

#### **Resources:**

Canadian Biodiversity Information Facility (CBIF) cbif.gc.ca/pls/pp/poison

For more information, please contact the Animal Health Division.

#### Last Revised: February 2024

# Plants Poisonous to Livestock in Newfoundland & Labrador

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t 709 729 6879 animalhealthdivision@gov.nl.com Designed for livestock owners, farmers, and anyone involved in animal care, this brochure provides essential information on identifying and managing toxic vegetation.



Figure 1. St. John's Wort

### INTRODUCTION

There are many plants in Newfoundland and Labrador that are toxic to farm animals. The cost to our agricultural industry of animals poisoned by these plants is significant. Poisoned animals may die or become sick enough that their profitability is decreased. Every year, much effort is expended in treatments of these animals and attempts to rid pastures of the poisonous plants.

## **GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Wild greens, garden flowers and vegetables are the major concerns for farm animals.

The effect of poisonous plants are determined largely by the amount ingested. Animals that are very hungry or moved suddenly into pasture filled with harmful plants tend to eat large amounts. Other factors such as species of livestock, their age, size, nutritional status and health will be important in determining how sick the animal becomes.

## SIGNS OF PLANT POISONING

When animals become sick suddenly for no apparent reason, especially if large numbers are involved or a new pasture is being used, plant poisoning should be suspected. Your local agricultural office can help arrange plant identification, veterinary diagnoses and treatment.

Animals suspected of being poisoned should be immediately removed from the suspected pasture.

If plants have been ingested recently, attempts to induce diarrhea to remove the toxins may be helpful. Specific treatment depends on the quantity and type of plant.

## **POISONOUS PLANTS**

The following outlines some of the more common poisonous plants found in Newfoundland and Labrador. The toxicity of these plants range from relatively benign to death.

**Botanical Name** 

Medigo sativa

Rudbeckia hirta

Kalmia polifolia

Linnaria vulgaris

• Ranunculus spp.

Brassica rapa

• Trifolium spp.

Symphytum spp.

Senecio vulgaris

Arctium minus

Rumex crispus

Pteridium aquilinum

• Tulipa, Narcissus spp.

Allium schoenoprasum

Solanum dulcamara

Rhododendron Canaadensis

Iris versicolor

Conovolvus arevensis

#### **Common Name:**

- Alfafa
- Bindweed
- Black Eyed Susan
- Blue Flag Iris
- Bog Laurel
- Braken Fern
- Bulbs (tulips, daffodil)
- Butter-and Eggs
- Buttercups
- Canada Rhododendron
- Chinese Cabbage
- · Chives
- Climbing Nightshade
- Clovers
- Comfrey
- Common Groundsel
- Common Burdock
- Curled Dock

## **POISONOUS PLANTS**

#### Common Name:

- Daphne
- Elder Berry
- English Ivy
- Fescue
- Foxglove
- Goldenrods
- Horse Chesnut
- Hydrangea
- Joe-Pye-Weed
- Lambs Quarters
- Larkspur
- Lupines
- Marsh Marigold
- Mustards
- Oaks
- Oats
- Onions
- Potatoes
- Radish
- Red Maple
- Reed Canary Grass
- Rhubarb
- Serviceberry
- Sheep Laurel
- Sorrel
- St. John's Wort
- Stinging Nettle
- Tansy Ragwort
- Turnip and Rape Seed . Brassica rapa
- Viper's Bugloss
- Wild Cabbage
- Wild Cherries
- Winter Cress
- Yarrow
- Yews

- **Botanical Name**
- Daphne spp.
- Sambucus spp.
- Hedera helix
- Festuca spp.
- Digitalis spp.
- Solidago spp.
- Aesculus hippocastanum
- Hydrangea spp.
- Eupatorium purpureum
- Chenopodium album
- Delphinium spp.
- Lupinus spp.
- Catha palustris
- Brassica spp.
- Quercus spp.
- Avena sativa
- Allium spp.
- Solanum spp.
- Raphanus sativus
- Acer rubrum
- Phalaris arundinacea
- Rheum spp.
- Amelanchier spp.
- Kalmia agustifolia
- Rumex acetosella
- Hypericum perforatum
- Urtica dioica
- Senecio jacobaea

Brassica oleracea

Barbarea vulgaris

Achillea millefolium

Echium vulgare

Prunus spp.

Taxus spp.