

Home Remedy For Veterinary Health Care – A Field Survey In Dharmapuri District

M. Deepa^{1*}, C. Ravinder Singh¹ and L. R. Gopinath²

¹Vivekanandha College of Arts and Sciences for Women (Autonomous), Elayampalayam, Tiruchengode – 637 205.

²PG and Research, Department of Biotechnology, Vivekanandha College of Arts and Sciences for Women (Autonomous) Elayampalayam, Tiruchengode, Namakkal, Tamil Nadu, India
Corresponding Author: M.Deepa

Abstract: The main aim of the present investigation is to evaluate the medicinal plants used for various diseases in Dharmapuri district. Based on the abundance of plant diversity, we have selected the Dharmapuri district. Totally we have visited 7 villages around the district and evaluate the medicinal plants through direct interview with traditional medicinal practitioners. In this study we have screened 104 medicinal plants belong to 41 families used for 42 disease, also we have recorded the medicine preparation particularly the plant parts used for the treatment in this present investigation we have evaluated more number of medicinal plants are available among the total plant bio diversity also Dharmapuri district found to be the comparatively best medicinal plants source for making healthy society.

Key words: Ethnoveterinary medicine, evolution, Livestock production.

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I. Introduction

WHO defines traditional medicine involved in diverse health practices, approaches. Knowledge and beliefs incorporating plant, animal, and mineral based medicines, manual techniques and exercises which can be used to maintain well-being, as well as to prevent number of ailments.

India is primarily an agricultural country with predominance of rural populations. Hence, the animals, particularly cattle, play a great role in economy and social welfare. Ancient literature like the Vedas, Puranas and Nighantus are replete with references to animal health care. There are Puranas like Ashwapuran, Garudpuran and Hastipuram devoted to animal husbandry. (Jain and Sumita Srivastava, 2003)

Despite recent efforts to promote the use of ethnoveterinary knowledge worldwide, very few information is only documented in field reports and scientific publications. Few practical manuals have been written to help animal healthcare workers, farmer leaders and farmers to actively train others in the use of effective and validated ethnoveterinary practices. This manual is intended to fill that void. Herbal medicine has long been recognized as one of the oldest forms of remedies used by humans.

Many people in developing countries still rely on traditional healing practices and medicinal plants for their daily healthcare needs, in spite of the advancement in modern medicine. There is abundant undocumented traditional knowledge of herbal remedies used to treat disease in most cultures. Different traditional healing practices worldwide are designed for either therapeutic or prophylactic use in human or animal diseases. (Alves *et al.*, 2010).

Medicinal plants, also called medicinal herbs, have been discovered and used in traditional medicine practices since prehistoric times. Plants are synthesis hundreds of chemical compounds for functions including defense against insects, fungi, diseases, and herbivore (mammals). Economic dependence on livestock, lack of veterinary infrastructure has forced the local farmers even today to apply their indigenous knowledge to look after maintain their livestock population. The interest in medicinal plants has been shown all over the world because

II. Aim And Objectives

This attempt was made on the survey of veterinary practices in certain villages of Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu. The study focuses the problems associated with livestock might be overcome by folk medicines derived from one or combination of several plants with the following objectives.

- To estimate the total number of villages in and around Dharmapuri district
- To estimate the Traditional knowledge of healers around the Dharmapuri district
- To Document the plant species used in veterinary practices
- To Document the veterinary drug preparation from traditional healers

III. Materials And Methods

STUDY AREA

Dharmapuri district (previously known as Thagadur District) is a district in the Kongu Nadu region (Western part) of the state of Tamil Nadu, India. It was the largest district by area in the state before the formation of Salem district and the headquarters of the district is Dharmapuri. It is divided into two revenue divisions namely Dharmapuri and Harurand further subdivided into 7 taluks.

The district is bounded by Krishnagiri district in the north, and by Kaveri River in the west. Across the river lie Salem, Namakkal and Karur districts. Tirupur District lies immediately to the south, and Coimbatore and the Nilgiris district lie to the west. Erode District is landlocked and is situated at between 10 36" 11 58" north latitude and between 76 49" and 77 58" east longitude. The district forms the meeting point of Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats separated by Bhavani River.

The district comprises a long undulating plain, sloping gently towards the Kaveri River in the south-east. Three major tributaries of river Kaveri, the Bhavani, Noyyal and Amaravati, run across the long stretch of mountains in the north. Palar River constitutes the boundary between Erode district and Karnataka in north. The Bhavanisagar Dam provides storage facilities and numerous canals along with these rivers provide proper drainage and facilities for irrigation in the district.

The climate is mostly dry and characterized by good rainfall. Unlike nearby Salem district. Erode District has dry weather throughout the year except during the monsoon. The Palghat Gap in western Ghats, which has a moderating effect on the climate of Coimbatore district, does not help in bringing down the dry climate in this area. The cool moist wind that gushes out of the west coast through its coolness and become dry by the time it crosses Salem district and reaches Dharmapuri. Generally the first two months of the year are pleasant, but in March the temperatures are normally recorded during May.

The district is rich in its natural cattle wealth and concerted efforts of the animal husbandry department have further augmented the cattle wealth in the district. There are major breeds and Kollegal variety. The Kankeyam cows are reared in large numbers, due to their rich milk yield. Kankeyam bulls are also noted for their draught capacity. Bargur breed though smaller in size are well built and sturdy. Kollegal variety is noted for their road draught and is normally reared for transport purposes.

Data collection

People in the study area who were involved in livestock production and /or had information on current or historical veterinary plant use were included in the study. Participants further referred to as informants, included farmers, traditional healers, and other knowledgeable individuals. Selection of respondent is solely dependent upon having fundamental knowledge about medicinal plants and their usage for treating various animal diseases.

They also believe that dissemination of the knowledge of medicinal property could improve the socioeconomic status of the local people and herbalists. For the purpose of the present study data were collected from 26 resource persons. Average age of 40 to 65 who had much knowledge on medicinal plants with unstructured interview. The interviews were conducted in the local language, i.e., Tamil. Veterinary information included with the local name of the particular plant, parts utilized, medicinal uses and methods of preparation and administration. The collected veterinary information was recorded on field note books and plants were identified using the Flora of the Presidency of Madras (Gamble, 1935) and Flora of Tamil Nadu-Carnatic (Matthew, 1983).

Generally, elder persons whose practical knowledge was respected by others and those who practice popular folk medicines for the curing of different livestock diseases were contacted and interviewed about the plant. Processing and recipe preparation were known and recorded from those local people.

Quality assurance

To maintain the quality of data during interview, each informant was contacted at least 2 times for the same ideas and the validity of the information was proved and recorded. In case, the idea of the informant deviated from the original information, it was rejected as it was regarded irrelevant information. Only the relevant data taken into account and statistically analyzed. Furthermore, the data quality was ensured through training of data collectors, checking of missing data, data cleaning, and careful data analysis.

Diversity of veterinary medicinal plants

A total of 76 different veterinary medicinal plants come under 38 families used by various farmers of the study areas to treat a wide range of animal disease.

Data analysis

The ethno botanical data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, i.e., Proportions (percentiles), figures and tables were used to summarize the collected veterinary medicinal data.

The units of measurements used to determine dosage were coffee cup, finger length, number of drops and teaspoons. Some of the plant parts are processed with other ingredients like butter, honey and coffee. Thus, the normally and accuracy dose determination and unit measurements of the medicinal plants were the problems or gaps of the traditional veterinary healers.

Use Value (UV)

The relative importance of each plant species known locally to be used as herbal remedy is reported as the use value (UV) and it was calculated using the following formula (Philips et al., 1994).

$$UV = \frac{\sum U}{n}$$

Where UV is the value of a species, U is the number of use reports cited by each informant for given plant species and n is the total number of informants interviewed for a given plant. The UV is helpful in determining the plants with the highest use in the treatment of an ailment. UVs are high when there are many use- reports for a plant and low when there are few reports related its use.

To assess the relative importance and to check the major impact on such plants priority ranking of factors perceived as threat to veterinary medicinal plants based on the level of destructive effects was performed.

IV. Result And Discussion

The present work was aimed to investigate the plant involved in the veterinary and document the traditional knowledge. The information was collected from the peoples who involved in traditional practice with medicinal plants. Totally seventy six medicinal plants belonging to 41 families used against 43 were recorded in the present study.

In the enumeration, the cattie diseases were arranged alphabetically. Names of each plant species was given in italic and bold letters. The disease name were given in bold letters and centralized and a brief description of the species was given. Family, vernacular name, habit, plant part used, Name of the disease, Mode of use, Mode of preparation presented in the (table 1)

The peoples still relay on home remedy with medicinal plants for veterinary health care, the field surveys were documented below.

A total of 54 species of plants distributed in 51 generabelonging to 33 families were identified as commonly used ethno medicinal plants by traditional healers in kudavasal (Tk) for the treatment of 12 ailment categories based on the animal body systems treated. Leaves are the most frequently used plant parts and most of the medicines are prepared in the form of paste, administrated orally and inhalation. (Ramalingam Parthiban, 2015)., similar to this report, we have evaluated 100 species of plants belongs to 41 families were categorized.

A descriptive statistics was used to analyze the reported ethnoveterinary medicinal plants and associated indigenous knowledge. A total of 49 plant species used to treat 26 animal ailments were botanically classified and distributed into 34 families.(Gebremedhin Romha Eshetu *et al.*,2015). Similar to this we recorded 43 ailment categories are recorded by indigenous knowledge.

The indigenous knowledge and practice based on locally available bioresources are effective to cure diseases. In this way, an attempt has been made to document the herbal medicines to treat the FMD affected animals. The data regarding the ethno veterinary treatment of Foot and Mouth Disease were gathered from the livestock farmers of Pollachi Taluk of Coimbatore District through personal interview method and documented.(Vimal Rajkumar *et al.*, 2014). Similar to this we recorded foot and mouth diseases and also diarrhoea, dysentery ect., ailment categories are recorded.

An ethnobotanical survey was conucted in 10 selected sites of Villupuram district. Twenty six plant species belonging to fourteen families were documented in the present study, to cure different diseases in animals. (Dhanam and Elayaraj, 2014) like wise we recorded76 plants to cure 43 different animals. A total of 72 interviews were conducted, and semi-structured questionnaires were answered by 18 men and 54 women. Fifty-six plants, distributed in 49 genera and 35 families, were indicated to have 23 different medicinal uses, divided into six categories of use.

The parts of the 56 plants that were most frequently used to prepare ethno veterinary medications were the leaves (46%), bark (15%),roots and fruit(10%). (Rhuan AmorimRitter, 2012).Similar to this we also recoded plant parts like leave, flower, bark, latex, roots, rhizome, fruit, bulb are categorized.

V. Summary And Conclusion

The present effort has taken to investigate the medicinal plants used for veterinary diseases. We have screened the common veterinary disease around our Dharmapuri district. And we searched for traditional medical practitioners around our area Dharmapuri district. A thorough study was conducted to analyse the medicinal plants used for veterinary health care. Also we recorded the medicine/ drug preparation and mode of administrations through oral interview with medical practitioners by local language. In this study we have recorded more than 43 veterinary diseases and its plant medicine including common veterinary diseases.

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Table;1 List Of Plants Recorded As Medicinal Plants In The Study Area

| S.No. | Botanical name | Family name | Local Name | Habit | Parts used | Name of the disease | Mode of the Use | Mode preparation |
|-------|---|----------------------|---------------|------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 1. | <i>Acacia nilotica L.</i> | Mimosaceae | karuv elai | Tree | Bark,Flower,leaf | Food&Mouth disease | Orally | Flower grinded well and mixed with water the solution given orally |
| 2. | <i>Acalypha indica L.</i> | <i>Euphorbiaceae</i> | Kuppaimeni | Herb | Leaf | Poisonous bites | Orally | Allium cepa are grind well and administrated orally to cure poisonous bites |
| 3. | <i>Acorus calamus L.</i> | Acoraceae | Vasambu | Herb | Rhizome | Food poison and snake bite | Apply | Mix turmeric with Acorus calamus rhizome grind well and apply as Antimicrobial agent. |
| 4. | <i>Adatoda vasica L.</i> | Acanthaceae | Adathoda | Shrub | Leaves | Diarrhoea | Orally | Leaf juice is mixed with equal amount of bark juice of <i>Syzygium cumini</i> is administered to treat diarrhoea. |
| 5. | <i>Allium cepa L.</i> | Liliaceae | Vankayam | Herb | Bulb | Insect bite | Apply | 3 Bulb of onion paste is applied in area of insect bites to relieve pain. |
| 6. | <i>Allium sativa L.</i> | Liliaceae | Vellai poondu | Herb | Bulb | Indigestion | Orally | Paste of garlic bulb and Ginger rhizome paste of equal parts is given for Indigestion of domestic animals. |
| 7. | <i>Alove vera L.</i> Burnf. | Liliaceae | Kathali | Herb | Leaf | Diarrhoea | Orally | Small amount of leaf gel administrated orally for cure diarrhoea. |
| 8. | <i>Amaranthus viridis L.</i> | Amaranthaceae | Kuppakkerai | Herb | Whole plant | Constipation | Orally | Fresh plants are administrated orally to cattle as purgative in case of constipation. |
| 9. | <i>Asparagus racemosus Wild.</i> | Asparagaceae | Shatavari | Shrub | Root | Arthritis | Orally | Root dry is shade place and make it powder & given with milk for arthritis problems. |
| 10. | <i>Azadiracta indica</i> | Meliaceae | Vembu | Tree | Leaf, Fruit | Wound healing | Apply | Leaf paste mixed with turmeric powder and apply on wound. |
| 11. | <i>Bambusa arundinacea (Reza.)Wild</i> | Poaceae | Moongil | Shrub | Leaf | Diarrhoea & Indigestion | Orally | Leaf extract or leaf directly administrated to treat digestive disorder. |
| 12. | <i>Boerhavia diffusa L.</i> | Nyctaginaceae | Punarna | Herb | Leaf | Improve vitality | Orally | Fresh leaf grind well extract or direct leaf administrated to animal. |
| 13. | <i>Brassica nigra (L) Koch</i> | Brassicaceae | Musder | Herb | Seed & Oil | Antiseptic | Apply | Pure mustard oil with rhizome paste of <i>Curcuma longa</i> is applied on the mischief part of cattle horn. |
| 14. | <i>Calotropis procera (Aiton)W.T. Aiton</i> | Apocynaceae | Yerukku | Shrub | Latex | Snake bite | Apply | 2ml of Milky latex of plant is applied externally on snake bite for neutralized poison. |
| 15. | <i>Capsicum annum L.</i> | Solanaceae | Milakai | Herb | Fruit | Leg paralysis | Apply | Dry 3 fruit grind well then mixed with water to make the paste and rub the paste on the affected leg. |
| 16. | <i>Carica papaya</i> | Caricaceae | Papaya | Small Tree | Leaf | Fever | Orally | 10g of leaf gently crush & filter extract directly administrated orally to animal to cure fever. |

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| 17. | Cassia angustifolia M.Vahl | Caesalpinaeae | Nila aavarai | Small Tree | Leaf | Acidity | Orally | 5g of leaf gently crush and filter leaf extracts or leaf directly administrated orally to animal. |
| 18. | Cassia fistula Linn. | Fabaceae | Kondrai | Tree | Pod | Indigestion | Orally | The paste of pods is given along with wheat bread to animals. |
| 19. | Catharanthus roseus (L) G. Don. | Apocynaceae | Nithyakalyani | Herb | Whole plant | Wound Healing | Apply | The whole plant grind well and administrated orally for cure wounds. |
| 20. | Centella asiatica (L)Urban | Apiaceae | Vallarai | Herb | Leaf | Diuretics | Orally | The whole plant use as a fodder to improve Diuretics. |
| 21. | Cissus quadrangularis L. | Vaitaceae | Perandai | Climber | Stem | Black leg | Orally | The fresh stem gently grind and make it as paste and prepare a ball and administrated orally to cure leg swelling problem and stomach upset. |
| 22. | Citrus aurantifolia (Chistm) Swingle. | Rutaceae | Elumichai | Shrub | Fruits | Dysentery | Orally | Fruit preserved in common salt for 3-4 years is given during discharge of mucus in the faeces. |
| 23. | Citrus colocynthis (L) Schrad | Cucurbitaceae | Varikurutai | Shrub | Fruit | Diarrhoea | Orally | Fruit juice prepare gently crushed and administrated orally to animal. |
| 24. | Coccinia indica | Cucurbitaceae | Kovai | Climber | Leaf | Food&Mouth diseases | Apply | The Leaf gently crushed and apply to cure the wound. |
| 25. | Coriandrum sativum L. | Apiaceae | Coriander | Herb | Seed | Dysentery | Orally | The seed powder is mixed with leaf paste of Lawsonia inermis and given twice a daily to cure dysentery. |
| 26. | Cuminum cyminum L. | Apiaceae | Seeragam | Herb | Seed | Diarrhoea | Orally | 3gm of the seed grind well and administrated orally to sheep and goat for cure diarrhoea. |
| 27. | Curcuma longa L. | Zingiberaceae | Manjal | Herb | Rhizome | Bone fracture | Apply | Dry Rhizome make it as paste apply on affected part to cure bone fracture. |
| 28. | Curcuma sativa L. | Cucurbitaceae | Vellari | Climber | Fruit | Constipation | Orally | The fruit administrated orally for cure constipation continuously give to 2 weeks. |
| 29. | Cuscuta reflexa Roxb.L | Convolvulaceae | Cuscuta | Climber | Whole plant | Poisonous bite | Apply | Decoction of the plant is apply on the infected site of poisonous bite for removal of pain in animals. |
| 30. | Cynodon dactylon (L).pers | Poaceae | Arukampul | Grass | Leaf | Increasing lactation & Conjunctivitis | Orally | Plant given as fodder to increase lactation. |
| 31. | Datura metel Linn. | Solanaceae | Oomathi | Herb | Leaf | Rabies | Orally | Leaf juice mixed with sugar and water is administrated orally for prevent rabies. |
| 32. | Delonix regia (Boj.Ex Hook) Raf. | Fabaceae | Semmayirkondrai | Small Tree | Bark | Fever | Orally | Extract of bark is given with black pepper and garlic to cure for the treatment of fever. |
| 33. | Dolbergia sissoo (Roxb.)Kuntza | Fabaceae | Nookkam | Small Tree | Leaf | Stop bleeding | Orally | 10g of leaves is gently crushed & filter administrated for stop bleeding effectively. |
| 34. | Eclipta prostrata(L). | Asteraceae | Karishalangan | Herb | Leaf | Wound | Apply | Fresh leaves are grind well & boiled with mustard oil. The paste is applied on wounds for heal. |
| 35. | Ferula asafoetida L. | Apiaceae | Perungayam | Tree | Resin | Stomach upset | Orally | Piece of asafoetida insert to the fruit of banana and give it to cure stomach upset. |
| 36. | Ficus benghalensis Linn | Moraceae | Alai | Tree | Root | Stomach ache | Orally | 5g of the root is grinded well and administrated to cattle suffering from stomach ache. |
| 37. | Ficus hispida L.F | Moraceae | Peyatti | Tree | Leaf | Tongue disease | Orally | Leaves with common salt are rubbed on tongue to cure |

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| | | | | | | | | tongue disease of cow and bullock. |
| 38. | Ficus religiosa Linn | Moraceae | Arasan | Tree | Leaf | Tonsils&Tongue disease | Orally | 3Leaves grind &prepare juice is used to cure tonsils. |
| 39. | Foeniculum vulgare Mill | Apiaceae | Shombu | Herb | Seed | Diarrhoea | Orally | 5g of shombu grind well with goat milk and administrated orally to livestock to control diarrhoea. |
| 40. | Hemidesmus indicus (L)R. Br. | Asclepiadaceae | Nannari | Shrub | Root | Heart Disease | Orally | In delivery time the root of nannari ground well and administrated orally for heat disease. |
| 41. | Hibiscus rosasineensis Linn. | Malvaceae | Semparuthi | Shrub | Bark | Corneal opacity | Orally | Bark grind well and given with water to make a decoction in the case of corneal opacity. |
| 42. | Hibiscus subdariffa L. | Malvaceae | Shivappukasuru | Shrub | Leaf | Dysentery | Orally | Leaf juice is administrated orally to empty stomach.The sour taste of the leaf cure dysentery. |
| 43. | Holoptelia integrifolia (Roxb.)Planch | Ulmaceae | Aya | Tree | Leaf | Ectoparasites | Apply | Leaf juice is applied on the skin for removal of ectoparasites. |
| 44. | Madhuca indica J.F.(Gmel). | Sapotaceae | Iluppai | Tree | Flower | Fever | Orally | Flower paste and jiggery with water 57 ml mixed and given twice to cure fever of cattle. |
| 45. | Mangifera indica Linn. | Anacardiaceae | Ma | Tree | Fruit | Indigestion | Orally | The fruit is given along with wheat bread to cattle for indigestion. |
| 46. | Mimosa diplotricha C.wright (x Sauv) | Fabaceae | Thotar sinungi | Herb | Leaf | Skin diseases | Orally | Leaves decoction applied physically is used as skin disease. |
| 47. | Mentha arvensis Linn. | Laminaceae | Pudina | Herb | Leaf | Fever | Orally | Leaves are given internally to remove external parasites and fever. |
| 48. | Moringa oleifer Lam. | Moringaceae | Muringai | Small tree | Leaf | Diarrhoea | Orally | Leaves grind and make paste it administrated orally to cattle for quick relief |
| 49. | Musa paradisiaca | Musaceae | Vazhrai | Tree | Fruit | Stomach upset | Orally | The ripe fruit give to cattles for cure stomach upset. |
| 50. | Ocimum gratissimum Linn. | Laminaceae | Peruntulasi | Herb | Leaf | Removal of ectoparasites | Apply | Leaf paste apply externally on skin of cattle for removal of ectoparasites. |
| 51. | Ocimum sanctum Linn. | Laminaceae | Tulsi | Herb | Leaf | Cold | Orally | The fresh leaf of Ocimum is boiled in water the decoction administrated orally for cure cold. |
| 52. | Oryza sativa L. | Poaceae | Nel | Grass | Grains | To enhance Lactation | Orally | The rice grains are cooked along with black gram,salt with black pepper and give to enhance lactation in cattle. |
| 53. | Oxalis corriculata (L) | Oxalidaceae | Puliyarai | Herb | Whole plant | Skin disease | Orally | Plant sap cures Skin diseases. |
| 54. | Pergularia daemia(Forsk) | Asclepiadaceae | Veliparuthi | Climber | Leaf | Foot&Mouth disease | Apply | Leaf are ground well and apply on affected foot. |
| 55. | Plectranthus barbatus Andrews | Laminaceae | Karpooravalli | Herb | Root&Leaf | Inflammation | Apply | Fresh leaf grinded with water and the paste apply to cure inflamantory diseases. |
| 56. | Phoenix sylvestris (L)Roxf | Areaceae | Inthupaani | Tree | Spine | Skin disease | Orally | Extract of spine is used as skin disease. |
| 57. | Piper batel (L). | Piperaceae | Vetrilai | Climber | Leaf | Fever | Orally | Leaf mixed with pepper and grind well and administrated orally to,animal. |
| 58. | Phyllanthus emblica L. | Phyllanthaceae | Periyanelli | Tree | Fruit | Diarrhoea | Orally | Orally for 2 ripe fruit grind well then extract the juice and mix with honey &given to cure Diarrhoea. |
| 59. | Phyllanthus | Phyllanthaceae | Kelan | Herb | Root | Snake bite | Orally | Root gently crushed and extract |

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| | niruri L. | | elli | | | | | the juice and give it to reduce snake bite. |
| 60. | Piper nigrum L. | Piperaceae | Milagu | Climber | Fruit | Insect bites | Apply | Powder of dried fruits with water is applied immediately to relieve pain of insect bite. |
| 61. | Psidium guajava Linn. | Myrtaceae | Koिया | Tree | Leaf | Fever | Orally | Half liter of decoction of fresh leaves is given till recovery to cure fever. |
| 62. | Ricinus communis Linn. | Euphorbiaceae | Amanaku | Shrub | Seed | Constipation | Orally | 3g of seeds directly or make it as paste and administered orally with fodder to cure constipation of cattle. |
| 63. | Rumex maritimus(L). | Polygonaceae | Sukkankerrai | Herb | Root | Skin diseases | Orally | Roots are used to treat Skin diseases. |
| 64. | Saccharum officinarum L. | Poaceae | Karumbu | Grass | Leaf | Placental discharge | Orally | Leaves given to hasten placental discharge of cow following delivery. |
| 65. | Sida acuta Burm F. | Malvaceae | Palambasi | Herb | Whole plant | Joint pain | Apply | The plant grind well and tie it with the cotton clothes on the joints. |
| 66. | Solanum nigrum L.. | Solanaceae | Manathakkali | Herb | Leaf | Conjunctivitis | Orally | The fresh leaf grind well and filter the extraction administered orally for cure conjunctivity. |
| 67. | Solanum torvum Sw. | Solanaceae | Sundakkai | Shrub | Leaf&Stem | Deworming | Orally | The leaves are chopped and feed directly to animal. |
| 68. | Sorghum bicolor(L) Moench | Poaceae | Solam | Grass | Whole plant | Increase Lactation | Orally | Whole plant give as a fodder for increase lactation. |
| 69. | Stephania japonica (Thunb). Miers. | Menipermeaceae | Paasichedi | Climber | Leaf | Abscess | Orally | Paste made from leaves is used as abscess. |
| 70. | Syzgium aromaticum (L)Merrill &Perry | Myrtaceae | Kirumbu | Small tree | Flower bud | Stomach upset | Orally | 5or 6 flower buds mixed and give it to cattles for cure castric irritation. |
| 71. | Tamarindus indica Linn. | Fabaceae | Puliyamaram | Tree | Leaf | Sprain&Swelling | Apply | The fresh leaves boiled in water and tie upon affected part of body to cure swelling till the complete relief. |
| 72. | Tegetus erecta Linn. | Astraceae | Thulukkamali | Herb | Leaf | Rabies | Orally | The leaves are boiled and extract decoction given to cattle for hydrophobia. |
| 73. | Trachyspermum ammi Sprague. | Apiaceae | Omam | Herb | Seeds | Dyspepsia | Orally | 5g of seeds boiled and prepare a tumbler of decoction administered orally to animal. |
| 74. | Tribulus terrestris Linn. | Zygophyllaceae | Nerungi | Herb | Leaf | Colic Diseases | Orally | Juice of fresh leaves is administered to animals in case of colic disease. |
| 75. | Trigonella foenum-graecum L | Fabaceae | Venthayam | Herb | Seed | Heat Disease | Orally | Sprouted seed is administered to animal for easier delivery. |
| 76. | Tridox procumbens (L). | Astraceae | Neermulli | Herb | Whole plant | Scabies | orally | Applied whole plant juice is used as scabies. |
| 77. | Trema orientalis (L). | cannabaceae | Amparuthi | Tree | Leaves | Gallsickness | orally | Take leaves grind them mix them with water and give them to animals gallsickness. |
| 78. | Tagetes minuta | Asteraceae | Marigold | Herb | Leaf | Ticks | Apply | Take the leaves mix with periperi capsicum frutescence grind and apply the mixture on the ticks. |
| 79. | Vigna mungo (L)Hepper | Fabaceae | Uzhunthu | Herb | Seed | Skin disease | Apply | Seed soaked in water with equal amount of Curcuma angustifolia rhizome made in to poultice and mixed with mustard oil is applied to cattle in skin diseases. |
| 80. | Vigna radiate (L) R Wilczek | Fabaceae | Passipayaru | Herb | Seed | Cough | Orally | Seed powder is mixed with oil of groundnut and given to cattle suffering from cough. |

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| 81. | Zea mays L. | poaceae | Makka cholam | Grass | Seed | Urinary disorder | Orally | Maize flour in the form of paste is administered to goats for cure blood in urine. |
| 82. | Zingiber officinale Rosc. | Zingiberaceae | Ingi | Herb | Rhizome | Debility(Physically disability) | Orally | The rhizome is boiled in half liter cow milk and given to physically disable animal. |
| 83. | Ziziphus mauritiana Lam. | Rhamnaceae | Yelan thai | Shrub | Bark | Scorpion bite | Orally | Bark boiled and prepare a tumbler of decoction used for cure Scorpion bites. |
| 84. | Senna petersiana | Fabaceae | Nela avarai | Shrub | Leaves | General illness in goat | orally | Leaves are soaked and given to goat half a litter to goat. |
| 85. | Trema orientalis | Ulmaceae | Peim unai | Tree | Leaves | Grallisckness | Orally | Take leaves grind them mix them with water and give them to animals. |
| 86. | Prunus persica | Posaceae | Prune | Tree | Leaves | Eye problems in cattle | Apply | Take the leaves grind them squeeze the juice and apply to the eye |
| 87. | Abrus precatorius | Fabaceae | Koon duma ni | Leaves | Shrub | Salivation from the mouth | Orally | Make into ball and administ for 3 days |
| 88. | Dodonaea viscosa | Sapindaceae | Velari | Shrub | Shrub | Bone fracture | Apply | Leaf is exposed to heat directly and mixed with red soil then tled alone the fracture area |
| 89. | Anders foliosus | Acanthaceae | Kurinja | Shrub | Leaf | Creas cattle lactation | Orally | Leaf is fed directly |
| 90. | Eupatorium adenophorum | Astraceae | Peenar | Shrub | Leaf | Cuts and wounds | Apply | Crushed leaf is tied along the wounded area |
| 91 | Aristolochia Indica L. | Aristolochiaceae | Perumarundukodi | Shrub | Leaf | Insect bite | Apply | Leaf is made into a paste along with pepper and given to cure insect bite. |
| 92. | Lanea coromandela | Anacardiaceae | Uthiy amaram | Tree | Stem bark | Fever | Apply | Stem bark is grind with ginger and garlic paste is given to cure fever. |
| 93. | Pongamia pinnata(L) | Asclepidaceae | Vaelparuthi | Herb | Leaves | Fever | Orally | Decoction of leaves is given to cure cow fever. |
| 94. | Terminalia chebula | Combretaceae | Kadukkaimaram | Tree | Stem bark | Fever | Orally | Stem bark is grind with pepper and garlic give to cure fever. |
| 95. | Wrightia tinctoria | Apocynaceae | Vetpalaimaram | Tree | Leaf | Running nose | Orally | Leaf juice is poured into nostrils to cure cow goat running nose. |
| 96. | Abutilon Indicum(L) | Malvaceae | Thuthi | Herb | Leaves | Dysentery | Orally | Leaves grind with butter milk and the extract given to cure dysentery. |
| 97. | Achyranthes aspera(L). | Amaranthaceae | Nayuryvi | Herb | Leaves | Watering in eyes | Orally | Leaf is grind with saffron and the filtered juice is used to pour in eyes to get relief from watering in eyes. |
| 98. | Andrographis paniculata(Nees) | Acanthaceae | Chiriyanganai | Herb | Whole plant | Cough | Orally | Decoction of whole plant is used to treat cough. |
| 99. | Aristolochia bracteolata(Linn) | Aristolochiaceae | Aduthinpalai | Herb | Leaves | Wounds | Apply | Leaves are heated with gingellymoil and applied on affected places to cure skin infections and wounds. |
| 100 | Cardiospermum halicacabum L. | Sapindaceae | Mudakathan | Herb | Leaves | Fever | Orally | Leaves are grind with pepper and garlic made into a paste and gives to cure Fever. |
| 101 | Cassia fistula(L) | Caesalpinaceae | Konnai | Tree | Stem | Fever | Orally | Stem bark is grind with pepper and garlic and mixture is given to cure fever. |
| 102 | Euphorbia hirta(L). | Euphorbiaceae | Ammannapaccaris | Herb | Latex | Wounds | Apply | Latex is applied externally on wounds to heal soon. |

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| 103 | Vitex Negundo.L. | Verbenaceae | Nochi mara m | Tree | Leaves | Infection diseases | Orally | Tender leaves are grind with pepper and garlic and given to cure infections diseases. |
| 104 | Leucas asperal(will d)Link | Laminaceae | Thum bai | Herb | Leaves | Worms | Orally | The leaf juice is used to cure cut wounds and worms. |
| 105 | Gymnema sylvestre(L). | Asclepiadaceae | Siruk urnja | Herb | Leaves | Fever | Orally | Leaf is grind with pepper garlic and pinch of common salt and the mixture is given to cure fever. |

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