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PRINT: ISSN 0973-5070 ONLINE: ISSN 2456-6772

Ethno Med, 20(2): 131-142 (2026)

DOI: 10.31901/24566772.2026/20.03.726

Ethnoveterinary Knowledge in Livestock Disease Management at Wildlife Livestock Interfaces Among Gujjar and Bakkarwal Pastoralists of Jammu, India

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KEYWORDS One Health. Traditional Medicine. Transhumance. Veterinary Medicine. Wildlife Diseases. Zoonoses

ABSTRACT This study documents ethnoveterinary knowledge among nomadic Gujjar and Bakkarwal pastoralists in Jammu, focusing on livestock health management in areas of frequent wildlife-livestock interaction, within the context of seasonal movements intersecting protected areas. Data were obtained from ninety-one informants through semi-structured interviews, and the Relative Frequency of Citation and Informant Consensus Factor indexes were calculated. Foot-and-mouth disease was the most commonly reported condition, followed by healthy state, Peste des Petits Ruminants, and sheep and goat pox. Non-specific or no remedy was the predominant treatment approach, alongside topical applications. High consensus was observed for mastitis and bovine viral diarrhoea, with notable agreement for foot-and-mouth disease. These findings underscore the adaptive significance of ethnoveterinary practices and highlight their relevance for integration into participatory One Health frameworks in Himalayan pastoral systems.