**Ammi majus**

**Common name:**
Queen Anne’s lace, Bishop’s weed,

**Palatability to Livestock:**
Moderate.

**Toxicity to Goats:**
Low risk.

**Toxicity to Other Species:**
Potentially toxic to sheep, cattle and poultry.

**Poisonous Principle:**
. Nitrates,
. Furanocoumarins, mainly in the seed.

**Effects:**
*Signs and symptoms;*
. Nitrate poisoning causes respiratory distress, and darkening of the gums.
. Photosensitisation in poultry and cattle.
. Reddening and blistering of non-pigmented areas.

*Health and Production Problems;*
. Affected animals may be found dead, or die very quickly.
. Some may recover.

**Treatment;**
. Keep animals in the shade.
. Keep stock away from the plants when seeding.

**Integrated Control Strategy:**
. Use goats, and careful grazing management.

**Comments:**
. Nitrate accumulating plants are frequently grazed without any adverse effects, providing stock are allowed to adapt to them gradually.
. An annual or biennial, multi-stemmed plant, growing up to 1.5 metres high.
. Leaves are finely divided, and light green.
. Tiny white flowers are carried on short stalks, grouped in bundles, in spring and summer.
. Commonly mistaken for parthenium weed, hemlock or ragweed.
. Occurs in south-east Queensland, NSW and Victoria.
. A garden escapee, found in disturbed wasteland, pastures and roadsides.
. Used in some herbal remedies.
. Livestock grazing this weed may become photosensitive, leading to cellular damage and inflammation – ensure they have shade.
. A native of the Mediterranean.

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