Classification of plants that require the same specific treatment

Plants that contain a cyanogenic glycoside

- 1) Arrowgrass Triglochin maritima, found in gardens but imported from the USA.
- 2) Bird's foot trefoil Lotus corniculatus, commonly found in cleared woodland.
- 3) Chinese photinia *Photinia fraseri*, found in gardens but imported from China.
- 4) Chinese sacred bamboo Nandina domestica, found in gardens but imported from China.
- 5) Laurel Laurus spp. Large amounts need to be ingested so poisoning is very rare, except in pet animals given access to the dried leaves on rubbish dumps.
- 6) Wild cherry *Prunus sp*, found in gardens and woodland.

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/46/Lotus_corniculatus10.JPG 3) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/8e/Photinia_fraseri_B.JPG https://apps.rhs.org.uk/plantselectorimages/detail/WSY0036699_5112.jpg 5) https://apps.rhs.org.uk/plantselectorimages/detail/WSY0035342_4322.jpg 6) https://apps.rhs.org.uk/plantselectorimages/detail/WSY0041942 14593.jpg

Specific treatment is 20mg per kg sodium thiosulphate given intravenously, together with 1 gram per 20kg by mouth to detoxicate the remaining HCN in the rumen, or C1 in SACs. This can be repeated in an hour.

Specific treatment

is neostigmine. This

should be given at

Flunexin is useful to

subcutaneously.

control the ileus.

0.01mg/kg,



Plants that contain oxalic acid

- 1) Fat hen Chenopodium album, commonly found on waste ground and in cultivated areas between fruit trees. Large amounts are required so poisoning is very rare except in tethered animals.
- 2) Ice plants Mesembryanthemum spp, only found in gardens, originated in South Africa.
- 3) Rhubarb Rheum rhaponticum, found in vegetable gardens but poisoning is normally from leaves thrown to camelids
- 4) Soft roly-poly Salsola kali, a weed found in open areas of woodland.
- 5) Sorrel Rumex acetosa, a weed found in certain pastures, a relative of sheep sorrel R. Acetosella. Poisoning is very rare
- 6) Sugar beet Beta vulgaris, (only causes problems if animals are suddenly fed large quantities.

Specific treatment is vitamin B preparations and 20% calcium borogluconate, both given slowly intravenously. The dose of the 20% calcium borogluconate is 30ml for a small sheep or pygmy goat, 60ml for a normal-sized sheep or goat and 80ml for a SAC.

1) http://lh6.ggpht.com/23TfBz56qgg/UBbN2uj53Kl/AAAAAAAFHk/2HGMt_AXIQM/Wild%252520Spinach%2525208Chenopodium%252520album%252529_web_thumb%2525583%25255D.jpg?imgmax=800 2) https://apps.rhs.org.uk/plantselectorimages/detail/WSY0034755_4129.jpg 6) https://apps.rhs.org.uk/p

Plants that contain hyoscamine and/or atropine and solanine

- 1) Black nightshade Solanum nigrum, found in gardens is not as toxic as deadly nightshade. 2) Deadly nightshade Atropa belladonna, found in hedgerows. Normally animals will
- not touch this very toxic plant, except when it is in hay.
- 3) Henbane *Hyoscyamus niger* (a very toxic ubiquitous garden plant).
- 4) Pheasant's eye Adonis microcarpa, originally from Australia but now commonly
- 5) Thorn apple Datura stramonium, a very toxic woodland plant.
- 6) Woody nightshade Solanum dulcamara, a trailing woodland plant not normally eaten.

- 1) http://newls.s3.amazonaws.com/taxon-images-1000s1000/Solanaceae/solanum-ptycanthum-fl-atal.jpg 2) http://images.rapgenius.com/13fee6bdc0a8677c266d1e010a38339d.500x375x1.jpg 3) http://miwow.org/henbane-flower-01.jpg 4) http://dailyflower.yakohl.com/de/pop.php?pid=1364 5) https://apps.rhs.org.uk/Advice/ACEImages/Datura-stramomium_465575.jpg
- lanum dulcamara 220909 ing Courtesy of thence

Plants that contain nitrate/nitrite

Plants that cause acute gastritis

1) Maize Zea mays, a cultivated crop that is highly palatable and can easily be eaten to excess.

1) Azalea Rhododendron occidentale, found in gardens and ornamental woods. Animals show marked

4) Peris/White Rim Pieris japonica variegate, a common garden plant from Japan. Urn-shaped flowers borne

5) Rhododendron Rhododendron ponticum, this shrub originated in Nepal; it is very common in gardens and

6) Viburnum Viburnum spp, there are many different species of this genus, which can be shrubs, bushes or

2) Variegated thistle Silybum marianum, originated in Australia but is now a garden plant. Purple flower-heads with spiny bracts, in the second year.

2) Kalmia Kalmia spp, a common flowering plant found in gardens. Flowers late spring.

3) Oleander Nerium oleander, a pink flowering garden plant from Morocco. Eaten when cut.

woodlands. It is particularly dangerous as it is readily ingested by sheep, goats and SACs.

Image sources: 1) http://www.english-test.net/images/toeic/168.jpg 2) http://s0.geograph.org.uk/geopho-tos/02/78/36/2783674_aa16acf9.jpg

salivation and projectile vomiting. Flowers spring/early summer

Specific treatment is methylene blue. This should be given at 10mg/kg, very slowly, intravenously.











Specific treatment is 1ml twice daily of a 5% wt/vol solution of morphine sulphate and 1ml twice daily of a 0.5% wt/vol solution of atropine sulphate. The dose should be halved for pygmy goats and doubled for camelids.

 $\textbf{lmage sources: 1)} \ \text{https://apps.rhs.org.uk/plantselectorimages/detail/RHS_RHS-0004478_3974.JPG 2)} \ \text{https://apps.rhs.org.uk/plantselectorimages/detail/WSY0015882_4016.jpg} \ \textbf{4)} \ \text{https://apps.rhs.org.uk/plantselectorimages/detail/WSY0040313_9633.jpg} \ \textbf{5)} \ \text{https://apps.rhs.org.uk/plantselectorimages/detail/WSY003443_5767.jpg}$

Plants that cause liver toxicity

small trees. They are readily eaten.

- 1) Algae Microcystis spp, Anabena spp and Aphanizomenon spp, found in inland lakes e.g. The Norfolk Broads.
- 2) Blue heliotrope Heliotropium amplexicaule, an annual flower commonly found in gardens.
- 3) Bog asphodel Narthecium ossifragum, found on marshy ground. The main danger is when it is cut in hay.
- 4) Caltrop *Tribulus terrestris*, creeping herb with yellow flowers.
- 5) Common heliotrope Heliotropium europaeum, annual herb with white flowers.
- 6) Goats rue Galega officinalis, large herb with purple flowers. Large amounts are required for toxic symptoms.
- 7) Lantana Lantana camara, found in the wild as well as in gardens.
- Flowers throughout spring, summer and autumn 8) Panicum Panicum spp, grown as a fodder crop. Large quantities required.
- 9) Paterson's curse Echium plantagineum, an annual garden herb with blue flowers.
- 10) Ragwort Senecio jacobea, an annual plant with yellow flowers. Found in large quantities on wayside verges and horse pastures.
- 11) St John's wort *Hypericum perforatum*, a common marshland plant. Flowers in summer.





Image sources: 1) www.mike-page.co.uk 2) http://www.bbc.co.uk/staticarchive/28a1c14le0c0ff5b76acb81f885de295cb6d2878.jpg 3) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/17/Bog_Asphodel_(N. Transport and Resources. Reproduced with permission 6) https://apps.rhs.org.uk/plantsele ommons/1/17/Bog_Asphodel_(Narthecium_ossifragum)___geograph.org.uk___215538.jpg_4) © State of Victoria, Department of Economic Development, Jobs, 6) https://apps.rhs.org.uk/plantselectorimages/detail/WSY0034627_5243.jpg_7) http://commons.hortipedia.com/images/8/88/Lantana_camara_photo_file_PDB_54KB.jpg 8) http://www.crocus.co.uk/images/products2/PL/20/00/01/19/PL2000011923_card_lg.jpg 9) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/45/%D7%A2%D7%9B%D7%A0%D7%99%D7%A0%D7%99%D7%A0%D7%94_Echium_plantagineum.JPG 100 http://warehouse1.indicia.org.uk/upload/Ragwort,%20Common%20(Senecio%20jacobaea)%20B4669%20Sapcote%20SP%204676%209380%20(taken%2021.6.2007).JPG





out. Also symptomatic treatment in all cases specific treatment then that must be carried some bicarbonate can be used. If there is a A proprietary antacid preparation containing half-filling the rumen or C1 with electrolytes. C1. The animal can be rehydrated by of SACs, the first compartment, called and flushing out the rumen, or in the case can be removed by removing the ingesta contamination. Any remaining plant toxins method) so that there will be very little to the peritoneum of the abdomen (Coetz's the rumen. It is advisable to stitch the rumen diagnosis by the discovery of the plant in used. A rumenotomy may well enable a given because a local block is going to be A general anaesthetic is not going to be given, the practitioner has very little to lose. very ill and a specific treatment is not being carry out a rumenotomy? If the animal is further absorption of the toxin. Should you The first effort must be to try to prevent

Guidance for Vet Practitioners

Ireatment

for a length of time. you have not looked at the animals closely has been sudden but in reality it may be that You, as the owner, may be convinced that it

important to try to establish a time of death. With animals that are found dead, it is Samples will obviously need to be collected. should be taken, along with a full identification. Vet please note: Careful notes, once again,

post-mortem. died or are put to sleep will have to have a claims. It is likely that any animals that have cases often lead to litigation or to insurance Remember to take notes because poisoning

the animals that could possibly survive. animals to sleep and concentrate on treating be kinder to put the really badly affected If there are several animals affected it may considered and, in particular, euthanasia. (at the point of death). Welfare must be clinical judgement if the animal is in extremis The vet practitioner needs to make a careful

carry out symptomatic treatment. treatment available. Otherwise your will the poison is known and there is a specific Your vet will carry out specific treatment it

place and having hot water bottles around it. animal itself is warmed by being in a warm be warm. It is recommended to ensure that the Vet please note: Remember the saline must

with a 16 gage catheter. setting up a drip of normal isotonic saline poison is unknown, your vet will consider there are no helpful diagnostic signs and the should carry out a full clinical examination. If If the small camelid is seriously ill your vet

from the toxic plant or substance. remember to remove any other animals even the roots to help identification. Also they require the leaves, the fruit and maybe plant in with you. Your vet may stress that what it is, make sure you bring some of the definitely been eaten but you do not know treatment as you are coming in. If a plant has can look up the toxic principle and make sure you tell your vet the name so they patient. Equally, if a plant has been eaten, any antidote while you are bringing in the your vet immediately so that they can obtain been a spilt chemical, make sure you tell taken with caution. If there has definitely Because of this, any history needs to be keen to blame farmers' nasty sprays! helpful. However, owners are often very definitely known, that is obviously very establishing a diagnosis. If the poison is The first problem with poisoning cases is

sisongaiO

Plant Poisons

Plant poisoning is liable to occur under a variety of circumstances. If camelids are allowed to escape they are not only in danger of being hit on the road but also of gaining access to toxic plants. Camelids' enclosures must be stock-proof. Camelids are at risk if they are allowed to escape into woods or gardens. Tethered camelids are at risk if they are short of food and only have access to a plant that they normally would not eat, but which is toxic. Camelids are at risk when they are trekking and come across plants that they have never encountered before. Camelids are also at risk from access to garden rubbish or indeed being fed cut toxic plants. These may be presented as browse or dried in hay or haylage. Camelids will find it particularly difficult to reject plants in silage. It is very important to remember that it is a complete myth that camelids will not eat plants that are bad for them.



Conclusion

Many owners and vet practitioners who are unfamiliar with plants are understandably stressed when faced with a potential poisoning case. In many instances there is little in the literature or on the Internet for guidance. Most of these cases are extremely urgent and so long-winded referencing is difficult. It is hoped that this more straight forward classification will aid owners and clinicians in their 'hour of need'.

Stevenson, M.J. (2010). Apparent low toxicity of yew in grazing animals. Vet. Rec.166 page 307. Swarbrick, O. (2010). Apparent low toxicity of yew in grazing animals. Vet. Rec.166 page 307

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the information n this pamphlet is correct, it is a guide only, and you should ensure your own research is conducted with regards toxic plants that your animals may have access to.



British Llama Society

A company limited by guarantee. Registered in England no. 04897204 Registered office: Mansion House, Princes Street, Yeovil, Somerset BA20 1EP

Phone: 01737 823375 (General Enquiries) Phone: 01278 781597 (Membership Enquiries) Phone: 07890 025064 (Re-edited by Tina Gambell with the kind permission of original author, Graham Duncanson BVSc MSc (VetGP) DProf FRCVS)



British Alpaca Society

E-mail: general@britishllamasociety.org

Registered office: 2 Barnfield Crescent, Exeter, Devon EX1 1QT Company Number: 3256068 registered in England. The British Alpaca Society Ltd c/o Grassroots Systems Ltd

PO Box 251, Exeter EX2 8WX **Phone:** 0845 331 2468 (Calling from inside UK) **Phone:** +44 (0) 2476 304400 (Calling from outside UK)

E-mail:info@bas-uk.com

Identifying and treating plant poisoning in South **American Camelids** (SACs) in the UK

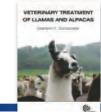
A guide for UK camelid owners

Also includes images of a wide range of toxic plants categorised by those that have the same type of treatment, and those that require no specific treatment



The British Llama Society

The British Alpaca Society



Based on information provided in Veterinary Treatment of Llamas and Alpacas Graham Duncanson BVSc MSc (VetGP) DProf FRCVS

Identifying and treating plant poisoning in South American Camelids (SACs) in the UK

2) Christmas rose

4) Purple sesbane

2) Blind grass

4) Branched onior

10) Male fern

12) Mare's tail

14) Poison morning glory

Classification of plants that require no specific treatment

Plants that contain cardiac glycosides & therefore cause vasodilation with signs of acute shock

- 1) Cape tulip Homeria spp, both the one leaf and two leaf varieties are toxic.
- 2) Christmas rose Helleborous niger, common garden flower. Very bitter so only a danger when cut.
- 3) Foxglove Digitalis purpurea, an erect herb with purple flowers. Flowers in summer
- 4) Purple sesbane Daubentonia punicea, the orange flowering type are the ones seen in gardens

Symptomatic treatment should be given for shock.

kphoto/fspid20/85/60/78/everystockphoto-856078-o.jpg 3) https://apps.rhs.org.uk/plantselectorimages/detail/WSY0035479 4400.jpg USDA, NRCS. 2009. The PLANTS Database (http://plants.usda.gov, 24 June 2009). National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA. Photo by Pancrazio Campagna

Plants that cause neurological signs

- 1) Aconite Monkshood Aconitum napellus, a small flower found in gardens.
- 2) Blind grass Stypandra glauca, not a grass but a small blue flowering
- 3) Bracken Pteridium aquilinum, a very common plant found on hills and common throughout the UK. It is not toxic in small amounts.
- 4) Branched onion weed *Trachyandra divaricatea*, originally from south-western Australia. A perennial plant with a white flower
- 5) Fools parsley Aethusa cynapium, a herbaceous plant with white flowers found as a weed in gardens.
- 6) Golden rod *Haplopappus heterophyllius*, this garden flower affects suckling offspring.
- 7) Hemlock Conium maculatum, plant with a white flower found in ditches. A danger after ditch clearance.
- 8) Laburnum Laburnum anagyroides, a very toxic tree with yellow
- 9) Lupines Lupinus spp, found in gardens and hedgerows. The seed-pods are toxic.
- 10) Male fern *Dryopteris filix-mas*, unlikely to be consumed in sufficient quantity. The roots are very toxic.
- 11) Marijuana Cannabis sativa, a problem with escaping animals.
- 12) Mare's tail Equisetum spp, a very common pasture plant. Only eaten if starving.
- 13) Marsh mallow Malva parviflora, a common wasteland plant that only causes problems to suckling young.
- 14) Poison morning glory *Ipomoea muelleri*, a vine in gardens with pink trumpet flowers.
- 15) Rushes Juncus spp, a marshland plant only eaten if starving.
- 16) Rye grass Lolium spp, poisoning caused by two saprophytic fungi living on the rye grass.
- 17) Tobacco Nicotiana tabacum, not normally eaten as a plant but
- 18) Water dropwort *Oenanthe crocata*, the roots are very poisonous and are eaten after ditch dredging.
- 19) Water hemlock Cicuta virosa, the roots are very poisonous and are eaten after ditch dredging

Specific treatment is symptomatic to control the neurological signs.

- http://www.thepoisongarden.co.uk/images/aconitum_napellus_bee_1_090706.jpg Courtesy of thepoisongarden.co.uk http://www.stridvall.se/flowers/albums/Stypandra/778_14.jpg
- https://apps.rhs.org.uk/plantselectorimages/detail/WSY0035329 4127.jpg
- https://apps.nis.org.uk/planiselectoninages/vetain/worloss32s2=12:.jpg https://lengelb.files.worlpress.com/2010/09/trachyandra-divaricata.jpg https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/69/Aethusa_cynapium_002.JPG
- https://apps.rhs.org.uk/plantselectorimages/detail/WSV0035709_1848.jpg http://www.aphotoflora.com/images/apiaceae/conium_maculatum_hemlock_flower_spike_22-06-10_1.jpg Courtesy of www.aphotoflora.com
- 8) http://i4.walesonline.co.uk/incoming/article8812628.eee/ALTERNATES/s615/SJP_ECH_090315gard_0119393JPG.jpg
 9) https://apps.rhs.org.uk/plantselectorimages/detail/WSY0041720_14540.jpg
 10) https://apps.rhs.org.uk/plantselectorimages/detail/WSY0034767_3973.jpg
- 11) https://www.icmag.com/ic/picture.php?albumid=1364&pictureid=42435 12) https://apps.rhs.org.uk/Advice/ACEImages//PUB0005746_775513.jpg
- 13) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/42/Starr 08069-7930_Malva_parviflora.jpg
 14) http://41.media.tumblr.com/c0b6176f571b06a1120ef4adb488216c/tumblr_mu1t4tBdCW1qjwd8go1_1280.jpg
- 15) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/0c/Juncus effuses.jpg
- 16) http://www.weedalogue.com/ryegrass/pr_01.jpg 17) https://apps.rhs.org.uk/plantselectorimages/detail/WSY0005491_11234.jpg
- 18) http://www.rspb.org.uk/community/cfs-file.ashx/__key/communityserver-blogs-components-weblogfiles/00-00-00-48-
- 2/6470.Hemlock-Water_2D00_Dropwort-Leaf.JPG 19) http://commons.hortipedia.com/images/1/18/Cicuta virosa photo file PDB 103KB.jpg







13) Marsh mallow

Plants that cause blood clotting deficiency

1) Sweet clover Melilotus officinalis, only causes poisoning when crushed i.e. spoilt or made into hay.

Specific treatment is vitamin K by injection.

mage sources: 1) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/ed/Melilotus_officinalis_bgiu.jpg

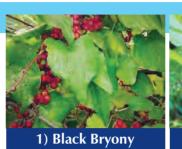
1) Sweet Clover

Plants that cause colic

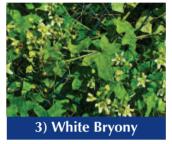
- 1) Black Bryony Tamus communis a common Only the berries are toxic.
- 2) Poke weed *Phytolacca Americana*, originally from the
- B) White Bryony Bryonia dioica, a hedge-climbing weed

Treatment is symptomatic to control the colic signs.

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/63/Bryonia dioica 001.JPG







Plants that cause bloat

- 1) Clover *Trifolium spp*, an excess in pastures causes
- 2) Onions Allium spp, large quantities need to be ingested

Treatment is symptomatic to control the bloat, trocarisation and/or suphactants.



https://apps.rhs.org.uk/Advice/ACEImages//clover%20in%20lawn_781286.jpg https://apps.rhs.org.uk/Advice/ACEImages//RHS_ADV0000336_997330.jpg



1) Yew Taxus baccata, a very common evergreen tree found in churchyards and as hedges in gardens.

There is no realistic treatment. However, recent observations (Stevenson 2010) and (Swarbrick 2010) indicate that although yew is extremely toxic to cattle it may not be so toxic to small ruminants.



https://apps.rhs.org.uk/plantselectorimages/detail/WSY0024056_12129.jpg

Plants that cause irritation of the oral mucous membranes

1) Spurges Euphorbia spp, found as hedges or on wasteland.

Treatment is symptomatic and it requires copious flushing with water.

2) Chickweed

3) Pine needles

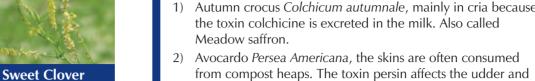
Plants that cause gastro-enteric signs with constipation

- 1) Acorns Quercus spp, acorns are much more toxic that oak leaves, which are often browsed by camelids. Problems occur in dry autumns when there are high winds when the acorns are green. Individual animals seem to get a craving for them.
- 2) Chickweed Stellaria media, a small white flowering plant, traditionally grown to be fed to hens.
- 3) Pine needles *Pinus spp*, various trees found throughout

Treatment is symptomatic and includes liquid paraffin and NSAIDs to treat the pain and toxicity.

https://www.rhs.org.uk/getmedia/0630cbfc-b94a-4803-9c4f-63d1e49ed488/Quercus-roburalt940x627.jpg?width=940&height=627&ext=.jpgthitps://who.gaiahealthblog.com/wordpress1/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/pine-2012-12-5-PineNeedles1.jpg

1 https://www.gaiahealthblog.com/wordpress1/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/pine-2012-12-5-PineNeedles1.jpg

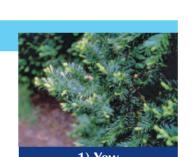


- hedge-climbing plant with white-green flowers.
- USA but now common in gardens in the UK.
- that is very toxic.

https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/236x/2e/38/49/2e3849dce9be357d2b132d768cc6b565.jpg







Plants that cause haematuria (blood in the urine)

7) https://apps.rhs.org.uk/Advice/ACEImages//NarcissusJetFire 846646.jpg

Plants that cause gastro-enteric

Box Buxus sempervirens a common evergreen hedge plant in

Castor bean Ricinus communis, often included in

animal feed. Only a problem in large quantities.

6) Cuckoo-pint Arum maculatum, very bitter but young

animals attracted to the very toxic red berries. Also

9) Dog's mercury Mercurialis perennis, only mildly toxic.

10) Ground elder Sambucus ebulus, a common garden

11) Linseed *Linum spp*, often included in animal feed.

12) Potatoes Solanum tuberosum, only a problem when

gardens. Large quantities will cause mild toxic signs.

14) Wild clematis Clematis vitalba, also called 'Old man's

13) Privet Ligustrum spp, a common hedge plant in

Specific treatment is symptomatic and includes

2) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/l/fa/Avocado_Whole_and_Crossection.jpg 3) http://www.rhsplants.org.uk/images/products2/PL/20/00/01/44/PL2000014485_card3_lg.jpg

5) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sinapis_arvensis#/media/File:Brassicaceae - _Sinapis_arvensis_(3).JPG 6) https://namethatplant.files.wordpress.com/2010/11/watermark_151.jpg

9) http://www.thepoisongarden.co.uk/images/mercurialis perennis 300606.jpg Courtesy of thepoisongarden.co.uk

12) https://www.rhs.org.uk/getmedia/6700c8eb-aa80-4364-a81a-731152fe02fc/KingEdwardCredMarshalls.jpg?width=364&height=13) https://apps.rhs.org.uk/plantselectorimages/detail/WSY0034416_4664.jpg

4) http://www.bbc.co.uk/staticarchive/902a331b9ec7fea97503551f8878d14603bde1b7.jpg

10) https://apps.rhs.org.uk/Advice/ACEImages//Ground-ElderL_612812.jpg
11) https://apps.rhs.org.uk/plantselectorimages/detail/RHS_HYD0000583_7019.JPG

demulcents, NSAIDs to treat the pain and antibiotics

5) Charlock Sinapis arvensis, a common weed with

yellow flowers seen in cornfields. A brassica.

7) Daffodil *Narcissus spp*, bulbs are mildly toxic.

8) Delphinium *Delphinium spp*, not eaten except

gardens. Not touched when growing but toxicity occurs when

signs with diarrhoea

animals are fed trimmings.

called 'Lords and ladies'.

when cut and dried.

weed, only mildly toxic.

fed to excess.

Purgative in large quantities.

beard'. Very irritant, rarely eaten.

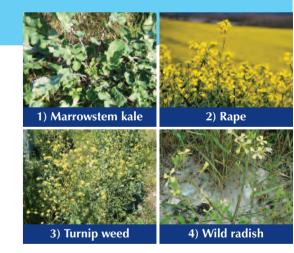
to treat any secondary bacteria.

- 1) Marrowstem kale Brassica oleracea, a worldwide fodder crop often eaten to excess.
- 2) Rape *Brassica napus*, another brassica field crop.
- 3) Turnip weed Rapistrum rugosum, this herb is not very palatable but requires only small amounts to cause toxicity. It contains S methylcysteine sulphoxide SMCO.
- 4) Wild radish Raphanus raphanistrum, found in all temperate climates and contains SMCO.

There is no realistic treatment except to remove the animals from the plants.

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/11/Brassica_oleracea0.jpg
 https://blog.lisacoxdesigns.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Oil-seed-rape-field-Lisa-Cox-Garden-Designs.jpg

4) http://www.gardenista.com/files/styles/733_0s/public/img/sub/uimg/10-2012/700_wild-radish-3.jpg



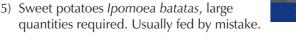
3) Box

7) Daffodil

Plants that cause acute respiratory signs)

- 1) Algae Microcystis spp, Anabena spp and Aphanizomenon spp, found in inland lakes and ponds.
- 2) Arum lily/Crowborough Zantedeschia aethiopica, found in gardens and actually causes laryngeal oedema with frothing at the mouth. The condition soon subsides.
- 3) Golden Crown beard Verbesina encelioides common herb with yellow daisy-like
- 4) Perilla mint/curly perilla Perilla frutescents, found in gardens. Normally not eaten on account of unpleasant smell.

4) http://www.horseadvice.com/horse/messages/4/405758.jpg









2) https://apps.rhs.org.uk/plantselectorimages/detail/WSY0029097 3346.jpg 3) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/10/Verbesina-encelioides-20080403.JPG

Specific treatment is symptomatic, steroids and antibiotics.