



ETHNO VETERINARY PLANTS USED FOR INCREASING OF LACTATION BY TRIBAL'S JHABUA DISTRICT, MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA

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ABSTRACT: Present study confined to Jhabua districts. Tribal's are densely populated in the study area. Bhil, Bhilala, Barela and Pateliya are the dominant tribes inhabiting in Jhabua District of Madhya Pradesh. Ethnoveterinary survey of plants was carried out in the year 2010-2014. Present paper deal with 20 plant species and 19 Genera belong to 14 families.

Key words: Bhil, Bhilala, Jhabua, Ethnoveterinary.

INTRODUCTION

Jhabua district is located in the corner of western part of Madhya Pradesh and lies in between 22^o14'-23^o49'-N Latitude 73^o30'-75^o42' longitude. The district occupies an area of 6782sq km. It has four tehsils namely Jhabua, Thandala, Petlawad and Ranapur. Population as per census, 2011 is 1025048. Tribals is densely populated in the study area Bhil, Bhilala, Barela and Pateliya are the dominant tribe's inhabiting in Jhabua district. Most of the tribal populations are using plants for their domestic live stock. Dense forests Area are Madrani, Kalyanpura. Narmada is one of only three rivers in peninsular India that flows in a rift valley, flowing west between the satpura and vindhyans ranges. Narmada provides a favorable ground for the varied ecological habitats with overlapping vegetation pattern and different floral elements [1]. It flows through Khargone, Dhar, Jhabua and Barwani district of the study area. Tropical dry deciduous forest is generally found in the study area. [2]. The Ethno veterinary plants and traditional knowledge of ethno medicines are gradually depleting due to lack of proper records and documentation. [3].

METHODOLOGY

Ethnoveterinary survey was conducted to document the hidden knowledge of Ethnoveterinary plants used by tribals of Jhabua district during 2010 to 2014. 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 increasing lactation. Plants were immediately collected and identified with the help of flora [1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8] and available Literature. Herbarium was prepared following standard method [9]. Recent nomenclature has been followed. Authenticity of plant uses were cross checked and confirmed [10, 11]. All the collected plant Specimens were deposited in the herbarium of department of Botany, P.M.B. Gujarati Science College Indore.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Present study reports 20 Ethno veterinary Plants used for increasing of lactation by tribes Jhabua District, Madhya Pradesh, India. These plants are distributed in 14 family and 19 genera (Table-1). Cultivated and wild plants are used for increasing of lactation in animals. Most frequently used plants are *Dolichos uniflorus* Lam., *Asparagus racemosus* Willd, *Chenopodium album* L, *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers., *Euphorbia hirta* L., *Ficus benghalensis* L., and *Gossypium herbaceum* L.

Most commonly plant parts are Leaves (7), Seeds (4) Fruits (2) Roots (3) used for increasing of lactation by Tribes Jhabua District, Madhya Pradesh, India. Amaranthaceae family is the argest used for increasing of lactation by tribes Jhabua District, Madhya Pradesh, India followed by Poaceae, Leguminosae and Moraceae etc.

Table: 1. Lactation increasing plants

S.No.	Botanical name	Family	Used part
1	<i>Amaranthus spinosus L.</i>	Amaranthaceae	Leaves
2	<i>Anacardium occidentale L.</i>	Anacardiaceae	Seeds
3	<i>Aristolochia bracteolata Lam.</i>	Aristolochiaceae	Leaves
4	<i>Asparagus racemosus Willd.</i>	Asparagaceae	Roots
5	<i>Celosia argentea L.</i>	Amaranthaceae	Leaves
6	<i>Chenopodium album L.</i>	Amaranthaceae	Whole plant
7	<i>Cissus quadrangularis L.</i>	Viitaceae	Stem
8	<i>Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.</i>	Poaceae	Whole plant
9	<i>Dolichos uniflorus Lam.</i>	Leguminosae	Seeds
10	<i>Echinops echinatus Roxb.</i>	Compositae	Roots
11	<i>Euphorbia hirta L.</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Whole plant
12	<i>Ficus benghalensis L.</i>	Moraceae	Leaves
13	<i>Ficus hispida L.f.</i>	Moraceae	Leaves
14	<i>Gossypium herbaceum L</i>	Malvaceae	Fruits
15	<i>Hardwickia binata Roxb.</i>	Leguminosa	Leaves
16	<i>Moringa oleifera Lam.</i>	Moringaceae	Fruits
17	<i>Pennisetum glaucum (L.) R.Br.</i>	Poaceae	Seeds
18	<i>Phyllanthus fraternus</i> <i>G.L.Webster</i>	Phyllanthaceae	Leaves
19	<i>Sorghum vulgare var. bicolor</i> <i>(L.) Moench</i>	Poaceae	Seeds
20	<i>Zingiber rosean Dalzell</i>	Zingiberaceae	Roots

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