**Oxalis spp**

**Common name:**
Soursob, Oxalis, Shamrock, Wood Sorrel,

**Palatability to Livestock:**
Seldom eaten.

**Toxicity to Goats:**
Low risk.

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

**Poisonous Principle:**
Oxalates.

**Effects:**
*Signs and symptoms;*
  - Muscle tremors,
  - Staggering gait,
  - Collapse.

*Health and Production Problems;*
  - Chronic kidney disease,
  - Associated ill-thrift,
  - Cumulative liver damage over many years,
  - Oxalate crystals build up in kidney and brain,
  - Calcium imbalance.

*Treatment;*
Be aware of potential stock problems.

**Integrated Control Strategy:**
  - Cultivate, and sow to clovers.
  - Spot spray with Roundup® and wetter, plant should be actively growing and not under stress.
  - Declared “Noxious” in Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, and South Australia.

**Comments:**
  - There are two groups, those with bulbs above ground, and those without bulbs.
  - All have trifoliate clover-like leaves, and spreading five petal-flowered flowers in clusters, on one stem, often drooping; they follow the sun and close as light fades; flowers are in various colours depending on the variety.
  - Leaves are crowded at the base of the plant, green, often purple flecked.
  - The tops die back over summer.
  - Spread is by vegetative bulbs or rhizomes, maybe seed.
  - Contractile roots on adult corms pull them down in the soil profile, to safety.
  - Small auxiliary corms form on the stem and horizontal rhizomes shortly before flowering, and remain dormant until the following autumn, before sprouting.
  - A native of S Africa and S America.
  - Traveling stock are usually most affected.

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