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Medicinal plants used to cure the cattle diseases in Korea District of Chhatisgarh

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Abstract

The Korea district of Chhattisgarh is floristically rich areas where plants of various categories are growing spontaneously in thier natural habitat. This area provides an enormous range of indigenous medicinal plants that are used by the tribal and local communities inhabiting the area. The curative properties in medicine of plants are growing mainly because they are natural, cheaply available, even in the backward areas and do not have any side effect. The present paper deals with the medicinal plants of Korea district of used for the treatment of cattle disease.

Keywords: Korea, Cattle diseases, Medicinal plants

Introduction

Medicinal plants have been available in human societies since time immemorial. Indeed, the uses of plants were discovered by ancient people by the method of trial and error. The system of traditional medicine had their root in the uses of plants by these people and survived only by the oral communications from generation to generation. Obviously, medicinal plants have been prized for their aromatic, flowering and drug yielding qualities. Their drug values are lies in alkaloids, saponins, glycosides, tannins, phenols, alcohols, acids, oils etc. present the plants.[1]

Korea was carved out from Surguja District on 25th May 1998. It is located in north eastern Chhattisgarh and lies between latitude 22°56′ and 23°48′ North and latitude 81°56′ and 82°47′ East. It is bounded on the north by Sidhi District of Madhya Pradesh, on the south by Bilaspur District, on the east by Surguja District, and on the west by Shahdol District of Madhya Pradesh. The area of the district is 5977 km2, of which 59.9% is forest area. Together with Surguja, Jashpur and Raigarh, Korea forms the northern region of the State. The district is rich in forest resources and has substantial coal reserves.

The terrains of Korea comprises of the Ganga basin and partly in the Mahanadi basin. It is drained by the Hasdeo, Tej, Gopad and Gobri rivers. The ambiance is very pleasant with torrential monsoon rains and moderate summer and winter. Korea is 700 m above sea level. The temperature ranges from 32°C to 23°C.

Methodology

This work is result of carefully planned field trip of the study sites. Special efforts were made to visit the places rich in floristic wealth. The tribal and rural people utilize a number of medicinal plants, hence attention were paid to trace flora from these sites.

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A planned field work of the study sites were done during July 2009 to June 2011. Three places of the each sites were touched and the entire region was covered. The medicinal plants were collected in their natural habitat. Emphasis were given to collect the herbs in their flowering and fruiting stage. During the field trip diagnostic features of the plants including occurrence, status, local name, medicinal uses, religious aspects and conservational strategies were noted in the field book. Reports of the rural physicians, medicine men and other knowledgeable people were also recorded. Three voucher specimens of each medicinally important plant were collected and numbered. The tribal people know a large number of plants, their local name and medicinal importance. However, in some cases the name varies from place to place and person to person. Among the many names, the most popular name is chosen here and it compared with the floristic literatures. Since the inhabitant of the study area prefer to speak, Chhattisgarhi, hence these name is also mentioned. Laboratory work includes the processing, study of morphological features, dissection, identification, matching, mounting and preservation of medicinal plants. All the above processes were completed in Botany Department of Govt. Girls Post Graduate College, Rewa. After the laboratory work, herbariums of the specimens were prepared. The specimens were dissected and identified with the help of floristic literatures. Different specimens were studied more critically and thoroughly. The help of knowledgeable taxonomists of SFRI, Jabalpur and BSI, Central Circle, Allahabad were sought to verify the identification. The specimens were also compared with the available herbarium of the above institute. Every effort has been made to assign the correct botanical name. [2-10]

Results and Discussion

The value and importance of traditional knowledge are now being increasingly acknowledge all over the world. The pharmaceutical industry continues to investigate and confirm the efficacy of many medicines and toxins used by traditional communities.

Herbal drugs have always played a significant role in animal healthcare are as in alleviating human diseases and ailments. Considerable traditional knowledge about animal healthcare has descended over generations through oral folklore and in the last few decades, ethnobotanist have done field work and documented good part of this knowledge. [7-10] The list of medicinal plants of study is used for the treatment of cattle disorders are mentioned in table 1.

Conclusion

The inhabitants of Korea district mostly have animals for agriculture and milk purpose. Most of the families have bullock oxen, cows, buffaloes and goats. However, some tribal also have pig, chicken, etc. for food, religious and social needs. These are country bed animals and hardly needs any special care. They are mostly depending on herbal medicine for the treatment of their cattle.Analysis of data reveals that 39 species belonging to 25 families have been employed for treating 13 cattle diseases. It has been observed that abdominal disorders anthrax, bone fracture, cut and wound, foot and mouth disease, fever, joint diseases, respiratory diseases, skin diseases etc. are some of the most common animal diseases of the study area.

Table 1: Medicinal plants to cure Cattle diseases

Botanical Name	Local Name	Family	Parts Used	Diseases
Acacia nilotica (L.) Del.	Babool	Mimosaceae	Stem bark	Colic
Acorus calamus L.	Bach	Araceae	Leaf, Rhizome	Fracture Dyspepsia
Achyranthes aspera L.	Chirchiri	Amaranthaceae	Root	Bronchitis
Adhatoda vasica Nees.	Adusa	Acanthaceae	Leaf	Asthma & Bronchitis
Aegle marmelos (L.) Correa.	Bel	Rutaceae	Fruit pulp	Cooling medicine
*Aloe vera*Mill.	Gheekumar	Liliaceae	Leaf pulp	Swelling of feet, Miscarrage
Allium sativum L.	Lahsun	Lilliaceae	Clove	Cold & Cough

Annona squamosa L.	Sitaphal	Annonaceae	Leaf Seed	Wounds, Maggots, Ectoparasites
Asparagus racemosus Willd.	Satawar	Liliaceae	Root	Increase the milk
Azadirachta indica A. Juss.	Neem	Meliaceae	Leaf	Appetizer, Expel the worms
			Seed oil	Wounds & Skin infection
Bombax ceiba L.	Semal	Bomboceae	Bark	Bone fracture
Buchanania lanzan Sprengel.	Chirongi	Anacardiaceae	Bark	Wounds
Calotropis procera (Ait.) R.Br.	Madar	Asclepiadiaceae	Root	Shoulder wounds
Cassia fistula L.	Amaltas	Caesalpiniaceae	Pod	Anthrax
Cassia tora L.	Chakora	Caesalpiniaceae	Seed	Secretion of milk
Centella asiatica (L.) Urban.	Brahmi	Apiaceae	Leaf	Dyspepsia
Cissus quardangularis L.	Harjor	Vitaceae	Whole plant	Bone fracture
Celeome gynandra L.	Hulhul	Cleomaceae	Leaf	Wounds
Clitoria ternata L.	Aparajta	Fabaceae	Root	Adominal swelling
Cuscuta reflexa Roxb.	Amerbel	Cuscutaceae	Whole plant	Bone fracture
Datura metel L.	Datura	Solanaceae	Fruit	Cough, Corld, Fever
Delbergia sisso Roxb.	Shisham	Fabaceae	Leaf	Indigestion
Emblica officinalis Gaertn.	Amla	Euphorbiaceae	Fruit	Abdominal disorders
Ficus religiosa L.	Peepal	Moraceae	Bark	Foot and mouth disease
F. racemosa L.	Umber	Moraceae	Leaf	Dysentery
Hedychium coronarium Koen. ex. Retz.	Gulwakawli	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Inflammatory swelling
Lawsonia inermis L.	Mehandi	Lythraceae	Leaf	Foot and mouth disease
Mimosa pudica L.	Chuimui	Mimosaceae	Leaf	Maggots
Moringa oleifera Lamk.	Munga	Moringaceae	Leaf	Swelling
Nyctanthus arbortrirtis L.	Harsingar	Oleaceae	Leaf	Fever
Plumbago zeylanica L.	Chitrak	Plumbaginaceae	Whole plant	Skin diseases.
Vitex negundo L.	Mengur	Verbenaceae	Leaf	Cuts & wounds
Withania somnifera (L.) Dunal.	Ashwgandha	Solanaceae	Root	Strength & vigour
Woodfordia fructicosa (L.) Kurz.	Dhawai	Lythraceae	Leaf	Sores & ulcers

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