
NUTRITION UPDATE

FALL LEAVES – ARE THEY TOXIC ?

Dr. Tania Cubitt

Fall is here! The leaves are changing, and the temperatures are cooling off. It's hard to imagine that such a pretty time of the year could possibly be harmful to our horses, however, falling leaves can pose a potentially deadly threat to our horses. The following are trees that are highly toxic to horses:

Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*) Poisonings occur generally in late summer and fall, when leaves fall and drift onto pasture area. Red maple leaves are HIGHLY TOXIC to horses. Ingestion of 1.5 lbs is toxic, ingestion of 3 lbs or more is fatal. Death is common in cases of red maple poisoning, due to massive destruction of red blood cells. Signs include breathing difficulty, jaundice, urine that is dark brown in appearance, increased heart and respiratory rates, and lethargy. Fifty-75% of affected horses will die or be euthanized. Do not put leaves in hay and make sure there are none within reach of pasture area. In case of ingestion, call your vet immediately.



Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*) Black walnut can be introduced to horses through trees that grow around pasture land or, more commonly, as shavings used in stall bedding. Shavings with less than 20% black walnut content are toxic within 24 hours of exposure, but are usually nonfatal with proper treatment. Signs of black walnut toxicity include laminitis (which will worsen with continued exposure) reluctance to move, increased temperature and heart rate, difficulty breathing, digital pulse, limb edema, and increased gut sounds.



Remove stall shavings immediately. Cooling the legs and hooves with a hose can help make the horse more comfortable. If caught relatively soon recovery should be complete. In cases of severe laminitis and edema consult your veterinarian.

Oak (*Quercus* species). Oak trees in horse pastures should not be cut down, but branches should be kept out of reach of horses. Horses should be fenced out of areas where wilted oak leaves are/or acorns are plentiful. The leaves and acorns are poisonous to horses in large amounts, due to the toxin tannic acid, and causes kidney damage and gastroenteritis. Horse owners are encouraged to fence out Oak trees from their pasture, especially if forage is scarce. Symptoms of poisoning include lack of appetite, depression, constipation, diarrhea (which may contain blood), blood in urine, and colic.



Cherry and Plum Trees (*Prunus* species) Cherry and plum trees and their relatives contain cyanide-containing compounds, which are found in the leaves, fruit, and pits of the trees. The plants are most toxic when drought or frost stresses them. Wilted leaves are also quite toxic. Symptoms include anxiety, weakness, heavy breathing, flared nostrils, convulsion, and death.



The problem is caused by Cyanide released; only ¼ lb leaves per 1000 lb horse can be fatal. Once the plant material is chewed and exposed to the acid within the horse's stomach, hydrogen cyanide is released and rapidly absorbed into the horse's bloodstream. Cyanide works as a poison in that it prevents normal cellular uptake of oxygen. As a result, an affected horse's blood is bright cherry red because it is overloaded with oxygen that cannot be utilized.

Do not dispose of your raked leaves into your pasture, horses like the taste and smell of recently fallen leaves. Leaves are dense and can compact in the horse's digestive system and cause compaction colic. Leaves may also come from plant species that are poisonous to the horse. Be aware of leaves and trees that are toxic to your horse and fence off wooded areas or fence rows that contain possible toxic substances. If branches fall into the pasture make sure they are removed immediately.

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