**Eremocarpus setigerus**

**Common name:**
Turkey mullein, Dove weed,
Neverfail grass, Bristly lovegrass,

**Palatability to Livestock:**
Not known to be eaten.

**Toxicity to Goats:**
Low risk.

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

**Poisonous Principle:**
Unknown.

**Effects:**
*Signs and symptoms:*
- Digestive disturbances, diarrhoea,
- Abdominal pain.

*Health and Production Problems:*
- Chronic digestive problems cause lack of productivity.

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

**Integrated Control Strategy:**
- Grub out before seeds are formed.
- Herbicides with wetting agents to penetrate hairy leaves. Try 2,4-D.

**Comments:**
- A grayish, strong smelling, annual herb, growing in low compact clumps, up to 20cms high and 80cms across.
- Light grey spreading stems, covered with stiff hairs. Some are longer stinging hairs.
- Leaves are light grey, lower ones are alternate, upper ones are opposite.
- Inconspicuous flowers, both male and female, at the ends of the branches.
- Seed capsule is about 4mm long, containing only one seed.
- A member of the *Euphorbiaceae* family.
- Sheep avoid the areas where this weed grows, reducing pasture productivity.
- Does not interfere directly with cereal crops, but may interfere with harvesting machinery.
- The plant is very hairy, and may cause “hairballs” in livestock.
- Native of the Pacific coast of N America.
- Stems and leaves contain toxic compounds of an unknown type. Used as an arrowhead poison by American Indians.
- Occurs in semi arid regions, on sandy or clay soils, on roadsides, creek banks, run-down range lands or cultivated fields.
- Found in W.A., S.A. and along the Murray river.

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