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## Introduction

- In West Africa, woody plant species represent about 65% of the most important medicinal plants in traditional African medicine.



- Together with livestock herders, this study identified the medicinal woody species usually used to treat GIN infestations of ruminants in Senegal (SN), Burkina Faso (BF) and Mali (ML).

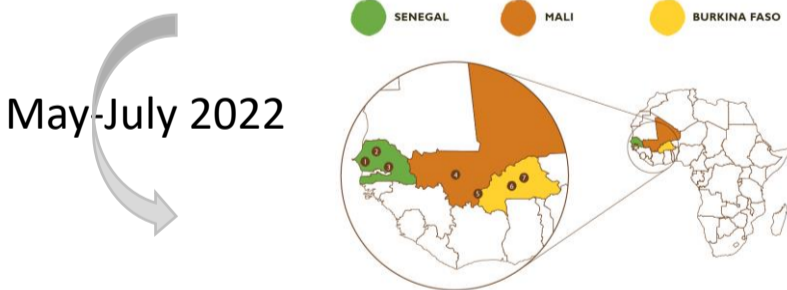
## Methods

### Locations, period

Ouarkhokh (SN), Koulikoro (ML), and Saria (BF)



May-July 2022



### Approach

Face-to-face interviews with farmers: 81 (SN), 185 (BF), 130 (ML)  
Total: 396



Structured questionnaires in ODK and Kobo-toolbox



### Data analysis

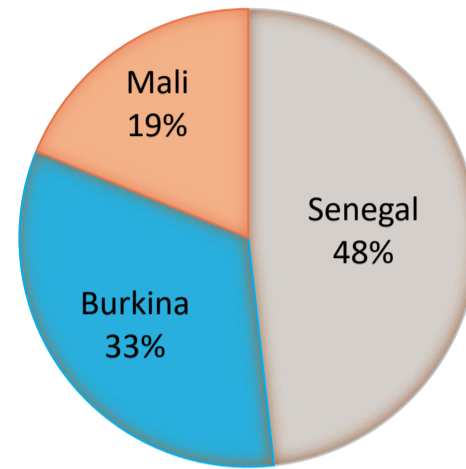
Microsoft Excel and R



## Contact

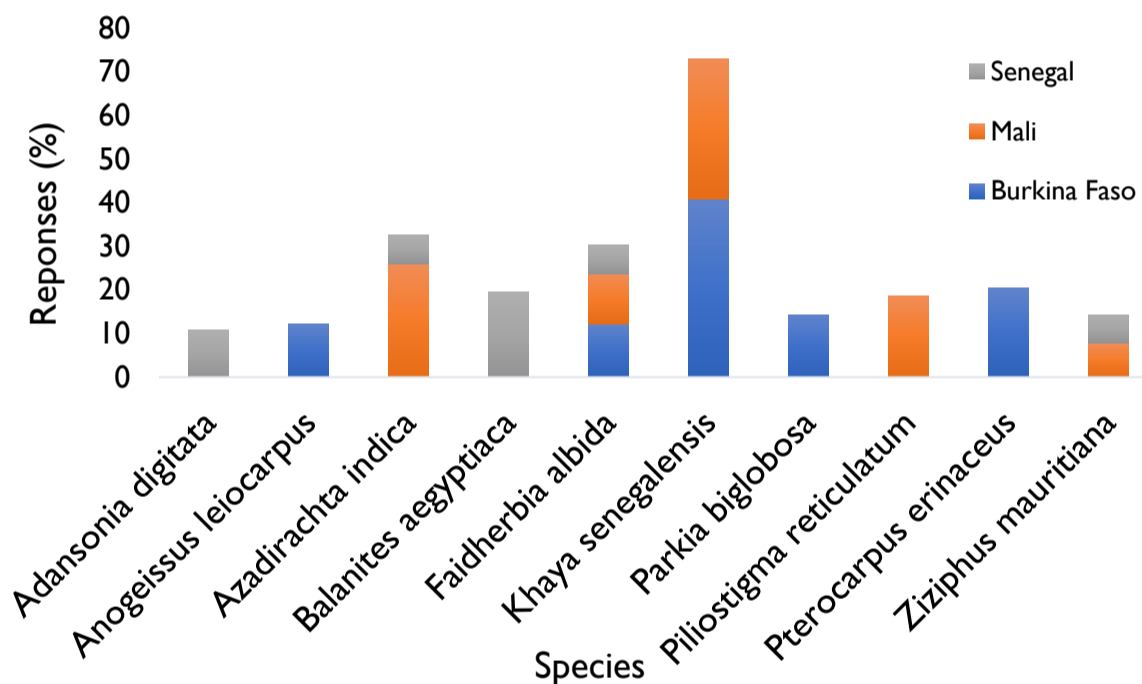
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## Results & Discussion



**Fig. 1:** Share of livestock farmers using ligneous plants to treat small ruminants against GIN.

The share of farmers (Fig. 1) who use ligneous plants to treat animals against GIN differs between countries.



**Fig. 2:** Trees most frequently used by farmers to treat small ruminants against GIN in SN, ML and BF.

- Countries differed in importance of species used to treat animals against GIN (Fig. 2).
- Fabaceae (33%), Meliaceae (17%) and Combretaceae (8%) were the dominant families.
- Leaves (34%), pods (28%) and bark (17%) were the main plant organs used.

## Highlights

According to the interview :

- ✓ Farmers have a good knowledge of plants effective against GIN.
- ✓ Preparations are variable and not mastered by all.
- ✓ The potential of woody plants as alternative remedies for GIN should be explored further.



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