* and *Holarrhena pubescensae* used as eye drops.

Diarrhoea:- Leaf paste of *urena lobata* . is given to the animal with pure ghee. Leaf paste of *lagenaria siceraria* is given to animal orally 2-3 das. Equal amounts crushed leaf paste of *peddium murex*, *Kirganelia reliculata*, *Abutilon indicum* are given to the animal twice a day for 2-3 days.

Food poisoning:- Root juice of *celosia argentea* . mixed with *Tamarindus indica*. fruits is given orally in poisoning.

Pneumonia:- Healing the *Dolichosbiflorus* . seeds with rice water is poured in to month of suffering animal with the help of either a drenching tube made of bamboo or plastic bottle. *Citrullus colocyntis* fruit is given to the animal orally.

Cuts & Wounds:- Leaf paste or *cussad Tridax procumbens* . and *celosia argentea* .are applied over the wound to stop bleeding.

Removal of intestinal parasites:- 25-30 gm leaves of *Andrographis paniculata* is given to the suffering animal for 2-3 times.

Inflammation:- *Aloe vera* . Burm.f. pulp is applied on any kind of skin irritation.

Snake bite:- Leaf juice of *Acalypha indica* .mixed with *Luecas aspera* leaf juice are used as nose drops and ear drops.

Removal of external parasites Lice):- Leaf paste of *Blumea mollis* is applied over the infected area.

Nicotiana tabacum L. Water is used to removal of external parasites.

Inflammation of mannary glands:- Leaf paste of *wattakaka volubilis* applied over *mannar glands* for early recovery.

Removal of lice:- Leaf paste externally applied the effected hens.

Maggott wounds:- Water of *Nicotiana tabacum* applied effected foots.

Foot & mouth diseases:- leaf paste and juice of *celosia argentea* . and *Acalypha indica*,. are applied over toes of the cattles.

Insect bite:- *Acalypha indica* leaf juice and *leucas aspera* leaf juices Hand full leaves of *Acalypha*

indica and same quantit of *lencas aspera* leaves grind together and make juice poured into ear and nose.

Convulsive seiaures:- Grind the leaves of the *phyllanthus maderaspatens* is make abolus feed twice daily for 3 days. Grind 50 gram of fresh leaves of *urena lobata* and add pure ghee, make abolus twice daily for 3 days.

Yolk Gall:- Squeeze out the juice from *coccinia grandis*, applied the juice the which animal is suffering from neck wound.

Honeybee bite:- Leaf juice of *celosia argentea* is applied the affected part of the animal.

Ethnoveterinary plants used in various disorders in animal health.

Plant name	Local name	Diseases/Disorders
<i>Abutilon indicum</i> ,(L) Sweet (Malvaceae)	Rudhra benda	Diarrhoea
<i>Acalypha indica</i> , L.(Euphorbiaceae)	Pippichettu	Foot and mouth disease , Insect bite
<i>Aegle marmelos</i> .L(Rutaceae)	Maredu	Reported as Veterinary medicinal plants
<i>agenaria siceraria</i> , (Cucurbitaceae)	Sora kaya	Diarrhoea
<i>Albizia procera</i> ,(Roxb) (Caesalpiniaceae)	Narrllinga Chettu	Bone fracutures
<i>Alove Vera</i> ,(L) (Liliaceae)	Kalabanda	Cuts and wounds
<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> ,(Wall) (Acanthaceae)	Nela vemu	Removal of external parasites
<i>Balanties aequiptica</i> , (Simaribiaceae)	Garekaya chettu	Conjunctivitis
<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> ,(Retz.) wild.(Poaceae)	Veduru	Bone fracutures
<i>Blumea Mollis</i> ,(d.Don) (Asteraceae)	Kukka pogaku	Removal of lice
<i>Cassia fistula</i> , L (Caesalpiniaceae)	Rela	Constipation
<i>Celosia argentea</i> ,(L) (Amaranthaceae)	Gunugu puvvulu	Food poisoning
<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> , L. (Vitaceae)	Nalleru	Bone fracutures
<i>Citrus Colocythis</i> , (Cucurbitaceae)	PeddaPuccha	Pneumonia
<i>Coccinia grandis</i> , (L) Voigt (Cucurbitaceae)	Donda	Yoke gall
<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> , Dies (Menispermaceae)	Dussaru thega	arthritis
<i>Doichos biflorus</i> ,(L) (Fabaceae)	Vulavalu	Pneumonia
<i>Leucas aspera</i> ,(link) (Lamiaceae)	Thummi	Insect bite
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> ,(L) (Solanaceae)	Pogaku	Foot abscess
<i>olarrhena pubescens</i> ,(Apocynaces)	Palacodishe	Conjunctivitis
<i>Pedaliium mure</i> ,(L) (Pedaliceae)	Enugu palleru	Diarrhoea
<i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> (Euphorbiaceae)	Nalla usiri	Arthritis
<i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i> , Baill (Euphorbiaceae)	Pulicheru	Arthritis
<i>Physalis minima</i> ,L (Solanaceae)	Budda busara, Kupanti	Calf sickness

<i>Tamarindus indica</i> , L. (Caesalpinaceae)	Chintha	Food poisoning
<i>Watakaka volubilis</i> , (L.f.) Stapf (Asclepiadaceae)	Bandiguruja	Mastitis

DISCUSSION

The present study yielded interesting data which provide a lot of scope for further micro level studies to understand the scientific base involved in the use of crude drugs. A total of plant species under-genera and families covering- prescriptions and-diseases are reported in the paper. Both wild and cultivated plant species are used for preparation of veterinary ethno medicine by the rural people of the study area.

Although some plant species mentioned were already reported, but uses are quite different. The reported use in earlier works is quite different than the presented one. The indigenous animal healthcare practices mitigate the inadequacy in modern veterinary infrastructure, ensure resource conservation and save expenditure through minimal of least investment. Therefore, it is imperative to maintain bio-resources so that these practices are also continued, with the urbanization the traditional healers have become a threatened category. Also, the genetic diversity in medicinal plants has diminished due to shifting cultivation and large scale destruction of their natural habitats. Over exploitation of medicinal resources in unscientific manner by unskilled lab our and poor natural or artificial regeneration has resulted in virtual extinction of certain vital species, therefore, there is an urgent need for a local inventor of medicinal plants so identify the species that merit priority.

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