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Documentation of Tribal Ethnoveterinary Knowledge, and Current Challenges in Livestock Management in Various Regions of Raigad District, Maharashtra

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Abstract: *Since there is inadequate infrastructure, the rural and tribal peoples typically rely on plant-based treatments with the assistance of specialized Vaidus, practitioners and some seasoned local farmers to heal their cattle. The goal of the current study was to investigate and document the ethnoveterinary use of medicinal herbs by rural and tribal residents of Raigad district's blocks for treating their cattle. The 61 medicinal plants, which belong to 14 distinct families, were identified as ethno-veterinary medicinal plants used by tribal peoples in several talukas of Maharashtra's Raigad region to treat various livestock ailments. People from various regions were interviewed for this study on ethnoveterinary comprehension and its application. Additionally, an assessment of local veterinary services was carried out between 2023 and 2025, taking into account their financial situation. Numerous plants are utilized for a variety of reasons in a wealthy area like Raigad, and this study represents the connection between people and plants.*

Keywords: Ethnoveternary herbs, Ethnoveternary knowledge, , diseases, Tribes, Raigad District, Maharashtra

I. INTRODUCTION

Animal-human relationships extend historically as long as human civilization. Humans rely on their livestock for various needs, such as food, milk, agriculture, fertilizers, clothes, etc. To keep livestock healthy, some knowledgeable people (Vaidu's) use locally accessible herbs to cure different illnesses. These customs were transmitted verbally from one generation to the next. Ethnoveterinary healthcare is a research investigation of conventional approaches for treating livestock illness. The knowledge, abilities, techniques, customs, and faiths of the local population that are relevant to livestock welfare and productivity make up indigenous veterinary treatment [05].

Ethnoveterinary medicinescomprise traditional practices and knowledge used to enhance animal health in ethnic communities, especially in agricultural nations like India, where livestock is crucial for livelihood. Many farmers have limited access to modern veterinary services, making traditional remedies vital for treating livestock diseases. This knowledge, often orally transmitted, faces extinction due to the availability of modern treatments. However, unstandardized dosing and lack of investigation into potential toxic effects are significant drawbacks. Studies indicate medicinal plants have long been used to treat animal illnesses, with some showing antimicrobial properties. This research aims to document ethnomedicinal plants for livestock care and assesses their antioxidant and antibacterial properties against pathogens[08].

Indigenous communities have a long and meticulous history of gathering, preparing, and using plant-based medicines. They have been forwarded orally from previous generation to the next. The importance of ethnomedicine and

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ethnopharmacology is becoming more widely acknowledged in contemporary medicine[3].Because public veterinary treatment is only available in major towns, farmers and livestock breeders in remote areas predominantly rely on EVM as a practical replacement for modern veterinary procedures. EVM research is crucial since plants contain lots of phytochemicals.[16].Determine which plant species are employed in Raigad District's ethnoveterinary healthcare. Examine the effectiveness and safety of Raigad District's historic ethnoveterinary treatments. Maintain and advance the Raigad region's traditional ethnoveterinary medical wisdom and practices. Examine the possibility of combining contemporary veterinary treatment with traditional ethnoveterinary techniques in Raigad District. Regarding the research's scope, it will concentrate on Raigad District, with a particular focus on rural and tribal regions. The study will concentrate on major livestock species found in Raigad District, including cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats, and various exotic poultry livestock.Plant species utilized in Raigad District ethnoveterinary medicine were identified and catalogued as part of this research investigation. In order to support the integration and maintenance of indigenous ethnoveterinary practices, the research will interact with local people, veterinarians, and other stakeholders. The phrase "indigenous knowledge" describes distinctive, historically developed, and well-known practices or knowledge that are exclusive to an individual or group and have developed surrounding the unique circumstances of a given population or area [8].

Raigad district, which is tucked away in the Konkan region, has a subtropical monsoon climate with up to 3500 mm of annual precipitation. Teak, mango, and dominant medicinal plants like Adulsa, Beheda, Arjun, Bel, Kuda, Palas, Khair, and Bibba are all supported by this humidity. The area is home to a variety of communities, including the Agri, Koli,Katkari, and Thakur tribes. In order to preserve historic conventional ecological information in the face of contemporary climatic alterations, these people undertake animal husbandry, focusing on unremarkable cattle, buffaloes, and goats and poultry farming. They frequently use ethnoveterinary herbs like *Calotropis gigantea, Abrus precatorius, Azadirachta indica, Adhatodavasica,* etc., to cure livestock diseases.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study area: The Raigad district, the current research area, is located between latitudes 18.51°N and 73.18°E. Discussions with tribal livestock producers, animal healers, and unconventional healers were part of the study, which took place in the Raigad area of Maharashtra between March 2023to December 2025. The flora and conventional sources were utilized to gather and identify medicinal plants. The Konkani area, which is renowned for its natural riches and proficiency in monsoon predictions, was one of the places where the study was carried out. Raigad district, which is bound by the Sahyadri Hills, Pune, and Satara districts, is renowned for its abundance of utilizable flora and understanding of the well-being of livestock and knowledge. The area is home to a variety of communities, including the Agri, Koli,Katkari, and Thakur tribes. In order to preserve historic conventional ecological information in the face of contemporary climatic alterations, these people undertake animal husbandry focusing on unremarkable cattle, buffaloes, and goats. They frequently use ethnoveterinary herbs like *Calotropis gigantea, Abrus precatorius, Azadirachta indica, Adhatodavasica*, etc. to cure livestock diseases[2].

Plant identification: Livestock were identified as possible sources of plants through a study using local flora, data from books and periodicals. Interviews with livestock producers, animal healers, and veterinary specialist were done while the specimens were kept in the dry preserved form of plants, that is, herbarium, in the Botany Department of V.P. M.'s B N Bandodkar College of Science, Thane, Maharashtra.

Survey - During 2023–2025, more than 32 survey visits were planned to 41 localities in the different tribalparts of Raigad district.In this tribe communities Thakar, Katkari, Naik, Pardhi, Mahdev-Koli are involved. Information was gathered from rural residents who were counselled by skilled and informed farmers, traditional healers, village elders, and others with superior plant healing skills. They were required to respond in Marathi/ Adivasi language to the survey questions.It obtained the opportunity to examine a few unique medicinal plants that were discovered to be quite uncommon throughout our survey. Additionally, its significance and application were recognized throughout this study.

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This includes the indigenous people who raise animals ranging in age from 19 to old age and inherited from his parental family. In a similar vein, their level of animal husbandry expertise was discussed in relation to their age.

Data collection:

Field tours lasting three to four days were conducted monthly from 2023 to 2025 in the Raigad district among tribal communities, including areas likeKarjat, Matheran foothills, Uran, and Panvel. The main income sources for these indigenous people include cattle ranching, poultry breeding, and the use of natural resources, particularly seasonal vegetables medicinal plants. In present study, collected data through interviews using a Google form questionnaire that gathered personal information, livestock types, production methods, and disease management practices.

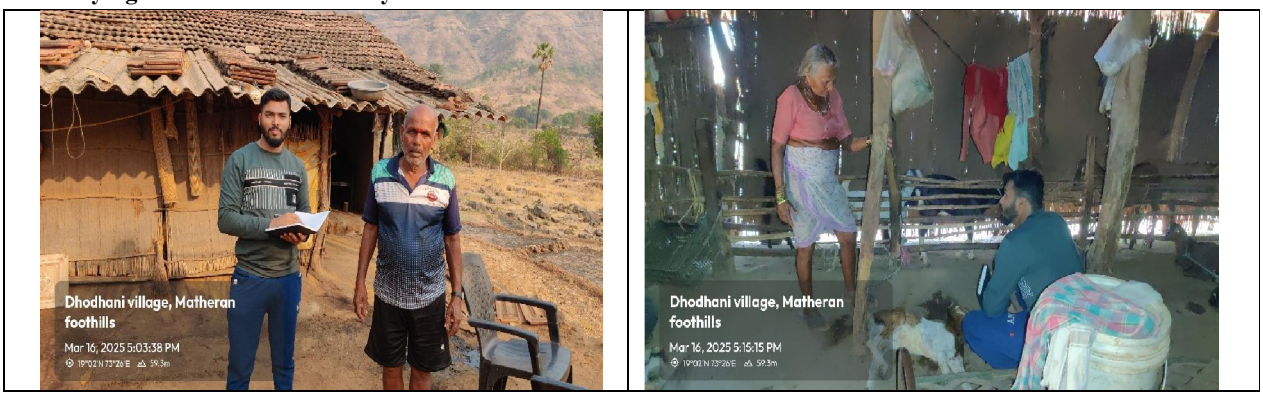
Evidence such as photographs and videos of treatments was also gathered. It was found that most communities rely heavily on cattle and poultry for their livelihoods. Analysis of informant data, organized using Microsoft Word and Excel, classified plant species into climbers, trees, shrubs, and herbs, with medicinal plants categorized by their uses in treating specific health issues and their preparation methods documented. Remedies were categorized into pastes and decoctions, with delivery methods specified as oral and topical.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Inadequate infrastructure in rural and tribal regions forces reliance on plant-based treatments for livestock, facilitated by specialized Vaidus and experienced local farmers. The study aimed to document the ethnoveterinary use of medicinal herbs among residents in the Raigad district of Maharashtra. It identified easily available 61 medicinal plants from 14 families used by tribal populations across various talukas for treating livestock ailments. Interviews conducted revealed insights into ethnoveterinary practices and local veterinary service assessments from 2023 to 2025.

Among the 55 surveyed individuals (mean age 56), a distinct concentration of indigenous knowledge was observed in the 45–55 age interval. This subgroup provided the most comprehensive insights into livestock management, practices and the application of traditional herbal medicine in veterinary care.The study highlights a strong connection between the local community and medicinal plants, noting that leaves (31 uses) are the most commonly utilized parts, followed by seeds (17), latex (7), and other plant sections like fruits and roots (6 each). The traditional remedies target a range of conditions, predominantly wounds and skin issues (23), digestive disorders (15), reproductive issues, parasites, and respiratory ailments (8 each), as well as other inflammatory and viral conditions.

Surveying with Tribal community:



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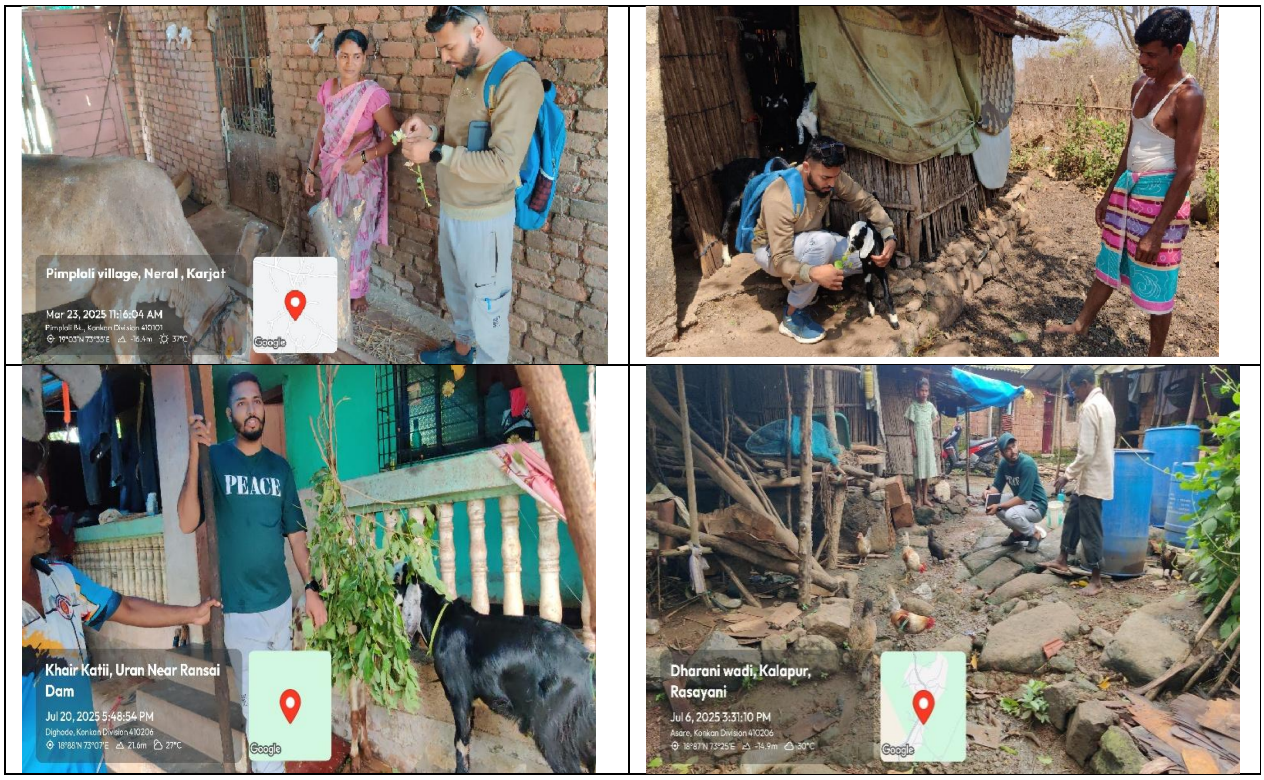

Table 1. List of medicinal plants used in ethnoveterinary

Sr. No	Botanical name	Plant part	Diseases/ Deficiency	Utilization and preparation of remedies
	*Abrus precatorius*L. Papilionaceae Gunja/Gunj	Seed	Retention of placenta	Paste of 5 seeds in lukewarm water is given orally for animal after delivery to easy removal of placenta.
	Annona squamosa L. Annonaceae Sitaphal	Leaves	Wound	Paste of leaves in water is applied on wound.
		Leaves	Maggote wound	Fresh or dry leaves are crushed with camphor and applied over Maggote wound. The seed-paste is also applied to treat Maggote wound.
	*ferula asafoetida*L Apiaceae Hing	Root/ Rhizome Powder	Expectorant	5 gm Hing Powder dissolved in Lukewarm water and fed orally twice in day.
			Phlegm	Paste of 20 g Hing powder, 5 g black pepper powder and honey 20 ml fed 5 ml of this mixture which remove cattle accumulated mucus.
	*Tridax procumbens*L. Asteraceae Akdandi	Stem and leaves	Rapid wound healing	10-12 leaves and 5gm of turmeric powder fine mixed paste and add few drops of raw coconut oil, directly applied on wound or burned area.
	*Acorus calamus*L. Acoraceae Vekhand /Yekhand	Rhizome	Gas and bloating	Fine paste diluted in water and massage on abdomens of cattle, digs, cats. To relives blotting

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	Momordica dioica Cucurbitaceae Kantola/ Kartoli	Seed	Deworming (Internal parasites)	Prepared Paste of 6-7 seeds and fed at evening time to kill warms.
			Gastroprotective	20 gm of Dried seed powder of Kantola blend with 100 gm jaggary feed to large cattle to avoid Gastrointestinal diseases.
	*Bixa Orellana*L. Bixaceae Shendur	Fruit	Bone fracture	Paste of seed directly apply to seal or damaged part of body to cure bone fractured
	*Azadirachta indica*L. Meliaceae Kadulimb	Leaves	Blood Dysentery	60 ml decoction of leaves is given 3 thrice in day to cure blood dysentery. 20 ml
			Wound healing	Leaves decoction is used to wash wound then dried leaf powder spread externally for quick healing of wound.
			Fever	100 gm leaf extract is given internally to cure fever.
	Vitex negundo Lamiaceae Vanai/Nirgundi	Leaves	Pyrexia (Normal Fever)	Feeding 7-8 leaves once in morning and if not cured at evening again fed 5 leaves and 1 lit water with 250 gmjaggery compulsory.
	Bombax ceiba L. Bombacaceae Kate-saver	Thorn powder	Bone fracture	50 gm thorn powder blend with 30gm wet limestone apply on fracture region and tie with cotton ribbon for 1 day. (Apply daily up to final recovery.)
		Stem	Intestinal worms	Juice extracted from neat 100 gm bark in cupful of water is given orally once in day
	Bambusa vulgaris Schrad. Ex. Poaceae Bambu	Leaves	Retention of placenta	Feed juvenile leaves of bamboo for Retention of placenta in goat and sheep.
	*Caesalpinia bonduc*L. Caesalpiniaceae Lata-karanj / Sagargota	Seed	Intestinal worms	Fed decoction of seed powders orally to wannish worms present in the gut.
		Leaves	Wound	Dry leaf paste is applied on wound till healing.
	*Calotropis gigantea*L. Asclepidaceae Ruhi	Latex	Thorn poisoning in muscle or removing	For removing thorn or wound healing 2-3 drops of latex directly insert in wound. (Painless treatment)
			Wound healing	A mixture of latex and shendur in same quantity applied on wound.
	Myristica fragrans Houtt. Myristicaceae Jaiphal	Seed and seed coat	Killing tick	Seed coat (Javetri) powder uniformly sprinkled on cattle's body to killed ticks.
	*Annona reticulata*L. Annonaceae Ramphal	Leaves	Pus remove or reduces	For reducing pus from wound, 8-10 drop of latex is directly applied on wound.
		Latex	Swelling	A strip of rag adhered with sticky latex and red lead (shendur) is coated around swollen area till cure.

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	Capparis zeylanica L. Capparaceae Waghota	Leaves	Bone fracture	Paste prepared from 100-150 gm leaves, 10 gm ant heap soil, mixed in water and coated around fractured area and bandaged with support of bamboo strips.
		Leaves	Diarrhoea and Dysentery	2-3 Leaves are given as feed stuff for 2-3 days in diarrhoea.
	Cassia fistula L. Caesalpiniaceae Bahava	Stem bark	Snakebite	The bark juice mixed with water is given orally to treat snakebite.
		Fruit	Swelling	Heated fruit applied on affected area to get relief from swelling.
	*Cassia obtusifolia*L. Caesalpiniaceae Takala	Leaves	Diarrhoea and Dysentery	100 ml decoction of leaves mixed with common salt is given orally to cure dysentery.
		Seeds	Deworming (Internal parasites)	2-3 seeds fed thrice in week to lower cattles (Goat, sheep) and 5-6 seeds fed to higher cattles. (All bovine) twice in week.
	Cissus quadrangularis L. Vitaceae Hadmodi	Stem	Bone fracture	Stem crushed in water and paste applied on fracture area and tied with stick of bamboo.
	Citrullus colocynthis L. Cucurbitaceae Kadu chiret	Seed	Tympany (Frothy bloating)	20 gm seeds powder crushed with water is given to the animal twice in a day in case of tympany.
		Seed	Retention of placenta	Equal weight of seeds and jaggery mixed with 250 gm ginger is given to the animal to easy expulsion of placenta.
	Citrus aurantifolia Christm. Rutaceae Limb	Fruit	Mastitis	Warm fruit juice mixed with indigo is applied to udder to cure the swelling of teats (nipple).
			Eye diseases	The filtered fruit juice is used to pour in eyes twice a day to treat eye diseases.
				Mixture of fruit juice and alum is dropped to the eyes to treat general eye problem.
	Tamarindus indica L. Caesalpiniaceae Chinch	Leaves	Maggote wound	Paste prepared from 20 gm Chinch (*Tamarindus indica*) leaves and 20 gm Takala (*Cassia obtusifolia*) leaves, extracted juice from this paste and dropwise inserted in wounds of all kinds of cattle and pet animals which resulted Maggote wound Fastly healed.
		Seed	Abscesses	Pilled seeds powder blend with in one pinch of lime stone powder and few drops of water, directly applied on Abscesses wound which resulted pus is reduced.
	Coriandrum sativum L. Apiaceae Kothimbir	Whole plant	Foot and mouth diseases	Whole plant is fed along with fodder to treat foot and mouth diseases.
		Seed	Diarrhoea and Dysentery	250 gm dried seed powder mixed with water is given orally twice in day for three days to cure diarrhoea.

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	*Cuminum cyminum*L. Umbelliferae Jire	Seed	Fever	100 gm seed powder boiled with water and prepared decoction is given twice a day to cure fever.
			Blotting	25 gm roasted *Cuminum cyminum* seedssoaked overnight and make paste to cure blotting in lower cattles like goat, sheep etc.
	Curcuma longa L. Zingiberaceae Haladi	Rhizome	Foot and mouth diseases	100 gm rhizome powder mixed with 100 gm butter is applied on tongue to cure mouth diseases.
		Rhizome	Wound	For deep wound ointment, prepared from rhizome powder mixed in cooking oil is applied on Wound.
	Cuscuta chinensis Lamk. Cuscutaceae Amarvel	Stem Climber	Wound Healing	Paste of 20 gm climber directly applied on wound which seal and dry the wound.
			Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)	A paste of 10 g of curd and 10 g of dodder stem directly applied to the affected skin area. Used the remedy regularly 5-6 times till relief and dryness occurred.
			Galactagogue	Animals are fed with stem to increase the milk production.
	*Camphora officinarum*Nees. Lauraceae Kapur	Leaves	Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)	Same amount of blended paste of Camphor leaves and Haldi directly applied on marks of lumpy disease 4 time per day till relives.
	*Lepidium sativum*L. Brassicaceae Halim	Seeds	Retention of placenta	Halim seeds 10 g, Muster oil 10 g, small Muster 10g and black ajwain 10 feds to
			Labour pain reduction	After delivery cattles were relaxed from Labour pain by feeding of 20 gm of boiled seeds.
	Eucalyptus globulus Labill. Myrtaceae Nilgiri	Leaves	Twisted leg	Warm leaves are tied on twisted leg.
		Oil	Maggot wound healing	Few drops of Oil applied on wound to stop growth and kill the worms.
	Zea mays L. Poaceae Maka/ Corn	Leaves with stem or juvenile corn	Galactopoiesis	Fed daily for milk secretion increment and free from nutrient deficiency.
	*Euphorbia prostrata*Ait. Euphorbiaceae Dugdhika	Latex	Thorn stuck removing or relive from irritation	Apply few latex drops on thorn stuck.
		Leaves	Healing Wound	Applied fine leaves paste on wound.
	Ficus racemosa L. Moraceae Umbar	Ripen Fruit	The placenta's continuation	Feed 10-15 fruits instant delivery to removal of placenta.
		Watery Latex	Immunity boosting	Feed 50 ml per day after/Before recovery of any disease.
	Ficus religiosa L. Moraceae	Gum/	Snake bite	Gum/latex of the plant is applied on snake bite area.

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	Pimpal	Latex	Spine itching and irritation	To remove spines from muscles, apply latex
	Gloriosa superba L. Liliaceae Kalalavi/ Agnishikha	Root	Wound	Freshly prepared root paste is applied on wound.
		Root	Increase milk Lactation	2 gm shade dried root powder is fed to cattle for seven days after delivery to improve lactation quality.
	Hibiscus cannabinus L. Malvaceae Ambadi	Leaves	Common Tumour	Make leaves paste add ghee daily to remove tumour.
		Leaves	Remove placenta	Dry leaves paste blend with jaggery feed orally or can feed mixed in any regular fodder.
	Syzygium aromaticum L. Myrtaceae Lavang	Bud	Gum bleeding	Clove oil drops add in pinch of cotton and insert in gum bleeding.
	*Saccharum officinarum*L. Poaceae Uoos	Sugarcane stem with leaves	Hepato-protective inflammation (liver health)	Regular feeding of Sugarcane stem with leaves which maintain liver health and protect from inflammation.
	Holarrhena pubescens Wall. Apocynaceae *Kuda/Indravaja*	Bark	Diarrhoea and Dysentery	100 gm bark paste soaked overnight in water; the extract is given orally to cattle twice in day till cure diarrhoea.
		Pods	Intestinal worms killing	3 dry pods mix in regular fodder twice in 7 days.
		Leaves and flower	Activation of milk lactation after birth	20-25 fresh leaf and flower blend in fodder daily regular basis for 10 days.
		Leaves	Inflammation muscle swelling	Juvenile leaves are heated on fire and paste is applied on inflamed region to reduce and muscle swelling.
		Leaves	Reduce Swelling	Heat 2-3 leaves on pan and tie on swollen part of body 1 hr minimum.
	Jatropha curcasL. Euphorbiaceae Japhali	Leaves	Wound	It is used as an ointment for cuts after the foliage are ground up on a stone with a small bit of water to create a paste.
		Latex	Juvenile Teeth pain and gum bleeding	Latex directly applied on teeth, massage on gums for instant relief of teeth pain.
	Leucaena latisiliqua L. Mimosaceae Su-babhul	Leaves	Diarrhoea and Dysentery	15-20 leaves heated and soaked overnight in mild worm water and at morning time fed cattles to cure Diarrhoea and Dysentery
			Milk lactation	Regular feeding for excess milk lactation. Specially in Goats
		Green Pods	Stomach ache and Dysentery	Feed 2-3 green pod to reduce Stomach ache and relive from Dysentery
	*Madhuca indica*Gmel.	Ripen Fruit	Fever	Ripen Fruit blend with jaggery and given to all

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	Sapotaceae Moh			kinds of cattle to reduce temperature.
		Flower juice	Skin irritation/ Disease	Juice of flower directly applied on skin which gives instant relive from irritation.
	*Mucuna pruriens*L. Fabaceae Khaajkuyali.	Seed	Infertility/ Increase Sperm Count in male castles	Half pilled seeds soak in water overnight and feed at morning.
	Trachyspermumammi L. Apiaceae Ova	Seed	Blotting	Feed 50 gm roasted seeds directly or soak form at evening.
			Cold	Smoke 10 gm of seeds near nose of caattles to reduce phle gm (bulgam). Repeated this process twice to thrice in one day.
	*Tephrosia purpurea*L. Fabaceae Sharapunkha/ Govardhani	Leaves	Pox fever	Feed foliage directly to cattle to reduce body temperature.
		Flower/ Pod	Chicken pox	Feed Flower/ Pod to chicken/cattles/ directly to reduce marks of pox.
		Leaves	Heat stroke	Paste of 20gm fresh leaf,50gm jaggary and 5 gm salt mixed in 2 Liter water feed them orally
	Mimosa pudica L. Mimosaceae Lajalu	Leaves	Maggot Killing and healing wound	10 gm fresh/dried leaves powder mixed in tobacco and applied on wounds and tie with cotton ribbon tightly.
			Uterine prolapse	10 gm fresh/dried leaves powder and add 10 gm casting soda mixed in water and feed orally as per cattle needed.
	*Momordica Charantia*L. Cucurbitaceae Karale	Leaves	Relive Common or Blood Dysentery	Using 10-15 leaf for decoction (200 ml boiled till remain only 50 ml- ⅓) is given to cattle in morning and evening cure dysentery.
	Smithiasetulosa Dalzell. Fabaceae Kevaka/Kavala	Leaves	Foot disease	Paste of leaf apply directly between toe and wounds
	Nicotiana tabacum L. Solanaceae Tambaku	Leaves	Wound healing in cold season	Turmeric and Dried tobacco leaf powder blend in 5 dies of camphor and directly applied on wound and scratches.
			flea and Tick killer	10 gm Tobacco leaf powder directly apply on skin or in case of hairy skin used 2 pinch Tobacco leaf powder mixed in vinegar and spray 3-4 time daily.
			Smoking for mosquito and flies free cowsheds	Dry leaf burnt and create smoke for inhibition of mosquitos and flies.
			Bed-bugs irritation	Roasted tobacco leaf powder (Mishri/Dantkanti) sprinkled on cattle's body.
			Scratches and cuts	Apply leaf grain dry leaf crush with lime (white

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			healing	wash) on Scratches and cuts to stop Haemorrhage.
			Maggots killing	Dry leaf powder crushed, add 5-6 custard apple leaf and directly applied on Maggots wound
	Nyctanthesarbor-tristis L. Oleaceae Parijatak	Leaves	Fever	Decoction of 5-6 leaf, 5 seeds of black pepper, 10 gmgulvel powder, boil this up to one third remain and give orally once in day at morning.
		Leaves	Wound	Prepared 10 old leaf blend with 5 gm turmeric without adding water and directly applied on wounds.
	Ocimum sanctum L. Lamiaceae Tulasi	Leaves	Wound	5 gm Turmeric powder blend with 15-20 Leaf paste is applied on wound.
			Common cold	Feed a twig of Tulsi if snot is regularly seen.
		oil	Nasal infection	5 drops mixed in 2-3 drop of desi ghee insert in nose to reduce infection of nasal.
		Stem	Diarrhoea and Dysentery	Stem crushed with water is given twice a day to reduce effect of diarrhoea and dysentery.
	*Phyllanthus niruri*L. Phyllanthaceae Motha Bhuiawala.	Whole plant	Diarrhoea and Dysentery	Whole plant given with regular fodder for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.
	Pongamia pinnata L. Papilionaceae Karanj	Leaves	wound recovery	Dry leaf mixed with crud coconut oil and applied on wound.
		Seed	Pox	Applying seed paste until the pox wound dries will hasten the disease's recovery.
		Seed oil	Wound marks/ and scratches	10 ml Seed oil blend with 2 dies of camphor and directly applied in morning till recovery phase.
	Lantana camara. L. Verbenaceae Ghaneri	Leaves	Anti-tumour	Decoction of 10 leaf fed twice in day and paste of leaf tie on tumour.
			anti-malarial	Decoction of 10-15 leaf mixed with lemon juice or any citrus fruit fed orally in morning only.
	Gliricidia species (Willd) Fabaceae Undirmari/ Giripushp	Leaves	Deworming (Antiparasitic)	Decoction of 10-12 leaves mixed with peanut paste.
		Bark	Mild fever	Decoction of fresh bark (5 gm) fed 2 ml orally in evening. (fed adult cattle only)
55	*Ricinus communis* L. Euphorbiaceae Erand	Leaves	Retention of placenta	5-6 Juvenile leaves boiled with 5hm salt and fed orally for discharge of placenta.
			Swelling in skin	Fresh leaves paste applied on swollen part.
		Seed oil	External parasites	Castor oil is sprayed on cattle's body for all kinds of external parasites like mosquitos, flea, Leech, flies, lices.
56	*Semecarpus anacardium* L.	Seed	Foot infection	Paste of mature Bibba seed applied on infected

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	Anacardiaceae Bibba			area.
		Seed	Horn fracture and thorn infection.	fractured horn sealed with burn form Bibba seed with Napthol.
57	*Typha latifolia*L. Typhaceae Ramban / Pan-Kanis	Soft Roots	Mouth bleeding	Applied 5gm fresh roots poultices paste for internal mouth bleeding of all kind of cattles .
		Mature Fruit Cottony flesh	Wound healing	Applied a pinch of Cottony flesh on open wounds and scratches by thorny plants in Thorn grazing cattles.
58	*Lactuca serriola*L. Asteraceae Kahu/ Patrichi bhaji	Leaves	Muscle and joint pains	Feed 10-15 leaves to Oxens (Agro-worker bulls) to relax and free from Muscular and joint pains after work.
59	*Clerodendrum serratum*Wild. Verbenaceae Bharangi	Roots	Inflammation	20 gm of root paste applied on Inflamed area.
60	*Argemone mexicana* L. Papaveraceae Kate Dhotra/Satyanashi	Root	Mouth diseases	20 gm dried roots pasted fed cattle at morning and evening to cure mouth diseases.
61	*Trichosanthes dioica* Roxb. Cucurbitaceae ParvalKakdi	fruit	Deworming	For killing internal parasite (Intestinal parasites) fruit (cucumber) crushed and mixed with 2 dried kokam (Garcinia indica) and fed once in day.
		Leaves pulp	Itching	Pulp of leaves extracted and directly applied on itching body part/ skin/ horn e.t.c

IV. CONCLUSION

This study highlights the vital role of ethnoveterinary medicine in the rural and tribal regions of Raigad district, Maharashtra, documenting 61 medicinal plant species utilized by the Agri, Koli, Katkari, and Thakur communities. Leaves, seeds, and latex are the most commonly used plant parts, with 61 medical instances recorded, primarily for wound care and digestive issues.Each documented botanical species demonstrated an average of two distinct therapeutic applications. The research emphasizes the importance of traditional practitioners like Vaidus in managing complex conditions. More than 32 surveys captured oral traditions at risk due to modernization, underscoring the antimicrobial properties of plants like *Calotropis gigantea* and*Azadirachta indica.* The study advocates for integrating traditional practices with modern veterinary science to enhance livestock welfare and emphasizes the urgent need to preserve this ecological knowledge amid climate change impacts. It confirms that ethnoveterinary herbs are crucial for the socio-economic stability of tribal households and calls for future investigations into their safety and efficacy.

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