

## Review Article

### NANOTECHNOLOGY AND AYURVEDA: EMERGING OPPORTUNITY FOR PROFITABLE DAIRY HUSBANDRY

#### Abstract

Livestock development, dairy husbandry in particular, is an important source of food security and income generation for marginal and poor farmers in India and other developing countries. However, productivity of the livestock owned by small farmers has been very low, because of inferior genetic base, nutritional deficiency and poor health care. While genetic improvement is being carried out by providing breeding services at the door steps of small farmers, balanced feeding and effective health care need greater attention. Application of nanotechnology and Ayurveda have good potential to provide effective treatment against major health problems such as infertility, metritis, mastitis, ecto and endo-parasites, while ensuring the supplementation of essential mineral nutrients. Nanotechnology for developing Ayurvedic medicines can be more effective than traditional herbal medicines and can significantly reduce the cost of treatment. Promising new generation products developed with this concept such as 'Roofert' and 'Rookare' have been proving effective in controlling infertility, metritis and mastitis in the field. There is a need for policy support and investment on research and development to tap the potential of these technologies for the benefit of dairy farmers.

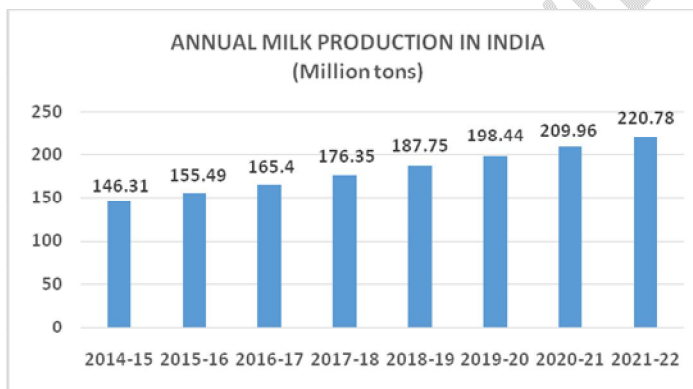
**Keywords:** Nanotechnology, nano-nutrients, Infertility control, mastitis control, Roofert, Rookare

#### Introduction

Livestock is an important source of food security and sustainable livelihood for most of the small farmers and landless families living in villages, in most of the countries in Asia and Africa. In India, where over 87 per cent farmers are marginal and small land holders, apart from 10 per cent landless rural families, livestock is an important source of income and social security and forms an important component of agriculture in Indian economy. Livestock sector maintained a steady compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 7.93 per cent during 2014-15 to 2020-21, as compared to CAGR of agriculture (crops) sector at 2.05 per cent, manufacturing sector at 4.93 per cent and services sector at 4.82 per cent [1]. During the year 2020-21, agriculture (crops) contributed 8.96 per cent of the total Gross Value Addition (GVA) to the national economy, while the livestock sector contributed 4.90 percent per cent of the total GVA. The most significant fact is that the livestock sector has significantly benefitted the weaker sections of the society by improving the per capita availability of milk, eggs and meat [2]. Milk is the single largest agricultural commodity contributing 5 percent per cent to the national economy and employing more than 80 million farmers directly and dairy husbandry has turned out to be a primary source of income for most of these rural families. India has ranked the top among the milk producing countries in the world, by contributing 23 percent per cent of the global milk production. Milk production in India has grown at a compound annual growth rate of about 6.2 percent per cent to reach the production from 146.31 million tonnes in 2014-15 to 220.78 million tonnes in 2021-21 as presented in Figure 1 [1]. Dairy husbandry has been

considered as a reliable and sustainable tool for food security and rural prosperity in India. Livestock is also a source of meat, skin, fibre, organic manure and draft power for farmers in the developing countries. Livestock dung is the primary source of organic manure, required to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers and to produce healthy and residue-free food commodities. Livestock is an ideal source of year round employment for women and elderly families, which can be managed without disturbing their domestic routines, free from any risk and investment. Thus, livestock development, particularly dairy husbandry, can be a reliable programme for food security and poverty mitigation in most of the countries in Asia and Africa. For resource-poor families, who cannot afford to maintain cows or buffaloes, because of limited space and feed resources, sheep or goat husbandry can be the next option, because these species are tolerant to harsh weather conditions and require less resources. These small ruminants are generally reared for meat purposes, which have ready market for meeting emergency cash needs [3].

**Figure 1: Trend of Milk Production in India (2014 to 2022)**



### Challenges of Livestock Sector Development

**Large Population with Poor Yield:** The livestock sector has made significant progress by contributing 25.6 percent to the Agricultural GDP of India, while providing year round employment to about 9 percent of the population in the country. Animal husbandry is contributing to about 15 percent of the average farm income, but the performance of livestock in India has been far below the world average, because of various challenges. With a population of 193.46 million cattle, 109.85 million buffaloes, 148.88 million goats and 74.26 million sheep, India owns the largest livestock population in the world [4]. However, their productivity has been far below the world average, with respect to milk and meat production [5]. The national average milk yield of cows in India in 2019-20 was 1463 kg/lactation, as compared to the world average of 2200 kg/lactation. The average carcass yield of goats in India has been 11.0 kg as compared to the world average of 12.5 kg/goat. Lower yield reflects on higher cost of production and lower income to farmers.

**Genetic Erosion:** Milk production of Indian cows and buffaloes has been affected due to several reasons such as poor genetic composition, scarcity of fodder and feed resources, leading to underfeeding and nutritional deficiency, poor health status due to inadequate

treatment facilities and irregular vaccination and general neglect on good management practices. Lower milk yield of Indian cows and buffaloes is primarily because of a larger population of nondescript animals, as compared to crossbred and indigenous breeds as presented in Table 1 [1]. It may also be observed that the nondescript indigenous cows and buffaloes, with an average daily milk production of 2.71 kg and 4.13 kg, respectively, represent 56 [percentper cent](#) of the adult female bovine population. These nondescript animals, generally in neglected conditions, are suffering from nutritional deficiency and various ailments. Traditionally, these animals were fed with locally available crop residues and home-made concentrates, which did not provide all the required nutrients [in adequate quantity](#). Such feeding practices affected the growth, production and reproduction, resulting in poor conception, infertility, longer calving intervals, low milk yield and susceptibility to diseases, resulting in lower income.

**Table 1. Average yield of milk of Indian cows and buffaloes**

Species/Breed	No. of Adult females (Million)	Milk yield (2020 -21) (Kg/Day)
Exotic Cows	2.50	9.15
Crossbred Cows	23.58	7.22
Indigenous Cows	12.13	3.34
Non-descript Cows	36.38	2.71
Indigenous Buffaloes	18.90	6.41
Non-descript Buffaloes	35.09	4.13
Goats	60.65	0.47

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**Poor Health Status:** The other important factor which has been affecting the productivity of livestock is poor animal health, caused by various diseases, ecto-parasites, endo-parasites and eco-pathological disorders. Among these, most significant and economic health problems faced by the dairy farmers in India are mastitis, metritis and infertility, milk fever, Foot Rot, and diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Brucellosis, Anthrax, Lumpy skin disease, Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR), etc. In India, effective vaccines have been developed and made available at the door steps of dairy farmers, for effective prevention of most of these diseases [6]. Lumpy skin disease is a viral disease, transmitted by blood-sucking insects such as ticks, mosquitoes or certain species of flies, which causes fever, nodules on the skin of affected cattle and can also lead to death. The disease was prevalent in Africa, but moved to Europe in the mid-2010s and entered India recently, during the last two years [7]. Fortunately, vaccine is now available to prevent the infection in the near future.

Mastitis is inflammation of mammary glands of dairy animals, caused by infection of the udder by fungi, yeast, algae or virus, [bacteria](#) resulting in heavy economic losses. Subclinical mastitis was found to be more rampant in India (varying from 10-50 [percentper cent](#) in cows and 5-20 [percentper cent](#) in buffaloes) than clinical mastitis (1-10 [percentper cent](#)). The incidences were highest in pure bred Holsteins and Jerseys cows and lowest in local cattle

and buffaloes. Occurrence of mastitis was mostly due to several species of bacteria and also due to fungal, yeast or viral infection. There are two types of mastitis, categorised on the basis of their symptoms. First type is the Clinical Mastitis, where visible changes in milk, udder or teats can be observed. Clinical mastitis is further classified into 4 categories, namely Per-acute mastitis (painful swelling of udder, fever, cessation of milk secretion and blood stained exudates from teat canal), Acute mastitis (similar to per-acute mastitis, with swollen udder and milk secretion changed to curdy yellow material), Sub-acute mastitis (change in milk composition but no changes seen in udder), and Chronic mastitis (persistent infection and udder turns hard due to fibrosis). The other type of mastitis is Sub-clinical mastitis, where there is only a change in milk composition with high somatic cell count and reduction in milk production, without any visible change in the udder or milk. More often, late diagnosis is the real problem, as the effective medicines can be used on the basis of the sensitivity test for control of the disease, if the problem is detected [8].

Metritis is another disease, where the cows and buffaloes suffer from enlarged uterus, followed by uterine discharge, due to bacterial infection after parturition. Good management practices and sanitation can prevent the incidences and infected animals can be cured with proper treatment and suitable antibiotics. Infertility is one of the most important problems causing huge economic losses, particularly in high-producing dairy herds, caused by retained placenta, metritis, anoestrus, silent oestrus, cystic follicles, repeat breeding and abortions. Poor nutrition is also a major cause of infertility. Deficiency of vitamin A and beta-carotene in the feed can cause reproductive disorders, including placental retention. Deficiency of selenium, copper and zinc can cause problems linked with infertility. Suitable treatment, based on the causes as determined by hormonal assays and feed supplementation with micronutrients can help the animals to conceive in most cases [9].

Milk fever is another important metabolic disorder, caused by decrease in the levels of ionized calcium in tissue fluids of heavy milking cows. Such insufficient calcium commonly occurs around calving and milk fever generally occurs within the first 24 hours after calving, or during the next two to three days. It can be either clinical or subclinical. Clinical milk fever includes both “downer” and “non-downer” cows with less than 7 mg/dl of blood calcium. Sub-clinical milk fever includes cows with less than 8.4 mg/dl but more than 7 mg/dl of blood calcium. Typical symptoms of this illness are loss of appetite, constipation and restlessness, without any rise in the body temperature. The most common treatment for milk fever is intravenous infusion of calcium boro-gluconate. Instant normalization of blood Calcium levels is important to reduce the chances of death. Supplementation with magnesium for two to three weeks before calving will reduce the risk of milk fever, as it helps in better absorption of calcium [10].

Animal health is also affected by infestation of different ecto-parasites and endo-parasites. The main ecto-parasites affecting cattle are flies, lice, ticks and mites, which cause scabies. Major internal parasites are gastrointestinal strongyles, which cause significant growth loss or stunting in cattle, respiratory strongyles such as *Dictyocaulus viviparus* which lives primarily in the airways of cattle and liver fluke (*Fasciola hepatica*), which enters the liver to cause

metabolic disturbances. Based on the laboratory diagnosis, these parasites can be effectively controlled by allopathic or herbal medicines effectively. Good management practices are helpful to control the infestation to a significant extent [11].

### **Strategy for Improving Livestock Productivity**

The major focus on improving the productivity of dairy animals like cattle and buffaloes, and small ruminant like sheep and goat should aim at the following aspects [12]:

1. Genetic improvement and improving breeding efficiency;
2. Regular health care through good husbandry practices, preventive vaccinations and timely treatment of sick animals;
3. Efficient nutritional management;
4. Development of an efficient value chain for backward and forward linkages.

**Genetic Improvement and Breeding Efficiency:** With the advancement of genomic science, selection of superior bulls and their progeny testing is now possible at a very young age and it is feasible to use only proven sires for breeding in the field. Use of sex sorted semen helps farmers to get over 90 [percentper cent](#) female calves to accelerate the expansion their dairy herds. Early pregnancy detection tests which are now available in the field save the delay in conception [13].

**Good Health Care Practices:** Good management practices such as ventilated housing dry floor, proper drainage and sanitary practices, preventive vaccinations against prevalent diseases, periodic control of parasites, and balanced feeding can minimise the health problems of dairy animals. Regular screening against diseases such as TB, JD, IBR, Brucellosis, and segregation of sick animals can further ensure their safety. Timely diagnosis of the ailments and effective treatment can reduce economic losses while preventing the sufferings by the animals. While chemical drugs and antibiotics are easily available for treating most of the animal diseases by the veterinarians, Ayurveda, an ancient herbal therapy developed in India and many other countries for more than 1-2 thousand years has effective solutions to cure many of the livestock diseases. Low cost, absence of side effects, ability to build immunity and overcome stress are other advantages of Ayurveda therapy [14]. Many Ayurvedic medicines are already available in the market and effectively used to control various ailments of livestock in India.

**Efficient Nutritional Management:** Balanced feeding with required macro and micro nutrients will continue to be a major challenge for the Animal Husbandry sector to harness its full potential in the future. This is because of scarcity of feed resources, traditional practice of feeding of crop residues and locally available concentrates, absence of feeding supplementary minerals with the feed, inability of the animals to absorb certain nutrients, etc. [15]. In many cases, the dairy animals are underfed, and thus show the symptoms of nutritional deficiency.

Imbalanced nutrition can cause weight loss, poor body condition, delayed puberty, ovarian dysfunction, hormonal imbalances, leading to infertility. The balancing of nutritional requirements of farm animals for energy and different nutrients such as protein, fat, vitamins, and micro and macro-minerals is required to achieve optimal reproductive performance [16]. In many cases, the nutritional deficiency may not be due to lack of offered feed, but due to factors, such as digestion and absorption efficiency and physiological and metabolic status of animals. Hence, it is necessary to ensure that all the nutrients, macro and micro-nutrients and vitamins are easily available to the tissues for easy absorption. Nanotechnology provides an excellent solution to improve nutritional supplementation, while keeping the cost of feeding under control [17]. Use of nano-materials for nutritional management will be the game changer the near future.

### **Utilisation of Nanotechnology for Livestock Development**

The main benefit of nanotechnology is its ability to modulate the drug behaviour and consequently the biological effects. Nanotechnology is useful for feeding farm animals, because of their particle size varying from 1 to 1000 nm, stability at high temperature and pressure, and which can be easily assimilated in the digestive system. It has the potential to improve animal fertility and reproduction, enhance sperm production, improve animal health and production, treat diseases, develop efficacious vaccines and improve drug delivery systems [18]. This technology is also useful to improve the disease diagnosis and treatment, apart from improving the quality of milk and meat.

Nano-particles also have bactericidal and fungicidal properties, which are also effective against yeast cells causing bovine mastitis [19]. Silver nanoparticles can serve as antimicrobials, while nano-selenium, nano-chromium, and nano-zinc can improve animal productivity, reproductive performance, healthiness, and quality of the products [20]. Nano-zinc oxide can also boost milk yield and lower the number of somatic cells in milk. It has been reported that positively charged silver nanoparticles could be used to prevent the growth of *E. coli*, which is responsible for causing *Haemorrhagic enteritis* [21]. Nanoparticles of gold can penetrate the small intestinal epithelium and further spread to the blood, brain, lungs, heart, kidneys, spleen, liver and stomach. Some surface-functionalized nano-components can bind and remove toxins and pathogens. Nano-products can replace inorganic salts of these elements and chelates in the feed industry [22].

For reproductive management of farm animals, nanotechnology offers unconventional and innovative solutions, because the efficiency of biological and hormonal-based reproductive treatments are dependent on several biological factors and physiological and nutritional status of animals, and additional factors such as digestion and absorption, making it difficult to treat effectively. Moreover, the treatment of reproductive-related diseases is challenged by the concerns about the intensive use of antibiotics and the development of antimicrobial resistant strains. In contrast, nanotechnology applications can present innovative solutions for overcoming reproductive management challenges. Many hormones, antibiotics, biological molecules and nutrients can acquire novel physicochemical properties by using

nanotechnology to improve bioavailability, higher cellular uptake, sustained release and lower toxicity, compared with ordinary products [23].

In the treatment of mastitis, nanoparticles show greater effect on bacteria than other drugs. The antibiotics presently used for treating mastitis have some side effects and nano-materials can drastically bring down the volume of antibiotics required for the treatment. There are other nano-products which have the capacity to break down the nutrients and carry them safely to various organs. They further facilitate easy transfer through intestinal membranes to blood and release precisely [24]. Nanotechnology can be helpful to increase the strength of micronutrients in processing and supplying. Use of nano-zinc for feeding dairy cows can improve the milk production, as compared to the cows fed with conventional sources of zinc. Feeding of nano-zinc material to cows, which were suffering from subclinical mastitis resulted in significant reduction in somatic cell count in the milk [25]. Milking cows supplemented with nano-zinc recorded significantly higher milk yield, with higher protein and albumin content and with significantly lower somatic cell count [26].

There are several types of nanoparticles which are useful for livestock and their details are presented in Table 2 [24]. These are useful as biocides and veterinary medicines, apart from improving nutrient delivery, boosting reproductive system and facilitating easy transportation of other molecules of nutrients, resulting in a miraculous effect on disease cure, growth and production [27].

**Table 2. Role of nanoparticles in different applications**

Types of Nanoparticles	Nanoparticles	Application
<b>Natural</b>	Casein micelles	Nutrient delivery
	Bio-cellulose	Biocide, Veterinary medicine
<b>Metal</b>	Gold	Biocide
	Copper	Biocide
	Calcium carbonate, Calcium citrate	Nutrient delivery
	Silver	Biocide, Veterinary medicine
	Iron oxide	Veterinary medicine
	Zinc oxide	Reproduction
	Titanium oxide	Reproduction
<b>Nano-structured</b>	Lectin coated Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Reproduction
	Lipid nanoparticles	Nutrient delivery
	Cruciferin	Nutrient delivery
	Carbon (Glucose delivered)	Veterinary medicine
	Mesoporous silica	Veterinary medicine, Reproduction
<b>Polymer</b>	Polyacrylate	Biocide
	Chitosan	Biocide

	Triclosan	Biocide
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Source: Hill [24]

### Potentials of Medicinal Herbs and Ayurveda for Livestock Development

Ethno-veterinary practices have been prevalent ever since the domestication of various livestock species and over 80 percent per cent livestock owners all over the world have been using herbal medicine for treating their sick animals. The traditional medicines for animal healthcare are easily accessible even to illiterate and small farmers, and these can cut down the costs significantly. Ethno-veterinary practices are gaining popularity during recent years, because many pathogenic microorganisms are developing resistance to common drugs, while herbal medicines have no side effects [28, 29]. Herbal medicines for human ailments and livestock diseases have been in use since thousands of years in India. Even presently, there are thousands of herbal healers with their traditional knowledge transferred from their forefathers, who are practicing Ayurveda. Major herbs used are commonly available across the country, while many of the tribal healers use special herbs which are naturally grown in their region. Traditional herbal healers in Tamil Nadu have identified 38 medicinal plants for treatment of various livestock ailments such as viral diseases, digestive ailments, reproductive ailments, parasitic ailments, wounds and injuries. The list of these species with their uses is presented in Table 3 [30]. Among them *Curcuma longa*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Vitex negundo*, *Bambusa arundinacea*, *Justicia adhatoda* and *Zingiber officinale* were widely used for treating the livestock. *Azadirachta indica* (neem) leaves were used for treating abrasions, anorexia, diarrhoea, flu, FMD, horn avulsion, skin infection and tick bites.

Some other popular treatments for dairy cattle, practiced since centuries are application of turmeric on udder for treating mastitis, allowing animals to walk on hot sand and applying sand or linseed oil and turmeric externally to wounds caused by Foot and Mouth Disease, drenching linseed oil along with a mixture of ginger, turmeric and asafoetida and keeping the animal's mouth open for treatment of tympany, feeding bamboo leaves or a mixture of oil bran and pearl millet grain for retention of placenta, drenching of beal (*Aegle marmelos*) fruit pulp and mango seed kernel for 2-3 days for curing diarrhoea, etc., which have been very reliable and safe [31], although more than 10,000 herbs have been reported to be useful for treating various ailments of livestock. Medicinal plants used for treating various animal diseases in different parts of India are compiled in India Pharmacopoeia 2014, British Pharmacopoeia (BP) 2014 and the United States Pharmacopoeia (USP) 36 and these are summarized in Table 4 [32]. The properties of these herbs and their benefits have been scientifically validated. Most of these herbs are used in preparing Ayurvedic medicines in India. There are many other important herbs used in veterinary treatment, which are not covered in the above two lists presented in Tables 3 and 4.

**Table 3. List of Medicinal plants used by the Tribal healers in Tamil Nadu and their uses**

<b>Name the Plant species and Family</b>	<b>Diseases Treated</b>	<b>Livestock Species</b>	<b>Plant Parts to be Used</b>	<b>Method of Application</b>
<i>Abrus precatorius</i> Fabaceae	Anorexia, Fever FMDV	Cow, Buffalo	Dried leaf paste Fresh leaf paste	Applied externally Applied on wounds
<i>Acalypha fruticosa</i> Euphorbiaceae	Cracks on teats	Cow, buffalo	Fresh leaf paste	Applied on teats
<i>Acalypha indica</i> Euphorbiaceae	Skin infection	Cow, buffalo	Fresh leaf paste	Applied on skin
<i>Allium sativum</i> Amaryllidaceae	Anorexia	Cow, buffalo	Fresh bulb paste	Given orally
<i>Justicia adhatoda</i> Acanthaceae	Flu FMDV Muscle contraction	Cow, Buffalo	Fresh leaf paste	Given orally Given orally Applied/Diluted sprayed externally
<i>Allium sativum</i> Amaryllidaceae	Anorexia	Cow, Buffalo	Fresh bulb paste	Given orally
<i>Aloe vera</i> Asphodelaceae	Delayed puberty	Cow, Buffalo	Fresh leaf paste	Given orally
<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> Acanthaceae	Snake bite	Cattle, Buffalo, Goat, Sheep	Fresh leaf paste	Applied on bitten portion
<i>Aristolochia indica</i> Acanthaceae	FMDV, Delayed puberty Anorexia Diarrhoea Abrasions	Cow, buffalo	Fresh leaf paste	Given orally  Applied as ointment
<i>Azadirachta indica</i> Meliaceae	Flu Horn avulsion FMDV Skin Infection Tick bite Post calving pain	Cow, Buffalo	Fresh leaf paste  Fresh leaf paste Fresh leaf paste  Fresh leaves	Given orally  Mixed with honey given orally Applied on skin Leaves fed
<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> Poaceae	Retention of foetal membrane	Cow, Buffalo	Fresh leaves	Feed as fodder
<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> Apocynaceae	Dog bite Eye infection	Cow, buffalo,	Leaf latex powder	Mixed with water and applied

	FMDV	sheep, Goat	Fresh leaf paste	Given orally
<i>Carica papaya</i> Caricaceae	FMDV Delayed puberty	Cow, Buffalo	Fresh leaf paste+ Honey Fresh leaf paste	Given orally
<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> Cucurbitaceae	Hematomas Skin infection	Cow, buffalo, sheep, Goat	Fresh leaf paste	Given orally Applied on skin
<i>Citrus limon</i> Rutaceae	Diarrhoea	Cow, buffalo, sheep, Goat	Fresh fruit juice	Given orally
<i>Clerodendrum phlomidis</i> Lamiaceae	Blisters on udder  Abrasions FMDV	Cow, buffalo	Fresh leaf and Rhizome paste Dried rhizome paste	Applied on udder  Apply externally Given orally
<i>Curcuma longa</i> Zingiberaceae	Delayed puberty  Horn avulsion Muscle contraction Skin infection	Cow, buffalo Cow, goat Cow, buffalo All animas	Dried rhizome paste	Cooked with rice and fed Apply on horn Apply on affected part Apply on skin
<i>Datura metel</i> Solanaceae	Bloating, FMD	Cow, buffalo	Fresh leaf paste	Given orally
<i>Delonix elata</i> Fabaceae	FMDV	Cow, buffalo	Fresh leaf paste	Given orally
<i>Erythrina variegata</i> Fabaceae	Dog bite	Cow, buffalo, Sheep, Goat	Fresh leaf paste	Applied on the bitten part
<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> Moraceae	Horn avulsion	Cow, goat	Fresh leaf paste	Applied on the broken horn
<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> Lythraceae	FMD Delayed puberty	Cow, buffalo	Fresh leaf paste	Applied on wound Given orally
<i>Lannea coromandelica</i> Anacardiaceae	FMD	Cow, buffalo	Fresh leaf paste	Given orally
<i>Leucas aspera</i> Lamiaceae	FMD, Delayed puberty	Cow, buffalo	Fresh leaf paste	Given orally
<i>Morinda citrifolia</i> Rubiaceae	FMD Anorexia	Cow, buffalo	Fresh leaf paste Fresh flowers	Given orally Chopped and fed
<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> Musaceae	FMD, Delayed puberty	Cow, buffalo	Fresh flower	Chopped and fed
<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> Lamiaceae	Flu FMD	Cow	Fresh leaves Fresh leaf paste	Feed as fodder Given orally

<i>Oryza sativa</i> Poaceae	Anorexia Post calving pain	Cow	Dried seeds	Boiled rice given orally
<i>Pedaliium murex</i> Pedaliaceae	Delayed puberty	Cow, buffalo	Fresh leaf paste with honey	Given orally
<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Phyllanthaceae	FMDV Anorexia	Cow, Buffalo	Fresh leaf paste	Given orally Diluted, given orally
<i>Piper betle</i> Piperaceae	Diarrhoea	Cow, Buffalo	Fresh leaf paste	Diluted and given orally
<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> Fabaceae	FMDV	Cow, Buffalo	Fresh leaf paste	Given orally
<i>Psidium guajava</i> Myrtaceae	FMDV	Cow, Buffalo	Fresh leaf paste	Given orally
<i>Sesamum indicum</i> Pedaliaceae	Retention of placenta	Cow, Buffalo	Fresh leaves	Fed as green fodder
<i>Solanum trilobatum</i> Solanaceae	Flu	Cow, Buffalo	Fresh leaves	Fed as green fodder
<i>Syzygium cumini</i> Myrtaceae	FMDV	Cow, Buffalo	Fresh leaf paste	Given orally
<i>Tamarindus indica</i> Fabaceae	FMD Diarrhoea Muscle contraction	Cow, buffalo,	Fresh leaf paste	Given orally Applied on affected muscle
<i>Vitex negundo</i> Lamiaceae	Flu FMDV	Cow, buffalo,	Fresh leaf paste	Given orally
<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Zingiberaceae	Bloating Diarrhoea Hematomas	Cow, buffalo	Fresh rhizome paste	Mixed with cooked rice and given orally

**Table 4. Medicinal plants for various animal diseases used in different parts of India.**

<b>Name the Plant species And Family</b>	<b>Diseases Treated</b>	<b>Plant Parts to be Used</b>
<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Foot disease, Acidity	Seed, bark, leaf
<i>Adhatoda vasica</i>	Tissue healing, Cough, cold	Leaf
<i>Allium sativum</i>	Cough, cold, fever, Swollen throat, Skin infection, Pruritis, Snake bite, FMD, HS	Leaf, Bulb
<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	Dysentery, Fever Insect bite Babesiosis	Whole plant Root Leaf
<i>Asparagus recemosus</i>	Milking disorder, Diarrhoea, Dysentery,	Root

	Indigestion, Haematuria	
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Inflammation, Constipation, Ulcer, Prolapsed uterus, Indigestion, Liver disorders, Tissue healing, Smallpox Parasitic skin diseases	Leaf Seed
<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	Paralytic attack	Whole plant
<i>Berberis aristata</i>	Cataract, Wounds, Food poisoning	Root, Stem
<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>	Improve vitality Jaundice	Leaf Root
<i>Carica papaya</i>	Eczema	Latex
<i>Cassia angustifolia</i>	Acidity	Pod, Leaf
<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Tongue sore, Fever, Constipation, Dysentery, Swelling due to cold emetic Emetic	Leaf Seed
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Fever Dysentery	Leaf
<i>Claviceps purpuria</i>	Urine stimulant, Oxytocic, Abortifacient	Sclerotium
<i>Coleus forskohlii</i>	Spasmolytic, Antithrombotic, Anti-inflammatory	Root, Leaf
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Constipation, indigestion, Fever, Haematuria, Dehydration, Chicken pox	Seed oil
<i>Curcuma domestica</i>	Constipation, Skin disease, Neck sore, Yoke galls, Indigestion, Mastitis, Expectorant	Rhizome
<i>Cyamopsis tetragonoloba</i>	Laxative	Endosperm/ Gum
<i>Eclipta alba</i>	Antiseptic, Wound, swelling	Leaf
<i>Embelia ribes</i>	Diuretic, Astringent, Antibacterial, Anti-inflammatory	Seed
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Diarrhoea	Seed
<i>Gymnema sylestre</i>	Eye discharge, Anti-diabetic	Leaf
<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	Convulsive seizure	Leaf
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Diarrhoea, Eye disease, Food poisoning	Bark
<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	Fever, Dysentery	Leaf
<i>Macuna pruriens</i>	Diarrhoea Ouster induction, Wounds, Cholera	Leaf Pod
<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Cough and cold, Rhinitis, Body ache, Purulent disease	Leaf
<i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i>	Digestive disorders, Alimentary disorders, Dysentery, Intestinal worm, Tonsil	Root
<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>	Malaria	Whole plant
<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Intestinal parasites, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Eye disease, Chicken pox	Fruit
<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Mastitis, Cough, Cold, Fever, Throat swelling, Intestinal disorder, Blood in excreta, Food	Seed

	poisoning Diarrhoea	Flower, Fruit
<i>Psoralea coryfolia</i>	Leucoderma, Antibacterial, Anthelmintic	Seeds
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Acidity, Throat problem, Constipation, Endoparasites	Seed oil
<i>Rubia cordifolia</i>	Astringent, Diuretic, Antiseptic, Anti- dysenteric	Stem
<i>Sida acuta</i>	Shivering, Joint pain	Whole plant
<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i>	Anti-inflammatory, Carminative, Antibacterial Dyspepsia, Gastric irritation	Flower bud
<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Haemostatic, Tissue healing, Heart ailments	Bark
<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia	Fruit
<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Ulcer, Stomach ache, Anorexia, Anthrax	Fruit
<i>Trachyspermum ammi</i>	Hypocalcemia dower cow syndrome, appetizer, Expectorant, Indigestion, Dysentery, Blot, Fever	seed
<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Tonsillitis, FMD, Anthrax, Blood purification Skin diseases	Whole plant Stem
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Dysentery Diuretic	Root Fruit
<i>Trigonella foenumgraecum</i>	Urinary disorder, Appetizer, Diarrhoea, Galactagouge, Fertility regulation, Gastric trouble, Tetanus, Food poisoning, Pneumonia	Seed
<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Fever, Ulcer, Expulsion of placenta, Convulsive seizures, Tissue healing, Antibacterial, Sex vitality improvement	Root
<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Blood purifier, Expectorant, Fever, Indigestion, Constipation, Stomach-ache, Food poisoning, Tetanus, Anthrax	Rhizome

### Ayurvedic Products for Boosting Livestock Production

India has advanced in commercial production of Ayurvedic veterinary medicines since many decades. Some of the popular products are Veterinary Liver Tonic, Anti Mastitis Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary Herbal Wound Spray, Veterinary Herbal Antidiarrheal Powder, Veterinary Vitamins, Veterinary Calcium Gel, Veterinary Pest Repellent Spray, etc. [33]. Ayurvedic products can be more effective than administering only the medicinal herbs, because of several advantages. Generally, the Ayurveda specialists collect the herbal parts at a particular stage of growth, during particular seasons to ensure that the harvested produces contain the best quality ingredients. Further, these herbs are processed with certain other products like mineral ashes (*Bhasma*) or butter oil or alcohol produced during the process itself to make the final product more effective. Thus many commercial herbal products are very popular among the farmers in India.

Several new generation products, blending different medicinal herbs and micro-nutrients are proving to be more effective and popular in the field. One such product, named as 'Roofert' has been developed to address the problem of infertility and repeat breeding [34]. It contains herbal extracts of *Latakaranja* (*Caesalpinia crista*), *Shatavari* (*Asparagus racemosus*), *Garger* (*Daucus carota*), *Kapikachhu* (*Mucuna pruriens* - velvet bean powder), *Ashwagandha* (*Withania somnifera*), *Gokshur* (*Tribulus terrestris*) and *Kokilaksha* (*Asteracantha longifolia*), along with *Vang Bhasma* (Tin oxide). *Latakaranja* seeds serve as an antioxidant and stimulant to the uterus [35]. *Shatavari* is a health tonic and used in drugs to treat reproductive ailments, as it improves female reproductive health complications including hormonal imbalance, polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS), follicular growth and development of oocyte, while reducing oxidative stress and increasing antioxidant level in the body [36]. It also nourishes the ovum and enhances folliculogenesis and ovulation, while maintaining oestrogen and progesterone levels. *Kokilaksha* improves sexual stamina, because of its aphrodisiac properties [37]. Both, *Kokilaksha* and *Shatavari* help to maintain the reproductive tract in good condition and support the synthesis of uterine milk, which is required for nourishing the embryo and to prevent early embryonic death. *Kapikachhu* seed is also a strong aphrodisiac. *Gokshura* is known for its immunity-boosting and aphrodisiac properties. It helps the animals in muscle development, improving endurance against stress and increasing the hormone levels [38]. *Ashwagandha* is a stress reliever. *Vang Bhasma* is beneficial in diseases of reproductive systems [39]. It rejuvenates the reproductive tract and helps in formation of healthy ova. Roofert helps to maintain pH of the reproductive system, which is required to prevent sperm mortality. In a treatment study, 12 cows suffering from metritis were treated with Roofert bolus (1-0-1) for five days after completion of oestrus cycle, which resulted in a significant reduction in uterine bacterial count in 50 percent per cent cows. The remaining 50 percent per cent cows were treated with a repeat course of Roofert bolus. After completion of the second treatment cycle 10 cows had conceived, while the remaining 2 cows conceived after third round of Roofert treatment. The study further recorded that Roofert treatment resulted in 100 percent per cent correction of abnormal length of oestrus cycle, which was caused by hormonal imbalance. The treatment also controlled abnormal vaginal and uterine discharge and corrected the pH of the discharge [40].

'Rookare' is another product for treating mastitis, which is a blend of trace minerals, vitamins, herbs and potassium iodide [41]. It contains minerals such as Calcium, Phosphorus, Cobalt, Copper, Selenium and Zinc, and herbal ingredients such as *Awala* (Indian Gooseberry - *Emblica officinalis*), *Beheda* (*Terminalia bellirica*), *Hirda* (*Terminalia chebula*), *Guggul* (*Commiphora wightii*), *Turmeric* (*Curcuma longa*), *Ginger* (*Zingiber officinale*), *Neem* (*Azadirachta indica*), and vitamins such as A, D and E, along with potassium iodide. This product derives its antifibrotic qualities from *Amla*, *Baheda*, and *Neem*. Vitamin C present in *Amla* inhibits protein kinase C, which results in increasing of cell division and proliferation. Zinc controls excessive proliferation of fibrotic cells and helps in formation of new blood vessels, thereby increasing the blood flow to healthy udder cells. Zinc also helps in early removal of dead cells. Potassium iodide removes dead and abnormal tissues and boosts the healing effect. It also supports the thyroid functioning and improves metabolism, and serves as an antiseptic to reduce somatic cell count. Turmeric, neem, ginger,

*Guggul* and *Hirida* are natural anti-inflammatory herbs. Vitamin A, E and C along with Zinc and Selenium neutralize free radicals and cure inflammation. This unique combination of 'Rookare' is very effective in controlling Mastitis and helps in cleaning of alveoli by strengthening alveoli muscles. Anti-inflammatory herbs in Rookare bolus reduce inflammation and the antioxidants help to neutralize free radicals leading to lower somatic cell count in the milk. In a field study conducted in Selu block of Parbhani district, buffaloes suffering from mastitis with hard and swollen udder, producing watery milk having bad odour were treated simultaneously with Rookare bolus for 5 days at 2 bolus per day, while treating with antibiotics for 3 days. On the third day after starting the treatment, the consistency of milk had changed to normal, and at the end of 5 days, the hardness of the udder was completely cleared and the milk production reached the normal level. The veterinarians reported that Rookare enabled the mastitis infected cows and buffaloes to recover faster and early milk restoration after mastitis (Personal communication with Dr. Ashwin Bharad, at Selu, in Parbhani, Maharashtra).

'Roocal Gel' is an effective nano-product to treat milk fever. In a trial conducted on 6 different groups of cattle and buffaloes, showing the serum calcium level below the normal level of 8.4 mg/dl of blood, oral administration of Roocal Gel increased the serum calcium level above 8.4 mg/dl in 60 minutes. The serum calcium level further increased gradually, without any side effects [42].

'Nesstmin' is a promising product comprising of all the essential elements such as Cu, Zn, Fe, Co, I, Mn, Cr and Se, made available easily in nano-forms, with an average particle size of 250-300 nm ([nano particle means less than 100 nm. Please verify your statement](#)). These minerals are essential for growth and development of immunity in the animal body. Such products are effective in treating the animals efficiently and economically, because of their multi-dimensional approach to control the problem and use nano-materials, which are required in very small quantity, along with locally available herbs.

Livestock also suffer from various ailments caused by various parasites. There are excellent herbal products, apart from well-established home remedies to treat ecto-parasites and endo-parasites. The leaves and fruits of neem and certain other species can be used as an alternative to chemicals to treat infestations of ecto-parasites and wounds [43]. Herbal formulations made up of parts of plants such as *Gulvel* (*Tinospora cordifolia*), *Chibad* (*Cucumis sativus* var. *hardwickii*), Neem (*A. indica*), *Nirgudi* (*Vitex negundo*), *Vekhanda* (*Acorus calamus*) can effectively control ticks [44]. Leaf extract of *Nirgudi* (*Vitex negundo*), Aloe (*Aloe vera*), Neem seeds, *Kirayat* (*Andrographis paniculata*) and *Akamadar* (*Calotrophis*) can effectively control intestinal worms [45]. Treatment of livestock with medicinal plants, having antibacterial activity is beneficial because of several reasons. Medicinal plants such as garlic, turmeric, basil and neem as can act as immune-stimulants, which prove early activation of non-specific defence mechanism in animals and enhance specific immune responses. Several such herbal products are now produced and marketed in India.

The other benefits of herbal medicines are absence of any side effects on the animals and can be easily used by the farmers and para-vets, with the initial knowledge acquired from the

veterinarians. These products are very economical, because of lower cost. Some of the products also help to boost immunity and keep the animals healthy.

### **Opportunities in the Future**

Ethno-veterinary practices and Veterinary Ayurveda are very well established fields of science and accepted by the veterinary professionals and farmers in India and many other countries, all over the world. However, this branch of science has not received due credit and support from the policy makers, scientific community, field professionals and livestock owners so far, because of several reasons. Major reasons for the neglect of this sector are lack of effort to document the knowledge from ancient scripts and traditional field practitioners, lack of encouragement and financial support for research, poor emphasis on traditional medicine in formal professional courses, lack of extension services to popularise the benefits of medicinal herbs and Ayurveda among the professionals and farmers.

Nanotechnology is another important cutting edge science, which can benefit the farmers to produce safer food at lower cost. Apart from serving as nutrients and biocides, nano-particles can also help to carry various medicinal molecules to different organs requiring treatment without any degeneration [46]. Therefore, future investment on research should focus on using nanotechnology in Ayurveda and development of new products combining these two components to address various challenges faced by livestock owners. It is necessary to address these issues on priority through policy support and financial commitment for research, development and education. Hopefully, large number of herbal based medicinal products will be developed and greater awareness is created among the students, field professional and farmers, about the advantages of nanotechnology based Ayurveda in the future.

### **Conclusions**

Livestock sector has been an important source of livelihood and food security in India and other developing countries in Asia and Africa, particularly because of its potential to empower the poor and marginal land holders. There is further scope to increase the productivity and income by addressing the critical challenges such as genetical upgradation, nutritional supplementation and effective health care. Ayurveda and nanotechnology have been proving to very effective in addressing the health and nutritional needs because of their efficiency, safety and economy, apart from convenience. New generation products blending medicinal herbs and nano-particles of nutrients and biocides to address the health and nutritional issues can prove to be the game-changers, particularly in the dairy husbandry sector in India. Greater awareness to reach the field professionals and farmers about the advantages of these products and further research to develop new products is needed to tap the benefits of dairy farming further, while boosting the national economy.

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