International Interdisciplinary Journal of Man-Environment Relationship

J Hum Ecol, 56(1,2): 166-170 (2016)

DOI: 10.31901/24566608.2016/56.1-2.21

© Kamla-Raj 2016 PRINT: ISSN 0970-9274 ONLINE: ISSN 2456-6608

Evaluation of Repellent Properties of Some Plants Used in Venda and Tsonga Ethnoveterinary Medicine

D. Luseba^{1*}, N. Putuka, D. Katerere² and M. Mwanza³

¹Department of Animal Sciences, Tshwane University of Technology, Private Bag X 680, Pretoria 0001, South Africa

²Department of Pharmaceutical Science, Tshwane University of Technology, Private Bag X 680, Pretoria 0001, South Africa

³ Department of Animal Health, Faculty of Agriculture and Technology, Mafikeng Campus, North West University, Private Bag X2046 Mmabatho 2735, South Africa

KEYWORDS Tick Repellence. Lippia javanica. Ethnoveterinary Medicine. Limpopo

ABSTRACT Tick infestations are second to worm infestation among ethnoveterinary indications and plants constitute the majority of remedies used in their management in Vhembe District, South Africa. The aim of the study was to investigate the effects of some plants used in the control of tick infestation by farmers in the study area. Leaves of Euphorbia ingens, Leonotis leonorus and Lippia javanica root bark of Terminalia sericea and stem bark of Cissus quadrangularis were collected under the guidance of farmers who identified them as remedies they use to control ticks. The plants were dried in the laboratory, ground into powder and thereafter extracted with methanol, acetone and dichloromethane. Crude extracts were evaluated for their repellence activities against the tick Rhipicephalus sanguineus using the climbing bioassay. Acetone extract of L. javanica afforded a sustained activity over time (90%). Similarly, acetone extracts of L. leonurus (15 min) afforded limited biological activity as were methanol extract of C. quadrangularis and DCM extract of T. sericea. At least one extract of each plant except for E. ingens had an initial (after 15 minutes) repellent activity. In general, methanol extracts had no noticeable repellent activities as compared to acetone extracts. Aromatic plants are thought to act through their essential oils and irritant plants could be considered as tick toxicants.