



**I ILLINOIS**

College of Veterinary Medicine

[vetmed.illinois.edu/poisonplants/](http://vetmed.illinois.edu/poisonplants/)



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

# Poisonous Plant Garden

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## Garden Map

St. Mary's Road

Plot 11

Plot 12

Plot 10

Plot 13

Plot 9

Plot 14

Plot 8

Plot 15

Plot 7

Plot 16

Plot 6

Plot 17

Plot 5

Plot 18

Plot 4

Plot 19

Plot 3

Plot 20

Plot 2

Plot 21

Plot 1

Plot 22

Shed

Bench

## Important Information:

Thank you for visiting the Poisonous Plant Garden! We are happy that our hard work in making this garden its best can be enjoyed by many.

Please be respectful of this garden so that students and the community can use it as an educational resource.

**Do NOT eat or pick any plants.** While many of these plants are only toxic when eaten please so not touch any of the plants to prevent any unwanted reminders of your visit.

**Do NOT touch the poison ivy** that has conveniently been fenced off for your protection.

Take many pictures and share your experience to spread the word of this wonderful community resource!

## Thank You to our Supporter!

We would like to say thank you to the Illinois SAVMA chapter at the veterinary college for supplying us with grant money to make it possible to maintain the garden!

## Plot 1

### **Philodendron:** *Philodendron hederaceum*

**Toxic Compound** - insoluble calcium oxalate crystals, raphides shoot out of crystals that will penetrate mucosa causing damage.

**Clinical Signs** - oral irritation/swelling, drooling, vomiting, self limiting

**Treatment** - GI protectant and antiemetics

### **Monstera:** *Monstera* spp.

Same as philodendrons

### **Kentucky Coffee Tree:** *Gymnocladus dioica*

**Toxic Compound** - gymnocladosaponins, sheep and cattle effected

**Clinical Signs** - excessive salivation, colic, diarrhea, seizures, m.

spasms **Treatment** - supportive/symptomatic, activated charcoal, cathartics

### **Poison Ivy:** *Toxicodendron radicans*

**Toxic Compound** - urushiol oil

**Clinical Signs** - contact dermatitis, GI irritation, fluid filled blisters

**Dermal Treatment** - wash contact area, topical ointment to prevent itching. If ingested provide fluids and symptomatic/supportive care.

**GI Treatment** - GI protectant and antiemetics

## Plot 2

### **Caladium:** *Caladium bicolor*

**Toxic Compound** - insoluble calcium oxalate crystals, raphides shoot out of crystals that will penetrate mucosa causing damage.

**Clinical Signs** - oral irritation/swelling, drooling, vomiting, self limiting

**Treatment** - GI protectant and antiemetics

### **Coleus:** *Coleus scutellarioides*

**Toxic Compound** - essential oil, dogs, cats, and horses effected

**Clinical Signs** - V/D, dyspnea, and depression

**Treatment** - anti-emetics as vomiting can cause more harmful, IV fluids, activated charcoal, symptomatic support.

### **Smart Weed:** *Polygonum* spp.

**Toxic Compound** - unknown, causes primary photosensitization

**Clinical Signs** - lacrimation, photophobia, erythema, skin sloughing

**Treatment** - remove plant, keep in shade, antibiotics for skin infection

### **Umbrella Tree:** *Schefflera arboricola*

**Toxic Compound** - terpenoids, saponins, and insoluble oxalates, dogs and cats effected commonly

**Clinical Signs** - mild V/D, seizures

**Treatment** - washing animal with a detergent, gastric lavage, activated charcoal, diazepam to control seizures, and IV fluids.

## Plot 3

### **Oleander:** *Nerium oleander*

**Toxic Compound** - cardiac glycoside

**Clinical Signs** - arrhythmia, V/D, hyperkalemia, lethargy, dyspnea

**Treatment** - emesis, activated charcoal, IV LRS, monitor blood chem

### **Rye Grass:** *Lolium perenne*

**Toxic Compound** - possible contamination with tremorgenic and/or trichothecene mycotoxins

**Tremorgenic Clinical Signs** - muscle tremors, stiffness, ataxia, hypermetria, seizures.

**Trichothecene Clinical Signs** - dermal or oral irritation/necrosis, V/D, weight loss, anemia, hypoproteinemia, weakness

**Treatment** - supportive care, remove from contaminated pasture

### **Azalea:** *Rhododendron* spp.

**Toxic Compound** - grayanotoxin (rapidly absorbed)

**Clinical Signs** - bloat/abdominal pain, salivation, V, anorexia, depression, head pressing, ataxia, fine m. tremors, convulsions, sinus arrest

**Treatment** - emesis, activated charcoal, monitor HR/rhythm, symptomatic and supportive care.

## Plot 4

### **Brome Grass:** *Bromus arizonicus*

**Toxic Compound** - possible ergot fungus contamination containing toxic ergot alkaloids. Commonly seen ruminants and horses.

**Clinical Signs** - “summer slump” caused by vasoconstriction of small arteries preventing thermoregulation, rough hair coat, weight loss, lameness (hoof sloughing if untreated), fat necrosis, equine agalactia, shade/water seeking behaviors

**Treatment** - remove animals from the source, may recover if severe clinical signs are not present but once gangrene has set in around hooves little can be done. Grass itself is NOT toxic.

**Other** - ergot fungus can grow on various grasses including fescue.

### **Oxalis (Shamrock):** *Oxalis*

**Toxic Compound** - soluble oxalate crystals (rapidly absorbed)

**Clinical Signs** - hypocalcemia, lethargy, rumen atony, bloat, ataxia, teeth grinding, seizures, tetany, bradycardia, hypersalivation, vomiting, azotemia

**Treatment** - fluids, remove from source, monitor/correct Ca deficits, 1:3 of dicalcium phosphate:NaCl may bind soluble oxalates in gut

## Plot 5

### **Dumbcane:** *Dieffenbachia* spp.

**Toxic Compound** - insoluble calcium oxalate crystals, raphides shoot out of crystals that will penetrate mucosa causing damage.

**Clinical Signs** - oral irritation, drooling, vomiting, swelling of oral cavity, usually self limiting

**Treatment** - GI protectant and antiemetics

**Other** - other plants that contain these same crystals that are not featured in the garden are peace lilies, Chinese and American evergreens, flamingo plant, and many other common household plants that have shiny think green leaves.

### **Elderberry:** *Sambucus*

**Toxic Compound** - cyanide is produced when digested

**Clinical Signs** - death within an hour of ingestion if not treated, cherry red blood venous blood, burnt almond smell to stomach contents

**Treatment** - emesis if caught early, hydroxocobalamin, sodium nitrate, sodium thiosulfate, symptomatic and supportive treatment.

## Plot 6

### **Lambs quarter:** *Chenopodium*

**Toxic Compound** - soluble oxalate crystals (rapidly absorbed)

**Clinical Signs** - hypocalcemia, lethargy, rumen atony/bloat, ataxia, teeth grinding, seizures, tetany, bradycardia, hypersalivation, vomiting, azotemia

**Treatment** - fluids, remove from source, monitor/correct Ca deficits, 1:3 of dicalcium phosphate:NaCl may bind soluble oxalates in gut

### **Sago Palm:** *Cycas* spp.

**Toxic Compound** - cycasin, BMAA, and unknown CNS toxin

**Clinical Signs:**

**Dogs** - vomiting, acute hepatic failure, depression, anorexia, seizures

**Sheep** - chronic hepatic failure

**Cattle** - neurologic signs

**Treatment** - emesis, activated charcoal, GI/liver protectants, fluids

### **Taro (Elephant Ear):** *Alocasia antiquorum* or *colocasia*

**Toxic Compound** - soluble oxalate crystals (rapidly absorbed)

**Clinical Signs** - hypocalcemia, lethargy, rumen atony, bloat, ataxia, teeth grinding, seizures, tetany, bradycardia, hypersalivation, vomiting, azotemia

**Treatment** - fluids, remove from source, monitor/correct Ca deficits, 1:3 of dicalcium phosphate:NaCl may bind soluble oxalates in gut

### **Purple Foxglove:** *Digitalis purpurea*

**Toxic Compound** - cardiac glycoside

**Clinical Signs** - arrhythmia, V/D, hyperkalemia, lethargy, dyspnea

**Treatment** - emesis, activated charcoal, IV LRS, monitor blood chem

## Plot 7

### **Monkshood (Wolf's Bane):** *Aconitum*

**Toxic Compound** - monobasic diterpenoid alkaloids

**Clinical Signs** - hypersalivation, bloat, m. weakness, staggering gait, and eventually in ability to stand due to m. paralysis

**Treatment** - remove from source, limit stress, symptomatic treatment, fluids, and gastric bloat relief.

### **Larkspur:** *Delphinium spp*

**Toxic Compound** - diterpenoid alkaloids (blocks nicotinic receptors)

**Clinical Signs** - constipation, bloat, oral irritation, m. tremors, stiffness, weakness, convulsions, resp. paralysis, death within 3-4 hours

**Treatment** - physostigmine, neostigmine, relieve bloat in cattle (most susceptible species)

### **Wild Parsnip:** *Pastinaca sativa*

**Toxic Compound** - furanocoumarins (primary photosensitization)

**Clinical Signs** - lacrimation, photophobia, erythema, skin sloughing

**Treatment** - remove plant, keep in shade, antibiotics for skin infection

### **Prairie Groundsel/Ragwort:** *Packera plattensis*

**Toxic Compound** - pyrrolizidine alkaloid (secondary photosensitization)

**Clinical Signs** - lacrimation, photophobia, erythema, skin sloughing

**Treatment** - remove plant, keep in shade, antibiotics for skin infection

## Plot 8

### **Cocklebur:** *Xanthium strumarium*

**Toxic Compound** - carboxyatractyloside (sulfated diterpene glycoside)

**Clinical Signs** - acute liver failure, anorexia, depression, weakness, ataxia, m. spasms, conclusion, death (can occur w/n hours of ingestion)

**Treatment** - if symptoms are already present treatment may not be effective. Activated charcoal and mineral oil to prevent further absorption, symptomatic and supportive care.

### **Castor Bean:** *Ricinus communis*

**Toxic Compound** - lectin called ricin (1oz of seeds can be lethal)

**Clinical Signs** - oral irritation, V/D, kidney failure, convulsions, progressive CNS depression, dyspnea

**Treatment** - symptomatic support

### **Bouncing Bet (Soapwort):** *Saponaria officinalis*

**Toxic Compound** - saponins (glocosides)

**Clinical Signs** - oral irritation, nausea, V/D, heart rate irregularities, convulsions, paralysis, coma, death

**Treatment** - activated charcoal, fluids, GI protectants, and pain management.

## Plot 9

### **Horse Tail:** *Equisetum* spp.

**Toxic Compound** - thiaminase

**Clinical Signs** - drooling, anorexia, weight loss, depression, ataxia, m. twitching, seizing, and neuro signs

**Treatment** - thiamine, remove for contaminated pastures

### **Pokeweed:** *Phytolacca americana*

**Toxic Compound** - triterpenoid saponin and oxalates

**Clinical Signs** - fatal GI signs, V/D, inappetence, salivation, bloat, colic

**Treatment** - symptomatic and supportive care

### **Japanese Privet:** *Ligustrum ovalifolium*

**Toxic Compound** - terpenoid glycosides

**Clinical Signs** - GI upset, vomiting, diarrhea, loss of appetite, inc. heartrate, m. weakness, incoordination, fatal poisoning possible (rare)

**Treatment** - emesis, gastric lavage, activated charcoal, cathartics, fluids, and symptomatic support.

## Plot 10

### **Bull Nettle:** *Cnidioscolus texanus*

**Toxic Compound** - histamine

**Clinical Signs** - dermal contact will cause erythema, swelling, and itching. Ingestion causes salivation, V/D, dyspnea, m. twitching, and ataxia.

**Treatment** - antihistamine, wash the effected areas with cold water, if profuse V/D then give fluids as well to prevent dehydration

### **Jimsonweed:** *Datura stramonium*

**Toxic Compound** - tropane alkaloids (anticholinergic)

**Clinical Signs** - tachycardia, urinary retention, dry mouth, ileus, mydriasis, delirium, excitation, and seizures

**Treatment** - emesis, activated charcoal, propranolol, physostigmine, symptomatic/supportive care

### **Bittersweet Nightshade:** *Solanum dulcamara*

**Toxic Compound** - solanidine (AChE inhibitor)

**Clinical Signs** - severe GI irritation, hemorrhage, ulceration, salivation, lacrimation, urination, diarrhea, dyspnea, emesis.

**Treatment** - fluids, emesis if caught early, activated charcoal

### **Belladonna:** *Atropa belladonna*

**Toxic Compound** - tropane alkaloids (anticholinergic)

**Clinical Signs** - tachycardia, urinary retention, dry mouth, ileus, mydriasis, delirium, excitation, and seizures

**Treatment** - emesis, activated charcoal, propranolol, physostigmine, symptomatic/supportive care

## Plot 11

### Jack-in-the-Pulpit: *Arisaema triphyllum*

**Toxic Compound** - insoluble calcium oxalate crystals

**Clinical Signs** - oral irritation/swelling, drooling, vomiting, self limiting

**Treatment** - GI protectant and antiemetics

### Red Maple: *Acer rubrum*

**Toxic Compound** - gallic acid and gallotannins

**Clinical Signs** - depression, anorexia, icterus, hemoglobinuria, brown mm./urine, tachypnea, dyspnea, tachycardia, cyanosis, anuric renal failure, anemia, Heinz bodies, elevated BUN/creatinine, and death

**Treatment** - activated charcoal if caught early, IV fluids, blood transfusion, oxygen, pain management, and ascorbic acid.

### Bloodroot: *Sanguinaria canadensis*

**Toxic Compound** - sanguinarine

**Clinical Signs** - nausea, V/D, dilated pupils, weakness, fainting/collapse

**Treatment** - antiemetic, fluids, symptomatic/supportive care

### Mayapple: *Podophyllum peltatum*

**Toxic Compound** - podophyllotoxin (glycoside)

**Clinical Signs** - V/D, hypersalivation, dermal irritation, lethargy

**Treatment** - emesis, activated charcoal, GI protectants, fluids

### Japanese Yew: *Taxus* spp.

**Toxic Compound** - taxines and alkaloids

**Clinical Signs** - dizziness, dry mouth, excitement, difficulty breathing, trembling, V/D, cardiac failure, death

**Treatment** - atropine sulfate may be helpful but there is no effective treatment. Supportive and symptomatic support.

## Plot 12

### Morning Glory: *Convolvulaceae*

**Toxic Compound** - lysergic alkaloids (rapid absorption)

**Clinical Signs** - V/D, anemia, lethargy, liver failure, tremors, ataxia, dilated pupils, loss of appetite

**Treatment** - fluids, dark room with little stimulation, diazepam

### Bracken Fern: *Pteridium*

**Toxic Compound** - thiaminase

**Clinical Signs** - depression, ataxia, m. twitching, seizing, and neuro signs

**Treatment** - thiamine, remove for contaminated pastures

### Red Oak: *Quercus rubra*

**Toxic Compound** - tannins, "acorn toxicity"

**Clinical Signs** - hemorrhagic gastroenteritis, peritoneal/pleural edema, swollen kidneys, red urine

**Treatment** - fluids, calcium hydroxide

### White Snakeroot: *Ageratina altissima*

**Toxic Compound** - tremetol (mixture of ketones)

**Clinical Signs** - CNS depression, ataxia, recumbency, m. stiffness/tremors

**Horses** - very sensitive, profuse sweating, inc. resp/pulse rates, arrhythmias, and cardiac necrosis.

**Cattle** - primarily CNS signs

**Treatment** - remove from source, activated charcoal, laxative

### Lily of the Valley: *Convallaria majalis*

**Toxic Compound** - cardiac glycoside

**Clinical Signs** - arrhythmia, V/D, hyperkalemia, lethargy, dyspnea

**Treatment** - emesis, activated charcoal, IV LRS, monitor blood chem



## Plot 13

### **Wild Chives:** *Allium* spp.

**Toxic Compound** - propyl disulfide

**Clinical Signs** - hemolysis, Heinz bodies, inappetence, ataxia, lethargy, recumbency, tachycardia, tachypnea, dyspnea, pale mm, hemoglobinemia, hemoglobinuria, anemia

**Treatment** - blood transfusion, fluids, bicarb, and antioxidants.

**Other** - other *allium* spp. include onions, garlic, leeks, and shallots.

### **Ground Cherry:** *Physalis* spp.

**Toxic Compound** - solanidine (AChE inhibitor)

**Clinical Signs** - severe GI irritation, hemorrhage, ulceration, salivation, lacrimation, urination, diarrhea, dyspnea, emesis.

**Treatment** - fluids, emesis if caught early, activated charcoal

**Other** - other plants that contain solanidine include potato plants, green potatoes, and tomatoes.

## Plot 14

### **Curly Dock:** *Rumex*

**Toxic Compound** - soluble oxalate crystals (rapidly absorbed)

**Clinical Signs** - hypocalcemia, lethargy, rumen atony, bloat, ataxia, teeth grinding, seizures, tetany, bradycardia, hypersalivation, vomiting, azotemia

**Treatment** - fluids, remove from source, monitor/correct Ca deficits, 1:3 of dicalcium phosphate:NaCl may bind soluble oxalates in gut

### **Buttercup:** *Ranunculus* spp.

**Toxic Compound** - protoanemonin formed from ranunculin (vesicant)

**Clinical Signs** - blistering of skin, mouth, lower GI, erythema, swollen of muzzle/lips, weakness, V/D, colic, tremors, seizures, paralysis, reddening and edema of GI.

**Treatment** - IV fluids, emesis, activated charcoal

### **Broadleaf Milkweed:** *Asclepias syriaca*

**Toxic Compound** - cardiac glycoside

**Clinical Signs** - arrhythmia, V/D, hyperkalemia, lethargy, dyspnea

**Treatment** - emesis, activated charcoal, IV LRS, monitor blood chem

### **Holly:** *Ilex* spp.

**Toxic Compound** - ilicin (type of triterpenoid saponin)

**Clinical Signs** - GI irritant, V/D, inappetence, salivation, bloat, colic

**Treatment** - symptomatic and supportive care

## Plot 15

### Lantana: *Lantana* spp.

**Toxic Compound** - lantadene A, B, and C (biotransformed in the liver)

**Clinical Signs** - intrahepatic cholestasis

**Acute Clinical Signs** - depression, GI signs, weakness, cyanosis, labored breathing, jaundice, dilated pupils, ataxia, coma

**Chronic Clinical Signs** - photosensitization, crackling of skin, photophobia, clouding of cornea, swollen orange liver, enlarged gallbladder

**Treatment** - remove plant, keep in shade, antibiotics for skin infection

### Red Root Pigweed: *Amaranthus retroflexus*

**Toxic Compound** - soluble oxalated and nitrates

**Clinical Signs** - kidney tubular necrosis, dec. rumen activity, abdominal distension, m. weakness/tremors, ataxia, recumbency

**Treatment** - insulin, glucose, and fluids to correct hyperkalemia and supportive care

### Prairie Dogbane: *Apocynum cannabinum*

**Toxic Compound** - cardiac glycosides (cynarin, apocynein)

**Clinical Signs** - abdominal pain, hemorrhagic gastroenteritis, vomiting

**Treatment** - symptomatic and supportive support

### St. John's Wart: *Hypericum perforatum*

**Toxic Compound** - hypericin, causes primary photosensitization

**Clinical Signs** - lacrimation, photophobia, erythema, skin sloughing

**Treatment** - remove plant, keep in shade, antibiotics for skin infection

## Plot 16

### Rhubarb: *Rheum rhabarbarum*

**Toxic Compound** - soluble oxalate crystals (rapidly absorbed)

**Clinical Signs** - hypocalcemia, lethargy, rumen atony, bloat, ataxia, teeth grinding, seizures, tetany, bradycardia, hypersalivation, vomiting, azotemia

**Treatment** - fluids, remove from source, monitor/correct Ca deficits, 1:3 of dicalcium phosphate:NaCl may bind soluble oxalates in gut

### Lupine: *Lupinus* spp.

**Toxic Compound** - quinolizidine alkaloids and anagyrene (teratogenic alkaloid)

**Clinical Signs** - fetal skeletal deformities from dam grazing on lupine, acute respiratory failure, lupinosis (liver disease caused by fungus that grows on the pods or seeds)

**Treatment** - symptomatic and supportive support, no know treatment

## Plot 17

### Hyacinth: *Hyacinth orientalis*

**Toxic Compound** - allergenic lactones and calcium oxalate crystals

**Clinical Signs** - V/D (bloody), oral irritation, hypovolemia, depression, tremors, hypersalivation

**Treatment** - emesis, activated charcoal, fluids, GI protectants

### Daffodil: *Narcissus* spp.

**Toxic Compound** - lycorine (alkaloid) and calcium oxalate crystals

**Clinical Signs** - V/D (bloody), oral irritation, hypovolemia, depression, tremors, hypersalivation, seizures

**Treatment** - emesis, activated charcoal, fluids, GI protectants

### Chokecherry: *Prunus virginiana*

**Toxic Compound** - Cyanogenic glycosides (prunasin and amygdalin)

**Clinical Signs** - bright red mm., venous blood is cherry red, dyspnea

**Treatment** - sodium thiosulfate and sodium nitrite IV

### Day Lily: *Hemerocallis* spp.

**Toxic Compound** - unknown water soluble toxin

**Clinical Signs** - acute renal failure, vomiting, inc BUN, creatinine, P and K, depression, anorexia, dehydration, kidney casts, swollen kidneys

**Treatment** - emesis, activated charcoal, IV fluids, dialysis until tubular regeneration can occur (10-14 days).

**Other** - Easter, tiger, rubrum, and Japanese show lilies are also toxic. Peace and Calla lilies contain insoluble calcium oxalate crystals

## Plot 18

### Buckthorn: *Rhamnus cathartica*

**Toxic Compound** - anthraquinone and emodin

**Clinical Signs** - neurological symptoms, hepatic degeneration/necrosis, hepatocellular swelling, stomach cramps, laxative effects,

**Treatment** - symptomatic and supportive care

### Rubber Plant: *Ficus elastica*

**Toxic Compound** - proteolytic enzyme ficin and psoralen ficusin

**Clinical Signs** - dermatitis, oral irritation, drooling, vomiting, depression

**Treatment** - emesis, washing out the mouth, activated charcoal,

## Plot 19

### **White/Yellow Sweet Clover:** *Melilotus officinalis & alba*

**Toxic Compound** - coumarins

**Clinical Signs** - hemorrhage (similar signs to anticoagulant rodenticides)

**Treatment** - clean feed, no stress/trauma, blood transfusion, vitamin K1

### **Alsike Clover:** *Trifolium hybridum*

**Toxic Compound** - unknown, causes secondary photosensitization

**Clinical Signs** - lacrimation, photophobia, erythema, skin sloughing

**Treatment** - remove plant, keep in shade, antibiotics for skin infection

### **Red Clover:** *Trifolium pratense*

**Toxic Compound** - infected with *rhizoctonia leguminicola* fungus that contains slaframine (cholinergic agonist)

**Clinical Signs** - severe salivation (gallons)

**Treatment** - atropine before signs, self limiting, fluids if dehydrated.

### **Field Pennycress:** *Thlaspi arvense*

**Toxic Compound** - isothiocyanates

**Clinical Signs** - Colic, diarrhea, dermatitis

**Treatment** - symptomatic and supportive care

### **Crown Vetch:** *Securigera varia*

**Toxic Compound** - beta-nitropropionic acid (3-NPA)

**Clinical Signs** - methemoglobinemia, dec. appetite, incoordination

**Treatment** - remove from source and feed high quality forage

## Plot 20

### **Catnip:** *Nepeta cataria*

**Toxic Compound** - nepetalactone

**Clinical Signs** - V/D, GI upset, and lethargy

**Treatment** - fluids, self limiting

### **Poison Hemlock:** *Conium maculatum*

**Toxic Compound** - nicotinic alkaloids

**Clinical Signs** - muscular weakness, tremors, ataxia, drooling, rapid pulse, dilated pupils, frequent urination/defecation, death

**Treatment** - activated charcoal, cathartics, gastric lavage, atropine, remove from contaminated pastures/hay source.

**Other** - often confused with water hemlock, this can be identified by the small purple spots located at the base of the stem

## Plot 21

**Kale:** *Brassica oleracea var. sabellica*

**Toxic Compound** - tryptophan (biotransformed to P-450 in lungs)

**Clinical Signs** - dyspnea, rapid breathing, feet wide apart, head and neck extended and lowered, afebrile pneumonia, muffled lung sounds

**Treatment** - remove from source, NSAIDs, diuretics, bronchodilators, antihistamines, ionophores

**Cabbage:** *Brassica oleracea var. capitata*

**Toxic Compound** - high nitrate content

**Clinical Signs** - weakness, exercise intolerance, dyspnea, tachycardia, grey muddy mm, convulsions, death, abortion

**Treatment** - methylene blue slowly IV

**Broccoli:** *Brassica oleracea*

**Toxic Compound** - alucosinates and breakdown products

**Clinical Signs** - V/D, anemia, jaundice, and growth retardation

**Treatment** - symptomatic and supportive care

**Tomatoes:** *Solanum lycopersicum*

**Toxic Compound** - solanidine (AChE inhibitor)

**Clinical Signs** - severe GI irritation/mucosa inflam., hemorrhage, ulceration, salivation, lacrimation, urination, diarrhea, dyspnea, emesis.

**Treatment** - fluids, emesis if caught early, activated charcoal

**Other** - ripe red tomatoes are safe to feed in small amounts. However, green tomatoes and other parts of the plant are poisonous.

**Corn:** *Zea mays*

**Toxic Compound** - contaminated with *aspergillus* containing aflatoxins

**Clinical Signs** - acute = liver failure, chronic = reduced weight gain, rough hair coat, anemia, jaundice, anorexia, depression, ascites, elevated hepatic enzymes, diffuse fatty changes of liver

**Treatment** - non-specific treatment and remove from source

## Plot 22

**English Ivy:** *Hedera helix*

**Toxic Compound** - hederagenin (type of triterpenoid saponin)

**Clinical Signs** - fatal GI signs, V/D, inappetence, salivation, bloat, colic

**Treatment** - symptomatic and supportive care

**Horse Chestnut Tree:** *Aesculus hippocastanum*

**Toxic Compound** - aesculin (glycosidic saponin)

**Clinical Signs** - V/D, nausea, m. trembling, resp paralysis, bloat, death

**Treatment** - laxatives, fluids, Ca gluconate, dextrose

**Buckeye Tree:** *Aesculus glabra*

**Toxic Compound** - aesculin (glycosidic saponin)

**Clinical Signs** - mm. inflam., nervousness, twitching, weakness, V/D

**Treatment** - laxatives, fluids, Ca gluconate, dextrose

**Creeping Charlie:** *Glechoma hederacea*

**Toxic Compound** - unknown

**Clinical Signs** - colic, sweating, excess salivation, death

**Treatment** - remove from source, fluids, activated charcoal/mineral oil