**Atalaya hemiglauca**

**Common name:**
Whitewood, Cattle bush,

**Palatability to Livestock:**
High at all stages.

**Toxicity to Goats:**
Low risk toxicity.

**Toxicity to Other Species:**
Varying degrees of toxicity to sheep, cattle and especially horses.

**Poisonous Principle:**
Unknown.

**Effects:**
*Signs and Symptoms;*
- Vague signs of distress, and staggers, followed by fairly rapid death.

*Health and Production Problems;*
- Either no effects – or death.
- Evidence shows that the ingestion of young suckers can cause “staggers” in cattle.
- Fruits are the most toxic part.
- Toxic to horses.
- Muscle weakness, colic and death in horses, oedematous swelling of the head in some animals. See Mckenzie.

**Treatment:**
Be aware of possible stock problems.

**Integrated Control Strategy:**
Control achieved by grazing management.

**Comments:**
- A small to medium sized tree, suckering freely. Pale grey bark, and pale close-grained wood, however, it is not durable, and is prone to borer attack.
- The leaves are alternate, of varying shape, dull grey, or bluish green.
- Flowers are cream-green, in large panicles, either in the leaf axils or at the end of the branches, in spring to summer.
- The seeds are yellow-green, with a wing at one end.
- New growth is slightly hairy.
- Widespread in inland areas, in a range of habitats and soil types; very hardy and drought resistant, providing good shade and fodder in drought.
- Found in Western Australia, Queensland, Northern Territory, and western NSW.
- Some clumps sucker freely. The crown is fairly dense, and will tolerate pruning, making good regrowth if lopped for drought feed.
- Fruits can be toxic to horses, but dried leaf extract had no ill effect.

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