

## ***Macrozamia spp***

### **Common name:**

Burrawang, Wild pineapple,  
Zamia palm,

### **Palatability to Livestock:**

Not known to be eaten.

### **Toxicity to Goats:**

Moderate risk.

### **Toxicity to Other Species:**

Toxic to cattle, sheep, horses and pigs.

### **Poisonous Principle:**

. Methylazoxymethanol azoglycoside,  
and an unknown substance.

### **Effects:**

#### *Signs and symptoms;*

- . A slowly developing, irreversible, nervous paralysis of the hind legs. OR,
- . Loss of appetite,
- . Diarrhoea,
- . Chronic weight loss due to chronic liver damage.

#### *Health and Production Problems;*

- . Ill thrift and weight loss.
- . Unproductive livestock which are susceptible to secondary health problems.
- . Death.

#### *Treatment;*

- . Be aware of potential stock problems.

### **Integrated Control Strategy:**

- . Control achieved by grazing management.
- . Not always feasible.

### **Comments:**

- . A palm-like plant, similar in appearance to *Cycas*, but has more slender leaves.
- . Seeds are mostly red to yellow in male or female cones.

. Female cones are on stalks at the top of the plant.

. Found in Queensland and NSW, mainly in coastal areas, Bega to Macleay River, and westward towards Goulburn.

. Maybe found as a contaminant in chaff, and poisoning may eventually be irreversible.



Picture: *Macrozamia spp* .pacsoa.org.au

### **Further Reading:**

- . Everist. Poisonous Plants of Australia. 1981.
- . Wrigley and Fagg. Australian Native Plants. 1981.
- . Dowling and McKenzie. Poisonous Plants. Qld DPI 1993.