Nicotiana spp
N. megalosiphon, N velutina,

Common name:
Wild tobacco

Palatability to Livestock:
Seldom eaten.

Toxicity to Goats:
Moderate risk.

Toxicity to Other Species:
Sheep and cattle, also domestic pets.

Poisonous Principle:
. Nicotine, nor-nicotine,
. Pyridine alkaloids.

Effects:
Signs and symptoms;
. Incoordination,
. Unwilling to move,
. Sometimes trembling,
. Collapse.

Health and Production Problems;
. Animals which go down on the brisket may survive if left alone, as toxins are quickly eliminated from the body.
. There may be diarrhoea and dilated pupils prior to death.
. Affected stock should be allowed to rest and recuperate, if still alive after 16 hours, they usually survive.
. Post mortem shows internal haemorrhaging.

Treatment;
. Do not allow traveling stock access to fresh plants if other feed is scarce.
. Do not drive hard, during or after occurrence of this feed.

Integrated Control Strategy:
. Achieved by grazing management.

Comments:
. An annual herb growing from a rosette, with thin, broad, pointed, green leaves, and an upright flower stalk, to a metre tall.
. (There are two introduced species and about ten others growing in Australia. All native species are annuals, and must be considered to have toxic properties.)
. Flowers are white, very long and trumpet-like, with 5 lobes to the flowers, in autumn and spring.
. Found in inland Queensland, northern NSW and the NT.
. Usually in open forest, cleared gidgee or brigalow scrubs.
. N. velutina has larger, thicker leaves, and is much more hairy, and the flowers are short trumpet-shaped, with curved seeds/

Comments:

Integrated Control Strategy:
. Achieved by grazing management.

References:
. Wilson. Some Plants are Poisonous. 1997

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