**Amaryllis belladonna**

**Common name:**
Belladonna lily, Naked Lady,

**Palatability to Livestock:**
Occasionally eaten.

**Toxicity to Goats:**
Moderate risk, bulbs very toxic.

**Toxicity to Other Species:**
Potentially toxic to all grazing animals.
Bulbs very toxic to all livestock.

**Poisonous Principle:**
. Adonidin, a glycode of phenanthrene.
. Lycorine, an alkaloid.

**Effects:**
*Signs and symptoms;*
. Salivation, vomiting, diarrhoea,
. Damage to the renal system,
. Dermatitis in some humans, from sap and bulbs.

*Health and Production Problems;*
. Occasional death within 24 hours, of clinical signs due to cardio-respiratory failure.
. Vomiting and diarrhoea.
. Can damage the renal system.

*Treatment;*
. See Vet.
. Try activated charcoal.

**Integrated Control Strategy:**
. A garden plant escape.
. Use herbicide, or weed out into disposable bags.

*Comments;*
. Bulbous, perennial, ornamental pink lily, spread by division and seed.
. Very quickly will form large clumps of many dark green, strap-like leaves.

. Clusters of fragrant flowers bud out on a tall fleshy stem, trumpet shaped, with six petals.
. Flowers in autumn and dies back, then the leaves sprout in spring, and finally die back.
. Perfumed flowers are from pale pink to darker pink, in spring and summer.
. Frequently cultivated in gardens, and also found along roadsides as a garden escapee.
. As with all such bulbs, leaves may be eaten occasionally, but the bulbs are highly toxic.
. Fruit is a capsule, with a few seeds.
. The bulb is very toxic to livestock, and the sap causes dermatitis to humans.
. Other varieties are Crinum and Narcissus.
. A native of South Africa, was used as an arrow poison.

*Further Reading;*
. CSIRO
. Harden. Flora of NSW. 1993
. Wilson. Some Plants are Poisonous. 1997

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