

Biodiversity conservation of ethnoveterinary plants used by Yadava tribes in Karnataka, India

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Abstract

Nature has provided a perfect storehouse of remedies to cure ailment of mankind. Medicinal plants have been used for centuries as remedies for diseases because they carry component of therapeutic values. Ethno-veterinary medicine is the holistic interdisciplinary study of the regional knowledge and the socio-cultural structures and environment related with animal healthcare and husbandry. Herbal medicines are utilized as the major remedy in traditional medical system. Herbal medicines are being utilized by nearly about 80% of the world population, primarily in developing countries for primary health care. Western Ghats is veritable niche of growing healing herbs, which are being utilized in Indian system of medicine like Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Traditional healing system play an important part in maintaining the physical and psychological well being of the huge majority of tribal people in India.

Biodiversity refers back to the numbers, range and variability of dwelling organisms and ecosystem. India is one of the world's pinnacle 12 mega range international locations with 10 biogeographic regions. India by itself consists of a few of the world's 8 biodiversity hotspots. The medicinal vegetation are utilized by diverse tribal's and neighborhood human beings to therapy distinct illnesses starting from easy Foot & mouth disease, Fever, Nose bleeding, bone Fractures, Worms, Snake bite, Eye problems, Skin disease, Dysentery etc. The Medicinal vegetation occupy a important zone of fitness care gadget in India and constitute a chief country wide resource. A survey for documentation of ethnoveterinary medicinal vegetation utilized by the peoples conventional healers in Khanapur Taluka Gandigwad region of Belgaum District in Karnataka, India has been carried out all through June 2014 to November 2014.

Ethnoveterinary facts became gathered thru man or woman interviews and observations a few of the Gandigwad region tribals. conservation of range of medicinal vegetation wealth for the prevailing and fore coming generations, via way of means of adapting an appropriate method with maximum suitable approach of conservation. A overall of 25 species of ethnoveterinary medicinal vegetation belongs to twenty households and 25 genera and 14 illnesses have been recorded withinside the examine with the assist of five ethnoveterinary conventional healers. Among the plant components utilized by the Gandigwad region tribals for his or her home animals, leaves are maximum generally used for the practise of medicine. Of the vegetation recorded *Vitex nigunda*, *Bacopa monnieri*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Tridax procumbens*, *Tinospora cardifolia*, *Aloe vera*, *Ficus caraca*, *papaver somniferum*, *Cassia fistula*, *Gymnema sylvestre*, *precatorius* & *Andrographis paniculata* are diagnosed as very generally used ethnoveterinary medicinal vegetation.

The current study was initiated with an aim to recognize knowledgeable resource persons and document their knowledge of on the utilization of medicinal plants. The current documentation of traditional knowledge from an area where novel information has been generated will not only supply recognition to this knowledge but will also help in its conservation vis-a-vis providing pharmacological leads for the betterment of animals in human society. The practice of utilizing herbal medicines is widely spread in this region with higher percentage of tribal as well as non tribal population relying on it is because of absence of awareness; shyness and lack of modern medical facilities obtainable in their region and the high cost of modern medical system for treatment are unaffordable by tribal.

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