

Swainsona spp

Common name:

Darling pea, Swainsonia, Broughton pea,

Palatability to Livestock:

Occasionally eaten.

Toxicity to Goats:

High risk.

Toxicity to Other Species:

Toxic to horses and ruminants.

Poisonous Principle:

Indolizidine alkaloids, swainsonine.

Effects:

Signs and symptoms;

- . Occasional hind leg weakness,
- . Incoordination, staggering,
- . Mild head tremor, weight loss,
- . Nervous symptoms, erratic behavior.
- . “Pea-struck” or “Loco disease”, with varying degrees of addiction.

Health and Production Problems;

- . Loss of condition, ill thrifty.
- . May fail to get pregnant, or give birth to non-viable off-spring.
- . May suffer permanent brain damage.

Treatment;

- . Be aware of potential stock problems.
- . None.

Integrated Control Strategy:

- . Non-pregnant animals may be grazed on this weed for a few weeks at a time, and then rested.
- . Safe grazing margin, may be less than 2 weeks for horses, less than 4 weeks for ruminants.
- . Main growth period is autumn to winter.
- . Rotate paddocks, use herbicides.

Comments:

- . Trailing to semi-erect herbs or sub shrubs, perennial legumes.

- . Leaves are compound, with an odd number of leaflets.
- . Flowers are pea shaped, mauve, blue, purple, or red, very occasionally yellow or white.
- . Pods have thin walls and a tapered tip.
- . Occurs in all states, but mostly inland, and south of the tropics.
- . The syndrome is called “peastruck”.
- . Most cases are in sheep, cattle, and horses, different animals exhibit different symptoms.
- . Head carriage is high in sheep, low in cattle - show lack of judgment in stepping over things.
- . Symptoms are aggravated by driving, leading to collapse, and death by accident.
- . Grows autumn to spring, flowering in spring.
- . All stock are susceptible, and all parts of the plant are poisonous, at all growth stages.
- . Native to Australia, with many species; some are good as stock fodder, some are toxic.
- . Toxin inhibits normal cell activity in processing sugar and mannose, and is detrimental to the nervous system and brain.
- . There is more toxin in leaves than the stems.



Picture: *Swainsona spp*

Further Reading:

- . Dowling and McKenzie. Poisonous Plants. 1994.
- . Everist. .Poisonous Plants of Australia.1981.
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- . Simmonds, Holst and Bourke. Palatability and Potential Toxicity of Australian Weeds to Goats. 2000.
- . Henry, Hall Jordan, Milson, Sclafe and Silcock. Pasture Plants of Southern Inland Qld. 1995
- . Wilson..Some Plants are Poisonous. 1997.