Poisonous Plants List (Compiled by E. Paul 20/04/07)

Botanical Name	Common Name	Form A -Algae B - Bulb C - Cycad F - Fern G - Grass H - Herb S - Shrub T - Tree U - Fungus V -Vine	Comments
Family Agavaceae	**Agaves**		
Agave americana	Agave, Century Plant	H	Injuries from spines are said not to heal for some time. Sap may cause irritant dermatitis
Family Aizoaceae	**Pigfaces**		
Tetragonia tetragonioides	New Zealand Spinach	H	Poisonous amounts of both nitrate and oxalate are found in this plant, but stock rarely eat it fresh, waiting until it is dried off.
Trianthema triquetra	Red Spinach	H	Not eaten readily but known or suspected to be toxic to stock
Family Alliacaeae	**Onions**		All species toxic to livestock, with cattle being most affected
Allium cepa	Onions	B	Horses and sheep have also been poisoned.
A.sativum	Garlic	B	Onion is particularly toxic for cats and dogs.
A schoenoprasum	Chives	B	Causes severe anaemia, blood in urine, vomiting, breathlessness
Family Amaranthaceae	**Amaranths**		
Alternanthera philoxeroides	Alligator Weed	H	Absorbs, accumulates heavy metals, moderate amounts of oxalate crystals. Suspect cause of photosensitivity in calves and lambs when grazed.
Amaranthus mitchellii	Boggabri	H	Under normal grazing conditions, is probably not eaten much.
A. retroflexus	Red Root Amaranth	H	Known to have poisoned hungry stock, contains both nitrate and oxalate.
A. viridis	Green amaranth	H	Occasionally cooked and eaten as a spinach substitute.
Gomphrena celosioides	Soft Khaki Weed	H	"Coastal staggers"; affects horses under intense grazing pressure.

Family Amaryllidaceae	**Belladonna Lilies, Daffodils**		
*Amaryllis belladonna**	Belladonna Lily	B	Sap and bulb are very poisonous, especially to children. Severe gastroenteritis, sometimes fatal.
*Clivia miniata**	Clivia, Kaffir Lily	B	Bulb, especially epidermis is poisonous also allergenic and irritant.
Crinum angustifolium	Field Lily, Crinum, Poison Bulb	B	Bulb, especially the epidermis is poisonous and allergenic,
*Hippeastrum spp**	Hippeastrum	B	Sap can be extremely poisonous, also skin irritant.
*Narcissus jonquilla**	Jonquils	B	Bulbs and leaves are very poisonous, sap from leaves, flowers skin irritant.
*N. pseudonarcissus**	Daffodils	B	Toxic for children and domestic pets, possibly also cattle. May cause paralysis of CNS.
Family Anacardiaceae	**Cashew Nut/Mango/Poison Ivy**		
*Mangifera indica**	Mango	T	Occasionally, severe allergenic reaction to sap from leaves and skin of fruit.
Semecarpus australiensis	Tar Tree, Marking Nut	T	Contact with resin causes severe dermatitis.
*Schinus molle**	Peppercorn Tree	T	Fruits reported to be toxic to poultry, pigs and calves. Causes allergic dermatitis, breathing difficulties in children.
Toxicodendron radicans	Poison Ivy	V	Can cause serious gastric problems, skin irritation, smoke also toxic.
*T. succedanea**	Japanese Wax Tree/Rhus/Sumac	T	Can cause severe swelling and dermatitis after touching.
T. vernicifluum	Varnish Tree	T	Sap very allergenic causing severe dermatitis.
Family Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)	**Parsnips**		
Ammi majus	Bishop's Weed	H	Severe photosensitisation of cattle,sheep, poultry,
*Apium graveolens**	Celery	H	Celery tops may contain high levels of nitrate, Responsible for cattle deaths in California,
Conium maculatum	Hemlock	H	All parts very poisonous, even when dry. Toxic to all livestock and man.
*Heracleum mantegazzianum**	Giant Hogweed,Cartwheel Flower	H	Causes severe photosensitisation, which may become permanent. Tas weed.
*Pastinaca sativa**	Parsnip	H	May cause photosensitisation.
Trachymene spp	Wild Parsnips	H	Reported to cause cardiac insufficiency and also "bandy leg" in lambs.
Oenanthe crocata	Water Dropwort, Dead Tongue	H	All parts extremely poisonous,especially tubers in winter,mistaken for turnips. Giddiness, inability to speak, convulsions, death in a few hours.
Family Apocynaceae	**Oleanders, Periwinkle**		
Acokanthera spectabilis	Wintersweet, Bushman's Poison	S	Has digitalis like effect on the heart.
Adenium obesum	Poison Arrow Plant,	S	Indoor pot plant, with same poisonous principles as larger oleanders.
Alstonia constricta	Bitterbark, Quinine Tree	T	Symptoms of rigidity, excitablility, similar action to strychnine,

Allamanda cathartica	Yellow Allamanda	V	All parts of plant poisonous, especially fruit and seeds. Milky sap irritant.
Catharanthus roseus	Pink Periwinkle	V	Suspected of poisoning stock.
Carissa lanceolata	Conkerberry	S	Fruits used as bush tucker food. Plant possibly poisonous to stock.
C ovata		S	Bark extract poisonous, not proven to be toxic to stock.
Nerium oleander *	Pink Oleanders	S	All parts extremely toxic. Sap, wood dust, smoke from burning wood toxic.. Children, stock have died after eating 1 leaf, or 1-2 flowers.
Strophanthus speciosus	Corkscrew Flower	S	Seeds and leaves very poisonous. Causes severe gastritis, hypersensitivity, heart failure.
Thevetia peruviana *	Yellow Oleander, Be Still Tree	T	Nuts extremely toxic, most stock poisonings from clippings.
Vinca major	Blue Periwinkle	V	Suspected of causing scouring/poisoning in sheep, cattle, horses.
Family Araceae	**Arum Lilies**		
Alocasia brisbanensis	Elephant's Ear, Cunjevoi	H	All parts poisonous, especially leaves, stems, flowers and fruit.
A. macrorrhizos	Giant Taro	H	As for Cunjevoi
Arum italicum	Italian Arum, Cuckoo Pint	H	All parts very poisonous. Causes burning in mouth, throat, vomiting, diarrhoea, possibly convulsions and death.
Caladium bicolor	Caladium	H	Sap of leaves, stems poisonous, skin and eye irritant. Toxic to domestic pets
Colocasia esculenta	Taro	H	Raw tuber and sap poisonous, also skin and eye irritant. Tuber edible only when cooked.
Dieffenbachia spp *	Dumb Cane	H	Toxic to domestic pets, causes great swelling of mouth, breathing difficulties.
Philodendron cordata	Heart Leaf Philodendron	V	Toxic to cats in particular.
Zantedeschia aethiopica *	Arum Lily, Lily of the Nile	H	Yellow spadix (flower spike) very toxic, has caused deaths in children. Tubers and leaves also toxic. Sap causes irritant dermatitis.
Family Araliaceae	**Fatsia, English Ivy**		
Fatsia japonica	Japanese Fatsia, Aralia	S	Berries are poisonous
Fatshedera lizei	Ivy Tree, Fatheaded Lizzie	V	Cross between Hedera and Fatsia, grown as indoor potplant.
Hedera helix	English Ivy	V	All parts poisonous, especially berries. Sap,dust skin and eye irritants, May cause diarrhoea, vomiting, convulsions, coma, possibly death Also toxic to domestic pets.
Family Aristolochiaceae	**Dutchman's Pipe**		
*Aristolochia elegans**	Dutchmans Pipe	V	All parts very poisonous, causing gastrointestinal and kidney irritation, coma and death. Leaves poisonous to caterpillars of native butterflies
Family Asclepiadaceae	**Cotton Bush, Milk Weeds**		
Araujia sericifera *	Cruel Vine, Moth Plant	V	Milky sap, seeds toxic, particularly to poultry. Has green, choko like fruits very like those of Marsdenia australis, Bush Banana, a bush tucker food.

Asclepias physocarpa *	Swan Plant	H	Toxic to sheep in field trials. Food plant of Wanderer butterfly caterpillars, which then become poisonous to birds.
Cryptostegia grandiflora	Rubber Vine	V	Unpalatable but known to be toxic to cattle in the field, also to horses, goats and sheep.
Hoya australis *	Wax Flower	V	Known to be to be toxic to cattle.
Marsdenia rostrata	Milk Vine	V	Proven to be toxic to pigs, sheep and cattle.
Sarcostemma australe	Caustic Vine	V	Reported to be useful fodder plant in WA/SA. Most cases of poisoning reported from NSW/Qld. Shown to be toxic to sheep, cattle, horses and some laboratory animals.
Family Asteraceae (prev Compositae)	**Daisies/Ragworts/Thistles**		
Ageratina adenophora	Crofton Weed	H	Causes 'Blowing" disease, or "Tallebudgera Disease" in horses. Cattle apparently ignore it. Occurs mostly between Sydney and Brisbane.
*Arctotheca calendula**	Capeweed	H	High nitrate levels, particularly dangerous in dull cloudy weather.
Craspedia chrysantha	Billy Buttons	H	May cause heavy losses in certain circumstances when stock under stress eg droving, lambing
Delairea odorata	Cape Ivy, German Ivy	V	Likely to be toxic to both humans and stock.
Dittrichia graveolens	Stinkwort	H	Causes persistent dermatitis in sheep, horses and humans after contact with flowers.
Helichrysum blandowskianum	Woolly Everlasting	H	Known to have caused deaths in both sheep and cattle.
Hypochaeris radicata	Cat's Ear, Flatweed	H	Poisonous to livestock.
Osteospermum ecklonis (syn Dimorphotheca ecklonis)	South African Daisy	H	Most poisonings occur from garden clippings being tossed over to pet sheep or goats.
Senecio elegans	Purple groundsel	H	Listed as toxic.
S. glastifolius	Holly-leaf Senecio	H	Listed as toxic.
*S jacobaea**	Ragwort	H	Causes death by liver damage to cattle, horses and probably humans. Sheep may have delayed symptoms. Dried material can contaminate hay and still be poisonous.
S. linearifolius	Fireweed	H	May cause 'Waratah " Disease in horses, very similar to ragwort poisoning.

Silybum marianum	Milk Thistle, Variegated Thistle	H	Nitrate poisoning, can cause sudden deaths in sheep and cattle which have been denied feed.
*Tanacetum vulgare**	Tansy	H	Extremely poisonous, causes nausea, convulsions, can cause death. Skin irritant. Other species source of commercial pyrethrum.
Xanthium occidentale	Noogoora Burr	H	New young leaves can be fatal for pigs, cattle and sheep, but mature leaves nontoxic.
Family Aquifoliaceae	**Holly**		
Ilex aquifolium	Holly	T	Berries and leaves are poisonous, especially to children/domestic pets.
Family Basellaceae	**Madeira Vine**		
*Anredera cordifolia **	Madeira Vine, Lambs Tails	V	Suspected of causing sudden death in cattle and also poisoning water for stock.
Family Boraginaceae	**Paterson's Curse, Heliotrope**		
Echium plantagineum	Paterson's Curse, Salvation jane	H	Used as drought fodder, but can cause photosensitivity and toxic copper build-up. Effects may be delayed until second season.
*Heliotropium europaeum**	Heliotrope	H	Causes death by preliminary poisoning, or delayed symptoms including photosensitivity.
Trichodesma zeylanicum	Camel Bush	S	Suspected of poisoning stock . Similar species overseas known to be toxic to wide range of stock.
Family Brassicaceae	**Mustards, Cauliflower, Kale**		
Brassica napus	Rape	H	Fodder crop, but some varieties contain high levels of nitrate, mustard oils. May cause digestive, respiratory or urinary tract conditions. May also cause photosensitisation in light skinned animals and abortions in pregnant animals.
B. oleracea	Broccoli, cabbage, kale, brussels sprouts	H	Kale anaemia, caused by action of rumen flora on a toxin called SMCO. The level of this toxin rises with increasing maturity. High consumption of kale causes goitre in lambs and ewes.
B. rapa	Turnip	H	Goitrogenic, and may also contain high levels of nitrate.
Raphanus raphanistrum	Wild Radish	H	Poisoning of cattle reported in WA on a pasture with heavy infestation.

Sinapis alba	White Mustard	H	Cattle have been poisoned by eating stubble, Oil of white mustard can be fatal if taken in excess.
Family Buxaceae	**Box Hedge, European Box**		
Buxus sempervirens	Box Hedge, European Box	S	All parts poisonous, especially leaves and clippings for livestock. Wood has narcotic and sedative properties. Nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, convulsions, respiratory failure.
Family Caesalpiniaceae	**Bird of Paradise Bush**		
*Caesalpinia gilliesii**	Bird of Paradise Bush	S	Pods and seeds poisonous, toxic to children and livestock.
Erythrophleum chlorostachys	Cooktown Ironwood,	T	All parts poisonous, dried leaves still poisonous, suckers very toxic.
Family Campanulaceae	**Isotomes**		
Isotoma hypocrateriformis	Woodbridge Poison	S	Suspected of poisoning stock but not proven.
Isotoma. petraea	Rock Isotome	H	Unpalatable with extremely bitter taste, milky sap, eye irritant. Overseas species reported to be very toxic.
Lobelia purpurascens	White Root	S	Has long been regarded as toxic but no definite proof.
Pratia concolor	Poison Pratia	S	Very similar to Lobelia above, also long suspected of being toxic but no proof
Family Caprifoliaceae	**Elder, Honeysuckle**		
Sambucus nigra	Common Elder	T	Roots, stem, bark leaves and unripe berries poisonous. Reported to be toxic to cattle and pigs.
*Lonicera japonica**	Japanese Honeysuckle	V	Berries and leaves poisonous, especially toxic to children, causing vomiting, diarrhoea,skin rashes,
Family Caryophyllaceae	**Corn Cockle, Chickweed**		
Agrostemma githago	Corn Cockle	H	Serious weed of cereal crops, overseas poisonings usually from contaminated flour products. Is a weed and ornamental in Australia.
Drymaria chordata	Tropical Chickweed	H	Not recorded as being poisonous in Australia. Other members of this species fatal to stock in USA.
Saponaria officinalis	Soapwort, Bouncing Bet	H	USA tests show the plant to be fatal to sheep.
Vaccaria hispanica	Bladder Soapwort	H	Seeds reported to be toxic to rabbits.

Family Celastraceae	**Spindle Tree**		
Euonymous europaeus	European Spindle Tree	T	Fruit, bark, leaves and flowers very poisonous, expecially toxic to children. Has caused alpaca deaths in Australia.
Family Chenopodiaceae	**Saltbushes, Fat Hen, Beets,**		
Atriplex spp	Saltbushes,	S	Most regarded as excellent fodder plants. Some carry toxic levels of nitrate and oxalate in young leaves, which makes them generally bitter/unpalatable to stock. Stock may be poisoned in drought conditions or when very hungry.
Atriplex muelleri	Annual Saltbush	S	Nitrates to 2.65%, oxalate to 7.6% in young leaves.
A. semibaccata	Creeping Saltbush	S	Nitrates to 7.4%, oxalates to 10%, in young leaves. Leaves often have a strong fishy odour when crushed.
*Beta vulgaris**	Beetroot, Fodder Beet, Mangold	H	Plants may contain up to 9% nitrate and 12% oxalate. Poisonings associated with heavy consumption of beets fed to cattle. Tops may also be toxic
Chenopodium spp	Fat Hen, Lambs Quarters		Mature plants of some species regarded as useful fodder, but allowing heavy consumption by stock is unwise.
Chenopodium album	Fat Hen	H	May cause staggers and death in stock not used to it. Some species used as a vegetable for humans, seeds and roots also used. Young plants contain toxic levels of nitrate, oxalate, in some cases cyanide.
C.ambrosioides	Mexican Tea	H	Both species contain ascaridol, active constituent of oil of chenopodium.
C.anthelminticum	Wormseed	H	Fatal cases of poisoning by overdosing for worms with this oil recorded in humans and some domestic animals.
C.auricomum	Golden Goosefoot	H	Browsed by cattle, usually without ill effects.
Dysphania littoralis	Red Crumbweed	H	Sheep poisonings have been recorded.

Enchylaena tomentosa	Ruby Saltbush	S	High levels of oxalates probably make the plant unpalatable to stock, fatal poisoning of poultry recorded
Maireana spp	Bluebushes	S	Some species regarded as fodder, some contain high levels of oxalates.
Neobassia proceriflora	Soda Bush	S	High levels of oxalate. Most deaths reported for travelling or hungry stock, but can be eaten in mixed diet with eg hay or lucerne.
Salsola tragus	Soft Roly Poly	H	Eaten fairly readily by sheep and cattle, some cases of poisoning in travelling stock reported. Young plants more toxic than mature ones
Scleroblitum.atriplicinum	Purple Leaved Goosefoot	H	Sheep mostly affected, possibly due to high oxalate content as well.
Sclerolaena anisacanthoides	Yellow Burr	S	High levels of oxalates reported from all three species,
S. calcarata	Red/Copper Burr	S	Heavy Red Burr infestation causing deaths of pregnant ewes held overnight.
S. quinquecuspis	Black Roly Poly	H	No cases recorded, but oxalate levels in some plants would be toxic.
Family Clusiaceae	**St Johns Wort**		
*Hypericum androsaemum**	Tutsan	S	All parts poisonous, especially fruit. Causes nausea, diarrhoea and photosensitisation. Suspected of poisoning in cattle and sheep.
H. perforatum	St John's Wort	H	Causes photosensitisation of light animals or light coloured parts. Toxin not destroyed by drying, so hay can be contaminated.
Family Combretaceae	**Yellow Wood**		
Terminalia oblongata	Yellow-wood (Centr Qld)	T	Limited to the region drained by the Fitzroy and Burdekin Rivers. High levels of tannins present, in similar amounts to oak leaves.
Family Commelinaceae	**Wandering jew**		
*Tradescantia fluminensis**	Wandering jew	V	Toxic to cattle causing rapid death if eaten, possibly from allergenic reaction Highly allergenic to certain people, causing many itchy, watery blisters and rash, also to bellies on dogs if they run or roll in patch.
Family Convolvulaceae	**Morning Glories**		
Ipomea batatas	Sweet Potato	V	Mouldy sweet potato tubers are poisonous.

I. muelleri	Poison Morning Glory	V	Foliage, seeds poisonous to stock
I. pes-caprae	Beach Morning Glory	V	Whole plant poisonous
I. purpurea *	Common Morning Glory	V	May contain toxic amounts of nitrates.
Family Corynocarpaceae	**New Zealand Laurel. Karaka**		
Corynocarpus laevigatus	New Zealand Laurel. Karaka	T	Fruit and seeds very poisonous, nectar lethal to bees. Causes spasms, vomiting, paralysis, permanent disfigurement or distortion of limbs if ingested raw.
Family Crassulaceae	**Bryophyllum**		
Bryophyllum hybrid	Mother- of - Millions	H	Garden hybrid naturalized in some parts of Qld. Causes scouring, dribbling, breathing difficulty in cattle, some die, most recover,
Family Cucurbitaceae	**Marrows, Melons, Cucumbers**		May contain very bitter compunds.
Citrullus colocynthis	Colocynth, perennial wild melon	V	Pulp said to be very bitter, with severe purging effect. Dried pulp intensely irritating to eyes and nose.
C. lanatus	Pie melon, camel melon	V	The edible watermelons and jam melons are also varieties of this species, but some wild forms are very bitter. Unpalatable to stock unless in
Cucumis myriocarpus	Prickly paddymelon	V	severe conditions, when there are ripe fruit on the vine Fruits toxic to wide range of animals including humans.
Lagenaria siceraria	Bottle Gourd	V	Some plants have extremely bitter pulp causing severe purgative action in humans and livestock.
Family Cupressaceae	**Monterey Cypress**		
Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress, Macrocarpa Cypress	T	Abortion reports from NZ , birth defects reports Tasmania. US reports that conifer needle abortions depend on stage of gestation, and that last trimester is important. Other Conifers may have similar effects
Family Cyperaceae	**Sedges**		
Schoenus asperocarpus	Poison Sedge	G	New growth after rain or burning is highly toxic, producing frothy fluid in chest cavity and oedema in lungs.

Family Dilleniaceae	**Guinea Flower**		
Hibbertia spp	Guinea Flowers	V	Suspected of causing scours.
Family Droseraceae	**Sundews**	H	Many species found to contain HCN (prussic acid) and some suspected of stock poisoning.
Family Ericaceae	**Rhododendron, Heaths**		
*Arbutus unedo**	Strawberry Tree	T	Seed surrounded by edible flesh, but too many are narcotic.
Kalmia angustifolia	Sheep Laurel, Lambkill	S	All parts of plant poisonous, particularly leaves, flowers and pollen, also honey.
*Rhododendron (Azalea)**	Rhododendrons, Azaleas	S	Poisonings in children (sucking flowers to get nectar) pigs, goats, cattle, sheep and horses, also domestic pets. In Australia goats have been poisoned from eating young shoots.
Vaccinium spp	Blueberries	S	Leaves possibly poisonous.
Family Euphorbiaceae	**Spurges, Castor Oil Plant, Poinsettia**		
Aleurites moluccana	Candle Nut	T	Causes vomiting /scouring in horses, reported to be toxic to poultry.
Andrachne decaisnei	Andrachne	H	Grows after heavy rain, particularly in stock yards, causing poisoning of hungry or travelling sheep.
Bridelia exaltata	Scrub Ironbark	T	Contains HCN and suspected of occasional cattle poisoning.
Codiaeum, *Croton*	Codiaeum, Croton	H	Popular brightly coloured houseplants, milky sap likely to be poisonous.
Euphorbia spp	Spurges, Crown of Thorns	H	Milky sap is very irritant and corrosive, causes temporary blindness Many contain toxic amounts of HCN.
Euphorbia boophthona	Gascoyne Spurge	H	Cause of many mortalities in travellling cattle on the Gascoyne stock route.
E. characias subsp wulfenii	Wulfen Spurge	H	Milky sap is poisonous; skin,eye irritant, may cause temporary blindness

E. drummondii	Caustic Creeper, Mat Spurge	H	Poisonings in travelling sheep, also cattle and horses.
E. marginata	Snow-on-the-Mountain	H	Reported to be so caustic that it has been used for branding cattle in USA.
E paralias	Sea Spurge	H	Common cause of child poisonings, toxic to stock, milky sap eye, skin irritant
E. peplus	Petty Spurge	H	Also extremely caustic, distasteful to stock
*E. pulcherrima**	Poinsettia	S	Milky sap skin and eye irritant, toxic to domestic pets, may cause blindness
E. tirucalli	Finger Tree, Milk Bush	S	Milky sap skin and eye irritant, may cause blindness for several days. Ingested causes high temperature, irritation to mouth, throat linings, stomach
Jatropha curcas	Physic Nut	T	Seeds and oil poisonous, especially for children, toxic to domestic pets.
J. multifida	French Physic Nut	S	Seeds and oil poisonous, especially for children, toxic to domestic pets.
J. podagrica	Gout Plant,Coral Bush	H	Seeds and oil poisonous, especially for children, toxic to domestic pets.
Manihot esculenta	Cassava, Tapioca	S	Raw roots highly poisonous, contain cyanogenetic material.
Omolanthus novo-guineensis (Homolanthus)	Native Bleeding Heart	S	Suspected of causing poisoning in cattle.
Phyllanthus lacunarius	Lagoon Spurge	H	Suspected of poisoning sheep, cattle and goats.
*Ricinus communis**	Castor Oil Plant	H	2-6 seeds eaten can kill an adult, seeds also allergenic, fresh and dried leaves toxic. Danger of eye injury from exploding capsules
Vernicia fordii	Tung Oil Tree	T	Cultivated as commerial crop for the oil. Kernel is poisonous, also leaves and tung-oil meal. Deaths of sheep, cattle horses and poultry recorded in USA.
Family Equisitaceae	**Horsetail**		
*Equisetum arvense**	Common Horsetail	G	All Equisetum spp are very poisonous to livestock, especially sheep, cattle and horses.

			Dried material can contaminate hay.
Family Fabaceae - Pea Flowers (prev Leguminosae)			
Abrus precatorius	Crab's Eye, Rosary Bean	V	Small round, bright scarlet seed with black end, is one of the most The poison abrin is fatal in the most minute amounts. One of the most toxic seeds known.
Canavalia spp	Jack Beans	V	Some species grown for human consumption, beans and pods may be poisonous unless properly prepared.
Calicotome spinosa	Spiny Broom	S	Suspected of causing impaction when heavily grazed.
Castanospermum australe *	Black Bean/Moreton Bay Chestnu	T	Seeds/pods poisonous
Chamaecytisus palmensis	Tree Lucerne, Tagasaste	S	Seeds poisonous
Crotolaria aridicola	Chillagoe Horse Poison	H	In horses, ulceration of mouth, throat, oesophagus, death due to dehydration
C. crispata	Kimberley Horse Poison	H	"Walkabout" Disease, Kimberley Horse Disease, loss of condition, irritable, slow aimless walking until death from starvation. Symptoms may be delayed for up to a year after ingestion.
C. eremaea	Bluebush Pea, Desert Rattlepod	H	Can be grazed but possibly causes poisoning under drought conditions.
C. novae -hollandiae	New Holland Rattlepod	H	Causes walkabout, but generally unpalatable.
C. retusa	Wedge-leaf Rattlepod	H	Causes walkabout in horses, also toxic to pigs and poultry. Other species of rattle pods similarly suspected of poisoning horses, pigs, and poultry.
Cytisus linifolia (syn Genista sp)	Flax Leaf Broom	S	Seeds very poisonous
C. multiflorus	White Spanish Broom	S	
*C. scoparius**	English Broom	S	Flowers, seeds, cause convulsions, death from asphyxia.
Entada phaseoloides	Matchbox Bean	V	Bark, root and seeds poisonous, lather used as fish poison.

Erythrina vespertilio	Bat's Wing Coral Tree	T	Leaves, seeds and bark poisonous.
Gastrolobium bilobum	Heart Leaf Poison	S	Extremely high levels of monofluoroacetate, rapid deaths.
G. grandiflorum	Wallflower Poison, Bush/Heartleaf Poison	S	Contains very high levels of monofluoroacetic acid 1080 principle) Highly poisonous to all classes of livestock.
G. parvifolium (syn Oxylobium)	Box Poison	S	One of the most toxic plants in WA, extremely high mono fluoroacaetic acid levels. Other species of Gastrolobiums also very poisonous, many located in in SW of WA. Native marsupials appear to be resistant to effects.
Genista monspessulana	Cape Broom	S	Seeds poisonous; said to cause impaction if heavily grazed.
Goodia lotifolia	Golden Tips, Clover Leaf Poison	S	High HCN levels.
Indigofera linnaei	Birdsville Indigo	H	Causes Birdsville Horse Disease, appears to be toxic only to horses.
I. spicata	Creeping Indigo	S	Eaten readily by livestock, toxic effects including causing abortions.
Isotropis atropurpurea	Poison Sage	H	Heavy losses of travelling stock when plant is flowering/fruiting.
I. cuneifolia	Lamb Poison	H	Sporadic losses of sheep and cattle.
Laburnum anagyroides	Golden Chain Tree	T	All parts, young fruit and seeds especially poisonous, honey also poisonous
Lathyrus sativus	Chickling Vetch	H	Seeds poisonous.
*L. odoratus **	Sweet Peas	V	Seeds poisonous.
Leucaena leucocephala		T	Fodder tree, but with toxin mimosine.
		S/T	Toxic effects several weeks after grazing, cattle need special rumen flora
Lotus australis	Birdsfoot Trefoil, Barwon Lucerne	H	Contains cyanogenetic principles, death often follows drinking after ingestion
L. cruentus	Red Flower Trefoil	H	Also contains cyanogenetic principle.
*Lupinus spp**	Lupins	H	Lupins may be infected with a fungus which produces toxin, may also contain alkaloids.
Lupinus cosentinii	Sandplain Lupin	H	Most commonly implicated in cases of lupinosis in Australia. Naturalised coastal WA.

Medicago polymorpha	Burr Medic	H	Photosensitising agent
M. sativa	Lucerne, Alfalfa	H	Photosensitising agent, saponin causing bloat.
Melilotus alba	Sweet Clover,Bokhara Clover	H	Hay contaminant, contains coumarol
M. indicus	Hexham Scent/King Island Melilo	H	Milk tainter, grain contaminant, high levels of coumarin, precursor of dicoumarol.
Robinia pseudoacacia	Black locust, False Acacia	T	All parts of plant poisonous, especially bark, wood, roots and seeds. Toxic to livestock. Thorns irritant.
Senna occidentalis	Coffee Senna	S	Seeds/pods poisonous
Spartium junceum	Spanish Broom, Weavers Broom	S	Leaves, seeds poisonous in large quantities
Swainsona canescens	Grey Swainsona	H	Causes poor condition, excitability, "peastruck' , plants addictive.
S. galegifolia	Smooth Darling Pea	H	Overgrazing causes 'peastruck" condition in horses sheep and cattle.
S. greyana	Hairy Darling Pea	H	Regarded as one of the most toxic of this group.
S. procumbens	Broughton Pea, Tatiara Pea	H	Grazed but can also cause "peastruck" condition.
S. swainsonioides	Downy Darling Pea	H	Suspected of causing staggers and sometimes death in sheep and cattle.
Trifolium spp	Clovers including pasture strains	H	Photosensitisation. High estrogen levels in some strains can cause Clover Disease.
Vicia spp	Vetch, Broad Beans	H	Pollen of broad beans can be allergenic to sensitive people.
Vigna catjung	Cowpea	H	Nitrate poisoning.
Wisteria sinensis	Wisteria	V	Pods and seeds very poisonous for children, leaves for animals.
Family Fagaceae	**Oaks, Beeches**		

Fagus sylvatica	European Beech	T	Nuts are poisonous in large quantities.
*Quercus spp**	Oaks	T	Leaves, young shoots, acorns are poisonous with a bitter taste. High oxalate levels cause kidney and liver damage.
Family Ginkgoaceae	**Ginkgo**		
Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgo, Maidenhair Tree	T	Flesh surrounding seeds may be allergenic, even poisonous to some people Modern cultivars of this tree are usually male clones and have no seeds.
Family Goodeniaceae	**Cabbage Poison**		
Velleia discophora	Cabbage Poison	H	Toxic to sheep.
Family Gyrostemonaceae	**Camel Poison, Cress**		
Gyrostemon australasicus	Camel Poison, Cress	S	Strongly suspected of poisoning horses in SA, and also thought to be cause of camel deaths on Giles expeditions in central Aus.
Family Haloragaceae	**Raspworts, Raspweed**		
Haloragis spp	Raspworts, Raspweed	H	Local species known as Mulga Nettle suspected of causing red urine in sheep.
Loudonis spp	Yellow Pop Flower	H	Suspected of causing deaths of sheep in Moora district WA.
Family Hydrangaceae	**Hydrangea**		
*Hydrangea macrophylla**	Hydrangea	S	All parts of plant poisonous, also skin irritant, especially for children, Toxic to domestic pets, reported to be toxic for horses.
Family Iridaceae	**Irises**		
Diplarrena moraea	Butterfly Flag	B	Known to cause severe hemorrhagic diarrhoea in stock possibly deaths.
Gynandriris setifolia	Peacock Flower	B	Suspected of causing deaths in sheep and rabbits.
Iris foetidissima	Gladwyn, Roast Beef Plant	B	All parts of plant especially the rhizome and leaves poisonous,
*I. germanica, I pseudacorus**	Flag Iris, Water Iris, Orris Root	B	also skin irritant.
Moraea flaccida *(prev Homeria)*	One Leaf Cape Tulip	B	All parts of plant very poisonous, even when dry. Especially toxic to children, also toxic to cattle and sheep. Acute vomiting, and diarrhoea, followed by weakness, paralysis and death.
Romulea rosa var australis	Onion Grass, Guildford Grass	B	High incidence of impaction in late pregnant cows grazing infested pasture possibly abortions.

Sisyrinchium iridifolium	Blue Pig Root,	B	Both cause severe scouring in livestock.
S. micranthum	Scour Weed	B	
Watsonia meriana var bulbillifera	Wild Watsonia	B	Poisoning of livestock reported overseas.
Family Juncaceae	**Rushes**		
Juncus holoschoenus	Joint Leaf Rush	G	Young stems gave strong postive results for HCN. Suspected of causing deaths of several draught horses with severe diarrhoea Also suspected of causing deaths of calves a few hours after grazing on new paddock NSW
Family Lamiaceae (prev Labiatae)	**Salvias / Mints**		
Lamium amplexicaule	Dead nettle, Henbit	H	Cattle and sheep most commonly reported. Sheep have hunched back, stiff back legs, tremors or shivering, may die if driven.
Mentha australis	Native Mint	H	May cause diarrhoea, depression in stock.
M. pulegium	Pennyroyal	H	May cause abortions.
M. satureioides	Native Pennyroyal, Squeejit	H	Suspected of causing abortions in cattle, photosensitisation, death in sheep.
Salvia coccinea	Red Salvia, Texas Sage	H	Feed trials show abortions and deaths in sheep and cattle, NSW/Qld. Cattle went down and were unable to rise due to paralysis of hindquarters.
Salvia reflexa	Mintweed	H	Fatal poisonings of sheep, young cattle in feeding trials recorded in NSW/Qld.
Stachys arvensis	Stagger Weed	H	Seeds most toxic part, young stock most susceptible, particularly when stressed by movement. Has caused deaths, also causes staggers symptoms.
Family Lauraceae	**Avocado, Dodder**		
Cassytha filiformis	Dodder laurel, Devil's Twine	V	Fruits sweet but contain small amounts of alkaloids.

Cryptocarya pleurosperma	Poison Walnut	T	Bark causes severe irritation/skin blistering to wood workers.
Persea americana	Avocado	T	Poisoning reported in humans and wide range of animals including . horses, cattle, goats and birds, also fish when leaves dropped into pool. Leaves, bark and fruits may be toxic.
Family Liliaceae	**Lilies**		
*Agapanthus praecox**	Agapanthus	B	Leaves, rhizome and sap poisonous and skin irritant, causes severe ulceration of mouth in humans.
*Alstroemeria aurea**	Alstroemeria, Peruvian Lily	B	Allergic dermatitis, skin rashes on handlers.
Bulbine bulbosa	Bulbine Lily, Native Leek	B	Has been suspected for a long time of causing poisonings in sheep, cattle and horses, with scouring and yellow nasal discharge.
Caesia vittata	Blue Grass Lily	B	Reported to cause enteritis in pigs.
*Colchicum autumnale**	Autumn Crocus	B	All parts poisonous, especially toxic to children and domestic pets. Symptoms may be delayed. Vomiting, diarrhoea, kidney damage, death.
Convallaria majalis	Lily of the Valley	B	All parts poisonous, especially toxic to children, domestic pets, livestock, birds. Vomiting, diarrhoea, blurred vision, delirium and death.
*Dianella spp**	Blue Flax Lilies	B	Young child in NZ reported to have died after eating the berries.
*Gloriosa superba**	Glory Lily	B	Tubers very poisonous, aerial parts less poisonous. Has caused deaths in humans.
Hyacinthoides non-scripta	English Bluebell	B	Fresh bulbs and mucilage are poisonous, also irritant. Causes vomiting, diarrhoea, dermatitis.
*Hyacinthus orientalis**	Hyacinth	B	All parts, especially bulb are poisonous, may be mistaken for brown onion. Especially toxic for children, domestic pets, reported to be toxic for cattle.
Muscari armeniacum	Grape Hyacinth	B	Bulbs are poisonous, especially for children, gastrointestinal irritation, loss of feeling and numbness in mouth.
Ornithogalum thyrsoides	Chincherinchee	B	Toxic to horses, 8 flowerheads enough to kill a horse,
*Polygonatum x hybridum**	Solomon's Seal	B	All parts of plant poisonous, especially the berries.
Stypandra imbricata	Blind Grass	B	Sheep and horses known to be affected by eating young plants, . Illness in goats and poultry also reported.
Tulipa hybrids	Tulips	B	Leaves, petals and outer layers of bulb poisonous, also skin irritant,allergenic

Family Linaceae	**Flax, Linseed**		
Linum usitatissimum	Flax, Linseed	H	Immature plants have higher cyanide levels than mature plants or ripe seeds. Linseed cake should not be fed in large amounts to hungry animals.
Family Loganiaceae	**Strychnine Bush, Buddleia**		
Buddleia spp	Buddleia, Butterfly bush	S	Poison principle aucubin, probably poisonous.
Gelsemium sempervirens	Carolina Jessamine	V	All parts including roots and nectar very poisonous, especially to children. Considered to be toxic to all livestock.
Strychnos lucida	Strychnine Bush	S	No confirmed cases of poisoning but evidence of grazing young shoots.
Family Malvaceae	**Mallows, Cotton**		
Gossypium spp	Cotton	H	Raw seeds may be poisonous if eaten in large quantites. Gossypol toxin found in special glands on seeds. Toxicity of cottonseed meal depends on many glands are ruptured during processing. High protein content cottonseed meals, are usually also high in gossypol unless specially processed. Pigs most susceptible, then rabbits, guinea pigs, poultry, sheep, cattle most tolerant.
Malva parviflora	Marshmallow	H	Plant suspected of causing "staggers" in sheep, horses and cattle if they are driven after consumption of marshmallow. Affected animals may recover if allowed to rest. Wilted plants material much less toxic than fresh.
Malvastrum americanum	Mulberry Mallow	H	Suspected of causing 'humpy back" in sheep.
Modiola caroliniana	Red Flowered Mallow	H	Suspected of causing CNS disturbances in goats, sheep and cattle in US, prior to death.
Family Meliaceae	**White Cedar**		
Dysoxylum mollissimum *D. rufum*	Red Bean, Onion Wood, Miva Mahogany	T	Sawdust produced during milling, suspected of causing eczema, irritation of mucous membranes, violent headaches for workers. Cattle deaths attributed to eating leaves, fruits and stems.

Melia azedarach	White Cedar, Cape Lilac	T	Poisoning of pigs which have eaten fallen fruits, also reports of children dying after eating 6-8 fruits. Sheep and cattle appear not to be affected unless in drought conditions. In WA caterpillars of the White cedar moth, eat the leaves during the night. They hide in houses during the day, and their shed hairs are highly irritant.
Family Melianthaceae	**Honey Flower**		
*Melianthus major**	Cape Honey Flower	H	All parts poisonous, especially roots. Nectar and honey black, reputed to be poisonous
M. comosus	Tufted Honey Flower	H	Known to affect sheep and pigs, as well as domestic pets and humans. Lethal dose for a sheep approx 80 grams of leaves. Naturalised Cape Jervis/Port Lincoln area SA and Tas.
Family Menispermaceae	**Native Grape**		
Leucophora moorei	Native Grape	V	Vine reputed to be poisonous, fruits known to have made children ill.
Stephania japonica	Tape Vine	V	Extracts have killed smaller animals. Consistent reports of suspected poisoning in cattle and sheep, unconfirmed.
Family Mimosaceae	**Acacias**		
Acacia. binervia	Coast Myall	S	Wilted foliage cause of sheep deaths.
A. burrowii	Currawong	S	Possible HCN
A. cheelii	Motherumbah	S	Possible HCN
A. concurrens	Curracabah	S	Possible saponin, tannin or HCN
A. crassa	Black Wattle	S	Limited to coastal SE Qld/N coast NSW.
A. deanei	Deanes Wattle, Green Wattle	S	Prunasin (HCN)
A. farnesiana	Mimosa Bush	S	Browsed by sheep but suspected of causing poisoning by glycoside. Becoming a weed species
A. georginae	Georgina Gidgee, Gidyea	S	Fatal to stock, confined to Georgina River area NW Qld.
A.holosericea	Candelabra Wattle	S	Used as fish poison
A.leiocalyx	Brisbane Black Wattle	S	Possible saponin, tannin or HCN
A.longifolia	Sydney Golden Wattle	S	Possible HCN
A.longispicata	Curracabah	S	Possible high HCN, saponin or tannin levels.

A.murrayana	Sandplain Wattle	S	
A.oswaldii	Nelia, Midget, Miljee	S	Pods eaten by sheep, but foliage suspected of causing poisoning by HCN
A.parramattensis	Parramatta Wattle	S	Glycoside
A.parapratensis		S	
A.pulchella	Prickly Moses	S	Glycoside
A.salicina	Coobah, Doolan	S	Leaves and pods eaten readily but not frequently by sheep and cattle. High tannin levels in leaves, saponin in pods,suspected of poisoning cattle.
A.sparsiflora	Currawang	S	Eaten readily but not frequently by sheep, high tannin levels

Family Moraceae	**Figs, Hemp**		
Cannabis sativa	Indian Hemp, Marijuana,	H	Known to have caused deaths of horses and mules in Greece,
Ficus cultivars	Figs	T	Milky sap can be irritant to eyes and mouth in sensitive people.
Maclura pomifera	Osage Orange	T	Leaves, fruit possibly poisonous.

Family Myoporaceae	**Emu Bush, Boobialla**		
Eremophila latrobei	Crimson Turkey Bush	S	Plant is toxic to sheep, goats and cattle under trial conditions, but eaten fairly readily in field without apparent problems
E. longifolia	Berrigan, Weeping Emu Bush	S	Toxic in trials, but generally regarded as being good fodder.
E. maculata	Spotted Emu Bush	S	Normally distasteful but toxic under conditions of stress.
Myoporum acuminatum	Boobialla, Water Bush	S	Normally distasteful but can be toxic under conditions of stress.

			Deaths often occur without outward signs.
M. deserti	Ellangowan Poison Bush	S	Eaten readily, but under stress conditions toxic to sheep and cattle.
M.tetrandrum	Boobialla,	S	Poisoning of goats, sheep and cattle reported.
Family Myrtaceae	**Eucalyptus**		
Eucalyptus melanophloia	Silver Leaf Ironbark	T	Not toxic itself, but host to poisonous sawfly larvae, which are often eaten by cattle on country deficient in phosphorus or on low protein pasture.
E. cladocalyx	Sugar Gum	T	Young leaves on suckers, especially if wet with dew, can be toxic. Most deaths occur in sheep fed leaves during drought.
E. viminalis	Manna Gum	T	Young leaf regrowth after bushfires reported to be toxic, even to koalas.
Rhodomyrtus macrocarpa	Finger Cherry	T	Fruits regularly reported to cause permanent blindness.
R. psidioides	Native Guava	T	Similar toxicity to Finger Cherry.
Family Nyctaginaceae	**4 o'clock Plant, Marvel of Peru**		
*Mirabilis jalapa**	4 o'clock Plant, Marvel of Peru	H	Seeds and roots are poisonous, especially to children. Causes nausea, gastroenteritis, diarrhoea, irritant dermatitis.
Family Olacaceae	**Yellow Plum**		
Olax benthamiana	Small parasitic shrub	S	Rapid onset of breathing difficulties, panting, excitability followed by weakness and early death in sheep and cattle.
Ximenia americana	Yellow Plum	S	Field cases of poisoning in sheep and cattle which ate the leaves, in Qld. Fruit pulp very bitter, thought to be purgative when eaten raw. Seeds may be toxic.

Family Oleaceae	**Olives, Privets**		
Ligustrum vulgare	Hedge Privet	S	Cases of poisoning reported in children, horses, cattle and sheep.
L. japonicum	Japanese Privet	S	Symptoms include gastric pain, vomiting , purging, possibly drowsiness, in severe cases death within a few hours.
*L lucidum**	Large Leaf Privet	S	For both, leaves and berries suspected of poisoning children.
L sinense	Chinese Privet	S	
Family Onagraceae	**Water Primrose**		
Ludwigia peploides	Water Primrose	H	Water plant growing along banks of stream, has been suspected of poisoning horses, cattle and goats, but trials inconclusive.
Family Oxalidaceae	**Oxalis, Soursob**		
Oxalis corniculata	Yellow Woodsorrel	H	Recorded cases of poisoning mainly occurring in travelling sheep. Deaths commence after a few hours and continue for several weeks. Causes severe kidney damage.
O.pes-caprae	Oxalis, Soursob	H	Poisonings mainly occur when eg breeding ewes put in situations where there is little else to eat. Causes chronic kidney damage.
Family Papaveraceae	**Poppies**		
Argemone mexicana	Mexican Poppy	H	Has poisoned poultry.
Eschscholzia californica	Californian Poppy	H	All parts of plant, including sap are mildly narcotic.
*Papaver nudicaule**	Iceland Poppy	H	Sheep and rabbits have died after eating garden clippings of Iceland poppies
P. rhoeas	Field Poppy	H	The milky sap is poisonous.
P. somniferum	Opium Poppy	H	All parts of plant are poisonous. causing skin irritation for workers
Family Passifloraceae	**Passionfruit**		
Passiflora spp	Wild Passionfruits	V	Different species contain different amounts of HCN, Suspected of causing stock poisoning but few tests carried out.
Passiflora foetida	Wild Passionfruit	V	Green fruits toxic.
P. suberosa	Small Passionflower, Corky Passion Vine	V	Toxic to cattle if consumed in large amounts, causing epileptic fits and congestion of internal organs.
P mollissima	Banana Passionfruit	V	Roots and unripe fruits possibly poisonous.

Family Pinaceae	**Radiata Pine, Monterey Pine**		
Pinus radiata	Radiata Pine, Monterey Pine	T	Palatable to stock, but too much may cause abortions in pregnant animals in third trimester. Other Conifers may have similar effects.
Family Pittosporaceae	**West Aus Bluebell Creeper**		
*Sollya heterophylla**	West Aus Bluebell Creeper	V	Contains toxins which can severely irritate skin and cause nausea.
Family Philydraceae	**Woolly Frogsmouth**		
Philydrum lanuginosum	Woolly Frogsmouth	G	Reed like plant growing at edge of ponds/dams.Suspected of poisoning cattle. Eaten freely when other feed is scarce, it prefers phosphorus deficient soil.
Family Phytolaccaceae	**Pokeweed, Inkberry**		
Phytolacca americana	Pokeweed, Inkberry	H	Used in folk medicines, but overdose can be poisonous. Roots poisonous for pigs, berries sometimes to children and poultry.
P. dioica	Bella Sombra, Umbu or Packalacca	H	Used as fodder, roots may be poisonous.
P. octandra	Inkweed, Red Ink Plant	H	Reported to be poisonous to cattle, pigs, poultry and sheep.
Family Poaceae (Gramineae)	**Grasses**		
Avena sativa	Oats	G	Nitrate poisoning, particularly with stemmy oats and oat hay. Also grass tetany (magnesium imbalance) Sunscald/photosensitisation with wet oat pasture. Smutted oat hay cause of stock deaths in USA.
Brachyachne convergens	Native/Kimberley Couch	G	Cyanogenetic; young lush growth has caused heavy losses in travelling sheep, also horses and cattle.
B ciliaris	Hairy Native Couch	G	Similar cyanogenetic principle.
B. tenella	Slender Native Couch	G	Similar cyanogenetic principle.

Bromus catharticus	Prairie Grass	G	High nitrate levels.
Cenchrus ciliaris	Buffel Grass	G	High oxalate levels causing osteodystrophia fibrosa, or buffelhead. Calcium leached out of bones, which become swollen and fibrous
Chloris truncata	Windmill Grass	G	Possible HCN poisoning and photosensitisation.
C. ventricosa	Tall Chloris	G	Possible HCN poisoning.
Cynodon dactylon	Common Couch/Bermuda Grass	G	Bermuda Grass Tremors occurs in US, associated with fungus.
C. ulemfuensis	African Star Grass	G	Rapid fluctuations of HCN, young growth very high levels. Deaths reported in young cattle grazing new growth.
C. incompletus	Blue Couch	G	High levels HCN, most deaths reported in young stock grazing grazing new growth after heavy rains.
Dactyloctenium radulans	Button Grass	G	Nitrate levels can be high, mortalities reported when hungry stock grazing lush growth in nitrogen rich soils.
Echinopogon spp	Rough Bearded Grasses	G	"Staggers" or "Wobbles" in young stock on lush new growth.
Eleusine indica	Crowsfoot/Crab Grass	G	Possible toxic levels of cyanogenetic prinicple and nitrate.
Eustachys distichophylla	Evergreen chloris, Winter Rhodes	G	Cyanogenetic principle
Festuca arundinacea	Tall Fescue	G	Cause of 'fescue foot" a gangrenous condition of the hind feet in cattle. The hind foot comes away and the animal usually dies. Possibly due to ergot type fungus
Hordeum vulgare	Barley	G	May have high levels of nitrate; may be infected with scab fungus causing illness in pigs, dogs and humans. Not reported in Australia
Lolium multiflorum	Italian Ryegrass	G	Nitrite poisoning,

L. perenne	Perennial Ryegrass	G	Fungal toxins, causing "ryegrass staggers" and facial eczema.
L. rigidum	Annual Ryegrass	G	Galls formed by Corynebacterium sp in seed heads cause of annual ryegrass poisoning, high mortality in sheep and cattle in SA
Panicum effusum	Hairy Panic	G	Suspected of causing photosensitisation or Yellow Big Head in sheep in NSW, condition also produced experimentally in guinea pigs
P maximum	Guinea Grass, Green Panic	G	Valuable pasture grass, samples have strong positives for HCN and oxalate Assocated with development of 'dikoor" photosensitisation in sheep in S Africa. Green panic suspected of causing osteodystrophia fibrosa in horses, in Qld regions.
P.miliaceum	French Millet	G	Several records of hepatogenous photosensitisation in lambs in hot weather, in Qld.
Paspalum dilatatum	Paspalum, Dallis/Dall Grass	G	Infected with ergot fungus, which causes staggers, cattle most affected. Suspected of causing neonatal goitre and skeletal deformities in lambs in Zimbabwe, possibly from cyanide poisoning. Sticky secretions may case dermatitis in humans.
P. distichum *P. notatum*	Water Couch Bahia Grass	G G	Both species affected by same ergot fungus as P.dilatatum, and so could cause similar staggers.
Pennisetum clandestinum	Kikuyu Grass	G	Nitrate poisoning of pigs and cattle in yards with pure kikuyu, in Qld Osteodystrophia fibrosa in horses, due to chronic oxalate poisoning. Necrosis/inflammation of gastrointestinal tract, reported mainly from NZ . Warm moist weather conditions precede this event, also in WA and NSW.
P. purpureum	Elephant Grass, Napier Grass	G	Suspected of causing osteodystrophia fibrosa in horses SE Asia.
Phalaris aquatica	Phalaris	G	Amount of alkaloid highest in young growth early in morning. Other factors low light Intensity, high temperatures, frost, high nitrogen fertilisers. Peracute = sudden death from acute heart failure Acute = nervous symptoms, rapid head nodding, collapse, spasms,

			fast heartbeat. Chronic = persistent rapid nodding of head,weakness in forelegs sheep walking on knees
Setaria spp	Setaria	G	Young plants contain higher amounts of alkaloids than older ones, strains highest in nitrogen also highest in oxalate. Long term grazing causes osteodystrophia fibrosa in horses, . and deaths in cattle.
Sorghum spp	Sorghum, Columbus/Johnson Grass	G	Young shoots most toxic, or when wet, or when cattle hungry.
S. sudanense	Sudan Grass	G	Numerous cases of HCN poisoning with Sudan grass, usually with one or more other factors involved.
S. vulgare	Broom Millet, Fodder Sorghums, Milo	G	Grain itself is not toxic. Sweet stemmed forage types more likely to be toxic. Grazing of dry, mature stubble safer than wet young shoots. Cattle losses have been reported when grazing new shoots on stubble. Cases of ataxia and urinary incontinence reported in horses, in USA and Aus, also in calves in Argentina.
Triraphis mollis	Purple Plume Grass	G	Reported to be cause of sudden deaths in SW Qld, of dominant rams in several groups of stud rams forced on to higher ground by flooding.
Urochloa brizantha	Signal Grass	G	Sporodesmin photosensitisation.
U. panicoides *U. gilesii*	Urochloa or Liverseed Grass	G	Deaths reported in cattle eating fresh pasture or hay containing this species High oxalate and nitrate levels.
U. mutica	Para Grass, Giant Panicum	G	Oxalate; cyanogenetic.
Zea mays	Corn, Indian Corn, Maize	G	Various parts of maize plants can be toxic to livestock, nitrate accumulation "Cornstalk " poisoning, is most common with the base of the plant being more toxic up to about 20 cm above ground level. "Silo-fillers" disease, high levels of oxides of nitrogen causing lung disease.
Family Polygonaceae	**Docks/Sorrels**		
Acetosella vulgaris	Sheep Sorrel	H	Poisonous to livestock, especially sheep, but generally not eaten.

Emex australis	Double Gee, Spiny Emex	H	Potentially toxic amounts of oxalates have been found.
Fagopyrum esculentum	Buckwheat	H	All parts of plant cause photosensitisation.
Polygonum spp	Smartweeds	H	Potentially toxic amounts of oxalate and nitrate, also strong allergenic reaction.
Rheum rhabarbarum	Rhubarb	H	Potentially lethal amounts of oxalates present in leaves, Leaves and uncooked stems should not be eaten by humans or livestock.
Rumex spp	Docks	H	A few cases of suspected poisoning reported, with high levels of oxalate.
Family Portulacaceae	**Pigweed**		
Portulaca australis		H	Reported to cause poisoning in sheep, with advancing paralysis.
P.filifolia		H	
P. oleracea	Slender Pigweed, Purslane, Munyeroo	H	Drought fodder, indigenous food plant. Care needs to be taken with letting stock graze heavy infestations.
Family Primulaceae	**Primulas, Cyclamen**		
*Anagallis arvensis**	Scarlet Pimpernel	H	Distasteful, not eaten willingly. Cases of poisoning have been reported in horses, sheep, cattle, birds Known to be toxic for dogs, mice, guinea pigs, and rabbits.
*Cyclamen persicum**	Cyclamens	B	Corms poisonous.
*Primula spp**	Primulas	H	All parts, including pollen can cause dermatitis and skin irritation.
Family Proteaceae	**Grevillea. Hakea**		
Grevillea robusta	Silky Oak	T	Sawdust reported to be allergenic,flowers and fruits contain some HCN but leaves tested negative. No reports of livestock poisoning.
G. pyramidalis	Caustic Bush	S	Sap on seed pod is allergenic.

Lomatia silaifolia	Crinkle Bush	S	Nectar reported to be poisonous to flies.
Macadamia integrifolia	Macadamia	T	Green outer covering of nuts reported to be positive for HCN but no records. of poisoning either humans or livestock. Nuts/nut paste cause paralysis in dogs.
M ternifolia	Small fruited Macadamia	T	Fruits commonly regarded as poisonous.
M. whelanii		T	Kernels strongly cyanogenetic, even after years of storage.
Triunia youngiana	Red Nut	T	Fruits confirmed poisonous by human testing (Everist 1974) . Also toxic to guinea pigs, rats, chickens and sheep. Seeds more toxic than the pericarp (outer covering).
Xylomelum angustifolium	Sandplain Woody Pear	T	Young sucker growth responsible for sheep deaths, Marchagee district WA.
Family Ranunculaceae	**Buttercups/Clematis/Delphinium**		
Aconitum napellus	Monkshood, Wolfsbane	H	Large doses result in almost instantaneous death. Smaller doses cause tingling in nerve endings, slowing of breathing and pulse. Livestock poisoning usually from garden clippings/refuse.
Adonis annua	Pheasant's eye	H	Has been suspected of poisoning horses and cattle, but not very palatable.
A. aestivalis		H	Feeding trials have shown both green and dried material was toxic to sheep.
Clematis cristata		V	Suspected of causing poisoning in horses and cattle, with symptoms of dullness, loss of appetite, scouring, marked thirst.
C. glycinoides	Headache Vine, Traveller's Joy	V	Suspected of poisoning cattle in Qld. Green sappy leaves if crushed and sniffed, cause irritation in nose and eyes, blistering of hands, but also said to relieve headache.
C. microphylla	Small Leaf Clematis	V	Causes blistering of skin, irritation of nose.

C. vitalba	Old Man's Beard	V	Caused death of cow in England, with enteritis, pain, ulceration of muzzle. Leaves of all Clematis may cause blistering of skin,
Consolida ambigua	Larkspur	H	All parts of plant, especially seeds,very poisonous. Causes digestive upset, constipation, bloat in livestock, weak pulse, respiratory paralysis, death.
*Delphinium hybrids**	Delphiniums	H	Poisoning by Delphinium spp common in US, less so in Aus, but may be from garden waste/clippings. Severe irritation of gastrointestinal tract respiratory paralysis and death, sometimes by choking on vomit.
*Helleborus spp**	Hellebores, Christmas/Lenten Rose	H	All parts poisonous but especially roots, even when dry. Burning of mouth, skin, nausea, vomiting, convulsions, delerium, paralysis, possibly death.
Pulsatilla vulgaris	Pasque Flower	H	All parts poisonous, especially roots, flowers and seeds causing gastroenteritis, also skin blistering.
Ranunculus colonorum	Buttercups	H	Reported to have caused blindness in horses in WA.
R. rivularis		H	Suspected of causing deaths in cattle near Sydney and Tamworth, with severe inflammation and haemorrhage of gut lining.
R. sceleratus	Celery/Poison Buttercup.	H	Many overseas cases of poisoning of both man and livestock with this plant,
Family Rhamnaceae	**Supplejack, Vine Tree**		
Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	T	Leaves eaten by stock, but also used as fish poison by indigenous people
A. petrei	Pink Ash	T	Leaves eaten by stock, but also used as fish poison by indigenous people
Ventilago viminalis	Supplejack, Vine Tree	V/T	Eaten readily by both sheep and cattle, useful drought fodder when mixed. Poisoning by tannins when fed exclusively to sheep as trial. Never grows as pure stand, safe under field conditions.
Family Rosaceae	**Prunus, Hawthorn**		
Cotoneaster spp	Cotoneasters	S	Berries can cause gastroenteritis if eaten in quanitity.
Crataegus spp	Hawthorns	S	Potentially hazardous for dairy cattle. Alpacas known to nibble leaves without apparent ill effects.
Cydonia oblonga	Quince	T	Fresh leaves and seeds yield cyanogenetic principles.

Eriobotrya japonica	Loquat	T	Seeds contain cyanogenetic principle.
Malus sylvestris	Apple	T	Seeds contain HCN and reported to have poisoned a human. Leaves may also contain enough HCN to be poisonous, also too many green apples could be toxic for stock.
Photinia serratifolia	Chinese Hawthorn	S	Foliage possibly toxic to cattle.
Prunus armeniaca	Apricot	T	Raw kernels in large amounts poisonous, leaves less so but with bitter taste.
P.cerasifera	Cherry Plum	T	Leaves,seeds and unripe fruit are poisonous, especially toxic to children.
P.cerasus	Cherry	T	Seeds reported be cyanogenetic.
P. domestica	Plum	T	Seeds poisonous, leaves less so.
P.dulcis	Almond	T	Bitter almond kernels highly poisonous, may yield nearly 5% HCN equivalent
P. laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	T	Fruits, seeds and leaves, especially when young, especially toxic to children
P. persica var. persica	Peach	T	Kernels highly poisonous, leaves may also contain toxic levels of HCN.
Family Rubiceae	**Coffee**		
Coffea arabica	Coffee	T	Coffee is source of caffeine and theobromine, both of which are toxic for dogs and cats.
Family Rutaceae	**Stinkwood**		
Zieria arborescens	Stinkwood	S	Suspected of causing "panting disease" in heifers in Tas.
Z. laevigata	Twiggy Midge Bush, Native Candytuft	S	Could be toxic if eaten in amounts by hungry stock.
z. smithii	Lanoline Bush	S	Suspected of causing cattle deaths in NSW/Qld.
Family Sapindaceae	**Horse Chestnut**		

Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse Chestnut	T	All parts of the plant are poisonous, can be toxic to domestic pets.
Atalaya hemiglauca	Whitewood	T	Useful fodder tree, but fruits can be fatal to horses. Young leaves on suckers possibly cause staggers in sheep, cattle, horses.
Alectryon oleifolius *(prev Heterodendrum oleifolium)*	Boonaree, Bullock Bush	S	Useful fodder plant. Young leaves, especially when moist with dew, could be toxic to hungry travelling stock.
Family Scrophulariaceae	**Foxglove**		
*Digitalis purpurea**	Foxglove	H	Gastric disturbance, bloody diarrhoea and direct action of digitalis on heart rate, may be fatal in large or continuing doses. Most cases of poisoning occur overseas, but possibility for dried material to be fed in garden waste/clippings.
Stemodia florulenta *(prev Morgania floribunda)*	Morgan Flower, Blue Rod	H	Plant distasteful but proven to be toxic to sheep.
Family Simaroubaceae	**Tree of Heaven**		
Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven	T	Sap is skin and eye irritant, pollen causes allergenic reaction, leaves are toxic to domestic pets.
Family Solanaceae	**Potato Family**		
Atropa belladonna	Deadly Nightshade	H	Field cases rare, although known to be toxic to many species. Large doses induce vomiting, blindness, incoordination, breathing difficulties, coma and death.
Brunfelsia bonadora	Yesterday,Today and Tomorrow	S	Fruit and leaves are poisonous. Dogs may develop a liking for the berries, Symptoms include salivation, vomiting, incoordination, spasms and coma.
*Brugmansia spp** *(Datura)*	Angels Trumpets, Tree Datura	S	All parts very poisonous and hallucinogenic, especially flowers,seeds,nectar.. Humans most susceptible but also toxic for horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, dogs, poultry, mules and ostriches.
Cestrum aurantiacum	Orange Flowered Cestrum	S	Deaths in cattle attributed to garden clippings, feeding trials showed leaf extract was toxic to sheep.
*C. parqui**	Green Cestrum, Green Poison Berry	S	Known to be toxic to cattle, sheep, horses, pigs and poultry. Cattle mostly poisoned in winter when other feed scarce. Fruits more toxic than leaves. Sap can cause allergenic reactions for workers.

C.diurnum	Day Jessamine	S	All parts of plant poisonous, especially fruits and seeds. Toxic to horses and cattle as well as domestic pets.
C. nocturnum	Lady of the Night	S	All parts poisonous, especially flowers, fruits and seeds. Can also cause allergenic reaction.
Datura stramonium	Thornapple	H	Fatal poisonings of children and adults recorded, Toxic to sheep, occasional losses in pigs and poultry given feed contaminated with seeds.
Duboisia hopwoodii	Pituri	S	Traded by indigenous people for personal use and to poison waterholes. Field cases of poisoning recorded for horses, cattle, sheep, goats, camels.
D. leichardtii	Corkwood	S	Field cases of poisoning reported in cattle, horses and humans. Field trials on dogs, cats and sheep also show toxicity.
Hyoscyamus niger	Henbane	H	All parts of plant, especially seeds, leaves (fresh and dried), nectar and roots are very poisonous
Lycium ferocissimum	African Boxthorn	S	Fruits held to be narcotic for humans.
*Lycopersicon esculentum**	Tomato	H	Green fruits poisonous, green parts of plant also toxic, especially if left to wilt. Characteristic smell of tomato from brushed leaves may be allergenic.
Nicandra physaloides	Apple-of-Peru	H	Poisoning of sheep which died of severe bloat reported to be from this plant.
*Nicotiana spp**	Native Tobaccos	H	Poisoning mostly in travelling cattle or sheep which have eaten patches of green tobacco plants. Symptoms include incoordination, unwillingness to move, spasms, violent kicking before death.
N. tabacum	Tobacco	H	Deformities induced in offspring of sows that were fed tobacco leaves, stalks.
*Physalis spp**	Cape Gooseberry, Goldenberry	H	Cape Gooseberry produces round fruit enclosed in brown or orange papery shells like a miniature Chinese lantern. Green fruits and leaves may be toxic.
*Solandra maxima**	Golden Chalice Vine	V	All parts of plant except the seeds are poisonous.

			Sap is skin and eye irritant and may cause eye injury. Fragrance may cause dizziness and nausea in some people.
*Solanum aviculare**	Kangaroo Apple	S	Unripe berries and leaves poisonous. Reported to cause poisoning in cattle. Symptoms include burning of mouth, nausea, vomiting,drowsiness, breathing difficulties, paralysis.
S. cinereum	Narrawa Burr	S	Several suspected poisonings in sheep by this plant. Feeding trials proved water extracts of ground up fruit fatal to sheep.
S. dulcamara	Bittersweet, Woody Nightshade	S	All parts poisonous, containing large amounts of solanine. Juice of leaves and stems bitter with sweet aftertaste. Poisoning of horses, cattle, sheep in Europe, children after eating berries.
S. ellipticum	Potato Weed, Wild Gooseberry	H	Berries are pale yellow when ripe, never red or black. Suspected of poisoning in cattle, horses and sheep but not proven.
S. esuriale	Potato Weed, Wild Tomato	H	The fruits were an indigenous food, and evidence shows they are freely eaten by sheep, Suspected of being the cause of "humpyback" in heavily woolled sheep, in which they develop a tucked up appearance and may die if driven. If left to rest or be shorn, they are more likely to recover.
S. linnaeanum	Apple of Sodom	H	Berries, especially when green are very poisonous, especially to children. In feeding test, unripe berries fatal to sheep, cockerels and quail. Symptoms for humans include headache, dizziness, vomiting, impaired speech and vision, hallucinations occasionally coma and death.
*S. mauritianum**	Wild Tobacco Tree	S	Leaves and green berries poisonous. Suspected of poisoning pigs and cows, Human fatalities reported overseas. Native possums appear to be immune, but plant extract fatal to guinea pigs.
*S. nigrum**	Blackberry Nightshade.	H	Leaves and green berries are poisonous, especially to children.
*S. pseudocapsicum**	Madeira Winter Cherry, Jerusalem Cherry	S	Leaves and green berries poisonous, especially to children.

S. quadriloculatum	Tomato Bush	S	Berries poisonous to humans and grazing stock. Immature fruits and seeds found in dead sheep on several occasions near Alice Springs, feeding trials confirmed toxicity.
S. rostratum	Buffalo Burr	H	Distasteful to stock. Pigs reported to have died after eating both plants and roots, heifers poisoned in NSW. Fatal cases of poisoning in children who had eaten berries.
S. seaforthianum	Brazilian Nightshade	V	Distasteful to stock. Suspected of poisoning cattle, sheep, and pigs. Sheep confirmed by feeding trials. Known to have poisoned children and poultry.
S sturtianum	Sturt's Nightshade	S	Reported to be toxic to cattle,sheep in droving situations with heavy losses. Toxic to both in feeding trials. Symptoms in field cases delayed for a day or two after ingestion then marked depression, diarrhoea, wasting, frothing at the mouth, before death after a week or more.
S. triflorum	Cutleaf Nightshade	H	Suspected of poisoning sheep and cattle in NSW. Toxic to laboratory animals. Horses and cattle poisoned in USA. Fruits sometimes contaminate canning peas, making them unfit for human consumption.
*S tuberosum**	Potato	H	Great majority of potato poisonings occur with wilted plants, kitchen peelings, spoiled or sungreened potatoes or parts fed to poultry or livestock. Stock should not be grazed over pulled plants or allowed to eat cull potatoes left in field, or sprouting tubers. If potatoes are to be fed, they should be cooked. **Greened potato material should not be fed at all, even if cooked.**
Family Sterculiaceae	**Kurrajong**		
*Brachychiton populneus**	Kurrajong	T	Regarded as one of the most useful fodder trees for stock. . The fruits if consumed in large quantities may be toxic, hairs inside irritant.

			Care should be taken not to use heavily fruited trees as sole fodder source.
Theobroma cacao	Cacao Tree	T	Source of cocoa and chocolate, which contain caffeine and theobromine. Both substances toxic to dogs and cats.
Family Taxaceae	**English Yew**		
Taxus baccata	English Yew	T	All parts, except the fleshy red outer covering (aril) of the fruit are poisonous. Death may be sudden, or there may be trembling, breathing difficulties, vomiting and diarrhoea, collapse and death.
Family Thymelaeaceae	**Daphne, Pimelea**		
*Daphne spp**	Daphne	S	Berries are extrememly toxic, only a few needed to kill a child or young pig. Cases of poisoning in children, pigs and horses. Symptoms include burning sensation of mouth and gastro intestinal tract, with white burnt patches on tongue, lips and mouth.
Pimelea spp	Rice Flowers	S	Very toxic for horses if forced to eat it. Also toxic for sheep and cattle. All Pimelea spp should be considered very poisonous. They are implicated in causing 'St George Disease" by inhalation of very fine dried particles of the plant. Symptoms include watery swelling jaw, progressing down the neck, diarrhoea and later with marked distension of jugular vein.
Wikstroemia indica	Tie Bush	S	Causes gastrointestinal irritation followed by hemorrhagic condition of heart.
Family Tiliaceae	**Jute**		
Corchorus olitorius	Jute	G	Grain contaminated with seeds of this plant may be responsible for cases of poisoning in sheep and cattle.
Family Ulmaceae	**Peach leaf Poison**		
Trema tomentosa var viridis	Peach leaf Poison	S	Considered an important source of poisoning in livestock in Qld and NSW Toxic to cattle, sheep and goats, mice and guinea pigs.

Family Urticaeae	**Giant Stinging Tree, Nettles**		
Dendrocnide excelsa	Giant Stinging Tree	T	Stinging hairs on young leaves, stalks and fruits cause intense pain and irritation lasting several days.
D. moroides	Gympie Stinger	T	Similar toxicity, horses said to run mad if they come into contact with plant. Dried fragments can still cause symptoms, slashing/burning produces intense irritation of nose and throat for workers.
D photinophylla	Shiny Leaf Stinging Tree	T	Similar symptoms but shorter lasting
Parietaria judaica	Wall Pellitory	H	Pollen causes serious rhinitis, asthma, hayfever and conjunctivitis.
Urticaria spp	Stinging Nettles	H	All species have stinging hairs which cause severe irritation, hayfever, allergenic reactions. Some people are hypersensitive. Leaves sometimes used as vegetable or to make soup
Family Verbenaceae	**Pretty Duranta / Lantana**		
*Duranta erecta**	Pretty Duranta, Golden Dewdrop	S	Leaves and berries are poisonous, with a bitter taste, especially toxic to children. Symptoms include sleepiness, high temp, vomiting, convulsions.
*Lantana camara**	Lantana	S	All parts of plant, especially green berries and leaves, poisonous. Cattle deaths from subacute poisoning may take up to 4 weeks, including irreversible liver damage, severe photosensitisation and kidney failure. Acute poisoning shows haemorrhagic gastroenteritis and general jaundice, death 3-4 days after consumption of lethal dose. Most flower colours in Aus considered toxic.
Verbena bonariensis	Purple Top Verbena	H	Listed as poisonous to livestock.
Family Vitaceae			
*Parthenocissus quinqefolia**	Virginia Creeper	V	Leaves and berries poisonous, also skin irritant. Especially toxic for children
Family Xanthorrhoeaceae	**Grass Trees**		
Lomandra longifolia	Mat Rush	G	Suspected of causing cattle poisoning in northern NSW and southern Qld.
Xanthorrhoea spp	Grass Trees, Blackboys Yacca (SA & Tas)	G	Cattle are the only animals known to be affected in the field. Young flower spikes and stalks major cause of poisoning, called "wamps" in which crippled cattle end up falling heavily on one side, making the "wamp" sound. Reported from coastal Qld, NSW, SA and Tas Symptoms may be delayed until several weeks after removing stock from paddock. The leaves of some species may also cause red urine (redwater) in cattle shortly after eating.

Family Zygophyllaceae	**Caltrop**		
Tribulus terrestris	Caltrop, Puncture Vine	H	Liver damage, photosensitisation, occasionally degeneration of the CNS. Sheep eat it more readily in wilted dry condition than when green and fresh. May cause condition known as 'Yellow Bighead", if eaten when plants are . vigorously growing and in hot weather. May also cause sudden deaths similar to nitrate poisoning.
Zygophyllum ammophilum	Sand Twin leaf	H	Possible cause of poisoning in cattle in Northern Territory, with haemorrhage from nose and mouth, intense gastroenteritis and filling of trachea with blood. Leaves, stems and roots of this plant found as major component of stomach . contents.
Order Cycadales	**Cycads, Zamia Palm**	C	Material from cycads reported to be highly carcinogenic
Genera			
Cycas		C	Seeds most toxic, then young leaves, mature or dried fronds less toxic.
Macrozamia		C	Young fronds readily eaten by cattle; seeds responsible for mass sheep .
Lepidozamia		C	poisonings. Cause gastrointestinal/liver damage, or 'Zamia staggers,
Bowenia		C	by acting on CNS.
Ferns and Related Plants	**Ferns**	F	
Cheilanthes sieberi	Mulga Fern, Rock Fern	F	May produces a 'staggers' like syndrome, made worse by driving. Shown to be more toxic to cattle than sheep, producing many deaths in Qld where animals bled to death internally, similar to bracken poisoning.
Marsilea drummondii	Nardoo, Water Fern	F	Requires the presence of amine cosubstrate to produce thiamine analogues, which then inhibit the thiamine activity in the animal. Grazed without problems unless in a very wet year when it may be the only plant material available. More toxic to sheep than cattle. Sheep develop blindness, intermittent head shaking, go down with frothing at mouth, spasms
*Pteridium esculentum**	Bracken	F	Produces bracken staggers in horses and bracken rhizome poisoning in pigs Production of tumours in the bladder and gastro intestinal tract in sheep and cattle on sublethal quantities. Rhizomes, and young fronds called 'fiddle heads" are the most poisonous,

considered delicacies in Japan. May be connected to high incidence of stomach cancer there.
Extracts of fresh, cooked and canned young bracken shoots from Japan induce carcinomas in rats, mice, quail and guinea pigs, mostly in the gastrointestinal tract but also in the lungs.

Milk products from cows on bracken diets also contain carcinogenic material

All this section on bracken

Dry fronds are less toxic but often more regularly grazed over long periods
Symptoms are always delayed, sometimes for weeks.

Two types of poisoning in cattle:
Enteric - Dullness, fever, loss of appetite, bloodstained urine.
major haemorrhage under skin, on surface of main organs, collection of blood in intestine.

Laryngitic- more likely to be seen in calves, dull listless with increased mucous discharge from nostrils and mouth. Blood accumulates in the loose folds of the throat, causing breathing difficulties.
Marked rise in temperature prior to death.

Horse poisoning - incoordination followed by pronounced staggering and awkward stance with arched back. Later there are severe musculars tremors, horse goes down,struggles violently in convulsions before death.
Thiamine concentration is very low and pyruvate concentration is high.
Pigs have been reported to be poisoned after being used to clear paddocks

Sheep appear to be less susceptible than either cattle or horses.
"Bright Blindness" in hill sheep in England, accompanied by leucopenia.

Fungi	**Fungi**	U	Non-photosynthetic plants, usually with a mycelial web of threads and fruiting bodies, most visible of which are called mushrooms/toadstools.
Agaricus xanthodermus	Yellow Stainer	U	All parts of the mushroom are poisonous, with an odour like phenol.
Amanita muscaria	Fly Agaric	U	Poisoning produces hallucination, confusion, salivation, weeping, possibly loss of consciousness for some time. In rare cases convusions, death.
A. phalloides	Death Cap, Destroying Angel	U	Phallotoxins act quickly and in high doses cause death within 1-2 hours Amatoxins act slowly, even in high doses but cause irreversible damage to the liver. Most cases of fatal mushroom poisoning have involved this or closely related fungi.
Aspergillus niger	Black Mould	U	Aspergillus mould produces aflatoxins, most often on peanuts or peanut meal,. which causes liver damage to humans and livestock. Aflatoxins are also regarded as some of the most potent carcinogens known and are not destroyed by cooking or heating. Young pigs are most susceptible, and sheep are most resistant. Milking cows can excrete milk containing aflatoxins when fed as little as 0.05ppm aflatoxin. **Aspergillus can also cause lung disease in humans.**
Actinomyces sp	Lumpy Jaw	U	Possible cause of "lumpy jaw" where infected piece of plant material

			becomes lodged in jaw, setting up infection, forming hard pus filled lump. **Actinomyces can also infect humans who chew straw, similar results.**
Claviceps purpurea	Ergot	U	Ergot of rye has been known for centuries to cause gangrenous ergotism from continuous ingestion of small amounts of infected rye, usually as breads. Symptoms include tingling in the fingertips and toes in man, or lameness in cattle followed by gastric upset, then gangrene in toes and fingers, ears or tail in cattle. Affected parts/ limbs may fall off. Pregnant animals may abort. May also cause convulsive ergotism if taken in large amounts, epilepsy in humans, staggers, tremors in cattle. Conditions incurable but now rare in humans due to quality controls on rye products.
Balansia epichloa *Epichloa typhina*	Related to Claviceps above	U	These two fungi have been implicated as possible causal agents in fescue foot syndrome and ' bermuda grass tremors in the US
Drechslera biseptata	Romulea Leaf Spot	U	A leaf spot fungus implicated in romulosis in sheep, after eating Romulea longifolia or Onion Grass. Symptoms include infertility, abortion and paralysis.
Fusarium culmorum	Mould	U	Maize infected with Fusarium was reported to be the cause of poisoning in dairy cattle in Vic, loss of appetite decreased production, scours, staggers.
F. graminearum	Mould	U	Mouldy maize and barley reported to have poisoned pigs in both US and Aus
F. solani	Mould	U	Sweet potato tubers infected with this fungus can produce furanoid sesquiterpenes that can cause lung damage in cattle.
F. tricinictum	Mould	U	Possible cause of 'fescue foot" in cattle grazing tall Fescue grass

			under certain conditions.
Gibberella saubinetti	Scab Fungus of Barley	U	Barley infected with this fungus becomes yellow then brown and shows mould growth then black fruiting bodies Scabby barley has been implicated as a cause of poisoning in pigs in US causing drowsiness, aimless wandering and vomiting
Gibberella zeae	Mouldy Corn fungus	U	Mouldy corn poisoning is attributed to this fungus
Myrothecium sp	Mould	U	Two species associated with kikyu grass, have been implicated as possible causes of ill-thrift in sheep and cattle in NZ, USA, Europe. Symptoms in sheep included depression, reluctance to move, rapid breathing, frequent urination.
Penicillium spp	Blue Mould	U	Closely related to Aspergillus. Many of the common Blue Moulds belong to this genus.
P cyclopium	Rye Grass Mould	U	Mycotoxins have been reported from at least 15 species. Soil inhabiting fungus associated with 'perennial ryegrass staggers" in sheep more rarely cattle or horses.
Phomopsis leptostromiformis	Lupin Mould	U	Grows on pods and seeds of lupins and may cause lupinosis in sheep.
Pithomyces chartarum	Sporidesmins	U	Responsible for facial ezcema in sheep and cattle on infected ryegrass.
Rhizoctonia leguminicola	Black Patch Fungus of clovers	U	Possible cause of 'Salivation Syndrome" in cattle and sheep after eating hay made from infected Red Clover.
Sclerotinia sclerotiorum	Pink Rot of Celery	U	Reported to cause very similar condition to facial ezcema in humans, on exposure to sunlight. The toxic principle is produced by the plant, in response to the infection.
Lichens	**Lichens**	A	Lichens are plants composed of a symbiotic relationship between a fungus and an alga, often a bluegreen alga.

			They may form important food sources for some animals such as reindeer. Some poisonous lichens have been reported from USA and Europe. No reports of lichen poisoning in Australia
Algae	**Algae**	A	Blue Green algae cells form algal blooms in warm, stagnant water bodies and release large amounts of cyclic polypeptides as they die, which are extremely toxic to humans and all classes of livestock
Anabaena circinalis	Blue Green Algae	A	Responsible for deaths of lambs and honey bees in NSW.
Anacystis cyanea	Blue Green Algae	A	Contains a "fast-death factor" and "slow-death factors' Reported to be the cause of severe losses in sheep in NSW, with marked necrosis of liver cells, some photosensitisation prior to death.
Nodularia spumigena	Blue Green Algae	A	Caused deaths of sheep on two properties in WA in 1977. Also reported about 100 years earlier to have caused deaths of horses, sheep, pigs and dogs at Lake Alexandrina in SA. Overseas reports indicate that in most cases of algal poisoning, symptoms appear rapidly, within the hour and deaths occur within 24 hours. Symptoms include nausea, vomiting, breathing difficutlies, paralysis and convulsions prior to death. Animals that do not die quickly, often show blood in faeces, jaundice and photosensitisation effects No effective treatment is known, but the rest of the flock may be saved by removing them immediately trouble is noticed. Blue green algae bloom reported on small dam on alpaca farm April 2007, Peninsula Vic, during severe drought conditions.
Bacteria	**Bacteria**	A	
Corynebacterium rathayi	Annual Ryegrass Staggers'	A	This bacterium, when associated with a soil nematode (tiny worm), can form

galls within the seed heads of annual ryegrass, Lolium rigidum
The galls are apparently responsible for "annual ryegrass staggers" when eaten by cattle or sheep
It is not clear whether the toxin is released by the bacterium or the plant in response to infection

Stock that are suspected of having been poisoned, should be:
1. Handled very quietly, if at all, not driven (as in droving) unless absoutely necessary to get them off pasture or away from eg tainted water
(Animals with eg ryegrass staggers, grass tetany or PEM will need to be taken off pasture altogether and shedded for treatment)

2 Denied access to water for a time, to reduce absorption of toxins and allow body time to deal with toxins if possible.

3. Allowed to rest.

To help reduce the likelihood of poisonings:
1. Identify possible poisonous plants around the property, including neighbour's trees overhanging fence line, down laneways etc.
and areas where stock normally don't go (for that one time they get put there…).

2. Fence off garden areas where ornamentals are grown, including the vegetable patch, the compost heap, and the verandah.
Don't leave indoor potplants/hanging baskets leaning up against the fence if eg watering, re-potting etc.

3. Insist that all persons living/working on farm understand that **NO GARDEN CLIPPINGS** of any kind are to be thrown over the fence for stock to eat.

4. New stock; young, hungry or low conditioned, or stressed stock are more likely to be poisoned, if the plants or feed are new to them, or even by the pasture itself, so they should be fed eg good quality hay to fill them up a bit before going out to the main herd.

5. Moisture increases the rate of absorption. Stock going out on to new wet pasture (dew as well as rain) for the first time should also be fed eg hay first, and perhaps brought back to the old pasture after a couple of hours, over a few days, to allow the rumen flora time to adjust.

6. Remember that newly sprayed weeds are often more attractive to stock, and can be very dangerous. Stock in the adjacent paddock may try to get in.

7. Inspect feed and hay,especially for bracken or ragwort traces, and reject or remove any dusty feed, (mould spores) or mouldy, smelly parts.

Opened bags of fertilizer or tubs of concentrates, contaminated buckets, loose poison pellets/grain in the barn are all sources for potential poisoning.

8. Introduce any new feed slowly in small amounts over several days, or split hard feeding times to allow rumen flora time to adjust.
Spread the feed containers or lucerne biscuits out and watch that dominant animals don't hog the lot.

9. Try new lots or types of feeds on the wethers first, not the pregnant mums or stud males.

10. Watch the weather. Dull cloudy conditions can trigger nitrate poisoning if stock have access to eg capeweed.
Be aware of eg facial eczema problems in your particular area.

Note:
Animals with monogastric stomachs, eg pigs, dogs, horses and humans may differ markedly from ruminant type animals, in their response to the same poison, and vice versa. Birds, and laboratory animals such as rats, rabbits and guinea pigs, may show different responses again. Most recorded stock poisonings have occurred in droving, mustering, or overnight camp situations with large mobs of cattle or sheep, or with station horses. There are few reports for camels, or for South American camelids in Australia.

No responsibility is taken for any errors, spelling or botanical; inaccuracies; inclusions; omissions; or misinterpretations of symptoms.

TYPE	Example	Usual physical form of this plant
A - Algae	Seaweed	Algae/ Lichen - Non-flowering, single or multicelled plants living in water or wet situations.
B - Bulb	Onion	Bulb - herb which has a bulb or rhizome type storage or reproductive organ, usually below 1m.
C -Cycads	Zamia	Cycads - Non-flowering, large palm like, green plants with stiff fronds, male pollen cones and female cones with large nut like seeds.
F - Fern	Bracken	Fern - Non-flowering green plants with curled fronds, produce spores on undersides of fronds.
G - Grass	Ryegrass	Grass/Sedge/Rush/Horsetail - arise from basal rosette, have long needle-like, rolled or flat leaves on jointed, non-woody stems.
H - Herb	Dandelion	Herb - small, soft, green leafy flowering plants, single or multistemmed, usually below 1m.
S -Shrub	Azalea	Shrub - multistemmed woody plant arising from central point, forming mass of leafy branches, usually below 4m.
T - Tree	Gum tree	Tree - single upright stem which becomes large woody trunk, with a clear head of branches and foliage, usually above 4m.
U - Fungi	Mushroom	Mould/Mushroom/Toadstool - mycelial web or reproductive organs of non-green, non-flowering plants which form mycelial web.
V -Vine	Ivy	Vine - plant which may be climber, scrambler, twiner, or creeper with soft or woody stems, needs support.

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Notes: Any of Collett, Blood and Moore excellent glovebox books for plant identifications/photos/maps etc.