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DIVERSITY OF NUTRIMENTAL AND ETHNOVETERINARY THERAPEUTIC POTENTIAL PLANTS OF BAHRAICH (UP) INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Bahraich district of Eastern Uttar Pradesh is situated in Upper Gangetic Plane. It lies between 27°43′ and 28°51′ North Latitude and 81°8′ and 82°10′, East longitude with a total area of about 6944 sq km. Due to vast area of natural forests Bahraich is also known as City of Forests. The present ethno medicinal investigation was under taken for the documentation of information regarding the uses and conservation of ethno medicinal plants being used in various veterinary ailments. Out of one hundred thirty four families with six hundred genera and one thousand twenty seven plant species found in Bahraich the plants of fifty seven families represented by one hundred and six genera of one hundred eighty one plant species are found to be being used in various veterinary ailments. Papilionaceae is represented by nine genera and ten species; Asteraceae is being represented by seven genera and nine species whereas Cucurbitaceae by six genera and seven species; Poaceae by four genera and seven species; Caesalpinaceae by four genera and six species; Apiaceae by four genera and species each; Solanaceae by three genera and six species; Acanthaceae and Lamiaceae by three genera and species each; Moraceae by two genera and five species; Brassicaceae and Amaranthaceae by two genera and four species each; Menispermaceae and Liliaceae by two genera and three species each; Meliaceae, Sapindaceae, Anacardiaceae, Rosaceae, Lytharaceae, Apocyanaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Piperaceae, Euphorbiaceae and Zingiberaceae by two genera and two species each; Mimosaceae, Combritaceae Rubiaceae, Dioscoreaceae and Cyperaceae by one genera and two species each; where as rest twenty eight families viz., Annonaceae, Fumariaceae, Cappariadeace, Carryophyllaceae, Malvaceae, Linaceae, Oxalidaceae, Rutaceae, Mitaceae, Leaceae, Myrtaceae, Punicaceae, Cactaceae, Plumbagenaceae, Oleaceae, Buddlejaceae, Cuscucataceae, Bignoniaceae, Verbenaceae, Plantagenaceae, Nyctagenaceae,

Chenopodiaceae, Polygonaceae, Louraceae, Loranthaceae, Cannaceae, Agavaceae and Araceae are found to be represented with single genera and species each.

KEYWORDS: Bahraich, Ethno veterinary plants.

INTRODUCTION

Bahraich district is one of the district of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, situated in Upper Gangetic Plane. It lies between 27°43′ and 28°51′ North Latitude and 81°8′ and 82°10′, East longitude with a total area of about 6944 sq km. Botanically the area is very interesting. In north the Himalayas rise as a virtual wall beyond the snow line. Above the alluvial plain lies the Tarai strip, a seasonally mashie zone of sand and clay soils. Since this north Tarai region which has higher rain fall than the plains and the downward rushing rivers of the Himalayas slow down and spread out in the flatter Tarai zone depositing fertile silt and reproductive means during the monsoon season and receding in the dry season. Tarai, as a result has higher water level and is characterized by moist sub tropical condition and a luxuriant turnover of green vegetation all the year around. The study area is blessed with several floras by nature and it is referred as natural paradise and it is very rich in ethnic and floristic diversity. Due to vast area of natural forests the Bahraich is also known as City of Forests.

The land surface is a level tract sloping gently from North West to South East. A remarkable feature fills landscape is the total absence of any hill or hillocks. The soil is composed of Gangetic alluvium. Since much of the ground is liable inundation, the particles deposited are very fine. Bahraich enjoys monsoon type of climate, very much influenced by Himalaya being nearer to the region. The climate is markedly periodic and is divided in to three seasons i.e. rainy, winter and summer season. The general temperature range between 3°c to 43°C. The general vegetation of the area is tropical deciduous type. However, some of the trees are evergreen and semi evergreen. The forests are only restricted to Northern portion of the district bordering up to foot hills of Nepal. The middle and southern part of the area are under the influence of human and their domestic animals. Thus the vegetation of this area is being damaged by intense grazing, fire, cutting down of plants for fodder, fuel and for various developmental projects. A vast area is also under cultivation. The vegetation of these areas is mainly characterized by large number of herbaceous plants growing on variety of habitat along with scattered occurrence of many indigenous and exotic species of trees and shrubs in open areas or cultivated in gardens and along road sides.

Plants have a significant contribution towards the wealth of a country. During recent years exploration of our plant wealth and its economic utilization have rightly been given due importance. The contribution on the economic aspects of our plants are scattered over numerous literatures India represents one of the fourteen mega biodiversity regions of the World, had four hot spots of the world's thirty five bio diversity hot spots. North East, Western Ghats, Himalyas and Nicobar Iye lands ranks first followed by our North West Forests of Tarai region. This Tarai belt, well blessed and inhabited by tribal community in side the forest as well as around the forest area is a natural paradise for ethnobotanical, mycological, plant pathological as well as work related with wildlife alone or interdisciplinary work. The use of plants and animals as a source of medicine has been continued since ancient time for curing or preventing disease of man and animals. The term ethnoveterinary was coined by MC Corkle (1986). Ethnoveterinary medicine refers to holistic and interdisciplinary study of traditional knowledge, beliefs, practices, skills and methods pertaining to the health care of animal ailments. Very few workers have studied and gathered information in the field of ethnoveterinary medicine has been endeavored and focusing on the folk knowledge in this area. In the surved area above 80% of the tribals even today depend upon traditional medicine. for their animal health practices. Traditional animal doctors are a substential component of live stock health care systems in developing countries. There has been a rich traditional and indigenous knowledge about animal health care in India. Healers and their role have been largely ignored by the modern veterinary community. In remote areas no organized veterinary medical aid is available. Therefore, these people treat their animals with herbal medicines on the basis of their empiric knowledge. The cost and availability of modern medicine deprives rural people from it.

The rich biodiversity of Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh has provided an initial advantage to its inhabitants for observing and scrutinizing the rich flora for developing their own traditional knowledge in curing various ailments of men as well as animals. The primitive tribals acquired the knowledge of economic and medicinal properties of many plants by trial and error methods and they are the store house of such valuable knowledge. This accumulated knowledge is passed on from one generation to the other by oral tradition without any written document. The people of the region are rich in ethno-medicinal knowledge owing to their close affinity with the surrounding vegetation. A large number of plant species of immense medicinal value are abundantly found in the district. Medicinal plants form the basis of traditional or indigenous systems of healthcare are being used by the

majority of remotely located dwellers of the area. Religious inspiration, inaccessibility and lack of medical facilities in the villages seem to be the cause of depending on these medicinal plant species. Remedies based on these plants often have negligible side effect and due to relatively high cost of allopathic medicines, traditional herbal medicine have become an affordable choice for the poor people in these rural areas. Traditional system of medicine is a wise practice of indigenous knowledge system, which has saved the lives of poor people in the region. There is great traditional knowledge hidden among the tribes and rural people of the district which can be used for human welfare. Keeping the aforesaid view, the rich ethno medicinal practices of the area have already received considerable scientific attention and the ethno medicinal practices have been documented. The present work is undertaken for the documentation and analysis of various traditional herbal method of treatment for various ailments in the rural areas of Bahraich district not only for human beings but also for their animals.

STUDY AREA

Bahraich is known as 'city of forest:' because of its natural beauty and rich phyto diversity. It is situated between 28.24 and 27.4 latitude and 81.6 N to 81.3 E longitude, having area about 4696.8 Sq. km. in which 95,040 hectare land is covered by dense natural forests. Bahraich has international border with Nepal on the northern part. Shravasti is in eastern side where as Kheri Lakhimpur in wastern and Sitapur and Barabanki in southern side. Bahraich is 125 km north-east of Lucknow, which is the state capital of U.P. North - Eastern and Western part of the district is Tarai which is covered by dense natural forests. Saryu and Ghaghra are the main rivers. The climate is hot & humid, maximum and minimum temperature ranges between 44◦c to 5◦c where as average rainfall is 1,125 mm. The soil of the district is very fertile. "Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary" is main point of attraction and specialty of the district Bahraich. Aforesaid ideal environmental factors support the luxurious growth of biodiversity.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on the field survey of Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh. For the purpose the voucher specimens of ethno-medicinal importance plants were collected and documented with their ethno-therapeutic data. The information was collected from herbal practitioners or local healers and other experienced persons. They were interviewed for local names, plant part used, method of preparation of medicine, dosages and their mode of

administration. The specimens were collected, pressed, dried, preserved, mounted as described by Jain and Rao, 1976 identified through the available taxonomic literature manuals and floras (Duthie, 1994 and Hooker, 1872-1897). The specimens were maintained in Herbarium of the Postgraduate Department of Botany. Literatures available Yineger *et al*., 2007, Pande *et al*., 2007, Phondani *et al*., 2010, Tarik *et al*., 2014, Verma, 2014, Eshetu *et al*., 2015 and Narayana & Narasimharao, 2015 has also been consulted and their findings has been incorporated where required. The plants used in the treatment of various ailments are enumerated with correct botanical name followed by vernacular names and family as well as plant parts used and mode of administration in respect to simple preparation as well as compound preparation of medicine.

ENEUMARATIONS

1-Abrus precatorious Linn., Rosery pea (Papilinoideae)

- Stem bark along with leaves of **Vitex negundo**, tubars of **Curculigo orchioides** each 50 gm and 15gm pepper and garlic are grainded and boild in water so as to prepare decoction. The decoction is given orally twice in a day for a weak to cure **anthrax,** a serious desease that effect sheep and cows and sometimes people and can cause death.

2-Acacia catechu (L. f.) Willd., Supari (Mimosaceae)

- Bark of **Acacia catechu** is boiled with water so as to make decoction. The decoction is given orally twice in a day to cure infection of **mouth and hoops (foot and mouth disease)**.

3- Acasia nilotica (Linn) Delile, Gum arabica tree (Mimosaceae)

- Two hundred fifty gm flower is grinded and mixed with 250 ml of water. The solution is given orally twice daily for three weeks to animal to cure liver infection i.e., **jaundice**.
- The bark of the plant is made in to fine paste and the paste is squeezed so as to get extract. The extract is given orally twice a day for 10 to 15 days to cure **dysentery.**
- Two hundred fifty gm bark of **Acacia nilotica** and 500 gm bark of neem **Azadirachta indica** is grinded to make fine paste. The paste is applied over **wounds** till complete cure.
- Tender pods are given every morning and evening so as to enhance the **lactation**.
- Bark dried in shade is powdered and boiled in water it is filtered given orally twice in a day to cattle suffering with **indigestion** and **gas problem.**

4-Achyranther aspera Linn., Latjeera (Amaranthaceae):

- Root is made in to fine paste after grinding is mixed with water and administered through nose to cure **darissaa**.
- The whole plant is grinded to make paste. The same is given orally along with sugar to buffaloes, cow, goat, sheep as **anthelmintic** and **easy delivery**.
- A piece of fresh root is grounded and the paste is applied so as to cure **bone fracture**.

5- Aconiutum heterophyllum Wall.ex Royal., Atis (Ranunculaceae)

- The root is crushed to make fine paste. The along with water is given orally twice in a day so as to check **frequent loose motion**.

6- Adhatoda vasica Nees., Aruna (Acanthacea)

- Leaf is made in to paste and squeezed to get juice. Similarly juice of bark of **Syzygium cumini** is extracted. Both the juice is mixed in equal amount and the same is given thrice orally for ten days to threat **diarrhoea and dysentery.**

7-Aegle mormelos (Linn.) Correa., Bel (Rutaceae)

- Five hundred gm fresh leaf of bel is made in to fine paste by grinding and is makes with 100 ml seed as of **Ricinus communis** (castor oil). This paste is applied over skin affected due to **sun burn** till the cure.

8- Agave americana Linn., Ramban (Agavaceae)

- Leaf fibers are used to tie the **fractured bone.**

9- Allium cepa Linn., Pyaz (Liliaceae)

- 500gm onion bulb is grinded well and mixed with 100 ml mustered oil and 25 gm leaf ash of **Musa paradiascia**. The paste so obtained is applied externally on the skin for **removal of ectoparasites**.
- The paste of onion bulb mixed with mustered oil given orally thrice for three weaks for the treatment of **cough**.
- The whole plant decoction is given orally twice in a day for three days as **febrifuge** and **tonic**.
- The onion bulb are grinded and mixed with black salt and water is administered orally twice daily till cure when saliva comes from mouth due to **poisoning.**

- The onion bulb is grinded and mixed with black salt and water the solution is given orally twice daily till cure in f**oot and mouth disease**.
- The onion bulb grinded and mixed with black salt. It is administered along with water to cure frequent loose motion i.e. **dysentery.**

10- Allium sativam Linn., Lahsun (Liliaceae)

- The bulbs are made in to five paste and mixed water. The solution is filtered and given orally though mouth and nose in cattle sheep, goat, to cure **mastitis**, **diarrhoea**, **internal parasites**,
- The crushed bulb are mixed with salt and water given orally twice in a day till cure in **hepatitis.**
- The concoction of stem is given orally along with milk twice a day for ten days to cure **gastrointestinal trouble** in goat.
- The leaves of A**lliums ativum** and A**zaderachta indica** are grinded. The paste so obtained is squeezed. The juice along with water is administered orally in **snake bite** where there is bleeding and swelling on the bitten part.

11- Aloe barbademsis Mill., Ghrit kumari (Liliaceae)

- The dried root is made in to powder and given with milk orally twice in a day for six days to cure **gastro intestinal trouble** in sheep, cow, buffaloes.

12- Aloe vera Linn., Ghrit kumara (liliaceae)

- The leaf bulb applied on the **swollen portion of the udder** of cows and/or buffaloes.

13- Amaramnthus spinosus Linn., Katili chaulai (Amaranthawceae)

- The entire plant is crunched with cumin seeds and cloves. The mixture so obtained is fed to cows and goats to cure **galactogogue.**

14- Amaranthus sp., Chaulai (Amaranthaceae)

- It is being used in **bone fracture and wounds.**

15- Ampelocissus latifolie (Roxb) Planch, Wild grape (Vitaceae)

- It is reported to be used in **cataract, snake bite, flatulence and tuympany**.

16-Anagallis arvensis Linn. Red chiek weed poor man's barometer (Primulaceae)

- It is reported to be used to **expel the leeches.**

17-Anethum gravealens Linn., Dill (Apiaceae)

- Reported as veterinary medicinal plants.

18-Andrographis paniculata Nees., Kalpnath (Acanthaceae)

- The leaves and aerial parts are shade dried and powdered. The powder mixed with jaggery, pinch of rock salt and water is given once a day for a weak to cattle suffering with **foot and mouth disease**.

19- Annona asquamosa Linn,. Sarifa (Annonaceae)

- It is used to destroy **maggots**.

20-Apluda mutica Linn., Takhusa (Poaceae)

- The whole plant is given as fodder to cure **poisoning in animals** due to insect bite.

21- Argemone maxicana Linn., Bharbhanda (Papaveraceae)

- The leaf juice extracted from 100gm leaves and 100gm fruits applied over **foot suffering from infection.**
- The juice extracted from 100gm leaves and 100 gm fruits is applied over body parts for relieving due to **rheumatism**.

22-Aristolochia indica Linn., Birth wort, Snake root (Aristolochigceae)

- The whole plants parts are boiled in water so as to get decoction one glass of whole plant decoction is mixed with twenty one seed powder of **Piper nigrum** is administered daily twice a day for two or more days to cure **dyspepsia**.

23-Artemisia nilaginica (C.R.Clarke) Down., Kunja (Asteraceae)

- The decoction of leaves is given orally along with sugar for removal of **placanta.**
- The leaves are crushed to make paste. It is squeezed and the filtrate so obtained is applied extremely to remove **lice** and **ticks infection**. (**Ectoparasites**).

24- Asparagus racemosus Willd., Satavar (Lilaceae)

- About 500gm of root powder of **Asparagus racemosus** mixed with milk is given twice daily for a month for the treatment of **arthritis** in cattle.

25- Atylosia scasabaeoider Benth. Wild., Kulthi (Papilinoideae)

- Three hundred gm of leaf paste is given with fodder to cattle to treat **diarrhoea.**

26- Azadirachta indica A, Juss., Neem (Meliaceae)

- 500gm bark of neem and 250gm bark of **Acacia nilotica** is grinded to make fine paste and mixed with sufficient water. The paste so obtained is applied over **wounds** till complete cure.
- The paste of the fruit is given for **internal heat.**
- The paste of the leaf is mixed with equal quantity of turmeric powder. It is given twice a day in early morning and evening for a weak.**for internal heat.**
- One hundred gm leaf paste is administered twice in a day for about five days to treat **cough**, **lever diseases** and as **anthelmintic**.

27-Bambusa arundinacea (Retz) Willd., Bans (Poacese)

- About 200gm leaves are given to pregnant buffaloes a month twice daily for an **easier delivery**.
- Equal amount of rhizome and fresh leaf of bamboo is made into fine paste and mixed with small amount of water is given twice a daily orally for seven days of the cattle suffering from **diarrhoea**.

28- Barleria cristata Linn., Vajra danti. (Acanthaceae)

- It is used to cure the **wounds** of animals.

29-Barleria prionitiss Linn., Kuranta, Katsareya jinti, Vajradanth, (Acanthaceae)

- The whole plant is crushed in to fine paste and mixed with mustard oil. The preparation is applied on **wounds** of cattle.

30-Basella alba Linn., Alugbati, Poi (Basellaceae)

- The fresh vegetative paste of **Basella alba** and the flowers of **Acmella caulirriza** are made in to paste and mixed together is squeezed. The filtrate soln is given thrice in a day orally to cure **blot** in cattle, sheep goat and equine.
- The above solution is given through eye to cure **eye problems.**
- The above solution is applied topically to cure **wound.**

31-Bauhinia vahlii Weight and Arnott., Malu, Jallur (Caesalpiniaceae)

- It is used in **hoof disease, boils pimples, carbuncle and post calving care**

32-Bauhinia variegate Linn., Kachnar (Caesalniaceae)

- It is used to cure **internal injury**

33-Benincasa hispida (Thumb) Cogn., Khabha (Cuaerbitaceae)

- It is being used in **eczema, skin, irritation and to induce fertility**.

34- Bombax cieba Linn., Semal (Bombacaceae)

- Bark of B**ombax ceiba** is mixed with seeds of **Glycine max**. it is grinded with water. It is administered orally to **open the blocking of the milk hole of udder** i.e. **mastitis**.
- The bark of semal plant is milled with water and a solution is made. The solution is given orally till cure of **mastitis** twice in a day.

35- Brassica compestris Linn., var sasson (Brassicaceae)

- The whole plant is grinded to make paste .it is squeezed and the solution is applied extremely to remove **external ice (blood feeding)** in cow and buffaloes within five days.
- Mustard oil is used extremely when there in **wounds** on back.

36-Brassica juncea (Linn) Czern. and Coas, subsp, juncea (Linn) Czern and Coss pili sarsoo., (Brassicaceae)

- It is being used in **stomachic** and **retention of placanta.**

37- Brassica junsea Linn, sub family integrifolia., Brown sarsoo (Brassicaceae)

- It is used to expel **internal parasites**.

38-Brassica nigra Linn., Black mustard (Brassicaceae)

- Fine paste of rhizome of **Curcuma longa** is mixed with pure mustard oil. It is applied on the **mischief parts of cattle horn**.

39- Buddleija asiatica Lour., Bhim sen, Dogtail (Buddlejaceae)

- It is used to cure **itching and pimples**.

40- Butea monosperma (Lam.) Toub., Palash (Papilinoideae)

- Decoction of one kg flower given to the cattle thrice a day for one month for the treatment of **dysurea and paralysis.**

41- Cajanus cajan (Linn.) Millsp., Arhar (Papilinoideae)

- Cooked leaves as fed to cattle to cure **diarrhoea and dysentery**.
- Boiled leaves and seeds are mixed with fodder in cattle to cure. **diarrhoea and dysentery**
- Green parts are crushed and mixed with cold water are administered twice in a day for three days to cure **diarrhoea and dysentery**.

42- Calotropis procera (Linn) R.Br., Aakmadar safed (asclepiadaceae)

- The 50gm flower paste mixed with 100gm jaggery is given to animal for **easier delivery**.
- Milky latex of plants is applied extremely on **snake bite** to neutralize snake poison.
- The leaves are grinded to make fine paste. It is given orally along with sugar to buffaloes, cow, goat, sheep, to expel **intestinal warms** for three days.
- The cancoction of fruits and leaves are applied extremely to cure **skin infection** in buffaloes, cow, goat, and sheep for three days or till cure.
- Leaves of **Calotropis procera** and bulb of **Allium sativum** is fried with mustard oil and rubbed on **swelling in the joints** and **hamastrung mussels in arthritis**.

43- Camellia sinensia (L.) Kuntze., Chai, Tea (asclepiadaceae)

- The fresh leaves of **Camellia sinensis** and **Nicotiana tabacum** are shade dried and crushed. The both powder is mixed with water so as to make paste. The paste is applied topically once daily to get rid of from **external parasites** in cattle sheep and goat.

44- Canna indica Linn., Canna (Cannaceae)

- It is being used in **skin diseases, fever, internal parasites, tympany, flatulence, snake bite, wounds, stomach-ache and sprain.**

45- Cannabis sativa Linn., Bhang (Cannabinaceae):

- A shed dried leaf along with small quantity of salt is given to goats to cure **rheumatism**.
- Aquous paste of fresh leaves in applied on affected portion of **eczema**.
- Leaves are made into fine paste and squeezed. The solution/extract is applied extremely for **removof parasites** in cow, donkey and buffaloes.
- If the dried leaf powder is given orally it works is **appetizer**.

- Resins obtained from the leaves of **Cannabis saliva** and leaves of **Nicotiona tobaccum** as mixed and is burned over the flame, the smoke is used in **abdominal pain** when there is frequent lying and standing movements.

46- Capsella bursa pastoris Linn Medik., Shepherds purse (Brassicaceae)

- It is used in **skin diseases**.

47- Capsicum annum Linn., Mircha (Solanaceae)

- It is being used in **dog bites, wounds, foot and mouth disease, skin disease, eczema, scabies, diarrhoea, throat swelling, burn, sunstroke, hoof disease, neck sore, internal parasites, paralysis and lockjaw.**

48- Carrissa apaca Stapt. ex Hains., Jangali karaoda (Apocyanaceae)

- It is used in **foot and mouth disease**.

49- Carissa pinarium Linn., Jangali karaoda (Apocynaceae)

- Root of **Carissa pinarium** and flower of **Madhuka latifolia** are grinded and made in to a paste. This is applied on **maggot infested sores.**
- Root paste is applied in affected areas of cattle till cure of **wounds**.

50- Cassia absus Linn., Caksu Chaksu (Caesalpiniaceae)

- It is used in **urinary troubles**

51-Cassia fistula Linn., Amaltas (Caesalpiniaceae)

- The paste of pods along with wheat bread is given twice in a day to cattle in the case of **indigestion**.
- The paste of leaves is mixed along with mustard oil and given twice in a day for a weak to **improve appetite**.
- The young leaves are cooked and given as **purgative**.
- The paste of ripe pods is also administered along with water for **purgative purpose.**
- The pod of **Cassia fistula** is directly used to eat.

52-Cassia tora Linn., Chakwad (Caesalpinisaceae)

- The seeds are crushed and soaked in water overnight is given orally in the morning for fifteen days to cure **galactogogue**.

53- Catinaregam spinosa (Thumb.) Tirvengadum., Maniphal (Pubiaceae)

- It is reported as veterinary medical plant.

54- Catunaregam uliginosa (Petz) Sivrajan., Divine Jasmine (Pubiaceae)

- It is used in **lockjaw** (**tetanus**).

55- Centella asiatica (Linn.) Uaban, Bramhi buti (Apiaceae)

- Fresh leaves are grinded with help of small amount of water to make fine paste. The paste is applied topically once daily to cure **itching** in sheeps.

56- Chenopodium album Linn., Bathua (Chenopodiaceae)

- The whole plant paste is applied extremely on wound. It heals the **wound**.

57-Chenopodium abrosioides Linn., Chenopodium, Worm seed, Sweat pigweed (Chenopodiaceae)

- It is used in **hoof disease**.

58- Cicer arietinum Linn., Chana (Popilinoideae)

- Germinated seeds are given to eat so as to **remove sterility.**

59- Carisium wallichi DC., Bungsee (Asteraceae)

- It is being used in **eye diseases, sunstroke, lactation problem and haematurea.**

60- Cissampelos pareira Linn., Patha,Abuta, Bimbima. (Menispermaceae):

- It is used in **fever**.

61- Cleome viscose Linn., (Cleomaceae)

- The paste of leaves is rubbed on the left horn if the right leg is cut and vice verse. This **stops bleeding**.
- The whole plant is crushed and made in to paste. The paste is applied on the **injuries of bullocks** made from ploughing.

62- Cleone gynandra Linn., (Cleomaceae)

- Fresh leaf of vegetative paste are made into fine paste and squeezed to get extract. One cup of water is added to the extract. One cup of the above solution is given through the nose twice a day for five days to cure **hepatitis** in cattle.

63- Citrus aurantifolia (Christm) SW Key Lime., (Rutaceae)

- Pickle of the fruits made by adding salt are crushed with turmesic is given to cattle along with bread of jowar to cure **bronchitis**.
- Crushed leaves mixed with salt are orally given to animals for curing **renderpest**.

64 -Coix lachrymal- jabi Linn., Tear grass, Samkaru (Poaceae)

- It is being used in **flatulence and tympany.**

65-Coceulus hirsutas (Linn.) Diels., Farid buti (Manis permaceae)

- The fresh leaves are made in to paste. It is given twice daily for four or five days to cattle so as to cure **diarrhoea**.

66- Calerbrookia oppositifolia Sm. Shamber, Bhirmoli (Lamiaceae)

- It is being used in **bone fracture, internal injury, sprain and musculas pull.**

67- Colocasia esculanta (Linn.) Schott., Arvi (Araceae)

- It is being used to **induce ferti;ity, in neck sore, yolk sore and skin diseases.**

68- Cariandrum sativum Linn., Dhania (Apiaceae)

- The seed powder of C**oriandrum sativum** is mixed with paste of leaves of **Lawsonia inermis** along with small amount of water is given twice a day for a weak to animal to cure **loose motion**.
- The decoction of leaves and roots are given to buffaloes orally twice in a day for a weak which works as **antidiuretic**.
- The powder of seed mixed with water is a administered orally twice in a day till cure when saliva comes from mouth due to **food poisoning**.

69- Costus speciosus (Koen.ex Retz.) Sm., Keu (Zingiberraceae)

- The paste of the rhizome is given twice a day orally to cure **jaundice**.

70- Crataeva magna (Lour.) De. Varun, Bourn, Baruna (Capparideceae)

- It is used in **lockjaw** (**tetanus**).

71- Crotolaria juncea Linn., Sunn, Sanai (Papinoideae)

- It is used to **induce fertility**.

72- Cucumis melo Linn. var ultissimua Duth and Full., Tarbooz (Cucurbitaceae)

- It is used in continual **release of urine, heat stroke, indigestion**.

73-Cucumis sativa Linn. Kharbooz (Cucurbitaceae)

- It is being used in case of **induced heat, diarrhoea, fever, food poisoning, tympany and heat stroke.**

74- Cucurbita maxima Duch ex Lam., Kaddu (Cucurbitaceae)

- It is being used in **ear disease, conjunctivitis, diarrhoea, haematuria, mastitis eczema, mange and scabies.**

75- Curcuma domeatica Linn., Haldi (Zingiberaceae)

- Rhizome of haldi is grinded to make powder/paste. This is mixed with mustard oil and rubbed to **cure mastitis**.
- The rhizome paste is applied externally to the **broken horn**.
- The rhizome is dried over flame. Now it is grinded and mixed with mustard oil. It is on infected part due to **yoke galls where there is wounds and swellings on the neck.**

76 -Cuscuta reflexa Roxb., Amarbel (Cuscutaceae)

- It is used in **bone fracture and lockjaw**.

77- Cynodon dactylon (Linn.) Pers., Doob ghas (Poaceae)

- Three hundred gm of aerial part is given as fodder for **increasing lactation** and quality of the milk.
- One tea spoonful leaf juice is dropped in each eyes in morning and evening for three days or so for the treatment of **conjunctivitis**.
- Fresh and pointed grass and O**ryza sativa** ius used to open the **blocked pore of the udder** i.e., **mestitis**.
- The concoction of the whole plant is given orally to cow and buffaloes twice in a day. It works in **wound healing** and **as analgesic**.

78-Cyperus pangorai Rottb, Nagar motha (Cyperaceae)

- It is used in **tympany** and **gastric troubles**.

79- Cyperus rotendus Linn., Nut grass, Bara nagar motha (Cyperaceae):

- It is used in **flatulence and tympany.**

80- Dalbergia sissoo Roxb., Shisham (Papilinoideae)

- Juice of 200 gm leaves is given twice in a day for one week to **stop bleeding**.
- Green leaves are directly used to eat to cure **hematuria** when blood comes along with urine.

81-Datura fastulosa Linn. Dhatura (Solanaceae)

- It is being used in **rheumatism.**

82- Datura innoxia Mill., Safed Datura (Salonaceae)

- The whole plant is grinded so as to make paste. It is applied externally to sheep and cow to **remove lice** for three days.

83- Datura metal Linn., Hindu dhatura (Salanaceae)

- About 100 gm of ripe fruits are made into paste along with water and given to cattle twice a day for a weak to cure **cold**.
- A paste is prepared from 300 gm fresh leaves with help of water and 200 gm roots is given to animals once daily a weak **to stop bleeding from the wounds** and for early healing.
- The paste of roasted unripe fruit is given in one dose to cure **diarrhoea**. If it is again required the second dose may be given.
- Seed powder is used in **skin diseases**.
- The paste of leaves is applied on **insect bite**.

84- Dendrophthae falcate (l.f.) Banda, Banda patha (Loranthaceae)

- It is used for **lactation** and in **rheumatism**.

85- Delonex regia (Boj ex. Hook) Raf., Gulmohar, Goldmahar (Papilionoideae)

- Bark extract is given with black pepper and garlic twice daily till cure for the treatment of **fever**.

86- Dendrocalamus strictus (Roxb.) Nees., Bans, Bamboo, Calcutta bamboo (Poaceae)

- Green leaves are grinded with seeds of H**ordeum vulgare** and is administered along with water to cattle to cure **cough**.

87- Dicliptera cuneata Nees., (Acanthaceae)

- It is used in **eye diseases**.

88- Dioscorea belophylla Voigh., Kanta alu, Kadakanda (Dioscoreaceae)

- It is used in **dermatitis**.

89-Dioscorea bulbifera Linn., Air Yam, Air potato (Dioscoreaceae)

- It is used in **ear diseases, pimples and boil.**

90-Eclipta prostrate Linn., Bhangraaya (Asteraceae)

- Fresh leaves are grinded to make fine paste and boiled with mustard oil. After cooling the paste is applied twice in a day for 10-15 days or as required on **wounds** for early healing.
- The juice of leaf is applied on **shoulder injury** caused by carrying heavy loads.
- The leaf juice is also used for **swelling of ears** in cattle.
- The leaf paste is mixed with small amount of alcohol. The extract has antiviral activity against **Ranikhet diseases virus** especially in hen.

91-Euphorbia heterophylla Linn.,. Choti duddhi (Eupharbiaceae)

- It is used for **lactation**.

92- Elephantopus scaber Linn., Gobhi, Aadhomukha, Sandudri, Ban tambakhoo (Asteraceae)

- The roots are grinded and mixed with salt and is wraped in grass and fed to the animal to cure **maggot wounds**.
- Fifty gm leaves are made in to paste and mixed with sugar. The same is given orally to cure **diarrhoea.**

93- Eleusine coracana (Linn.) Gaertn., Madua (Poaceae)

- The pastes are grinded with water so as to make paste. This solution is made with water and given orally twice in a day to check **frequent loose motion**.

94- Ficus benghalensis Linn., Bargad (Moraceae)

- 100gm root is grinded well with help of water and given twice in a day for a weak suffering from **stomach-ache**.

95- Ficus racemosa Linn., Goolar, Gular (Moraceae)

- It is used for **render pest**.

96- Ficus religiosa Linn., Peepal (Moraceae)

- The juice of grinded leaves is used to cure **tonsils**.
- The paste of stem bark is given against **constipation**.
- Bark boiled in water for thirty minutes and the luck warm leachate is applied on the affected hoofs during **foot and mouth disease**.
- Shade dried leaves are powdered and fed twice in a day for seven days to cure **bronchitis**.
- The leaves of F**icus religiosa** and rhizome of **Zinziber officinale** are grinded and boiled so as to prepare decoction. The decoction is administered orally twice in a day till cure in the **infection of the throat (Diphtheria).**

97- Ficus simicordata Buch-Ham ex Sm., Khaina, Khunia (Moraceae)

- It is used in **retention of placenta**.

99-Fumaria indica Linn., Parpataka (Fumariaceae)

- It is used in **skin diseases and liver disorders**.

100- Gossypium sp., Kapas (Malavaceae)

- It is used in **retention of placenta**.

101- Hibiscus rosa-simensis Linn., Gurhal (Malvaceae)

- Two hundred gm bark is grinded to make fine paste with help of water and given with one litter water till complete rest in case of **twitching.**

102- Holoptelia integrifolia (Roxb.)Planch., (Ulmaceae)

- The juice of the leaves is applied on the skin for the **removal of ectoparasites.**

103- Hordeum vulgare Linn., Jau (Poaceae)

- Seeds of **Hordeum vulgar, Triticum aestivum** and **Trigonella foenum-graecum** are grinded with water. The solution so obtained with adding is given orally to animal suffering with **sterility showing obesity and eccentric behave.**
- Fresh green leaves are directly applied to cure **vomiting**.

104- Indigofera sp., Neel (Papilinoideae)

- It is used in case of **mouth blisters**.

105- Jasminum sambac (Linn.) Ait., Chameli (Oleaceae)

- It is reported as veterinary medicinal plant.

106- Lagenaria seiceraria (Molina) Standl., Bottlegourd, White pumkin (Cucurbitaceae)

- It is used in **heat stroke**.

107- Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Mess., Mohin (Anacardiaceae)

- It is used in **bone fracture**.

108- Lathyrus sp. Sweet pea (Papilinoideae)

- It is used when there is **burn**.

109- Lawsonia inermis Linn. Mehdi (Lytheaceae)

- The green leaves are directly used to eat to check **hematuria** when there is bleeding with urine.

110- Leea asiatica (Linn.) Ridsdale., Banchalita (Leaceae)

- It is used in **eye diseases.**

111- Lens culinaris Medik., Lentil, Masoor (Papilinoideae)

- It is used to **remove sterility and cure of broken horn**.

112-Linum usitatissimum Linn., Alsi (Linaceae)

- It is used in **dysentery, cold cough and as tonic.**

113- Litesea glutinosa (Lour) Robinson., Maida (Louraceae)

- It used in **stomach disorder** and is **bone fracture**.

114- Lycopersicum esculantum Linn., Tamater (Solanaceae)

- Fruit and leaf juice is administered twice daily for three days to cure **eye problems.**
- The fruit is applied to cure **blot** where gloating of stomach take place.

115- Madhuca indica J.F Gmel., Mahua (Sapotaceae)

- One hundred gm flower paste, 250 gm jaggery and 50 ml water is mixed and given twice daily for seven days or so to cure **fever** of cattle.

116- Mangifera indica Linn., Aam (Anacardiaceae)

- The paste of 100gm fruit obtained and given with bread twice daily for a weak to cattle in case of **indigestion**.
- The leaves are directly used to eat to cure **foot and mouth disease**.

117- Melia azedrach Linn., Mithi neem. (Meliaceae)

- The leaves are shed dried and powdered. The powder mixed with water and sugar is given to cow and buffaloes for four or five days. It works as **Stomach flatulence.**

118- Mentha orvensis Linn., Pudina (Lamiaceae)

- Two hundred and fifty gm fresh leaves of **Mentha arvensis** and 200 gm leaves of **Centella asiatica** are made in to fine paste and given to cattle twice in a day for a weak to **cure fever**.
- Leaves are made in to paste and applied externally to remove **external parasites.**
- Fresh leaves are grinded to make paste. Black salt and water is added to the paste. The solution so obtained is administered twice daily in **frequent loose motion** till cure.

119- Mirabilis jalapa Linn., Gulabakshi (Nyctaginaceae)

- It is used in **neck sore**.

120- Momardica charantia Linn., Karela (Cucurbitaceae)

- It is being used in **tympany and gastric troubles**.

121- Moringa olifera Lank., Sahjan (Moringaceae)

- Two hundred gm leaf paste is given twice daily for three to five days to cattle for quick relief from **diarrhoea** and **dysentery**.
- The paste is prepared from 500 gm pods and given for a month for the relief from **rheumatism.**
- The juice of the roots is applied on the **ulcers** of cattle for healing and **removal of insects larvae**.

122- Morus alba Linn., Sahtoot (Moraceae)

- The leaves and fruits are crushed to make paste. It is given orally for two days. It works as **laxative**.
- It is also being used in **mastitis**.

123- Musa paradisica Linn., Kela (Musaceae)

- Young leaves and roots are given along with fodder for a weak to **reduce body heat** of cattle.
- Mature fruits are given to animal suffering with **galactogogue**.

124- Nicotiana tabaccum Linn., Tambaco (Solanaceae)

- Fresh leaves of **Nicotiana tabacum** and **Maesa lanceolata** are grinded and make fine paste. Small amount of water is added and mixture so obtained is squeezed. One ml of extract is administered through the nose twice a day so as to get rid of from **leech** in cattle.
- Fresh leaves of **Nicotiana tabaccum** are shed dried and grinded with water to make paste. The paste is applied topically twice a day for **external parasite** in cattle sheep and goat.
- Leaves are crushed and made into paste with saw wood and the paste is applied on the hoof of cattle affected with **foot and mouth disease.**
- Leaves of **Artemisia absinthian, Nicotiana tabaccum** and **Leonotis ocymifoliaca** and bulbs of **Allium sativa** are crushed and tide over the **wound** after contacting swollen site to glowing iron

125- Ocimum basilicum Linn., Tulsi (Lamiaceae)

- Decoction of the leaves is given orally twice in day for four days to get rid of **gastrointestinal problems**.

126- Ocimum gratissimum Linn., Van tulsi (Lamiaceae)

- The leaf paste is applied externally on skin of cattle for removal of **ectoparasite**.

127-`Ocimum sanctum Linn., Shyamatulsi (Lamiaceae)

- Three hundred and fifty gm fresh leaves of O**cimum sanctum** is boiled in 500 ml water for preperation of decoction. The decoction so obtained is given to cattle twice in a day to **cure cough** and **cold.**

128-Opuntia stricta (How.) How., Nagphani (Cactaceae)

- It is used for **lactation.**

129- Oryza sativa Linn. Dhan (Poaceae)

- Rice grains are cooked along with black gram, black salt and black pepper, the recipe so prepared is given twice in day for one month or so to **enhance lactation** in cattle.
- Seeds are boiled with water and the extract is applied orally to cure **cough**.
- Inflorescence is directly applied to eat when there is growth of **hard knot on the surface of thyroid gland i.e, faseioltasis**.
- Seeds are grinded with water. The paste is applied to join the **broken horn**.

130- Oxalis corniculata Linn., Bhilmori (Oxalidaceae)

- A piece of root is collected on a lunar eclipse day and burned with seven black pepper in the cattle shed to **increase milk production** of cows.
- Leaves are grinded to make fine paste. It is squeezed and the juice is applied to eyes to cure **eye infection**.

131- Peperomia pellucida Kunth., Varsha bhoo (Piperaceae)

- It is used in **skin diseases**.

132- Phyllanthus emblica Linn., Anola, Aawala (Eupharbiaceae)

- It is being used in **chickenpox, internal parasites, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, eye diseases and alimentary disorder**.

133- Piper longum Linn., Pipli, Pippali, Pipar, Piplamul (Piperacear)

- Powder of fruit is mixed with water and applied to drink orally till cure when saliva comes from mouth due to **poisoning**.

134- Piper nigram Linn., Kali mirch (Piperaceae)

- Fruits of kali mirch are grinded in to fine powder and mixed black salt and water is given orally thrice a day till cure when animal bleaches out chewed food due to **indigestion.**

135- Plantago ovata Forssk., Isabgol (Plantaginaceae)

- It is used in **chickenpox** and to **expel internal parasites**.

136- Plambago zeylanica Linn., Chitrak, Chita (Plumbaginaceae)

- It is used in **constipation**.

137- Premna mucronata (Roxb) C.B.Clark., Agnimantha (Verbenaceae)

- It is used in **colic disorder**.

138- Prunus persica (Linn.) Betsch., Aaru (Rosaceae)

- Leaf paste is externally used to **cure germs** and **wounds**.

139- Psidium guajava Linn., Amrud (Myrtaceae)

- One litre decoction of fresh leaves is given twice daily till recovery to cure **fever**.

140- Punica granatum Linn., Anar (Punicaeae)

- Decoction of fruits and leaves are given orally twice per day for two days to cow, buffalo's goat so as to **expel intestinal warms**.

141- Raphamus sativus Linn. Muli (Brassicaceae)

- The underground part is grinded with water and the same is administered orally twice in a day to check **frequent loose motion**.

142- Ricinus eommunis Linn. Reni, Caster (Eupharbiaceae)

- Hundred ml castor oil seed is mixed with 500 gm fresh leaves fine paste prepared by grinding. This paste is applied over skin affected due to **sun burn** till the rest.

143- Rumax hastatus D.Don., Jangali palak (Poligonaceae)

- Root and leaves are shades dried are made into powder. It is administered orally along with water for four days for **wound healing**.

144- Saecharum offieinarum Linn., Ganna (Poaceae)

- Rhizome of **Curcuma domestica**, **Zingiber officinale,** bulb of **Allium sativa,** seeds of **Trachyspermum ammi** and **Brassica juncea** is milled and mixed with gur of **Saccharum officinarum.** It is provided to animal to eat for curing **abdominal pain**.

145- Saccharum Sp., Ganna (Poaceae)

- It is used when there is **cough, retention of placenta and lock jaw**,

146- Sapindus mukorossi Gaestn.,. Reetha (Sapindaceae)

- Mature fruit is grinded with water and the paste is applied extremely to cure **lice and ticks infection.**

147- Saraca asoca (Roxb.) Dewide., Ashok (Caesalpiniaceae)

- Decoction of leaf and stem bark is administered once daily for ten days to **induce fertility.**

148- Saussurea costos (Falc.) Lipsckitz., Bimbima, Kuth (Astceaceae)

- It is reported as veterinary medicinal plant.

149- Saussurea obvallata (Dc.) Edgew. Brahma Kamal (Asteraceae)

- It is used in **haematuria**.

150- Schleichera oleosa (Lour.) Oken., Kusum tree (Sapindaceae)

- It is used in warm effected **wounds and wounded shoulders** of oxen.

151- Sesamum oriantale Linn., Safed til., Sesame, (Bignoniaceae)

- The seeds are grinded with water and administered orally twice a day till cure when **saliva comes from mouth due to poisoning**.

152- Shorea robusta Goerin.f., Sakhu (Dipterocarpaceae)

- Hundred gm bark is made into paste is administered once a day for five days to check **dysentery**.
- Hundred gm seed paste is used to **kill warms in the intestine**.

153- Solanum melongena Linn., Bagan, (Solanaceae)

- It is used when there is **dog bite**.

154- Solanum nigrum Linn., Makoi (Solanaceae)

- It is used in **eye diseases**.

155- Solanum tuberosum Linn., Aalu (Solanaceae)

- It is used in **burns**.

156- Sonchus oleraceous Linn., Milkweed (Asteraceae)

- It is used to increase lactation and to **expel placental retention**.

157- Strobilanthes auriculata Kapur, Minger (Acanthaceae)

- It is used during **retention of placenta**.

158- Syzygium cumini (Linn.) Skeels., Jamun (Mystaceae)

- Bark is made in to paste with small amount of water and squeezed to get juice. Similarly leaf of **Adhatoda vasica** is also made in to paste with help of water and squeezed to get juice of leaf. Both the juice of bark and leaves are mixed in equal amount and are given thrice orally for 10 or more days to treat **diarrhoea and dysentery.**
- Equal amount of bark of **Syzygium cumini** and **Azadirachta indica** is boiled in water so as to prepare decoction. The decoction so prepared is spread on the affected joints in case of **joints pain**.

159- Tagetus erecta Linn., Ganda (Asteraceae)

- 100gm leaves are boiled in one litter of water so as to prepare decoction. The decoction so obtained is given twice a day for a month cattle suffering from **hydrophobia**.
- The fresh leaves are grinded to make paste. The paste is squeezed the juice so obtained is applied extremely in **broken horn where there is shelling off the outer of horn and conconitant bleeding.**

160- Tamarindus indica Linn., Imli. (Caesalpiniaceae)

- Five hundred gm leaves are boiled in water. These leaves are tie up on affected part of body to cure **swelling** till the complete relief.
- The ripe fruit is made into paste and mixed with the paste of **Allium sativums** the mixture so obtained is sterr fried mildely in mustered oil and applied on the **tongue sores** while warm.

161- Terminalia bellirica (Gaertn.) Roxb., Bahera (Combritaceae)

- It is during **diarrhoea**.

162- Terminalia chebula Retz., Harree (Combretaceae)

- Seeds of **Trachyspermum amni** and bark of **Terminalia chebula**, Rhizome of **Cuminum cyminum**, seeds of **Raphanus sativus** is grinded and mixed with black salt is applied to eat in **anorexia** when animal stops eating fodder.

163- Tinospara cordifolia Linn., Gurch (Menispermaceae)

- Infusion of the stem is put in chicken drinking water for **poultry diseases**.
- The whole plant extract is given orally when animal feed on poisonous plants which results **vomiting**.

- For **foot and mouth diseases** the dried aerial pieces are fumigated so as to reach mouth area of cattle.
- Whole plant is applied in form of poultice of paste to cure **skin infection**.

164-Tinospara sinemis (Lour.), Merr., Gurch (Menispermeceae)

- Roots are grinded to make paste. Water is added to the paste. This is administered orally for curing **debility.**

165- Trachyspermum ammi (Linn.), Voigt., Ajawain (Cucurbitaceae)

- Seeds of **Trachyspermum ammi,** rhizome of **Zingier officinale, Ferula asafoetida** and fruit of **Piper nigrum** are mixed and grinded with water and the paste is used to cure **blot** which results **gloating of stomach**.

166- Tribulus terrestris Linn., Bindii, Devil's thorn (Zygophyllaceae)

- Juice of fresh leaves is given to animal in case of **colic** and **chronic cough**.
- Whole plant is crushed to make fine paste. It is administered along with sugar and water to cure **chronic cough**.

167- Trigonella foenum-graecum Linn., Methi (Papilionoideae)

- Hundred gm sprouted seed is given to pregnant animal twice daily for one month for **easy delivery**.
- Fifty gm dried seed powder is given twice in a day for a weak to animal suffering from **twitching**.
- Infusion of seed flour is given to the animal daily for three days in **haematuria**.
- Seeds of **Trachyspernum ammi**, rhizome of **Curcuma domestica**, leaves of **Trigonella foenum** and **Dendrocalumus strictus** are grinded to make fine paste is mixed with powder of **Piper nigrum** and water, it is is given orally thrice a day till cure to treat **pneumonia**.

168- Triticum aestivum Linn., Gehun (Poaceae)

- Seeds are made into powder. It is administered orally to cow to cure **common cold** and **dysentery**.
- Seeds are grinded and a paste is made. It is applied externally on **burns** on the skin.
- The seeds of **Triticum aestivum** is boiled in water and is used to eat for curing **debility**.

169- Vaccaria pyramidata Medic., Cowherb, Cowcockle (Caryophyllaceae)

- It is used during **lock jaw**.

170- Vigna mungo (Linn.) Hepper, Moong (Papilinoideae)

- The seed of **Vigna mungo** is made in to powder. The powder mixed with water and administered orally twice in a day in **food poisoning** till cure when saliva comes from the mouth.
- Seed of **Vigna mungo** is soaked with water for overnight. It is then grinded with water and used to cure **galactogogue** i.e. drying up of milk gland.

171- Vigna radiata (Linn.) R. Witezek, Mung bean (Papilinoideae)

- Two hundred fifty gm seed powder is mixed with hundred ml **Arachis hypogea** oil and given twice a day for a weak ao as to cure cattle suffering from **cough and cold.**

172- Vitex negundo Linn., Samahalu, Meudi (Vervanaceae)

- Dried leaves of **Vitex negundo** is mixed with fodder are given to the cattle for a weak to cure **diarrhoea**.
- Dried leaves powder is dusted on the affected **wound** part to heal.
- Leaf paste mixed with a pinch of turmeric is applied on the **wounds** twice in a day for five days.
- The stem is crushed and decoction is prepared. The decoction is given with sugar orally twice in a day for to six days to cure **mange, fever** and **stomach problems.**

173- Woodfordia floribunda Salisb., Dhawai (Lythraceae)

- Leaves of **Pongamia pinnata, Lannea coramandelica** and **Andrographis peniculata** and **Woodfordia** ten gm each are grinded to make fine paste. The paste is applied externally for **wounds, uclears and maggot infected scores.**

174- Wrightia arboria (Dennst.) Mabb., Daira, Dudhi, Dharauli (Apocynaceae)

- Green leaves about two hundred fifty gm is crushed and juice is extracted. A spoonful of jeera powder is added in it. The extract is mixed with one litter of water the same is given to affected animal orally. It **expels gas** and **releives pain**.

175-Xanthium indicum Koening, Chota Dhatura (Asteraceae)

- The whole plant is grinded to make pulp. It is squeezed. The 200 ml juice is given once daily for **swellings on the glands** in cattle.
- The paste of leaves is applied for **maggot wounds**.

176- Zea mays Linn., Makka (Poaceae)

- The ash of the cob is mixed with mustard oil and applied externally to **cure lice** and **ticks infection** (**Ectoparasites**).

177- Zingiber officinale Rose., Adrak (Zingiberraceae)

- Hundred gm fresh rhizome is boiled in half litter of cow milk. It is given to **physically disabled** animal twice in a day for a month.
- Rhzome of adrak is grinded to make paste is mixed with black salt and water is administered orally twice in a day till cure when saliva comes from mouth due to **poisoning**.

178- Ziziphus jujuba Linn., Ber (Rhamnaceae)

- The leaves are made into fine paste and are mixed with **Linum usitatissimum** oil. The mixture is applied over the area suffering from **skin burn**. This treatment is given thrice in a day for a weak.

179- Begonia roxbarghii (Miq,) DC. Khasi, Dieng Jajew (Bignoniceae)

- It is used to **expel leach**.

180-Tridex procumbens Linn., Khal muriya, Akal kohadi, Tal muriya (Asteraceae)

- It is used in **external injury** as well as **cataract.**

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Out of one hundred thirty four families with six hundred genera and one thousand twenty seven plant species found in Bahraich (Saini, 2005) the plants of fifty seven families represented by one hundred and six genera of one hundred eighty one plant species are found to be being used in various veterinary ailments. Papilionaceae is represented by nine genera and ten species; Asteraceae is being represented by seven genera and nine species whereas Cucurbitaceae by six genera and seven species; Poaceae by four genera and seven species; Caesalpinaceae by four genera and six species; Apiaceae by four genera and species each; Solanaceae by three genera and six species; Acanthaceae and Lamiaceae by three genera

and species each; Moraceae by two genera and five species; Brassicaceae and Amaranthaceae by two genera and four species each; Menispermaceae and Liliaceae by two genera and three species each; Meliaceae, Sapindaceae, Anacardiaceae, Rosaceae, Lytharaceae, Apocyanaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Piperaceae, Euphorbiaceae and Zingiberaceae by two genera and two species each; Mimosaceae,Combritaceae Rubiaceae, Dioscoreaceae and Cyperaceae by one genera and two species each; where as rest twenty eight families viz., Annonaceae, Fumariaceae, Cappariadeace, Carryophyllaceae, Malvaceae, Linaceae, Oxalidaceae, Rutaceae, Mitaceae, Leaceae, Myrtaceae, Punicaceae, Cactaceae, Plumbagenaceae, Oleaceae, Buddlejaceae, Cuscucataceae, Bignoniaceae, Verbenaceae, Plantagenaceae, Nyctagenaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Polygonaceae, Louraceae, Loranthaceae, Cannaceae, Agavaceae and Araceae are found to be represented with single genera and species each.

The perusal of the enumeration reveals that diarrhoea and dysentery is being cured with the help of seventeen plant species whereas for wounds sixteen plants are being used, for removal of ectoparasites forteen plant species, in case of indigestion and gas problem ten species; in foot and mouth diseases and skin infection nine plant species is being used to expel internal parasites eight plant species; to cure bone fracture, cough and cold, food poisioning, in case of retention of placenta, eye problems, stomachache, seven plant species are being used, in mastitis, tympany, maggots wound, fever, lackjaw (tetanus) and haematuria six plant species; in sun burn, rheumatism and lactation problem five plant species; for easy dilevery, snake bite, galactogogue, flatulence, eczema; to induce forttility, in loose motion and broken harn four plant species; in dyspepsia, arthiritis, hoof diseases, sun stroke, neck rose, to stop bleeding, ear disease and debility there plant species are used; in case of jaundice, dysentery, lactation, anthelmentic, frequent loose motion, cataract, food suffering from infection, lever disease, boils, pimples, internal injury, itching, as epitizer, in dog bite, to remove sterility, in bronchitis, as anti-dueratic, cunjuctivitis, twitching, vomiting, blot, chiken pox, colic disorder and swelling two plant species are being used where as in case of anthrax, darissa, febnifuge, hepatitis, udder problem, internal heat, carbuncle, post calvin care, iritation, dysurea and paralysis, sprain, throat swelling, urinary troubles, as purgative, neck injury, hepatitis, muscular pull and sprain, yolk sore, mange, scabes, yolk galls, cold cough and as tonic, shoulder injury, ranikhet disease, render pest, tonsils, constipation, burn, dyptheria, mouth blisters, fascioptasis, intestinal disorder, tongue sore, anorexia, chronic

cough, pneumonia, stomach mange and ulcer only one plant species on found to be being used in ailments.

Traditional medicine are used by about 60 percent of the world's population. These are not only used for primary health care just in rural areas, in developing countries, but also in developed countries, where modern medicine are predominantly used, while the traditional medicine are derived from medicinal plants, minerals, and organic matter, the herbal drugs are prepared from medicinal plants only. Use of plants as a source of medicine has been inherited and is an important component of the health care system in india. indian system of medicine derives many of their curative tools from plants (Kumar *et al*., 2005). Reference to plants used as medicines are often found in our old literatures viz., Atharveda, Charak Samhita, Sushruta Samhita, etc.in spite of achievement of sllopathic medicines the Indian system of medicine still continue to provide medical curte to majority of the people on account of there cheaper coast and no sided effects. (Kokate *at al*., 2002). There are about 45000 plant species in India, with high concentration in the region of Eastern Himalayas, Western ghats and Andaman & Nicobar island. The officially documented plants with medicinal potential are 3000 but traditional practitioners use more than 6000. India is the largest producer of medicinal herbs and is appropriately called the botanical garden of the word. In rural India, 70 percent of the population is dependent on the traditional system of medicine, the Ayurveda, which is the ancient Indian therapeutic measure renowned as one of the major system of alternative and complementary medicine. (Bhatia *at al*, 2013).

The study indicated that, the study area is rich in plants having ethno-medicinal properties that may treat various diseases. Through modern medical system is well designed to treat the diseases but the local people dependent on traditional medicine because of their deep rooted tradition and belief in their traditional culture. The knowledge of traditional healthcare is limited to traditional healers, who are living in rural areas. Hence there is a need to preserve the traditional knowledge and its proper documentation before it is lost. The study also highlights the need for further investigation on biochemical and pharmaceutical aspects of this traditional system of medicine because one of the major problems with the herbal formulation is that the active ingredients are not well defined. Therefore, it is important to know the active component and their molecular interaction which will help to analyze therapeutic efficacy of the medicine. It is also important to note here that the rich diversity of

study area and its natural beauty is God's most precious gift that's why needed to be conserved for human welfare and for existence of life on earth.

CONCLUSION

There is no any plant which has no medicinal value. Every plant existing in this universe has its own medicinal value. Plants are being used as medicine since Vedic period because plants constitute specific chemicals which are used for the production of medicines. The study shows that there is wide scope for further scientific study. Ethno-medicinal data may provide a base to search the new compounds related to phyto-chemistry and pharmacology. It is also important to note here that the floristic diversity and natural beauty of the study area is God's most precious gift so attention should also be made on sustainable exploitation, cultivation and conservation of these medicinal plants for human welfare because we know that "Nature Protect if She is Protected".

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