



Ethnoveterinary data in Britain and Ireland: can native herbal medicine promote animal health?

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Research

Abstract

Background: The use of plants, and occasionally fungi, to treat and cure animals or to supplement their feeding for livestock was widespread, globally. In some parts of the world this remains a key practice, but there is increasing use of veterinary pharmaceuticals which can have a negative effect on the wider environment. Meanwhile, traditional knowledge is being lost at a great rate, before it has been properly recorded and analyzed.

Objective: This research analyses current and past ethnoveterinary use in Britain and Ireland and analyses the data within the context of medicinal uses, pharmacology, and other ethnoveterinary information collected in Europe.

Methods: Ethnoveterinary data, collected from citizen science and literature, was analyzed by regional distribution (counties), use records (UR), and ATCvet classification.

Results: A broad survey of the plants and fungi traditionally used to treat animals in the Britain and Ireland revealed 198 medicinal plants, principally for farm animals. This was a preliminary investigation, and although requests for current information were sent out in several formats through citizen science, the responses were relatively limited compared with other *in situ* ethnoveterinary surveys in other European countries. This may be partly due to the methodology, but probably also due to increased availability of modern veterinary medicines, the loss of traditional knowledge transfer between the generations, and concerns about animal safety, toxicity, and effectiveness with phytotherapy. The information reported here was compared with data collected in other countries and their known pharmacology. Some of the plant species cited are used more broadly within Europe for the same medicinal purposes, but in other cases the use appears to be restricted to Britain and Ireland.

Conclusions: The information on ethnoveterinary uses recorded in this paper could assist with the development of novel biodegradable drugs and feed supplements for future animal management in a changing climate. With the increasing use of herbal lays and biodiversity grazing, and serious concerns about the over-use of veterinary medicines such as antibiotics and anthelmintics, and associated negative impacts on the environment and biodiversity, developing novel plant-based remedies may help to address some of the challenges. Further research on traditional ethnoveterinary knowledge in Britain and Ireland is timely, before the information has disappeared.

Keywords: ethnoveterinary; plants; health; feed; livestock; anthelmintic; antimicrobial; traditional knowledge.

Background

Traditional knowledge (TK) is diminishing globally, particularly medicinal and ethnobotanical knowledge. This is partly due to cultural, economic, and environmental changes (Aswani *et al.* 2018). In terms of traditional ethnoveterinary knowledge in Europe, it is evident that in many regions this information is rapidly disappearing (Bartha *et al.* 2015, Benitez *et al.* 2012, Bullitta *et al.* 2018, Caceres *et al.* 2022, Mattalia *et al.* 2021, Piluzza *et al.* 2015, Rivera *et al.* 2022). Within Scotland, England, Ireland, Northern Ireland, Wales, and the associated islands, little detailed research into current and traditional knowledge of ethnoveterinary practices has been conducted. The prime existing source is *Medicinal plants in folk tradition: an ethnobotany of Britain & Ireland* (Allen & Hatfield 2004). Although this book focuses mainly on the use of native plants to treat human health, there is a section on veterinary remedies, based on substantial research that collates prior publications. Another source of ethnoveterinary information was from Roy Vickery's data and publications (Vickery 1995, 2019) - a key collector of traditional plant lore. A review of past and present uses of wild plants in Ireland also recorded veterinary remedies (Wyse Jackson 2014). Other articles relating to ethnoveterinary use or plant-based medicines for livestock in Britain and Ireland included (Davidson 1960, Davidson 1967, Doherty 2001, Drury 1985, French 2017, French *et al.* 2018).

Some of the published ethnoveterinary information, including those cited by Allen and Hatfield (2004), originated in journals and books relating to folklore, including the Folk-lore Society. Most of the researchers weren't botanists or medical practitioners, and the importance of recording the traditional knowledge in the late 19th and early 20th centuries was partly about romantic nationalism and imperialism (Wingfield & Gosden 2012). In one of the early accounts of folk medicine remedies in Britain (Black 1883), he cites "It has not been my intention to illustrate of purpose, by Folk-Medicine, the development of medical science; this is not the place for, nor am I competent to undertake, such investigation, but I do not hesitate to say that the early history of medical science, as of all other developments of culture, can be studied more accurately in the folk-lore of this and other countries than some students of modern science and exact modern records may think possible".

In a recent systematic review of European ethnoveterinary research, focused on academic papers that were published between 1990 and 2013, the key countries were Italy (37 papers, 394 plant spp.) Spain (15 papers, 212 spp.), and Turkey (15 papers, 60 spp.) (Mayer *et al.* 2014). There were no papers published on ethnoveterinary data in Britain and Ireland during that period. The main ethnoveterinary treatments (in descending order) were on cattle, small ruminants, horses, pigs, and poultry. Amongst the top species cited, these included *Malva sylvestris* L., *Urtica dioica* L., *Allium sativum* L., *Sambucus nigra* L. and *Hypericum perforatum* L. (Mayer *et al.* 2014). Since 2014, further ethnoveterinary surveys have been conducted within Europe, e.g. (Bischoff *et al.* 2016, Caceres *et al.* 2022, Čašaru *et al.* 2020, Duricic & Samardzija 2021, López & Obón 2016, Marković *et al.* 2021, Mattalia *et al.* 2021, Mayer *et al.* 2017, Mertenat *et al.* 2020, Pascual & Herrero 2021, Piluzza *et al.* 2015, Rivera *et al.* 2022, Schlittenlacher 2022, Shrubok 2020, Sčukand & Pieroni 2016, Šubarević *et al.* 2015, Stucki *et al.* 2019, Vogl *et al.* 2016).

The increased use of organic farming in industrialized countries and associated restrictions on the use of allopathic medicine have, in some cases, encouraged the development of new perspectives on animal management. For example, two surveys of organic farmers in Switzerland demonstrated that homemade herbal ethnoveterinary medicines were still being used to treat skin infections, gastrointestinal diseases, and metabolism disorders (Disler *et al.* 2014, Schmid *et al.* 2012). In a survey of disease management on organic farms in the United Kingdom between 2017-8, farmers appeared open to reducing the use of anthelmintics by employing phytotherapy or bioactive forages, although the current uptake is limited. Furthermore, 43% of farmers used antibiotics over the period of one year, and less than 16% used alternatives to control bacteria on the farm (Chylinski *et al.* 2022).

The use or adaptation of traditional ethnoveterinary practices could promote sustainable management or animal healthcare and minimize the impacts on the environment (Mayer *et al.* 2014, Oliveira *et al.* 2021, Wanzala *et al.* 2005). The impact of veterinary antibiotics, anthelmintics, parasiticides and insecticides on the environment, including on insects, earthworms, and resistance of bacteria and helminths, is a major and growing problem (Forbes 2021, Goodenough *et al.* 2019, Menz *et al.* 2019). To develop and broaden the use of herbal remedies in livestock will require the development of well-funded, long-term research by all partners in the sector, and the development of appropriate regulatory frameworks (Blanco-Penedo *et al.* 2018). In a survey of phytotherapeutic trials performed in Europe, most assessments were done *in vitro* (rather than *in vivo*), and those that were done *in vivo* had (in many cases) methodological issues with standardization, heterogeneous farm conditions, and the small number of animals treated in the experiments (Tamminen *et al.* 2018).

One of the key issues in promoting the use of traditional herbal treatment in veterinary practices is registration. To market herbal medicine in the United Kingdom or Europe requires a comprehensive assessment of safety and efficacy, toxicity, quality, consistency, purity, dosage, expiry dates, etc. In France, for example, only five herbal products have been authorized for pets, and two for food-producing animals (Anses-ANMV 2022). A simplified process has been suggested for registering herbal veterinary products (Schlittenlacher *et al.* 2022), facilitating development.

The aim of this paper is to record the current and past traditional uses of plants to treat or feed animals in Britain and Ireland, compare them with other information previously recorded in Europe, and assess relevant pharmacological properties which may explain why they are, or were, used for that purpose. We identify species which are used in multiple countries for the same purpose and require further investigation. Likewise, species which are cited multiple times in Britain and Ireland but are not widely used elsewhere in Europe. Again, these species might benefit from further investigation into their properties and potential. We also identify traditional or novel methods to feed livestock, potentially benefiting animal health and assisting in reducing negative environmental impacts including methane omission.

Material and Methods

A citizen science request to the general public for information on the use of plants and fungi in Britain and Ireland, to treat or manage animals (including feed supplements), was made available through several formats. An email was sent to all local newspapers in the United Kingdom and Ireland, including a letter and a small article. At the end of the letter and article, the final question was: "This knowledge could also be used practically in animal management (livestock, pets), to improve their health and the economy. If you have any information about ethnoveterinary medicines, feed supplements or other information relating to plants/fungi and animal health from Britain and Ireland, please send an email to ethnovet@kew.org." A postal address was also given for responses. The reason for writing to local newspapers was because many of the potential informants were expected to be aged and may not have regular access to the Internet.

A request was also made available online through various electronic formats, including discussions/forums (e.g., FarmingForum, Forum4Farming, VetSurgeon, The Accidental Smallholder, Horse&Hound, Wales Farmer, The Scottish Farmer, Agricolgy). No person-to-person interviews were conducted, and emails and letters from respondents are not named in this publication. No sociodemographic data from the respondents were available, apart from gender and location. This was a preliminary 'quick and dirty' investigation, unfunded and using mixed methods (Figure 1). The data collected through the citizen science surveys represents a sub-sample of existing traditional ethnoveterinary knowledge.

Research on prior recorded knowledge (published or unpublished) was also carried out. This included all the ethnoveterinary knowledge published in Allen & Hatfield (2004). Other prime sources were taken from information recorded by the Irish School's Folklore Collection. This was an innovative project, conducted in 1937-9, whereby senior primary school children recorded knowledge from older inhabitants in 26 counties in the Irish Free State – essentially a prototype citizen science project. The information has been partly digitized by the National Folklore Collection UCD Digitization Project and is available online (<https://www.duchas.ie/en>). The data was searched on key words relating to common plant names and animal diseases. Vickery also provided information from his archives and on his Plant-Lore website (<https://www.plant-lore.com/>), plus additional Irish data collected by Wyse Jackson (2014). All other published sources are listed at the end of Table S1. Repeated use (to the same original source) has been eliminated by thorough checking all original references.

The information was put on MS Access 2007 for data management. This included the Latin name of the plant, the country and county (if known), the relevant animals (cattle, horses, hens etc.), the source (published, online, pers. comm.), how the species is used (cited from the reference/communication), a link to the data (if on the Internet), and the ATCvet classification for veterinary medicines (<https://www.whocc.no/atcvet/>). It was not supported by identified voucher specimens, as would normally be the case for modern ethnoveterinary surveys. The knowledge is based only on the common names, and although the names are relatively straightforward within Britain and Ireland, there may in some cases be confusion. This was particularly the case within Ireland, as discussed in the Results and Discussion. Similarly, in several cases the treatment could not be attributed to the ATCvet classification (e.g., "Shepherds Purse: A rather tall, small-leaved plant which boiled in milk was used for diseases of Sheep - principally lambs." *Wexford County/The Schools' Collection, Volume 0892 Page 091 by Dúchas © National Folklore Collection, UCD.*). These cases were listed as QV-QV03 (All other therapeutic products).

To measure the importance of the use of plants within Britain and Ireland, this was carried out through two means. One was by enumerating the use records (UR) for each mention/citation in the citizen science responses or literature (for the same use), and the second by enumerating the number of counties (a territorial division in Britain and Ireland) in which the

species is used for the same purpose. The UR numbers may not truly represent the importance of a species in ethnoveterinary practices, as the bias may be partly due to the questions that were asked, and the number of interviewees questioned (which are unavailable in the literature). But the use of a species for the same medicinal purpose in several counties is a means of cross-verification.

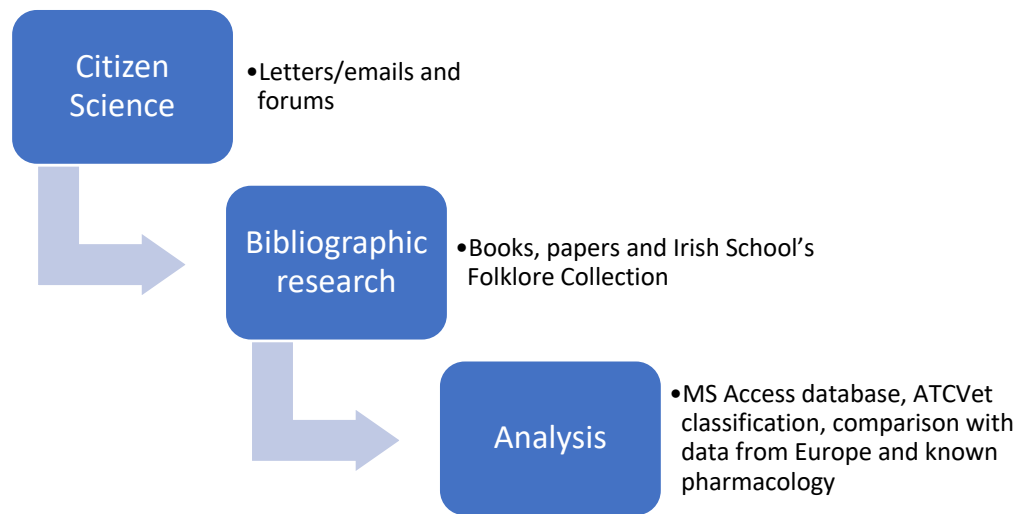


Figure 1. Methodology.

The data are compared with a cross-section of ethnoveterinary studies in Europe, based on a broad survey of academic papers, including a systematic review of European ethnoveterinary research (Mayer *et al.* 2014). Other sources were identified by searching for 'ethnoveterinary' and the 'names' of the European countries on Google Scholar and PubMed, as well as through relevant references cited within these papers. This does not, however, include all the data recorded in the region, as some of the papers were not published in English, some were in grey literature or unpublished theses, and some recorded the use of plants to treat animals but did not include the word ethnoveterinary in the title or the transcript. However, sufficient information was collected that gave a broad view of the use of plants to treat animals within Europe. The PDF papers were put on EndNote 20, and each of the species in the results was then searched for correlated uses.

Results and Discussion

Plant identification

In most cases the current (existing) and the previous published traditional ethnoveterinary information in Britain and Ireland was not supported by voucher specimens. Most of the plants identified in this study were only recorded as local common names. In most cases, the common plant names were relatively straightforward for taxonomic identification, due to the limited flora in the region. But it is perfectly possible that the informants misidentified them in the first place (currently and in the past), or correctly identified the species but used a variable or regional common name, possibly relating to the specific local use. In a study of plant identification and socio-demographics in southwest England, with relatively common (live) plant species in the trial experiment, 63% named them correctly overall, with older respondents better than younger ones (Robinson *et al.* 2016). In a survey of previous ethnographic/botanical studies in Poland, those in which no herbarium collections were taken (but instead used common names) contained 6.2% of plant identification mistakes (Łuczaj 2010).

Some plants have more than one name, also causing potential confusion (Figure 2). **Garlic**, for example, was widely reported in Ireland for the treatment of various veterinary diseases, but it is likely that this involved **wild garlic** (*Allium ursinum* L.) as well as common, non-native **garlic** (*Allium sativum*). Unless it was mentioned as **wild garlic**, it was listed as *A. sativum* in Table S1. Likewise in Ireland, **marshmallow** is widely used for veterinary use. The official name is *Althaea officinalis* L., a non-native species that has been cultivated for medicine and occurs only sporadically on the south and west coasts of Ireland. It has been listed in this paper as *Malva sylvestris* (**common mallow**), which is widely used in ethnoveterinary practices throughout Europe (Mayer *et al.* 2014). The interpretation of **marshmallow** in Ireland as *M. sylvestris* was supported in other studies (Allen & Hatfield 2004) and was used for that species in the Flora of County Dublin (Colgan 1904).

Briar was widely used to treat animals in Ireland and is listed as *Rubus fruticosus* L. However, in some cases this might refer to *Rosa canina* L. (**dogrose**), also known as **sweet-briar**. In Ireland, **Hemlock** is listed as *Conium maculatum* L., but in some

cases, it may refer to *Oenanthe crocata* L. (**hemlock water dropwort**), both of which are in the same taxonomic family, and both of which are toxic. Both these species contain falcarindiol, a C-17 polyacetylenic diol which is known to be antifungal, antioxidant, immunosuppressive and cytotoxic (Wyrembek *et al.* 2012). The common names of the **thistles** are also potentially confusing. In Ireland, the **blessed thistle** was used as a veterinary medicine in County Kilkenny and Tipperary. This is commonly known as *Silybum marianum* (L.) Gaertn., a non-native which is rarely found in Ireland. These have been listed in Table S1 as *Cirsium* spp. *S. marianum* is also known as **milk thistle** and was used in County Kerry under that name. These, however, have been listed as *Sonchus* spp.

Some of the species recorded in Ireland used regional local plant names, in English or Irish language. **Blood-wort** or **crob-dearg**, for example, as well as **crane's bill**, is listed as *Geranium robertianum* L. However, in some cases this may refer to other *Geranium* spp. **Rose noble** refers to *Scrophularia nodosa* L., and **black sally**, **bog sally**, **dwarf sally** and **retleóg** is listed as *Myrica gale* L. In a few cases the genus is certain, but the species is problematic. These include *Rumex* spp. (**dock**), *Quercus* spp. (**oak**), *Sedum* spp. (**stonecrop**), *Thymus* spp. (**thyme**), *Ranunculus* spp. (**buttercup**, **crowfoot**), and *Plantago* spp. (**plantain**), also known as **black-heads** in Ireland.

| <i>Rumex</i> spp. | <i>Symphytum officinale</i> | <i>Geranium robertianum</i> |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dalkin • Dawkens • Delkin • Dock • Docken • Dockings • Dockins • Dockroot | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comfrey • Comfry • Comfurry • Comfy • Compery • Confrey • Coomfery • Cumfrey • Cumfry • Cumphery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood wort • Bloodwort • Blood-wort • Crane's Beak • Cranes bill • Crane's-bill • Craod Dearg • Crob Dearg • CROBH-DEARG • Crocdearg • Crowsfoot |

Figure 2. Common names recorded for three species in the National Folklore Collection, as recorded in the Irish School's Folklore Collection. The italics represents names in Irish language.

Although the research focused primarily on native species, some of the medicinal cures included in this study involved non-native species such as **tobacco** (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.), **tea** (*Camellia sinensis* (L.) Kuntze), **flax** (*Linum usitatissimum* L.), **rue** (*Ruta graveolens* L.) **garlic** (*Allium sativum*), **clove** (*Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) Merr. & L.M.Perry) and **slippery elm** (*Ulmus rubra* Muhl.), sometimes in combination. These have been included in the results and Table S1. In many cases, the parts of the plants that are used for medicine (bark, leaves, fruit etc.) are not clear from the text/contributions.

Gathering traditional knowledge

The number of plants and fungi recorded in this study, traditionally used to treat animals or as food supplements in Britain and Ireland, was 216 species with 1154 species/use reports (UR), including 198 medicinal species. These are all presented in Table S1. The prime sources of the data are presented in Figure 3. Of the commonest species cited medicinally, these included (in declining UR order) *Allium* spp., *Hedera helix* L., *Symphytum officinale* L., *Sambucus nigra*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Ulex europaeus* L., *Rumex* spp., *Cytisus scoparius* (L.) Link, *Dryopteris filix-mas* (L.) Schott, *Quercus* spp., *Rubus fruticosus*, *Urtica*

dioica, *Malva sylvestris*, *Senecio vulgaris* L., *Myrica gale* L. and *Digitalis purpurea*. Only four fungi were reported (*Tremella* sp., *Calvatia cf. gigantea* (Batsch ex Pers.) Lloyd, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Meyen ex E.C. Hansen and *Lepista personata* (Fr.) Cooke), and six seaweed species (*Laminaria* spp., *Chondrus crispus* Stackhouse, *Fucus vesiculosus* L., *Alaria esculenta* (L.) Greville, *Palmaria palmata* (L.) Weber & Mohr. and *Pelvetia canaliculata* (L.) Decaisne et Thuret.).

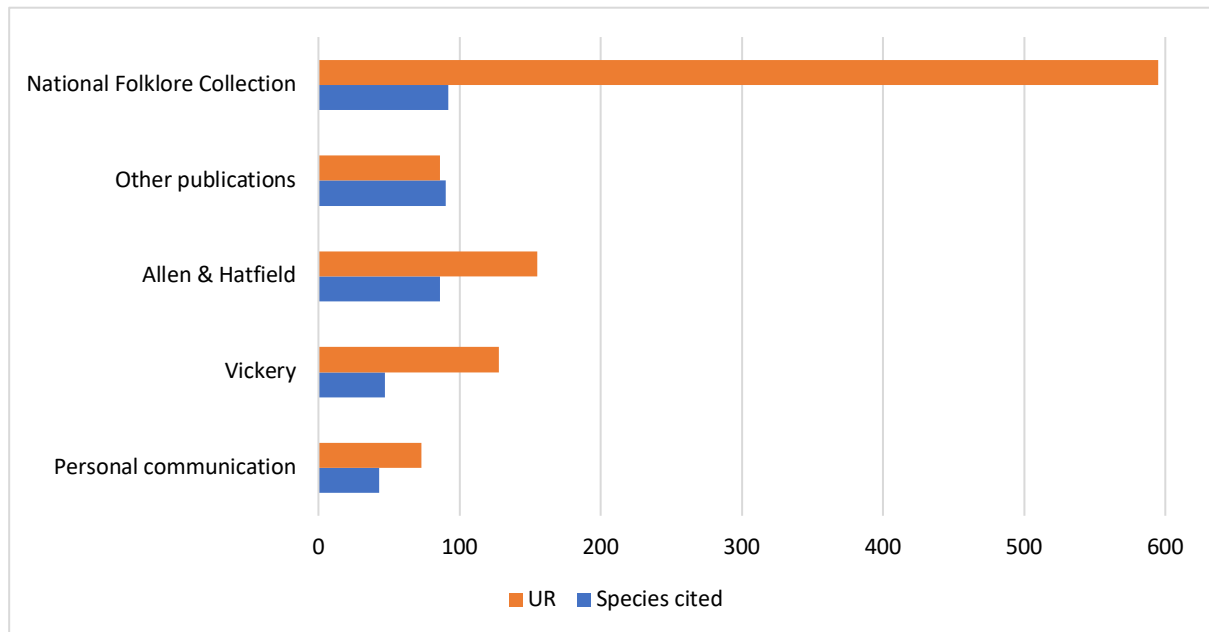


Figure 3. Sources of ethnoveterinary (medicinal) information in this study, in Britain and Ireland: ‘National Folklore Collection’ included (National Folklore Collection 2022); ‘Other publications’ included published papers and books; ‘Allen & Hatfield’ included (Allen & Hatfield 2004); ‘Vickery’ included (Vickery 1995, 2019) and personal data; ‘Personal communication’ included letters, emails, and forum responses (citizen science).

In terms of the countries that provided highest medicinal species/use reports, these were the Republic of Ireland (UR 682), England (UR 232), Scotland (UR 68) and Wales (UR 28). Most of the Irish data were recorded in the National Folklore Collection, and the counties that had the highest medicinal UR were (in declining order) County Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Cavan, Leitrim, Mayo, and Donegal (Figure 4). The highest species/use reports in Ireland were partly because the data were recorded in the 1930s, from older informants, before much of the knowledge had disappeared. Even then, some of the citations in the National Folklore Collection referred to traditional knowledge that was no longer practiced:

“Folk Cures for Cattle diseases. For murrain the old people up to 30 years ago used the juice extracted from the crobh dearg [*Geranium robertianum*]. I never hear it mentioned now, but I was sent to gather it myself when a boy.” *Clare County/The Schools’ Collection, Volume 0600 Page 208* by Dúchas © National Folklore Collection, UCD. Spoken by Mary Haugh (78 years old).

“Coltsfoot [*Tussilago farfara*]. Flowers February and March. Leaves collected in June. Used in olden times for curing ailments in horses. Hence its name.” *Sligo County/The Schools’ Collection, Volume 0186 Page 084* by Dúchas © National Folklore Collection, UCD. Collected by B. Kevil.

“Years ago horses - troubled with worms were fed on green fresh whins [*Ulex europaeus*] pounded up with a wooden mallet and gives, equal quantities of oats and whins. This gave them a beautiful coat and them free from worms.” *Mayo County/The Schools’ Collection, Volume 0140 Page 167* by Dúchas © National Folklore Collection, UCD. Spoken by Mrs Polke (63 years old), collected by D. Lenihan.

In terms of the Irish counties with the most records, this may be biased. This was partly because the questions which were asked by the children in the Irish School’s Folklore Collection, and the final contents in the manuscript, was decided on by the teacher. Furthermore, some of the data that have not yet been transcribed (through citizen science) varied from one county to another (Koay *et al.* 2020) or were transcribed in the Irish language and have not been translated into English.

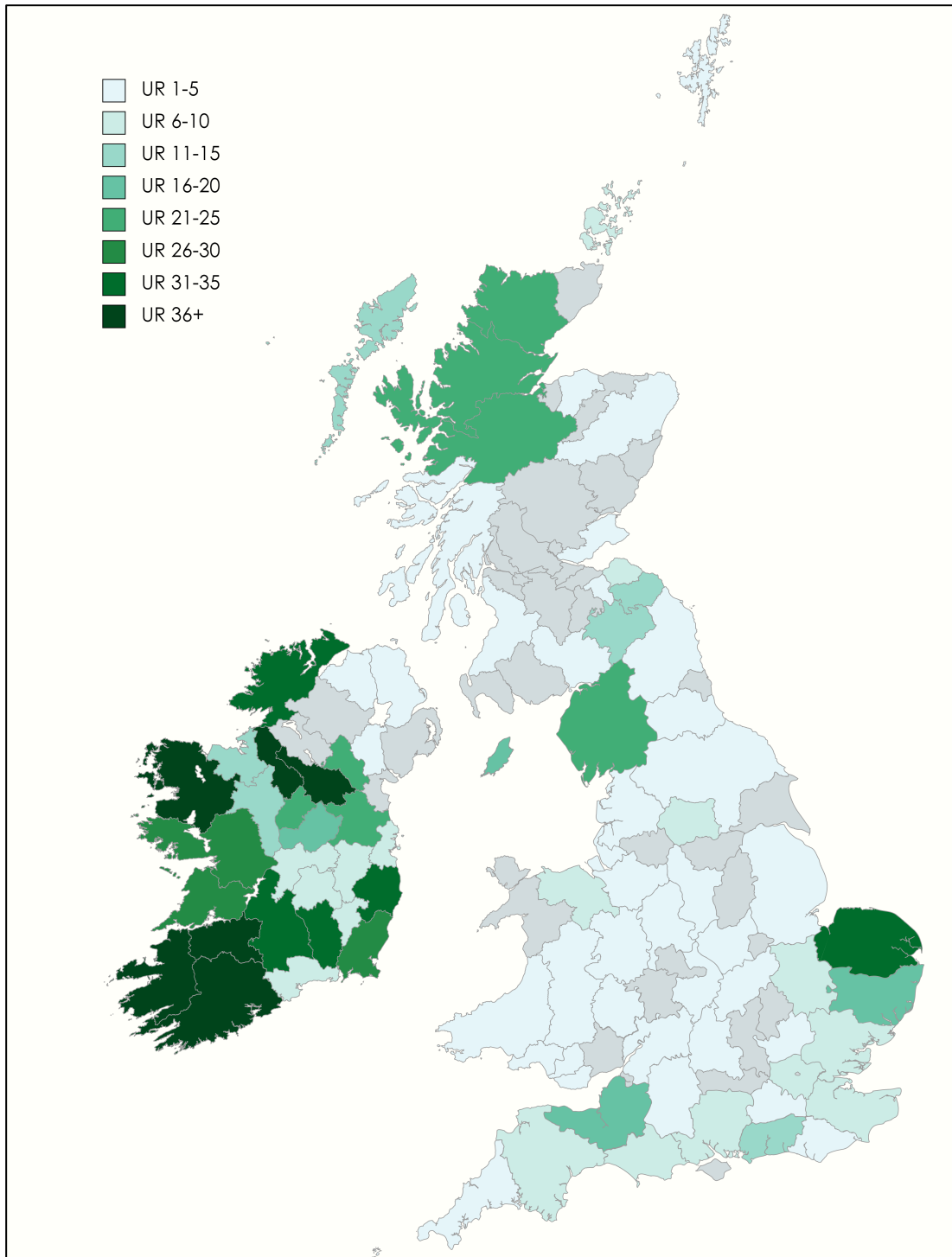


Figure 4. Use report (UR) counts per county. Some of the references do not have the relevant county available: 21 UR 'undefined' in Scotland, 41 UR in Ireland, 39 UR in England and 4 UR in Wales.

In terms of medicinal uses, the principal (ATCvet Level 1) uses were: Antiparasitic products insecticides and repellents (UR 287); Alimentary tract and metabolism (UR 170); Genito urinary system and sex hormones – including udders (UR 114); Dermatological (UR 93) and Anti-infectives for systemic use (UR 82). The records for General nutrients were 80 UR with 39 spp. In terms of the animal species referred to in the reports for medicinal uses, cattle were the highest (UR 442) followed by horses (UR 251), sheep (UR 73), dogs (UR 39), hens (UR 35) and pigs (UR 22). For records reporting more than one species or undefined (various), there were 140 entries.

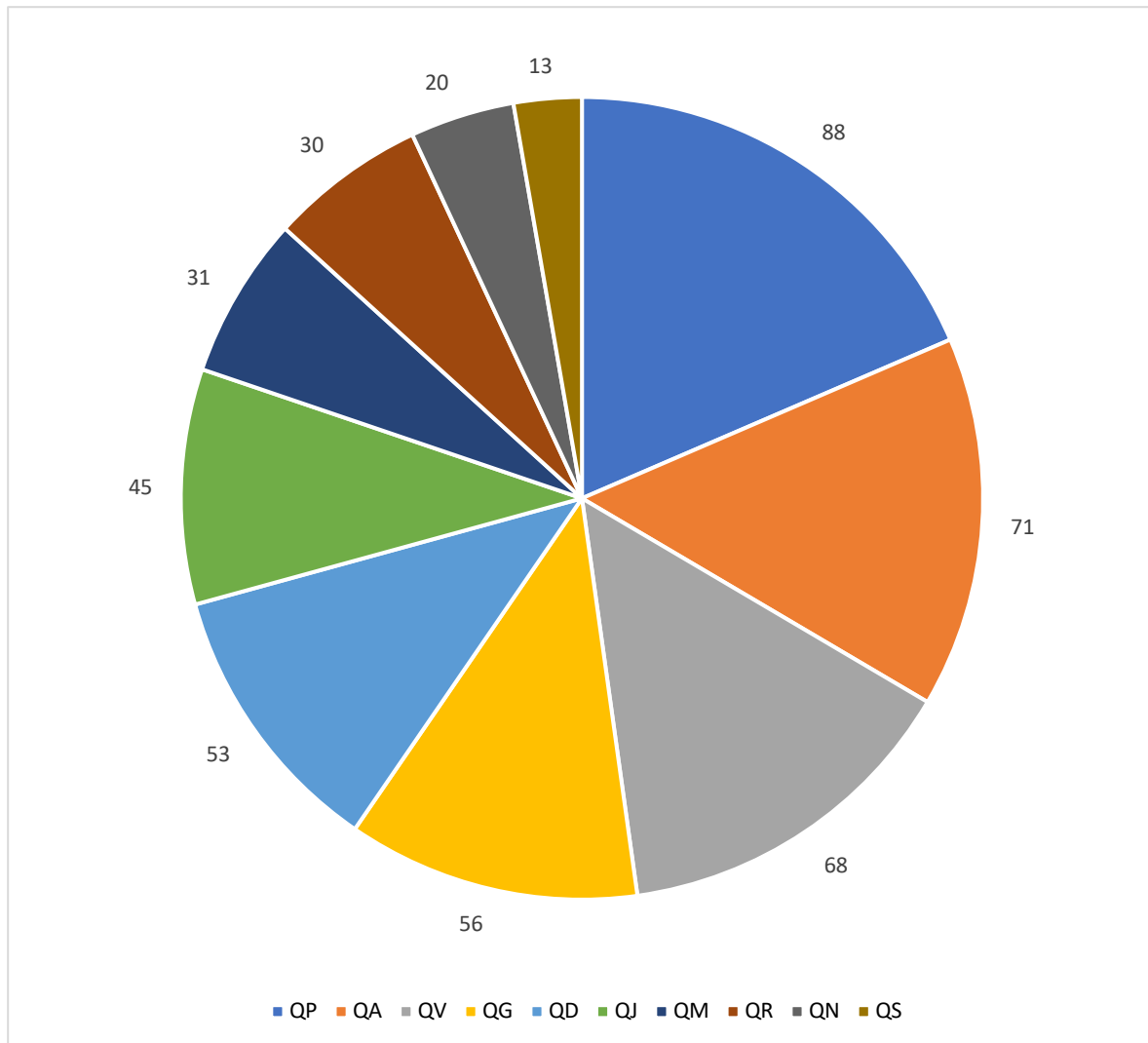


Figure 5. Number of medicinal species per ATCvet Level 1. QP = Antiparasitic products insecticides and repellents; QA = Alimentary tract and metabolism; QV = Various (medicinal); QG = Genito urinary system and sex hormones, QD = Dermatological; QJ = Anti-infectives for systemic use; QM = Musculo-skeletal system; QR = Respiratory system; QN = Nervous system; QS = Sensory organs.

The number of medicinal species per ATCvet Level 1 are presented in Figure 5, and the species with the highest ATCvet Level 1 use records (UR) are provided in Table 1. The species with the highest cited ATCvet Level 2 medicinal uses were *Hedera helix* and *Symphytum officinale* (15 categories), *Allium sativum/ursinum* and *Sambucus nigra* (13), *Rumex* spp. (11), *Senecio vulgaris*, *Digitalis purpurea*, and *Umbilicus rupestris* (10), *Taraxacum officinale*, *Urtica dioica*, *Ulex europaeus*, *Myrica gale*, *Conium maculatum*, *Sempervivum tectorum* and *Menyanthes trifoliata* L. (9), *Cytisus scoparius*, and *Stellaria media* (8), *Achillea millefolium*, *Malva sylvestris*, *Jacobaea vulgaris* Gaertn., *Rubus fruticosus*, *Tanacetum vulgare* and *Scrophularia nodosa* (7).

The traditional use of medicinal plants for veterinary practices was commonly used in smallholdings, with few animals. There has been a steep decline of smallholdings (5-20 acres) in England and Wales since 1880 (Grigg 1987), and in Ireland, between 1915 and 2010, the farm size doubled and, in some counties (such as Cavan and Donegal), trebled or quadrupled (Central Statistics Office 2023). In several countries in Europe livestock owners on small farms still use (or used within living memory) ethnoveterinary practices. In the Swiss cantons, 450 homemade ethnoveterinary remedies were recorded from 76 species, and in Tuscany (Italy) 90 plant species were, or still are, used (Disler *et al.* 2014, Uncini Manganelli *et al.* 2001). In Granada, Spain, 88 ethnoveterinary uses were recorded with 60 plant species.

Table 1. Medicinal species with the highest (total) use records (UR), and UR numbers per ATCvet Level 1. QA = Alimentary tract and metabolism; QD = Dermatological; QG = Genito urinary system and sex hormones, QJ = Anti-infectives for systemic use; QM = Musculo-skeletal system; QN = Nervous system; QP = Antiparasitic products insecticides and repellents; QR = Respiratory system; QS = Sensory organs; QV = Various (medicinal).

| Species | Common name | QA | QD | QG | QJ | QM | QN | QP | QR | QS | QV | Total |
|--|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| <i>Allium sativum</i> L./ <i>A. ursinum</i> L. * | Garlic [cultivated/wild] | | 1 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 6 | 19 | 8 | | 16 | 77 |
| <i>Hedera helix</i> L. | Ivy | 20 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 54 |
| <i>Symphytum officinale</i> L. | Comfrey | 11 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 43 |
| <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L. | Elder | 1 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 3 | | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 32 |
| <i>Geranium robertianum</i> L. * | Herb Robert | 2 | | | 1 | | | 23 | | | 3 | 29 |
| <i>Rumex</i> spp. | Dock | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | | 2 | 10 | | 1 | 27 |
| <i>Ulex europaeus</i> L. | Gorse | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 16 | 5 | | | 27 |
| <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> (L.) Link | Broom | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 2 | 16 | 1 | | 2 | 25 |
| <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> (L.) Schott | Male Fern | | | 1 | | | | 23 | | | 1 | 25 |
| <i>Quercus</i> spp. | Oak | 5 | 15 | | | | | 2 | | | 3 | 25 |
| <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> L. | Bramble | 18 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 3 | 23 |
| <i>Urtica dioica</i> L. | Nettle | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 10 | 1 | | 5 | 22 |
| <i>Malva sylvestris</i> L. * | Common Mallow | | 5 | 6 | 1 | 8 | | | | | 1 | 21 |
| <i>Senecio vulgaris</i> L. | Groundsel | 3 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | 8 | 1 | | 5 | 21 |
| <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> L. | Foxglove | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 5 | 7 | | | | 19 |
| <i>Myrica gale</i> L. | Bog Myrtle | 4 | 1 | | 1 | | | 9 | | 1 | 3 | 19 |
| <i>Conium maculatum</i> L. * | Hemlock | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 | | 4 | | | | 17 |
| <i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill. | Chickweed | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 6 | 1 | | 4 | 17 |
| <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> L. | Tansy | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 12 | | | 1 | 16 |
| <i>Umbilicus rupestris</i> (Salisb.) Dandy | Navelwort | 3 | 2 | 6 | | | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 16 |
| <i>Potentilla erecta</i> (L.) Raeusch. | Tormentil | 9 | | | 1 | | | 3 | | | 2 | 15 |
| <i>Sempervivum tectorum</i> L. | House Leek | 1 | 1 | 4 | | 1 | | 5 | 1 | | 1 | 14 |
| <i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i> Gaertn. | Ragwort | 1 | 3 | 3 | | 2 | | 4 | 1 | | | 14 |
| <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> Weber ex Wiggins | Dandelion | 4 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 3 | | | 3 | 14 |
| <i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> L. | Bogbean | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | | | | 3 | 13 |
| <i>Achillea millefolium</i> L. | Yarrow | 2 | | | 2 | 1 | | 5 | | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> L. | Honeysuckle | | 1 | 1 | 6 | | | 1 | | | 3 | 12 |
| <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L. | Flax (linseed) | | 1 | | | | 2 | 5 | 2 | | 1 | 11 |
| <i>Sedum</i> spp. | Stonecrop | | | | | 1 | | 10 | | | | 11 |
| <i>Scrophularia nodosa</i> L. | Figwort | | | 3 | 1 | | | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| <i>Cirsium</i> spp. | Thistle | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 8 |
| <i>Juniperus communis</i> L. | Juniper | 2 | | 1 | | | | 3 | | | 2 | 8 |
| <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L. | Tobacco | 1 | | | 2 | | | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| <i>Bryonia dioica</i> Jacq. | White Bryony | 6 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 7 |
| <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L. | Ash | 2 | 3 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 7 |
| <i>Inula helenium</i> L. | Holly | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | 7 |
| <i>Ruta graveolens</i> L. | Rue | | | | 5 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 7 |
| <i>Verbascum thapsus</i> L. | Mullein | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | 2 | | | 7 |
| <i>Camellia sinensis</i> (L.) Kuntze | Tea | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| <i>Galium aparine</i> L. | Cleavers | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 2 | 6 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|
| <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> L. | Ground-ivy | | | 2 | | 1 | | 3 | 6 |
| <i>Plantago</i> spp. | Plantain | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | 6 |
| <i>Teucrium scorodonia</i> L. | Wild Sage | | | 3 | | 1 | | 1 | 6 |
| <i>Viscum album</i> L. | Mistletoe | 1 | | 4 | | 1 | | | 6 |
| <i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i> L. | Agrimony | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 5 |
| <i>Elytrigia repens</i> (L.) Desv. ex Nevski | Common Couch | 4 | | 1 | | | | | 5 |
| <i>Prunus spinosa</i> L. | Blackthorn | 3 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 5 |
| <i>Ranunculus</i> spp. | Buttercup | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 5 |
| <i>Solidago virgaurea</i> L. | Goldenrod | | | | | | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| <i>Tamus communis</i> L. | Black Bryony | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | | | 5 |

* See discussion regarding species identification.

Within the ethnoveterinary information recorded in Britain and Ireland, many of the plants have (or had) similar uses to treat humans (Allen & Hatfield 2004). For example, “The tormental root (called by old people the tormenting root) is sometimes called septfoil [*Potentilla erecta*]. It is a small miserable looking plant which grows on the old ditch or barren soil and is a most powerful remedy for diarrhea in the human being and very seldom fails to cure. It was largely used in olden times for the cattle scour as well.” *Cavan County/The Schools’ Collection, Volume 1010 Page 404 by Dúchas © National Folklore Collection, UCD*. Similarly in Granada (Spain), nearly half are used for the same medicinal properties in human health (Benitez *et al.* 2012), and likewise in Catalonia (Carrio *et al.* 2012) and more generally in the Mediterranean (Pieroni *et al.* 2006).

Verbal transfer of ethnoveterinary knowledge within communities and families in Britain and Ireland has probably almost ended. The lack of vertical transmission of ethnoveterinary knowledge has been reported in other countries, partly due to ready-made accessible pharmaceuticals, young people moving to cities, abandonment of old practices and mounting concerns over sanitary control and regulation (Bartha *et al.* 2015, Benitez *et al.* 2012, Duricic & Samardzija 2021, Mattalia *et al.* 2021, Pascual & Herrero 2021, Schlittenlacher 2022). This is also the case in the diminishing use of traditional feedstuffs from native species in Austria, partly due to the demanding requirement for manual collection, rather than mechanized harvesting of crops (Vogl *et al.* 2016).

Although information on current plant use (collected through citizen science) was, in some cases, still passed down verbally (see examples in Table 2), in others the knowledge may have come from books or other sources, including knowledge originating from other countries. As a result, some of the data presented here may not originate from traditional knowledge in the region. We have not analyzed the knowledge transmission statistically (due to the mixed information presented in this paper), but a survey of traditional ethnoveterinary uses in Bavaria (Schlittenlacher *et al.* 2022) showed that almost half the records were transmitted by family and friends, followed by books, courses, and their own experience including adaptation of human herbal medicine to animal treatment. Similarly, we were not able to analyze critical information to promote the expansion of herbal treatments on animals, including the dosage, the preparation and administration, and the age of the animals. Most of these records were lacking,

Collecting data through citizen science is an inaccurate way to assess current ethnoveterinary knowledge. Some of the citizen science methodological problems include communication and collaboration with the owners of the knowledge, and motivation to contribute information (Westreichera *et al.* 2021). Future studies should include multiple *in situ* interviews of relevant knowledge holders across Britain and Ireland, including old farmers, agricultural markets and farmer associations, particularly in rural areas. This should be supported by voucher specimens for accurate plant identification, as well as dosage etc.

Table 2. Selected data collected by current citizen science survey and the National Folklore Collection (The School's Collection).

| Species (Common name) | County/Source | Use |
|--|--|---|
| <i>Allium ursinum</i> L. (Ramsons) | Lancashire/Citizen Science - email | I can remember my father collecting wild garlic, liquidizing it and drenching cows which were very poorly with mastitis, as far as I know garlic and onion is a natural antibiotic. |
| | Cumbria/Citizen Science - email | An old horseman whom I knew very well in the nearby village (Tebay, Cumbria) regularly went out in spring to pick wild garlic leaves (<i>Allium ursinum</i>) which he fed by the handful to his Fell ponies to worm them. |
| <i>Brassica oleracea</i> L. (Cabbage)/ <i>Salvia officinalis</i> L. (Sage) | Cumbria/Citizen Science - letter | A long time ago 1950-60 our local vet advised the owner of a very overweight dog to feed it boiled cabbage and a minimum of dog feed. The dog slimmed and all was well. So now I have a dog who arrived too fat, I put her on the boiled cabbage diet, however I also learned along the way, if you can add sage to the boiling it will reduce flatulence, which is worth knowing! It works in dogs - I haven't tried it on people. |
| <i>Chamaemelum nobile</i> (L.) All. (Chamomile) | Mayo/The Schools' Collection, Volume 0149, Page 277 by Dúchas © National Folklore Collection, UCD | Pull some wild camomile and boil it. Strain the juice and wash the swelling twice or three times a day. This will reduce the swelling and make the udder all right. My neighbour Pat Mangan, Ballymayock, had a cow with a swollen udder and this treatment cured her completely in two or three days. |
| <i>Calvatia gigantea</i> (Batsch ex Pers.) Lloyd (Giant Puff Ball) | Leicestershire/Citizen Science - letter | My husband says that years ago his father put Puff Balls on the shelves in the cow shed and the stable. They then dried out and the centers turned to powder. When a cow or a horse injured its leg, the powder was "puffed" on to the injury to aid the healing process, apparently with great success. |
| <i>Conium maculatum</i> L. (Hemlock) | Kildare/The Schools' Collection, Volume 0771, Page 051 by Dúchas © National Folklore Collection, UCD | There is a weed called Hemlock and it is poison. The people long ago used to pound it up and use it for sheep dip. They used to have a special hollow store for pounding it in. Some other ingredients used to be mixed through it and then they used to rub it into the sheep. It is not known now what was the other ingredient. |
| <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> (L.) Link (Broom) | Scottish Borders/Citizen Science - letter | My father had worked with horses from an early age. One day the head horsemen decided that this horse that wasn't thriving had worms. He told Dad that when they were going round the cattle, he would collect some broom and make a soup and dose the horse, which he did. A day or so later there was evidence of worms being passed in the horse's dung. I don't know what part of the broom he used or the exact preparation, but I remember he made a soup... I have heard of gypsies using broom to dose their horses also. |
| <i>Hedera helix</i> L. (Common Ivy) | Dublin/The Schools' Collection, Volume 0787, Page 366 by Dúchas © National Folklore Collection, UCD | Ivy is used for curing sore eyes on cattle or sheep. It is bruised together until the juice is squeezed out. It is then rubbed well on the sores. After sometime the eyes will be better. |
| | Cumbria/Citizen Science - email | We also use ivy leaves for sick sheep when they have lost their appetite or when there is a lot of snow on the ground. |

| Species (Common name) | County/Source | Use |
|--|--|---|
| | Unknown/Citizen Science - Farming Forum | I keep a few sheep in a field behind the landowner's house. He was impressed that the sheep had cleaned the ivy off all of the trees and had asked if I can stick a few behind electric in his garden to clear it off his wall as there's a lot of it. There were about 100 ewes in the field and only a dozen old trees with ivy on, so relatively small amounts per sheep. I have regularly used it to get the odd ewe up and eating again. |
| <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> L. (Holly) | Cavan/Citizen Science - email | I read your letter in yesterday's Sunday Independent. A branch of male holly (the one with no berries) left hanging up will prevent and cure ringworm in a cattle shed over the winter. This is used locally here in Co. Cavan. |
| <i>Malus domestica</i> (Suckow) Borkh. (Apple) | Cumbria/Citizen Science - email | I was interested to read your letter in the Cumberland News and wondered if the following would be of interest. I kept goats for many years and cider vinegar was good to ward off mastitis. |
| <i>Myrica gale</i> L. (Bog-myrtle) | Mayo/The Schools' Collection, Volume 0092, Page 132 by Dúchas © National Folklore Collection, UCD | If a cow had a disease called the red-water some people boiled the leaves of a plant found growing in bogland and called "retleóg" and they gave the liquid to the cow as a dose or drink. In this locality the black willow is called "retleóg" and it is considered wrong and unlucky to strike and [sic] beast or person with it because it was said the "retleóg" was used in scouring Our Lord. |
| <i>Potentilla erecta</i> (L.) Raeusch. (Tormentil) | Aberdeenshire/Citizen Science - letter | My Grandfather used tormentil for scouring calves (calves with diarrhoea). We don't know how this was administered as my father was only 9 when his Dad died. Notes were found in an old notebook. |
| | Moray/Citizen Science - email | My granny in the 1930's used tormentilla to cure scour in calves either fed dry in wintertime or green in summer or made into tea if they wouldn't take it. She was a gamekeeper's wife in the Cabrach [Estate]. |
| <i>Quercus</i> spp. (Oak) | Donegal/The Schools' Collection, Volume 1075, Page 135 by Dúchas © National Folklore Collection, UCD | Oak - bark is commonly used as a cure for sore shoulders in horses. The bark is boiled and the sores washed with the water. |
| <i>Rubus idaeus</i> L. (Raspberry) | West Sussex/Citizen Science - email | Raspberry leaf tea is an invaluable aid at lambing time, assisting in such conditions as ringwomb and pregnancy toxemia. I administer raspberry leaf tea as a drench. It eases lambing in ewes who are slow in opening up. In cases of pregnancy toxemia, it will sometimes induce the ewe to lamb, which is the only hope of saving her. It doesn't always work, but it works more often than the drugs that the vet gives. Unfortunately, there are no raspberry leaves around at lambing time, so I have to buy tea bags from Holland and Barrett. On the pack it usually warns that it should not be drunk by pregnant women! |
| <i>Rumex</i> spp. (Dock) | Tipperary/The Schools' Collection, Volume 0557, Page 568 by Dúchas © National Folklore Collection, UCD | A great sickness, called "farcy", comes on horses sometimes. Veterinary surgeons are not able to cure the disease, but quack doctors have a remedy for it. They pull dock roots and boil them for a certain time in water, and put some new milk through it. Give the horses three pints daily for three days and this will cure them completely. |
| <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> Meyen ex E.C. Hansen (Yeast) | Kilkenny/Citizen Science - letter | Regarding plant cures for sick animals, we get asked 5/6 times per year for fresh yeast for the treatment of "Red Water" (and/or Murren, Murrain) (I'm not sure of the spelling) in cattle (cows). The yeast is broken down with water and the cows drink it. To the best of my information it works very well. |

| Species (Common name) | County/Source | Use |
|--|---|---|
| <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L. (Elder) | Cork/The Schools' Collection, Volume 0282, Page 161 by Dúchas © National Folklore Collection, UCD | The bark of the elder tree and the soft green tops were put into a saucepan with fresh butter and boiled. Then strained and left cool. This ointment was used for curing sores in cows paps [udders]. |
| <i>Symphytum officinale</i> L. (Common Comfrey) | Meath/The Schools' Collection, Volume 0705, Page 168-9 by Dúchas © National Folklore Collection, UCD | Swelling of the udder and milk fever in cows was usually treated by bathing the udder with a decoction of comfrey, a plant that used to be cultivated in gardens for the purpose and applied to the affected part while hot. The operation was carried out three or four times each day while the disorder lasted. |
| | Sligo/Citizen Science - letter | Horse with bad hoof cured by putting comfrey on. I am not sure of the method, but I think the leaves were wet and warmed and put into hoof and replaced at least once. We are told that the root of the comfrey is more potent, a friend told me her family fed the comfrey leaves to their pigs and poultries. |
| <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> L. (Tansy) | Donegal/The Schools' Collection, Volume 1035, Page 424 by Dúchas © National Folklore Collection, UCD | Tansy is a green herb which is also used for cleaning the blood. Tansy has a very bitter and sour taste. We boil the tansy and then strain it we can put sugar in it if we like. We can give tansy to any beast but we give it stronger and without sugar. |
| <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> (Dandelion)/ <i>Plantago</i> spp. (Plantain) | Derbyshire/Citizen Science - Hore and Hound Forum | I have had to hand graze two horses after either General anesthetic or days of heavy medication and sedation. We have a particularly abundant verge as we are in the Peak Park and it is not routinely mowed. It was clear that both horses made a beeline for both plantain and dandelion for a week after coming home and then stopped eating it. I figured they were detoxifying. |
| <i>Thalictrum flavum</i> L. (Common Meadow-rue) | Norfolk/Citizen Science - email | Many years ago, when I kept poultry, an old Norfolk game keeper cured one of my hens of sour crop. He mixed meadow rue and butter into a ball and dropped into the hen's mouth. Success. |
| <i>Ulex europaeus</i> L. (Gorse) | Monaghan/The Schools' Collection, Volume 0944, Page 056 by Dúchas © National Folklore Collection, UCD | Whins: Cure for botts or worms in horses. The "light tops" of the whins are broken off. During the process, a little fork shaped sally or bush called a 'larrag' is used to protect the hands from thorns. These tops are collected and taken to a wide flat stone, on which they are champed to a powder with a 'mallet'. The champed whins mixed with oats are given to the horse at feeding time. I have been told that this cure has hardly ever failed to have the desired effect. |

Plants and fungi used to treat animals

Antidiarrheals, intestinal anti-inflammatory/anti-infective agents

Diarrhea in livestock is commonly the result of intestinal worms, bacteria and/or viruses. These are commonly known as 'scour'. There are 30 plant species used in this category, including *Rubus fruticosus* (UR 14), *Potentilla erecta* (UR 9), *Quercus* spp. (UR 5), *Symphytum officinale* (UR 4), *Hedera helix* and *Prunus spinosa* L. (UR 3). *R. fruticosus* (roots, leaves, and buds) are mainly used to treat cattle internally, though they are also used to treat goats and sheep. This species is also used to treat indigestion in Romania and Italy (Cășaru *et al.* 2020, Viegi *et al.* 2003), but not as an antidiarrheal in Europe. However, it was also used to treat human diarrhea in several counties in Britain and Ireland (Allen & Hatfield 2004), and in vitro screening of the stems, roots, leaves and fruits showed significant antimicrobial potential, particularly in the stems (Riaz *et al.* 2011). The roots of *P. erecta* are used to treat diarrhea in cattle, horses, and cats, and are used for the same purpose in Russian Karelia (Mattalia *et al.* 2021), and for gastroenteritis in Bavaria (Schlittenlacher 2022). The roots of this species, with a high content of tannins, have bacteriostatic and bactericidal activity (Synowiec *et al.* 2014), and have been used to cure diarrhea in humans widely within Britain and Ireland (Allen & Hatfield 2004, Milliken & Bridgewater 2004).

The bark or the leaves of *Quercus* spp. were used to treat diarrhea in cattle and goats. Several species were used in Europe for the same purpose (Bartha *et al.* 2015, Bischoff *et al.* 2016, Bonet & Valles 2007, Mattalia *et al.* 2021, Mertenat *et al.* 2020,

Söukand & Pieroni 2016, Van Asseldonk & Beijer 2006). The two common *Quercus* species growing in Britain and Ireland are *Q. robur* L., and *Q. petraea* (Matt.) Liebl., and the bark extract of *Q. robur* has been shown to have strong antibacterial activity (Elansary *et al.* 2019). The boiled roots of *Symphytum officinale* was used to treat diarrhea in cattle and has also been used for the same purpose in British Colombia (Lans *et al.* 2007b). The leaves of *Prunus spinosa* was also used to treat diarrhea in cattle in Ireland, and the fruits are likewise used to treat livestock in Spain and Romania (Căşaru *et al.* 2020, Gonzalez *et al.* 2011). The fruits and leaves have strong antibacterial properties (Sabatini *et al.* 2020, Veličković *et al.* 2021). Similarly, *Hedera helix* was used to treat gastrointestinal disorders in livestock in Italy (Viegi *et al.* 2003) and has been shown (in vivo animal testing) to have significant anti-diarrheal activity (Shah, A.J. *et al.* 2018).

Rumex spp. (**dock**) was used in two Irish counties for scour in cattle; probably *R. obtusifolius* L. or *R. crispus* L. *R. obtusifolius* is also used in British Colombia, Serbia and Romania to treat diarrhea (Bartha *et al.* 2015, Duricic & Samardzija 2021, Lans *et al.* 2007a), and *R. crispus* in Italy (Uncini Manganelli *et al.* 2001). Other *Rumex* spp. were used to treat diarrhea in Romania, Serbia, and Ukraine (Căşaru *et al.* 2020, Marković *et al.* 2021, Söukand & Pieroni 2016). *R. obtusifolius* and *R. crispus* have both been shown to have antibacterial properties (Bektašević *et al.* 2022). *Verbascum thapsus* L. was also used in England (UR 1) to treat diarrhea in cattle and is also used for gastrointestinal problems in Italy and the Kyrgyz Republic (Aldayarov *et al.* 2022, Viegi *et al.* 2003). It has strong antimicrobial properties and has the potential to be used more broadly as a bactericide/medicine (Nadeem *et al.* 2021).

Other remedies: alimentary tract and metabolism

Many species have been used more broadly for alimentary tract and metabolism, but most have a single UR. *Berberis vulgaris* L. was used to treat jaundice in cattle in Ireland and has also been used for the same purpose for livestock in Turkey (Özgökçe & Özçelik 2004). As tonics, the roots of *Bryonia cretica* ssp. *dioica* (Jacq.) Tutin (UR 5) was used to improve the coats of horses and as a tonic for pigs. Similarly, *Symphytum officinale* (UR 3) was used as a tonic for pigs, horses, cattle, and geese in England. As appetite stimulants, *Hedera helix* was the most common (UR 15), and is still used widely today, particularly for sheep, but this has also been used for cattle, goats, pigs, and horses. It does not appear to be used for the same purpose elsewhere within Europe.

Dermatological treatment

Species used for treatment of wounds and ulcers included *Quercus* spp. (UR 4), *Conium maculatum*, *Jacobaea vulgaris* and *Malva sylvestris* (UR 3). *M. sylvestris* was used to treat sores and cuts on cattle and horses, and is used for the same purpose in Spain, Sardinia, British Colombia, Sardinia and Turkey (Akerreta *et al.* 2010, Bullitta *et al.* 2018, Gonzalez *et al.* 2011, González *et al.* 2020, Güler *et al.* 2021, Lans *et al.* 2007b, López & Obón 2016, Pascual & Herrero 2021). This species is antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and wound healing (Gasparetto *et al.* 2012). The bark of *Quercus* spp. was used to treat wounds on horses in Ireland and the Scottish Highlands, and other *Quercus* spp. are used to treat wounds in Spain (Benitez *et al.* 2012, Rivera *et al.* 2022).

C. maculatum was used in three counties in Ireland to treat wounds (externally) on horses and have also been used to treat swellings and sores on humans in Ireland, Scotland and the Isle of Man (Allen & Hatfield 2004). It has been shown to present analgesic, anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial properties (Di Napoli *et al.* 2019, Madaan & Kumar 2012). The juice of *Jacobaea vulgaris* was used in two Irish counties to treat cuts on horses, sheep, and cattle, and *Jacobaea aquatica* (Hill) G. Geartn., B. Mey. & Scherb. for the same purpose in County Tipperary. *J. vulgaris* was also used to treat wounds in cattle and horses in Spain (Gonzalez *et al.* 2011), and to treat wounds in humans in England and Scotland (Allen & Hatfield 2004).

Lysimachia arvensis (L.) U. Manns & Anderb. was used in County Galway to treat ringworm (*Trichophyton* spp.) in cattle, a fungal skin disease. This species is also used to treat fungal infections (on humans) in Argentina and has antifungal properties that may prove promising for further investigation (Lopez *et al.* 2008, Soberón *et al.* 2017). In County Galway, ringworm in cattle was also treated by rubbing kelp (*Laminaria* spp.), and *L. digitata* has proven antifungal properties on fungal growth in cultivated fruits (De Corato *et al.* 2017). *Ilex aquifolium* L. was (and continues to be) hung in the cattle sheds in winter to prevent ringworm, but there is no contact between the plant and the cattle and it is likely that this is a traditional rite rather than a medicinal cure. It is also used for the same purpose in Spain, Switzerland, and the Netherlands (Akerreta *et al.* 2010, Bischoff *et al.* 2016, Disler *et al.* 2014, Van Asseldonk & Beijer 2006).

For treatment of warts as dermatological preparations in Ireland, these included *Hedera helix* and *Chelidonium majus* L. (UR 1). *C. majus* was used for the same purpose in Bavaria, Spain and Romania/Ukraine (López & Obón 2016, Pascual & Herrero 2021, Schlittenlacher 2022, Söukand & Pieroni 2016). An experiment with warts on a human hand demonstrated an efficacy

with the sap of *C. majus* and associated antiviral properties (Nawrot *et al.* 2020). Similarly, hederasaponin B from *H. helix* exhibited broad antiviral activities (Song *et al.* 2014). Both these species have also been used in Britain and Ireland to treat warts on humans (Allen & Hatfield 2004, Milliken & Bridgewater 2004).

Of the species used as external medicated dressings for the skin (omitting the other dermatological preparations listed above), the commonest was *Quercus* spp. (UR 11). A preparation from the bark was recorded in nine counties in Ireland, mainly used to treat horse's chests (from the harnesses) or saddle-gall on the horse's back. In some cases, the citation also refers to wounds from the sores. Three species have been used to treat venomous snake bites (*Vipera berus*), including the boiled leaves of *Fraxinus excelsior* (UR 3) and *Allium cepa* L. (UR 1). The oil of *F. excelsior* is used in several locations in Spain to treat venomous snake bites (Bonet & Valles 2007), and *A. cepa* is used to treat snake bites on humans in Africa, India, and Pakistan (Houghton & Osibogun 1993, Kadel & Jain 2008, Shah *et al.* 2018). For species used to treat hooves, these included *Symphytum officinale* (for horses, as a poultice) and *Sambucus nigra* for foot-rot in sheep. *S. officinale* was used for the same purpose in Trinidad (Lans *et al.* 2006), and *S. nigra* for foot-rot in sheep in Sardinia (Piluzza *et al.* 2015).

Genito urinary system and sex hormones

In plants traditionally used to moderate hormones in animals, *Viscum album* L. has been used to remove 'barrenness' in cows in the Isle of Man (UR 1). An experiment on rats with the leaf extract of this species has demonstrated that it increases FSH, LH and testosterone but decreases prolactin concentrations (Ofem *et al.* 2014). It was also used in three counties to expel the afterbirth in cows, which corresponds to the use for the same purpose in the Pyrenees and Palencia, Spain (Akerreta *et al.* 2010, Pascual & Herrero 2021). Other plants used after giving birth to expel afterbirth included *Hedera helix* (in several counties) for cattle and sheep, *Sempervivum tectorum* and *Umbilicus rupestris*. *H. helix* is used for the same purpose in Sardinia, Spain, and Italy, as well as British Colombia (Bullitta *et al.* 2018, Gonzalez *et al.* 2011, Lans *et al.* 2007b, Viegj *et al.* 2003), and *S. tectorum* in Romania (Căşaru *et al.* 2020).

Several plants were used to treat udders (UR 64: 33 spp.), primarily in cattle. These included sore or swelling udders and/or mastitis. These included *Sambucus nigra* (UR 8, 8 counties), *Malva sylvestris* (UR 6), *Symphytum officinale*, *Rumex* spp. (UR 4), *Jacobaea vulgaris*, *Teucrium scorodonia*, *H. helix* and *Stellaria media* (UR 3). *S. nigra* is used to treat mastitis in Spain (Akerreta *et al.* 2010, López & Obón 2016, Uncini Manganelli *et al.* 2001), *J. vulgaris* in Spain (Gonzalez *et al.* 2011), *M. sylvestris* in Spain (López & Obón 2016) and *S. officinale* in Switzerland (Disler *et al.* 2014). *S. officinale* is also used to treat udder oedema and *T. scorodonia* for mastitis in British Colombia (Lans *et al.* 2007b). Cider vinegar (*Malus domestica* (Suckow) Borkh.) is currently used as a preventative for mastitis in Cumbria, England (in goats) and is similarly used in British Colombia (Lans *et al.* 2007b).

Antibacterial and antiviral for systemic use

Allium spp. (*A. sativum* and *A. ursinum*) have the highest use (UR 23), primarily to treat 'Blackleg' in cattle in Ireland. This is a serious, widespread bacterial disease caused by *Clostridium chauvoei*, which can be fatal to cattle and sheep. *A. sativum* is also used to treat Blackleg in Ethiopia (Asefa *et al.* 2021, Kidane *et al.* 2014). The treatment with this plant varied considerably in Ireland. In some cases, *Allium* spp. was fed to the animals (as a cure, or as a preventative for calves), but in other cases a slit was cut into the tail or elsewhere in the body, and the plant, sometimes mixed with other plant ingredients such as *Nicotiana tabacum* or gunpowder, was put into the hole and then stitched up again. Both species have significant antibacterial properties (Bhatwalkar *et al.* 2021, Magryś *et al.* 2021, Stupar *et al.* 2022).

Lonicera periclymenum L. (UR 7) was also used for Blackleg in cattle (sometimes with garlic), but more often to treat 'Farcy' or Glanders in horses (3 counties). This is a bacterial infection caused by *Burkholderia mallei* and is usually fatal – but the disease is now absent from Britain and Ireland. As with *Allium*, the plant could be fed directly to the horse, but in County Tipperary they cut a hole in the body, and then inserted it in the shape of a cross. This may be more of a rite than a medicine. *Ruta graveolens* (UR 5) was also used, in combination with other species, to treat Blackleg in cattle and Glanders in horses in Ireland. The oil from this species is antibacterial (Orlanda & Nascimento 2015, Reddy & Al-Rajab 2016). The roots of *Rumex* spp. were also used in two counties in Ireland (UR 3) to treat Glanders, internally or inserted in a cut in the body, and the species has antibacterial properties.

Allium cepa (UR 2) was apparently used to treat foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), a contagious virus which resulted in large-scale slaughter of cattle and sheep (to prevent it spreading) in the 1960s and 2001. On one farm in Cambridgeshire, England, they fed 'rejected' onions to cattle and pigs, and this is thought to have prevented the disease. In Cheshire, onions were laid along the windowsills of the cattle sheds for the same reason. This species, as part of a combination with other plant species,

was fed to cattle in India to prevent FMD. In another location, a solution of *A. cepa* was sprayed as an antibiotic to prevent the sheep from becoming infected (Deva *et al.* 2022, Rajkumar *et al.* 2014). This species has been shown to have significant antiviral properties (Lebdah *et al.* 2022, Pandey *et al.* 2021). *Hedera helix* (UR 1) is also used in Leicestershire to treat FMD and has antiviral properties against another human virus: hand-foot-and-mouth-disease (HFMD) (Song *et al.* 2014).

Musculo-skeletal system

Plants used as anti-inflammatory and rheumatic medicines (including swellings) included 18 species, including *Symphytum officinale*, *Conium maculatum* (UR 4), *Malva sylvestris* (UR 3) and *Rumex* spp. (UR 2). *S. officinale* was used to treat swellings in horses and cattle and arthritis in dogs and was used for diseases of the musculoskeletal system (including sprains, contusions, rheumatic pains and swollen joints) in Bavaria, Romania and Switzerland (Schlittenlacher 2022, Schmid *et al.* 2012, Söukand & Pieroni 2016). Experiments with root extracts have demonstrated anti-inflammatory activities, and similarly *C. maculatum* leaves (Madaan & Kumar 2012, Vostinaru *et al.* 2018). The leaves of *M. sylvestris* was used to treat swellings in horses and pigs and was used as an anti-inflammatory on various animals in Spain and Sardinia (Akerreta *et al.* 2010, Carrio *et al.* 2012, Gonzalez *et al.* 2011, González *et al.* 2020, Piluzza *et al.* 2015, Rivera *et al.* 2022). *M. sylvestris* has also been shown to have anti-inflammatory effects (Prudente *et al.* 2013). *Rumex* spp. was used to treat rheumatics and swellings in livestock and have also been used to treat the same issues with humans in England (Allen & Hatfield 2004).

The species cited above were also used to treat joint and muscular pain; *Malva sylvestris* for sprains (UR 5, 5 counties), *Conium maculatum* for swollen joint in horses (UR 3, 2 counties) and *Symphytum officinale* for sore feet or leg pains (UR 2, 2 counties). *S. officinale* was also used for other treatments of musculoskeletal systems (UR 9), including plasters for broken legs in horses, cattle, and hens. This plant, also sometimes called 'knit bone', was also used in Britain and Ireland to treat bone fractures and sprains in humans (Allen & Hatfield 2004, Milliken & Bridgewater 2004). Poultices from *Jacobaea vulgaris* were also used to treat broken legs or distension of tendon sheaths in horses (UR 2), and to treat sprains and swollen joints in humans in several counties in Ireland (Allen & Hatfield 2004).

Antiepileptics and other nervous system drugs

In Ireland, *Allium sativum/ursinum* was given to 'fits' in dogs in four counties (UR 5). *A. sativum* is also used to treat epilepsy in humans in India (Sharma *et al.* 2013) and has been shown to have anticonvulsant properties (Advani *et al.* 2011). *Digitalis purpurea*, in small quantities (the plant is toxic), was also given to pigs and dogs to prevent or cure convulsions (UR 5). This plant was used in the past to treat epileptic children, in some cases resulting in death from an overdose. It was thought that the plant, sometimes known as **fairies fingers** in Ireland, was believed to be poisonous to fairies, and children with epilepsy were thought to be 'fairy smitten' and needed to be cured by driving the fairy away (Pickells 1851). The use of this plant may, therefore, be a traditional (and potentially dangerous) folklore than a real cure.

Cytisus scoparius (UR 2) and the oil of *Linum usitatissimum* (UR 2) were also used to treat dogs with convulsions or hysteria. *C. scoparius* contains sparteine, a quinolizidine alkaloid which acts as an anticonvulsant (Villalpando-Vargas *et al.* 2020). Linseed oil is rich in Omega-3 and alpha-linolenic acid and plays a role in the management of seizures (Elkordy *et al.* 2021, Tanna *et al.* 2012). *Datura stramonium* L. was reported (UR 2) to have been used in the past to calm lively or dangerous stallions when they were being shod. This species contains tropane alkaloids; and an overdose can be fatal. In India, the seeds of this plant were used in traditional medicine as a calmative in humans (Choudhary *et al.* 2021), and an experiment with mice demonstrates that they possess sedative properties (Malami *et al.* 2014).

Antiprotozoals

Thirty-four species were cited as antiprotozoals. Several species have been used to treat Redwater fever (or red murrain) for cattle, primarily in Ireland. These protozoa (*Babesia divergens*), carried by ticks (*Ixodes ricinus*), are thought to have decreased in Ireland over recent decades (Zintl *et al.* 2014) but it remains an important disease in some areas. Other antiprotozoals were also used to treat the blackhead (*Histomonas meleagridis*) in turkeys. The traditional antiprotozoal treatments included the use of *Geranium robertianum* (UR 23; 12 counties), *Urtica dioica* (UR 10, 3 counties), *Achillea millefolium* L. (UR 5; 4 counties), *Myrica gale* and *Tanacetum vulgare* (UR 4), as well as *Solidago virgaurea* L., *Jacobaea vulgaris*, *Sempervivum tectorum* and *Scrophularia nodosa* (2 counties). *Geranium robertianum* has antimicrobial, antioxidant, and anti-inflammatory properties (Graça *et al.* 2016). *A. millefolium* extracts have been shown to be antagonistic to *Babesia canis* (in vitro) and may prove to be a novel therapeutic agent (Guz *et al.* 2019). *U. dioica* and *T. vulgare* have also been shown to be antiprotozoal (Demirtaş & Pişkin 2019, Puk & Guz 2021).

Yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) is still being requested several times per year in Ireland, from a bakery in County Kilkenny, to treat Redwater in cattle. This species has been used as a probiotic for cattle, particularly in dairy cows, and has immune stimulating properties (Elghandour *et al.* 2022).

Anthelmintics

Fifty-two species were cited as anthelmintics in this study, of which the commonest were *Dryopteris filix-mas* (UR 22), *Allium sativum/ursinum* (UR 18), *Cytisus scoparius* (UR 13), *Ulex europaeus* (UR 12), *Sedum spp.* (UR 9), *Tanacetum vulgare* (UR 7), *Senecio vulgaris* (UR 6), *Stellaria media* and *Myrica gale* (UR 5), *Hedera helix* and *Taraxacum officinale* (UR 3). *D. filix-mas* was used to treat sheep and cattle (including flukes) in 14 counties, mainly from the roots, and is widely used elsewhere in Europe (Akbulut 2022, Bartha *et al.* 2015, Kļaviņa *et al.* 2021, Marković *et al.* 2021, Waller *et al.* 2001). In Ireland, cattle with flukes were taken to graze on the fern, and in the first half of the 20th century the plants were extracted and sold to provincial chemists for sale and was recommended as an anthelmintic by the Irish Department of Agriculture (Flaherty 2020). It has been shown to have nematocidal activity (Egorova *et al.* 2021).

Allium spp. were used to cure gapes in hens and turkeys (also known as ‘pip’ in Ireland – a nematode worm *Syngamus trachea* that infects the trachea), as well as lungworm in cattle (known as ‘hoose’ – *Dictyocaulus viviparus*) and flukes/tapeworm in other livestock. *A. sativum* is used elsewhere as an anthelmintic (Bartha *et al.* 2015, Bullitta *et al.* 2018, Guarrera 1999, Mayer *et al.* 2014, Van Asseldonk & Beijer 2006) and have shown to have effective anthelmintic properties (Calzetta *et al.* 2020), and *A. ursinum* also has proven antiparasitic properties (Krstin *et al.* 2018). *Myrica gale* was used to treat worms and flukes in cattle in Ireland (4 counties) and was also used as an anthelmintic in the Nordic Countries (Waller *et al.* 2001). It contains an anthelmintic 1,-8 Cineole terpene (Jaenson *et al.* 2005).

Tanacetum vulgare was also used to treat gapes in fowls and is used elsewhere in Europe as a nematicide (Kļaviņa *et al.* 2021) and for gastrointestinal worms (Schlittenlacher 2022, Viegi *et al.* 2003, Waller *et al.* 2001). It has been shown to have schistosomicidal compounds (Godinho *et al.* 2014) and has also been used as an anthelmintic to treat humans (Allen & Hatfield 2004, Milliken & Bridgewater 2004). *Senecio vulgaris* has also been used as an anthelmintic in Nordic countries (Waller *et al.* 2001). *Cytisus scoparius* (broom) was used as an anthelmintic in Britain and Ireland in 10 counties, primarily for horses but also for sheep. In the past, in the New Forest in southern England, broom was left at the borders of the fields for the sheep to feed on to reduce flukes (Drury 1985). It does not seem to have been used elsewhere in Europe. Likewise, *Sedum spp.*, *Ulex europaeus*, *Stellaria media* and *Hedera helix* do not seem to have been used as anthelmintics in Europe. However, *H. helix* has been shown to reduce nematode/trematode parasites, and further research is needed for veterinary use (Egualé *et al.* 2007, Julien *et al.* 1985).

Ectoparasiticides, insecticides and repellents

Of the 32 species used as ectoparasites and insect repellents, only eight had UR ≥2. These included *Sambucus nigra*, which was widely used as an insect repellent for horses and is also used for the same purpose in Austria and Turkey (Akbulut 2022, Vogl *et al.* 2016). *Digitalis purpurea* has been used (externally) to treat sheep scab and vermin and has been shown to be insecticidal (Ahmad *et al.* 2013). It has been used effectively to remove ticks (*Hyalomma dromedarii*) from camels through dipping (Al-Rajhy *et al.* 2003). *Nicotiana tabacum* (**tobacco**) was used for the same purpose in Dublin and Westmeath Counties, and likewise in Romania, Spain, and Italy (Căşaru *et al.* 2020, Guarrera 1999, Pascual & Herrero 2021). *Juniperus communis* L. and *Cytisus scoparius* were used (internally) to treat botflies in horses, and *Conium maculatum* and *Inula helenium* L. to prevent or kill ectoparasites in sheep. *C. maculatum* was also used to treat ectoparasites in Italy (Viegi *et al.* 2003).

In County Kerry, *Euphorbia hyberna* L. (which was traditionally used to poison salmon – illegally – in Irish rivers) was used to treat sheep with mange (externally). In County Limerick the roots of this species were also used in the past used to poison horses or cows that were diseased, or to kill birds that did damage to their crops. A strong solution of *Juglans regia* L. (leaves or nut husks) are still known to keep flies away from horses and cattle in England and was used for the same purpose in County Offaly. This species has also been used to keep flies off animals in Romania, Spain, Turkey, Austria, and Germany (Bartha *et al.* 2015, Căşaru *et al.* 2020, González *et al.* 2020, Güler *et al.* 2021, Rivera *et al.* 2022, Schlittenlacher 2022, Vogl *et al.* 2016), and has been demonstrated to be insecticidal (Sadeghnezhad *et al.* 2020)

Respiratory system

Of the 20 species used to treat coughs and colds, the most common were *Rumex spp.* (UR 10), *Allium sativum* (UR 6) and *Ulex europaeus* (UR 5). The seeds of *Rumex spp.* were used to treat coughs and colds in horses and cattle, or alternatively

the leaves were boiled and fed to the livestock for the same purpose (6 Irish counties). This plant is not used for this purpose in Europe, but it was used to treat people in Scotland and Ireland for coughs (Allen & Hatfield 2004, Milliken & Bridgewater 2004). *A. sativum/ursinum* were used for the same purpose, either as cloves or as boiled leaves. In one case (County Cavan), it was tied to the bits in the horse's mouth, so that when the horse chews the bits, they would ingest garlic. *A. sativum* was also used in British Colombia and the Netherlands to treat respiratory problems in animals (Lans *et al.* 2006, Van Asseldonk & Beijer 2006). *U. europaeus* was used to treat coughs in cattle and horses by boiling the plant. This species does not seem to be used in ethnoveterinary practices elsewhere, but *Allium* spp. and *U. europaeus* was used to treat coughs and colds in people quite widely in Ireland (Allen & Hatfield 2004). *A. sativum* has been shown (in vivo) to improve respiratory health in horses, but over-use can diminish hematologic values (Saastamoinen *et al.* 2019). *Verbascum thapsus* was used in Scotland and Ireland to treat pulmonary diseases in cattle, including pneumonia (UR 2), and has been used to treat bronchitis, tuberculosis, dry coughs, and asthma in humans (Turker & Gurel 2005). In the past it was sold in chemists in Dublin to treat respiratory diseases (Allen & Hatfield 2004).

Ophthalmological preparations

Eleven species were used to treat eyes, including *Hedera helix* (UR 12) and *Glechoma hederacea* L. (UR 3). *H. helix* was used in two counties in England, one in Wales and seven in Ireland to treat sore or partially blind eyes in sheep, cattle and horses, by crushing or chewing the leaves and putting the liquid in the eye. *G. hederacea* was used to treat pink eye in sheep and eye troubles in horses in two English counties. Both species have also been used to treat sore eyes in humans (Allen & Hatfield 2004, Hutchings & Price 1999, Milliken & Bridgewater 2004). *Nicotiana tabacum* (UR 1) was also used to treat sore eyes in sheep in Galway and has been used to treat eye problems including cataracts in Romania and Sardinia, as ground fresh or dried leaves (Bartha *et al.* 2015, Piluzza *et al.* 2015).

Plants for feeding animals

The data on specific feedstuffs recorded in this study are relatively limited, as the principal focus was on medicinal treatments. The bark of *Fraxinus excelsior* was traditionally fed to cattle in the past in England (Cumbria), particularly in the autumn when the grass was in decline, by coppicing ash trees. This species was also cut (pollarding) for feeding livestock in Austria (Vogl *et al.* 2016). Several native herbs were also fed to livestock and pets. These included *Urtica dioica*, *Rumex* spp., *Taraxacum officinale*, *Senecio vulgaris*, *Stellaria media*, *Galium aparine*, *Plantago major*, *Heracleum sphondylium* L., *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik. and *Salix* spp. *U. dioica* and *T. officinale* were widely used (raw or boiled) to feed turkeys, keeping them strong, and to fatten pigs in Orkney, while *S. media* and *S. vulgaris* were fed to cagebirds and *H. sphondylium* to rabbits. *S. vulgaris* was also said to treat sick turkeys (UR 3) as well as cattle and calves. Most of the species cited above are also used as animal feed in Austria, including *U. dioica* for feeding to cattle, pigs and hens, improving the milkfat in cows and generally improving their health (Vogl *et al.* 2016).

Salix spp. is thought to be browsed by cattle when they require it (zoopharmacognosy), possibly due to ingestion of salicylic acid. Some species are thought to improve the milk or butter from cattle, including *Lotus corniculatus* and *Plantago maritima* L. Several species of seaweed were fed to animals, particularly in the winter when the grass was poor. These included *Alaria esculenta*, *Fucus vesiculosus* and *Pelvetia canaliculata*. On North Ronaldsay in Orkney, native sheep are confined by a wall around the island and only have access to the poorest pastures and the shore, where they subsist mainly on seaweed, particularly *Laminaria* spp. In an experiment assessing seaweed consumption and digestibility on the island, it was concluded that these seaweeds have the potential as alternative feeds for small ruminants (Hansen *et al.* 2003).

Developing feeds and medicines for future health and welfare in livestock

Promoting the known use of medicinal plants for animal treatments, including medicinal use, feed additives, growth promoters and immune boosters, is of growing importance (Zanon *et al.* 2022). This is partly based on traditional knowledge and requires documentation before it has disappeared (Kuralkar & Kuralkar 2021). Further research into these plant properties is needed for broadening feed diversity (Zanon *et al.* 2022). Pharmaceutical properties of herbs in livestock feeds can provide antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and immune-stimulant activity in animal feeds, reducing the need for pharmaceuticals, and further research in this area is recommended (Pandey *et al.* 2019).

Table 4. Species with medicinal use in Britain and Ireland (UR ≥ 5). The 'EU' column is whether this species is used for the same purpose elsewhere in Europe, and the 'Pharmacology' column is whether the plant has been shown to have the same properties through experimentation.

| Species | Use | UR | Animal | EU | Pharmacology |
|---|-----------------------|----|------------------------------------|-----|---|
| <i>Achillea millefolium</i> L. | Antiprotozoal | 5 | Cattle | NO | (Guz <i>et al.</i> 2019) |
| <i>Allium</i> spp. | Antiepileptics | 5 | Dogs | NO | (Advani <i>et al.</i> 2011) |
| | Anthelmintic | 18 | Cattle, Horses, Poultry | YES | (Krstin <i>et al.</i> 2018) |
| | Antibacterial | 23 | Cattle, Horses | YES | (Bhatwalkar <i>et al.</i> 2021, Magryś <i>et al.</i> 2021, Stupar <i>et al.</i> 2022) |
| | Respiratory | 5 | Cattle, Horses | YES | (Saastamoinen <i>et al.</i> 2019) |
| <i>Conium maculatum</i> L. | Swollen muscle/joint | 7 | Cattle, Horses | NO | (Madaan & Kumar 2012, Vostinaru <i>et al.</i> 2018) |
| <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> (L.) Link | Anthelmintic | 13 | Sheep, Horses, Dogs | NO | |
| <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> L. | Antiepileptics | 5 | Dogs, Pigs | NO | |
| | Ectoparasiticides | 5 | Sheep, Dogs | YES | (Ahmad <i>et al.</i> 2013) |
| <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> (L.) Schott | Anthelmintic | 23 | Sheep, Cattle, Horses | YES | (Egorova <i>et al.</i> 2021) |
| <i>Geranium robertianum</i> L. | Antiprotozoal | 22 | Cattle | NO | (Graça <i>et al.</i> 2016) |
| <i>Hedera helix</i> L. | Appetite stimulants | 15 | Sheep, Cattle, Horses, Goats, Pigs | NO | |
| | Eye disorders | 12 | Sheep, Cattle, Horses | NO | |
| | Expel afterbirth | 9 | Sheep, Cattle | YES | |
| <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> L. | Antibacterial | 7 | Horses | NO | |
| <i>Malva sylvestris</i> L. | Mastitis | 6 | Cattle | YES | |
| | Joint/muscular pain | 5 | Horses | YES | (Prudente <i>et al.</i> 2013) |
| <i>Myrica gale</i> L. | Anthelmintic | 5 | Cattle | YES | (Jaenson <i>et al.</i> 2005) |
| <i>Potentilla erecta</i> (L.) Raeusch. | Diarrhea/Scour | 9 | Cattle, Horses, Cats | YES | (Synowiec <i>et al.</i> 2014) |
| <i>Quercus</i> spp. | Diarrhea/Scour | 5 | Cattle, Goats | YES | (Elansary <i>et al.</i> 2019) |
| | Medicated dressings | 11 | Horses | YES | |
| <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> L. | Diarrhea/Scour | 14 | Sheep, Cattle, Goats | NO | (Riaz <i>et al.</i> 2011) |
| <i>Rumex</i> spp. | Respiratory | 10 | Cattle, Horses | NO | |
| <i>Ruta graveolens</i> L. | Antibacterial | 5 | Cattle, Horses | NO | (Orlanda & Nascimento 2015, Reddy & Al-Rajab 2016) |
| <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L. | Insect repellent | 10 | Horses | YES | (Shahidi-Noghabi <i>et al.</i> 2008) |
| | Mastitis | 8 | Sheep, Cattle | YES | (Avancini <i>et al.</i> 2008) |
| <i>Sedum</i> spp. | Anthelmintic | 9 | Horses, Dogs | NO | |
| <i>Senecio vulgaris</i> L. | Anthelmintic | 6 | Cattle, Horses, Poultry | YES | |
| <i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill. | Anthelmintic | 5 | Horses, Poultry | NO | |
| <i>Symphytum officinale</i> L. | Mastitis | 6 | Cattle | YES | (Avancini <i>et al.</i> 2008) |
| | Poultice for swelling | 6 | Cattle, Horses, Dogs | YES | (Vostinaru <i>et al.</i> 2018) |
| <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> L. | Anthelmintic | 7 | Cattle, Poultry | YES | (Godinho <i>et al.</i> 2014) |
| <i>Ulex europaeus</i> L. | Anthelmintic | 8 | Horses | NO | |
| | Respiratory | 5 | Cattle, Horses | NO | |
| <i>Urtica dioica</i> L. | Antiprotozoal | 10 | Cattle, Poultry | NO | (Demirtaş & Pişkin 2019) |

Horse and pet feeds (that includes medicinal plants) are currently expanding in the United Kingdom. However, the addition of medicinal plants in feedstuffs is regarded as a food supplement, rather than a medicine. For example, *Chamaemelum nobile* is currently sold for calming excitable horses, *Symphytum officinale* for improving bone formation, *Allium sativum* and

Rosa canina to support immunity, and *Urtica dioica* to promote a healthy coat. There is also a growing use of herbal leys to promote soil structure, productivity and in some cases anthelmintic properties (Jordon *et al.* 2022). Common plants in these herbal leys include *Cichorium intybus* L., *Lotus corniculatus* L., *L. pedunculatus* Cav., *Plantago lanceolata* and *Achillea millefolium*. *L. corniculata* was used as an anthelmintic to treat sheep in Devon, and for the same purpose in Latvia (Kļaviņa *et al.* 2021). Likewise, *C. intybus*, *P. lanceolata* and *A. millefolium* have been used as anthelmintics in Nordic countries (Waller *et al.* 2001). A study of plants used in the Britain that may provide antimicrobial or anthelmintic properties for livestock in native grasslands included *Filipendula ulmaria* (L.) Maxim., *Prunella vulgaris* L., *Centaurea nigra* L. and *Rhinanthus minor* L. (French *et al.* 2018). In our data, *F. ulmaria* was used to treat diarrhea in calves, and *C. nigra* to treat strangles (a bacterial infection) in horses in Ireland.

Cytisus scoparius (as used in the past) could potentially be cultivated around the fields or in hedges, to reduce worm-burden in livestock and provide additional nutrition. Similarly with current ash dieback (a fungal infection; *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*), large numbers of *Fraxinus excelsior* trees are cut down every year, principally for safety reasons. The bark of these felled trees could be fed to cattle, as they were also used in the past, and has been used as an anthelmintic in Nordic countries (Waller *et al.* 2001). *Rubus fruticosus* is an anthelmintic and antidiarrheal in livestock, and sheep eat the leaves when they are available. They could be planted more widely along the edges of the field, although this would require more control of its growth in certain seasons, particularly for lambs which can become tangled in the thorns. Likewise planting *Hedera helix* along the fence line could benefit the livestock, due to its anthelmintic and appetite-stimulant properties (Figure 6).

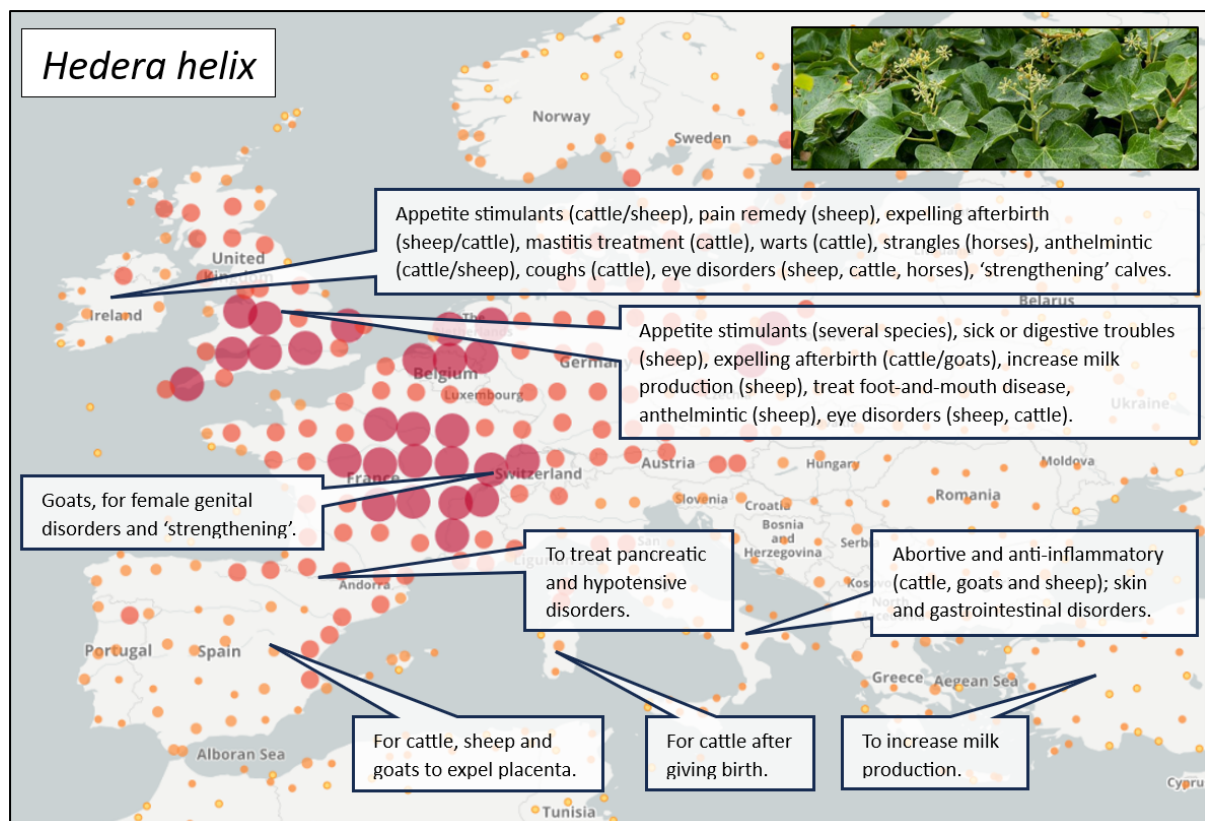


Figure 6. The ethnoveterinary use of *Hedera helix* in Britain and Ireland (Table S1), compared with other uses in Europe (Bullitta *et al.* 2018, Gonzalez *et al.* 2011, Güler *et al.* 2021, López & Obón 2016, Uncini Manganelli *et al.* 2001, Viegi *et al.* 2003). The underlying map is the distribution of *H. helix* (occurrences) from Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF).

Several citizen science responders did not specify about medicinal or feedstock species *per se*, but more on the wider environment, and particularly about plant access for animals (Table 5). For example, the importance of grazing fallen or felled trees as a change to the normal diet and gaining access to extra minerals. Also, the need to give wider access to livestock for a greater number of species, so that they can self-medicate. Some correspondents are also establishing 'medicinal fields' for the animals, by planting medicinal or nutritive species for the animals to choose, as they require or need them.

Table 5. Use of wider biodiversity for livestock health and food

| Source | Plant benefits |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Cumbria/Citizen Science - email | I have met more than one farmer in Cumbria who leaves the branches of fallen or felled trees for his sheep. Generally, the thought is that the sheep love the leaves, it's a change in their diet and that the leaves are full of extra minerals and elements not available from the grass sward. |
| West Sussex/Citizen Science - email | We have old pasture flowering meadows which we feel contribute to a great deal to our animal's health and wellbeing without any particular scientific proof. |
| Derbyshire/Citizen Science - email | Because I do adaptive multi-paddock rotational grazing, my pasture/plants tend to get quite mature - and when given access into a new paddock, different sheep look for different plants - some definitely want variety with almost every bite, while other individual sheep search through a pasture or a pile of hay to find specific plants (e.g., plantains, chicory, birdsfoot trefoil - or docks). Brash from willow, ash and hazel is also a definite favourite (sycamore is much less popular - all the ash trees were barked while the sycamore trunks were left well alone) - and at this time of year, bramble leaves are also sought out (with risk of getting trapped). |
| Vickery, pers comm. | Never plough a strip round a field three paces wide, so you keep all the medical herbs for the cows [Craven Arms, Shropshire, October 1996]. |
| Somerset/Citizen Science - email | I forgot to write about self-medication. Certainly, that is what we are trying to do here. Our cattle self-medicate all the time. Our job here is to get back the diversity the fields have lost. |
| West Sussex/Citizen Science - email | Sheep do not find new ways to die. In general, their owners find new ways to kill them. It is by shutting them up in fields, and so denying them access to the herbage to satisfy their ever-changing needs, that sheep-keepers weaken their constitutions and render them vulnerable to whatever stresses and strains come along. People these days fail to realise how strongly migratory sheep are, or need to be, even when they persistently escape from their fields. |
| Cheshire/Citizen Science - email | I have farmed here in the Pennines for 36 years and my father and grandfather before me, so I know my land and the meadow grasses and legumes. We now offer holistic horse boarding, and our biodiverse pasture and native hedgerows benefit the horse's health. It is interesting to see how they self-medicate. At different times of year different horses will eat hawthorn, hazel, beech, oak, elm (yes we have elm!), ash, willow, gorse, thistle, sow thistle, willow herb, dried nettles, rose hips, dandelions, plantain, and even Ivy and holly, according to their needs. |

Formerly, *Ulex europaeus* was ground down with a special mill and fed to livestock in Britain and Ireland (Rymer 1979, Wyse Jackson 2014). This species has anthelmintic properties but is widely controlled in several countries as an invasive species (Roberts & Florentine 2021). It has been suggested that goats, which are better at breaking down highly lignified diets, could control the spread of *U. europaeus*, instead of using herbicides (Howe *et al.* 1988). In a study of feeds from invasive plants, *U. europaeus* was cited as a potential feedstuff due to the beneficial contents of the plant, including soluble protein and bioactive compounds for health (Iyer *et al.* 2021). In Scotland, in the past, thistles (*Cirsium* spp.) were extracted from cultivated areas as weeds, crushed in a mill to remove the prickles, and fed to cattle and other livestock (Milliken & Bridgewater 2004). This was also done in Austria, as an excellent supplementary fodder in the summer for cattle, although preparing them in a mill was a large amount of work (Vogl *et al.* 2016).

Allium cepa (onion) has been used as an antiviral in Britain and Ireland, and a quarter of the harvested onions are wasted. The waste product could potentially be used to produce beneficial feed additives (Črnivec *et al.* 2021) and has been shown to serve as a natural antibiotic, as well as assisting with body growth in sheep, calves and broiler chicks (Amiri *et al.* 2019). An increase in the use of seaweeds as feed additives to livestock would also benefit animal health (through availability of metabolites and minerals), as well as mitigating the carbon footprint through methane emission (Abbott *et al.* 2020, Costa *et al.* 2021, Kinley *et al.* 2020). However, largescale production (including seaweed farming) would potentially require monitoring of heavy metals and mineral contaminants, and the development of new mechanisms to harvest and dry them efficiently (Makkar *et al.* 2016, Vijn *et al.* 2020).

There is an increasing use of silvopasture on farms, whereby animals graze under widely spaced trees. The beneficial impact includes carbon uptake, soil improvement and wider biodiversity benefits (Jose & Dollinger 2019). This also offers the ability to coppice edible trees as feedstock or (for small-scale farmers) to produce 'tree hay' for the winter. One of the citizen science correspondents has planted *Salix alba* in the field for medicinal purposes in Sussex, which is anthelmintic (Santhi *et al.* 2017). In a study of eight common trees in the United Kingdom, all fulfilled most of the energy and protein requirements for growing lambs, with *Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn. and *Salix caprea* L. potentially the best in terms of nutrients and metabolizable energy. *A. glutinosa* is not very palatable to livestock compared with other species analyzed, but it was recommended that more work is required to examine the anthelmintic properties of *Salix* spp. (Kendall *et al.* 2021). A wider study of trees and shrubs used as fodder for ruminants in silvopastoral systems suggested that there is a need to investigate appropriate species and systems more broadly, to increase the wider use of these traditional techniques to benefit livestock health and the wider environment (Vandermeulen *et al.* 2018).

Conclusions

Our current results demonstrate that plants and fungi used to treat or supplement animals in Britain and Ireland were widely used in the past, and in some cases are still being used today. Further research in Britain and Ireland should be conducted, in order to record the existing traditional ethnoveterinary knowledge before it has disappeared. Some of the plants that are (or were) used in Britain and Ireland correspond to similar uses in Europe, but in other cases they appear to be unique. An increased focus on sharing and disseminating ethnoveterinary information, including between countries (novel or traditional uses), has the potential to promote nature-based solutions. The increased use of appropriate phytotherapy to minimize negative impacts on the environment, and the development of novel food supplements for improved animal health within the changing climate, will require increased research into the plant's properties, toxicities, sustainable production, communication, dissemination, and positive or negative environmental and animal health impacts.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate: All interviewees consented.

Consent for publication: Not applicable.

Availability of data and materials: The full data cited in this paper are available in the Supplementary Materials: Appendix Table S1: Plants used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland.

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Authors' contributions: WM collected the data, analysed the data, and wrote the manuscript.

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Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|---------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Acer pseudoplatanus L. (Sycamore) | Channel Islands | Guernsey | Goats | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | I recall being told about sycamore bark fed to goats in Guernsey. | Personal communication | |
| Achillea millefolium L. (Yarrow) | England | Norfolk | Rabbits | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Diarrhoea. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Achillea millefolium L. (Yarrow) | England | Isles of Scilly | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA16 (OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS) | I was told by an old Scillonian that yarrow was picked and hung in the kitchen to dry... During the winter it could be used - the dried leaves boiled up and the resultant liquid used as a cow drench for cattle with stomach problems. | Vickery (1995) | |
| Achillea millefolium L. (Yarrow) | Republic of Ireland | Roscommon | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | For black leg in cattle:- a poultice is made of "yarra", root and tobacco pounded together. An incision is made in the animal's tail and this poultice is applied. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4811589/4799610/4929825 |
| Achillea millefolium L. (Yarrow) | Republic of Ireland | Roscommon | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Yarrow. Cure for blackleg. The yarrow has to be mixed with a little tobacco, then there has to be a little cut put in the calf's tail and this mixture put into it. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4798709/4792236/4925122 |
| Achillea millefolium L. (Yarrow) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Various | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | The weed Sorrel and Yarrow mixed together is said to be a very good cure for animals with rheumatics. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922136/4855643/4953774 |
| Achillea millefolium L. (Yarrow) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Redwater. Boil senna leaves, aniseed and a herb called yarrow together for an hour. Mix the liquid with treacle and give it to the animal 3 times a day and keep her warm. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044804/5040187 |
| Achillea millefolium L. (Yarrow) | Republic of Ireland | Westmeath | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Blood Murrain in Cattle: Get some yarrow and bloodwort they grow in the clitches. Bed the cow with turf mould and do not give it any hay or do not have any straw near in case she might eat it. Give her plenty of water, Treat her this way for a couple of days and she will get better. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009102/4986756/5121425 |
| Achillea millefolium L. (Yarrow) | Republic of Ireland | Westmeath | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Red Murrain. Yarrow + bloodwort (called in some places Stone Crowfoot) full of two hands in equal parts. Broken up fine and given to beast with red murrain will cure her. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009102/4986872/5121943 |
| Achillea millefolium L. (Yarrow) | Wales | Caernarvonshire | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Red-water fever. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Achillea millefolium L. (Yarrow) | Wales | Merionethshire | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Red-water fever. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Achillea millefolium L. (Yarrow) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Sheep | QS-SENSORY ORGANS | QS-QS03 (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS) | Yarrow is used to take faicilí out of a sheep's eye. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921736/4901800/5182535 |
| Achillea millefolium L. (Yarrow) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | The leaves were used in veterinary remedies in Donegal and pounded with salt and water and given to a cow to treat an ailment called 'elfshot cow' (Hart, 1898). | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Achillea millefolium L. (Yarrow) | Scotland | Unknown (Scotland) | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | It is a strong rooted perennial, having many fine leaves, of a strong aromatic smell, and is considered not only very acceptable, but uncommonly healthy, or even medicinal, for sheep and black cattle. | Singers (1807) | |
| Aesculus hippocastanum L. (Horse-chestnut) | England | Greater London | Pigs | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | In the village where I was staying in Spain I was told about playing conkers, not by local people, but by people from England. An old lady in the village collected conkers to feed to her pig [Battersea Park, London, November 2014]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Aesculus hippocastanum L. (Horse-chestnut) | Scotland | Unknown (Scotland) | Hens | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Boiled seeds were fed to fowl. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Agrimonia eupatoria L. (Agrimony) | England | Suffolk | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | The common agrimony was much in use as it kept the horses in condition. It grows on banks and hedges and has little flowers on a long stem or spike. | Evans (1960) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|---------|---|---|---|------------------------------------|---|
| Agrimonia eupatoria L. (Agrimony) | England | Norfolk | Various | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | Cuts. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Agrimonia eupatoria L. (Agrimony) | England | Unknown (England) | Horses | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN02 (ANALGESICS) | Sometimes with cracked heels there is fever, and for this Stanley gave a very strong infusion of agrimony leaves. He, too, poulticed with linseed, but he would never wash, using a wisp of hay to rub very gently any dirt away and afterwards applying an ointment he made from marsh mallow. | Vesey-FitzGerald (1974) | |
| Agrimonia eupatoria L. (Agrimony) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Agrimony would cure the red water in cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922008/4917857/4941424 |
| Agrimonia eupatoria L. (Agrimony) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | The cowgarf and the agrimony will cure a disease in cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921974/4914613/4938291 |
| Alaria esculenta (L.) Greville (Dabberlocks) | Scotland | Unknown (Scotland) | Hens | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Poultry, for example, are said to thrive on dabberlocks. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Alchemilla sp. (Lady's-mantle) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Sheep | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | If sheep had sore udders they could be cured by an ointment, made with Lady's Mantle, the roots of daisies and the rind of the elder bush all boiled together in unsalted butter. What was left of the herbs was taken out and the rest would set into a thick green ointment. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5008981/4973446/5111718 |
| Alchemilla sp. (Lady's-mantle) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | 'Moorl' (unidentified cattle ailment). Possibly red-water. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Alchemilla sp. (Lady's-mantle) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Meehan (1906: 207-208) described its use in cattle in Co. Leitrim in north-west Ireland: '...the Elf-Doctor himself steals out softly and alone to gather 'erribs' - vulgo 'herbs'. What these 'erribs' are is a secret beyond price, and none dare ask it. Still, for the sake of humanity and cattle, I will venture to disclose it. It springs up profusely in light moss, or in a track where a last year's 'whin-bush' (as we call 'furze' around here) was burned down. It grows close to the ground with corymbs of yellow-green flowers. Its popular name is Lady's Mantle (more properly, Our lady's Mantle), and its botanical one Alchemilla vulgaris... In a pail are put (a) the expressed juice of the 'erribs', (b) the coins, copper and silver, and one flint from the elf-pouch, © a pinch of salt, and (d) finally the three-mearne-water, with ordinary spring water ad lib. It is the supreme fact of the cure that the cow takes three sups of this concoction.--- If the refuse it, it has to be bottled down her throat, three several glugs of it. | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Alchemilla sp. (Lady's-mantle) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Lady's-mantle to cure ailments of cattle (Williams, 1993). | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Allium cepa L. (Onion) | England | Lincolnshire | Cattle | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | In Lincolnshire, at this period, when a swelling suddenly appeared on a cow it was said to be 'hetherd-stung' (i.e. bitten by an adder). The remedy was a poultice of boiled onions and rotten eggs used to draw out any matter and cause the swelling to subside. | Drury (1985) | |
| Allium cepa L. (Onion) | England | Cambridgeshire | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ05 (ANTIVIRALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | We all know that onions have an antiseptic quality. One Farmer I actually knew in St Ives Cambridgeshire used to feed his pigs and cattle on rejected onions from the local onion packing plant that was close by. The area was struck with foot & mouth disease ... none of his cattle got it despite being almost slap bang in the middle of the outbreak. | The Accidental Smallholder (Forum) | https://www.accidentalsmallholder.net/forum/index.php?topic=107448.msg721276 |
| Allium cepa L. (Onion) | England | Cheshire | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ05 (ANTIVIRALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | During the disastrous outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease on British farms in 1968, on one Cheshire farm which escaped, although in the midst of raging infection, the farmer's wife laid rows of onions along all of the windowsills and doorways of the cow's sheds and attributed the farm's escape to this. [Baker, 1975] | Vickery (1995) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----------|---------|------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Allium cepa L. (Onion) | England | Devon | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV07 (ALL OTHER NON-THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Correspondence from south Devon, read on Radio 4's PM Programme, 23 March 2001: It is noteworthy that during the last foot-and-mouth outbreak those farms which escaped were those which had sacks of onions nearby. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | If a horse is bleeding a good remedy is to give him some garlic through corn. He will stop bleeding as soon as he has it taken. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4481744/408507/4481509 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Black leg: This care consists of a mixture of tobacco, wild-woodbine and garlic. The animals is vaccinated with this mixture. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5085281/5041092/5085298 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Blackleg. Get garlic that grew between the 20th March and the 15th August. Cut it fine. Split the skin where the animal is affected and put about an ounce of the raw garlic between the skin and the flesh. Then stitch the skin together again. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044804/5040187 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Cure for black-leg. Don't give the animal much to eat, and then give the animal a clove of garlic, and very soon he will be well again. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5070765/5060606 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Garlic given on three different occasions to a calf is preventative of black leg. Garlic put in a calf's milk cures a cough. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5177641/5175642 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Garlic is a herb found in some fields in this district. Long ago the people used to get garlic and chop it very finely. Then they would get an evergreen shrub called Rue and cut it up. Then they would mix the garlic and rue together in grease. This mixture was used as a preventive for blackleg, a disease common in young calves. They would catch the calf and make a small hole in his skin behind his front right leg and inject some of the mixture. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5177600/5172281/5187748 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Garlic is a cure for toothaches and strangles in cattle and for a bad stomach. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921925/4900731/4933802 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Dublin | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Garlic prevents black leg in cattle. It is given to them mixed with lard and gun powder. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4436845/4384453/4440196 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | The garlic is used for black leg in cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4583352/4582188/4591479 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Garlic was cut up into pieces and given to calves in their milk to prevent them from getting the Black-quarter (called in some places Blue-quarter). | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4706338/4704089/4783779 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | The garlic was boiled and its juice was used to inoculate cattle for Blackwater. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921942/5053617 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Various | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Black Quarter in calves is prevented by giving them garlic in their drinks before they are weaned. The farmer in this locality find it more effective than inoculation. Garlic is now much used by dog owners to prevent hysteria. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922050/4847586/4955688 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Longford | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Garlic is good for animals especially for young calves. People give it to calves before the put them on aftergrass as it keeps them from taking the "Black Leg". There is a cure in Garlic. If a person or and animal is sick and take the garlic that was set on Good Friday it would cure them. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009200/4997255/5103281 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Garlic: Garlic is a cure for blackleg in cattle. They are inoculated with it. A small cut is made in the skin of the cattle and a little piece of garlic is pushed in under the skin. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922336/4871314/5072622 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Monaghan | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | The leaves of the Rue plant and garlic were boiled together and given to cattle to prevent blackleg. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4742043/4730445 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Monaghan | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | The Rue is bruised and pressed, mixed with Garlic and used to inoculate cattle against the disease of "blackleg." | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4742042/4730351/4951355 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Offaly | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Black Leg. Garlic boiled in milk and the milk given to the cattle to drink. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044643/5028471/5143378 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Garlic and groundsel are used to prevent blackleg in calves. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044714/5033758 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----------|---------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | It is useful for inoculating calves against a disease called "The Black Leg" It is done by puncturing the skin of the calf's leg and squeezing the juice from the roots of the Garlic on it under the skin. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044711/5033552/5135528 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Horses | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | A family a few miles away are well known for miles around as carers of the disease peculiar to horses known as "Farcy". This disease affects the feet. The care consists of ground garlic poultice put into the ear and some other remedy a secret. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044706/5033330 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | England | Norfolk | Dogs | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ05 (ANTIVIRALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Canine distemper | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Cattle | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM09 (OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM) | Garlic is used for spine disease in cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758497/4748772/4780602 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Sligo | Cattle | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN02 (ANALGESICS) | Garlic is a very good cure for calves that has pains. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4701750/4698908/4715248 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Dogs | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN03 (ANTIPILEPTICS) | Garlic is a valuable herb containing cures from many ailments, one being fits in dogs. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4583352/4582190/4591481 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Dogs | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN03 (ANTIPILEPTICS) | Garlic boiled in new milk and given to a dog to drink cured him of the fits or hysteria. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4706338/4704090/4783780 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Dogs | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN03 (ANTIPILEPTICS) | If a dog was getting the fits give him salts and it would cure him. Another cure for a dog is to give him garlic and it is to cure him. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922096/4852105 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Dogs | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN03 (ANTIPILEPTICS) | It was said it cures a dog of fits, by cutting a bit off their tails, and placing a clove of garlic in the cut; the cut is then bandaged and tied up, and after about four days the dog is alright again. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428033/4370285/4475510 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Dogs | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN03 (ANTIPILEPTICS) | The garlic is good for a dog that has the fits or a for a cow or a calf that has a worm in his tail. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4427834/4348591/4435596 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Cure for Hoose in calves. Get a clove of garlic and gun-powder, and mix it up. Then cut a hole in the calves tail, and give it to the calf, and very soon the calf will be alright. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5070765/5060606 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Garlic and poitin were given to a cow for killing fluke especially for young stock. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4493805/4422679/4539787 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Fluke. The seed of Garlic. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4569053/4567088 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Garlic. Cure for worm tail in cows' tail cut garlic in small bits, fuse together, mix with tobacco, put in a cloth & tie around cows tail. Would also cure a horse that has worms, chickens with pip, people boil it in milk, drain + drink. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4562127/4561777 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | There is an herb called "Garlic" which cures a worm disease in horses. When the "Garlic" is boiled it is given to the affected horse. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758546/4753510/5015556 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Turkeys | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Garlick is supposed to cure turkeys with the gapes. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758551/4754114/4929231 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Hens | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | If your chickens have the pip give them garlic in their feeding and it will cure them. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4649707/4649145/4652332 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Longford | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | A badly nourished calf in his young days is subject to many diseases. They take "hooves" this is worms on the lungs and many calves die with it. Garlic chopped up and given to them to eat is a cure. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009137/4990285/5100799 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Louth | Hens | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Garlic is good for worms or for the pip. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5008860/4961650/5075805 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Garlic is given to cattle as a cure for worms. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4427887/4354617/4551961 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Garlic minced with oats and given to a horse will cure worms. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4427796/4345103/4506551 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Garlic. This is a good cure for worms in horses or in cattle, is to put a cut in the skin and put a piece of Garlic inside the skin. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009018/4977731/5115166 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Offaly | Hens | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Garlic cures the "pick" in chickens and turkeys. Boil the garlic and chop it up for them. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044569/5023187/5143842 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Roscommon | Hens | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Garlic is good for the gapes which young chickens get very often. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4811590/4799803/4931083 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Waterford | Hens | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Garlic will cure the pip in chickens. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428086/4376790/4504088 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Westmeath | Turkeys | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | [Garlic] is also given to young turkeys and chickens to prevent 'the pick'. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009082/4984761 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | England | West Sussex | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | I've also been told: Feeding garlic to stop flies bothering animals. | Personal communication | |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Horses | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | Garlic is often tied on "bits" - the bits are the instrument put in a horse's mouth when leading him. Then the horse chews the "bits" and the "Garlic" - a cure for a Cough. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044795/5039054/5082771 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Cattle | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | Garlic is commonly used, however, as a cure for coughs in calves or cows. The method of application is rather peculiar, as instead of administering it orally the "vet" applies his remedy to the tail of the affected beast. A small cut is made in the tail and a "clove" or ball of garlic is bandaged firmly upon the cut. So powerful is the action of the plant upon the bloodstream of the animal that almost immediately after it is applied to the tail, the strong smell of garlic may be detected in the animal's breath. Farmers place great reliance in this particular cure and it is commonly believed that it will cure even the most serious cases. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4658425/4654125/4661351 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Cattle | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | Another cure for a calf with a cough is garlic. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922096/4852104/4946749 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Sligo | Cattle | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | If a cow had a cough the farmer would go out and gather a lot of garlic. He would pull the whole root out of the ground and cut off the leaves. The root is a very old and good cure for a cough. It is like an onion and the farmer would boil the roots with water. After boiling a long time he would let the cow eat it. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4701685/4692634/4728370 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Sligo | Various | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | A cure for the cough is to chop up garlic and give it to the animal in milk. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4701689/4692896/4743286 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Westmeath | Various | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | Garlic will cure animals coughs. It is cut up in small pieces and put in the animals food. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009125/4988950 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Various | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR07 (OTHER RESPIRATORY SYSTEM PRODUCTS) | They say garlic is a cure for worm in cows tails and is also a cure for chickens with the pip. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009266/5003023/5131536 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | England | North Yorkshire | Sheep | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | In Yorkshire, England, I saved many thousands of hill sheep condemned as incurable, by using garlic. | Levy (1991) | |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Carlow | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Garlic is a cure for the Pip in chickens and its roots boiled in ale is good for fits in dogs. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044679/5031384/5146277 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------|---------------|--|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Garlic was given to a cow that had a SURFEIT. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4798774/4797608 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Garlic chopped fine and mixed with salt and butter was used to sure "tail slip". In this disease the cow lost power of herself and was unable to rise. A sign of the disease was that the cow's tail got soft. Then the local "cow doctor" was sent for and he pronounced it "tail slip". He mixed the garlic butter and salt. Then split the cow's tail about 3 inches from end and about 3 inches long and put the mixture in the cut. Generally in about two hours the cow got to her feet. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4493805/4422679/4539787 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | There is a disease among cattle called the "Tail Slip". When a cow takes this disease she cannot rise. She would die if she was not cured. Some people can cure this disease. There is a man in the Drung district who can cure this. He comes to your house and splits the cows tail and puts garlic and butter in it. He does this twice and the cow mends. The man's name is Mr Allen. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4493777/4419397/4535880 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Longford | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Garlic is given to cattle to purify the blood. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009200/4997255/5103281 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | A man named Pat Loftus has a cure for a worm in a cow's tail. He mixes garlic soot and salt together then he cuts the cow's tail with a knife, then, he puts the garlic soot and salt into a cloth and puts them round the cow's tail and leaves it there for a fortnight. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5215795/5211228/5220915 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | It was also a cure for animals such as calves. When they were young people would cut a bit in their feet and put the garlic into the cut so that the animal would not take any disease. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428033/4370285 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | There are not so many cures in our district as there were long ago. A man named Pat Loftus of Lisinumera has a cure for a lump in a cow's tail. First he gets soot and garlic, then he mixes the two together. Then he cuts the cow's tail and puts the soot and garlic on the cow's tail. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5215795/5211280/5221052 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Sligo | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Garlic was also given interally to young calves. Get the leaves of the garlic and the milk and squeeze the juice out of it and then give it to the calf. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4701692/4693181/4744441 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Sligo | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | The garlic plant is, of course, the great elixir of life and widely used to cure almost every form of ailment in both humans and cattle [Ballymote, Co. Sligo, May 1994]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Garlick is a herb that grows by the ditches of the roads and fields. It can cure a worm in a cow's tail. Put it on the cow's tail and lie a piece of red cloth around it and after a short time the worm would die. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922265/4865532 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Garlic is used as a cure for the worm in the tail of cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044725/5034738/5136594 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Worm in a cows tail. Apply "garlick" to the affected part. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044738/5035368 |
| Allium sativum L. (Garlic) | Wales | Carmarthenshire | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV07 (ALL OTHER NON-THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | In this area if a cow could no longer stand on her feet - the tail would be checked to see if it could be bent. If it could a slit would be made in the bend and a mixture of garlic and lard would be inserted and the tail wrapped to hold in the mixture. The smell of the garlic would then go through the tail and kill a worm which had penetrated the spine. The animal would be on its feet in a couple of days. No veterinary surgeon would believe that it worked. This remedy was used until some 50 years ago. I remember my father doing it, in the county of Carmarthenshire. | Personal communication | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|---------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Allium ursinum L. (Ramsons) | England | Somerset | Various | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | Adders are numerous on Exmoor, and this is a Somerset gypsy remedy, applicable to all animals. Two ounces of pounded rampion root (wild, broad-leaved garlic), two ounces of pounded ivy leaves and two ounces of oil or turpentine, mixed well into four ounces of olive oil. First apply hot cloths to the bite, express the venom, then rub the remedy well into and around the affected area. | Levy (1991) | |
| Allium ursinum L. (Ramsons) | England | Lancashire | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | I can remember my Father collecting wild garlic, liquidising it and drenching cows which were very poorly with mastitis, as far as I know garlic and onion is a natural antibiotic. | Personal communication | |
| Allium ursinum L. (Ramsons) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Horses | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Wild garlic was a cure used long ago for strangles on horses legs. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921925/4900729/4933798 |
| Allium ursinum L. (Ramsons) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Wild garlic is used for worms in cows' tails. The tail is slit open and a mixture of soot and garlic is inserted in the cut. Then a cloth is rapped round the cut. After a few days when the cut is healed the cloth falls off. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5236102/5232157/5241795 |
| Allium ursinum L. (Ramsons) | Republic of Ireland | Offaly | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Garlic: Garlic grows wild in the fields. It is used as a preventive against black leg in cattle. It grows like a stalk with an onion like top. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044614/5025901/5140668 |
| Allium ursinum L. (Ramsons) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Some of the useful herbs as the wild Garlic which grows abundantly around Mr Pennefather Estate. It is a green plant and has long flat leaves and a white blossom. It is useful for inoculating calves against a disease called "The Black Leg". | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044711/5033552/5135528 |
| Allium ursinum L. (Ramsons) | England | Cumbria | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | An old horseman whom I knew very well in the nearby village (Tebay, Cumbria) regularly went out in spring to pick wild garlic leaves (Allium ursinum) which he fed by the handful to his Fell ponies to worm them. | Personal communication | |
| Allium ursinum L. (Ramsons) | Republic of Ireland | Carlow | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Garlic is used for curing chickens when they get the pick and for curing hounds when they get the disease. It is very scarce and does not grow everywhere. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044661/5029844/5143157 |
| Allium ursinum L. (Ramsons) | Republic of Ireland | Roscommon | Cattle | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | Garlic grows in the wood and it is a great cure for sick cattle especially when they have coughs. Boil it well and give them the juice. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4798658/4787967/4922980 |
| Allium ursinum L. (Ramsons) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Garlic grows wild, and is used as a cure for diseases among horses and cows. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4742033/4729740/5010600 |
| Allium ursinum L. (Ramsons) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Garlic. This is a small plant. It does not grow in every field but in wet marshy places. This is given to young calves in their first drink of milk and if it is not given they will die. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428048/4372149/4468123 |
| Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn. (Alder) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | The bark of alder boiled in cream is good for curing pox in cows teats. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922006/4917569/4940748 |
| Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn. (Alder) | Republic of Ireland | Roscommon | Cattle | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | Alder berry leaves were used long ago for the bathing of swelling in cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4811582/4799044/4928135 |
| Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn. (Alder) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Horses | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | A cure for the horses legs is got from the Alder tree. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4811660/4809626/5162861 |
| Aloe vera (L.) Burm.f. (Aloe) | England | Cheshire | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | I read your blog in Agricolgy with interest, especially the rosebay willow herb root to treat cuts in horses. We use aloevera to prevent scarring and comfrey as a poultice. | Personal communication | |
| Anagallis arvensis L. (Scarlet Pimpernel) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Cattle | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD01 (ANTIFUNGALS FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE) | Pimpernel (scarlet). Grows generally in cultivated soil. Its juice is a cure for ringworm in cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4591092/4589933/4623920 |
| Angelica sylvestris L. (Wild Angelica) | Scotland | Highland | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | A decoction of wild angelica roots for treating 'black' distemper in cattle. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Anthoxanthum odoratum L. (Sweet Vernal-grass) | Scotland | Unknown (Scotland) | Sheep | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | On Colonsay it used to be claimed that sheep fed on sweet vernal-grass, the species that gives hay its characteristic smell, yielded particulatly delicious mutton. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|---------|---|--|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Anthriscus sylvestris (L.) Hoffm. (Cow Parsley) | England | Norfolk | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM09 (OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM) | Laminitis in ponies, with Sambucus nigra | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Anthriscus sylvestris (L.) Hoffm. (Cow Parsley) | England | Gloucestershire | Pigs | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Joseph Beach b.1956 at Ruspidge, Cinderford, Forest of Dean, m. Jane, b.1860 in Stroud Valleys (possibly near Chalford) Gloucestershire ... PIG WEED - Cow Parsley. All Foresters kept at least one cottage pig and bunches of cow parsley were often fed to it, together with new bracken tops, blackberry tips, etc., as a change of diet from kitchen scraps. But you musn't feed this to a little pig or you would 'stitch 'un'. In other words it would grow too quickly for its skin [Cinderford, Gloucestershire, November 1993] | Vickery (extract) | |
| Arctium sp. (Burdock) | Republic of Ireland | Monaghan | Various | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | Burdock root, Marsh mallow, and Batheen. When boiled together the juice of them is very useful for bathing horses and for swelling in horses or in pigs. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5162735/5159710/5163737 |
| Arctium sp. (Burdock) | England | Suffolk | Horses | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Burdock was also a favourite herb for conditioning farm-horses. This is the plant from which country boys take the burs to stick to other garments: 'I laughed when I saw a man had a bunch of burdock leaves hanging up in his shed to dry. The leaves are not the best part of the plant: it's the roots you got to use. But it wouldn't do to tell him: he'd say: "Dew yew think I don't know my own business!" and he'd stick a swear into you as soon as look at you. Keep it to yourself. Keep it quiet; that's how we used to go on.' | Evans (1960) | |
| Armoracia rusticana P. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb. (Horse-radish) | Wales | Flintshire | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA16 (OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS) | Retrieved from a hand-written notebook kept by a local farmer and land agent who swapped recipes with other landowners in the early to mid 1800s. For a Cow ill with eating Green or Aftergrass: 2 lbs of Horseradish; 1 lb of Butter; 1 lb of Honey; 12 eggs, shells and all. Bruise the horseradish with a mortar very small, then mix all together, give it in two doses, one the first day and the remainder the second day [Gronant, Clywd, March 1994]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Arnica montana L. (Arnica) | England | Northamptonshire | Various | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | I am a veterinary Surgeon in UK working in mixed practice. I use 2 herbal treatments only. They are based on long experience and often taught me by clients. Arnica - the herbal extract - not the homeopathic version. This is useful in farm animals by mouth as a treatment for chronic arthritic conditions. | Personal communication | |
| Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) P. Beauv. ex J. Presl & C. Presl (False Oat-grass) | Northern Ireland | Derry and Londonderry | Various | QS-SENSORY ORGANS | QS-QS03 (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS) | White 'scale' on eyes of dogs and horses. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Artemisia absinthium L. (Wormwood) | Wales | Carmarthenshire | Cattle | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | Cuts on cow udders. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Artemisia absinthium L. (Wormwood) | Republic of Ireland | Monaghan | Horses | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | The wormwood, Rue, Savon, Thyme and Tobacco when boiled together make a great drinch or a remedy for phersy in horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5162735/5159711/5163737 |
| Artemisia vulgaris L. (Mugwort) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD06 (ANTIBIOTICS AND CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE) | For a horse that would have gangrene I get a poultice of muggart and put it where the disease was. It was a sort of green leaf that grows in certain parts. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4493685/4410548 |
| Artemisia vulgaris L. (Mugwort) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Sheep | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Mugwort is a cure for fits it is also a cure for a sheep that would begin to tremble. This herb is found in good meadow land but if the land is tilled it disappears. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5236078/5218125/5240573 |
| Athyrium filix-femina (L.) Roth (Lady-fern) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | A female fern cures a cow with a murrain and a male cures an animal which has the flukes. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4649707/4649145/4652332 |
| Atropa belladonna L. (Deadly Nightshade) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | The nightshade is a poisonous herb used in connection with others is used for dipping sheep. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4427894/4355538/4447639 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

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|--|---------------------|--------------------|--------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Atropa belladonna L. (Deadly Nightshade) | England | Suffolk | Horses | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | Belladonna, or deadly nightshade, was used for curing a horse with the cough. 'We mixed it up into a thick syrup - an electuary - then we brought the horse's tongue forward, and placed the belladonna right at the back of it with a wooden spoon. When we released the tongue the horse swallowed the medicine.' | Evans (1960) | |
| Bellis perennis L. (Daisy) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | If daisies are pounded up with butter and rubbed on a cow's udder that is flagged it will cure it. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4658423/4653882/4659663 |
| Bellis perennis L. (Daisy) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Sheep | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | If sheep had sore udders they could be cured by an ointment, made with Lady's Mantle, the roots of daisies and the rind of the elder bush all boiled together in unsalted butter. What was left of the herbs was taken out and the rest would set into a thick green ointment. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5008981/4973446/5111718 |
| Berberis vulgaris L. (Barberry) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA05 (BILE AND LIVER THERAPY) | Jaundice. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Beta vulgaris L. (Beet) | England | Unknown (England) | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | William Cobbold has mentioned that 'Some of the old horsemen liked to nick a few mangels from the bullocks' barn. (This was in the 'bean country'). They ground up the mangels and mixed it with the stover. They reckoned the mangels toned the horses up. They acted as a medicine, especially when they were ripe, just after coming out of the clamp about April time. | Evans (1960) | |
| Bolboschoenus maritimus (L.) Palla (Sea Club-rush) | Scotland | Unknown (Scotland) | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | The starchy roots of sea club-rush were also regarded as a valuable cattle food in some parts of Scotland, and in times of famine these rushes were ground down and eaten by people as well. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Botrychium lunaria (L.) Sw. (Moonwort) | Scotland | Argyll and Bute | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | A cow-charmer in Craignish always gathered his herbs, pearlwort, fig and moonwort, on St. Swithin's day and made his concoctions with one foot in the chimney crook. The herbs had to be plucked, not cut. | Davidson (1960) | |
| Brassica oleracea L. (Wild Cabbage) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Cattle | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | For rheumatism in cattle cabbage leaves were boiled in water containing a lot of soda, the green water was applied to affected parts and the disease was cured. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922300/4868256 |
| Brassica oleracea L. (Wild Cabbage) | England | Cumbria | Dogs | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | A long time ago 1950-60 our local vet advised the owner of a very overweight dog to feed it boiled cabbage and a minimum of dog feed. The dog slimmed and all was well. So now I have a dog who arrived too fat, I put her on the boiled cabbage diet, however I also learned along the way, if you can add sage to the boiling and it will reduce flatulence, which is worth knowing! It works in dogs - I haven't tried it on people. | Personal communication | |
| Brassica rapa L. (Turnip) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | STRANGLES (in horses). The horse was poulticed with boiled yellow turnips. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4798774/4797609 |
| Brassica rapa L. (Turnip) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | Long ago people used to boil-turnips and then make poultices out of them which were very good for reducing swelling in horse's legs and fetlocks. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4706338/4704086 |
| Brassica rapa L. (Turnip) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | Strangles in horses. A poultice made from boiled turnips when applied to the neck outside is believed to be a perfect cure. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009222/4999429/5123875 |
| Brassica rapa L. (Turnip) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Turnips tops is good for husk or hoose in calves. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009317/5006800/5133988 |
| Bryonia cretica subsp. dioica (Jacq.) Tutin (White Bryony) | England | Cambridgeshire | Pigs | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | Tonic for pigs (Fens of East Anglia). | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Bryonia cretica subsp. dioica (Jacq.) Tutin (White Bryony) | England | Norfolk | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | My father-in-law, now around 70 years of age, says that the powdered root of wild bryony was added to the food ration of working horses on a farm where he worked in north Norfolk. The roots were placed in the household oven, at cool heat just enough to dry them, not bake them. Just a pinch was used once a day, and he maintains 'it put a shine into their coats'. [West Stow, Suffolk, 1989] | Vickery (1995) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

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|---|---------|-------------------|--------|---|---|---|------------------------|------|
| Bryonia cretica subsp. dioica (Jacq.) Tutin (White Bryony) | England | Oxfordshire | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | In my present area – the nearby village of Ascott-under-Wychwood – somewhere in the mid 1930s, I watched a groom preparing a mash for his hunter, and he added shavings from something hanging on the wall, which looked like dried-up parsnip. On enquiring as to its identity, I received the reply 'Mandrake, the best physic as there is for 'ooses.' On smelling and tasting a shaving I realised that it was white bryony [Charlbury, Oxfordshire, January 1991]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Bryonia cretica subsp. dioica (Jacq.) Tutin (White Bryony) | England | Suffolk | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | To make the coat shine each horseman had his own, usually secret, recipe... Another horsemen used bryony root - a fairly common remedy in Suffolk: 'Bryony is a big root like a parsnip. You cut it up, let it dry, and feed it with the chaff.' One horseman knew bryony as big-root: 'We used to come across it when we were ditching. I used to borrow my wife's grater and then I'd grate some of the root and feed it to 'em with the chaff.' | Evans (1960) | |
| Bryonia cretica subsp. dioica (Jacq.) Tutin (White Bryony) | England | Wiltshire | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | Ralph Whitlock, Whitlock's Wessex, Bradford-on-Avon: Moonraker, 1975: 58: It was also reckoned to be especially good for horses. When grated and a teaspoonful added to the horse's mash it gave the animal's coat an incomparable gloss. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Bryonia cretica subsp. dioica (Jacq.) Tutin (White Bryony) | Wales | Unknown (Wales) | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | Further to your letter in the Tivyside Newspaper regarding plants used for curing animals, I recall many years ago the old carter on the farm where I was brought up told me his recipe for an appetiser for horses. This consisted of the grated root of the mandrake plant. I think it was a very small quantity - possibly 1/2 a teaspoonful in his feed each night. I understand that the mandrake root had to be dug up and dried before grating. When I looked it up I found that it has arsenic in it and is supposed to be poisonous however in small quantities it is an appetiser! I never dared use this but he was always asking me if I had done it or not! | Personal communication | |
| Bryonia cretica subsp. dioica (Jacq.) Tutin (White Bryony) | England | Unknown (England) | Horses | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG03 (SEX HORMONES AND MODULATORS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM) | Juniper was also considered at this period to be a conditioner for horses and also an abortifacient and contraceptive. It was used by horsemen who did not wish the mares in their charge to benefit from the stallion's visit. For those who did, bryony roots (bryonia dioica) were used as a fertility stimulant, as a substitute for mandrake. | Drury (1985) | |
| Buxus sempervirens L. (Box) | England | Dorset | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | In the early 1930s my father, who was a ploughman, discovered that one of his horses had worms. His employer told him to treat it with the following remedy. Bake some box leaves in a tray in the oven until dry and crisp, rub to dust, then mix with the horse's feed of oats and chaff, and feed last time at night. My father pointed out that the box was poisonous; the boss said that was the idea, the worms would feed off the box and die. Reluctantly my father carried the orders out. It is debatable whether the worms died or not, but one thing is for sure, the horse did. When my father went to the stables in the morning, there it was stretched out dead [Pimperne, Dorset, January 1992]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Buxus sempervirens L. (Box) | England | Unknown (England) | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | The leaves of the box tree (buxus sempervirens) were fed to horses to cure them of the bots, as was an oil made from the savin or juniper (Juniperus communis) put into a drench. | Drury (1985) | |
| Buxus sempervirens L. (Box) | England | Suffolk | Horses | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | One horseman recalled that a few leaves taken from a box hedge and dried and fed in a powder in the chaff helped to keep down excessive sweat which tended to spoil the look of a horse; and this same horseman prescribed gentian or felwort for inducing a horse that has lost his appetite to use the rack and the manger once more. | Evans (1960) | |

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|---|---------------------|----------------|---------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Buxus sempervirens L. (Box) | Wales | Flintshire | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Retrieved from a hand-written notebook kept by a local farmer and land agent who swapped recipes with other landowners in the early to mid 1800s. A recipe for Cattle that are Shooters: Take three or four handfuls of Box leaves, and chop them small. Steep them in three pints of old Lant [stale urine] all night and put a handful of Salt and two ounces of Shag Tobacco chopt a little. Give this drink in the morning, the Beast to fast for two Hours after. Then give it food as usual, the Beast should have two drinks but must rest one day between the drinks. You may depend that this will stop the beast for a whole if ever so bad, and if it is not incurable will set it to rights. (The farmer added, 'I have never known this recipe to fail') [Gronant, Clwyd, March 1994]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Caltha palustris L. (Marsh-marigold) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Horses | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Boiled Marsh Marigold is supposed to cure distemper in horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4678376/4673460/4678849 |
| Calvatia gigantea (Batsch ex Pers.) Lloyd (Giant Puff Ball) | England | Leicestershire | Various | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | My husband says that years ago his father put Puff Balls on the shelves in the cow shed and the stable. They then dried out and the centres turned to powder. When a cow or a horse injured it's leg, the powder was "puffed" on to the injury to aid the healing process, apparently with great success. | Personal communication | |
| Calvatia gigantea (Batsch ex Pers.) Lloyd (Giant Puff Ball) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Cattle | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | Collar and saddle-sores on horses, and to staunch bleeding in cattle when polled. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Calvatia gigantea (Batsch ex Pers.) Lloyd (Giant Puff Ball) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | Collar and saddle-sores on horses. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Camellia sinensis (L.) Kuntze (Tea) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | If a calf had a scour very strong tea is good for it. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4583348/4581780/4605980 |
| Camellia sinensis (L.) Kuntze (Tea) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Boiled Broom strained is also good for scour in cattle. Stewed tea is also used for this purpose. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009317/5006800/5133988 |
| Camellia sinensis (L.) Kuntze (Tea) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | A yearling to have the murn to give him strong tea. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5260445/5253228/5267206 |
| Camellia sinensis (L.) Kuntze (Tea) | England | Cumbria | Cats | QS-SENSORY ORGANS | QS-QS03 (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS) | If kittens or other animals had sticky eyes, I would bathe them with cold tea. | Personal communication | |
| Camellia sinensis (L.) Kuntze (Tea) | England | Cumbria | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Cold tea is used as a cure for laurel/rhododendron poisonings. | Personal communication | |
| Camellia sinensis (L.) Kuntze (Tea) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | When young calves used to get sick, the people used to give them black tea. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5260460/5253918/5263475 |
| Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik. (Shepherd's-purse) | England | Suffolk | Rabbits | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | My best herbal remedy is one I have used on my pet rabbits for over 50 years. Some shepherd's purse (Capsella bursa-pastoris) is very effective if given to a rabbit with diarrhoea or a tummy upset. In the last few years I had an adult rabbit that was refusing to eat and looking quite poorly, It refused to eat any shepherd's purse, so I broke some into small pieces and forced it into its mouth. It gradually swallowed some and then ate some. In two hours it had started to recover and in the next few days went on to make a full recovery. It lived for several more years after this until it died of old age. | Vickery (2019) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|---------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik. (Shepherd's-purse) | Isle of Man | Isle of Man | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | A cure for scour in cattle and diarrhoea in human beings. When a young calf was bought at the mart she always gave it some of the tea made from shepherd's purse, and it would be better in an hour. They were nearly always affected by scour because of the change in their diet when they were newly bought. She used the root sometimes, but mostly the leaves, of as she called them 'leafs'. [Andreas, Isle of Man, 1963] | Vickery (1995) | |
| Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik. (Shepherd's-purse) | England | Greater London | Rabbits | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | Shepherd's purse is a tonic for rabbits; they're very fond of it. | Vickery (2019) | |
| Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik. (Shepherd's-purse) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Sheep | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Shepherd's Purse: A rather tall small-leaved plant which boiled in milk was used for diseases of Sheep - principally lambs. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009300/5005773/5133302 |
| Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik. (Shepherd's-purse) | England | Staffordshire | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | When I was young I lived in a country area [a village called Birchmoor, then moved to another called Polesworth, a lovely village with a canal and river running through it; both were near Tamworth, Staffs ... shepherd's purse was picked for my Dad's canaries [Tamworth, Staffordshire, June 2012]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik. (Shepherd's-purse) | England | West Yorkshire | Rabbits | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | We collected shepherd's purse for the pet rabbits. [a Bradford Telegraph & Argus reader, November 2013] | Vickery (extract) | |
| Centaurea nigra L. (Common Knapweed) | Channel Islands | Guernsey | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Flon has two different meanings. Un flon signifies a boil or wen in the human body; but le flon is a disease of cows, which cause the induration of the udder after calving. To cure this, a handful of black knapweed is boiled for half an hour, and the affected part is bathed in it. [Friend, 1884] | Vickery (1995) | |
| Centaurea nigra L. (Common Knapweed) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Munnelly (2005) mentions that in West Clare, Centaurea nigra was used as a veterinary remedy to treat 'strangles' in horses. | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Cerastium fontanum Baumg. (Common Mouse-ear) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Sheep | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | There is another herb called "Mouses ear" and it was used for giving to fat lambs to keep them from taking diseases. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428332/4396159/4484465 |
| Chamaemelum nobile (L.) All. (Chamomile) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Pull some wild camomile and boil it. Strain the juice and wash the swelling twice or three times a day. This will reduce the swelling and make the udder all right. My neighbour Pat Mangan, Ballymayock, had a cow with a swollen udder and this treatment cured her completely in two or three days. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4463715/4374065/4463804 |
| Chamaemelum nobile (L.) All. (Chamomile) | England | Hertfordshire | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | "For blood-water cure" ... " Pennygrass Scabious and Chamomille a little of each, a few cloves bruised or some cinnamen; boil these in a quart of old Verjuice; give a pint of this warm to a cow fasting, out of a horn; if it does not answer at first, renew it for four mornings". | Davidson (1967) | |
| Chamaemelum nobile (L.) All. (Chamomile) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | "Cammomile" mixed with other herbs is used in making medicines for cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044738/5035368 |
| Chamerion angustifolium (L.) Holub (Rosebay Willowherb) | Scotland | Highland | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | There's a plant that grown quite extensively now around here that at one time was very scarce, and in English it is called Rosebay willowherb (Chamaenerion angustifolium). When I was young people who had it in the garden were considered lucky, because they had this stuff. But nowadays, with all the new roads, it seems to have spread and grows out of all proportion – actually it's a nuisance. The root of that plant is very valuable if you boil it down, particularly for healing wounds on horses. Horses are extremely delicate: if they have any cuts or saddle burrs is very difficult to correct. But this stuff is particularly good for it. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Chara vulgaris L. (Common Stonewort) | Scotland | Shetland Islands | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA05 (BILE AND LIVER THERAPY) | Stonewort - gaa-girse – the plant was boiled and given to cattle with liver complaint [Lewis, Shetland, March 1994]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Chelidonium majus L. (Greater Celandine) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Cattle | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD06 (ANTIBIOTICS AND CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE) | Warts in cattle. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

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|---|---------------------|--------------------|---------|--|---|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Chelidonium majus L. (Greater Celandine) | England | Suffolk | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Celandine was used to clear a horse of worms. The plant was dried and fed in the horse's bait. A horseman on one of the farms not very far from ours had some difficulty in getting celandine. So his son brought a plant from another vilage, and he planted some in his father's garden. | Evans (1960) | |
| Chondrus crispus Stackhouse (Carrageen) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Carrageen Moss which grows at the shore is very good for the blood and is also given in feeding to cattle through their other food. It is also good for working horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4493752/4416957/4530558 |
| Cichorium intybus L. (Chicory) | England | West Sussex | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | I've also been told: Chicory is a natural wormer. | Personal communication | |
| Cirsium sp. (Thistles) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Various | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | Cure for bleeding: Cut a portion of the stem of a thistle, bruise it between the palms, shake fine salt on the bruised material and apply to wound from which blood is coming. In olden times people had great confidence in this cure and it was invauably used when cattle or horsed bled after being lanced. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921945?pageNum=300 |
| Cirsium sp. (Thistles) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | Feocadan would cure maggots in sheep. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922008/4917857/4941424 |
| Cirsium sp. (Thistles) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Various | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR03 (DRUGS FOR OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASES) | Thistles and furze are eaten by donkeys and goats, and are also given to broken-winded horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921718/4893321/5171936 |
| Cirsium sp. (Thistles) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Pigs | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | A cure for a sow after having bonhams is to boil the Blessed thistle in milk and give it to her to drink. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758512/4750377/4953901 |
| Cirsium sp. (Thistles) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Pigs | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | The blessed thistle is good for a sow that would not have milk for her young. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758527/4751905/4780795 |
| Cirsium sp. (Thistles) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Horses | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | If thistles are given to horses which have a disease called 'Boths', they will be cured. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5008982/4973648/5112631 |
| Cirsium sp. (Thistles) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Pigs | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | The Blessed Thistle is green with a white stripe. Supposed to cure a sow. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922236/4863159/5052460 |
| Cirsium sp. (Thistles) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Pigs | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | There is a cure in the Blessed Thistle. When a sow has bonhams and has no milk to give them, the people give her a bit of the thistle and she gets all right. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922256/4864607/5051947 |
| Cirsium sp. (Thistles) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Pigs | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Thistle (Called "Thrishe!") - also called Fóthanán - it is cut for pigs. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4569053/4567112/4574496 |
| Cirsium sp. (Thistles) | Scotland | Unknown (Scotland) | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Thistles were at one time very widely used for feeding cattle and horses. These spiny weeds were pulled from the crops with species wooden thistle tongs, and beaten or crushed in mills to destroy the prickles. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Cirsium vulgare (Savi) Ten. (Spear Thistle) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | The black thistle is used for curing horses from worms. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5236102/5232198/5241879 |
| Cirsium vulgare (Savi) Ten. (Spear Thistle) | Republic of Ireland | Carlow | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Spear-thistle is used as a cure for sick cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044661/5029847 |
| Conium maculatum L. (Hemlock) | Republic of Ireland | Carlow | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | Hemlock is a cure for sores on horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044661/5029847 |
| Conium maculatum L. (Hemlock) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | There is a cure in hemlock and Marsh-Mallow. Hemlock is a tall branchy weed and Marsh-mallow is a large leaf. You should boil and wash a horse's breast that would be sore. It makes his breast hard to work again. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758519/4751014 |
| Conium maculatum L. (Hemlock) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | Hemlock is a cure for cuts on horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922197/4860005 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

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|---|---------------------|-----------------------|---------|---|--|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Conium maculatum L. (Hemlock) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | Hemlock is a tall branchy weed and Marsh-mallow is a large leaf. You should boil and wash a horse's breast that would be sore. It makes his breast hard to work again. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758519/4751014/4954768 |
| Conium maculatum L. (Hemlock) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | The same author noted that, made into an ointment, C. maculatum was used to treat swellings, such as a cow's udder after milking (Williams, 1993). | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Conium maculatum L. (Hemlock) | Northern Ireland | Derry and Londonderry | Horses | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Farcy. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Conium maculatum L. (Hemlock) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | Likewise the hemlock is a cure for swelling on a horses' feet. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428020/4368645 |
| Conium maculatum L. (Hemlock) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Various | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | Hemlock is a cure for swelling in animals. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5236078/5218303/5240833 |
| Conium maculatum L. (Hemlock) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Various | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | Hemlock is a weed used for keeping down swelling on a animal's legs. The herb is tied round the swollen part tied by a piece of cloth or twine. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428078/4376186/4448682 |
| Conium maculatum L. (Hemlock) | Republic of Ireland | Sligo | Cattle | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | Hemlock is used when there is a swelling in cattle and dandelion is also used to cure sick cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4672099/4669942/4681927 |
| Conium maculatum L. (Hemlock) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM02 (TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN) | Hemlock is used as a cure for a horses swollen joint. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5070857/5070726/5100197 |
| Conium maculatum L. (Hemlock) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM02 (TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN) | For a horse's swollen joint hemlock was boiled, root and all, and it blistered the leg and when it dried it had to be taken off and a new lot put on. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4713251/4711451/4714881 |
| Conium maculatum L. (Hemlock) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM02 (TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN) | It was also used to treat dislocated joints in horses and as an ointment against sprains, but only of the skin is not broken (Williams, 1993). | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Conium maculatum L. (Hemlock) | Republic of Ireland | Kildare | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Hemlock is very dangerous to cattle; but strange to say, it cures cattle that are suffering from a disease, called the Murrain, this weed is rarely found in my locality. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4742170/4741982/4822608 |
| Conium maculatum L. (Hemlock) | Republic of Ireland | Louth | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Hemlock is used for curing fluke in sheep. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5008860/4961650 |
| Conium maculatum L. (Hemlock) | Republic of Ireland | Kildare | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | There is a weed called Hemlock and it is poison. The people long ago used to pound it up and use it for sheep dip. They used to have a special hollow store for pounding it in. Some other ingredients used to be mixed through it and then they used to rub it into the sheep. It is not known now what was the other ingredient. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4742145/4740419/4780140 |
| Conium maculatum L. (Hemlock) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | Hemlock mixed in buttermilk and sheep washed with it, keeps the flies away from them. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5008908/4965911/5106882 |
| Conopodium majus (Gouan) Loret (Pignut) | Isle of Man | Isle of Man | Horses | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG04 (UROLOGICALS) | Lower urine flow in horses. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |

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|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------|---|---|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Corylus avellana L. (Hazel) | England | Somerset | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV07 (ALL OTHER NON-THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Letter from Somerset in The Field, 4 November 1954: In the last few weeks I have come across two cases of truly medieval superstition in my parish. I noticed in a field a heifer which had a hazel branch around its neck, fastened by twisting as in binding faggots. I found that the heifer had failed to get in calf, but would be all right this time as a pregnant woman had cut the stick. She should have bound it on the neck also, but declined. The owner therefore had to do it himself, saying it was much better than nothing. About the same time I was talking to a countryman who had found a cat with its hindlegs broken. He was unable to despatch it alone, so he called on a man to help. 'No fear,' said the man, 'I've got a cow due to calf next week. I'm not going to kill any cats.' | Vickery (extract) | |
| Crataegus monogyna Jacq. (Hawthorn) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Wasting (or Diarrhoea also). Leaves of Briar, Black thorn, W. thorn, Black Sally, Oak, Ash, Boil all together. Give in doses to cattle according to age &c. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044858/5044478 |
| Crataegus monogyna Jacq. (Hawthorn) | Republic of Ireland | Longford | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Diarrhoea in bullocks. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Crataegus monogyna Jacq. (Hawthorn) | England | Cheshire | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | My grandfather (we're going back a bit now - wartime possibly) reckoned that a bucketful of the nice friable earth from under a hawthorn bush worked on a cow off it's food. He used to get said soil, and rub a good handful over and around it's mouth and nose, and then empty the rest in the stall in front of the cow. He reckoned that they would eat quite a bit of the soil, as well as benefitting from the "earthy" aroma. | Farming Forum | https://thefarmingforum.co.uk/index.php?threads/ethnoveterinary-medicine-can-you-help.290328 |
| Crataegus monogyna Jacq. (Hawthorn) | England | Norfolk | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV07 (ALL OTHER NON-THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Letter from Whissonsett, Norfolk, in the Eastern Daily Press, 2 June 1993: The recent correspondence about hawthorn blossom ... has resulted in my being told by three different people of yet another ancient custom of which I was unaware. This was the throwing of the afterbirth of a calf into a hawthorn or 'bull' thorn bush. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Crataegus monogyna Jacq. (Hawthorn) | England | Staffordshire | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV07 (ALL OTHER NON-THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | When I was a child in North Staffordshire (I was born in 1938) it was customary, after the birth of a calf, to throw the afterbirth (cleansings, as we said) on a hawthorn tree. This was supposed to ensure the health of the calf. At least the crows enjoyed it ... | Vickery (extract) | |
| Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link (Broom) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Boiled Broom strained is also good for scour in cattle. Stewed tea is also used for this purpose. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009317/5006800/5133988 |
| Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link (Broom) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD04 (ANTI PRURITICS, INCL. ANTIHISTAMINES, ANESTHETICS ETC.) | "The Broom" and "heather" are two very useful herbs, can be cut and boiled for horses suffering from sun- stroke, or posionous insect bites. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044844/5043726/5095341 |
| Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link (Broom) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Horses | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG04 (UROLOGICALS) | Broom. It is like a wild fir. It is a cure for kidney trouble in horses. To boil it and strain it and give it to them to drink. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4602711/4597642/4631670 |
| Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link (Broom) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Horses | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG04 (UROLOGICALS) | Cure for kidney trouble in horses. Broom. Cut it up small and mix it with a mess of bran and give it to him. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4666577/4663412/4688183 |
| Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link (Broom) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Dogs | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN03 (ANTIPILEPTICS) | A cure for histeria in dogs is besom boiled and the water given to them | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921710/4892677/5170237 |
| Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link (Broom) | Republic of Ireland | Louth | Dogs | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN03 (ANTIPILEPTICS) | A dog with fits: Broom boiled with washing soda is an excellent cure for a dog with fits. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5008807/4957933 |
| Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link (Broom) | England | Unknown (England) | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Worms. Stanley used broom tops in scalded bran. | Vesey-FitzGerald (1974) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link (Broom) | England | Wiltshire | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | For rot in sheep, Aubrey noted that in Wiltshire and Hampshire yellow flowering broom (cytisus scoparius) was believed to prevent this disease. He does not mention the type of rot, but from the plant's use as a prophylactic it would appear to be liver rot, a disease of both sheep and cattle caused by the liver fluke. Aubrey mentions that when farmers cleared the broom from the pastures at Longford in the New Forest the sheep began to die of rot. Afterwards they kept borders of broom round their land for the sheep to graze on and stay sound. | Drury (1985) | |
| Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link (Broom) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | When a horse has worms cut green broom and mix it with the oats. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4613719/4612372/4643604 |
| Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link (Broom) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Besom is given to horses to eat if they have got worms and to dogs it is administered thus. Boil some besom (planta genista) or broom and after several hours boiling strain off the leaves and when the resulting liquid cools give it in dog's food. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4742087/4734620 |
| Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link (Broom) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Green broom is used for worms in horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4427849/4350367 |
| Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link (Broom) | Republic of Ireland | Sligo | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | The old people used to give boiled brooms to horses for diseases called worms and gravel. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4759290/4694181 |
| Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link (Broom) | Republic of Ireland | Westmeath | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Broom boiled in milk is a cure for a horse that has worms etc. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009063/4982657/5119594 |
| Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link (Broom) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | "Broom" is a cure for worms in horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009288/5004868/5133545 |
| Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link (Broom) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Broom or Male Fern - Chopped fine and given to horses in cases of worm. An extract was and still is obtained from this plant. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009300/5005773/5133302 |
| Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link (Broom) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Chopped broom was given to horses suffering from worms | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009273/5003663/5131406 |
| Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link (Broom) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Green broom is very good for worms in horses and ragweed and lard is a very good cure for the murrian in cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044703/5033161/5136242 |
| Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link (Broom) | Scotland | Scottish Borders | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | My father had worked with horses from an early age. One day the head horsemen decided that this horse that wasn't thriving had worms. He told Dad that when they were going round the cattle he would collect some broom and make a soup and done the horse, which he did. A day or so later their was evidence of worms being passed in the horse's dung. I don't know what part of the broom he used or the exact preparation but I remember he made a soup... I have heard of gypsies using broom to dose their horses also. | Personal communication | |
| Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link (Broom) | Scotland | Unknown (Scotland) | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | A dreaded malady known as the 'rot' (liver flukes) was cured by feeding sheep on broom or heather, the former when in flower; this was said to work well if the disease were not too far advanced. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link (Broom) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS) | To cure Botts in horses. Get some broom, cut up into 1/2 inch lengths/ Make a bran mash three times a day for the animal and give a couple of handfuls of cut broom in it. After a few days, just give one meal per day, till animal is cured. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5070765/5060653/5093455 |
| Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link (Broom) | Republic of Ireland | Monaghan | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS) | The "Broom" is used for the Botts in the horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4723870/4720969/4786206 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link (Broom) | Wales | Caernarvonshire | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS) | In south Caernarvonshire ... a decoction of broom [Cytisus scoparius] was applied externally to rid animals of lice. | Jones (1980) | |
| Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link (Broom) | Republic of Ireland | Dublin | Horses | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR03 (DRUGS FOR OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASES) | For a horse thats wind broken. Get scotch broom and boil it and give it to him and it would cure him. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428216/4386723 |
| Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link (Broom) | England | Suffolk | Sheep | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Drowsy in sheep. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link (Broom) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Horses | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Broom is a rarely seen herb that is found in certain ditches, it is given to horses as medicine. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4706345/4704476/4779111 |
| Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link (Broom) | Scotland | Unknown (Scotland) | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Neither sheep, nor horses, nor black cattle will starve in winter, if they have the command of whins and broom. They will not ptefer them, indeed, to grass, or hay, or turnips; but where these are wanting, they will all feed on whins and broom with avidity, which, though not as luxuriant or fattening, are a wholesome food. Where they grow rank and tall, they preserve the foggage that is among them for a long time in winter, which would otherwise fall sooner into decay. The best winter pasture for the cattle in Galloway, is among whins and broom of a great height. These shrubs, indeed, come to be unnecessary and superseded, as they have been in Forfarshire and other places, where winter provender, consisting of straw, hay, and turnips, is raised in sufficient quantity for all the cattle upon a farm. But till that is accomplished, which is not the case in the Highlands, an abundance of whins and broom is a sure refuge to prevent horses, cattle, and sheep from perishing by want, which is too often the case. | Walker (1812) | |
| Daphne laureola L. (Spurge-laurel) | Isle of Man | Isle of Man | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Purge for horses. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Daphne laureola L. (Spurge-laurel) | England | Hampshire | Horses | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | The Rev. G.E. Smith tells us that the spurge laurel is collected in large quantity from the woods of Sussex, by persons who go at stated periods round the country for that purpose, and supply the markets at Portsmouth and Chichester, where it is sold as horse's medicine, but he was unable to ascertain in what manner or for what diseases it was employed. [Bromfield, 1856] | Vickery (1995) | |
| Datura stramonium L. (Thorn-apple) | England | Norfolk | Horses | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN05 (PSYCHOLEPTICS) | I gave a talk on Tuesday to some organic gardeners, and showed a slide of thorn-apple. Two of the audience, quite independently of one another, said they assumed I knew about thorn-apple and horses. One lived on the site of a past annual horse fair, and the other lived near old stable buildings. Both had had large crops of thorn-apple (one some 400 plants), and both had been told that the thorn-apple was used to calm lively or dangerous stallions while they were being shod [Sisland, Norfolk, December 2000]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Daucus carota L. (Carrot) | Republic of Ireland | Carlow | Horses | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | The wild carrot is used to cure diseases in horse's. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044680/5031497 |
| Daucus carota L. (Carrot) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Daucus carota was used as a veterinary remedy for... 'staggers' in cows (Williams, 1993). | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Digitalis purpurea L. (Foxglove) | England | Northumberland | Various | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | One of my daughters, who lives in Appleby, Cumbria, breeds Belgian hares as a hobby. One of her prize females became ill, and several visits to the vet made no difference – he said he had no idea what was the trouble, but she was deteriorating, and he could not help her. My daughter decided to let her have the run of the garden, and to her surprise the animal went looking around until she found a plant which she attacked and ate in double quick time. This in itself was surprising, because she had not eaten for over a fortnight. In a few days she had recovered completely, and never looked back. The plant was a foxglove, and she had eaten it right down to ground level – she never showed any interest in eating foxgloves after that one time [Alnwick, Northumberland, March 1998]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Digitalis purpurea L. (Foxglove) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD01 (ANTIFUNGALS FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE) | Ring-Worm:- Fairy finger roots rubbed to the affected part. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044798/5039560/5083718 |
| Digitalis purpurea L. (Foxglove) | England | Somerset | Various | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD04 (ANTI-PRURITICS, INCL. ANTIHISTAMINES, ANESTHETICS ETC.) | Eczema in livestock. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Digitalis purpurea L. (Foxglove) | Republic of Ireland | Dublin | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | The fox glove or fairy finger when boiled with oak bark for curing sore breasts on horses when they first begin to work. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428222/4386939/4456920 |
| Digitalis purpurea L. (Foxglove) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | The fairy finger is used as a cure for pock on a cow's udder. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4649700/4648456/4651341 |
| Digitalis purpurea L. (Foxglove) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | "Lus-mor" is a great herb to cure blast in a cow. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922263/4865325/5053330 |
| Digitalis purpurea L. (Foxglove) | England | Cumbria | Horses | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Strangles. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Digitalis purpurea L. (Foxglove) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Dogs | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN03 (ANTIEPILEPTICS) | Fairy finger roots if washed and cut up fine and given raw to a dog that has the fits it will cure him. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4649701/4648566/4652200 |
| Digitalis purpurea L. (Foxglove) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Pigs | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN03 (ANTIEPILEPTICS) | Fairy finger roots boiled and strained and the water of it given to pigs will both prevent and cure convulsions. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4658437/4655535/4661967 |
| Digitalis purpurea L. (Foxglove) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Pigs | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN03 (ANTIEPILEPTICS) | Fairy-finger is a very poisonous herb, but if it is brewed and a little given to pigs which have convulsions, it cures them. Or if a little is given to a sow her young will not take convulsions. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4658423/4653882/4659663 |
| Digitalis purpurea L. (Foxglove) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Pigs | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN03 (ANTIEPILEPTICS) | The leaves of the Fairy Finger or Foxglove are poisonous, but if a little are drawn like tea and given in very small quantity to young pigs, it prevents convulsions. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4649705/4648895/4662077 |
| Digitalis purpurea L. (Foxglove) | Republic of Ireland | Longford | Pigs | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN03 (ANTIEPILEPTICS) | Fairy fingers are a good cure for pigs suffering from convulsions. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009199/4997103/5108492 |
| Digitalis purpurea L. (Foxglove) | Wales | Merionethshire | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTI-PROTOZOALS) | Red-water fever. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Digitalis purpurea L. (Foxglove) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Fox gloves is used for killing worms in cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4583311/4578639/4592450 |
| Digitalis purpurea L. (Foxglove) | England | Gloucestershire | Dogs | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS) | Mange or fleas in dogs. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Digitalis purpurea L. (Foxglove) | Isle of Man | Isle of Man | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS) | Sheep scab. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Digitalis purpurea L. (Foxglove) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS) | Lady Fingers:- The leaves of lady fingers are boiled in urine to cure animals of vermin. It is rubbed on the affected parts for a few times. It is very objectionable to the smell but it is a very good cure. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009331/5007591 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|---------|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Digitalis purpurea L. (Foxglove) | Scotland | East Lothian | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS) | This plant is one of the powerful ingredients used as "bath" for sheep, but some shepherds object to its use, for they say that it blackens the wool very much. The leaves afford a medicine of great energy and value; and before this was known to physicians, the Foxglove or Fox-tree was frequently administered by the bold country quack, not always with impunity. | Johnston (1853) | |
| Digitalis purpurea L. (Foxglove) | Wales | Flintshire | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS) | Retrieved from a hand-written notebook kept by a local farmer and land agent who swapped recipes with other landowners in the early to mid 1800s. To Cure the Scab off Sheep: 20 quarts of Tobacco Water; 20 quarts of Lant [=stale urine] that had foxgloves boiled in it; 1½ lbs Saltpetre; 4 oz White Vitriol; ½ lb Soft Soap boiled for one hour. Dress the sheep well over. This will be the proportion for 20 sheep [Gronant, Clwyd, March 1994]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott (Male-fern) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Horses | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG04 (UROLOGICALS) | Fern roots are a cure for kidney disease on horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922080/4850449 |
| Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott (Male-fern) | Republic of Ireland | Laois | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | For Murrain among cattle - Pound the root of the Fern to extract the juice and administer this as dose. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4769996/4765105 |
| Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott (Male-fern) | England | Unknown (England) | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Collected late in the autumn, divested of its roots, leaves and dead portions, carefully dried, and kept for not more than a year. Male fern is an anthelmintic which is one of the most effectual drugs for this purpose. In the treatment of taeniasis and distomiasis in horses and cattle male fern may be combined with oil of turpentine and administered in linseed oil, but the expense of the drug limits its application in these animals. Male fern is of value in the treatment of distomiasis in sheep; 1/2 drachm of the liquid extract is given as a draught in oil; this is repeated daily for three days. The drug destroys the parasites, which than disintegrate and are expelled from the bile-ducts. A similar line of treatment is adopted in taeniasis in sheep. Male fern is not a safe taenicide for the cat. | Greig & Brodie (1948) | |
| Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott (Male-fern) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | The cure for the fluke that a sheep would have is the meal [male]-fern. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5260460/5253768/5263218 |
| Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott (Male-fern) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | The juice of the male fern cures fluke in sheep. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5177623/5173868/5199270 |
| Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott (Male-fern) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Both Male and Female fern cures fluke in sheep and cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922351/4873193/5074425 |
| Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott (Male-fern) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Male-Fern- is used as a cure for liver fluke in cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921736/4901795/5182533 |
| Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott (Male-fern) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | The disease is given the cattle is called "fluke." The cure for the "fluke" is got from the male fern. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5235093/5234938/5235321 |
| Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott (Male-fern) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Male-fern is given to animals to kill tape worms. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921840/4895805/5184860 |
| Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott (Male-fern) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Then the extracts of male fern cures fluke in cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4493673/4409688/4519710 |
| Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott (Male-fern) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | There is a certain herb called the "Male-fern" that can cure fluke in sheep. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4583276/4575908/4626731 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|---------|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott (Male-fern) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Fluke. The male fern. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4569053/4567088 |
| Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott (Male-fern) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Male fern when drank is a good cure to keep away fluke from cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4666571/4662899/4667172 |
| Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott (Male-fern) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | For Fluke they used to boil the male fern and give it to the sheep to drink. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758512/4750376/4953901 |
| Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott (Male-fern) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | A female fern cures a cow with a murrain and a male cures an animal which has the flukes. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4649707/4649145/4652332 |
| Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott (Male-fern) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Fluke - Gather the male-fern and give it to the beast that suffers from the fluke | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4605933/4603687/4645249 |
| Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott (Male-fern) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | The male fern which grows in the bogs, cures tape-worm in children, and it also cures the fluke in cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921948/4912489 |
| Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott (Male-fern) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Male fern is a herb with long leaves and a short root to it. When it is boiled it would cure fluke in animals. There are small thorns in it and there is a square root to it. You must cut off the root and then boil the rest of it. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922023/4919338/4943394 |
| Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott (Male-fern) | Republic of Ireland | Longford | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Male Fern is another herb which is used for worms and bots in horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009136/4990099/5100484 |
| Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott (Male-fern) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | If a sheep has fluke the cure is to dose her with male fern and pills. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4427987/4364351/4467999 |
| Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott (Male-fern) | Republic of Ireland | Roscommon | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Male fern is used as medicine for cattle and sheep. The roots are boiled and strained and given to animals as a cure for fluke. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4798653/4787235 |
| Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott (Male-fern) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Broom or Male Fern - Chopped fine and given to horses in cases of worm. An extract was and still is obtained from this plant. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009300/5005773/5133302 |
| Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott (Male-fern) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | The male fern: This herb is used as a cure for "fluke" in sheep and cattle. It is given to the affected animal along with new milk. The animal must be fasting for a night before the dose is given. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044738/5035369 |
| Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott (Male-fern) | Scotland | Unknown (Scotland) | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Boiled in water (a handful of fern in a pint, reduced to 1/2 pint) and fed to sheep on South Uist to cure liver fluke. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Dryopteris filix-mas (L.) Schott (Male-fern) | Republic of Ireland | Westmeath | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Fern-root when boiled is given to small calves to cure diseases. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009082/4984761 |
| Elytrigia repens (L.) Desv. ex Nevski (Common Couch) | England | Lancashire | Dogs | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | Is eaten by dogs when they need a tonic, a natural remedy [Colne, Lancashire, January 1993]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Elytrigia repens (L.) Desv. ex Nevski (Common Couch) | England | Surrey | Cats | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA16 (OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS) | Cats have also eaten grass of a soft tall leaf type when they think no one is watching possibly for same reason as dogs but not the large tough couch grass although could be young couch grass leaves. | Personal communication | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|--------|---|--|---|-------------------------|---|
| Elytrigia repens (L.) Desv. ex Nevski (Common Couch) | England | Surrey | Dogs | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA16 (OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS) | Natural remedy dogs did all by themselves. If suffering from a tummy bug or allergy or ingesting poison from illegal bait they would tear at couch grass eating some and coughing it up to self evacuate their stomach. They would swallow enough which, when passed through the intestines came out like a nest encasing the poison or loose stools somehow dehydrating them and not absorbing harmful toxins or nullifying bacterial and possibly viral gut infections. Obviously my mother took them to the vet when this happened as well but let them do their own thing as well. | Personal communication | |
| Elytrigia repens (L.) Desv. ex Nevski (Common Couch) | Unknown | Unknown | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA16 (OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS) | My brief contribution is that my farmer grandfather nearly every time he saw me would remind me that a broth made by boiling scutch grass (whatever that is) was/is a great cure for colic in horses. As I only worked with horses for a few years after graduating I never had the confidence to dispense with the buscopan and flunixin that my peers were using and become a scutch grass advocate! | VetSurgeon (Forum) | https://www.vetsurgeon.org/001/veterinary-clinical/small-animal/medicine/f/discussions/28282/ethnoveterinary-medicine-can-you-help |
| Elytrigia repens (L.) Desv. ex Nevski (Common Couch) | England | Unknown (England) | Dogs | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG04 (UROLOGICALS) | Triticum possesses a mild diuretic action, and also allays irritation of the urinary passages. It is prescribed for the dog in cystitis and urethritis. It may be remarked that the natural instinct of the dog leads him to seek for and ingest couch grass. | Greig & Brodie (1948) | |
| Equisetum sp. (Horsetail) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | In Co. Clare, horsetails have been used to treat 'hoose' in cattle. Hoose is a bronchial infestation by nematodes, seen in cattle, sheep, goats and pigs. Cattle with hoose were moved to a place where Equisetum grew, and after grazing in horsetails, the cattle were said to be cured (Munnelly, 2005). | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Eriophorum vaginatum L. (Hare's-tail Cottongrass) | Scotland | East Lothian | Sheep | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Eriophorum vaginatum. Turfy bogs, and common on our elevated moors. April. — This has various appellations in the Lammermuirs. While just springing it is known by the name of Muir-crops, Moss, Purlaing, and Line or Ling. This latter name it shares with the Deer's-hair (Scirpus caespitosus). When it has run to seed it is called Cats-tails. The plant, while it is putting forth its fresh herbage, in the opening of the year, is the chief support of upland flocks, and without its aid, in late seasons, they thrive but indifferently. In favourable years it begins to sprout as early as the end of January and beginning of February, but its general time of springing is in March. Black-faced sheep are especially fond of it, scent it out, and crop it with such avidity that it looks as if it had been "cut with a hook." They will spend days in the middle of mosses, browsing on the favourite luxury, which is famous also for its renovating powers. Some herds maintain that if a weak sheep obtain but two or three mouthfuls of the fresh herbage, there will be no danger of its recovery. The farmers of an age scarce expired, were accustomed to cast out their feeble sheep in spring to the mosses, and leave them to range at will, till, by the aid principally of this grass, they had recovered. In many years the sheep sent up from the low country to summer in the hills, are fat before "clippingtime"; and the grass renders others more profuse of milk. The quantity of fodder it affords does not cease with the first growth, for it braids and grows like grass or corn that has been eaten over; and after the seed has been ripened, which is about the end of July, it undergoes a second spring. Then, however, its utility is less felt, for now the muir pastures are all flush with many flowers and grasses. | Johnston (1853) | |
| Euonymus europaeus L. (Spindle) | Unknown | Unknown | Dogs | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | Fleas and lice in dogs. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |

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| Eupatorium cannabinum L. (Hemp-agrimony) | England | Unknown (England) | Cattle | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | Cough in cattle 'and other beasts'. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Euphorbia hyberna L. (Irish Spurge) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Various | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN51 (PRODUCTS FOR ANIMAL EUTHANASIA) | Long ago people got an herb in hills called yellow root, and they used to poison horses and cows that had any disease here and also birds that did any damage to their crops. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921991/4915987/4946566 |
| Euphorbia hyberna L. (Irish Spurge) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Purge for horses and cattle. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Euphorbia hyberna L. (Irish Spurge) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS) | Yellow root is a poisonous herb, but when it is washed it is used on sheep when they have mange. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4706345/4704476/4779111 |
| Euphorbia hyberna L. (Irish Spurge) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Bainikeen boiled in milk was good for sick cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4713241/4710701/4728255 |
| Euphrasia officinalis L. (Eyebright) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Red-water fever. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Euphrasia officinalis L. (Eyebright) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Cats | QS-SENSORY ORGANS | QS-QS03 (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS) | O'Regan (1997) mentioned that eyebright was used to treat weak kittens that were very sick with eyes and noses blocked with mucus. An infusion of eyebright was made and their eyes bathed with the lotion until the kittens were cured. | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Filago vulgaris Lam. (Common Cudweed) | Unknown | Unknown | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Red-water fever. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Filipendula ulmaria (L.) Maxim. (Meadowsweet) | Northern Ireland | Armagh | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Meadowsweet: In Ireland when my grandmother's little calves had diarrhoea, she boiled this plant and gave the cool water to the little calves, which cured the diarrhoea. Co. Armagh, about 1916 [Weobley, Herefordshire, August 1998]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Fragaria vesca L. (Wild Strawberry) | England | Cambridgeshire | Various | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA06 (DRUGS FOR CONSTIPATION) | From my mother (one of 11 children) of Landbeach, near Cambridge; also information from my 86-year-old aunt ... Blackberry and strawberry leaves were fed to constipated or off colour rabbits and guinea pigs. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Fragaria vesca L. (Wild Strawberry) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Cure for Red Water in cattle. Bottle two pounds of treacle and a half-pound of salts to the animal. Boil a quantity of wild strawberry plant in water, give a bottle full of the liquid obtained to the animal half an hour after the other dose. Keep the animal warm. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5070765/5060661 |
| Fraxinus excelsior L. (Ash) | Scotland | East Lothian | Goats | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA06 (DRUGS FOR CONSTIPATION) | Ash branches are a good laxative and oak branches are the opposite; they can dry them back up again. I used ash and oak last year because we had a goat that wasnae too well. So we flushed her first with ash and then dried her back up with oak. And it worked! | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Fraxinus excelsior L. (Ash) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Wasting (or Diarrhoea also). Leaves of Briar, Black thorn, W. thorn, Black Sally, Oak, Ash, Boil all together. Give in doses to cattle according to age &c. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044858/5044478 |
| Fraxinus excelsior L. (Ash) | England | Devon | Various | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | On 22 September 1995 Mrs Annie Amelia Matthews (née Pearse 31 Oct 1900) of Harford, then aged 94, told me that cattle and dogs at Kingsett Farm, Walkhampton (where she spent most of her childhood and young adulthood until 1924) were occasionally bitten by adders. Her father's remedy was to tie string above and below the swelling 'to stop it spreading', and then to bathe the wound with a concoction obtained by boiling leaves of an ash tree. She said that if you threw a 'hoop' of ash twigs over a snake it couldn't move. She knew of people who had done this. | Vickery (2019) | |

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| Fraxinus excelsior L. (Ash) | England | Dorset | Various | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | Ash leaves are used to combat viper bites. When an animal has been bitten farmers boil ash leaves and give the animal the resulting liquid and place the boiled leaves as a poultice on the bite. Works on people too! [Dorchester, 1992] | Vickery (1995) | |
| Fraxinus excelsior L. (Ash) | Scotland | Dumfries and Galloway | Various | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | Snake bites. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Fraxinus excelsior L. (Ash) | England | Several counties (England) | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ05 (ANTIVIRALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | According to Roy and Ursula Radford, writing of the West County, an area which they defined as stretching from Cornwall to the Cotswolds, 'feeding ash-leaves to cattle suffering from foot-and-mouth disease was a way of curing them'. R. & U. Radford, 1998, West Country Folklore: 5. | Vickery, R. Plant Lore (Online) | https://www.plant-lore.com/plantofthemoth/herbal-remedies-for-foot-and-mouth-disease/ |
| Fraxinus excelsior L. (Ash) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Cattle | QS-SENSORY ORGANS | QS-QS03 (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS) | A bit of ash or elm would cure a skum in a cows eye.To pull a branch of each and boil them and put it to the eye. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5260445/5253133/5265969 |
| Fraxinus excelsior L. (Ash) | England | Cumbria | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | An interesting account of this is provided by Geoffrey Halliday in his 1997 Flora of Cumbria, where pollarded trees are called 'cropping ashes'. Here Halliday cites a passage from Thomas Pennant's Tour of Scotland and Voyage to the Hebrides in 1772, published in 1774. While passing through what is now Cumbria Pennant: 'Observed that the tops of the ash trees were lopped; and was informed that it was done to feed the cattle in Autumn, when the grass was on the decline; the cattle peeling off the bark as food. In Queen Elizabeth's time the inhabitants of Colton and Hawksheadfells remonstrated against the number of forges in the county, because they consumed all the loppings and croppings, the sole winter food for their cattle.' | Vickery, R. Plant Lore (Online) | https://www.plant-lore.com/plantofthemoth/pollarded-ashes/ |
| Fraxinus excelsior L. (Ash) | England | Hampshire | Horses | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Therefore a cutting from the Daily Telegraph of 5 December 2012, forwarded by David Bloomfield, of South Weald, Essex, is of interest. Free-roaming ponies in the New Forest, Hampshire, 'recognise when the leaves [of ash] are falling and veer miles off their normal routes to get to the nearest ash trees', remembering locations year after year, and eating so many leaves that they ignore all other food. Anthony Passmore, a member of the ancient court of Verderers, which looks after the Forest, commented: 'They absolutely love them.' | Vickery, R. Plant Lore (Online) | https://www.plant-lore.com/news/ash-leaves-as-cattle-fodder/ |
| Fraxinus excelsior L. (Ash) | Northern Ireland | Antrim | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV07 (ALL OTHER NON-THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Rowan and ash sticks were used to drive cattle home for milking or when being moved from place to place. Believed to be 'kindly' and both trees believed to be endowed with properties that ensured no interference from harmful influence [Larne, Co. Antrim, October 1993]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Fucus vesiculosus L. (Bladderwrack) | Scotland | Orkney Islands | Pigs | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Bladderwrack has also been used for feeding pigs in Orkney. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Fumaria sp. (Fumitory) | Scotland | Orkney Islands | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | This was given to children as a cure for worms; also to foals, but in much larger doses, of course. [Spence, 1914] | Vickery (1995) | |
| Galium aparine L. (Cleavers) | England | Norfolk | Dogs | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD01 (ANTIFUNGALS FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE) | Ringworm in dogs. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Galium aparine L. (Cleavers) | England | Norfolk | Horses | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG03 (SEX HORMONES AND MODULATORS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM) | To increase sperm in a stallion. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Galium aparine L. (Cleavers) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Robin run the hedge is a cure for a calf with blackleg. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758582/4756472/4934328 |
| Galium aparine L. (Cleavers) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Dogs | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN03 (ANTIPILEPTICS) | Dandelion & robin-run-the-hedge are used as cures. The former cures coughs; the later, dogs that take fits. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758526/4751783/5011532 |

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| Galium aparine L. (Cleavers) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Turkeys | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Robin run the hedge grows in wheat and it smothers the crop. It also gives a bitter taste to the bread and some people say it is a cure for sick turkeys. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4583342/4581414/4592472 |
| Galium aparine L. (Cleavers) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Turkeys | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | There is another herb called "Robin run the hedge". It grows nowhere only on ditched and hedges. It is used for sick turkeys. It grows on a long stem. The stem is taken and pounded. The juice is squeezed out and given to the turkeys. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4583284/4576430/4584601 |
| Galium aparine L. (Cleavers) | England | Dorset | Turkeys | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | I was born in 1947 in a farming family in the southwest corner of Dorset. As a child I collected goosegrass and chopped it up to feed to my parents' turkeys [RV, October 2019]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Galium aparine L. (Cleavers) | England | Somerset | Ducks | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | We used to nibble shoots of goosegrass, too, and still feed the whole plant to our ducks [Muchelney, Somerset, January 2007]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Galium verum L. (Lady's Bedstraw) | Republic of Ireland | Westmeath | Dogs | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN03 (ANTIPILEPTICS) | Lady's strawbed is used to cure fits in dogs. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009082/4984761 |
| Gentianella amarella (L.) Börner (Autumn Gentian) | England | Suffolk | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | One horseman recalled that a few leaves taken from a box hedge and dried and fed in a powder in the chaff helped to keep down excessive sweat which tended to spoil the look of a horse; and this same horseman prescribed gentian or felwort for inducing a horse that has lost his appetite to use the rack and the manger once more. | Evans (1960) | |
| Gentianella campestris (L.) Börner (Field Gentian) | Scotland | Shetland Islands | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG03 (SEX HORMONES AND MODULATORS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM) | It is also ridin' girse and was fed to cows that were reluctant to come into season - perhaps an aphrodisiac. [Lerwick, Shetland, 1994] | Vickery (1995) | |
| Gentianella campestris (L.) Börner (Field Gentian) | Scotland | Highland | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Gentiana campestris—Field gentian. Gaelic : Lus a chrùbain, the crouching plant, or the plant good for the disease called crùbain, "which attacks cows, and is supposed to be produced by hard grass, scanty pasture, or other causes. The cows become lean and weak, with their hind-legs contracted towards the forefeet, as if pulled by a rope" (Armstrong). | Cameron (1883) | |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | A cure for calves: One day William Power, Upper Sunvale, brought in a plant which he said the people used for curing calves from the disease of scour. This plant is of a reddish colour and has a knotted stem. The teacher examined this plant and said that it belonged to the geranium family. It is called, Shining Crane's-bill [Geranium Lucidum]. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922041/4921394 |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | There is a pink flower that they boil in milk which is a cure for the scour in calves. The flower is called crane's bill. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922296/4867931/5058095 |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | The species was called 'bloodweed' in some parts of the country, and it was said to be good for treating cattle that are passing blood (Hart, 1898). | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Crowsfoot: When boiled is a cure for red murrain in cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922393/4877522/5076738 |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | If cattle had red - water a herb called crane's beak is supposed to cure it. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921745/4902818/5177953 |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | It is said, that if cattle had a disease called "red water", a herb called "Crane's Beak" would cure it. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921745/4902824/5177961 |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Kildare | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Blood wort is a plant that cures murrain in cattle. It is found upon old falling walls. It is pinkish in shade and each vein is the colour of blood. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4742151/4740542/4782338 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------|--|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | "Cranesbill" is a cure for red-murrain in cattle. It is boiled on new milk and given to them to drink. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758505/4749565/4951618 |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Red Murrain. Red murrain is cured by an herb called the Crane's Bill. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758491/4748350/5012542 |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | When a cow had a murr they boiled a weed called crane's bill and give it to cow to drink. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758512/4750375/4953901 |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | CROBH-DEARG - the name of a plant which treated in a certain way cures the red-water in cattle. (Given to Mrs Lyons Main St. Croom by Con Kelleher of Ballingarry parish). | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922032/4920314/4949188 |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Crowsfoot:- is a great cure for Murrin in cattle when boiled with new milk. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921946/4912393 |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Red-murrain in cattle. If a cow had red-water people got the flowers of a little plant called Crane's Bill, boiled them in new milk, and then gave them the mixture to drink to the cow. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921945/4912256/4934267 |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | The Cranes bill which grows on the walls on the roadside is a certain cure for Murrain in the cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922025/4919592/4943892 |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | To cure Red Murrain in cattle they made a medicine from a flower called Craod Dearg, a little herb with a red flower. This was boiled in new milk and the animal dosed with it. Michael Connolly who gave these cures still used this cure for murrain. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921939/4911620 |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Longford | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Bloodwort grows on walls mostly. It has a tiny pink flower. It is used for curing red-water in cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009143/4991191/5100381 |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | There is a green herb and it grows on the side of the road, and the name of it is crane's bill. It is used for a disease in cattle known as the blood murrain. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5008972/4972310/5110722 |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | "Crains Bill" a red weed that usually grows on the wall, it is chopped, and drawn like tea, and given to cattle for a murrin. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922278/4866771/5022228 |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | "Crob Dearg" would cure red murren in cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922263/4865325/5053330 |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Herb Robert is used for murrin in cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922256/4864651/5051978 |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Waterford | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | A herb called "An Crob Dearg" will cure cows of "Dry murrain". | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428095/4378112 |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Waterford | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | A weed called Crobh Dearg cure the disease which cattle get called Red Murren. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428120/4379985/4464142 |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Westmeath | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Blood Murrain in Cattle: Get some yarrow and bloodwort they grow in the clitches. Bed the cow with turf mould and do not give it any hay or do not have any straw near in case she might eat it. Give her plenty of water, Treat her this way for a couple of days and she will get better. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009102/4986756/5121425 |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Blood wort is a cure for the blood-murrain by eating these as they grow. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009295/5005378/5134166 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

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|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Blood-wort is used for curing cattle that have the murrain. This herb grows in turnip field. You would get this herb and put it in cattles food and give it to the cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009295/5005377/5134163 |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Wales | Pembrokeshire | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | An informant in Pembrokeshire used to boil herb robert [Geranium robertianum] and broad-leaved plantain [Plantago major] with grease and a piece of rusty iron as a remedy for red-water in calves. | Jones (1980) | |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Another herb was used for worms in horses and cattle called "crocdearg" they used to chop it up very fine and put bran through it. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922045/4847124 |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Crane's-bill is a cure for a disease in cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921900/4899501/5184155 |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Crane's Bill - It is used as a cure for a murn in a cow. It is boiled in water and given to the cow to drink. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758512/4750388/5136713 |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Westmeath | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | There is a herb which grows on a wall named Crane's Bill, and is used for curing cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009131/4989623/5117735 |
| Geranium robertianum L. (Herb-Robert) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Dogs | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV07 (ALL OTHER NON-THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Tuberculosis in dogs (root tied to leg). | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Glechoma hederacea L. (Ground-ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG04 (UROLOGICALS) | There is a cure for the kidneys of cattle in Ground Ivy. Boil it and give them the water to drink. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758519/4751014/4954768 |
| Glechoma hederacea L. (Ground-ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Ground Ivy takes away pox in cow's teats. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5177641/5175639/5196778 |
| Glechoma hederacea L. (Ground-ivy) | England | Unknown (England) | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | The trailing stems of the ground ivy were also administered to horses at this period to rid them of worm. | Drury (1985) | |
| Glechoma hederacea L. (Ground-ivy) | England | Kent | Horses | QS-SENSORY ORGANS | QS-QS03 (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS) | White specks on the eyes of horses. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Glechoma hederacea L. (Ground-ivy) | England | North Yorkshire | Sheep | QS-SENSORY ORGANS | QS-QS03 (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS) | Pink-eye in sheep (East Riding of Yorkshire). | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Glechoma hederacea L. (Ground-ivy) | England | Unknown (England) | Horses | QS-SENSORY ORGANS | QS-QS03 (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS) | For eye troubles in horses, powdered ground ivy (nepeta glechoma) mixed with ale and honey and then strained was recommended as a treatment by Gerard. | Drury (1985) | |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Cure for a scour in a cow:- Boil ivy leaves in water till you have about a pint of ivy juice left. Then mix it with about two pints of boiled milk. Then give it to the cow. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758555/4754268/4931116 |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Westmeath | Various | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Ivy will cure scour in sheep and goats! A few feeds of the ivy will cure it. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009110/4987711/5124430 |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | Ivy leaves are also used for strengthening young calves. The leaves are boiled and the juice is put in the milk and given to them. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5275203/5271772/5277570 |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Unknown | Unknown | Various | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | Try feeding him ivy, its a great natural tonic, if he eats it he will soon start picking up, if he doesnt then you could be fighting a loosing battle, put him back in the shelter with some clean water and hay, but I'd keep the lamb pellets away from him for a bit, at least until he'd started picking up a bit. I have used ivy many a time with great success, on cattle sheep and pigs - it is not masses you are giving them. Vets actualy suggest using ivy, as an instant tonic, feel free to ask your own any of you. I've never had to use it on horses so it would be interesting to see if it has the same effect on them too. | Internet | https://www.tapatalk.com/groups/overthegate/sheep-advice-please-t12631.html |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

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| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | England | Cornwall | Various | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | In Cornwall in the 1980's the locals reckoned if an animal - cow, sheep or pig - couldn't be induced to eat poison ivy then its chances of survival were reckoned to be limited. And if it was eaten then it was considered to be an appetite stimulant. | VetSurgeon (Forum) | https://www.vetsurgeon.org/001/veterinary-clinical/small-animal/medicine/f/discussions/28282/ethnoveterinary-medicine-can-you-help |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | England | Cumbria | Sheep | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | We also use ivy leaves for sick sheep when they have lost their appetite or when there is a lot of snow on the ground. | Personal communication | |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | England | Derbyshire | Goats | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | I use ivy as a tonic to perk my goats up if they have been ill. Just the leaves, not the bits with berries on. They go mad for it. Not sure about pigs having it though. | The Accidental Smallholder (Forum) | https://www.accidentalsmallholder.net/forum/pigs/ivy-and-pigs/msg85590/ |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | England | Devon | Sheep | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | In the sick pen of the lambing shed I place a branch of ivy leaves to entice a ewe to find her appetite after a difficult birth or illness. | Mabey (1996) | |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | England | Somerset | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | I remember in Somerset back in the 70s the older boys would be forever placing a spray of ivy in front of an inappetent cow. In fact it appeared to be their go-to "treatment" for most ailments. | VetSurgeon (Forum) | https://www.vetsurgeon.org/001/veterinary-clinical/small-animal/medicine/f/discussions/28282/ethnoveterinary-medicine-can-you-help |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | England | Somerset | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | In Somerset, a spray of ivy cut from among the top leaves was considered to benefit a cow off its food and to restore its appetite. | Drury (1985) | |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | England | Somerset | Sheep | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | Dunno about cows or pigs but in Somerset a sick sheep would be nested down in a nice comfortable pen with a big bunch of ivy tied to the gate. It wasn't as therapy, it was to stimulate the appetite as sheep love ivy. If she wasn't interested in the ivy, she really was sick. | VetSurgeon (Forum) | https://www.vetsurgeon.org/001/veterinary-clinical/small-animal/medicine/f/discussions/28282/ethnoveterinary-medicine-can-you-help |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | England | Somerset | Sheep | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | I haven't medicated my sheep this way but like all sheep they think of new ways to die and I have found that ivy and raspberry leaves will sometimes get them back to eating and possibly bothering to stand up and live! | Personal communication | |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | England | Unknown (England) | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | Loss of appetite in cows, offer ivy leaves or lettuce. | Personal communication | |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | England | West Sussex | Sheep | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | Yes ivy is strange stuff. Sheep are passionate about it, and it will often get a sick sheep eating and cudding again. But they will gorge themselves on it for a short time and then ignore it. I currently have a ewe lamb which keeps getting its head stuck in the fence in order to graze off the ivy the other side. None of the others do this. Years ago I had one that did the same for bluebells. | Personal communication | |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | England | West Yorkshire | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | Ivy was offered to cattle to tempt their appetite [Addingham Moorside, Yorkshire, April 1993]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | I am from a farm and I studied Veterinary Medicine in UCD. I am interested in herbal/plants to treat sick animals. E.g. a cow with e-coli mastitis very ill and not eating, I find will eat ivy and get their systems operating again. | Personal communication | |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Sheep | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | Sheep and ivy - see discussion | Farming Forum | https://thefarmingforum.co.uk/index.php?threads/is-ivy-toxic-to-sheep.144738/ |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Unknown | Unknown | Sheep | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | I keep a few sheep in a field behind the landowners house. He was impressed that the sheep had cleaned the ivy off all of the trees and has asked if I can stick a few behind electric in his garden to clear it off his wall as there's a lot of it. There was about 100 ewes in the field and only a dozen old trees with ivy on so relatively small amounts per sheep. I have regularly used it to get the odd ewe up and eating again. | Farming Forum | https://thefarmingforum.co.uk/index.php?threads/can-ivy-harm-sheep.335275/ |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Wales | Caernarvonshire | Sheep | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | We always collect ivy for any poorly sheep, animals that are off their food will usually take it and improve. | Personal communication | |

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|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------|---|--|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | England | Norfolk | Goats | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA16 (OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS) | Digestive troubles in goats. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | England | Shropshire | Various | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA16 (OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS) | My husband (a livestock farmer) tells me that sick animals suffering from poisoning, e.g. through eating ewe of ragwort, will eat ivy when they reuse all else. We wonder, therefore, whether ivy has a medicinal or purgative property. In his experience livestock when healthy will only eat ivy when no other forage is available. | Mabey (1996) | |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Kildare | Cattle | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD06 (ANTIBIOTICS AND CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE) | In Moyvalley at the present day there is a man named Mr Cusack. He has the cure of warts. About this time two years we had a cow that had warts. One day he came down to Broadford and we brought him up the field. He hunted her into a corner where there was an ivy tree. He plucked a lot of ivy leaves and rubbed them where the warts were. After about three weeks the warts were gone. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4742145/4740378 |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | England | Hampshire | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG02 (OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS) | Cows themselves seek out ivy and eat it after calving, especially in cases of retained afterbirth. I noted this in the New Forest of England where cows trampled my herb garden while reaching for abundant ivy which grew there. | Levy (1991) | |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | England | Several counties (England) | Various | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG02 (OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS) | Expelling afterbirth. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG02 (OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS) | Ui Sheasnáin (1982) also notes its use for expelling afterbirth in cows in Co. Cavan; chopped ivy leaves were put in a mash and given to the cow to eat. | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG02 (OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS) | Cow-keeping the after-birth. Pull some ivy leaves and give a sweet-gallon full to the cow twice daily after the mornings hay and after the nights drink and hay. This is an infallible cure. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922052/4847891 |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG02 (OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS) | The Irish farmer puts the holly in his cattle shed against ringworm and gives ivy to cows after calving. | Personal communication | |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Westmeath | Sheep | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG02 (OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS) | Ivy. When sheep are after yeaning they are given ivy leaves. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009035/4979418/5115853 |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Westmeath | Various | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG02 (OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS) | Ivy. Ivy is used for cleaning out sheep and is given to cows after calving. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009035/4979419/5115858 |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Scotland | Scottish Borders | Goats | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG02 (OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS) | Many years ago I kept dairy goats ... at kidding time I fed them raspberry leaves to ease birthing and after parturition I fed them ivy leaves to aid womb cleaning [Yarrow, Selkirk, April 2002]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Unknown | Unknown | Sheep | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG02 (OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS) | I'd be lost without it [ivy] at lambing time. A good bundle of it will help a ewe expel retained afterbirth [e-mail, April 2016]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Mastitis in cattle. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | They ivy leaf and the primrose leaf boiled together would cure a sore on a cow's udder. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009006/4976276/5113201 |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Wales | Unknown (Wales) | Sheep | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Don't know if it's of any interest or perhaps the old farmers in South Wales where I grew up fed ivy to recently lambed ewes. In particular any that we're having trouble with their milk or were having Cade lambs put on them. They said it irritated milk ducts and made it come in faster and so ewes would be keen to suckle lambs to get relief. | Personal communication | |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Horses | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | For a horse with the strangles -To give him ivy water or to steam her. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5260445/5253012/5262975 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | England | Norfolk | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ05 (ANTIVIRALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | E.A. E[llis] In the Countryside: Green medicine, dated January 22, in the Eastern Daily Press, undated cutting, 1975: An old drover in the Norwich area once spoke to me of the miraculous healing power of ivy in relation to cattle suffering from foot and mouth disease when he was a young man, in the day before it became the rule to slaughter all animals affected with this illness ... A sick animal, in his experience, would seek out the nearest available ivy on a tree or hedge as though by instinct. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | England | Somerset | Cattle | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM02 (TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN) | Recently we had a cow who went badly lame. She could hardly walk and was being picked on by the other cattle. We removed her and her calf to an adjoining field. I phoned the vet to prescribed a standard injection of anti-inflammatory drugs. We both felt that she would injure herself further if we tried to put her in the crush alone and inject her so I looked for alternative treatment. Julliette suggests dandelion leaves, elder tops and chicory. So for 5 days, twice a day I took a bag full of dandelion leaves, elder tops, comfrey and in the absence of chicory I collected ivy which is a purgative. After two days she was hardly limping. After 5 we put her back with the herd. I am aware that it could have just been the rest, the removal from the herd which helped her heal but there was something in the way she ate the twice daily offerings which suggested that she was hungry for whatever was contained within them. | Personal communication | |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Offaly | Sheep | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN02 (ANALGESICS) | If ivy leaves are given to a sheep that have a pain they will cure her. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044620/5026655 |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Longford | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Ivy is given to sheep to keep away a disease called "fluke". | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009180/4994858 |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | We heard of ivy as a successful cure for fluke in cattle or sheep; it was prepared by cutting the ivy leaves into bits and mixing it in their food. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922300/4868255/5020139 |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Unknown | Unknown | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Our sheep shearer recommends feeding sheep ivy (Hedera helix) - which they adore, to reduce the worm burden. | Personal communication | |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Cattle | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | Cough: Ivy and milk boiled together and the liquid given to the beast. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5177630/5174373/5201226 |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | England | Gloucestershire | Sheep | QS-SENSORY ORGANS | QS-QS03 (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS) | [Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, 1960] we had a ewe going blind and I made a mixture of crushed ivy leaves and water and sprayed her eyes [e-mail, August 2020]. | Vickery, R. Plant Lore (Online) | https://www.plant-lore.com/ivy/ |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | England | Hampshire | Cattle | QS-SENSORY ORGANS | QS-QS03 (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS) | I have found that my cattle do exceptionally well when they have access to ivy. Also about four years ago I had an outbreak of New Forest Eye, and the cattle were moved into a woodland area with a lot of ivy and the eye trouble cleared up very quickly. (Isle of Wight) | Mabey (1996) | |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Cattle | QS-SENSORY ORGANS | QS-QS03 (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS) | When a cow had a blind eye, they got ivy and chewed it, then they would spit it into the cow's eye. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5260428/5252176/5261756 |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Dogs | QS-SENSORY ORGANS | QS-QS03 (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS) | Ivy leaf; an ivy leaf is a cure for a sore-eye. First you put the ivy leaf into a saucer; then press it and the substance you get, put it on the sore eye and cure it with it every morning. This will cure a dogs eyes as well as a human beings. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922348/4872759/5074285 |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Dogs | QS-SENSORY ORGANS | QS-QS03 (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS) | Ivy leaves are given to dogs that have sore eyes. They are boiled well and the juice that come out of them is dropped into the eyes to cure them | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921865/4897095/5182199 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|---------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Dublin | Various | QS-SENSORY ORGANS | QS-QS03 (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS) | Ivy is used for curing sore eyes on cattle or sheep. It is bruised together until the juice is squeezed out. It is then rubbed well on the sores. After sometime the eyes will be better. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428182/4384548/4443057 |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Horses | QS-SENSORY ORGANS | QS-QS03 (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS) | Ivy cures scum in a horse's eye and is also used to remove stains. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4583311/4578639/4592450 |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Kildare | Sheep | QS-SENSORY ORGANS | QS-QS03 (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS) | Sheep with blind eye get a leaf of ivy and you chew it and spit it into the sheep's eye. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4742157/4740773/4780963 |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Kildare | Sheep | QS-SENSORY ORGANS | QS-QS03 (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS) | Sheep with sore eyes, Get some ivy leaves, boil them, bathe the eye with the ivy water (Mr Smyth, Killadoon, Celbridge). | National Folklore Collection UCD | Sheep with sore eyes, Get some ivy leaves, boil them, bathe the eye with the ivy water (Mr Smyth, Killadoon, Celbridge) |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Sheep | QS-SENSORY ORGANS | QS-QS03 (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS) | Dalladh Mullóg in Sheep. Dalladh Mullóg in sheep may be cured in the following way: Steep a half-ounce of teased tobacco and about a handful of ivy in a cup of water for twenty four hours. Then apply a few drops of the juice to the sheep's eyes once a day until the sheep has regained her sight. About two years ago my father had a sheep that had the Dalladh Mullóg and this treatment cured her. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4463715/4374055/4463773 |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Cattle | QS-SENSORY ORGANS | QS-QS03 (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS) | Ivy is a cure for cattle's eyes. The cure is made by first chewing the ivy and boiling it, and then straining the water off and putting it under the cattle's eye-lids. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009295/5005378/5134166 |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Wales | Unknown (Wales) | Various | QS-SENSORY ORGANS | QS-QS03 (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS) | In many parts of South Wales ivy [Hedera helix] was chewed and spat into the eye of a cow or sheep suffering from a cataract. It was also fed to cows suffering from a mineral deficiency, and was considered excellent for cleansing cows after calving. | Jones (1980) | |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Ivy was boiled and the juice of it was given to cows to drink because it was thought to cure them of certain diseases. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4493675/4409834/4520796 |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Ivy leaf is good for calves or sheep. It is given to the animal a few times. | National Folklore Collection UCD | |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Wales | Unknown (Wales) | Sheep | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | This is confirmed in a way by the Welsh farmer who told me that sheep always self select ivy as their first food after lambing. | Personal communication | |
| Hedera helix L. (Common Ivy) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV07 (ALL OTHER NON-THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | A farmer once told us that if your cattle have ring worm then hang ivy from the roof of your shed, when the ivy does so does the ring worm. This works here on our farm, has anyone heard of this before? See more discussion on the forum. | Internet | https://twitter.com/irelandsfarmers/status/949243479422656512?lang=en-gb |
| Helleborus foetidus L. (Stinking Hellebore) | England | Norfolk | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Mastitis in calves. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Helleborus foetidus L. (Stinking Hellebore) | England | Leicestershire | Various | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ05 (ANTIVIRALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Foot and mouth disease. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Helleborus viridis L. (Green Hellebore) | England | Suffolk | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | To add gloss to a horses' coat. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Helleborus viridis L. (Green Hellebore) | England | Cumbria | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Swollen udder in cows. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Heracleum sphondylium L. (Hogweed) | England | Devon | Various | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | Hogweed (absolutely not giant hogweed!, and know the differences between it and hemlocks and water dropworts!) leaves are a tonic and appetite stimulant for sick sheep, cattle, and horses. It's deep rooted and juicy, so probably loaded with mins and vits. | Farming Forum | https://thefarmingforum.co.uk/index.php?threads/ethnoveterinary-medicine-can-you-help.290328 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|---|---------------------|------------------------------|---------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Heracleum sphondylium L. (Hogweed) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Cattle | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | My mother back in Ireland used wild plants for all sorts of things, I remember this plant [subsequently identified using Blamey & Grey-Wilson's Illustrated Flora of Britain & Northern Europe as hogweed] she used to gather and give it to the cows for rheumatism – they go down with it in winter ... She used to boil it up in water and give it to them; it kept the rheumatism at bay [Wandsworth Common, London, March 1998]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Heracleum sphondylium L. (Hogweed) | England | Essex | Rabbits | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Hogweed was gathered for our rabbits [Itchen, Southampton, Hampshire, June 1993]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Heracleum sphondylium L. (Hogweed) | England | Essex | Rabbits | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Hogweed, Cow parsnip (Heracleum sphondylium) - cow mumble. Collected for rabbit food. North Essex [Halstead, Essex, July 2011]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Heracleum sphondylium L. (Hogweed) | Scotland | Eilean Siar (Outer Hebrides) | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Heracleum sphondylium, for example, nearly the largest of our native species, might, by culture, be made to shoot up to the height of a hollyhock, and, of its bland and pleasant taste, any one way, in addition to the testimony of the Hebridean cows, satisfy himself by masticatory experiment. | MacGillivray (1831) | |
| Humulus lupulus L. (Hop) | England | Unknown (England) | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | French and English gypsies eat quantities of 'hop-tops' and condition their young colts with them. | Levy (1991) | |
| Huperzia selago (L.) Bernh. ex Schrank & Mart. (Fir Clubmoss) | England | Unknown (England) | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | Lice in cows and pigs. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Hyacinthoides non-scripta (L.) Chouard ex Rothm. (Bluebell) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | The roots of the wild bluebell when boiled cures red-mourn cattle by giving them the juice of it to drink. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4569065/4568275/4575206 |
| Hypericum elodes L. (Marsh St John's-wort) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Diarrhoea in cows. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Hypericum pulchrum L. (Slender St John's-wort) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Red-water fever. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Hypericum sp. (St John's wort) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Williams (1993) recorded that they were used to treat... 'hard udder' in cows. | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Ilex aquifolium L. (Holly) | Scotland | Dumfries and Galloway | Sheep | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Holly is still occasionally cut for sheep in Dumfriesshire. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Ilex aquifolium L. (Holly) | England | Cumbria | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV07 (ALL OTHER NON-THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Holly is traditionally used in buildings as a preventive measure against ringworm in cattle. A branch of holly is cut and hung in the building when the cattle are brought in. | Personal communication | |
| Ilex aquifolium L. (Holly) | England | Dorset | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV07 (ALL OTHER NON-THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Are you familiar with hanging holly in calf sheds to stop them getting ringworm? Old fashioned farmers swear by it, and quite a few modern progressive farmers seem to do it with good results. It seems to work, but I've no idea why. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Ilex aquifolium L. (Holly) | England | East Sussex | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV07 (ALL OTHER NON-THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | And hang a holly bush (can't remember male or female) in the winter cowshed to keep ringworm at bay. Don't know if it works ! | Farming Forum | https://thefarmingforum.co.uk/index.php?threads/ethnoveterinary-medicine-can-you-help.290328 |
| Ilex aquifolium L. (Holly) | England | West Sussex | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV07 (ALL OTHER NON-THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | I've also been told: Hanging holly in a shed prevents ringworm. | Personal communication | |
| Ilex aquifolium L. (Holly) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV07 (ALL OTHER NON-THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | I read your letter in yesterday's Sunday Independent. A branch of male holly (the one with no berries) left hanging up will prevent and cure ringworm in a cattle shed over the winter. This is used locally here in Co Cavan. | Personal communication | |
| Ilex aquifolium L. (Holly) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV07 (ALL OTHER NON-THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | The Irish farmer puts the holly in his cattle shed against ringworm and gives ivy to cows after calving. | Personal communication | |
| Inula helenium L. (Elecampane) | Isle of Man | Isle of Man | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | Horse tonic. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|---------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Inula helenium L. (Elecampane) | England | Suffolk | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | Elecampane was another of the herbs in frequent use: 'We used it to keep 'em on their feed. After the horses had worked very hard, they'd often have no desire to eat: they were too tired. This herb helped to give them an appetite. It has a long broad velvety leaf; and it was the leaf we used.' | Evans (1960) | |
| Inula helenium L. (Elecampane) | England | Unknown (England) | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | One of the common names of the elecampane (inula helenium) was 'horse-heal,' referring to its virtues in the treatment of various cutaneous diseases. The bitter aromatic leaves were also fed to horses to improve their appetites. | Drury (1985) | |
| Inula helenium L. (Elecampane) | England | Shropshire | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM02 (TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN) | Lameness in horses. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Inula helenium L. (Elecampane) | Wales | Glamorgan | Cattle | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN07 (OTHER NERVOUS SYSTEM DRUGS) | There lived about sixty years ago an old woman in... Bridgend who cultivated elecampane in her garden. She was noted for curing hydrophobia in cattle, and farmers in the surrounding district came to her for the remedy. She made a decoction of it mixed with milk and a quantity of fowl's feathers. The other ingredients were kept a profound secret which she took to the grave. [Trevelyan, 1909] | Vickery (1995) | |
| Inula helenium L. (Elecampane) | England | Cornwall | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | To cure scabbed sheep, take ellecampane, screedes of leather and boyle it in pilchard or any other brine for one or two houres, when you dresse the sheep, scrape the soares and let the liquor be hot, and then wash with it [Cornwall, 1639]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Inula helenium L. (Elecampane) | England | Unknown (England) | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | Besides its curative uses for horses and cattle, elecampane was also prescribed for sheep. Decoctions of the plant were given as a remedy for sheep scab, a disease caused by a mite (psoroptes ovis) which infests the skin at the base of the hairs. A scab then forms which comes off, taking the wool with it. The plant's remedial powers against this disease gave rise to its other common name of 'scabwort.' | Drury (1985) | |
| Iris foetidissima L. (Stinking Iris) | Republic of Ireland | Monaghan | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG04 (UROLOGICALS) | Gladony a plant like Flaggons is a cure for cows' kidney. You boil it and give her the water. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4723831/4717126/4784599 |
| Iris pseudacorus L. (Yellow Iris) | Wales | Cardiganshire | Horses | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG04 (UROLOGICALS) | To increase flow of urine in a horse. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Iris pseudacorus L. (Yellow Iris) | Unknown | Unknown | Pigs | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ05 (ANTIVIRALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Wade in his Plantae Rariores [1806] ascribes a somewhat unexpected virtue of the roots of this iris, swine bitten by a mad dog have escaped the disease by taking the fresh roots mixed with their food, whilst others bitten by the same dog died raving mad. | Scully (1916) | |
| Jacobaea aquatica (Hill) G. Gaertn., B.Mey. & Scherb. (Marsh Ragwort) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Various | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | Buachallán na hlascaire is a weed that grows in boggy lands such as inches. It is suppose to cure cut (no matter how bad) on people or animals, by squeezing the juice and washing the cut with it. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922265/4865532 |
| Jacobaea vulgaris Gaertn. (Common Ragwort) | England | Suffolk | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | The horsemen used ragwort for the same purpose. [Conditioning farm-horses] | Evans (1960) | |
| Jacobaea vulgaris Gaertn. (Common Ragwort) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | Long ago Buachallán Buide used to be pulled and pounded with a hammer and the juice of it used to be rubbed to sores on horses to cure them. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921637/4887051/5153987 |
| Jacobaea vulgaris Gaertn. (Common Ragwort) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Various | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | A buachallán was said to cure a cut in a sheep or cow. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922063/4849037/5010819 |
| Jacobaea vulgaris Gaertn. (Common Ragwort) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Various | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | The leaves were applied to foul wounds and sores to animals in the form of a poultice. | Moloney (1909) | |
| Jacobaea vulgaris Gaertn. (Common Ragwort) | Republic of Ireland | Laois | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Rag Weed is a long yellow flower and it is used for a stupe for udder for a cow, and the Mullin plant is used for cattle also. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4770038/4768517/4817028 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------|---------|---|--|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Jacobaea vulgaris Gaertn. (Common Ragwort) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | For a hard swelling on a human being or a blast on a cow. One double handful of Ragweed (bohaláns), chicken weed, dog fennel, Forum, Plantain leaf, Elder Rinds, Laurel leaf. Stew all these in two pounds of unrendered lard. Then strain the liquid by squeezing through muslin and lit it set. It has a green colour and three applications. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4649707/4649189/4652885 |
| Jacobaea vulgaris Gaertn. (Common Ragwort) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | The rag weed with other herbs is a cure for a blast on a cow's udder. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044725/5034738/5136594 |
| Jacobaea vulgaris Gaertn. (Common Ragwort) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM09 (OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM) | 'Windfall', distension of tendon sheaths round fetlock in horses. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Jacobaea vulgaris Gaertn. (Common Ragwort) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM09 (OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM) | Horse with hurt or broken leg. The leaves of buacallán crushed with a hammer on a stone and applied to wound. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921874/4897815 |
| Jacobaea vulgaris Gaertn. (Common Ragwort) | Republic of Ireland | Waterford | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Cure for murrain. The cure in the Araglen district for murrain in a cow is to get a bart of buacallans and to pick the leaves of them and to boils them for two hours. Drain the water off them and give them to the sick cow and they would cure her. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428084/4376471/4499826 |
| Jacobaea vulgaris Gaertn. (Common Ragwort) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | The rag-weed that grows in the field is a cure mixed with Lard for the murrain. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044703/5033158 |
| Jacobaea vulgaris Gaertn. (Common Ragwort) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Green broom is very good for worms in horses and ragweed and lard is a very good cure for the murrain in cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044703/5033161/5136242 |
| Jacobaea vulgaris Gaertn. (Common Ragwort) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Hens | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | The buacalán grows in the fields and the blossom of this, which is yellow, mixed with meal, cures the gape in fowl. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921948/4912489 |
| Jacobaea vulgaris Gaertn. (Common Ragwort) | England | Norfolk | Horses | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | Gripes in horses. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Juglans regia L. (Walnut) | England | East Sussex | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS) | A strong solution of walnut leaves and or husks in water to keep flies away from cattle and horses. | Farming Forum | https://thefarmingforum.co.uk/index.php?threads/ethnoveterinary-medicine-can-you-help.290328 |
| Juglans regia L. (Walnut) | Republic of Ireland | Offaly | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS) | If you want to keep off flies of a horse is to get leaves of a wallnut tree and give them a boil and juice of the put it on the horse. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044628/5027291/5142348 |
| Juncus articulatus L. (Jointed Rush) | Scotland | Unknown (Scotland) | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Sheep may safely eat it without danger of rotting them. It also raises young cattle to a great size of bone. When matured, and cut in sap, it constitutes a most excellent and abundant kind of hay for black cattle. | Singers (1807) | |
| Juniperus communis L. (Juniper) | England | Lincolnshire | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | [Saffern] was often given by farm servants to their horses to make their coats shine. [Wright, 1905] | Vickery (1995) | |
| Juniperus communis L. (Juniper) | England | Several counties (England) | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | Tonic for horses. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Juniperus communis L. (Juniper) | England | Unknown (England) | Horses | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG03 (SEX HORMONES AND MODULATORS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM) | Juniper was also considered at this period to be a conditioner for horses and also an abortifacient and contraceptive. It was used by horsemen who did not wish the mares in their charge to benefit from the stallion's visit. For those who did, bryony roots (bryonia dioica) were used as a fertility stimulant, as a substitute for mandrake. | Drury (1985) | |
| Juniperus communis L. (Juniper) | Scotland | Scottish Borders | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Botts and worms. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Juniperus communis L. (Juniper) | England | Cumbria | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS) | Botts and worms. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|---------|---|---|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Juniperus communis L. (Juniper) | England | Unknown (England) | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | The leaves of the box tree (buxus sempervirens) were fed to horses to cure them of the bots, as was an oil made from the savin or juniper (Juniperus communis) put into a drench. | Drury (1985) | |
| Juniperus communis L. (Juniper) | England | Unknown (England) | Horses | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Thrombi. Stanley called this disease "various sswllin" and it took me a long time to identify it. It is not regarded as common in horses, but Stanley was evidently well acquainted with it, so it may be more common in Gypsy horses... Stanley, who was fond of talking about it when on the subject of horses, believed in making the animal eat if possible and giving it regular doses of turpentine and juice from juniper berries. But the main cure is rest. | Vesey-FitzGerald (1974) | |
| Juniperus communis L. (Juniper) | England | Unknown (England) | Sheep | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Most animals will eat juniper berries, and sheep were encouraged to feed on them, as they were believed to prevent and cure dropsy in the animals. | Drury (1985) | |
| Laminaria sp. (Kelp) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Cattle | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD01 (ANTIFUNGALS FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE) | If cattle have ring-worm, and when you rub on kelp, and water, it will heal it. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4540646/4421856/4540650 |
| Lamium album L. (White Dead-nettle) | Scotland | East Lothian | Turkeys | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | In the Eastern Borders, chopped white dead-nettle leaves were formerly fed to young turkeys. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Lamium purpureum L. (Red Dead-nettle) | England | Suffolk | Turkeys | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Blackhead. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Lamium purpureum L. (Red Dead-nettle) | England | Norfolk | Hens | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Gapes. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Laurus nobilis L. (Bay) | England | Unknown (England) | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Worms. Thompson's Smith maintained that bay or laural leaves, dried and powdered, and given at the rate of one a day in scalded bran, would almost effect a cure within a fortnight or so. | Vesey-FitzGerald (1974) | |
| Laurus nobilis L. (Bay) | Republic of Ireland | Laois | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | Oil in which bay leaves are steeped keep flies from horse. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4769994/4764850 |
| Lemna sp. (Duckweed) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Various | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Diarrhoea in animals. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Lepista personata (Fr.) Cooke (Field Blewit) | England | Gloucestershire | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | The gypsies use fungi very successfully to cure woody-tongue. They use especially wild mushrooms and a variety of common toadstool with a blue stalk, which they call Blueleggis. Gloucestershire gypsies boil the big black woodland slugs (first killed), with the fungi; they consider the jelly-like mucus substance thus obtained to be beneficial both for internal and external treatment. | Levy (1991) | |
| Ligusticum scoticum L. (Scots Lovage) | Scotland | Highland | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA03 (DRUGS FOR FUNCTIONAL GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS) | Scottish Lovage. (Siunas.) Plentiful in the rocks of Meall-a-Chuilbh with a northern exposure. Per., July. The root is reckoned a carminative, and an infusion of the leaves in whey is good physic for calves. | McNeill (1910) | |
| Ligusticum scoticum L. (Scots Lovage) | Scotland | Highland | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | An infusion of Scots lovage and roseroot as a spring purge for calves on Skye. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Ligusticum scoticum L. (Scots Lovage) | Scotland | Unknown (Scotland) | Sheep | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | Regarded as 'sovereign cure' for sheep cough in the late 17th century. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Linaria vulgaris Mill. (Common Toadflax) | England | East Sussex | Hens | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | 'Drooping' in birds. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|--|---------------------|-------------|---------|---|--|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Linum catharticum L. (Fairy Flax) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA06 (DRUGS FOR CONSTIPATION) | Munnelly (2005) mentioned the use of fairy flax in West Clare for the treatment of constipation in human and veterinary medicine. He quotes a local man, Francie Kennelly, from Miltown Malbay, who said one would use 'as much that'd go in a woman's ring, they used say, for a person. And as much that'd go in there (makes circle with thumb and forefinger), like that, for an animal' (Munnelly 2005: 168). | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Linum catharticum L. (Fairy Flax) | Isle of Man | Isle of Man | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Purge for cows. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Linum usitatissimum L. (Flax) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Cattle | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | Flax is good to put to a cow's bleeding horn. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4613721/4612740/4652059 |
| Linum usitatissimum L. (Flax) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Dogs | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN03 (ANTIEPILEPTICS) | Linseed oil given to a dog with fits would cure him. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5177623/5173868/5199270 |
| Linum usitatissimum L. (Flax) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Dogs | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN03 (ANTIEPILEPTICS) | Give the dog a dose of linseed-oil [fits in dogs]. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4569053/4567088 |
| Linum usitatissimum L. (Flax) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | John Markham also had cures for red murrain and dry murrain. Linseed oil, brown sugar, treacle, and unsalted butter all boiled together for red murrain. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922345/4872252/5078907 |
| Linum usitatissimum L. (Flax) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Dry-Murrin. Starve the beast for a day; mix a lump of salt in a cup of buttermilk and give it to it. The following morning give it a dose of linseed-oil in fear of it getting the red-murrin. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4569053/4567089/4574491 |
| Linum usitatissimum L. (Flax) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Another disease which follow cows is blood murrain and a cure for it is to get a package of Reckitts blue and melt it in water and then give it to the cow. Linseed oil is also used. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4687708/4685963/4927907 |
| Linum usitatissimum L. (Flax) | Republic of Ireland | Carlow | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Hoose in calves. Linseed oil + salt 1 glass each + 1 teasp salt. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044690/5032461/5145866 |
| Linum usitatissimum L. (Flax) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | The Hoose. 1) To give them a spoon of turpentine every morning. 2) Give them flaxseed. 3) Mix a half-pint of linseed-oil; half an ounce of ginger and a couple of spoons of turpentine and give the mixture to the cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4569053/4567090/4574491 |
| Linum usitatissimum L. (Flax) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Cattle | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | Linseed oil for calf's cough. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5177641/5175639/5196778 |
| Linum usitatissimum L. (Flax) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Horses | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | To put three pounds of flaxseed into a bucket and pour boiling water over it, allow it to draw then given to a horse to drink is said to be a cure for a bad cough. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5177641/5175642 |
| Linum usitatissimum L. (Flax) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | When it was pulled it was seeded and the seed was got as medicine for horses and cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4427897/4355393/4447432 |
| Lonicera periclymenum L. (Honeysuckle) | Republic of Ireland | Laois | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD06 (ANTIBIOTICS AND CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE) | Mr. Scadden of Ballygarvan cures warts on horses by rubbing ashes of woodbine sticks on it. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4770011/4766812/5013639 |
| Lonicera periclymenum L. (Honeysuckle) | Republic of Ireland | Kildare | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Caranbeg used for minarace and honey suckle is used yet to cure blast or start in cows and is a perfect cure to this day. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4769968/4763264/4783507 |
| Lonicera periclymenum L. (Honeysuckle) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Black leg: This care consists of a mixture of tobacco, wild-woodbine and garlic. The animals is vaccinated with this mixture. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5085281/5041092/5085298 |
| Lonicera periclymenum L. (Honeysuckle) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Horses | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Woodbine cures pharcy, or swollen stomach on horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758506/4749742/4952479 |
| Lonicera periclymenum L. (Honeysuckle) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Horses | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Woodbine is used to cure pharcy, or swollen stomach, in horses. There are are lot of people in the parish of The Rower able to use that cure. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758506/4749788/4952531 |
| Lonicera periclymenum L. (Honeysuckle) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Horses | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Woodbine for farcy in horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922057/4848192 |
| Lonicera periclymenum L. (Honeysuckle) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Horses | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Another cure was woodbine mixed in his food for farcy in a horse. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922300/4868255 |

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| Lonicera periclymenum L. (Honeysuckle) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Horses | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | As soon as the farmer is certain that his horse is suffering from farcy the local man is communicated with. William Fogarty, Glaugoole North, Parish of Gortnahoe, Barony of Slievardagh County Tipperary, is the only local person possessing the cure. Should the horse be able to walk, the owner takes him to Fogarty's house on a Friday as that is the only day in the week on which a cure can be effected. Fogarty gets two short bits of woodbine, makes a slit in the horse's breast with a knife only skin deep. Into this slit he inserts the two pieces in the form of a cross. As the ends of the woodbine are pushed inside the skin the cross is held in position. As he inserts the woodbine cross he utters the prayers or spells which accompany the charm. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922240/4863601/5054369 |
| Lonicera periclymenum L. (Honeysuckle) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Horses | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | The farsi usually effects horses ponies and asses. The old people had a cure for it. They used to get a wild plant called Woodbine and then they to cut a hole in the forehead of the animal and cross the woodbine in the cut and then used to stitch it with woolen thread and say some words while stitching it. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922229/4862707/5021340 |
| Lonicera periclymenum L. (Honeysuckle) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | The "Woodbine" was called in Irish "An Fealóg faoi Chrann". It was used for keeping sheep free from flies and scabs. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4427938/4359194/4455640 |
| Lonicera periclymenum L. (Honeysuckle) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Horses | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | The water in which woodbine leaves have been boiled is a cure for diseases on horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921943/4912113/4933796 |
| Lonicera periclymenum L. (Honeysuckle) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Sheep | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | The woodbine is used to protect the sheep from disease. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4427938/4359191/4455231 |
| Lonicera periclymenum L. (Honeysuckle) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Horses | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Woodbine is used for a disease on horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922243/4863737/5020330 |
| Lotus corniculatus L. (Common Bird's-foot-trefoil) | England | Somerset | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | Cut legs of horses. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Lotus corniculatus L. (Common Bird's-foot-trefoil) | England | Devon | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Lesser birdsfoot trefoil is flash grazed here for the same effect most years by weaned lambs as a break to conventional wormers. Only the one "dose" across a day so as not to have nibbly sheeps rip through the sward, but it seems to work. | Farming Forum | https://thefarmingforum.co.uk/index.php?threads/ethnoveterinary-medicine-can-you-help.290328 |
| Lotus corniculatus L. (Common Bird's-foot-trefoil) | Scotland | Highland | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Bird's-foot Trefoil. Blathan-buidhe. Abundant in dry situations. It is said to impart a good yellow colour to butter. Per., July. It is eaten with avidity by cattle, and owing to the depth to which it sends its roots into the ground it remains green when other plants are burnt up by drought. | McNeill (1910) | |
| Lotus corniculatus L. (Common Bird's-foot-trefoil) | Scotland | Unknown (Scotland) | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | It is a very fine perennial plant for deep moist land, but the culture of it is not likely to be easy as could be wished. In the pasture it is closely eaten down, and it makes excellent and beautiful hay. | Singers (1807) | |
| Lupinus arboreus Sims (Tree Lupin) | Scotland | Highland | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | For example, to cure pocks and scab in sheep: Take Lupin and the lower part of boar-fern, the upper part of spear wort, large beans ground up; pound all together very small in honey and holy water, and mix well together. Put a dose into the mouth with a spoon, always three a day; nine times if there be great need. | Davidson (1960) | |
| Lythrum salicaria L. (Purple-loosestrife) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Créachtach which grows in bad marshy land is good for all cattle diseases. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428078/4376188/4448691 |
| Lythrum salicaria L. (Purple-loosestrife) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | The Créachtach or Cranesbill grows only in very bad marshy land. It is a whitish plant. It is boiled and used for curing some disease in cattle and horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428074/4375460 |
| Malus domestica (Suckow) Borkh. (Apple) | England | Cumbria | Goats | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | I was interested to read your letter in the Cumberland News and wondered if the following would be of interest. I kept goats for many years and cider vinegar was good to ward off mastitis. | Personal communication | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|---------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Malus domestica (Suckow) Borkh. (Apple) | England | Cambridgeshire | Pigs | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | From my mother (one of 11 children) of Landbeach, near Cambridge; also information from my 86-year-old aunt ... Pigs were put out in orchards to eat fallen apples, as this improved the taste of the pork. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Malva sylvestris L. (Common Mallow) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | Marsh Mallow - ointment (two kinds small leaf and large leaf). Small leaf cures horses large ones Erysipelas on legs etc. Boil leaves to a jelly. It is a green ointment. Great healing ointment, cures all sorts of cuts. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009243/5001121/5123238 |
| Malva sylvestris L. (Common Mallow) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Various | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | Marsh Mallow is cut and boiled in water. The water is drained off and put on sores of any animal. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009314/5006669/5140683 |
| Malva sylvestris L. (Common Mallow) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Cattle | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | "March Malice" is also used in making ointment to apply to "scabs" or sores on cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044738/5035368/5136126 |
| Malva sylvestris L. (Common Mallow) | England | Unknown (England) | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | Sometimes with cracked heels there is fever, and for this Stanley gave a very strong infusion of agrimony leaves. He, too, poulticed with linseed, but he would never wash, using a wisp of hay to rub very gently any dirt away and afterwards applying an ointment he made from marsh mallow. | Vesey-FitzGerald (1974) | |
| Malva sylvestris L. (Common Mallow) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | There is a cure in hemlock and Marsh-Mallow. Hemlock is a tall branchy weed and Marsh-mallow is a large leaf. You should boil and wash a horse's breast that would be sore. It makes his breast hard to work again. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758519/4751014 |
| Malva sylvestris L. (Common Mallow) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Marsh-mallow for cattle with swollen udder. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009020/4978062/5114828 |
| Malva sylvestris L. (Common Mallow) | Republic of Ireland | Westmeath | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | For swelling in a cows elder. Is to get marshmallows and lard melt the lard and put the marshmallows in it. When it cools you rub it on the cows elder and after a few days you will see the swelling going down. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009061/4982426/5121269 |
| Malva sylvestris L. (Common Mallow) | Republic of Ireland | Westmeath | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Marshmallows boiled in water makes a splendid lotion for bathing sprains. The same lotion is very good to bath a cows udder when she is suffering from a start. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009044/4980415/5118660 |
| Malva sylvestris L. (Common Mallow) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | For curing "Blast," which is a very dangerous disease in cattle or in pigs, furze-blossoms, pennyleaf, guiltoc-blossoms, elder-berries, foram, marsh-mallows (and another which I do not know the name of) are collected. They are boiled in lard, and a little butter is added in the boiling. It is then strained into jars and is ready for use. This preparation is known as "Blast -ointment." | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009331/5007592/5131220 |
| Malva sylvestris L. (Common Mallow) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Marsh Mallow. A tall green plant with red flower used as an ointment in cases of udder trouble in cow. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009300/5005774/5133302 |
| Malva sylvestris L. (Common Mallow) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Marshmallow is used to stupe a sore udder. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044714/5033758 |
| Malva sylvestris L. (Common Mallow) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | There is a very good cure in a wild flower called marsh mallow. In the start of Winter cattle get a swelling under their jaw. If the March Mallow is chopped up very small and boiled it will take away the swelling in three doses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921870/4897357 |
| Malva sylvestris L. (Common Mallow) | Republic of Ireland | Monaghan | Various | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | Burdock root, Marsh mallow, and Batheen. When boiled together the juice of them is very useful for bathing horses and for swelling in horses or in pigs. | National Folklore Collection UCD | |
| Malva sylvestris L. (Common Mallow) | Republic of Ireland | Monaghan | Various | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | Marshmallow is a good cure for swelling in horses and pigs or for a blast on a cows udder. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5162735/5159707/5163733 |
| Malva sylvestris L. (Common Mallow) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | Swelling in horse's leg - Steep a leafy plant called March Malice in hot water and use water to stupe horse's leg. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922236/4863118/5022271 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|--|---------------------|------------------------------|---------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Malva sylvestris L. (Common Mallow) | England | Dorset | Various | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM02 (TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN) | Sprains in animals. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Malva sylvestris L. (Common Mallow) | England | Unknown (England) | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM02 (TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN) | Quittor. This is a disease of the foot that is most painful and can be very troublesome... The local veterinarians had been unable to do anything for them apparently, and someone had said that young Stanley was good with horses. (By the way, he called this disease Gitts or Gitters, the "g" beain hard as in gold.) He was immensely proud of the fact that he had both horses working again very soon. His treatment was bread poultices applied cold, followed by a poultice of bruised plantain leaves, and liberal applications of cold water. He then used his marsh mallow ointment (when the inflammation had gone), and by continual applications of this got the animals back into working again. | Vesey-FitzGerald (1974) | |
| Malva sylvestris L. (Common Mallow) | England | West Yorkshire | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM02 (TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN) | Common mallow made into an ointment (with lard?); mallow also for bladder complaints and to bathe swollen hocks [Addingham Moorside, Yorkshire, April 1993]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Malva sylvestris L. (Common Mallow) | Wales | Powys | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM02 (TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN) | A large colony [of common mallow] around a farmyard at Llanfaredd, Radnor - said by the owner to have been used as a poultice to cure sprains of horses' legs. | Vickery (1995) | |
| Malva sylvestris L. (Common Mallow) | Wales | Radnorshire | Various | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM02 (TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN) | Sprains in animals. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Malva sylvestris L. (Common Mallow) | England | Devon | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Prevent cattle disease. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Marrubium vulgare L. (White Horehound) | England | Suffolk | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | Horehound was a herb that was much used for 'keeping horses on their feed'. The horseman added: 'One of my mares used to drink horehound every day. He said it kept him in trim.' | Evans (1960) | |
| Marrubium vulgare L. (White Horehound) | England | Suffolk | Horses | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | Horehound was also given for colds in both horses and men. | Evans (1960) | |
| Melissa officinalis L. (Balm) | England | Hertfordshire | Dogs | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | A brew of lemon balm could keep insects away. My mother used it as a dog-deterrent by bathing her bitch in it whilst it was in season [Potten End, Hertfordshire, August 2004]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Mentha sp. ('Peppermint') | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Various | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN03 (ANTIPILEPTICS) | Peppermint is a cure for convulsions. They can be gathered any time, stewed and then given to the suffering animal - either dogs or pig. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4658450?pageNum=22 |
| Mentha sp. ('Peppermint') | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Hens | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Mint is a cure for the pip and a yellow flower grows on it. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921925/4900732/4933802 |
| Menyanthes trifoliata L. (Bogbean) | Republic of Ireland | Westmeath | Various | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA03 (DRUGS FOR FUNCTIONAL GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS) | Bog Bean is used for stomach trouble in animals. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009061/4982415/5121239 |
| Menyanthes trifoliata L. (Bogbean) | Scotland | Eilean Siar (Outer Hebrides) | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA06 (DRUGS FOR CONSTIPATION) | In South Uist, for Red Water in cows, bail the entire plant of the Tansy in water and pour down the cow's throat, for Dry-Disease - boiled Bracken roots or Seaweed and for constipation in calves, a glassful of boiled Buckbean. | Davidson (1967) | |
| Menyanthes trifoliata L. (Bogbean) | Scotland | Eilean Siar (Outer Hebrides) | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA06 (DRUGS FOR CONSTIPATION) | Used for veterinary treatment in the Outer Hebrides, mainly for unblocking calves' stomachs. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Menyanthes trifoliata L. (Bogbean) | Scotland | Fife | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA16 (OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS) | Settling stomach in calves. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Menyanthes trifoliata L. (Bogbean) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Cattle | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD04 (ANTI-PRURITICS, INCL. ANTIHISTAMINES, ANESTHETICS ETC.) | Bogbean is invariably used in this district for the blood. It is a remedy for Calves' Itch too. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428258/4389390/4476920 |
| Menyanthes trifoliata L. (Bogbean) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG02 (OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS) | Bog beans are very good for cows after calving. This herb grows in a marshy place. When the cow calves it is given to her as grass. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4658450/4656965 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------|---|---|---|--|---|
| Menyanthes trifoliata L. (Bogbean) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | "A cure for a cow with a sore udder" is to boil bog-bane and rub it to the udder. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044820/5041633/5085347 |
| Menyanthes trifoliata L. (Bogbean) | England | Kent | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Bovine tuberculosis. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Menyanthes trifoliata L. (Bogbean) | Scotland | Orkney Islands | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Bovine tuberculosis. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Menyanthes trifoliata L. (Bogbean) | Scotland | South Ayrshire | Cattle | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN07 (OTHER NERVOUS SYSTEM DRUGS) | In the list of plants, must be reckoned the seamrog, or the wild trefoil, in great-estimation of old with the Druids. It is still considered as an anodyne in the diseases of cattle; from this circumstance it has derived its name. Seimh, in the Gaelic, signifying pacifick and soothing. When gathered, it is plucked by the left hand. The person thus employed, must be silent, and never look back till the business be finished. | First Statistical Account of Scotland (1791-9) | |
| Menyanthes trifoliata L. (Bogbean) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Bogbean is boiled and the liquid is good for kidney diseases when drunk. The plant itself when eaten by animals is good for their blood. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5070852/5070349/5099578 |
| Menyanthes trifoliata L. (Bogbean) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | The Bogbean is boiled and the water of it is mixed with milk and given to the animals to drink. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4658420/4653238/4662461 |
| Menyanthes trifoliata L. (Bogbean) | Scotland | Highland | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Cattle disease called 'darn'. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Myrica gale L. (Bog-myrtle) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA06 (DRUGS FOR CONSTIPATION) | It was used.... as a cure for constipation (Williams, 1993). | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Myrica gale L. (Bog-myrtle) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Wasting (or Diarrhoea also). Leaves of Briar, Black thorn, W. thorn, Black Sally, Oak, Ash, Boil all together. Give in doses to cattle according to age &c. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044858/5044478 |
| Myrica gale L. (Bog-myrtle) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Various | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Rideagach - a little dwarf like tree which grows on the hills is boiled and the juice is a splendid cure for the disease known as "scour". | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/ga/cbes/4428334/4396345/4486171 |
| Myrica gale L. (Bog-myrtle) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | The bog sally that grows near a pond or dyke is a good medicine for a horse and it gives him an appetite. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922094/4851864 |
| Myrica gale L. (Bog-myrtle) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | If a horse or donkey were stripped or bared by pressure of the collar the leaves of the black sallow are boiled. Then a paste is made of them with unsalted butter and applied to the sore part of the animal and the part heals in a short time. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4427818/4347117/4448964 |
| Myrica gale L. (Bog-myrtle) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | It was used.... as a cure for red murrain (Williams, 1993). | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Myrica gale L. (Bog-myrtle) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | The roots of the sally-tree when boiled and then given to a cow is a cure for red water (murrain). | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921743/4902526/5170439 |
| Myrica gale L. (Bog-myrtle) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Dwarf Sally is used for curing red water. The way to make the cure is to boil the sally and give the sick beast the water. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4602725/4598603/4627712 |
| Myrica gale L. (Bog-myrtle) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | If a cow had a disease called the red-water some people boiled the leaves of a plant found growing in bogland and called "retleóg" and they gave the liquid to the cow as a dose or drink. In this locality the black sallow is called "retleóg" and it is considered wrong and unlucky to strike and [sic] beast or person with it because it was said the "retleóg" was used in scourging Our Lord. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4427818/4347117/4448964 |
| Myrica gale L. (Bog-myrtle) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | The leaves of rhubarb and relogue, which grows in the bog are good for cattle with either dry or red mouraine. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5215784/5210494/5279054 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|---------|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| Myrica gale L. (Bog-myrtle) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | An Rileóg = Bog Myrtle. The rileóg grows abundantly in the mountains. It has a stiff stem, single strong stems. Rileóg is an amazing cure. When the cows and other animals catch the fluke [translated from Irish] | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4742108/4736680/4815535 |
| Myrica gale L. (Bog-myrtle) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Raideóg: Plant found in bogs. Pound it into small pieces, boil it in water all day and give it to calves to drink in the morning. This remedy is used for flukes in calves. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4658454/657265/4662234?ChapterID=4658454 |
| Myrica gale L. (Bog-myrtle) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Boiled raideóg will cure worms in animals or in human beings | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5008938/4968377/5108644 |
| Myrica gale L. (Bog-myrtle) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | It was used to cure worms in cattle (and boys!) (Williams, 1993). | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Myrica gale L. (Bog-myrtle) | Republic of Ireland | Westmeath | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | The ridogh is used for killing worms in animals. It is boiled and given to them in a drink, it will also cure fits in dogs. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009125/4988950 |
| Myrica gale L. (Bog-myrtle) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Sheep | QS-SENSORY ORGANS | QS-QS03 (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS) | The ashes of the burnt leaves were put in the eyes of the sheep, with a goose feather, to treat blindness (Williams, 1993). | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Myrica gale L. (Bog-myrtle) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Hens | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | HENS. When hens were sick their food was wet with water in which SALLIES were boiled. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4798774/4797610 |
| Myrica gale L. (Bog-myrtle) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Sally bushes are good for foundered cows. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4493806/4422713/4539856 |
| Myrica gale L. (Bog-myrtle) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Long ago the people boiled the Rileóg for to cure man and beast, it is a small green plant that grows in the bog. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4613696/4609674/4626802 |
| Myrrhis odorata (L.) Scop. (Sweet Cicely) | England | Durham | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Inducing flow of milk in cows. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Narcissus pseudonarcissus L. (Daffodil) | Scotland | Unknown (Scotland) | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Leaves minced and mixed with horses' corn on Colonsay, where it is semi-naturalised, to expel worms. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Nicotiana tabacum L. (Tobacco) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | The dust attained by pounding tobacco is supposed to cure scour in calves. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4678376/4673460/4678849 |
| Nicotiana tabacum L. (Tobacco) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Black leg: This care consists of a mixture of tobacco, wild-woodbine and garlic. The animals is vaccinated with this mixture. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5085281/5041092/5085298 |
| Nicotiana tabacum L. (Tobacco) | Republic of Ireland | Monaghan | Horses | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | The wormwood, Rue, Savon, Thyme and Tobacco when boiled together make a great drinch or a remedy for phersy in horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5162735/5159711/5163737 |
| Nicotiana tabacum L. (Tobacco) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Hens | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | A cure the old people had for the pip in fowl was that a person used to blow or puff the smoke of tobacco down the fowl's throat -the smoker used to puff down two or three whiffs of tobacco smoke and that used to kill the worm in the fowls throat which caused the pip. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4706338/4704087 |
| Nicotiana tabacum L. (Tobacco) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS) | MANGE was a common disease. The animals were rubbed with tobacco-water. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4798774/4797608 |
| Nicotiana tabacum L. (Tobacco) | Republic of Ireland | Dublin | Donkeys | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS) | Donkeys are liable to be verminous infection namely lice. The treatment adopted by Farney farmers was as follows. Boil a quantity of tobacco say two or three ounces in a couple quarts of water. This solution is vigorously rubbed into the infected parts at regular intervals for a few days after which all traces of vermin will have entirely disappeared. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428244/4388048/4510366 |
| Nicotiana tabacum L. (Tobacco) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Sheep | QS-SENSORY ORGANS | QS-QS03 (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS) | Sore eyes in sheep. (Tobba) Tobacco juice cures it | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4569053/4567090 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|--|---------------------|------------------------------|---------|---|---|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Nicotiana tabacum L. (Tobacco) | Republic of Ireland | Dublin | Dogs | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Cure for a poisoned dog: spit tobacco juice down its throat and it will spew everything up. Dublin [Tooting, London, November 2017]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Oenanthe crocata L. (Hemlock Water-dropwort) | England | Cumbria | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | Saddle-galls. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Oenanthe crocata L. (Hemlock Water-dropwort) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | Meacan-Dá-Abhann or Wild Parsnip. This plant grows only where two streams meet - hence the name. People gather it and boil it as a cure for Mange in sheep. But it is poison if taken by cows. A farmer in this parish once lost six cows with it. A flood swept the Meacan into his field where the cows grazed and the cows eat it and died. Another man lost one cow with it. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922265/4865591/5055107 |
| Ophioglossum vulgatum L. (Adder's-tongue) | England | Several counties (England) | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | [The greatest use of adder's tongue fern] was as an ingredient in an ointment, which, under the name of adder's spear ointment, is still, or was until recently, employed in some parts of Sussex and Surrey. This ointment was used, among other purposes, as a healing application to the inflamed udders of cows. | Vickery (1995) | |
| Origanum vulgare L. (Wild Marjoram) | England | Somerset | Ducks | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD06 (ANTIBIOTICS AND CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE) | One you may or may not find of interest was the use of oregano and thyme to heal a case of 'bumble foot' in a duck. Though they are not exactly native medicinals, both herbs are commonly found in most peoples gardens in herb beds for culinary and medicinal use. The treatment involved making an infusion from both plants and adding this to the drinking water and adding the chopped herbs to her food everyday. We had separated off the duck in her own pen and treated her for about a week when she made a full recovery. | Personal communication | |
| Origanum vulgare L. (Wild Marjoram) | Scotland | Unknown (Scotland) | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM02 (TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN) | In considerable demand to make fomentations [compresses] for stitches and pains in horses. | MacFarlane (1925) | |
| Osmunda regalis L. (Royal Fern) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Bog onion is used for different cures it is mixed with unsalted butter and it is on to cure the Glasbula, and it is also used for a scour in calves. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4658420/4653237/4662461 |
| Osmunda regalis L. (Royal Fern) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Red-Murrin. Boil the juice of a bog-onion and give it to the cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4569053/4567089 |
| Oxalis acetosella L. (Wood-sorrel) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | Also, for veterinary medicine, it was mixed with buttermilk to cure mange in sheep and to treat lice and ticks (Williams, 1993). | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Oxalis acetosella L. (Wood-sorrel) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | "Fedacuille". This herb is to be stewed and mixed with buttermilk and applied on sheep to cure scab. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044738/5035368/5136126 |
| Palmaria palmata (L.) Weber & Mohr. (Dulse) | Scotland | Highland | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | On Tiree, some islanders remember feeding dulse to sick beasts in the past. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Papaver rhoeas L. (Common Poppy) | England | Unknown (England) | Horses | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN05 (PSYCHOLEPTICS) | Also handful of flowers are fed to over-excitabile horses (English gypsy). | Levy (1991) | |
| Pelvetia canaliculata (L.) Decaisne et Thuret. (Chanelled wrack) | Scotland | Unknown (Scotland) | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA03 (DRUGS FOR FUNCTIONAL GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS) | This plant is a favourite food for cattle, and farmers give it to counteract the injurious effects of sapless food, such as old straw and hay. | Cameron (1883) | |
| Pelvetia canaliculata (L.) Decaisne et Thuret. (Chanelled wrack) | Scotland | Highland | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA16 (OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS) | On Tiree, called wrack is occasionally given to calves with digestive problems. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Pelvetia canaliculata (L.) Decaisne et Thuret. (Chanelled wrack) | Scotland | Eilean Siar (Outer Hebrides) | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | 'Dry disease' in cows (South Uist). | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Pelvetia canaliculata (L.) Decaisne et Thuret. (Chanelled wrack) | Scotland | Argyll and Bute | Pigs | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | The pigs around Loch Feochan in Argyllshire were formerly fattened for market on channelled wrack. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

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|--|---------------------|------------------------------|---------|---|---|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Pelvetia canaliculata (L.) Decaisne et Thuret. (Chanelled wrack) | Scotland | Eilean Siar (Outer Hebrides) | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | There was another seaweed – we called it cow tang (Pelvetia canaliculata). They used to kindle fires outside and put big pots on and put the cow tang in, and potatoes and ears of corn, and it was boiled and put in the buckets, and some put oatmeal in as well. If you had a cow that calved, it would leave the milk rich and more abundant as well. They also used to give it to the young beasts, and they would get this lovely sheen off their coats. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Persicaria hydropiper (L.) Delarbre (Water-pepper) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | Rutty (1772: 122) said that it was of great use to keep flies off cattle. | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Persicaria maculosa Gray (Redshank) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Various | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG04 (UROLOGICALS) | A decoction of the plant was given to people or animals with kidney stones or urinary infections (Uí Chonchubhair, 1995). | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Nyman ex A.W. Hill (Garden Parsley) | England | Unknown (England) | Sheep | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD12 (PRODUCTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF CLAWS AND HOOFS) | On the other hand, foot rot in sheep had similar symptoms to those found in cattle, and was particularly prevalent on wet pastures. Parsley (petroselinum sativum) fed to sheep in large quantities was used as a cure at this period. | Drury (1985) | |
| Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Nyman ex A.W. Hill (Garden Parsley) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG02 (OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS) | Some people give the first milking to the cow herself, as it helps her to clear quickly after calving. Parsley chopped up very fine, and put in the bran-water, also helps her to clear. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921776/4906170/5197500 |
| Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Nyman ex A.W. Hill (Garden Parsley) | England | West Yorkshire | Horses | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG03 (SEX HORMONES AND MODULATORS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM) | I am a Northerner condemned to exile in the West Country, so my information comes from a geographical region stretching from Yorkshire to Midlothian ... Feed fresh parsley to barren brood mares and to a wife to get a son [Old Cleeve, Somerset, October 1993]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Peucedanum ostruthium (L.) W.D.J. Koch (Masterwort) | England | Cumbria | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | Tonic for sick cattle to induce milk in cows. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Peucedanum ostruthium (L.) W.D.J. Koch (Masterwort) | England | Cumbria | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Sore udders in cows. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Pinguicula vulgaris L. (Common Butterwort) | England | Unknown (England) | Cattle | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | The bog violet (viola palustris) or butterwort with its pale, butter-yellow leaves was, by popular association, considered a protective plant, and was used in the form of an ointment to cure wounds or bites in cattle. | Drury (1985) | |
| Pinguicula vulgaris L. (Common Butterwort) | England | West Yorkshire | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Chapper udders in cows. [West Riding of Yorkshire] | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Pinguicula vulgaris L. (Common Butterwort) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Threkeld (1726: unnumbered [124]) said that it was used to treat swellings and 'clefts' on cow's udders. | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Pinguicula vulgaris L. (Common Butterwort) | England | North Yorkshire | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Cattle bitten 'by a venomous worm'. [Yorkshire] | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Plantago coronopus L. (Buck's-horn Plantain) | England | Suffolk | Sheep | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ05 (ANTIVIRALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Near Elden [Suffolk] that call it Earth Star and give ye whole plant bruised and rowled up in Butter or Milk and water to Sheep bitten and other cattle by Mad Dogs. The cure performed 2 of 3 times taking. [Newton MSS] | Vickery (1995) | |
| Plantago lanceolata L. (Ribwort Plantain) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Cattle | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | Ribwort plantain was also used to cure bites in cattle (Smith, 1815). | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Plantago lanceolata L. (Ribwort Plantain) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | In veterinary medicine, Plantago lanceolata was used to treat cow's udders (Williams, 1993). | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Plantago lanceolata L. (Ribwort Plantain) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Dogs | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN03 (ANTIPILEPTICS) | Ribwort plantain was mixed with butter and given to a dog to prevent it going mad (Smith, 1815). | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Plantago lanceolata L. (Ribwort Plantain) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | In veterinary medicine, Plantago lanceolata was used to treat red murrain and 'red milk' in cows (Williams, 1993). | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Plantago major L. (Greater Plantain) | Wales | Pembrokeshire | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | An informant in Pembrokeshire used to boil herb robert [Geranium robertianum] and broad-leaved plantain [Plantago major] with grease and a piece of rusty iron as a remedy for red-water in calves. | Jones (1980) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

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| Plantago major L. (Greater Plantain) | England | Merseyside | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Plant names I knew when a child in Ulster seventy years ago ... rats' tails – was Plantago major, we gathered the flowering spikes for our canaries [Bromborough, Merseyside, April 1995]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Plantago major L. (Greater Plantain) | Republic of Ireland | Longford | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | The seed head [of greater plantain] was stuck through the bars of a bird cage, and the birds, usually goldfinches, would peck at it [Lenamore, Co. Longford, April 1991]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Plantago maritima L. (Sea Plantain) | Scotland | Highland | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | P. maritima, L. Seaside Plantain. Feur Saille. Common at the seaside. Cattle are fond of it, and it is believed to improve the yield of cream and butter. It was gathered for pet rabbits. | McNeill (1910) | |
| Plantago maritima L. (Sea Plantain) | Scotland | Orkney Islands | Sheep | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | On Orkney sea plantain was believed to help sheep fatten more quickly and to improve the flavour of the meat. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Plantago sp. (Plantain) | England | Derbyshire | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | I have had to hand graze two horses after either General anaesthetic or days of heavy medication and sedation. We have a particularly abundant verge as we are in the Peak Park and it is not routinely mowed. It was clear that both horses made a beeline for both plantain and dandelion for a week after coming home and then stopped eating it. I figured they were detoxifying. | Horse&Hound (Forum) | https://forums.horseandhound.co.uk/threads/ethnoveterinary-medicine-can-you-help.776972/ |
| Plantago sp. (Plantain) | England | Somerset | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | Cuts on legs of horses. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Plantago sp. (Plantain) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | For a hard swelling on a human being or a blast on a cow. One double handful of Ragweed (bohaláns), chicken weed, dog fennel, Forum, Plantain leaf, Elder Rinds, Laurel leaf. Stew all these in two pounds of unrendered lard. Then strain the liquid by squeezing through muslin and let it set. It has a green colour and three applications. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4649707/4649189/4652885 |
| Plantago sp. (Plantain) | England | Unknown (England) | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM02 (TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN) | Quittor. This is a disease of the foot that is most painful and can be very troublesome... The local veterinaries had been unable to do anything for them apparently, and someone had said that young Stanley was good with horses. (By the way, he called this disease Gitts or Gitters, the "g" being hard as in gold.) He was immensely proud of the fact that he had both horses working again very soon. His treatment was bread poultices applied cold, followed by a poultice of bruised plantain leaves, and liberal applications of cold water. He then used his marsh mallow ointment (when the inflammation had gone), and by continual applications of this got the animals back into working again. | Vesey-FitzGerald (1974) | |
| Plantago sp. (Plantain) | England | Devon | Various | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | I take injured wild birds and animals ... Plantain leaves, when dried and crushed, make up a useful potion to rid birds of the coughs they often suffer from, especially the crow family and some raptors and owls [Barnstaple, Devon, August 1992]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Plantago sp. (Plantain) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Cattle | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | Black heads will cure a cows cough. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5008985/4974038/5111481 |
| Polypodium vulgare L. (Polypody) | Scotland | Highland | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | For example, to cure pocks and scab in sheep: Take Lupin and the lower part of boar-fern, the upper part of spear wort, large beans ground up; pound all together very small in honey and holy water, and mix well together. Put a dose into the mouth with a spoon, always three a day; nine times if there be great need. | Davidson (1960) | |
| Porphyra umbilicalis Kützing (Sloke) | Scotland | Unknown (Scotland) | Various | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA06 (DRUGS FOR CONSTIPATION) | Fed to livestock to cure constipation. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Porphyra umbilicalis Kützing (Sloke) | Scotland | Highland | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Spring purge for cows (Skye). | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|---------|---|---|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Potentilla erecta (L.) Raeusch. (Tormentil) | Isle of Man | Isle of Man | Cats | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Diarrhoea. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Potentilla erecta (L.) Raeusch. (Tormentil) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | The tormental root (called by old people the tormenting root) is sometimes called septfoil. It is a small miserable looking plant which grows on the old ditch or barren soil and is a most powerful remedy for diarrhea in the human being and very seldom fails to cure. It was largely used in olden times for the cattle scour as well. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5070818/5067273/5110522 |
| Potentilla erecta (L.) Raeusch. (Tormentil) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | A handful each of tormenting-root (wild strawberry) and bilberry tops boiled together was used very successfully for curing scouring cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/ga/cbes/5008981/4973439/5111704 |
| Potentilla erecta (L.) Raeusch. (Tormentil) | Republic of Ireland | Several counties (Ireland) | Various | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Diarrhoea in cattle and horses. [Donegal, Wicklow] | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Potentilla erecta (L.) Raeusch. (Tormentil) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Tormental root is a cure for a foal with diarrhoea. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044725/5034738/5136594 |
| Potentilla erecta (L.) Raeusch. (Tormentil) | Scotland | Aberdeenshire | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | My Grandfather used tormentil for scouring calves (calves with diarrhoea). We don't know how this was administered as my Father was only 9 when his Dad died. Notes were found in an old notebook. | Personal communication | |
| Potentilla erecta (L.) Raeusch. (Tormentil) | Scotland | Highland | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Tormentil. Braonan a' Mhadadh ruaidh. Abundant in heaths and moors. The roots were boiled and strained, and the juice given, in milk, to calves as an astringent. It was also given to human beings. | McNeill (1910) | |
| Potentilla erecta (L.) Raeusch. (Tormentil) | Scotland | Moray | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | My granny in the 1930's used tormentilla to cure scour in calves either fed dry in winter time or green in summer or made into tea if they wouldn't take it. She was a gamekeepers wife in the cabrach. | Personal communication | |
| Potentilla erecta (L.) Raeusch. (Tormentil) | Scotland | Orkney Islands | Various | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Diarrhoea in cattle and horses. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Potentilla erecta (L.) Raeusch. (Tormentil) | Scotland | East Lothian | Sheep | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Blood-root is another name for the plant and both names are obviously derived from the disease it is administered to cure, viz. the dysentery. It is also given to sheep to cure them of the braxy, and of a singular disease called the "Loupin-ill," from one of its most obvious symptoms; for when a person goes up to a sheep affected with it, the animal leaps into the air as if suddenly surprised, and falls down exhausted and apparently dead. | Johnston (1853) | |
| Potentilla erecta (L.) Raeusch. (Tormentil) | Northern Ireland | Derry and Londonderry | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Red-water fever. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Potentilla erecta (L.) Raeusch. (Tormentil) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | The Tormenting Root is found on our turf bank. This is a cure for flukes (flake worm) in cattle. This herb is boiled for an hour in water and then the juice is drained off. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4649691/4647695/4658749 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

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| Potentilla erecta (L.) Raeusch. (Tormentil) | Scotland | Unknown (Scotland) | Grouse | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | What about the natural worming effect on Black Grouse of eating Potentilla erecta. As far as I know this is not published. I have discussed it with the GWCT some members of which have also observed the effects. Red grouse are commonly fed a wormer in medicated grit put out on the fell in boxes, because they seem to suffer quite badly from intestinal worms. The fact that they gather in groups around the boxes and rub their faces together while pecking into them has been recognised as the main cause of spread of 'bulgy eye'. Those that copy the Black Grouse and eat the Potentilla don't need to gather together in the same way and so avoid the infection. | Personal communication | |
| Potentilla erecta (L.) Raeusch. (Tormentil) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Tormentil known in this district as "Torment Root" is a cure for a sick animal. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428258/4389439/4476938 |
| Potentilla erecta (L.) Raeusch. (Tormentil) | Republic of Ireland | Laois | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Tormentil root is used as an herb for curing cattle of sickness. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4770053/4769631/5014325 |
| Potentilla reptans L. (Creeping Cinquefoil) | Isle of Man | Isle of Man | Cats | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | A decoction of Potentilla reptans roots is given to Manx cats with diarrhoea (which they are very prone to this). [Malew, Isle of Man, 1965] | Vickery (1995) | |
| Potentilla reptans L. (Creeping Cinquefoil) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Horses | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | She can also make a cure for "farsie" which is a disease on horses. I do not know how she makes up the cure but I know some of the herbs she uses. They are bulltrans, lady's five fingers, marrow-root, primrose and daisy roots. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009006/4976276/5113201 |
| Potentilla reptans L. (Creeping Cinquefoil) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | "Lady's Five Fingers" when boiled in milk is given to sick cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5008898/4965041/5118170 |
| Primula veris L. (Cowslip) | England | Cumbria | Cattle | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | Coughs in cattle (in combination with Symphytum). | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Primula vulgaris Huds. (Primrose) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | They ivy leaf and the primrose leaf boiled together would cure a sore on a cow's udder. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009006/4976276/5113201 |
| Primula vulgaris Huds. (Primrose) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Horses | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | She can also make a cure for "farsie" which is a disease on horses. I do not know how she makes up the cure but I know some of the herbs she uses. They are bulltrans, lady's five fingers, marrow-root, primrose and daisy roots. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009006/4976276/5113201 |
| Primula vulgaris Huds. (Primrose) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Horses | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | In veterinary medicine, primrose has been used to treat coughs in horses. Crushed primrose roots were strained in breast milk or in the whey of goat's milk and then put into the horse's nose (Williams, 1993; MacCoir, 2006). | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Prunus laurocerasus L. (Cherry Laurel) | England | Unknown (England) | Various | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA16 (OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS) | Cherry-laurel is a gastric sedative, but is seldom employed for this purpose. | Greig & Brodie (1948) | |
| Prunus padus L. (Bird Cherry) | Scotland | Highland | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Certain diseases in cattle. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Prunus spinosa L. (Blackthorn) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Wasting (or Diarrhoea also). Leaves of Briar, Black thorn, W. thorn, Black Sally, Oak, Ash, Boil all together. Give in doses to cattle according to age &c. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044858/5044478 |
| Prunus spinosa L. (Blackthorn) | Republic of Ireland | Sligo | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | The tops of the blackthorns are used for curing scour in cattle. They are boiled. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4672104/4670618/4672950 |
| Prunus spinosa L. (Blackthorn) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Various | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Diarrhoea in animals. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

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| Prunus spinosa L. (Blackthorn) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | "Timber-tongue" is a disease in cattle, more especially in milch cows, which affects the tongue principally and sometimes the lower jaw is weighed down with a remarkable swelling. The cow's tongue and lower jaw become so inflamed and stiff that it cannot sometimes eat nor drink. Mr. Collins cut some branches of blackthorn bushes, selected the most bulky, and cut them into lengths of about 4 inches. He put about two pounds of these blackthorn stumps into a pot and put sufficient water in to cover them. He then put it to boil and simmer over the fire for about two hours. Then he dosed the animal with the liquid in the pot, and placed the pot under the animals head - seemingly that it should inhale the vapour from the boiled blackthorn. The dose was administered at 6 o'clock in the evening and the following morning the cow was chewing the cud and able to eat and drink. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921920/4910975/5166411 |
| Prunus spinosa L. (Blackthorn) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | The bark of a young blackthorn is boiled in milk and given to a sick calf & it will cure it. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044732/5035104/5135413 |
| Prunus spinosa L. (Blackthorn) | England | Cumbria | Sheep | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Hill-bred lambs in their first few weeks of life seem attracted to acidic foliage in the pasture such as Rumex acetosa and acetosella, and Prunus spinosa in field hedges. | Personal communication | |
| Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn (Bracken) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Fluke :- The common bracken or fern which grows by the road-side contain's a juice, which when extracted cures 'fluke' in sheep or cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009267/5003108/5131714 |
| Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn (Bracken) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Cattle | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | It was also used in veterinary medicine, for example, in Co. Cavan, where it was made into tea and fed to cows with a cough (Williams, 1993). | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn (Bracken) | Scotland | Eilean Siar (Outer Hebrides) | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | In South Uist, for Red Water in cows, boil the entire plant of the Tansy in water and pour down the cow's throat, for Dry-Disease - boiled Bracken roots or Seaweed and for constipation in calves, a glassful of boiled Buckbean. | Davidson (1967) | |
| Puccinellia maritima (Huds.) Parl. (Common Saltmarsh-grass) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Mild purge for cattle. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Pulicaria dysenterica (L.) Bernh. (Common Fleabane) | Channel Islands | Guernsey | Dogs | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS) | Fleabane – put in basket for dogs – fleas. | Personal communication | |
| Pulicaria dysenterica (L.) Bernh. (Common Fleabane) | England | Kent | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS) | Some birds put pieces of common fleabane into their nests to reduce the number of fleas (hence it's name) [Whitstable, Kent, January 2012]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Quercus sp. (Oak) | England | Norfolk | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Diarrhoea in cattle. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Quercus sp. (Oak) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Scour in calves. Boil dried or withered oak leaves and cinnamon in sweet milk and bottle it to the calves three or four times a day. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5070765/5060673 |
| Quercus sp. (Oak) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | The bark of an oak tree is a cure for the disease on calves called scour. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921789/4907275/5178355 |
| Quercus sp. (Oak) | Scotland | East Lothian | Goats | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Ash branches are a good laxative and oak branches are the opposite; they can dry them back up again. I used ash and oak last year because we had a goat that wasna too well. So we flushed her first with ash and then dried her back up with oak. And it worked! | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

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| Quercus sp. (Oak) | Scotland | Scottish Borders | Goats | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Many years ago I kept dairy goats ...for diarrhoea I fed them oak leaves [Yarrow, Selkirk, April 2002]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Quercus sp. (Oak) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | The bark of an oak tree was used for this also. It is a cure for a cut on a horses shoulder. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5162185/5161999/5191400 |
| Quercus sp. (Oak) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | Oak bark cures an asse's or horses breast if cut. You boil the oak bark in water. Then you sap it into the cut. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4649692/4647794/4659512 |
| Quercus sp. (Oak) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | Oak-bark. This is a sure cure for restoring hair to horses knees when they are cut by falling. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009018/4977731/5115166 |
| Quercus sp. (Oak) | Scotland | Highland | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | The mucilaginous inner bark (Failm-an-Daraich) was applied to wounds on horses. | McNeill (1910) | |
| Quercus sp. (Oak) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | Horses Breast or back : Oak bark boiled. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044858/5044477/5091793 |
| Quercus sp. (Oak) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | Oak - bark is commonly used as a cure for sore shoulders in horses. The bark is boiled and the sores washed with the water. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4493632/4405671 |
| Quercus sp. (Oak) | Republic of Ireland | Dublin | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | The fox glove or fairy finger when boiled with oak bark for curing sore breasts on horses when they first begin to work. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428222/4386939/4456920 |
| Quercus sp. (Oak) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | In the old days the cure for a horse with a sore breast was to cut off a piece of the bark of an oak tree and mix it with alum; then put it in a pan and boil it for 3 or 4 hours. Then when it would be boiled to the colour of ink, it used be put in a bottle and corked tightly. After 4 or five days it used be rubbed to the sore breast. It used heal it | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4613714/4611566/4658595 |
| Quercus sp. (Oak) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Various | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | Boil the bark of the oak tree to cure sores on animals by bathing the sore in the same direction as the hair lies. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4613725/4613166/4643680 |
| Quercus sp. (Oak) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | The bark of the oak tree boiled in water is used to rub to a horses breast to keep it from getting chafed. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758512/4750375/4953901 |
| Quercus sp. (Oak) | Republic of Ireland | Laois | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | Oak bark stewed in water prevents a young horse from getting a sore breast from working. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4769994/4764850 |
| Quercus sp. (Oak) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | Cure for sore Breast of Back; The bark of an Oak boiled, and wash sore part with water in which the Oak bark has been boiled. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5008960/4971076 |
| Quercus sp. (Oak) | Republic of Ireland | Roscommon | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | Get the bark of an oak tree boil it and strain the water keep it and rub it on the sore. This will cure a donkey's or a horse's breast when it stripped. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758452/4745197/4770334 |
| Quercus sp. (Oak) | Republic of Ireland | Roscommon | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | My father also told me that he had a horse with a sore breast. He heard one of the old people of the village, saying that the bark of an oak tree was very good for curing a horse with a sore breast. He got the bark and peeled it and boiled it. When he was a few days rubbing it on the horse, he noticed the wound healing, and a couple of days after, the scab fell off and the wound healed. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4798726/4793776/4926895 |
| Quercus sp. (Oak) | Republic of Ireland | Waterford | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | If your feet were sweating often get some of the bark of an oak tree and boil it for a few minutes in water and when the water would cool wash your feet in it. It is also a cure for horses that are sore from their tacklings | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428120/4379986/4464142 |
| Quercus sp. (Oak) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Cure for murn. If a cow got sick and if you went to a wood and got a piece of an oak tree and to boil it for three minutes in water and give the water of it to the cow she would get better. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4706354/4705326/4727771 |

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| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|---------|--|---|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Quercus sp. (Oak) | Unknown | Unknown | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | You'll get some info on the net but really you need to get out to the farms run by the last of the older generation who still remember these as day to day even if from their childhood.... They don't use the Internet often and they're getting on... My neighbour a case in person. Will be 90 next year and always talks about oak bark for bloat and worms among other things, but he has never used a computer..... Or left Yorkshire.... Nad hasn't been to the. City 10 med away for 40 years because he doesnt like people or traffic..... Get yourself to the livestock markets up north. | Farming Forum | https://thefarmingforum.co.uk/index.php?threads/ethnoveterinary-medicine-can-you-help.290328 |
| Quercus sp. (Oak) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Dry murn and red water:- The bark of the oak cures the dry murn and the bark of the [?] cures the red water. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4811662/4809845/5165277 |
| Quercus sp. (Oak) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | If people had sick cattle they would boil the bark of an oak tree and give it to the animal that's sick. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4811671/4811084/5167819 |
| Quercus sp. (Oak) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | The oak bark is boiled and used as a wash for cattle and horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428074/4375460/4452306 |
| Ranunculus flammula L. (Lesser Spearwort) | England | Somerset | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | To raise blisters in ponies. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Ranunculus lingua L. (Greater Spearwort) | Scotland | Highland | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | For example, to cure pocks and scab in sheep: Take Lupin and the lower part of boar-fern, the upper part of spear wort, large beans ground up; pound all together very small in honey and holy water, and mix well together. Put a dose into the mouth with a spoon, always three a day; nine times if there be great need. | Davidson (1960) | |
| Ranunculus sp. (Buttercup) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Various | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | Crowfoot would cure an animal which is bleeding and cannot be stopped. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4649707/4649145/4652332 |
| Ranunculus sp. (Buttercup) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Black-leg. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Ranunculus sp. (Buttercup) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | Boiled Crowfoot applied to swellings on horses legs reduces the swelling. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922050/4847586/4955688 |
| Ranunculus sp. (Buttercup) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | "The Crowfoot" is used by boiling it and giving it to calves having coughs. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044844/5043726/5095341 |
| Ranunculus sp. (Buttercup) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Pigs | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Crowfoot is often boiled in milk and strained. The milk is given to pigs to cure them from sickness. It is called crow-foot because its leaf is shaped like a crows foot. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5070745/5059044/5092552 |
| Rhamnus cathartica L. (Buckthorn) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | PURGING BUCKTHORN (Rhamnus cathartica). It is said to be good for cattle with dry murrain [Cong, Co. Mayo, January 1992]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Rheum palmatum x rhaponticum = R. x hybridum Murray (Rhubarb) | England | Unknown (England) | Various | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | In obstinate diarrhoea in foals and calves the compound powder often proves effectual. In some cases it is advisable to combine with the above 1/2 drachm of chlorodyne and 1 ounce of brandy, and to administer the draught twice daily in well-boiled wheat flour gruel. | Greig & Brodie (1948) | |
| Rheum palmatum x rhaponticum = R. x hybridum Murray (Rhubarb) | England | West Sussex | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | For the scour in calves. One table spoonfull of sulfur a table spoon full of tincture of rhubarb with a tea spoon full of laudamon. A pint of good old port wine it will check it if every thing else fails. | Tester (n.p.) | |
| Rheum palmatum x rhaponticum = R. x hybridum Murray (Rhubarb) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | The leaves of rhubarb and relogue, which grows in the bog are good for cattle with either dry or red mouraine. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5215784/5210494/5279054 |
| Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum (L.) Hayek (Water-cress) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Water-cress or water-lilly is a cure for animals when sick. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5177613/5173270/5192039 |
| Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum (L.) Hayek (Water-cress) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | McGlinchey (2007: 86) wrote about the value of water-cress to treat heart ailments, and that is was 'good for man and beast'. | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|---|---------------------|----------------|---------|------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum (L.) Hayek (Water-cress) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Turkeys | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Long ago there was a man who had only one turkey, and she was dying with some disease. He threw her out into a garden to die where there was a clear stream of water running, and along which water-cress grew. The turkey went picking the water-cress and after a few days she was noticed to improve, and got so fine and fat that one day he decided to kill her; he found that a new heart was formed and growing beside the old one, and ever since it is said that water-cress is able to put a new heart in either a person, a bird or an animal. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428033/4370297/4475519 |
| Rosa canina L. (Dog-rose) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA03 (DRUGS FOR FUNCTIONAL GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS) | Dog Briar. The root of this briar when boiled is cure for the white scour in calves. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4706352/4705175/4726881 |
| Rosa canina L. (Dog-rose) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | The leaf of the sweet briar boiled in new milk is a cure for scour in calves. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758512/4750375/4953901 |
| Rosa canina L. (Dog-rose) | England | West Sussex | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD12 (PRODUCTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF CLAWS AND HOOFS) | Rosehips are fed to horses to keep hoofs in good order. | Personal communication | |
| Rosa canina L. (Dog-rose) | England | West Sussex | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | Rosehips are fed to horses to reduce arthritis. | Personal communication | |
| Rubus fruticosus L. (Bramble) | Republic of Ireland | Louth | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA03 (DRUGS FOR FUNCTIONAL GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS) | Boiled briar is the cure for the white scour in young calves. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5008876/4962943/5080220 |
| Rubus fruticosus L. (Bramble) | Republic of Ireland | Westmeath | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA03 (DRUGS FOR FUNCTIONAL GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS) | If briar leaves are gathered and boiled it would cure the "white scour" in calves. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009103/4987045/5122793 |
| Rubus fruticosus L. (Bramble) | England | Cambridgeshire | Various | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA06 (DRUGS FOR CONSTIPATION) | From my mother (one of 11 children) of Landbeach, near Cambridge; also information from my 86-year-old aunt ... Blackberry and strawberry leaves were fed to constipated or off colour rabbits and guinea pigs. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Rubus fruticosus L. (Bramble) | England | Norfolk | Goats | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Diarrhoea in goats. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Rubus fruticosus L. (Bramble) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Scour:- Dock roots boiled. Briar leaves boiled or comfrey roots will also serve. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044798/5039559/5083718 |
| Rubus fruticosus L. (Bramble) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Wasting (or Diarrhoea also). Leaves of Briar, Black thorn, W. thorn, Black Sally, Oak, Ash, Boil all together. Give in doses to cattle according to age &c. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044858/5044478 |
| Rubus fruticosus L. (Bramble) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Calves when young are very subject to a disease called scour. The following cure is well known in this locality and it is often followed by success. The roots of briars or ferns are obtained and boiled in water for some hours. A pint of the water is given. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921728/4894104/5187697 |
| Rubus fruticosus L. (Bramble) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | The roots of briars when boiled and the juice given to a calf is a cure for a disease called "scour." | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921743/4902526/5170439 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------|---|---|--|------------------------------------|---|
| Rubus fruticosus L. (Bramble) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | "Root of the briar", cures scour in calves. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4713241/4710630/4726293 |
| Rubus fruticosus L. (Bramble) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | If a cow has the scour get the roots of briars and boil them and give it to the cow to drink. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4613721/4612743/4652059 |
| Rubus fruticosus L. (Bramble) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Various | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | The root of the briar boiled in milk was a cure for scour in animals. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4713241/4710701/4728255 |
| Rubus fruticosus L. (Bramble) | Republic of Ireland | Laois | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | The briar leaf is boiled in milk, this milk is a cure for the white scour in calves. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4770021/4767379/4785530 |
| Rubus fruticosus L. (Bramble) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | If a calf had a scour, the tops of briar leaves were boiled and given to him to drink. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4658423/4653785/4659052 |
| Rubus fruticosus L. (Bramble) | Republic of Ireland | Longford | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Blackberry: the leaves were supposed to cure scour in cattle [Lenamore, Co. Longford, April 1991]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Rubus fruticosus L. (Bramble) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | The roots were also boiled and used to treat scour in cattle (Munnely, 2005). | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Rubus fruticosus L. (Bramble) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Sheep | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Briar bud is good for scour in lambs. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009317/5006800/5133988 |
| Rubus fruticosus L. (Bramble) | Wales | Carmarthenshire | Various | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Blackberry leaves are an astringent and good if small animals that have the scours are fed about 1/3 of their diet on them for a couple of days . | The Accidental Smallholder (Forum) | https://www.accidentalsmallholder.net/forum/coffee-lounge/plants-used-as-medicine-can-you-help/msg721276/ |
| Rubus fruticosus L. (Bramble) | England | Cumbria | Sheep | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | We used ivy leaves and blackberry leaves to feed to any in lamb ewe perhaps carrying big twins (before scanning was usual) in Jan & Feb before much green stuff was available, and so long as you caught it early, it worked, she would pick it up and start eating again. | Personal communication | |
| Rubus fruticosus L. (Bramble) | England | Norfolk | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD12 (PRODUCTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF CLAWS AND HOOFS) | Thrush in horses. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Rubus fruticosus L. (Bramble) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Hoose in calves: When a calf was suffering from hoose people picked the roots of the Briar, cleaned them and boiled them in water. The roots were then taken out and the solution left was mixed with new milk and given to drink to the calf. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921945/4912256/4934267 |
| Rubus fruticosus L. (Bramble) | England | Norfolk | Rabbits | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | 'Pod belly' in rabbits. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Rubus fruticosus L. (Bramble) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | The leaves of the briars are very good for sick calves. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4666602/4665853 |
| Rubus fruticosus L. (Bramble) | Scotland | Scottish Borders | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | 'Hide-bound' cattle. [Berwickshire] | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Rubus idaeus L. (Raspberry) | England | Somerset | Sheep | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | I haven't medicated my sheep this way but like all sheep they think of new ways to die and I have found that ivy and raspberry leaves will sometimes get them back to eating and possibly bothering to stand up and live! | Personal communication | |
| Rubus idaeus L. (Raspberry) | England | West Sussex | Sheep | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG02 (OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS) | Raspberry leaf tea as an invaluable aid at lambing time, assisting in such conditions as ringwomb and pregnancy toxemia. I administer raspberry leaf tea as a drench. It eases lambing in ewes who are slow in opening up. In cases of pregnancy toxemia, it will sometimes induce the ewe to lamb, which is the only hope of saving her. It doesn't always work, but it works more often than the drugs that the vet gives. Unfortunately, there are no raspberry leaves around at lambing time, so I have to buy tea bags from Holland and Barrett. On the pack it usually warns that it should not be drunk by pregnant women! | Personal communication | |
| Rubus idaeus L. (Raspberry) | Scotland | Scottish Borders | Goats | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG02 (OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS) | Many years ago I kept dairy goats ... at kidding time I fed them raspberry leaves to ease birthing and after parturition I fed them ivy leaves to aid womb cleaning [Yarrow, Selkirk, April 2002]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Rumex acetosa L. (Sorrel) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Various | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | The weed Sorrel and Yarrow mixed together is said to be a very good cure for animals with rheumatics. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922136/4855643/4953774 |
| Rumex acetosa L. (Sorrel) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Horses | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN02 (ANALGESICS) | Sorrel is given to horses that have the gripe. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921865/4897091/5182196 |
| Rumex acetosa L. (Sorrel) | England | Derbyshire | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | I have a lot of red sorrel, also called sheep sorrel, on my field, a wild hill meadow. It is reported to be a natural sheep dewormer. | Horse&Hound (Forum) | https://forums.horseandhound.co.uk/threads/ethnoveterinary-medicine-can-you-help.776972/ |
| Rumex acetosa L. (Sorrel) | England | Cumbria | Sheep | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Hill-bred lambs in their first few weeks of life seem attracted to acidic foliage in the pasture such as Rumex acetosa and acetosella, and Prunus spinosa in field hedges. | Personal communication | |
| Rumex acetosella L. (Sheep's Sorrel) | England | Cumbria | Sheep | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Hill-bred lambs in their first few weeks of life seem attracted to acidic foliage in the pasture such as Rumex acetosa and acetosella, and Prunus spinosa in field hedges. | Personal communication | |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Scour:- Dock roots boiled. Briar leaves boiled or comfrey roots will also serve. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044798/5039559/5083718 |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Neamhnac and "Docken Roots" are boiled and given to a stock that is suffering from scour. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4493805/4422679/4539787 |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | England | East Sussex | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | If the old horse-men found a dock root when they were ploughing they would pick it up and feed it to their horses with their feed to bring up the 'hammer marks' [dapple marks] on their coats [Rodmell, East Sussex, December 1992]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | England | Hampshire | Dogs | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD04 (ANTIPRURITICS, INCL. ANTIHISTAMINES, ANESTHETICS ETC.) | Nettle stings in dogs. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | England | Norfolk | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | To wrap greasy fetlocks in horses. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | If a cow's udder is sore get the root of the dockroot and boil it and bathe the cow's udder with it. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4583314/4578839/4587328 |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | If you boil the leaves of the dockroot and wash the cow's udder with the water it will cure the garget. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4583314/4578839/4587329 |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | Scotland | Highland | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | However I did use Docken as an udder wash. | Personal communication | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | Scotland | Scottish Borders | Goats | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Many years ago I kept dairy goats I treated mastitis using a brew of dock leaves, elder leaves and wood sage [Yarrow, Selkirk, April 2002]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Horses | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Farcy. Dock leaf. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758560/4754777 |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Horses | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | A great sickness, called "farcy", comes on horses sometimes. Veterinary surgeons are not able to cure the disease, but quack doctors have a remedy for it. They pull dock roots and boil them for a certain time in water, and put some new milk through it. Give the horses three pints daily for three days and this will cure them completely. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922225/4862472/5022647 |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Horses | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Dock roots are good to cure farcy in horses. Everybody could not do it. They cut their forehead and chest and put the dock root in the cut. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922254/4864469/5051591 |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | Dockroot is a cure for swelling on horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758526/4751784/5011536 |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Various | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | The weed Sorrel and Yarrow mixed together is said to be a very good cure for animals with rheumatics. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922136/4855643/4953774 |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Dockins were used as a cure for a cough for a person. The dockins were boiled with water and the water was used for a cure for a cough. It was also used for a cure for a disease that cows do take called the blood murn. The water of the dockins was bottled to the cows and it was found successful. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4658438/4655636/4662494 |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | Isle of Man | Isle of Man | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | Sheep scab. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Horses | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | The seed of the dockroot is good for horses cough. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4798776/4797901/5152108 |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Horses | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | When a horse has a cough give him dockings seed, and it will go away. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4540646/4421857 |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | Republic of Ireland | Longford | Horses | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | Boil docket seeds in water and give them to a horse and they will cure his cough. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009160/4992979/5101123 |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | Republic of Ireland | Longford | Horses | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | Dalkin seeds are good for a horse with a cough. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009208/4997738/5108159 |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | Republic of Ireland | Louth | Cattle | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | Dock leaf, boil it and drink it. Some people when it seeds gather the seed of it and keep it for the cattle in Winter when they have coughs. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5008805/4957707 |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | Republic of Ireland | Louth | Horses | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | For a horses cold: Get dock leaves and boil them and give them to her. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5008807/4957942 |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | Republic of Ireland | Monaghan | Horses | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | Dock seed is the best cure for a cough in horses | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5162735/5159706/5163733 |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | Republic of Ireland | Monaghan | Various | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | Dock seed was used for cattle and horses when they had a cold. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4723813/4715764/4728586 |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | Republic of Ireland | Monaghan | Various | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | Docken plant (docken) - If the seed of a dock plant is boiled and then strained through a cloth, the liquid when given to animals is sure to cure a cough. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4742043/4730445 |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Cattle | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | They DOCK root is a cure for a nettle sting and is also given to calves for a cough and it is used for a pain in the back. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922256/4864651/5051978 |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Dawkens or Dockens. Dawkens are useful for curing cattle diseases. They are useful in many other ways also, people gather them for feeding fowl. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4493665/4409149 |
| Rumex sp. (Dock) | Scotland | Shetland Islands | Hens | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Dock (all varieties): docken, the seeds stripped off and lightly boiled were widely used as an addition to the normal poultry feeding [Lerwick, Shetland, March 1994]. | Vickery (extract) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|---------|---|--|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Ruta graveolens L. (Rue) | England | Unknown (England) | Horses | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | In the same area a remedy for farcy, a form of cutaneous glanders, may be noted. This was given to the horse in the form of a drench consisting of a quart of old ale and a handful of rue (ruta graveolens). | Drury (1985) | |
| Ruta graveolens L. (Rue) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Garlic is a herb found in some fields in this district. Long ago the people used to get garlic and chop it very finely. Then they would get an evergreen shrub called Rue and cut it up. Then they would mix the garlic and rue together in grease. This mixture was used as a preventive for blackleg, a disease common in young calves. They would catch the calf and make a small hole in his skin behind his front right leg and inject some of the mixture. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5177600/5172281/5187748 |
| Ruta graveolens L. (Rue) | Republic of Ireland | Monaghan | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | The leaves of the Rue plant and garlic were boiled together and given to cattle to prevent blackleg. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4742043/4730445 |
| Ruta graveolens L. (Rue) | Republic of Ireland | Monaghan | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | The Rue is bruised and pressed, mixed with Garlic and used to inoculate cattle against the disease of "blackleg." | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4742042/4730351/4951355 |
| Ruta graveolens L. (Rue) | Republic of Ireland | Monaghan | Horses | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | The wormwood, Rue, Savon, Thyme and Tobacco when boiled together make a great drinch or a remedy for phersy in horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5162735/5159711/5163737 |
| Ruta graveolens L. (Rue) | Republic of Ireland | Monaghan | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | Rue is used as a cure for a swelling in horses legs. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4723846/4718305/4943067 |
| Ruta graveolens L. (Rue) | Republic of Ireland | Monaghan | Horses | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | Rue is good for colds in horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5162735/5159707/5163733 |
| Saccharomyces cerevisiae Meyen ex E.C. Hansen (Yeast) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Regarding plant cures for sick animals, we get asked 5/6 times per year for fresh yeast for the treatment of "Red Water" (and/or Murren, Murrain) (I'm not sure of the spelling) in cattle (cows). The yeast is broken down with water and the cows drink it. To the best of my information it works very well. | Personal communication | |
| Sagina sp. (Pearlwort) | Scotland | Argyll and Bute | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | A cow-charmer in Craignish always gathered his herbs, pearlwort, fig and moonwort, on St. Swithin's day and made his concoctions with one foot in the chimney crook. The herbs had to be plucked, not cut. | Davidson (1960) | |
| Salix alba L. (White Willow) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Hens | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Pip. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Salix sp. (Willow) | England | Northamptonshire | Cattle | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | I am a veterinary Surgeon in UK working in mixed practice. I use 2 herbal treatments only. They are based on long experience and often taught me by clients. Firstly willow leaves and bark for inflammation in cattle. I recommend the feeding of branches of willow which has salicylic acid in it. | Personal communication | |
| Salix sp. (Willow) | England | West Sussex | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS) | I've also been told: Brushing through willow keeps flies away. | Personal communication | |
| Salix sp. (Willow) | England | West Sussex | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | We have willow trees, which were planted 4 years ago for medicinal purposes but haven't had the time to watch the cows with them yet. | Personal communication | |
| Salix sp. (Willow) | Scotland | Unknown (Scotland) | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | According to Jonhson and Soweerby (1862), 'Cows soon learn to eat them with nearly as much relish as those of elm'. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Salix sp. (Willow) | Wales | Caernarvonshire | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | I see cattle browsing willow at particular times - they seem to go for it when they feel they need it. (Belted Galloways and Highlands). | Personal communication | |
| Salvia officinalis L. (Sage) | England | Cumbria | Dogs | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA16 (OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS) | A long time ago 1950-60 our local vet advised the owner of a very overweight dog to feed it boiled cabbage and a minimum of dog feed. The dog slimmed and all was well. So now I have a dog who arrived too fat, I put her on the boiled cabbage diet, however I also learned along the way, if you can add sage to the boiling and it will reduce flatulence, which is worth knowing! It works in dogs - I haven't tried it on people. | Personal communication | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Sambucus ebulus L. (Dwarf Elder) | England | Hampshire | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | The plant is, I understand, sought after by farriers and horse-doctors as a stimulant and to improve the coats of horses, which may account for its present scarcity in some localities, as between Chine Cottage and Rose cliff, where a countryman informed me he had formerly seen it in abundance. [Bromfield, 1856] | Vickery (1995) | |
| Sambucus ebulus L. (Dwarf Elder) | Republic of Ireland | Louth | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | About Williamstone and Mullincross in mid Louth... dwarf elder, there called she-elder, was used to make a preparation for the treatment of ulcers on cow's udders and teats. [Synnott, 1979] | Vickery (1995) | |
| Sambucus ebulus L. (Dwarf Elder) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Dwarf Elder is a small green plant found on the sides of roads. It is supposed to be a cure for Morrain in cattle. You would gather the elder and chop it up and steep it in water. You would leave it in the water for a couple of days. At the end of that time the elder would be very soft. Then you would mix the elder and water and give it to cattle to drink to cure moraine. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5177600/5172282/5187748 |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | This was a cure for cows which were decreasing very much in their milk; elder leaves and berries mixed in their food was found a very successful cure. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922300/4868256/5020139 |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | The bark of elder is a cure for sores on the breasts of horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758582/4756472/4934328 |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | Wales | Carmarthenshire | Cattle | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | Cuts on cows' udders (in a mixture). | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Sheep | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD06 (ANTIBIOTICS AND CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE) | Williams (1993) noted that the flower buds and shoots were used as a cure for rot in sheep. | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | England | Norfolk | Sheep | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD12 (PRODUCTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF CLAWS AND HOOFS) | Dr Mark Taylor collection made in the 1920s, now in the Norfolk Record Office, Norwich: For foot rot: bathe the feet in elder water and let the sheep eat elder shoots [Baconsthorpe W.I., Norfolk]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | England | Norfolk | Sheep | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD12 (PRODUCTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF CLAWS AND HOOFS) | Foot-rot in sheep. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | England | Cornwall | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | My mother and grandmother made this salve every year and 50 years of testing has increased its reputation. FARMHOUSE HERB SALVE - This salve is excellent for all sores and bruises and is particularly good also as a veterinary aid for softening the udders of newly calves cows or for sore teats. Its healing properties are remarkable. 1lb home-rendered lard; 1 good handful each of the following: elderflowers, wormwood, groundsel. Cut herbs into 1 inch lengths. Put into earthenware pot with the lard and bring to boil in the oven. Then strain into pots and tie down when cold [St Ervan, Cornwall, February 1992]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | England | Dorset | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Sore teats in cows. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | The bark of the elder tree and the soft green tops were put into a saucepan with fresh butter and boiled. Then strained and left cool. This ointment was used for curing sores in cows paps. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921577/4881230/5146436 |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | For a hard swelling on a human being or a blast on a cow. One double handful of Ragweed (bohaláns), chicken weed, dog fennel, Forum, Plantain leaf, Elder Rinds, Laurel leaf. Stew all these in two pounds of unrendered lard. Then strain the liquid by squeezing through muslin and let it set. It has a green colour and three applications. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4649707/4649189/4652885 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

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| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Sheep | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | If sheep had sore udders they could be cured by an ointment, made with Lady's Mantle, the roots of daisies and the rind of the elder bush all boiled together in unsalted butter. What was left of the herbs was taken out and the rest would set into a thick green ointment. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5008981/4973446/5111718 |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | Republic of Ireland | Westmeath | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Cure for a cow with sore spins. Boil elder leaves and dab the juice on her spins. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009089/4985530/5121583 |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Various | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | For curing "Blast," which is a very dangerous disease in cattle or in pigs, furze-blossoms, pennyleaf, guiltoc-blossoms, elder-berries, foram, marsh-mellows (and another which I do not know the name of) are collected. They are boiled in lard, and a little butter is added in the boiling. It is then strained into jars and is ready for use. This preparation is known as "Blast -ointment." | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009331/5007592/5131220 |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | Scotland | Scottish Borders | Goats | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Many years ago I kept dairy goats I treated mastitis using a brew of dock leaves, elder leaves and wood sage [Yarrow, Selkirk, April 2002]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Williams (1993) noted that.... boiled leaves used to cure blackleg in Wicklow. | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | England | Somerset | Cattle | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | Recently we had a cow who went badly lame. She could hardly walk and was being picked on by the other cattle. We removed her and her calf to an adjoining field. I phoned the vet to prescribed a standard injection of anti-inflammatory drugs. We both felt that she would injure herself further if we tried to put her in the crush alone and inject her so I looked for alternative treatment. Juliette suggests dandelion leaves, elder tops and chicory. So for 5 days, twice a day I took a bag full of dandelion leaves, elder tops, comfrey and in the absence of chicory I collected ivy which is a purgative. After two days she was hardly limping. After 5 we put her back with the herd. I am aware that it could have just been the rest, the removal from the herd which helped her heal but there was something in the way she ate the twice daily offerings which suggested that she was hungry for whatever was contained within them. | Personal communication | |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Cattle | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM02 (TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN) | Sore legs in Cattle - Boil the bark of the White Elder tree in water, let it cool, and rub to the sores. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921776/4906033/5196945 |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | England | Norfolk | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM09 (OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM) | Laminitis in ponies (with Anthriscus sylvestris). | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | England | Essex | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | As a youth my late father worked on the land, as did his father. Often handling horses it was common practice to tie bunches of elder leaves to the harness to ward off flies [St Osyth, Essex, February 1989]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | England | Essex | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | As a youth my late father worked on the land... Often handling horses it was common practice to tie bunches of elder leaves to the harness to ward off flies. [St Osyth, Esses, 1989] | Vickery (1995) | |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | England | Essex | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | In the countryside on the Essex/Sussex border along the Stour near the village of Clare, near Sudbury ... to keep flies off horses' eyes, place some elder flowers/a sprig under the bridle near the forelock (or head collar) [Harrogate, North Yorkshire, May 2002]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | England | Herefordshire | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | Elderberry leaves tied in ponies' bridles to keep off flies. 1940/50, Kent/Somerset [Weobley, Herefordshire, August 1998]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | England | Kent | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | According to my mother, Mrs Anne Wilks (b. 1918), of Whitstable, Kent: A branch of elderberry tree keeps the flies off the head of the horse [Upminster, Essex, March 2011]. | Vickery (extract) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

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|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | England | Oxfordshire | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | Information collected by Miss Standley Smith, from Wootton W.I. [not sure which Wootton], 1950: Elder was used to keep flies away and was sometimes tied to horses' heads for that purpose [Oxfordshire County Museum, January 1983]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | England | Shropshire | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | To keep flies off a horse or a person, pick a spray of elder, rub it between your hands to bruise it, and stick it in the bridle or your hair. It works beautifully [Craven Arms, Shropshire, October 1996]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | England | Warwickshire | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | Nearly 30 years ago an elderly farm worker told me that when they worked in the yard or fields in summer they always put sprigs of elder leaves around their hats to ward off midges and flies. The leaves were also tucked into the browbands and collars of working horses. At one time one of my horses suffered from sweet itch caused by midge bites, so badly affected that her poll, mane and tail were a bloody mass due to constant rubbing to relieve the itchiness. I tried all the current remedies, at great expense. He suggested boiling the leaves and applying then liquid to the affected areas. Being a lazy sort I liquidised the leaves with a food blender and added baby oil. Within days the irritation stopped and her sores began to heal. So improved did she become that next year we were able to compete in best condition and best turned out competitions and win regularly. The potion was made up every three or four days and applied daily between the months of April (or whenever the first leaves appeared) and October. It was very effective but looked terrible on grey or white horses!!! [Rugby, February 1998]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | England | West Sussex | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | My hairdresser owns two horses and when she was younger her mother told her to hang bunches of elderberries on the horse's brow-band, halter and bridle to prevent flies from settling on the horse. My hairdresser's idea was to squash the berries with her hands and then wipe them around the horse's eyes for same purpose! [Chichester, West Sussex, September 1993]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | Isle of Man | Isle of Man | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | I had always understood that it was elder flowers (or the bruised leaves) that were the fly repellent, and that it was planted by stables so as to be at hand to put in the horses' brow-bands [Manx Museum, Douglas, Isle of Man, October 1993]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | England | Devon | Various | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | Coughs in wild birds. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Cattle | QS-SENSORY ORGANS | QS-QS03 (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS) | A cure for a cow's sore eye is to burn the bark of elder and ground sugar and put it up to it. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4666571/4662900/4667175 |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | Republic of Ireland | Longford | Pigs | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Elder: this was called Boortree. The leaves were boiled and the water used to dose pigs. [Lenamore, Co. Longford, 1991] | Vickery (1995) | |
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | Wales | Pembrokeshire | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Dried elderflower steeped in water was commonly used as a drench to treat sickly cattle in the pre-antibiotic days. | Vickery (2019) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---|---|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Sambucus nigra L. (Elder) | England | Cambridgeshire | Bees | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV07 (ALL OTHER NON-THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | A piece of Cambridge plant folklore concerning elder (Sambucus nigra), which happened to us here in Girton in June 1973. A small swarm of bees (or 'cast', we were informed) settled in a Victoria plum tree on our lawn (7ft up). We found a local beekeeper to take it away. He arrived in the middle of the afternoon, without gloves or veil, and put on the lawn below the tree a small wooden box about 9" x 6" x 3", with the lid propped open. He then asked to be directed to an elder tree, and took a small branch with leaves, about 8-9" long. He placed this in the plum tree a few inches above the bees, and informed us that the bees disliked the smell of elder, which would therefore drive them out of the tree and into the box. That evening he came back for the bees, which were all in the box! I don't know if the box was baited or anything. We didn't ask [Girton, Cambridge, October 1985]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Samolus valerandi L. (Brookweed) | England | Unknown (England) | Pigs | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Any malady affecting swine. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Sanicula europaea L. (Sanicle) | England | Unknown (England) | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG02 (OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS) | After the birth, country people in the seventeenth century fed the fresh leaves of wood sanicle (sanicula europaea) to their cows to promote the expulsion of the afterbirth and stop any bleeding. | Drury (1985) | |
| Sanicula europaea L. (Sanicle) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Pheasants | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | Gapes in pheasants. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Saponaria officinalis L. (Soapwort) | Channel Islands | Jersey | Cattle | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | The Jersey-French-Norman name of des mains jointes comes from the plant's jointed rhizomes, which were used to heal wounds in cattle. [St Saviour, Jersey, 1993] | Vickery (1995) | |
| Saxifraga spathularis Brot. (St Patrick's-cabbage) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Horses | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Tea made from Fox Cabbage (London pride) was given to foals. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4798774/4797610 |
| Scrophularia nodosa L. (Common Figwort) | Northern Ireland | Derry and Londonderry | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG02 (OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS) | Expulsion of afterbirth in cows. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Scrophularia nodosa L. (Common Figwort) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Rose Noble is a herb like a nettle and it has a very nasty smell. It is used for curing an inflamed cow's udder. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428277/4391294/4462532 |
| Scrophularia nodosa L. (Common Figwort) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | It was also used to treat blasts (swellings) on cow's nipples (Williams, 1993). | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Scrophularia nodosa L. (Common Figwort) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Horses | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Farcy. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Scrophularia nodosa L. (Common Figwort) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | People used cure red water in cows by boiling rosenoble and giving the juice of it to the cows to drink. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5070806/5066066/5097654 |
| Scrophularia nodosa L. (Common Figwort) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Rose Noble. A weed cure for the mourn in cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4583339/4580957/4591226 |
| Scrophularia nodosa L. (Common Figwort) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Red-water fever. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Scrophularia nodosa L. (Common Figwort) | England | Unknown (England) | Pigs | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | Scab in pigs. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Scrophularia nodosa L. (Common Figwort) | Republic of Ireland | Longford | Horses | QS-SENSORY ORGANS | QS-QS03 (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS) | If a horse has a sore eye boil the berries of Rose Noble and bathe the eyes with them. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009160/4992979/5101123 |
| Scrophularia nodosa L. (Common Figwort) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Pigs | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Fothromh - It is used a cure for measles in pigs. There is a slit made in the pig's ear and the herb is put in the ear and it swells and a bit falls out and the pig is cured. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758512/4750388/5136713 |
| Scrophularia nodosa L. (Common Figwort) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | The Rose Noble is a cure for sick cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5236078/5218148/5240621 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|--|---------------------|------------------------------|---------|---|--|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Scutellaria galericulata L. (Skullcap) | England | Norfolk | Dogs | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ05 (ANTIVIRALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Distemper in dogs. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| SEAWEED (indet) (Seaweed) | England | Surrey | Dogs | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA12 (MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS) | Seaweed powder sprinkled on their food to boost their immune system. But I do not know which seaweed. | Personal communication | |
| SEAWEED (indet) (Seaweed) | Scotland | Eilean Siar (Outer Hebrides) | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | In South Uist, for Red Water in cows, bail the entire plant of the Tansy in water and pour down the cow's throat, for Dry-Disease - boiled Bracken roots or Seaweed and for constipation in calves, a glassful of boiled Buckbean. | Davidson (1967) | |
| Sedum anglicum Huds. (English Stonecrop) | Scotland | Highland | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | The treatment of swellings, particularly of horses, with poultices of pulverised stonecrop and groundsel. [Colonsay] | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Sedum rosea (L.) Scop. (Roseroot) | Scotland | Highland | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | An infusion of Scots lovage and roseroot as a spring purge for calves on Skye. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Sedum sp. (Stonecrop) | Republic of Ireland | Longford | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM02 (TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN) | Alleycompain and stone crop are used as a medicine for horses. If a horse had a pain the stone crop is given to him with oats. If a horse was sick he would be given alleycompain as a cure. Before the alleycompain is used it is boiled in water. The water which boils it is given to the horse. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009206/4997527/5105013 |
| Sedum sp. (Stonecrop) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Another herbal cure for animals is the plant called stone-crop which flourishes chiefly in sandy soils. This is used both as a cure for coughs in young calves and for the destruction of tape worm in pigs. It has a rather bitter taste somewhat similar to that of a lemon. It is used for both pigs and calves in the same way i.e. boiled well and given to them in milk or other food. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4658425/4654126 |
| Sedum sp. (Stonecrop) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | If you get a stone crop which grows on a stone and put it through a horses mash it will kill worms in him. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4658436/4655501/4660580 |
| Sedum sp. (Stonecrop) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Stone-crop is also a cure for worms in horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4658423/4653883/4659663 |
| Sedum sp. (Stonecrop) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | The names of some of those are stone-crop, which is used for worms in human being, as well as beasts. The stone crop is boiled for 24 hours on new milk, and strained before used. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4649702/4648609/4652344 |
| Sedum sp. (Stonecrop) | Republic of Ireland | Longford | Dogs | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | The stone crop that grows on the top of the walls if chopped fine and mixed through bread or vegetables and given to young dogs suffering from worms is a cure. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009137/4990305/5100818 |
| Sedum sp. (Stonecrop) | Republic of Ireland | Longford | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Stonecrop is given to horses who are afflicted with worms. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009168/4993746/5101673 |
| Sedum sp. (Stonecrop) | Republic of Ireland | Longford | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Stone-crop. This is a plant that grows without any earth. It grows on a wall. It kills worms in a horse. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009165/4993407/5103748 |
| Sedum sp. (Stonecrop) | Republic of Ireland | Longford | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | The Stone-Crop grows on a wall and it is used for curing animals of worms. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009143/4991014/5099946 |
| Sedum sp. (Stonecrop) | Republic of Ireland | Roscommon | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | In my district the farmers use stone-crop as a cure for horses that are suffering from worms. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4798707/4791916/4924021 |
| Sedum sp. (Stonecrop) | Republic of Ireland | Roscommon | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Stone-crop is good for a horse with worms. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4798711/4792542/4930587 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Sempervivum tectorum L. (House-leek) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Diarrhoea in cattle. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Sempervivum tectorum L. (House-leek) | Wales | Montgomeryshire | Various | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | Cuts or sores in 'any animal'. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Sempervivum tectorum L. (House-leek) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG02 (OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS) | Recalled in 1983, in Kiltimagh, Co. Mayo, to be used as an abortifacient in humans, and given to cows that retained afterbirth; see Folklore 96: 253, 1985. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Sempervivum tectorum L. (House-leek) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG02 (OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS) | When, a few years ago, I related this story to a young farmer in this locality, he answered: 'It's quite true. I saw these plants tested only a short time ago. Walter C- came to me, and asked if I had anything to give to his cow that had retained the "cleansing" (afterbirth) after calving. I made up a bottle for him with Buachaill a' tight. Walter took it home and gave it to his cow. A few hours later she passed the "cleansing" and was alright.' [Kiltimagh, Co. Mayo, 1983] | Vickery (1995) | |
| Sempervivum tectorum L. (House-leek) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | House Leeks cure a hardness in the cow's udder after calving. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5008908/4965956/5107736 |
| Sempervivum tectorum L. (House-leek) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Various | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | House leek which grows on houses cures blasts in animals udders. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009303/5005930/5134036 |
| Sempervivum tectorum L. (House-leek) | England | Cumbria | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM09 (OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM) | 'Windfall', distension of tendon sheaths round fetlock in horses. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Sempervivum tectorum L. (House-leek) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Thorpeen:- is used for cattle that would have murrain and it grows in the ends of houses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922396/4877835/5076488 |
| Sempervivum tectorum L. (House-leek) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Tourpeen:- is a herb in the shape of the rose with thick green leaves alike cabbage. It is boiled in a tincan and the juice is given to cattle with murrain. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922396/4877833/5076487 |
| Sempervivum tectorum L. (House-leek) | Republic of Ireland | Sligo | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | A herb grows along the ditches and some times on the walls of old houses. If this is pounded up and given to a cow that has red water, it cures her (house leek). | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4701676/4691849/4725715 |
| Sempervivum tectorum L. (House-leek) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | House leek pounded a cure for worms in horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4649705/4648895/4662077 |
| Sempervivum tectorum L. (House-leek) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | House-leek is a cure for worms in horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4658423/4653883/4659663 |
| Sempervivum tectorum L. (House-leek) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Horses | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | House-leek is a cure for a horse with a cough. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4658423/4653877/4659630 |
| Sempervivum tectorum L. (House-leek) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Torpeen or house-leek grow on very few houses around here. It grows mostly on thatched houses. There is a great cure in it for sick calves. It is how you boil it and strain the milk or water that you boiled it in and give it to the calf. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922368/4874902/5080734 |
| Senecio vulgaris L. (Groundsel) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Various | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | Groundsel will grow almost anywhere, it is green with small hard yellow tops on it. Wild birds eat it and people gather it for canaries. It acts as a tonic for them. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5162110/5155091/5168333 |
| Senecio vulgaris L. (Groundsel) | Isle of Man | Isle of Man | Hens | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA16 (OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS) | Asperient in birds. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Senecio vulgaris L. (Groundsel) | Republic of Ireland | Offaly | Turkeys | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA16 (OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS) | Groundsel cures "hard craw" in turkeys | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044569/5023188/5143842 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------|---|---|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Senecio vulgaris L. (Groundsel) | England | Devon | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | 'Festilow' - sore eruption between ears and shoulders in horses. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Senecio vulgaris L. (Groundsel) | Wales | Carmarthenshire | Cattle | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | Cuts on cows' udders. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Senecio vulgaris L. (Groundsel) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Garlic and groundsel are used to prevent blackleg in calves. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044714/5033758 |
| Senecio vulgaris L. (Groundsel) | Scotland | Highland | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | The treatment of swellings, particularly of horses, with poultices of pulverised stonecrop and groundsel. [Colonsay] | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Senecio vulgaris L. (Groundsel) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Red-water fever. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Senecio vulgaris L. (Groundsel) | Isle of Man | Isle of Man | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Purge for cows. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Senecio vulgaris L. (Groundsel) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Hens | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Comfrey is a plentiful herb in all soils and is used in rearing of young fowls to prevent the disease known as "pip" also Groundsel is used for the same purpose. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921830/4910098/5183612 |
| Senecio vulgaris L. (Groundsel) | Republic of Ireland | Dublin | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Groundsel: my father (b.1908, Dublin) told me that it was used for worming horses in Ireland [Tooting, London, November 2017]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Senecio vulgaris L. (Groundsel) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Turkeys | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Groundsel is a herb that would do birds in a cage and it would cure the pip in turkeys also. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922023/4919338/4943394 |
| Senecio vulgaris L. (Groundsel) | Republic of Ireland | Waterford | Hens | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Groundsel mixed in feeding cures the pip in chickens. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5277706/5276791/5277887 |
| Senecio vulgaris L. (Groundsel) | England | Unknown (England) | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS) | Botts. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Senecio vulgaris L. (Groundsel) | England | Norfolk | Horses | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR03 (DRUGS FOR OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASES) | Tonsillitis in horses. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Senecio vulgaris L. (Groundsel) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Grownsel is a cure for cattle. It is put in a hot drink and given to them. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4493810/4423077/4539145 |
| Senecio vulgaris L. (Groundsel) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Turkeys | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Groundsel is good for birds. The juice of pounded groundsel is give to turkeys as medicine. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758582/4756481/4934351 |
| Senecio vulgaris L. (Groundsel) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Turkeys | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Groundsel was given to sick turkeys. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4658423/4653884/4659663 |
| Senecio vulgaris L. (Groundsel) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Turkeys | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Groundsel. Chop up groundsel and get the juice from it. If young turkeys are drooping, give them this juice on a spoon. Open their beaks and pour the juice down with a spoon and it will cure them. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5008908/4965903/5106855 |
| Senecio vulgaris L. (Groundsel) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | The groundsel is a cure for sick calves. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044716/5034121/5135099 |
| Senecio vulgaris L. (Groundsel) | England | Dorset | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Groundsel – given to birds in a cage – finches especially [Portland, Dorset, March 1991]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Senecio vulgaris L. (Groundsel) | England | Greater London | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Groundsel for rabbits, guinea pigs and chicken [Peckham, London, July 2012]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Senecio vulgaris L. (Groundsel) | England | Greater London | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | We used to collect groundsel to feed to cage-birds [Brockwell Park, London, February 2010]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Senecio vulgaris L. (Groundsel) | England | Merseyside | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | As a schoolgirl, I can remember being told that groundsel was good for my blue budgie, Jojo, to eat. So I collected it and gave it to him in the summer. He lived to be about 14 years of age. So it didn't do him any harm [Childwall, Liverpool, August 2011]. | Vickery (extract) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|---------|---|---|--|------------------------------------|---|
| Senecio vulgaris L. (Groundsel) | England | Wiltshire | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | We used to collect groundsel to feed our budgie [Blunsdon, Wiltshire, April 2012]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Silene vulgaris (Moench) Garcke (Bladder Campion) | England | Unknown (England) | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG03 (SEX HORMONES AND MODULATORS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM) | To make a cow desire a bull ('spatling poppy'). | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Smyrniolum olusatrum L. (Alexanders) | Isle of Man | Isle of Man | Cattle | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | Mouth sores in cattle. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Solanum dulcamara L. (Bittersweet) | England | Lincolnshire | Pigs | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | For pigs 'whenever badly'. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Solidago virgaurea L. (Goldenrod) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Cures for Marl in Cows. 1. Boiled Goldenrod. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4493632/4405641/4515776 |
| Solidago virgaurea L. (Goldenrod) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Golden Rod is stewed and given to animals. It is a very good cure for Red Water, and is greatly used in this district. It has to be put in a bottle and poured into the animal. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4493671/4409501/4522612 |
| Solidago virgaurea L. (Goldenrod) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | The Golden-rod (a herb):- The golden rod is good for a cow that has the murrain. It has to be boiled and then the juice of it is given to her. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4540666/4362807/4541157 |
| Solidago virgaurea L. (Goldenrod) | Republic of Ireland | Roscommon | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Golden Rod, a yellow weed that grows on the ditch, if boiled will cure worms in horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4798702/4791678/4926070 |
| Solidago virgaurea L. (Goldenrod) | Unknown | Unknown | Dogs | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR07 (OTHER RESPIRATORY SYSTEM PRODUCTS) | I used to have a very intelligent Dalmatian bitch born with a cleft palate I fixed but with a persistent chronic rhinitis. When her nose was really bad I noticed she would drag me (on the lead) to a local stand of golden rod and graze it. One day I looked up it's effects to discover it's supposedly mucolytic. | The Accidental Smallholder (Forum) | https://www.accidentalsmallholder.net/forum/coffee-lounge/plants-used-as-medicine-can-you-help/msg721276/ |
| Sonchus sp. (Sow-thistle) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Pigs | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | Sow thistle is given to a sow when rearing bonhams to give her milk. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4427887/4354514/4551465 |
| Sonchus sp. (Sow-thistle) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Horses | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR03 (DRUGS FOR OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASES) | Milk Thistle for a Broken winded horse:- Boil the stalk of the Milk Thistle in some water. Strain the liquid and give it to the Horse to drink. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5236102/5232113/5240413 |
| Sonchus sp. (Sow-thistle) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Horses | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR03 (DRUGS FOR OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASES) | The milk thistle is given raw to a broken winded horse. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5236102/5270798/5304637 |
| Sonchus sp. (Sow-thistle) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Pigs | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Long ago the people boiled a weed called the sow-thistle and it is very good for sows. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009314/5006668/5140678 |
| Sorbus aucuparia L. (Rowan) | England | Unknown (England) | Horses | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG02 (OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS) | Rowan berries (sorbus aucuparia) were fed to pregnant mares in many areas, to ensure an easy birth, and also (possibly because of the tree's protective powers) to avert any harm to the mare and her unborn foal from witchcraft... As with mares, pregnant cows were fed rowan berries to ensure an easy and safe calving. | Drury (1985) | |
| Sorbus aucuparia L. (Rowan) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Horses | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Quick-bean[m] burned and then put it near the horse to inhale it is a cure for strangles. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922096/4852125 |
| Sorbus aucuparia L. (Rowan) | Northern Ireland | Antrim | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV07 (ALL OTHER NON-THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Rowan and ash sticks were used to drive cattle home for milking or when being moved from place to place. Believed to be 'kindly' and both trees believed to be endowed with properties that ensured no interference from harmful influence [Larne, Co. Antrim, October 1993]. | Vickery (extract) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|---|---------------------|----------|--------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Spinacia oleracea L. (Spinach) | England | Kent | Dogs | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | My mother's 'natural remedies' ... we lived out in India for quite a while, maybe this had something to do with what she called natural healing ... Another thing she did was for the dogs – we had red setters - we did have servants to groom, exercise, bath them, etc., but when mealtime arrived mum would supervise each dog. She would personally feed about 2-3 oz of cooked spinach. They never enjoyed this, but she hand fed them this, then they had their food which was freshly cooked every day. They had the most beautiful coats, never had any skin complaints, and we never went to the vet. She had the most wonderful remedies; she believed in a good table and no doctor's bills! [Upnor, Kent, October 1996]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Stellaria media (L.) Vill. (Common Chickweed) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Cattle | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD12 (PRODUCTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF CLAWS AND HOOFS) | During this time, one of his cattle got a founder, and he could find no cure for her. When he had the half of the field ploughed, the fairies came out, and they said, that if he would not destroy their home, they would tell him a cure for his cow. He said he would not destroy their home, so they told him where to get the chicken weed, and for to scald it well. He did so, and his cow mended in a short time. Ever since chicken weed is known for a cure of that kind. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4540646/4421947 |
| Stellaria media (L.) Vill. (Common Chickweed) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Chickenweed grows in the old gardens. It grows very thick and spreads rapidly. It is used for curing cattle diseases. Steep chickenweed and it will cure a sprain. When a cow has a sore udder, bathe it with chickenweed and water. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4493665/4409151/4522006 |
| Stellaria media (L.) Vill. (Common Chickweed) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | For a hard swelling on a human being or a blast on a cow. One double handful of Ragweed (bohaláns), chicken weed, dog fennel, Forum, Plantain leaf, Elder Rinds, Laurel leaf. Stew all these in two pounds of unrendered lard. Then strain the liquid by squeezing through muslin and lit it set. It has a green colour and three applications. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4649707/4649189/4652885 |
| Stellaria media (L.) Vill. (Common Chickweed) | Republic of Ireland | Monaghan | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | There is a cure in chick-weed for a felon in a cow's udder. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4723849/4718631/4815152 |
| Stellaria media (L.) Vill. (Common Chickweed) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Black-leg. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Stellaria media (L.) Vill. (Common Chickweed) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Pigs | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN03 (ANTIPILEPTICS) | For convulsions in pigs. Get chicken weed, boil it and give the water to the pig. If the pig is small get a tub of cold water and when the pig is in the fit throw him into the water. Keep him very warm for a day or two. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4658452/4657173 |
| Stellaria media (L.) Vill. (Common Chickweed) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Red-water fever (with Scrophularia nodosa). | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Stellaria media (L.) Vill. (Common Chickweed) | England | Norfolk | Hens | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Gapes. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Stellaria media (L.) Vill. (Common Chickweed) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Hens | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Gapes. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Stellaria media (L.) Vill. (Common Chickweed) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Hens | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Chicken-Weed: Cut up and boiled is a cure for the [pioc] in chickens. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922393/4877521 |
| Stellaria media (L.) Vill. (Common Chickweed) | Republic of Ireland | Longford | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Chicken-weed is good for worms in a horse. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009208/4997738/5108159 |
| Stellaria media (L.) Vill. (Common Chickweed) | Republic of Ireland | Sligo | Hens | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Chicken-weed is used for the pip. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4701671/4691605 |
| Stellaria media (L.) Vill. (Common Chickweed) | Republic of Ireland | Longford | Horses | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | Chicken weed. It is a little fluffy plant which grows in potatoes field. It is good for cough for a horse. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009165/4993407/5103748 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Stellaria media (L.) Vill. (Common Chickweed) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Hens | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Chicken-weed:- The chicken-weed can be ground up and given to chickens as a preventive against chicken disease. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921739/4902070/5167489 |
| Stellaria media (L.) Vill. (Common Chickweed) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | The people boil Chicken weed and they give it to a sick cow. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4613696/4609687/4626881 |
| Stellaria media (L.) Vill. (Common Chickweed) | Republic of Ireland | Roscommon | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | There is a cure for a cow in the chicken weed. It is boiled and given to the cow. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4798685/4790136/4928258 |
| Stellaria media (L.) Vill. (Common Chickweed) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Moulting in cagebirds. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Stellaria media (L.) Vill. (Common Chickweed) | England | Greater London | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Canaries like chickweed. My grandmother used to send us out to collect chickweed for her canary [Wandsworth Common, London, March 1998]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Stellaria media (L.) Vill. (Common Chickweed) | England | Merseyside | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | I was told by a neighbour to collect this for my budgie. She said that birds liked a bit of green stuff, as well as seed [Childwall, Liverpool, April 2013]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Diarrhoea in cattle. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Scour:- Dock roots boiled. Briar leaves boiled or comfrey roots will also serve. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044798/5039559/5083718 |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Various | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | in Co. Cavan, the leaves were boiled and broken up and given in a bran mash to treat scour (Uí Sheasnáin, 1982). | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Blood scour in cattle. The Comfy root boiled in water until it turns into jelly and then given to drink through milk. It must be strained before use and the roots must be scraped before boiling. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922084/4850717 |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | If a calf has the scour, and if a person boils comfrey along with oatmeal and gives it to him it will cure him. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4476320/4370686/4476337 |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | England | Cambridgeshire | Pigs | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | Tonic for pigs. [Fens of East Anglia] | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | England | Norfolk | Various | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | Tonic for horses and geese. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | England | Unknown (England) | Various | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | English gypsies say that a handful of comfrey roots, cleaned and fed daily to horses and cows in the spring, will rid them of all winter torpor and put them into fine bloom in one week. | Levy (1991) | |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | England | Norfolk | Various | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA16 (OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS) | Digestive problems in horses and poultry. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA16 (OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS) | Comfrey is a cure for sprains. And comfrey is a cure for blood mouth on cattle and stomach trouble. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4583311/4578639/4592450 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|--|---------------------|----------|---------|---|---|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Scotland | Fife | Dogs | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA16 (OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS) | When our Labrador dog was just a puppy of 12-13 weeks, newly acquired, he was literally crawling with lice, having been raised by a gamekeeper and sleeping on woodchips. The vet gave us a spray to kill the lice but it made his skin very dry and itchy, he licked the itch and it seemed to upset his stomach. Whilst on his walks he used to eat the leaves from a plant we did not recognise, our plant books showed us that it was comfrey, which used to be used to settle upset stomachs. He also ate the leaves from a bramble bush. When his condition improved he stopped eating the leaves. It must have been instinctive as neither my husband or myself knew about the comfrey [Cupar, Fife, January 1993]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Various | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | Cumfry : is a cure for sores on animals. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4427917/4357382/4453570 |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Unknown | Unknown | Dogs | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | However, my Labrador gashed her groin on wire not long ago, resulting in a cut 4cms long and almost 1 cm deep. I used calendula tincture diluted in water to spray every few hours on the cut. Then applied an ointment made of bees wax, calendula macerate, yarrow macerate, helichrysum essential oil and ground dried comfrey root. It completely healed with no scar of any sort - not even a ridge - in about 10 days. | Personal communication | |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | England | Cheshire | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | I read your blog in Agricolgy with interest, especially the rosebay willow herb root to treat cuts in horses. We use aloe vera to prevent scarring and comfrey as a poultice. | Personal communication | |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Sligo | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD12 (PRODUCTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF CLAWS AND HOOFS) | Horse with bad hoof cured by putting comfrey on. I am not sure of the method, but I think the leaves were wet and warmed and put into hoof and replaced at least once. We are told that the root of the comfrey is more potent, a friend told me her family fed the comfrey leaves to their pigs and poultries. | Personal communication | |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | For a swollen or flagged udder in cattle bathe the affected part with water in which the herb known as Comfery has been boiled. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4658430/4654751/4659635 |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Comfury is a cure for a start or any beeling on a cows udder. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5008985/4974038/5111481 |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Swelling of the udder and milk fever in cows was usually treated by bathing the udder with a decoction of confrey, a plant that used to be cultivated in gardens for the purpose and applied to the affected part while hot. Carried out three or four times each day while the disorder lasted. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5008978/4972964/5111463 |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Monaghan | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | The comfrey is used for cows with a bad udder. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4742042/4730350 |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | A blood scour in calves or other animals was cured by the Comfy Root. The latter was procured & scraped. It was then boiled in water for several hours and the liquid was given to the animal to drink. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922084/4850731/4942931 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|--|---------------------|-----------|---------|----------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | England | Somerset | Cattle | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | Recently we had a cow who went badly lame. She could hardly walk and was being picked on by the other cattle. We removed her and her calf to an adjoining field. I phoned the vet to prescribed a standard injection of anti-inflammatory drugs. We both felt that she would injure herself further if we tried to put her in the crush alone and inject her so I looked for alternative treatment. Juliette suggests dandelion leaves, elder tops and chicory. So for 5 days, twice a day I took a bag full of dandelion leaves, elder tops, comfrey and in the absence of chicory I collected ivy which is a purgative. After two days she was hardly limping. After 5 we put her back with the herd. I am aware that it could have just been the rest, the removal from the herd which helped her heal but there was something in the way she ate the twice daily offerings which suggested that she was hungry for whatever was contained within them. | Personal communication | |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | Comfrey: - was used as a cure for swellings in a horse or for sprains. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921946/4912392 |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Longford | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | Cumfrey is a plant which is familiar to about everyone in the country. It grows in any kind of land, and once sowed in a garden it can never be banished. It is very useful for pigs. It is good for a swelling on a horse. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009165/4993407/5103748 |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Scotland | Fife | Dogs | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | When working in the woods some weeks back I met a man whose dog walked with a slight limp. On asking him what caused it, he said that his vet had informed him it was arthritis. He then told me it was nothing now to how it was before he was given an 'old country recipe' for the treatment of it. When I asked him if he would tell me what it contained he became very cagey. It wasn't until I told him that I was interested in this type of thing that he knew he was only too happy to tell me. He said afterwards that normally, especially by you 'young 'uns', he gets laughed at when he mentions this subject. Anyway he is utterly convinced that this recipe is responsible for the well being, and even for the life, of his dog. He thought that she would have to be put down until he used it. It was given to him by a friend of his, whom I hope to meet shortly. 2 tablespoons of dried comfrey leaves (Symphytum); 1 tablespoon cider vinegar; 1 dessertspoon honey; 1 pint water. Bring comfrey and water to the boil, simmer for one hour, strain add vinegar and honey to the remaining liquid. Dose – one wine glass full – 20ml – very day. He told me that it keeps some time so he makes rather large batches at a time and bottles it. You have to be careful and release the caps regularly as he has known it to ferment. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Longford | Various | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM02 (TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN) | Boiled cumfrey is used as a poultice for sore feet in animal, and swellings are sometimes bathed in water in which cumfrey roots are boiled. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009180/4994858 |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Roscommon | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM02 (TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN) | Comfrey Cure for horses legs when hurt. The plant must be boiled and strained and applied to the affected parts. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4798678/4789565/4922667 |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Various | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM09 (OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM) | Comfrey, large rough leaves, Grows a tall flower spike which throw out a lot of ball shaped seed pods, these balls are covered with needle shaped spines and have the habit of sticking to clothing, sheeps wool or anything which comes in contact with them, they are called, Conaudauns in Irish. Comfrey likes a cool moist soil. Its roots when pounded up makes a sticking mass and used to be used by the old people with splints for setting broken legs of ducks, geese, etc | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4591092/4589931/4623920 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|---------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Various | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM09 (OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM) | Comfrey roots will cure the leg of a horse or cow if broken. The roots are to be mashed up and put to the broken part. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4649701/4648566/4652200 |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Cattle | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM09 (OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM) | Comfrey having a blue flower and like a dark leaf was used for curing broken horns in cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922063/4849037/5010819?ChapterID=4922063 |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Hens | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM09 (OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM) | A plant which the old people called "Cumphery" was used as "cleiteens" to set a broken limb especially the limb of a fowl. The root of this plant is oily and it was the root that was used in the cure. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921939/4911620 |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Hens | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM09 (OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM) | Comperly is a very useful herb the leaves of which make splendid pig feeding and its roots have many useful purposes such as plasters for broken limbs of poultry. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922065/4849320 |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Various | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM09 (OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM) | Broken legs. When an animal breaks it's a good cure is, to get the roots of comfry, and crush them, then to apply it to wherever the leg is broken, then put pieces of lats over the roots, and tie them with cords, then twist a strong bandage around the lats, then get pitch and spread it over the bandage, and let it set, then throw cold water on it. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922097/4852173 |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM09 (OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM) | Conversation with Claudia Kinmonth, Ireland, at the Society for Folk Life Studies annual meeting, in Manchester, 13 September 2012: When my horse broke a bone in its leg we were advised to put comfrey leaves under the bandage to help the healing. But I didn't do it; it was next to a small bone and I was afraid that the wrong bones would fuse together. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM09 (OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM) | When my horse broke a bone in its leg we were advised to put comfrey leaves under the bandage to help the healing. But I didn't do it; it was next to a small bone and I was afraid that the wrong bones would fuse together. | Vickery (2019) | |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Scotland | Scottish Borders | Goats | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM09 (OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM) | Many years ago I kept dairy goats ... for any leg injury I used a compress of brewed comfrey leaves [Yarrow, Selkirk, April 2002]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Pigs | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN02 (ANALGESICS) | Swine fever. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Hens | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Comfrey is a plentiful herb in all soils and is used in rearing of young fowls to prevent the disease known as "pip" also Groundsel is used for the same purpose. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921830/4910098/5183612 |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | England | Cumbria | Cattle | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | Coughs in cows, combined with Primula veris. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | England | Kent | Pigs | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Comfrey used to cure pigs of various diseases [Wormshill, Kent, April 2002]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Another herb called comfrey was given to cattle for a disease called Blood-scom. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922087/4851258/4938269 |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Comfry is good for calves. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922049/4847555/4955615 |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Comfry is another weed it is good for calves. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922049/4847554/4955603 |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Horses | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | It used to be considered a particularly valuable fodder for mares in foal. | Brunker (1950) | |
| Symphytum officinale L. (Common Comfrey) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Pigs | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Said to be used for fattening pigs. | Moloney (1909) | |
| Syzygium aromaticum (L.) Merr. & L.M.Perry (Clove) | England | Hampshire | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | Years ago when I was a lad (I'm now 74) it was a practice amongst carters to add a few drops of oil of cloves to a horse's fodder, the end result being a nice smooth shiny coat [Abbotts Ann, Hampshire, August 1989]. | Vickery (extract) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|--|---------------------|------------------------------|--------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Tamus communis L. (Black Bryony) | England | Cambridgeshire | Pigs | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | Tonic for pigs. [Fens of East Anglia] | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Tamus communis L. (Black Bryony) | England | Cheshire | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG03 (SEX HORMONES AND MODULATORS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM) | Barrenness in cows. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Tamus communis L. (Black Bryony) | England | Lincolnshire | Horses | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG03 (SEX HORMONES AND MODULATORS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM) | Stimulant for mares. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Tamus communis L. (Black Bryony) | Wales | Montgomeryshire | Pigs | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM02 (TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN) | Stiff joints of animals, especially of pigs lame from an unidentified disease called 'broyant'. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Tamus communis L. (Black Bryony) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Dinneen (1927) recorded a use of this plant in veterinary medicine: I saw the plant and roots boiled for a drink for a wasting cow, and the cow fully recovered. | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Tanacetum parthenium (L.) Sch. Bip. (Feverfew) | England | Suffolk | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | Feather-few or fever-few was another herb used on the farm: 'It's a plant with leaves that turn yellow and it has a small white flower. We used it for curing colds and giving the horses an appetite.' | Evans (1960) | |
| Tanacetum vulgare L. (Tansy) | England | Suffolk | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | To make the coat shine each horseman had his own, usually secret, recipe. One used tansy leaves: 'You dried them and rubbed them between your hands. You kept this powder in a little linen bag and you sprinkled a bit now and then in the bait.' | Evans (1960) | |
| Tanacetum vulgare L. (Tansy) | England | West Yorkshire | Sheep | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | Tansy (tanacetum vulgare), finely chopped and made into a ball with fresh butter, was used by seventeenth-century Yorkshire shepherds to heal the wound on castrated lambs. This salve had a twofold action, because as the butter healed the wound, the tansy kept the flies away. | Drury (1985) | |
| Tanacetum vulgare L. (Tansy) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Dogs | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN03 (ANTIPILEPTICS) | Hysteria (dogs). Tansy is supposed to be one of the best herbs to cure hysteria. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758577/4756081/4923742 |
| Tanacetum vulgare L. (Tansy) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | An herb called tansy was used as a cure for red water in cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4678374/4673182/4678778 |
| Tanacetum vulgare L. (Tansy) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | The tansy is given to cows having the murrain, | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4666602/4665853 |
| Tanacetum vulgare L. (Tansy) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Wild Tansy for blood and Red Murrain in cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4666596/4665424/4667907 |
| Tanacetum vulgare L. (Tansy) | Scotland | Eilean Siar (Outer Hebrides) | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | In South Uist, for Red Water in cows, bail the entire plant of the Tansy in water and pour down the cow's throat, for Dry-Disease - boiled Bracken roots or Seaweed and for constipation in calves, a glassful of boiled Buckbean. | Davidson (1967) | |
| Tanacetum vulgare L. (Tansy) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Hens | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Tansy is a cure for pip when given ground up in the food of the hen. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921791/4907456/5178677 |
| Tanacetum vulgare L. (Tansy) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Hens | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Tansy is given to all poultry that have the pip. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921865/4897090/5182196 |
| Tanacetum vulgare L. (Tansy) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Hens | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Tansy is used to cure chickens from the (pip) gapes. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921865/4897092/5182197 |
| Tanacetum vulgare L. (Tansy) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Hens | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Young chickens are subject to a disease known as 'the pip'. The chickens pick up a worm especially in wet weather. The worm lodges in wind-pipe and will eat it away... The disease can be prevented by cutting finely the tansy-leaf and giving it in their ordinary food. The 'pip' is the most prevalent and fatal disease of young chickens and turkeys also. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921728/4894108 |

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|--|---------------------|-----------------|---------|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| Tanacetum vulgare L. (Tansy) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Turkeys | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Tansy is given to young turkeys that have the pip. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921865/4897094/5182199 |
| Tanacetum vulgare L. (Tansy) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Cure for worms. Tansy. Pick off the little yellow knobs off the plant and boil it in water. It is a cure for worms in cattle and human beings. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4666577/4663412/4688183 |
| Tanacetum vulgare L. (Tansy) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Hens | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | TANSY is a cure for pip in chickens. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922256/4864651/5051978 |
| Tanacetum vulgare L. (Tansy) | England | Devon | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS) | Tansy is useful against cat and dog fleas. | Farming Forum | https://thefarmingforum.co.uk/index.php?threads/ethnoveterinary-medicine-can-you-help.290328 |
| Tanacetum vulgare L. (Tansy) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Tansy is a green herb which is also used for cleaning the blood. Tansy has a very bitter and sour taste. We boil the tansy and then strain it we can put sugar in it if we like. We can give tansy to any beast but we give it stronger and without sugar. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428284/4391701/4480117 |
| Taraxacum officinale Weber ex Wiggins (Dandelion) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Hens | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA05 (BILE AND LIVER THERAPY) | Dandelion is a cure for liver disease in fowl. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5177623/5173868/5199270 |
| Taraxacum officinale Weber ex Wiggins (Dandelion) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | A cure for scour in calves is to boil the root of the dandelion and to give the juice to the sick animal. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922005/4917449 |
| Taraxacum officinale Weber ex Wiggins (Dandelion) | England | Derbyshire | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | I have had to hand graze two horses after either General anaesthetic or days of heavy medication and sedation. We have a particularly abundant verge as we are in the Peak Park and it is not routinely mowed. It was clear that both horses made a beeline for both plantain and dandelion for a week after coming home and then stopped eating it. I figured they were detoxifying. | Horse&Hound (Forum) | https://forums.horseandhound.co.uk/threads/ethnoveterinary-medicine-can-you-help.776972/ |
| Taraxacum officinale Weber ex Wiggins (Dandelion) | England | North Yorkshire | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | I know one Yorkshire racing-stable which makes much use of the herb as a general conditioner. | Levy (1991) | |
| Taraxacum officinale Weber ex Wiggins (Dandelion) | Republic of Ireland | Leitrim | Cattle | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD12 (PRODUCTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF CLAWS AND HOOFS) | Scald in cow's foot. Dandelion and three hairs out of a cows tail cures the scald. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4658432/4654972/4660744 |
| Taraxacum officinale Weber ex Wiggins (Dandelion) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Black-leg. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Taraxacum officinale Weber ex Wiggins (Dandelion) | England | Somerset | Cattle | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | Recently we had a cow who went badly lame. She could hardly walk and was being picked on by the other cattle. We removed her and her calf to an adjoining field. I phoned the vet to prescribed a standard injection of anti-inflammatory drugs. We both felt that she would injure herself further if we tried to put her in the crush alone and inject her so I looked for alternative treatment. Julliette suggests dandelion leaves, elder tops and chicory. So for 5 days, twice a day I took a bag full of dandelion leaves, elder tops, comfrey and in the absence of chicory I collected ivy which is a purgative. After two days she was hardly limping. After 5 we put her back with the herd. I am aware that it could have just been the rest, the removal from the herd which helped her heal but there was something in the way she ate the twice daily offerings which suggested that she was hungry for whatever was contained within them. | Personal communication | |
| Taraxacum officinale Weber ex Wiggins (Dandelion) | Republic of Ireland | Offaly | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM02 (TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN) | Dandelion leaves can cure a horse that has a pain. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044620/5026655 |
| Taraxacum officinale Weber ex Wiggins (Dandelion) | Republic of Ireland | Dublin | Hens | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Dandelion is a very useful herb. The seeds are used for canaries and all kinds of pet-birds. It is also given to young chickens with the "pip". | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428222/4386939/4456920 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|---|---------------------|------------------------------|---------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Taraxacum officinale Weber ex Wiggins (Dandelion) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | The dandelion is a useful plant, it cures fluke in calves. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921942/5053617 |
| Taraxacum officinale Weber ex Wiggins (Dandelion) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Turkeys | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | The dandelion is supposed to be a good cure for turkeys that have a disease called "pive". It is chopped up very finely and mixed with meal and given to them as food. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921945/4912233 |
| Taraxacum officinale Weber ex Wiggins (Dandelion) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | The dandelion is good for any disease of fowl if mixed with their food. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758527/4751905/4780795 |
| Taraxacum officinale Weber ex Wiggins (Dandelion) | Republic of Ireland | Limerick | Turkeys | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | If a turkey was sick give her dandeline and it would cure her. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922096/4852105 |
| Taraxacum officinale Weber ex Wiggins (Dandelion) | Republic of Ireland | Sligo | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Hemlock is used when there is a swelling in cattle and dandelion is also used to cure sick cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4672099/4669942/4681927 |
| Taraxacum officinale Weber ex Wiggins (Dandelion) | England | Derbyshire | Rabbits | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | I was born in Chesterfield, Derbyshire, in 1921, amongst the beautiful dales. Like all lads when I was 11 I kept rabbits, and soon found that they like dandilions [sic.] [Rugby, February 1998]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Taraxacum officinale Weber ex Wiggins (Dandelion) | England | Greater London | Rabbits | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Dandelions for rabbits and guinea pigs [Burgess Park, London, June 2012]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Taraxacum officinale Weber ex Wiggins (Dandelion) | England | Staffordshire | Rabbits | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | When I was young I lived in a country area [a village called Birchmoor, then moved to another called Polesworth, a lovely village with a canal and river running through it; both were near Tamworth, Staffs. Dandelions were fed the the rabbits, but on the other hand we were told not to pick them because they would make you wet the bed (not true) [Tamworth, Staffordshire, June 2012]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Taraxacum officinale Weber ex Wiggins (Dandelion) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Turkeys | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | When I was young in my native Clare I often gathered dandelion leaves to give to young turkeys [Artane, Dublin, August 1993]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Taraxacum officinale Weber ex Wiggins (Dandelion) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Turkeys | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | We used dandelion leaves a lot in feeding young turkeys which were delicate and hard to rear. The leaves were chopped up and mixed with scrambled eggs or hard boiled [Pilton, Co. Tipperary, April 1991]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Taraxacum officinale Weber ex Wiggins (Dandelion) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Turkeys | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Nettles and Dandelion mixed up in Indian Meal is very good for young turkeys when they are getting the red heads. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044703/5033161/5136242 |
| Taraxacum officinale Weber ex Wiggins (Dandelion) | Scotland | Midlothian | Rabbits | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Dainties or denties – both flower and leaves of dandelion, the leaves we picked to feed pet rabbit [Edinburgh, December 1991]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Taxus baccata L. (Yew) | Wales | Montgomeryshire | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | To make horses' coats shine. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Teucrium scorodonia L. (Wood Sage) | England | Hampshire | Various | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Mastitis. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Teucrium scorodonia L. (Wood Sage) | Scotland | Scottish Borders | Goats | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Many years ago I kept dairy goats I treated mastitis using a brew of dock leaves, elder leaves and wood sage [Yarrow, Selkirk, April 2002]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Teucrium scorodonia L. (Wood Sage) | Wales | Several counties (Wales) | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Sore udders of cows. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Teucrium scorodonia L. (Wood Sage) | Scotland | Eilean Siar (Outer Hebrides) | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | A Quantity of wild Sage chop'd small, and eaten by Horses mix'd with their Corn, kills Worms; the Horse must not drink for 10 Hours after eating it. | Martin (1703) | |
| Teucrium scorodonia L. (Wood Sage) | Scotland | Eilean Siar (Outer Hebrides) | Cattle | QS-SENSORY ORGANS | QS-QS03 (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS) | A Quantity of wild Sage chew'd between one's Teeth, and put into the Ears of Cows or Sheep that become blind, cures them, and perfectly restores their Sight ; of which there are many fresh Instances both in Skie and Harries, by Persons of great Integrity. | Martin (1703) | |
| Teucrium scorodonia L. (Wood Sage) | England | Surrey | Deer | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Wood sage, also known as hart's ease, because deer eat it when they feel sick [National Trust Warden, leading a walk, Leith Hill, Surrey, December 2007]. | Vickery (extract) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|--|---------------------|----------------|--------|---|--|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Thalictrum flavum L. (Common Meadow-rue) | England | Norfolk | Hens | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ02 (ANTIMYCOTICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Many years ago when I kept poultry, an old Norfolk game keeper cured one of my hens of sour crop. He mixed meadow rue and butter into a ball and dropped into the hen's mouth. Success. | Personal communication | |
| Thalictrum flavum L. (Common Meadow-rue) | England | Lincolnshire | Hens | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | For the common ailment of croup during this period, the herb rue was used as a remedy in Lincolnshire and many other areas. The method used in Lincolnshire was to chop the herb very finely, form it into pills with butter, and feed it to the sick hens. | Drury (1985) | |
| Thalictrum flavum L. (Common Meadow-rue) | England | Suffolk | Horses | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Rue - meadow-rue - was also a herb in constant use: 'It stinks but it's useful to have.' | Evans (1960) | |
| Thymus sp. (Thyme) | England | Somerset | Ducks | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD06 (ANTIBIOTICS AND CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE) | One you may or may not find of interest was the use of oregano and thyme to heal a case of 'bumble foot' in a duck. Though they are not exactly native medicinals, both herbs are commonly found in most peoples gardens in herb beds for culinary and medicinal use. The treatment involved making an infusion from both plants and adding this to the drinking water and adding the chopped herbs to her food everyday. We had separated off the duck in her own pen and treated her for about a week when she made a full recovery. | Personal communication | |
| Thymus sp. (Thyme) | Republic of Ireland | Monaghan | Horses | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | The wormwood, Rue, Savon, Thyme and Tobacco when boiled together make a great drinch or a remedy for phersy in horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5162735/5159711/5163737 |
| Thymus sp. (Thyme) | Wales | Glamorgan | Bees | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | No but I do put a few sprigs of thyme on top of the frames, the bees will drag them through the hive and spit them out of the entrance in little bits. I only do this in the summer and I get a better mite drop than with sugar dusting... oh it's all natural too. | Internet | https://www.beesource.com/forums/showthread.php?293315-Bees-Mites-and-Planting-Thyme |
| Thymus sp. (Thyme) | England | Hampshire | Horses | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Unspecified ailment(s) of ponies. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Tremella sp. (Jelly fungus) | Scotland | Highland | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Purge for cattle (Skye). | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Trifolium pratense L. (Red Clover) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Sore Tongue. Red clover would cure cattle that would have sore tongue. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922263/4865305 |
| Trifolium pratense L. (Red Clover) | Wales | Monmouthshire | Cattle | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN02 (ANALGESICS) | Fever in heifers. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Tussilago farfara L. (Colt's-foot) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Cattle | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | Coltsfoot ("Aire" was given to me as it is Irish equivalent) is used to give cattle that have a cough. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428079/4375901/4450180 |
| Tussilago farfara L. (Colt's-foot) | Republic of Ireland | Sligo | Horses | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Coltsfoot. Flowers February and March. Leaves collected in June. Used in olden times for curing ailments in horses. Hence its name. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4701760/4700257/4725251 |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA03 (DRUGS FOR FUNCTIONAL GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS) | Gorse. Gorse is good for physicking horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4493665/4409151/4522006 |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | England | Northumberland | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | Gorse was feed to horses who where not well routinely when I was a child (Northumberland); they gave the young green tips. It's was also supposed to tempt horses with grass sickness to eat. | Horse&Hound (Forum) | https://forums.horseandhound.co.uk/threads/ethnoveterinary-medicine-can-you-help.776972/ |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Unknown | Unknown | Horses | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA15 (APPETITE STIMULANTS) | Gorse - a sprig in the stable for horses who have lost their appetite. I haven't tried this - all my horses have been hoovers. | Horse&Hound (Forum) | https://forums.horseandhound.co.uk/threads/ethnoveterinary-medicine-can-you-help.776972/ |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | For curing "Blast," which is a very dangerous disease in cattle or in pigs, furze-blossoms, pennyleaf, guiltoc-blossoms, elder-berries, foram, marsh-mellows (and another which I do not know the name of) are collected. They are boiled in lard, and a little butter is added in the boiling. It is then strained into jars and is ready for use. This preparation is known as "Blast -ointment." | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009331/5007592/5131220 |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | "Strangles" in Cows: Add sugar to boiled whin blossoms and give juice to cow. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4493776/4419247/4535207 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Various | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM01 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS) | In Co. Meath, the young tops were boiled and used to make a potion to reduce swellings in people and animals. | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Various | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM02 (TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN) | Swellings. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5008908/4965911/5106882 |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | The old people of this locality used to take their horses to Furze Island in Dunaanus Bay, as it was supposed to have an herb to cure horses of worms. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921599/4883370/5149035 |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Republic of Ireland | Monaghan | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Whins: Cure for bots or worms in horses. The "light tops" of the whins are broken off. During the process, a little fork shaped sally or bush called a 'larrag' is used to protect the hands from thorns. These tops are collected and taken to a wide flat stone, on which they are champed to a powder with a 'mallet'. The champed whins mixed with oats are given to the horse at feeding time. I have been told that this cure has hardly every failed to have the desired effect. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4723851/4718919/4726539 |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Isle of Man | Isle of Man | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Worms. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | If a horse had worms the tops of furzes mixed through oats would cure him. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4583348/4581780/4605980 |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | When a horse got internal worms fine furze was cut up and given tham to eat through pulped (cut up) mangolds or oats or hay. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4706338/4704089/4783779 |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | When a horse gets internal worms the owner gets Irish Furze (Aiteann Gaedhilg) and after cutting it up he mixes it with cut-up-mangolds or turnips and then gives the mixture to the horse to eat and that cures him of the internal worms. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4706338/4704084/4783776 |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Republic of Ireland | Longford | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Chopped whins cure worms in horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009199/4997103/5108492 |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Republic of Ireland | Louth | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | A horse with worms: The tops of whins mashed up is a good cure for a horse with worms. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5008807/4957933 |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Republic of Ireland | Louth | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | A horse with worms: The tops of whins mashed up is a good cure for a horse with worms. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5008807/4957933/5055183 |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Years ago horses - troubled with worms were fed on green fresh whins pounded up with a wooden mallet and gives, equal quantities of oats and whins. This gave them a beautiful coat and them free from worms. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428026/4369459/4475273 |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Furze tops chopped up and given to horses cures the worms in them. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5008908/4965911/5106882 |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Republic of Ireland | Sligo | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | The green tops of whins furze pounded and mixed with oats is a cure for worms in horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4701736/4697398/4714653 |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Republic of Ireland | Monaghan | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS) | Chopped furzes is a cure for bots in horses. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4723811/4715564/4939491 |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Republic of Ireland | Monaghan | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS) | The whins are used for colds, the green tops are cut and boiled with water and strained, and the tops are also bruised between two flat stones, rolled in balls and given to the horses to kill bots. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4723813/4715761/4727894 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

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| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Republic of Ireland | Monaghan | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | Whins are boiled and the water they are boiled in is taken for a cold. Whins were also used long ago for killing bots in horses. They were ground very fine, and rolled in balls and put down the horses neck. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4723813/4715764/4728586 |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Republic of Ireland | Unknown (Ireland) | Horses | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP53 (ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS) | Ui Sheasnáin (1982) records that the tips of furze bushes were mashed with a hammer and mixed with linseed oil and given to horses to treat an infestation of 'bots'.... A dose of furze fodder for horses was widely regarded as a treatment for this problem throughout Ireland. Sometimes gorse was boiled or steeped in boiling water to extract the juice and given to the horse, or sometimes gorse tips and flowers were mixed with bran, or even occasionally the flowers alone were given. | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Cattle | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | Coughs in cattle. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Republic of Ireland | Cavan | Horses | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | The tops of "Whins" are cut, and boiled and the juice is given to horses having coughs. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044844/5043726/5095341 |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Cattle | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | "Whins" is a cure for a cow that has a cough. The whins are boiled and the juice (strained) is given to the cow to drink | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428332/4396131/4484117 |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Cattle | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | If a calf has a cough, get whins, brooms gibbles, and boil them, give him the juice of them and it will go away. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4540646/4421857 |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Republic of Ireland | Monaghan | Horses | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR05 (COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS) | "Whins" are good for the horses that have the cough. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4723870/4720968/4786206 |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Scotland | Highland | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | The young growths are eaten by cattle, and during the flowering period the plant is reputed to give a rich yellow colour to butter. March. Sometimes sown as a forage plant on the mainland (at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. Per acre). It was cultivated for this purpose in England as early as 1725, and a century previous to that in Wales. The tops are crushed before giving them to cattle. | McNeill (1910) | |
| Ulex europaeus L. (Gorse) | Scotland | Unknown (Scotland) | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Neither sheep, nor horses, nor black cattle will starve in winter, if they have the command of whins and broom. They will not ptefer them, indeed, to grass, or hay, or turnips; but where these are wanting, they will all feed on whins and broom with avidity, which, though not as luxuriant or fattening, are a wholesome food. Where they grow rank and tall, they preserve the foggage that is among them for a long time in winter, which would otherwise fall sooner into decay. The best winter pasture for the cattle in Galloway, is among whins and broom of a great height. These shrubs, indeed, come to be unnecessary and superseded, as they have been in Forfarshire and other places, where winter provender, consisting of straw, hay, and turnips, is raised in sufficient quantity for all the cattle upon a farm. But till that is accomplished, which is not the case in the Highlands, an abundance of whins and broom is a sure refuge to prevent horses, cattle, and sheep from perishing by want, which is too often the case. | Walker (1812) | |
| Ulmus glabra Huds. (Wych Elm) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Cattle | QS-SENSORY ORGANS | QS-QS03 (OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS) | A bit of ash or elm would cure a skum in a cows eye.To pull a branch of each and boil them a put it to the eye. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5260445/5253133/5265969 |
| Ulmus glabra Huds. (Wych Elm) | England | Northumberland | Pigs | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | A Herefordshire man told me today that smallholders in the Golden Valley used to use wych elm to make a 'jelly' that was fed to pigs. This seems incredible! I do remember my gran feeding the pig; she used to get witch [sic.] elm leaves and hazel leaves and she would soak them in water for sometime, then she put some meal with it, and small potatoes. [This would have been in the 1930s] [Stocksfield, Northumberland, March 2015]. | Vickery (extract) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|---|---------------------|----------------|--------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Ulmus rubra Muhl. (Slippery Elm) | England | Somerset | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | For example: the Ruby Reds all calve outdoors and the calves are exposed to changes in weather. At one stage, last year, it went from being very warm to very cold and some of the calves came down with scours. It is common in calves but can also be lethal. Julliette said to keep them warm and give them slippery elm bark powder with local honey in warm milk. The calves were happy to drink this so there was no force feeding or stress. We bought calf blankets for them so they were warm and after 3 treatments with the slippery elm/honey mix they were well again. | Personal communication | |
| Ulmus rubra Muhl. (Slippery Elm) | England | Somerset | Dogs | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA16 (OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS) | I also used the slippery elm for our old labrador who periodically gets colitis. We tried a paste from the vets but the colitis just returned so I decided to try the slippery elm. This is mixed into her normal food in the form of a warm porridge with honey and slippery elm. She eats it quite happily and now gets treated as soon as she shows any signs so has had no more full blown illness as a result. | Personal communication | |
| Umbilicus rupestris (Salisb.) Dandy (Navelwort) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Dogs | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA05 (BILE AND LIVER THERAPY) | The Penny Leaf: This little leaf is found growing on walls of ruins. This boiled in milk is a cure for yellow jaundice in dogs. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922229/4862709/5021347 |
| Umbilicus rupestris (Salisb.) Dandy (Navelwort) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA06 (DRUGS FOR CONSTIPATION) | CONSTIPATION in cattle - salt, soot and pennywort were given. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4798774/4797608 |
| Umbilicus rupestris (Salisb.) Dandy (Navelwort) | Isle of Man | Isle of Man | Cats | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | The only recipes I have are: A decoction of Potentilla reptans roots for Manx cats with diarrhoea (they are very prone to this, and lard and wall pennywort pounded together for saddle sores - collected from Curphey, Balthane Farm, Malew, 1965 [Manx Museum, Douglas, Isle of Man, August 1979]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Umbilicus rupestris (Salisb.) Dandy (Navelwort) | Isle of Man | Isle of Man | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | Saddle galls on horses. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Umbilicus rupestris (Salisb.) Dandy (Navelwort) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Horses | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD09 (MEDICATED DRESSINGS) | Pennyleaf is given as a cure for scruff on horses legs. It is a tiny little leaf which grows on the Pound Hill at Temple. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044753/5036411/5138556 |
| Umbilicus rupestris (Salisb.) Dandy (Navelwort) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG02 (OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS) | Penny leaf boiled in oat-meal is a good drench for a cow that has calved. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921742/4902339/5167878 |
| Umbilicus rupestris (Salisb.) Dandy (Navelwort) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG02 (OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS) | In Dunquin, Co. Kerry, a decoction of the plant was given to cows after calving to expel the afterbirth.... (Uí Chonchubhair, 1995). | Wyse Jackson (2014) | |
| Umbilicus rupestris (Salisb.) Dandy (Navelwort) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG02 (OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS) | PENNYWORT (WALL): Good for cows after calving that were slow to pass the afterbirth [Cong, Co. Mayo, January 1991]. | Vickery (extract) | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4427796/4345092/4505919 |
| Umbilicus rupestris (Salisb.) Dandy (Navelwort) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG02 (OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS) | Expulsion of after-birth in cows. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Umbilicus rupestris (Salisb.) Dandy (Navelwort) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | For curing "Blast," which is a very dangerous disease in cattle or in pigs, furze-blossoms, pennyleaf, guiltoc-blossoms, elder-berries, foram, marsh-mellows (and another which I do not know the name of) are collected. They are boiled in lard, and a little butter is added in the boiling. It is then strained into jars and is ready for use. This preparation is known as "Blast -ointment." | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009331/5007592/5131220 |
| Umbilicus rupestris (Salisb.) Dandy (Navelwort) | Wales | Merionethshire | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Sore udders of cows. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Umbilicus rupestris (Salisb.) Dandy (Navelwort) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Dogs | QN-NERVOUS SYSTEM | QN-QN03 (ANTIPILEPTICS) | Penny leaf - It is used as cure for Hysteria in dogs. It is boiled in milk and given to them to drink. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758512/4750388/5136713 |
| Umbilicus rupestris (Salisb.) Dandy (Navelwort) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Pennyleafs is a cure for murn in cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921879/4898147/5195513 |
| Umbilicus rupestris (Salisb.) Dandy (Navelwort) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | A cure for murrain in a bullock is to boil penny leaf and give it to him. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4427796/4345092/4505919 |
| Umbilicus rupestris (Salisb.) Dandy (Navelwort) | Republic of Ireland | Wexford | Hens | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Pennyleaf is a poison, and it cures the pep in chickens. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009295/5005378/5134166 |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

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| Umbilicus rupestris (Salisb.) Dandy (Navelwort) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Various | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | The penny leaves are good for sick animals. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4742131/4738673 |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | Scotland | Unknown (Scotland) | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA06 (DRUGS FOR CONSTIPATION) | Boiled with oatmeal and fed to constipated cattle on Colonsay. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | England | Norfolk | Various | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | Tonic for pigs, goats and rabbits. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | England | Norfolk | Horses | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG03 (SEX HORMONES AND MODULATORS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM) | To ensure pregnancy in a mare that has been served. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | Scotland | Orkney Islands | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG03 (SEX HORMONES AND MODULATORS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM) | Another bovine aphrodisiac, boiled nettles, was likewise reported from Orkney. Early calving was a matter of some importance in these islands. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ01 (ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Black Quarter in Cattle: Boil nettles and give water to drink. This drink is usually given in August as a preventative to disease. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4678408/4678028/4688192 |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | England | Unknown (England) | Horses | QM-MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | QM-QM02 (TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN) | Bog Spavin. This is a condition found most frequently in cart horses, and Clydesdales for some reason appear to be particularly addicted to it. It seems to occur generally in young horses that have been forced or overfed. Stanley, who had a considerably unofficial practice among farmers, recommended leaves of the common nettle boiled in water and applied as hot as possible if any lameness was present. | Vesey-FitzGerald (1974) | |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | England | Norfolk | Turkeys | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Blackhead. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | England | Wiltshire | Turkeys | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | From my friend Ann King of Hertfordshire, who was a turkey farmer until recently: Day-old turkeys. Before pre-mixed food could be bought for them the grower had to make his own. Day-olds, are, and always have been, the hardest thinks to raise, and turkeys particularly so. My husband chopped stinging nettles and mixed them with hard-boiled eggs to give them the required nourishment and vitamins until they were old enough to eat the formula he mixed in his mill. Turkeys are, and were, prone to the liver disease blackhead. They needed a high goodness value of food to combat it. May & Baker developed an antibiotic in the early 1950s, but this was really only successful when added to food before the birds showed any symptoms of the disease. By the late 1960s this was being added to the day-olds' and growers' feeds from the manufacturers and the death rate was cut from 95% to 15%. Cleavers and green weeds could be substituted for nettles but were less effective [Great Bedwyn, Wiltshire, January 2002]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Nettle water. This is used as a cure for red-water in cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921736/4901797/5182534 |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | NETTLE-WATER is used as a cure for red-water in cattle they are also used as a vegetable for food. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4921736/4901794/5182533 |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | Republic of Ireland | Cork | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Water in which nettles have been boiled and to which a little salt has been added is a good cure for red water in cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5190451/4895193/5190670 |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | For the blood murrain - Boil the roots of nettles in water. Bath the cow with the extract. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4666581/4663790/4667135 |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | If a cow had the murren they used to boil nettles and then they gave for the nettle juice or nettle water to drink. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4706338/4704088/4783779 |

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| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Nettles are boiled and the water given to cows with a murn. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5236102/5270600/5276019 |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Cattle | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | The nettles are boiled and the water is given to cows with murn. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5236102/5270798/5304637 |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP51 (ANTIPROTOZOALS) | Long ago people used to pull nettles and cut them up and after boiling them they used to give the nettle water to any animal that would have the murren. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4706338/4704086 |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | Republic of Ireland | Tipperary | Hens | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Nettles are boiled and eaten in Spring as a blood-purifier for young people. They are also given to young chickens + turkeys to keep away the "Peck" or "Pick" or "Pip". | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4922119/4853957/4950452 |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | Republic of Ireland | Mayo | Various | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR07 (OTHER RESPIRATORY SYSTEM PRODUCTS) | Nettles are boiled and given to young turkeys and chickens for the pip. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428074/4375460/4452306 |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | Republic of Ireland | Clare | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Nettle juice for a dry murrain in cattle | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5162131/5156774/5192602 |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | If you boil nettles, and give them to a cow, and if there is anything wrong with her inside, it will cure her. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4540646/4421947 |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | Republic of Ireland | Donegal | Turkeys | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Nettles are looked upon as a great cure for turkeys, just cut up and minced with Indian meal porridge. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428260/4389393/4477557 |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Nettles are boiled and the water is given to cows with murn. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5236102/5270565/5275939 |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | Scotland | Highland | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | Common Nettle. Feanndagach; Feanndag. The young tops, in spring, are used in kale (brot Feann- dagaich). Boiled with oatmeal the liquid was given to cattle suffering from "tart." | McNeill (1910) | |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | England | Suffolk | Turkeys | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | My nextdoor neighbour who rears just a few turkeys for Christmas feeds them on nettles, or I should say, includes nettles in their diet [West Stow, Suffolk, October 1991], | Vickery (extract) | |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | England | Surrey | Turkeys | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | I remember my mother collecting nettles to feed to her turkeys [Mitcham, Surrey, April 2003]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | Republic of Ireland | Galway | Ducks | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Nettle, called Neantóg in places - given to young ducks and turkeys. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4569053/4567112/4574496 |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | Republic of Ireland | Kilkenny | Turkeys | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Nettles are used raw for young turkeys to keep them strong. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758506/4749741/4952479 |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | Republic of Ireland | Longford | Turkeys | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Back in the 1930-40 period people who reared flocks of turkeys used to feed them with nettles. They put an old stocking on their hand, took a knife and a pail and went out to the fields to cut nettles; some people even cut them by the sack full. They made a pot of Indian meal gruel (maize). Then the nettles were chopped fine. My aunt used to take a big handful in her bare hands and squeeze them (this way they didn't sting) and cut them up with a sharp knife. Then they were put into the boiling gruel and stirred around. When the mixture cooled it was thick and the nettles were cooked [Lenamore, Co. Longford, April 1991]. | Vickery (extract) | |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Turkeys | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Nettles is given to turkeys when they are getting the red head. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5008985/4974038/5111481 |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | Republic of Ireland | Wicklow | Turkeys | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Nettles and Dandelion mixed up in Indian Meal is very good for young turkeys when they are getting the red heads. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5044703/5033161/5136242 |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | Scotland | Eilean Siar (Outer Hebrides) | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Nettles, for example, have a widespread reputation as nutritious fodder, and were regularly cut for cattle feed in the Isle of Lewis. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | Scotland | Orkney Islands | Pigs | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Some Orkney farmers still value these plants for fattening pigs and improving their condition. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Urtica dioica L. (Common Nettle) | Scotland | Scottish Borders | Goats | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV06 (GENERAL NUTRIENTS) | Many years ago I kept dairy goats ... for winter health I fed them nettle hay which I made myself [Yarrow, Selkirk, April 2002]. | Vickery (extract) | |

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| Vaccinium myrtillus L. (Bilberry) | Republic of Ireland | Meath | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | A handful each of tormenting-root (wild strawberry) and bilberry tops boiled together was used very successfully for curing scouring cattle. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/ga/cbes/5008981/4973439/5111704 |
| Valeriana officinalis L. (Common Valerian) | England | Norfolk | Dogs | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ05 (ANTIVIRALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE) | Distemper in dogs. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Verbascum thapsus L. (Great Mullein) | England | Unknown (England) | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | Diarrhoea in cattle. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Verbascum thapsus L. (Great Mullein) | Republic of Ireland | Dublin | Various | QD-DERMATOLOGICALS | QD-QD03 (PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS) | Mullein is a cure for sores on animals. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4436845/4384450 |
| Verbascum thapsus L. (Great Mullein) | Channel Islands | Guernsey | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG04 (UROLOGICALS) | [In Guernsey, in the 1880s] for cows which were attacked by stanguary [difficulty in passing urine] the following remedy was used: Take leaves of mullein; chop them up very fine, mix them with bran and water, and give then give the whole to the cow. [Stephens Cox, 1971] | Vickery (1995) | |
| Verbascum thapsus L. (Great Mullein) | Republic of Ireland | Laois | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG52 (PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER) | Rag Weed is a long yellow flower and it is used for a stupe for udder for a cow, and the Mullin plant is used for cattle also. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4770038/4768517/4817028 |
| Verbascum thapsus L. (Great Mullein) | England | Kent | Cattle | QJ-ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | QJ-QJ04 (ANTIMYCOBACTERIALS) | Bovine tuberculosis. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Verbascum thapsus L. (Great Mullein) | England | Kent | Cattle | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR07 (OTHER RESPIRATORY SYSTEM PRODUCTS) | Country people, especially in Kent, made their cattle drink a decoction of mullein leaves (verbascum thapsus) to cure various lung diseases, including pneumonia. One of its popular names was 'bullock's lungwort,' derived, according to the doctrine of signatures, from the resemblance of the leaf to a dewlap. | Drury (1985) | |
| Verbascum thapsus L. (Great Mullein) | Scotland | Unknown (Scotland) | Cattle | QR-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | QR-QR07 (OTHER RESPIRATORY SYSTEM PRODUCTS) | Mullein; hag's taper; cow's lungwort. In pulmonary diseases of cattle it is found to be of great use, hence the name, cow's lungwort, or cuinge, narrowness, straightness, from its high, tapering stem. | Cameron (1883) | |
| Veronica sp. (Speedwell) | Isle of Man | Isle of Man | Various | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Worms. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Vicia cracca L. (Tufted Vetch) | Scotland | Eilean Siar (Outer Hebrides) | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG03 (SEX HORMONES AND MODULATORS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM) | Tufted vetch, one of the commonest plants on the west coast machair vegetation, was greatly esteemed on South Uist as a fodder plant during the 19th century. A cow that are well on this plant was said to 'take the bull' more easily, and earlier in the season. | Milliken & Bridgewater (2004) | |
| Viola tricolor L. (Wild Pansy) | Republic of Ireland | Kerry | Cattle | QV-VARIOUS | QV-QV03 (ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS) | There is supposed to be a certain cure for cattle in the pansy. | National Folklore Collection UCD | https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4666594/4665094 |
| Viscum album L. (Mistletoe) | England | Unknown (England) | Cattle | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA13 (TONICS) | In rural areas, newly delivered cows were fed on a decoction of mistletoe berries (viscum album). | Drury (1985) | |
| Viscum album L. (Mistletoe) | England | Essex | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG02 (OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS) | [c.1683:] in Essex... about little Bentley and Tendrill in Tendrill Hundred where People gave it to Cows after they have newly calv't to ym cleanse well. [Newton MSS] | Vickery (1995) | |
| Viscum album L. (Mistletoe) | England | Herefordshire | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG02 (OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS) | Expulsion of afterbirth in cows. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Viscum album L. (Mistletoe) | Isle of Man | Isle of Man | Cattle | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG03 (SEX HORMONES AND MODULATORS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM) | Barrenness in cows. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |

Table S1: Plants and fungi used in ethnoveterinary practices in Britain and Ireland

See Reference Table below

| Species | Country | County | Animal | ATCvet Code 1 | ATCvet Code 2 | Data use | Source published | Link |
|------------------------------|----------|---------------|---------|---|---|---|-------------------------|------|
| Viscum album L. (Mistletoe) | Scotland | Highland | Various | QG-GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | QG-QG03 (SEX HORMONES AND MODULATORS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM) | When mistletoe is given as a potion, they are of the opinion that it can remove animal barrenness, and that it is a remedy against all poisons. | Cameron (1883) | |
| Viscum album L. (Mistletoe) | England | Herefordshire | Sheep | QP-ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLANTS | QP-QP52 (ANTHELMINTICS) | Purge for sheep, and a general tonic for ewes. | Allen & Hatfield (2004) | |
| Zea mays L. (Maize) | England | Cumbria | Goats | QA-ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | QA-QA07 (ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS) | If kids had diarrhoea, a teaspoon of cornflour in about a quarter of a pint of milk resolved the problem in an hour or so. It also works for other animals and humans, with no after effects. | Personal communication | |

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