

# Survey and Conservation of Wild Medicinal Plant Related To Veterinary Diseases. Burhanpur M.P

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## ABSTRACT

To study of survey of wild ethno medicinal related to veterinary medicinal plants of spatula region of Burhanpur district, Madhya Pradesh, India . The present study was conducted among the Madhya Pradesh tribal people who inhabit the Satpuda range Burhanpur district .It is divided into two development blocks, namely Burhanpur and Khaknar. The present study was conducted in 37 villages, which are located very close to forest area of Burhanpur and Khaknar block of Burhanpur district. Each village has around 45-90 houses and some villages are not having any transportation facilities. Burhanpur city itself is surrounded by rolling hills of the Satpuda range.

**Keyword** –survey and conservation of wild ethno medicinal plants used in animal related diseases Burhanpur M.P.India

## I. INTRODUCTION

Man has been dependent on plants from time immemorial. Primitive human societies have realized the varied economic uses of plants. Our knowledge of the intimate relationship between early man and plants has come to us mainly through surviving tradition. This relationship which now forms the core of the interdisciplinary science, ethno botany has attracted much attention, not only due to its great academic or historic importance, but also due to many economic applications.

Ethnologies on tribes living in different parts of the world work on indigenous medicine and botany, and sometimes even forestry and travel accounts contain data of Ethno botanical significance. In the beginning, Ethno botanical studies included mere identification and categorization of plants used by the primitive people (Hershberger 1896).

According to Jain (1967) and Ford (1978) ethno botany is not synonymous with traditional medicine.

Ethno botanists explore how plants are used for such things as food, shelter, medicine, clothing, hunting, and religious ceremonies.

In central region of India constituting Madhya Pradesh, large numbers of wild plants were reported to be commonly used as medicine. Some plants are used singly, where as others are used in collectively. Similarly certain plants are considered useful for only one disease where as few are used as multiple disease.

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

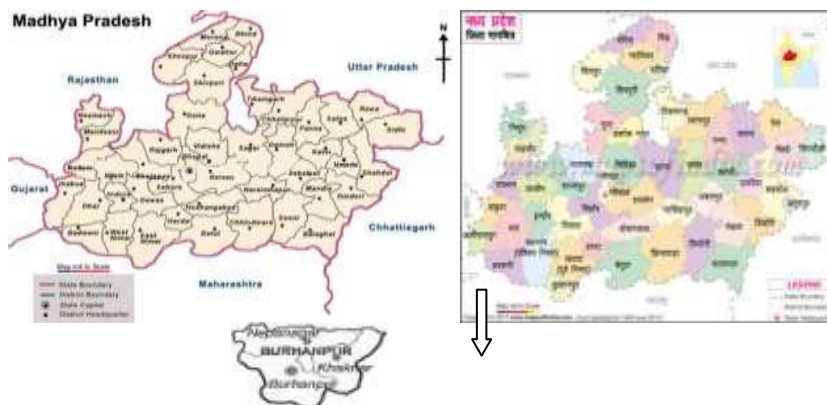
- References on Indian medicinal plants can be traced from sacred Vedas. Vrikshayurveda written by Parsara in the detailed ancient treaty on medicinal plants. Atharvaveda (800 BC) gives more detailed accounts on medicinal plants. The most prominent medicine doctors of that period were Atreya, Mahabharata, Nagarjuna, Vagbhata, Sushruta and Charaka. The "Charak Samhita and Sushruta Samhita (400-500 AD) are the monumental discourse on medicinal plants of the ancient India.
- Kaushik J P, (1973);Jain A K,(1978);Samvatsar S, (1996); Verma D M,(1993); Mudgal V,Khanna, K K and Hajra P K , (1997); Singh N P, Khanna K K and Mudgal V , (2001) have contributed to the flora of M.P. and Maharashtra.
- Jain (1963) reported medicinal plants used by the tribals of Madhya Pradesh and medicinal plants of Santal tribes were reported by Jain and Tarafdar (1970). Studies on Western Ghats have been carried out by Pushpagandan & Atal (1984). Herbal folk medicine of North India studied by Shah (1982). An enumerative list of medicinal plants of Maharashtra was published by Vartak & Mandavgane (1981).
- Studies on ethnobotany with special references to medicinal plants of Madhya

## Topography

The study covers the areas of Sapura region "Burhanpur district situated between Location in India Madhya Pradesh literally means "Central Province", and is located in the geographic

heart of India, between latitude 21.2°N-26.87°N and longitude 74°02'-82°49' E. The state straddles the Narmada River, which runs east and west between the Vindhya and Satpura ranges; these ranges and the Narmada are the traditional

boundary between the north and south of India. The state is bordered on the west by Gujarat, on the northwest by Rajasthan, on the northeast by Uttar Pradesh, on the east by Chhattisgarh, and on the south by Maharashtra.



### III. MATERIAL AND METHOD

- **Field Work:** The present work is the result of planned explorations of Satpuda mountain ranges in Burhanpur forests. The number of explorations of 5 to 10 days duration was made in various areas of Satpuda mountain ranges of

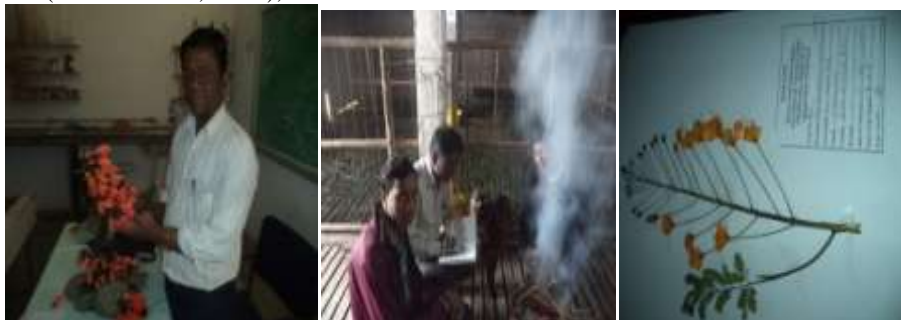
Burhanpur forests with an emphasis on intensive rather those extensive explorations. During the explorations care was taken to cover the fairly rich areas of Satpuda Forest Mountains in the Burhanpur district.



### Laboratory Work

All the collected plants were processed for the herbarium by dry method as per the herbarium technique recommended by Santana (1955) and Jain and Rao (1976). The specimens were examined critically in the laboratory with the help of floras, especially 1. Flora of the Presidency of Bombay (Cooke, 1958 reprinted), 2. Flora of Madhya Pradesh (Verma et. al, 1993), 3. Flora of

Gujarat state (Shah, 1978)), Manuals, Monographs and other available literature for provisional identification. The identification was then confirmed by matching the specimen with authentically identified herbarium sheet in the herbarium of BSI, Pune. The doubtful and unidentified, unresolved specimens were confirmed and identified by experts



### Methods OF Preparation OF Drugs

- 3.4 Methods of Drug Preparations with a few Examples; Ethnoveterinary medicines can be administered in many different ways. Some of the most common methods of drug administration are described below.
- 1 Ginding : About 200 g bark powder of *Acacia nilotica* Linn. grinded well and mixed with 250 mL. water, the solution so obtained is given orally twice daily for 15-20 d to animal to cure jaundice. The extract of bark is given to animal orally twice a day for 10-20 d to cure dysentery.
- 2. Juice Preparations: Leaf juice of *Justicia adhatoda* is mixed with equal amount of bark juice of *Syzygium cumini* administered thrice a day for one week to treat diarrhoea and dysentery.
- 3. Paste preparations: About 500 g fresh leaves of *Aegle marmelos* ( L.) Corr is made into paste by grinding and mixed with 100 mL. seed oil of *Ricinus communis*. This paste is applied over skin affected till the rest from sun burn.
- 4. Grinding with Oil: The bulb of onion i.e. *Allium cepa* Linn. is grinded well and mixed with 100 mL. of mustard oil and 25 g leaf ash of *Musa paradisiaca*.
- The mixture so obtained is externally applied on the skin for removal of the ecto-parasites. Bulb paste mixed with mustard oil and administered thrice daily for one month for the treatment of cough
- 5. Root Powder Preparations: About 500 g root powder *Asparagus racemosus* Wild. given with milk for one month for the treatment of arthritis in cattle.
- 6. Mixed Juice: The juice, extracted from leaves (100 g) and fruits (100 g), of *Argemone mexicana* Linn. is applied over foets suffering from infections. Same juice is also applied over body parts of cattle for relieving pain from rheumatism.
- 7. Pase of Rhizome and Leaves *Bambusa arundinacea* (Retz.) Wild. (Poaceae) : The leaves (100-200) g of *Bambusa arundinacea* (Retz.) are given to pregnant buffalo for a month twice a day to easier delivery. Equal amount of rhizome and fresh leaves of bamboo is made into paste and given twice a day for 7 d to the cattle suffering from diarrhoea.



Bael, Babul, Jamun, Adathoda, Neem, Gloriosa, Vajradanti, etc

#### IV. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Burhanpur district is very much rich with large number of wild herbal medicinal plants. These plants grow everywhere throughout the year, but due to environmental pollution, increase population, urbanization and especially heavy demand of medicinal plants, people harvested these valuable plants without any concern for regeneration and conservation, and that's why these species brought to threatened conditions. These species are therefore either kept in protection zone or to conserve them in herbal gardens.

In the present investigation some threatened wild herbal medicinal species were collected from different area within Burhanpur district.

Present investigation revealed that the villagers and tribal's' used traditionally these plants species against various diseases like diabetes, hair fall, skin disease, fever, tooth ache, dysentery, heart disease and other diseases. Generally leaves, bark, roots, seed and some time whole plants are used for the treatment of diseases. Herbarium of these plants have been prepared, noted with entire information like botanical name, local name, family and plant part used with their doses. **Authors Profile**

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