**Chloris spp**

**Common name:**
Windmill grass, Winter Rhodes grass,

**Palatability to Livestock:**
Moderate when young.

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

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

**Poisonous Principle:**
Cyanogenetic glycosides,
(cyanide – prussic acid).

**Effects:**
*Signs and Symptoms;*
  . Fall down and struggle to get up.
  . Shiver and shake.
  . Develop a rapid pulse.
  . Experience difficulty in breathing.

*Health and Production Problems;*
  . Death within hours, or rapid recovery.

**Treatment;**
See Vet.

**Integrated Control Strategy:**
  . Use goats.
  . Hand pull.
  . Wick wipe, or spot spray with herbicide.

**Comments:**
  . Ruminants, such as the goat, can generally tolerate ingested cyanogenetic glycosides provided they do not eat large amounts in a short period.
  . Grazing of *C. Truncata*, has occasionally been associated with outbreaks of secondary photosensitization, a problem which is unrelated to the ingestion of these compounds.

. Small to medium size perennial grasses, with erect stems, forming compact tufts.
. The leaves are narrow, dull green and rough.
. Seed heads consist of 5-10 narrow spikes spreading out from the top of the stalk, each side has tiny spikes containing the seeds.
. The spread is by seed.
. There are native and imported species, providing reasonable fodder.
. Occurs in all states except W.A..
. Occurs of wasteland or in pastures.
. The imported species are useful in regenerating pasture.

**Picture:** *Chloris spp*  Ciba-Geigy

**Further Reading:**
. Cunningham, Mulham, Milthorpe and Leigh. Plants of Western NSW. 1999

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