

Reseda spp

Common name:

Wild mignonette, Dyer's weed,

Palatability to Livestock:

Seldom eaten.

Toxicity to Goats:

Potentially toxic.

Toxicity to Other Species:

Potentially toxic to sheep and cattle.

Poisonous Principle:

Thio-oxazolidines.

Effects:

Signs and symptoms;

. Kids born with enlarged thyroid glands.

Health and Production Problems;

. Goitre in kids born to does grazing the plants.

Treatment;

. Iodine drench or iodine salt licks.

Integrated Control Strategy:

- . Hand pull seedlings, do not cultivate.
- . Repeatedly mow to prevent flowering.
- . Use herbicides.
- . Can be controlled by actively growing pasture.
- . Declared a "Noxious" weed in parts of NSW, Victoria and Tasmania.

Comments:

- . An erect annual or biennial plant, growing from a rosette, to about 1.5 metres high, germinating in autumn.
- . Stems are erect, ribbed and not branched.
- . Leaves are long, shiny and alternate.
- . Flowers are yellow and white, forming as a spike at the end of the stems.

- . A weed of neglected areas and cereal stubble, lucerne and new pastures, competing with pasture and crops for nutrient and water.
- . Produces a distinctive yellow dye, used in the wool industry in the Middle Ages, and now used in the cottage industry in Australia.



Picture: *Reseda spp* dpi.vic.gov.au



R. lutea naturephoto-cz

Further Reading:

- . Lamp and Collett . Weeds. 1992.
- . Parsons and Cuthbertson. Noxious Weeds of Australia. 2001.
- . Simmonds, Holst and Bourke. Palatability and Potential Toxicity of Australian Weeds to Goats. 2000