**Duboisia myoporoides**

**Common name:**
Corkwood,

**Palatability to Livestock:**
Seldom eaten.

**Toxicity to Goats:**
High risk.

**Toxicity to Other Species:**
Cattle, sheep, horses, camels and pigs.

**Poisonous Principle:**
Tropane alkaloids.

**Effects:**
*Signs and symptoms;*
. Dullness,
. Trembling,
. Muscular weakness,
. Colic and scours,
. Staggering and convulsions.
. Disturbances of the eyesight, dilation of the pupils.

**Health and Production Problems;**
. Death within twelve hours in some cases, but many recover with no long term effects.

**Treatment;**
. Be aware of potential stock problems.
. As for atropine poisoning.

**Integrated Control Strategy:**
. Don’t allow stock access to these plants when other feed is scarce, especially regrowth.

**Comments:**
. A shrub or small tree, up to ten metres high, of the nightshade family, spread by root suckers.
. Bark is corky, furrowed, pale grey/brown, and bitter to the taste.
. Leaves are alternate, long and narrow, flabby, spirally, on long twigs, tapered at both ends.
. Flowers are white, star-like, with small purple stripes, in clusters, at the end of the branches.
. Small green calyx, at the base of the tube, expanding into five petals.
. The fruit is a black, globular, succulent berry.
. Found on the coast and tablelands of NSW, as well as central and coastal Queensland.
. Found in high rainfall areas near rain forests, up to 1000m altitude, and also in rainforest regrowth areas.
. These plants are generally avoided, but hungry stock, or animals new to the area may eat them.
. Sheep seem to be less affected than other animals.
. Most animals seem to find these leaves unpalatable.
. Leaves are harvested commercially, and exported for extraction of alkaloids, mainly scopolamine, and hyocine. Workers handling the leaves have been affected with dry throat, headache and loss of visual acuity.
. The toxicity seems to vary with the locality and stage of growth.

Further Reading: