


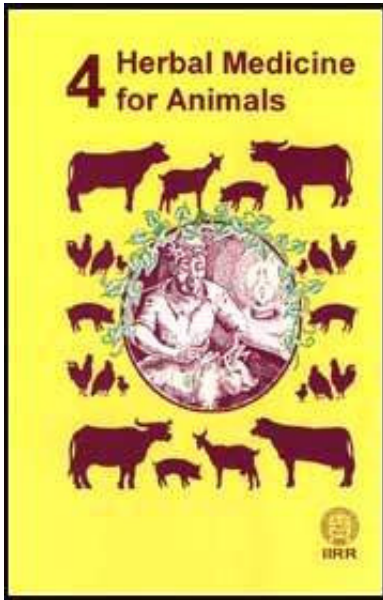


➔  **Herbal Medicine for Animals (IIRR, 1996, 18 p.)**

-  **Foreword**
-  **Growing and using herbal medicine**
-  **Allium sativum**
-  **Areca catechu**
-  **Blumea balsamifera**
-  **Carica papaya papaya**
-  **Cocos nucifera**
-  **Chrysophyllum cainito**
-  **Gliricidia septum**
-  **Momordica charantia**
-  **Moringa oleifera**
-  **Musa sapientum**
-  **Premna odorata**
-  **Psidium guajava**
-  **Tamarindus indica**
-  **Tinosphora rumpii**
-  **Vitex negundo**

 **Herbal Medicine for Animals (IIRR, 1996, 18 p.)**

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-  **Growing and using herbal medicine**
-  **Allium sativum**



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- 📄 **Tinospora rumpii**
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Foreword

These manuals have been written with the simplest language possible for the convenience of the intended user-the animal health practitioners or ("pare-vets") working in isolated rural communities. It is not designed to be a complete veterinary medicine reference material. But rather, aims to present the most important animal health problems commonly encountered and some of the most effective, but simple treatments.

The manuals are based upon experiences documented through a series of intensive field work activities over a one-year period with a group of livestock small-holders living and working in Cavite province of the Philippines. The manuals were first produced in a draft form in early 1994. It was then pretested by a group of small-scale animal producers in June of that year.

The manuals are divided into four separate booklets:

- 1 Restraining animals and simple treatments**
- 2 Basic husbandry practices and veterinary care**
- 3 Disease control and treatment**
- 4 Herbal medicine for animals**

Herbal plants mentioned in this booklet are the most common ones used by farmers in Cavite, Philippines, to treat certain animal diseases.

If no specific animal species is mentioned the remedy can be used for all livestock. Amount of herbal medicine may differ with animals age and size.

We hope that this manual will help rural animal health practitioners to identify and remedy common health problems which they may encounter in their work. Further, we hope that this humble contribution will truly help practicing "para-vets" to make greater contributions as partners in the veterinary profession.

We would like to gratefully acknowledge the funding support provided by the Canada Fund-Philippines of the CIDA through the Canadian Embassy. Their support financed the fieldwork upon which these manuals are based, as well as the actual production and printing of the manuals. Their continued assistance to

the betterment of the rural communities of the Philippines is greatly appreciated.

Nita Cueva Abena wrote the first draft of these manuals. Ms. Abena is a practicing rural veterinarian. She has worked with a feedmill operated by a cooperative and has worked as a veterinarian within rural development and extension programs. She is presently involved with two veterinary clinics which cater to both food and companion animals. She is also a consultant to swine production farms.

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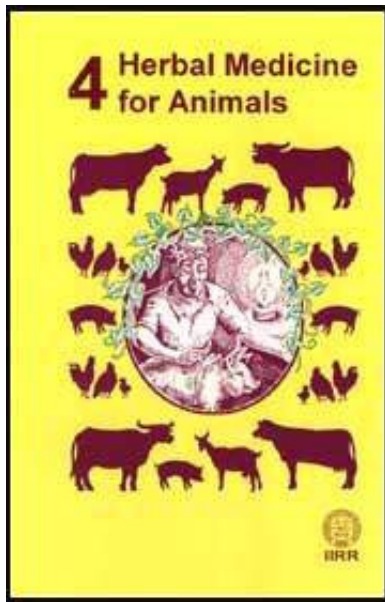
 **Foreword**














 **Growing and using herbal medicine**

 **Allium sativum**

 **Areca catechu**

 **Blumea balsamifera**



-  **Carica papaya papaya**
-  **Cocos nucifera**
-  **Chrysophyllum cainito**
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Momordica charantia



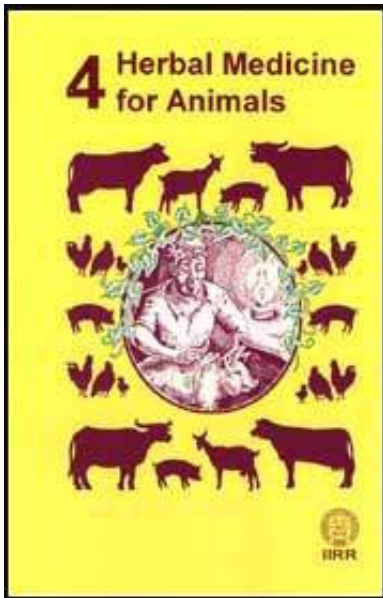
FIG. 1. Momordica charantia-Bitter gourd





















FIG. 2. Momordica charantia-Propagation

Plant part	Indication	Preparation	Dosage
Fresh leaves	Intestinal worms	Pound 1/2 kg of leaves. Extract the juice of the leaves and divide into small	Pips: Give 1 dose of the juice as drench 1-3x a day. Repeat the procedure after 2 weeks.

Fresh leaves	Anemia	<p>doses Pound a handful of leaves.</p>	Piglet: Give 5 drops (1 cc) of juice per piglet 2x a day for 3-4 days. The juice extracted will be enough for 7-8 piglets.
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Moringa oleifera

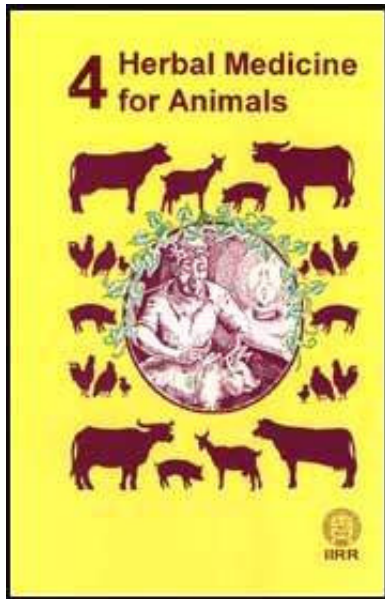


FIG. 1. Moringa oleifera -Horseradish





















FIG. 2. Moringa oleifera -Propagation

Plant part	Indication	Preparation	Dosage
Fresh leaves	Anemia	Pound 1/2- 1 kg of leaves and extract the juice.	Piglet: Give 5 drops (1 cc) of juice per piglet as drench 2-3x a day for 3-4 days.



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Musa sapientum



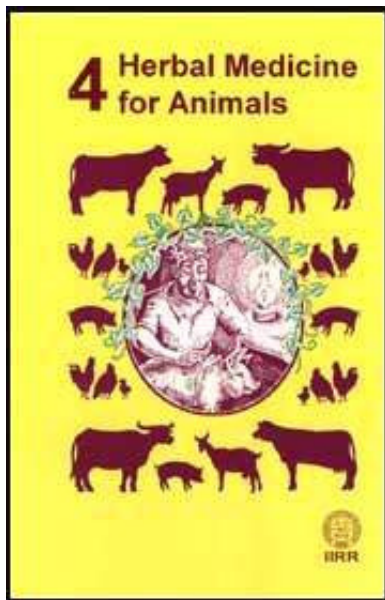
FIG. 1. Musa sapientum -Banana



















FIG. 2. Musa sapientum -Propagation

Plant part	Indication	Preparation	Dosage
Fresh	Bloat	Chop 2 leaves for calves, sheep	Feed to animal 2x a day until it

leaves		and goats or 3-5 leaves for adult cattle and buffaloes.	recovers. (This is only applicable during the early stage of the abnormality.)
Fresh leaves	Bleeding wound	Steam 1 leaf over boiling water.	Ruminants and pigs: Apply the leaf on the wound. Do this 2-3x a day until the wound heals.



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Premna odorata



FIG. 1. Premna odorata- Alagau

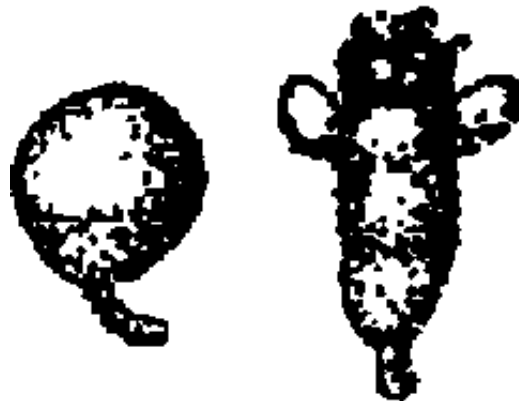
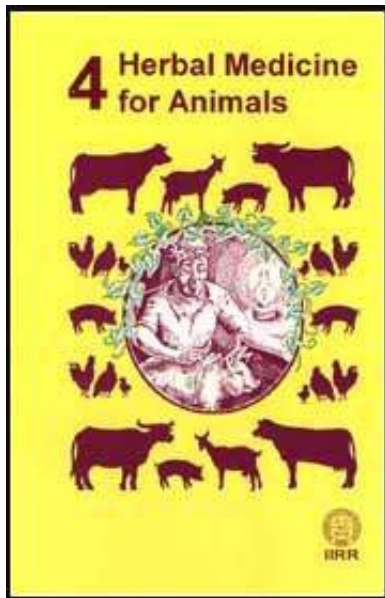















FIG. 2. Premna odorata-Propagation





Plant	Indication	Preparation	Dosage
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part			
Fresh leaves	Wound with maggots	Pound 3-5 leaves and extract the juice.	Apply the juice on the wound 2-3x a day for 3-4 days.
Fresh leaves	Fever, colds cough	Boil 8-15 leaves in 2-3 glasses of water	Give 1/2-1 cup as drench 2-3x a day for 3 days.
Fresh leaves	Mite infestation	Poultry: Hang leaves in roosts/house until the leaves are fully dried.	



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Psidium guajava

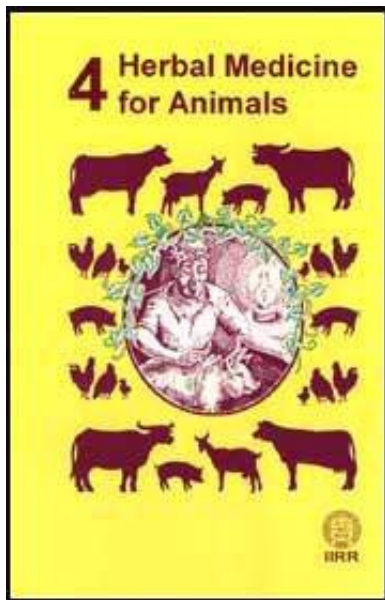


FIG. 1. Psidium guajava -Guava





















FIG. 2. Psidium guajava -Propagation

Plant part	Indication	Preparation	Dosage
Fresh leaves	Diarrhea	Boil 1/2 kilo of leaves in 3 glasses of water.	Adult cattle and buffaloes: Give decoction as drench 2x a day for 3-4 days. Calves, sheep and goats: Half of the amount given above.
Fresh leaves	Severe wounds	Pound 5-10 leaves.	Ruminants, pigs and poultry: Apply juice on clean wound 2-3x a day for 3-4 days.



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Tamarindus indica



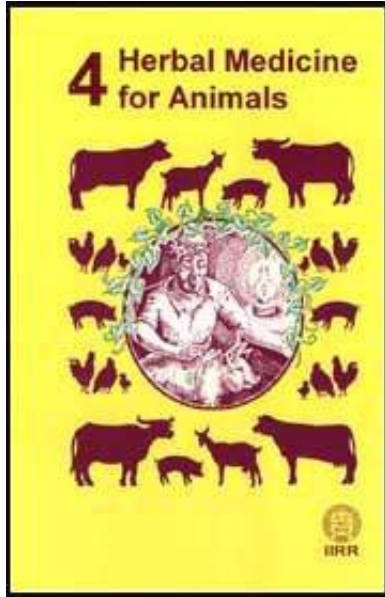
FIG. 1. Tamarindus indica -Tamarind




















FIG. 2. Tamarindus indica -Propagation

Plant part	Indication	Preparation	Dosage
Fresh	Fever	Boil 1 kg of leaves in 1	Adult ruminants: Drench the animal with 1

leaves	Colds Cough	gallon of water. Divide the decoction into small doses.	dose of the decoction 2-3x a day until the animal recovers. Young ruminants: 1/3-1/2 the dosage given above.
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Tinosphora rumpii



FIG. 1. Tinosphora rumpii

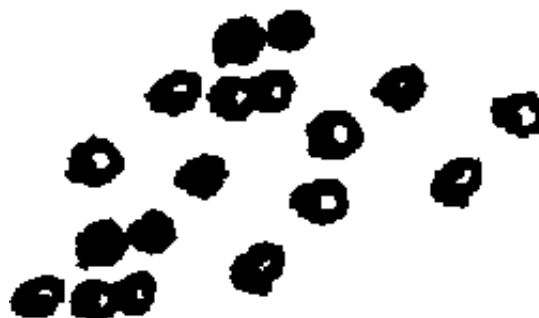
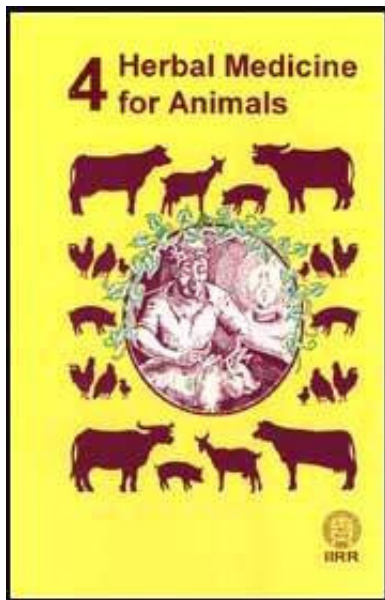




















FIG. 2. Tinosphora rumpii- Propagation

Plant part	Indication	Preparation	Dosage
Fresh stems	Intestinal parasites	Soak 1/2 kilo of pounded stems in 1 liter of water.	Adult cattle and buffaloes?: Give whole solution as drench Repeat after 2 weeks. Calves, sheep and goats: Half of the dosage given above.



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Vitex negundo



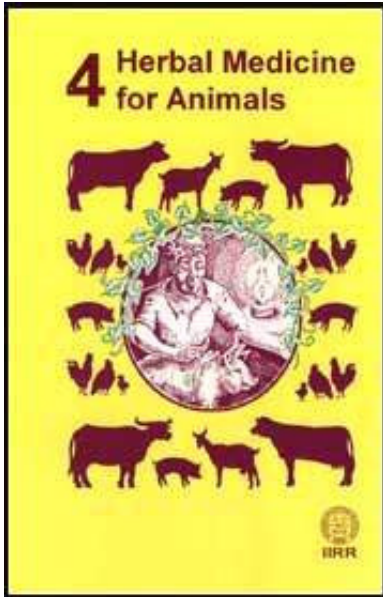
FIG. 1 Vitex negundo- Five-leaved chaste tree





















FIG. 2 Vitex negundo- Propagation

Plant part	Indication	Preparation	Dosage
Fresh leaves	Fever Colds Cough	Boil 1/2 kg of leaves for 15-20 minutes in 2 liters of water.	Adult ruminants: Give the decoction as drench 2-3x a day for 3-4 days. Young ruminants: 1/3-1/2 of the

Fresh leaves	Mite infestation	Poultry: Hang the leaves in the roost of chickens.	dosage given above.
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Growing and using herbal medicine

Cultivation and planting

It is best to plant medicinal plants during the rainy season.

Collection

What to collect

Collect only the recommended plant part.

When to collect

Collect ingredients in the morning or on a sunny day.

How to collect

- **If the part to be used is seed, the fruit must be fully ripe before harvest.**
- **If the whole fruit is to be used, it should be collected before reaching maturity.**
- **If the underground part is to be used, collect the plant part before it starts flowering.**
- **The bark should be collected from the trunk and branches when the plants are in bloom or in vigorous growth.**
- **Collecting should be done by handpicking.**

- **Avoid collecting plant parts that are discolored, have insect bites and have other signs of injury.**

Preparation

Use containers like earthenware pot. The most common way of preparing herbal medicine is to boil the plant material in water for 15-20 minutes after the water has started to boil. The fluid is called a "decoction" and should be used within 12-24 hours.

Usage

- **Use only the prescribed dose. Dosages given are in ranges (e.g., 2-3 liters). The lower number applies to young animals while the larger number to adult animals.**
- **Use only one plant at a time.**

Drying and storage

Properly dried leaves crumble easily.



FIG. 1. Properly dried leaves crumble easily.

Herbs can either be air- or sun dried. Small amounts can be dried in large transparent containers. Large amounts can be hung in bundles or baskets outdoors. Protect herbs from molds, insects or rodents by puffing them in glass containers. Write the plant name and date of collection on the containers.

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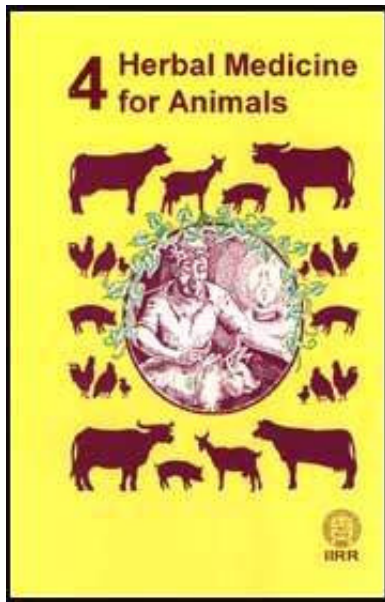
 **Foreword**














 **Growing and using herbal medicine**

  **Allium sativum**

 **Areca catechu**





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Allium sativum

Garlic

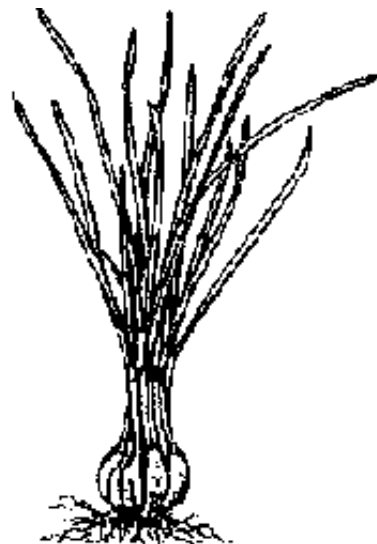


FIG. 1. Allium sativum -Garlic



FIG. 2. Allium sativum -Propagation

Plant part	Indication	Preparation	Dosage
Cloves	Poisoning	Burn 3 heads of garlic, pulverize	Give as drench.

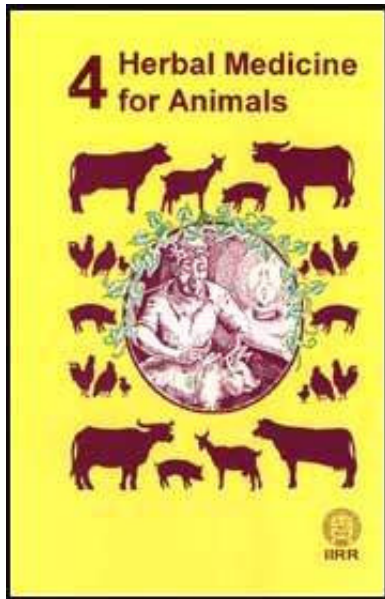
and mix with 1 glass of water.

For adults

1 glass of the mixture.

For the young:

1 cup of the mixture. Repeat the procedure if no vomiting occurs.



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 Momordica charantia

 Moringa oleifera

 Musa sapientum

 Premna odorata

 Psidium guajava

 Tamarindus indica



 **Vitex negundo**
Vitex pumpii

Areca catechu

Betel nut

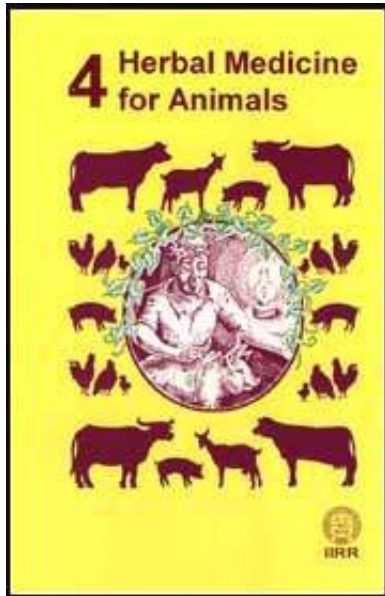


FIG. 1. Areca catechu -Betel nut




















FIG. 2. Areca catechu -Propagation

Plant part	Indication	Preparation	Dosage
Fresh nut	Intestinal worms	Pound and mix with enough amount of water to facilitate drenching.	<p>Give the whole mixture as drench. Repeat the procedure after 2 weeks.</p> <p>Chickens: one nut as big as a peanut. Cattle and water buffaloes: 8-10 nuts Goats and pigs: 3 nuts</p>



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Blumea balsamifera

Camphor



FIG. 1. Blumea balsamifera -Camphor



FIG. 2. Blumea balsamifera -Propagation

Plant part	Indication	Preparation	Dosage
Fresh leaves	Cold Cough Fever	Boil leaves for 15-20 minutes in 1 liter of water	Give decoction as drench, 1/2- liter, 2x a day for 1-3 days.

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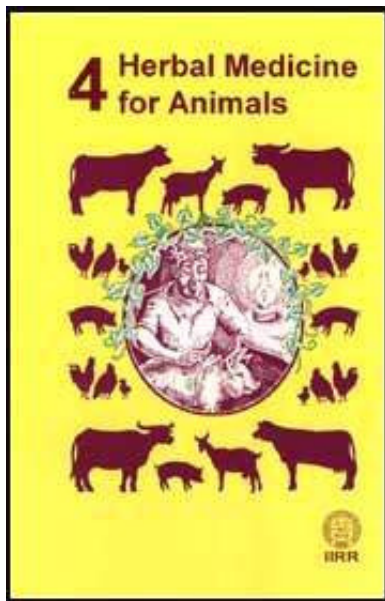
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Carica papaya papaya



FIG.1. Carica papaya -Papaya



FIG.2. Carica papaya - Propagation

Plant part	Indication	Preparation	Dosage
Dried seeds	Fluke infestation	Pound air-dried ripe seeds and add a little water.	Drench the mixture, once a day for 6 days. 1/2 kg for small ruminants and 1 kg seeds for mature ruminants.

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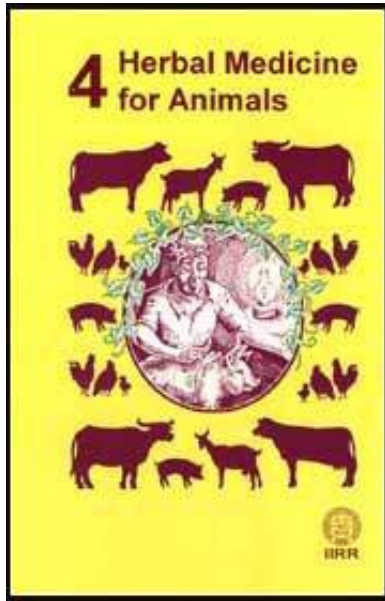
 **Areca catechu**










 **Blumea balsamifera**

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Cocos nucifera



FIG.1.Coconut (Young)



FIG.2.Coconut-Propagation

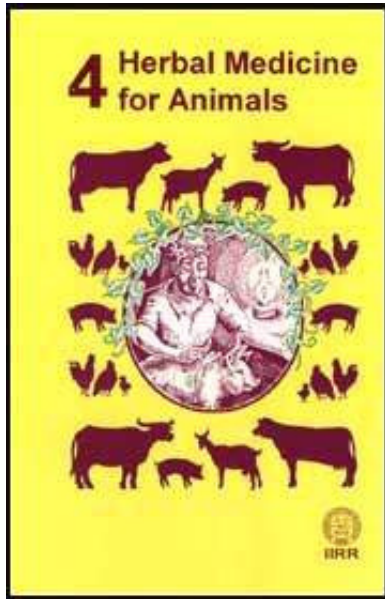
Plant part	Indication	Preparation	Dosage
Water	Dehydration	Mix water from 3-5 young coconuts with a cup of brown sugar and a little salt	Give solution as drench 3x a day until animal recovers. Adult cattle and buffaloes: 2-3 liters Calves, sheep, goats: 1-1.5 liters
Charcoal (from shell)	Diarrhea	Pound and mix with feed. Grind coconut shell charcoal to a powder and mix with water. Adult cattle and buffaloes: 1 cup of powdered coconut shell mixed in 500 ml of water. Calves, goats and sheep: Half of the above amount.	Divide the mixture into several rations and feed the animal one ration at a time until it recovers. Drench animal 3 times a day
Powder(from	External	Scrape external part of the shell to	Apply on clean wound

the external part of the shell)

wound or cuts

collect powder (amount will depend on the size of the wound).

2-3x a day for 3 days.



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-  **Vitex negundo**

Chrysophyllum cainito

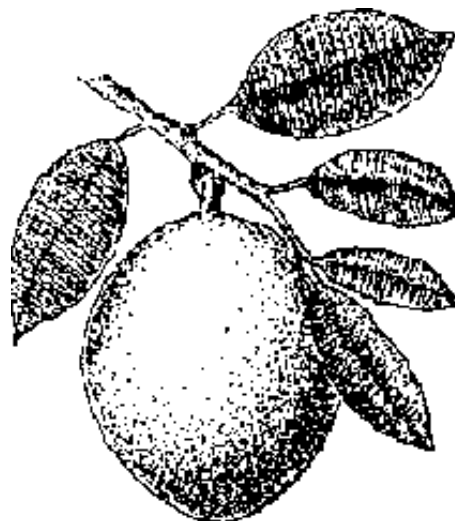
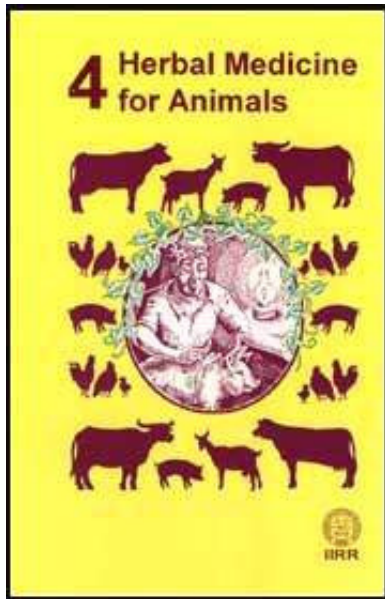


FIG.1. Chrysophyllum cainito-Star apple





















FIG.2.Chrysophyllum cainito-Propagation

Plant part	Indication	Preparation	Dosage
Fresh leaves	Diarrhea	Boil half a kilo of leaves in 3 glasses of water.	<p>Adult cattle and buffaloes: Drench 1-2 cups of the decoction 3x a day for 1-3 days.</p> <p>Calves, sheep and goats:</p>



Herbal Medicine for Animals (IIRR, 1996, 18 p.)

-  **Foreword**
-  **Growing and using herbal medicine**
-  **Allium sativum**
-  **Areca catechu**
-  **Blumea balsamifera**
-  **Carica papaya papaya**
-  **Cocos nucifera**
-  **Chrysophyllum cainito**
-   **Gliricidia septum**
-  **Momordica charantia**
-  **Moringa oleifera**
-  **Musa sapientum**
-  **Premna odorata**
-  **Psidium guajava**
-  **Tamarindus indica**
-  **Tinosphora rumpii**
-  **Vitex negundo**

Gliricidia septum



FIG.1. Gliricidia septum -Madre de cacao



FIG.2. Gliricidia septum -Propagation

Plant part	Indication	Preparation	Dosage

Fresh leaves	External parasites	Pound the leaves (the number of leaves will depend on the severity of the infestation).	Swine and ruminants: Apply the juice of leaves on the affected area. Repeat the procedure 2-3x a day until the parasites are eliminated.
Fresh leaves	Warts	As above.	Apply the juice and massage the affected part 2-3x a day until the warts disappear.

