GOAT FODDER - The Good and the Bad

These lists have been compiled in good faith for South Island, New Zealand conditions from various internet sources. The key references are listed below. No liability will be taken by Southern Woods Nursery for actions resulting from the use of information contained in this article.

The 4 key trees and shrubs for supplying large quantities of fast-growing, nutritious and palatable fodder are

Saltbush          Atriplex halimus
Tree lucerne / Tagasaste Chamaecytisus palmensis
Poplars           Populus e.g Argyle, Tasman, Veronese
Willows           Salix e.g Kinuyanagi, Tangoio, Weeping

Other Palatable Trees and Shrubs

Wattles          Acacia
Maples – Green   Acer
Agapanthus       Agapanthus
She-oaks         Allocasuarina
Dogwood          Cornus
Hawthorn         Crataegus
Ake Ake          Dodonaea viscosa (at flowering)
Gums             Eucalyptus various species (suckers are best)
Bay              Laurus nobilis
Liquidamber      Liquidamber styraciflua
Oaks             Quercus (acorns in moderation, not red leaved species)
Elm              Ulmus
Trees and Shrubs to avoid

These plants have a known toxicity to goats. Read the article below to understand more fully the factors that can cause poisoning.

Maples – red leaved
Avocado
Azalea
Tutu
Holly
Golden rain tree
Oleander
Pieris
Rhododendron
Yew

Plants Toxic to Goats

It is important that you are able to recognise those plants in your area that are toxic, particularly those which are toxic to goats. In terms of managing the threat posed by toxic plants there are a number of factors that you need to consider:

• Poisonous plants may include pasture species at certain growth stages, native species and garden plants.
• When animals are hungry they may gorge themselves on things that they would otherwise avoid. Therefore, do not introduce hungry goats to areas where toxic plants are known to be growing. If in doubt, let a few tasters in for a short period of time to check that the area is safe.
• Goats are curious animals and they will readily try something new. Be aware that goats may start eating poisonous plants when moved to a new area.
• Herbicide treatments tend to increase the palatability of plants, including toxic plants.
• The relative toxicity of plants may vary according to the season and the stage of plant growth.
• Wilting in dry conditions and rapid growth after rain can increase the toxicity of a plant.
• Nitrite poisoning can be a problem when grazing green oat crops and other specific plants, such as variegated thistle, nitrogen-fertilised ryegrass, capeweed and mintweed.
• Some plants may only be toxic when growing in a particular soil type.
• Some plant toxins can be cumulative; the damage to internal organs may not be noticed immediately, but may develop over time.

• Applying fertiliser to promote lush growth may increase toxicity eg. applications of urea can increase the risk of nitrate poisoning.

• Stressful growth conditions, such as drought and insect attack, may cause toxins to concentrate in the plant.

• Small amounts of toxic plants fed in a well mixed feed or as part of a pasture diet may be tolerated.

• Animals suffering from mineral deficiencies may develop cravings which cause them to eat plants that they would normally reject.

• Plant parts can vary in their relative toxicity. In some plants it may only be the seeds or the bark that is toxic.


http://fiascofarm.com/goats/poisonousplants.htm

http://www.2farm.co.nz/common-diseases.html

http://informedfarmers.com/palatability-commonly-eaten/