**Alocasia macrorrhiza**
/ Similar spp

**Common name:**
Alocasia, Cunjevoi, Elephant ears,
Giant taro,

**Palatability to Livestock:**
Not known to be eaten.

**Toxicity to Other Species:**
Toxic to all animals, stock, humans and pets.

** Poisonous Principle:**
. Cyanogenetic glucocides,
. Oxalate crystals,
. Unknown toxins.

**Effects:**

*Signs and symptoms;*
. Intense irritation to, and swelling of, the lips, tongue, mouth, and throat.

*Health and Production Problems;*
. Recovery in most cases.
. Can be stinging or corrosive to humans when handled.
. Juice from leaf or rhizome can cause intense conjunctivitis or temporary blindness.

*Treatment;*
. Unknown, rinse with water.
. See Doctor or Vet.

**Integrated Control Strategy:**
. Garden plant escapee,
. All parts are potentially irritant.
. Use herbicides, or weed out into disposable bags.
. Do not feed this plant to any livestock.

**Comments:**
. A large perennial garden plant, with a thick rootstock and thick stems, with a height and spread of about 2.5 metres.
. Root stock is edible after cooking.
. Broad arrow-shaped, glossy green leaves grow to about a metre long, with two deep lobes at the base, in good conditions.

. Usually prostrate or semi-prostrate at ground level; can grow to a metre high, without support.
. Native to Malaysia, SE Asia and N. Australia.
. The flower heads are a spike of pale yellow-green flowers along the upper part of a stout stalk - spadex - and surrounded by a cream-coloured, hood-shaped spathe, in summer.
. Berries are red, yellow or orange when ripe.
. Found growing wild in Queensland and northern NSW, in moist gullies.
. Stock are not attracted to this plant in the fresh state; it may have a sweet smell.
. Sap is very corrosive to mucous membranes.
. Sharp needles of oxalate are found in the plant.
. *A cuprea*, Giant caladium.