



PLANT BASED ETHNOVETERINARY PRACTICES IN MIDDLE MOUNTAIN REGION, CENTRAL NEPAL

Ratna Silwal Gautam^{1*}, Sudha Joshi Shrestha², Ila Shrestha³

^{1,2,3}Patan Multiple Campus, Patan Dhoka, Lalitpur Nepal

*correspondance: ratna.silwal@pmc.tu.edu.np; shrestha_ila@yahoo.com

(Received: May 12, 2024; Revised: Aug 26, 2025; Accepted: Apr 17, 2026)

SUPPLEMENTARY

Table S1. List of ethnoveterinary plants documented in the study area

S. N.	Plants name	Local name/Family	Collection number	Life form/S	Parts used	Preparation technique	Disease category	Local usages	References
1	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> Blume	Dati-wan/Amaranthaceae	EV02	H/W	Under-ground part	Raw	Reproductive	1. Pieces of the root of <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> are tied around the neck like a necklace to facilitate the expulsion of the placenta after delivery in cows or buffaloes.	Manandhar, 1989; Raut & Shrestha, 2012; Acharya et al., 2015; Dhakal et al., 2021
2	<i>Acorus calamus</i> L.	Bojho/Araceae	EV01	H/C	Under-ground part	Paste	Parasitic	1. A paste prepared from the rhizome is applied to the body surface to control ectoparasites, including lice	Manandhar, 2001; Raut & Shrestha, 2012; Malla & Chhetri, 2012; Gyawali & Poudel, 2017; Dhakal et al., 2021
3	<i>Agave cantala</i> (Haw.) Roxb. ex Salm-Dyck	Kyatuke/Asparagaceae	NA	H/W	Leaves	Juice	Urinary problem	1. The same leaves are peeled and crushed, and the extracted juice is administered orally for the treatment of urinary disorders.	Manandhar, 2001; Acharya et al., 2015; Dhakal et al., 2021

Plant Based Ethnoveterinary Practices in Middle Mountain Region, Central Nepal

4	<i>Ageratum conyzoids</i> L.	Gandhe/Asteraceae	EV03	H/W	Leafy twigs	Paste	Dermatological	1. A Paste of young leafy twigs is applied on cuts and wounds for fast recovery.	Manandhar, 2001; Mitra, 2013
5	<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	Lasun/Liliaceae	NA	H/C	Under-ground part	Paste	Antipyretic	1. The bulbs of <i>Allium Sativum</i> and <i>Mentha spicata</i> twigs are crushed and given orally to treat high fever.	Raut & Shrestha, 2012; Acharya et al., 2015; Gyawali & Poudel, 2017; Dhakal et al., 2021
6	<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm.f.	Gheukumari/Asphodelaceae	NA	H/C	Leaves	Paste	Dermatological	1. The Peeled leaves are rubbed directly into the wound. 2. The leaf paste is applied to nipples to treat mastitis.	Dhakal et al., 2021
7	<i>Artemisia indica</i> L.	Titepati/Asteraceae	EV06	H/W	Leafy twigs	Juice	Parasitic	1. The leafy twigs are squeezed and the juice is applied externally to the body to remove ectoparasites. 2. Dry twigs are burnt and the smoke is used to repel mosquitoes.	Rajbhandary & Dhital, 2006; Acharya et al., 2015; Gyawali & Poudel, 2017; Dhakal et al., 2021
8	<i>Asparagus filicinus</i> Buch. -Ham ex D.Don	Bankurilo/Asparagaceae	NA	H/W	Whole plant	Raw	Antipyretic/Gastrointestinal/Reproductive	1. The fresh aerial parts are useful and feed to control fever and dysentery. 2. Roots are fed to increase milk production. 3. Roots are fed to increase the rate of conceive.	Acharya et al., 2015
9	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss..	Neem/Meliaceae	EV05	T/W	Leafy twigs	Paste	Dermatological/Parasitic	1. Leaf paste with mustard oil is applied to the wound of the broken horn. 2. Leaves are squeezed and applied to the skin to remove ectoparasites.	Manandhar, 1989; Raut & Shrestha, 2012; Rajbhandary & Dhital, 2006; Acharya et al., 2015; Dhakal et al., 2021
10	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L.	Tanki/Fabaceae	EV04	T/W	Leaves	Raw	Reproductive	1. Fresh leaves are fed to increase milk production.	Rajbhandary & Dhital, 2006; Dhakal et al., 2021

11	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> L.	Koiralo/Fabaceae	EV010	T/W	Leaves	Raw	Reproductive	1. Leaves act as cooling agent and given orally as fodder to ensure the successful pregnancy.	Bhat et al., 2023
12	<i>Begonia picta</i> Sm.	Magarkachi/Begoniaceae	EV09	H/W	Under-ground part	Juice	Eye	1. The washed roots are crushed and 3 to 5 drops of juice are put in the eyes for one week to treat eye problems.	Malla & Chhetri, 2012; Dhakal et al., 2021
13	<i>Berberis asiatica</i> Roxb. ex DC.	Chutro/Berberidaceae	EV011	S/W	Under-ground part	Decoction	Antipyretic	1. Root decoction is given twice a day to treat fever.	Rajbhandary & Dhital, 2006
14	<i>Brassica campestris</i> L.	Tori/Brassicaceae	EV08	H/C	Fruits/Seeds	Paste	Dermatological/Reproductive	1. Mustard cake mixed with millet flour is cooked and then fed to increase milk production. 2. the paste of mustard cake is applied to treat scabies.	Raut & Shrestha , 2012;
15	<i>Brucea javanica</i> (L.) Merr.	Bhakami-lo/Simaroubaceae	NA	T/W	Fruits/Seeds	Infusion	Gastrointestinal	1. Ripen fruits are soaked in water and are given for a few days to control diarrhea and dysentery .	Malla & Chhetri, 2012; Acharya et al., 2015; Gyawali & Poudel, 2017; Dhakal et al., 2021
16	<i>Cannabis sativa</i> L.	Ganja/Cannabaceae	NA	H/W	Flower/Seed	Raw	Gastrointestinal	1. Grinded seeds or flower is given orally to cure diarrhoea and indigestion.	Manandhar, 1989; Raut & Shrestha , 2012; Acharya et al., 2015; Gyawali & Poudel, 2017; Shrestha & Khadgi, 2018; Dhakal et al., 2021
17	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urb.	Ghodtapre/Apiaceae	EVO7	H/W	Whole plant	Raw	Urinary problem	1. Whole plant is fed during urinary problems.	Raut & Shrestha , 2012; Acharya et al., 2015; Shrestha & Khadgi, 2018; Dhakal et al., 2021
18	<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Be-the/Amaranthaceae	NA	H/W	Leafy twigs	Raw	Gastrointestinal	1. Leafy twigs or its juice is given orally during dysentery.	Acharya & Acharya, 2009 ;Acharya et al., 2015; Dhakal et al., 2021

19	<i>Circium wallichii</i> DC.	Thakal/Asteraceae	NA	H/W	Whole plant	Raw	Reproductive	1.The whole plant is given orally just after delivery for the fast and easy removal of retained placenta.	Shrestha & Khadgi, 2018;
20	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i> L.	Batulepat/Menispermaceae	EV09	C/W	Leaves	Decoction	Dermatological/Eye	1. Leaf decoction is applied to the wound. 2. A few drops of leaf infusion are put on the eye to cure redness.	Khan et al., 2019
21	<i>Colacasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	Karkalo/Araceae	NA	H/C	Leaves	Cooked	Gastrointestinal	1. The dry leaves are cooked with corn flour and given orally to treat chronic dysentery.	Dhakal et al., 2021
22	<i>Colebrookea oppositifolia</i> Sm.	Dhursul/Lamiaceae	EV013	S/W	Leaves	Raw	Parasitic	1. Young leaves are fed to kill endoparasites of cattles.	Manandhar, 1989; Acharya et al., 2015; Acharya & Acharya, 2009; Shrestha & Khadgi, 2018
23	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> L.	Kanejhar/Commelinaceae	EV017	H/W	Leafy twigs	Juice	Dermatological	1.Fresh juice of leafy twigs is applied in wound to cure.	Acharya et al., 2015; Dhakal et al., 2021
24	<i>Crateva unilocularis</i> Buch.-Ham.	Sipligan/Capparaceae	EV019	T/W	Leaves	Paste/Raw	Dermatological/Parasitic	1. Leaves are directly fed to kill endoparasites. 2. Leaf paste is applied to the body surface to get rid of ectoparasites and scabies.	Acharya et al., 2015; Dhakal et al., 2021
25	<i>Curcuma longa</i> Salisb.	Besar/Zingiberaceae	NA	H/W	Underground part	Paste/Raw	Dermatological/Reproductive	1. Rhizome paste with mustard oil is applied to the wound. 2. Small pieces mixed with feed to prevent regular miscarriage.	Acharya et al., 2015; Gyawali & Poudel, 2017; Dhakal et al., 2021
26	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb.	Akashbeli/Convolvulaceae	NA	C/W	Whole plant	Paste/Raw	Dermatological/Parasitic	1. A paste of the plant is applied twice a day to treat foot and mouth diseases. 2. The plant is given orally to treat endoparasites.	Malla & Chhetri, 2012; Acharya et al., 2015; Shrestha & Khadgi, 2018; Dhakal et al., 2021

27	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	Dubo/Poaceae	NA	H/W	Whole plant	Infusion/Raw	Dermatological	1. Plant infusion is applied to the wound. 2. The fresh plant is fed to increase milk production.	Dhakal et al., 2021
28	<i>Cynoglossum zeylanicum</i> Thumb. ex. Lehm.	Bhedekuro/Boraginaceae	EV022	H/W	Whole plant	Juice	Eye/Parasitic	1. Root juice is applied to cut and wounds. 2. Leaf juice is used to cure eye problems. 3. Plant juice is given to kill endoparasites	Malla & Chhetri, 2012; Dhakal et al., 2021
29	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> (L.)	Kansghas/Cyperaceae	NA	H/W	Under-ground part	Cooked	Antipyretic	1. Tubers of the grass cooked with corn flour in water and fed to cattle to cure fever.	Dhakal et al., 2021
30	<i>Datura metel</i> L.	Dhaturo/Solanaceae	NA	S/W	Fruits/Seeds	Raw	Gastrointestinal	1. Fruits are fed to cure diarrhoea.	Manandhar, 2001; Raut & Shrestha, 2012; Dhakal et al., 2021
31	<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i> Wall. ex Griseb.	Bhyakur/Dioscoreaceae	NA	C/W	Under-ground part	Paste	Dermatological	1. Tuber paste is applied to treat mastitis. 2. Bulb paste is used to control infection in wounds.	Malla & Chhetri, 2012; Dhakal et al., 2021
32	<i>Drepanostachyum falcatum</i> (Nees) Keng f.	Nigalo/Poaceae	NA	S/W	Leaves	Raw	Reproductive	1. Leaves are given to pregnant animals for easy birth of a baby at the time of delivery.	Rajbhandary & Dhital, 2006
33	<i>Duhaldea cappa</i> (Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don) Pruski & Anderb.	Gaitihare/Asteraceae	EV021	S/W	Leafy twigs	Cooked	Gastrointestinal/Reproductive	1. Leafy twigs along with flour cooked and given regularly to cure sterility. 2. It is also fed to cure diarrhoea or dysentery.	Acharya et al., 2015;
34	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L.	Bhirgaraj/Asteraceae	EV025	H/W	Whole plant	Paste	Dermatological	1. Paste of whole plant is applied to wound as antiseptic.	Acharya & Acharya, 2009
35	<i>Eleusine coracana</i> Gaertn.	Kodo/Poaceae	NA	H/C	Fruits/Seeds	Cooked	General weakness	1. The flour is cooked and fed to cure weakness. 2. The cooked flour or raw seeds are fed to increase milk production.	Dhakal et al., 2021
36	<i>Erythrina stricta</i> Roxb.	Phaledo/Fabaceae	NA	T/W	Bark	Paste	Dermatological	1. Bark paste is applied in skin to get rid of scabies.	Dhakal et al., 2021

Plant Based Ethnoveterinary Practices in Middle Mountain Region, Central Nepal

37	<i>Eulaliopsis binnata</i> (Retz.) C.E. Hubb.	Babiyo/Poa ceae	EV024	H/W	Leaves	Raw	General weakness	1. The Leaves are fed to recover from weakness.	Acharya et al., 2015; Dhakal et al., 2021
38	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Dudhejhar/ Euphorbia- ceae	NA	H/W	Whole plant	Raw	Reproduc- tive	1.Plants are fed to increase milk produc- tion.	Manandhar, 2001; Mal- la & Chhetri, 2012;
39	<i>Euphorbia royleana</i> Boiss.	Siudi/Euph orbiaceae	NA	S/W	Stem	Raw	Parasitic	1.The peeled stem are cut into pieces and are fed to cure endoparasites.	Raut & Shrestha, 2012; Acharya & Acharya, 2009; Shrestha & Khadgi, 2018;
40	<i>Ficus neriifolia</i> Sm.	Dudhilo/Mo raceae	EV030	T/W	Leafy twigs	Raw	General weakness	1. Leafy twigs are fed for weak animals as tonic.	Manandhar, 2001; Rajbhandary & Dhital, 2006;
41	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Pi- pal/Morace ae	NA	T/W	Leaves	Raw	Reproduc- tive	1. Fresh leaves are fed just after delivery to release placenta easily.	Raut & Shrestha , 2012; Rajbhandary & Dhital, 2006; Dhakal et al., 2021
42	<i>Ficus semicordata</i> Buch.- Ham. ex Sm.	Kha- nayo/Morac eae	NA	T/W	Leaves	Raw	Reproduc- tive	1. Fresh leaves are fed to easy and fast release of placenta. 2. The fresh leaves are also fed as tonic.	Rajbhandary & Dhital, 2006; Acharya et al., 2015; Dhakal et al., 2021
43	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Bar/Morace ae	NA	T/W	Leaves	Raw	Reproduc- tive	1.Leaves are given as fodder to retain pregnancy.	Manandhar, 2001; Rajbhandary & Dhital, 2006;
44	<i>Gaultheria fra- grantissima</i> Wall.	Dhas- ingare/Erica ceae	EV041	T/W	Leaves	Paste	Ostologi- cal	1. Leaf paste is applied in muscular pain and fracture.	Rajbhandary & Dhital, 2006;
45	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (L.) P. Beauv.	Sirughas/Po aceae	NA	H/W	Under- ground part	Infusion	Parasitic	1. Root infusion is given orally for seven days to kill endoparasites.	Acharya et al., 2015; Dhakal et al., 2021
46	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i> L.	Asuro/Acan thaceae	EV032	S/W	Whole plant	Infusion	Antipyret- ic/Parasiti c	1. Decoction of the plant is given orally to animals to cure fever & common cold. 2. The infusion of plant is applied to the skin to kill ectoparasites.	Manandhar, 2001; Dhakal et al., 2021;

47	<i>Lindera neesiana</i> (Wall. ex Nees) Kurz	Silti- mur/Laurac eae	NA	T/W	Fruits/Seeds	Juice	Gastroin- testinal	1. The fruit juice is given to treat stom- ach disorder if cattle eat poisonous plants. 2. Fruit juice is give as tonic to cure weak- ness.	Manandhar, 2001; Mal- la & Chhetri, 2012; Gyawali & Poudel, 2017; Shrestha & Khadgi, 2018; Dhakal et al., 2021
48	<i>Lyonia ovalifolia</i> Wall. Drude	An- geri/Ericace ae	EV039	T/W	Leaves	Raw	Dermato- logical	1. The Leaves are crushed and directly applied to cure scabies and other skin diseases.	Manandhar, 2001; Rajbhandary & Dhital, 2006
49	<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	Ba- kaino/Melia ceae	EV038	T/W	Leaves	Juice	Gastroin- testi- nal/Repro ductive	1. Leaf juice is fed to control diarrhoea. 1. Young leafy twigs are fed to increase the conceive rate.	Raut & Shrestha , 2012; Rajbhandary & Dhital, 2006; Acharya et al., 2015; Dhakal et al., 2021
50	<i>Morus australis</i> Poir.	Kimbu/Mor aceae	EV037	T/W	Under- ground part	Juice	Parasitic	1. Root juice is given to kill endopara- sites.	Acharya et al., 2015; Dhakal et al., 2021
51	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L.	Mal- vokera/Mus aceae	NA	T/W	Fruits/Seeds	Raw	Dermato- logical	1. Ripen fruits are fed to cure mastitis.	Raut & Shrestha , 2012; Acharya et al., 2015; Dhakal et al., 2021
52	<i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt.	Jai- fal/Myristic aceae	NA	T/M	Fruits/Seeds	Powder	Antipyret- ic/Reprod uctive	1. Fruit powder is mixed with corn flour, cooked and fed to increase milk produc- tion and to cure common cold.	Dhakal et al., 2021
53	<i>Ocimum tenuiflo- rum</i> L.	Tu- lasi/Lamiac eae	EV042	H/C	Whole plant	Paste	Dermato- logical	1. Leaf paste is applied to cure skin dis- eases and wounds.	Gyawali & Poudel, 2017; Dhakal et al., 2021
54	<i>Osbeckia stellata</i> Buch. Ham ex Ker Gawl	Kal- iangeri/Mel asto- mataceae	EV043	S/W	Fruits/Leafy twigs	Raw	General weakness	1. Leafy twigs with fruits are fed to cure general weakness.	Malla & Chhetri, 2012; Shrestha & Khadgi, 2018; Dhakal et al., 2021
55	<i>Osyris lanceolata</i> Hochst. & Steud	Nundhiki/S antalaceae	NA	S/W	Bark	Powder	Osteolog- ical	1. Bark powder is fed to treat joint swellings.	Dhakal et al., 2021

56	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	Chariami- lo/Oxalidac eae	NA	H/W	Leafy twigs	Juice	Eye	1. The juice of leafy twigs is used to treat eye problems.	Manandhar, 1989; Acharya et al., 2015; Shrestha & Khadgi, 2018; Dhakal et al., 2021
57	<i>Phyllanthus parvifolius</i> Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don	Khare- to/Phyllanta ceae	NA	H/W	Leafy twigs	Raw	Reproduc- tive	1. Leafy twigs are fed as tonic during child birth.	Rajbhandary & Dhital, 2006;
58	<i>Pinus roxburghii</i> Sarg.	Khotesal- lo/Pinaceae	NA	T/W	Leaves(Nee- dles)/Resin	Infu- sion/Raw	Dermato- logi- cal/Parasit ic	1. Infusion of leaf needles is given to kill endoparasites. 2. Resin is applied in the broken horn for quick recovery.	Dhakal et al., 2021
59	<i>Rhododendron arboreum</i> Sm.	Laligu- rans/Ericace ae	EV044	T/W	Flower	Raw	Antipyret- ic	1. The fresh or dry flowers are given to treat high fever.	Rajbhandary & Dhital, 2006;
60	<i>Rubus ellipticus</i> Sm.	Ain- selu/Rosace ae	EV045	S/W	Leaves	Paste	Dermato- logical	1. Leaf paste is applied to cure skin diseases and wounds.	Rajbhandary & Dhital, 2006; Acharya et al., 2015; Dhakal et al., 2021
61	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> L.	Ukhu/Poace ae	NA	H/C	Stem	Raw	Reproduc- tive	1. Small pieces of stem is directly fed regularly to increase milk production.	Dhakal et al., 2021
62	<i>Saurauia napaulensis</i> DC.	Gog- an/Saurauia ceae	EV046	T/W	Leaves	Raw	Reproduc- tive	1. Leaves are fed to increase milk production.	Rajbhandary & Dhital, 2006;
63	<i>Schima wallichii</i> (DC.) Korth.	Chi- laune/Theac eaeazz	NA	T/W	Bark	Raw	Parasitic	1. Small pieces of bark with flour is given to kill endoparasites.	Manandhar, 1989; Manandhar, 2001; Rajbhandary & Dhital, 2006; Malla & Chhetri, 2012; Acharya & Acharya, 2009; Acharya et al., 2015; Shrestha & Khadgi, 2018; Dhakal et al., 2021

64	<i>Senegalia catechu</i> (L.f.) P.J.H.Hurter & Mabb.	Khair/Fabaceae	NA	T/W	Stem	Ash	Dermatological	1. The heartwood is burnt and the ash mixed with mustard oil is applied to the mouth and foot wound.	Phondani et al., 2010
65	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	Kali- gedi/Solana ceae	EV047	H/W	Whole plant	Raw	Gastrointestinal	1. Whole plant is fed to cure gastrointestinal disorder.	Bhat et al., 2023
66	<i>Solena heterophylla</i> Lour.	Golka- kri/Cucurbit aceae	NA	C/W	whole plant	Raw	Reproductive	1. The fresh plant is fed to increase milk production.	Malla & Chhetri, 2012; Acharya & Acharya, 2009; Acharya et al., 2015; Dhakal et al., 2021
67	<i>Stephania glandulifera</i> Miers	Gund- arigano/Me nisperma- ceae	NA	C/W	Under- ground part	Raw	Gastrointestinal	1. Small pieces of tuber mixed with maize flour is directly fed to treat diarrhoea.	Manandhar, 1989; Manandhar, 2001; Acharya & Acharya, 2009
68	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Bar- ro/Combret aceae	NA	T/W	Fruits/Seeds	Juice	Dermatological/Gastrointestinal	1. Fresh juice of leafy twigs is applied in wound to cure.	Acharya et al., 2015; Dhakal et al., 2021
69	<i>Thysanolaena latifolia</i> (Roxb. ex Hornem.) Honda	Amri- so/Poaceae	NA	H/W	Leaves	Raw	Reproductive	1. Leaves are given orally for easy and fast retained of placenta.	Acharya et al., 2015; Dhakal et al., 2021
70	<i>Tinospora sinensis</i> (Lour.) Merr	Gur- jo/Menisper maceae	EV048	H/W	Leafy twigs	Raw	Antipyretic	1. The Stem is cut into small pieces and mixed with feed or fodder and given orally to cure fever.	Manandhar, 1989; Raut & Shrestha , 2012; Acharya et al., 2015; Dhakal et al., 2021
71	<i>Trachyspermum ammi</i> (L.) Sprague	Jwa- no/Apiacea e	NA	H/M	Fruits/Seeds	Powder	Reproductive	1. Seed powder along with corn flour is cooked and feed to increase milk production.	Raut & Shrestha , 2012; Dhakal et al., 2021;
72	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i> L.	Me- thi/Fabacea e	NA	H/M	Fruits/Seeds	Infusion	Antipyretic	1. Soaked seeds mixed with corn flour is given orally to treat fever and cough.	Acharya et al., 2015; Dhakal et al., 2021

Plant Based Ethnoveterinary Practices in Middle Mountain Region, Central Nepal

73	<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Sisnoo/Urticaceae	EV051	H/W	Leafy twigs	Paste	Osteological	1. A paste of leafy twigs is applied to the fractured part for fast recovery. 2. Young leafy twigs are given to cattle to increase lactation	Shrestha & Joshi, 1993; Acharya et al., 2015; Shrestha & Khadgi, 2018; Dhakal et al., 2021
74	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> (L.) Kurz.	Dhayro/Lythraceae	EV052	T/W	Leafy twigs	Raw	Antipyretic/Gastrointestinal	1. Leafy twigs are fed during fever and dysentery.	Sharma et al., 2012
75	<i>Zanthoxylum armatum</i> DC.	Timur/Rutaceae	EV054	S/W	Fruits/Seeds	Powder	Parasitic	1. Crushed fruits is applied in nostrils to take out leeches.	Rajbhandary & Dhital, 2006; Gyawali & Poudel, 2017;
76	<i>Zea mays</i> L.	Makai/Poaceae	NA	H/C	Fruits/Seeds	Cooked	Reproductive	1. Cooked Maize flour is commonly given to increase milk production and fast growth of cattle.	Dhakal et al., 2021

Note: Tree – T, Shrub – S, Herb – H, Climber – C, Wild – W, Cultivated – C and Market - M