

Ethnoveterinary Plants Used for Wounds Healing By Bhil, Bhilala and Other Tribes for Alirajpur District, Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract: Alirajpur district is located in the corner of western part of MP. It has three tehsil namely Alirajpur, Jobat and Bhabra. Tribals are densely populated in the study area Bhil, Bhilala, Barela and Pateleya are the dominant tribes inhabiting in Alirajpur district. Ethnoveterinary survey of plants was carried out in the tribal area Alirajpur district in 2010-2012. present paper deal with 30 plant species and 30 Genera belonging to 24 families.

Keywords: Bhil, Bhilala, Alirajpur, Ethnoveterinary, wounds healing

1. Introduction

Alirajpur district is located in the corner of western part of MP and lies in between 73°-30' to 75°-01'E and 21°-30' to 23°-55' N. The district occupies an area of 2,165 sq km. It has three tehsil namely Alirajpur, Jobat and Bhabra. Tribals are densely populated in the study area and accounts 80.5 percent of total population. Bhil, Bhilala, Barela and Pateleya are the dominant tribes inhabiting in Alirajpur district. Most of the tribal populations are using plants for their domestic live stock. The Ethnoveterinary plants and traditional knowledge of ethno medicines are gradually depleting due to lack of proper records and documentation.

2. Methodology

Ethno botanical survey was conducted to document the hidden knowledge of Ethnoveterinary plants used by tribals of Alirajpur district during 2010 to 2013. Interview was arranged among tribals local medicine men, Badwas and Bhagat and other experienced persons. Prepared questions were asked and discussed about therapeutic uses of wound healer plants. Plants were immediately collected and identified with the help of flora (Hooker 1872-1897; Hains 1924; Jain and Rao 1977, Ray 1984; Verma, *et al.*,

1993; Mudgal *et al.*, 1997; Singh *et al.*, 2001) and available Literature. Herbarium was prepared following standard method (Jain and Rao, 1977). Recent nomenclature has been followed. Authenticity of plant uses were cross checked and confirmed (Jain.2004; Katewa *et al.*, 2010). All the collected plant Specimens were deposited in the herbarium of department of Botany, P.M.B. Gujarati Science College Indore.

3. Results and Discussion

Present study reports 30 plants wound healing of cattle these plants are distributing in 24 family and 30 genera (**Table-1**). Cultivated and wild plants are used for recovery of wounds of animal. Most frequently used plants are *Annona squamosa L.*, *Azadirachta indica A. Juss.*, *Datura metel L.*, *Holoptelea integrifolia Planch.* *Ipomoea carnea Jacq.*, *Justicia adhatoda L.L antana camara L.*, *Lawsonia inermis L.*, *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis L.*, *Phyllanthus amarus Schumach. & Thonn.*, *Ricinus communis L.*, *Sida acuta Burm.f.*, *Solanum americanum Mill.* and *Tridax procumbens (L.) L.* Leaves (13) are used as most commonly used plant part constituting 95 percent of herbal preparation followed by the flower (1), fruit(1), latex(4), leaves(13),root(3), Seeds (5) and Whole plant (3) (**fig.1**).Herbs (47%), shrubs (33%) and trees (20%) are

found in our studies(Figure 2). Herbal medicines are prepared mainly by soaking crushed plant part in water by boiling the plant. Fresh plants are collected from forest or respective localities. Mode of uses and amount of medicine prescribed vary from region to region. Fresh plants are effective then dried material.

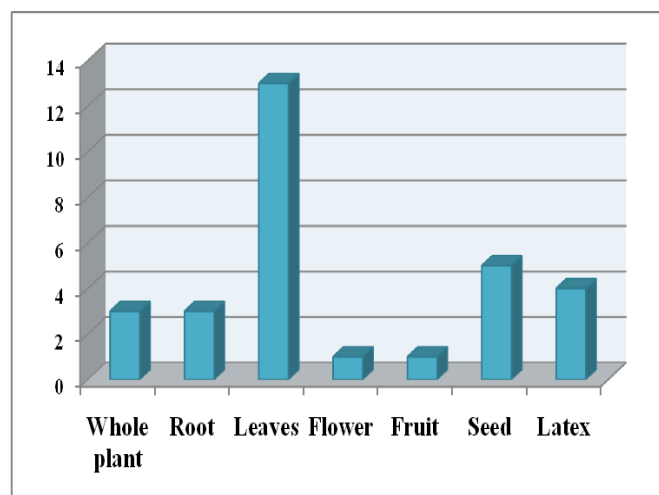


Figure 1: Plant part used

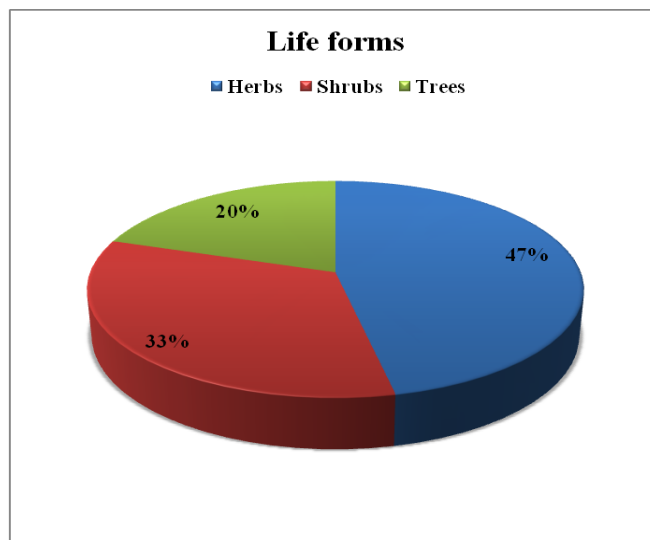


Figure 2: Life Forms

Table 1: Cattle wounds healing plants

S. No	Botanical Name	Family	Local Name	Ethnoveterinary Uses	Plant Part Used
1.	<i>Allium cepa L.</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Kanda	Crushed bulbs are administered to remove maggot infested wounds.	Bulbs
2.	<i>Amaranthus spinosus L.</i>	Amaranthaceae	Cholai	Paste of whole plant is applied externally for quick healing of wounds.	whole plant
3.	<i>Annona squamosa L.</i>	Annonaceae	Sitaphal	The leaf past applied on the wound.	leaves
4.	<i>Argemone mexicana L.</i>	Papaveraceae	Katashla	Yellow latex and seed oils are given in chronic ulcerous wounds.	latex and seed
5.	<i>Azadirachta indica A. Juss.</i>	Meliaceae	Neem	The leaf pastes externally the wound. Paste is also used to remove worms in it.	leaves
6.	<i>Brassica rapa L.</i>	Brassicaceae	Sarso	Musterd oil mixed with paste of <i>Allium cepa</i> applied on wounds.	seed
7.	<i>Calotropis procera (Aiton) Dryand.</i>	Apocynaceae	Akda	The latex is directly administered for quick healing of wounds.	latex
8.	<i>Catharanthus roseus (L.) G.Don</i>	Apocynaceae	Sadabhar	Whole plant extract is applied on wounds.	Whole plant
9.	<i>Ceiba pentandra (L.) Gaertn.</i>	Malvaceae	Semal	Paste of stem bark and stem juice are applied externally on wounds.	stem
10.	<i>Cocos nucifera L.</i>	Arecaceae	Nariyal	Seed oil is applied on wounds.	Seed
11.	<i>Curcuma longa L.</i>	Zingiberaceae	Haldi	Rhizome powder with Ghee are warmed and applied on wound for quick healing.	Rhizome
12.	<i>Datura metel L.</i>	Solanaceae	Datura	The leaf paste applied on the wounds	leaves

				for cattle	
13.	<i>Eclipta prostrata (L.) L.</i>	Compositae	Bhrangraj	The poultice of the whole Plant is used for healing wounds and cuts.	whole Plant
14.	<i>Euphorbia hirta L.</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Dudhi	Latex is applied on wounds to stop bleeding	Latex
15.	<i>Ficus benghalensis L.</i>	Moraceae	Pipal	White latex is applied on maggot infested wounds.	Latex
16.	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia Planch.</i>	Ulmaceae	Ohla	Leaf past is applied on Wounds to remove and killing worms.	leaves
17.	<i>Ipomoea carnea Jacq.</i>	Convolvulaceae	Naseda	The leaves are warmed with edible oil and tied on wounds.	leaves
18.	<i>Justicia adhatoda L.</i>	Acanthaceae	Adusha	A poultice of leave is used for healing fresh wound and inflammatory swelling.	leaves
19.	<i>Lantana camara L.</i>	Verbenaceae	Krmich	Leaf juice is administered for quick blood clotting.	leaves
20.	<i>Lawsonia inermis L.</i>	Lythraceae	Mahandi	Leaf decoction is used as wash on wounds.	leaves
21.	<i>Madhuca longifolia var. latifolia (Roxb.) A.Chev.</i>	Sapotaceae	Mahua	Boiled flowers are tied on injured part of body to cure wounds.	flowers
22.	<i>Nerium oleander L.</i>	Apocynaceae	Kaner	Seed ashes and musterd oil are mixed for recovery of wounds.	seed
23.	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis L.</i>	Oleaceae	Harsingar	Leaf decoction is applied on maggot infested wound.	leaves
24.	<i>Phyllanthus amarus Schumach. & Thonn.</i>	Phyllanthaceae	Buiawla	Leaf of juice is applied as dressing for wounds.	leaves
25.	<i>Plumbago zeylanica L.</i>	Plumbaginaceae	Chitrak	The paste of root is applied on maggot infested wound to kill worms and quick recovery of wounds.	root
26.	<i>Ricinus communis L.</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Arandi	Leaf juice is applied on the wounds for healing.	leaves
27.	<i>Senna tora (L.) Roxb.</i>	Leguminosae	Puwadiya	Seed paste is applied over wounds and cuts.	Seed
28.	<i>Sida acuta Burm.f.</i>	Malvaceae	Wala	Leaf juice of <i>Sida acuta</i> and <i>Azadiracta indica</i> are mixed and applied on wounds.	leaves
29.	<i>Solanum americanum Mill.</i>	Solanaceae	Buiregni	Fruit paste is mixed with leaves of <i>Heteropogon contortus</i> used for recovery of wounds.	Fruit
30.	<i>Tridax procumbens (L.) L.</i>	Compositae	Kuradiya	Leaves juice is applied as dressing for wound and stop bleeding.	leaves

4. Conclusion

Some Ethnoveterinary plants are directly or indirectly related to uplift men of economy of local people these plants are *Annona squamosa L.*, *Plumbago zeylanica L.*, *Madhuca longifolia var. latifolia (Roxb.) A. Chev.*, *Lawsonia inermis L.* etc. Present study reveals that some plants have lost their existence in the area due to over exploitation; Government should conserve them in their natural habitat or in botanical gardens. People should encourage growing this Ethnoveterinary plants in their surrounding areas.

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