

Allamander spp

Common name:

Allamander, Yellow Trumpet Vine,

Palatability to Livestock:

Probably eaten.

Toxicity to Goats:

Unknown.

Toxicity to Other Species:

Toxic to humans.

Poisonous Principle:

- . Saponins in leaves,
- . Unknown alkaloids.

Effects:

Signs and Symptoms:

- . In humans, dermatitis, diarrhoea and vomiting if eaten.
- . Unknown effects in animals.

Health and Production Problems:

- . Be aware of potential stock risks, do not feed clippings to hungry stock.

Treatment:

- . Be aware of potential health problems.

Integrated Control Strategy:

- . Wear gloves when handling this plant, take care if fed to livestock.

Comments:

- . Garden plant.
- . A colourful, shrubby, climbing, evergreen vine, with glossy green leaves in opposite pairs, appearing in whorls around the stalk.
- . The flowers are trumpet shaped, usually bright yellow, with five petals, showing five white spots at the throat, often in clusters, appearing in summer.
- . The plant exudes a milky sap when damaged.

- . Native to tropical regions of Africa and West Indies, and S America, with over 15 spp known.
- . Found in gardens, and has become naturalized in Australia, may be an escapee.
- . Fruit is a prickly capsule, producing winged seeds.
- . All parts may cause irritant dermatitis to some humans.
- . Leaves positive for saponins, flowers negative.



Picture: *Allamander* flowers

Further Reading:

- . Covacevich, Davie and Pearn. Toxic Plants and Animals. A Guide for Australia. 1987
- . Shepherd. Pretty but Poisonous. 2004
- . Steginga. Poisonous Plants, Home, Garden and Bush. 2003