

Supplementary material

Ethnoveterinary Remedies Used in Avian Complementary Medicine in Selected Communal Areas in Zimbabwe

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Table 1S. The number and details of informants on plants used in the ethnoveterinary treatment of poultry.

Parameter		Plant species	P-value
Residence	Chipinge	8.4 ± 0.446	0.000
	Murehwa	4.2 ± 0.184	
	Bindura	6.52 ± 0.261	
Gender	Male	6.48 ± 0.282	0.270
	Female	5.89 ± 0.379	
Religion	Christianity	6.08 ± 0.241	0.020
	Traditional African	7.48 ± 0.641	
Age	20–40	6.27 ± 0.753	0.410
	40–60	5.98 ± 0.348	
	>60	6.64 ± 0.339	
Education level	Primary Level	6.53 ± 0.382	0.692
	O level	6.04 ± 0.331	
	Tertiary	6.6 ± 1.6	
	No formal education	6.9 ± 0.657	
	**A level	8 ± 0	

** A level category was not included in the Chi-square test because the sample size is less than 5.

Respondents of villages in Chipinge cited the highest number of plants used in avian medicine (**Table 1S**). The difference between the number of plant species cited in the 3 districts was significant ($p < 0.05$). Informants who practice the Traditional African religion cited more plants compared to Christians, and the difference in the mean number of plant species was significant ($p < 0.05$). However, there was no

significant difference between the number of plant species cited by males and females ($p > 0.05$). There was also no significant difference between the number of plant species cited by the different age groups ($p > 0.05$). The same applies to the education parameter as there was no significant difference between the level of education of the respondents and the number of plant species cited.

Table 2S. Nonherbal/botanical remedies used for the treatment of poultry in the 3 districts.

Remedy	Frequency	Method of preparation	Ethnomedicinal use: poultry diseases/symptoms
Brown sugar	10	Prepare sugar solution (3 teaspoons in 500 ml)	Lethargy, coccidiosis, and Newcastle disease
Soot	12	Mix soot with water	Flu, coccidiosis, loss of appetite
Donkey dung	2	Dissolve dung in water	Coccidiosis
Ashes	7	Sprinkle the chicken with ashes on the affected area	Ectoparasites

Soot was the most frequently cited nonherbal remedy. Brown sugar, soot, donkey dung, and ashes were the other nonplant-based remedies that were cited by the farmers in the 3 districts.