**Terminalia oblongata**

**Common name:**
Yellow-wood,

**Palatability to Livestock:**
Not known to be eaten.

**Toxicity to Goats:**
Low risk.

**Toxicity to Other Species:**
Toxic to sheep and cattle.

**Poisonous Principle:**
Hydrolysable tannins.

**Effects:**
*Signs and symptoms;*
. Protein binding, nephrotoxic, hepatotoxic.
. Nervous symptoms, usually in sheep.
. In cattle, dark brown urine,
. Depression,
. Limb stiffness,
. Collapse and trembling.

*Health and Production Problems;*
. Kidney damage, jaundice,
. Long term ill-thrift,
. Photosensitization.

*Treatment;*
. High protein concentrates may help.
. Be aware of potential stock problems.

**Integrated Control Strategy:**
. Clear timber, and grub out roots, to avoid regrowth.
. Trees are sensitive to fire.
. Difficult to kill with herbicides.

**Comments:**
. A bushy tree growing up to 12 metres high.
. Branching starts from close to the ground.
. Bark on the trunk is dark grey, furrowed and flakey.

. The wood is fine grained and a deep yellow.
. Leaves are alternate, pale green to yellow green, with rounded tips.
. Deciduous after a severe frost.
. Flowers are tiny and hard to find.
. Fruits have a wing on both sides.
. Cutting this tree for drought fodder will keep the sheep alive, but may lead to premature death from chronic kidney disease.
. After grazing on this plant, sheep should be handled quietly to avoid activating problems.
. Cattle should be kept away from fallen leaves in winter, but this is not always practical.
. Cattle show two forms of “Yellow-wood poisoning” – acute and chronic.
. “Acute form is known as Mackenzie River Disease, characterized by abdominal pain, photosensitization and dehydration.”
  Ref, Everist.

**Further Reading:**
McKenzie. Veterinary Clinical Toxicology 2000.
Simmonds, Holst and Bourke. Palatability and Potential Toxicity of Australian Weeds to Goats. 2000

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