



Experimental reproduction of cyanogenic poisoning by star grass (*Cynodon nlemfuensis* Vanderyst var. *nlemfuensis* cv. "Florico") in cattle¹

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ABSTRACT- Molossi F.A., Ogliari D., Melchiorretto E., Hugen G.F.G.P., Quevedo L.S., Vettori J.M. & Gava A. 2019. **Experimental reproduction of cyanogenic poisoning by star grass (*Cynodon nlemfuensis* Vanderyst var. *nlemfuensis* cv. "Florico") in cattle.** *Pesquisa Veterinária Brasileira* 39(4):238-243. Laboratório de Patologia Animal, Departamento de Medicina Veterinária, Centro de Ciências Agroveterinárias, Universidade do Estado de Santa Catarina, Av. Luiz de Camões 2090, Lages, SC 88520-000, Brazil. E-mail: aldo.gava@udesc.br

We experimentally reproduced star grass (*Cynodon nlemfuensis* Vanderyst var. *nlemfuensis* cv. "Florico") poisoning in cattle. Star grass was planted in four shaded (1, 2, 3, and 4) and three sunny paddocks (5, 6, and 7) and were fertilized with the equivalent of 0, 750, 200, or 100 kg/ha urea. Fresh plant leaves were collected from each paddock and fed to 8 calves aged 5 months to 1 year at 10g/kg live weight. Clinical examinations were performed pre- and post-feeding. Fresh leaves were also subjected to sodium picrate paper and diphenylamine tests to evaluate hydrocyanic acid and nitrate concentration, respectively. Clinical signs of poisoning by the star grass cv. "Florico" in cattle were observed 5-15 minutes after ingestion; these included wobbling, muscle tremors, frequent and/or dripping urination, tachycardia, ruminal atony, depression, red ocular mucous membranes, and bright red venous blood. Three animals became severely ill, 4 manifested mild to moderate clinical signs, and 1 did not become ill. The 3 severely ill bovines received a thiosulfate and sodium nitrite solution at a dose of 40ml/100 kg live weight, intravenously (IV). Florico star grass poisoned bovines and the reaction to the sodium picrate paper and diphenylamine tests was more significant for samples cultivated in the shade and with high nitrogen fertilization. Florico grass utilization should be avoided in a silvopastoral system.

INDEX TERMS: Experimental reproduction, cyanogenic poisoning, star grass, *Cynodon nlemfuensis*, Florico cultivar, cattle, hydrocyanic acid, shadow, bovine.

RESUMO.- [Reprodução experimental de intoxicação cianogênica por grama estrela (*Cynodon nlemfuensis* Vanderyst var. *nlemfuensis* cv. "Florico") em bovinos.]

Descreve-se a reprodução experimental da intoxicação cianogênica por grama estrela (*Cynodon nlemfuensis* Vanderyst var. *nlemfuensis* cv. "Florico") em bovinos. A grama estrela foi plantada em quatro piquetes em área sombreada (1, 2, 3 e 4) e em três piquetes em área ensolarada (5, 6 e 7) e foram adubados com o equivalente a 0, 750, 200 ou 100kg/ha de ureia. Folhas

da planta foram coletadas de cada piquete e imediatamente fornecidas na dose de 10g/Kg de peso vivo para 8 bezerros com idades entre 5 meses a 1 ano. Exames clínicos foram realizados antes e durante fornecimento da planta. Folhas verdes de estrela africana foram submetidas ao teste do papel micro-sódico para verificar a presença de ácido cianídrico e ao teste da difenilamina para avaliar a concentração de nitrato. Sinais clínicos de intoxicação pela grama estrela cv. "Florico" nos bovinos foram observados entre 5 e 15 minutos após o término da ingestão, estes incluíram andar cambaleante, tremores musculares, micção frequente e/ou em gotejamento, taquicardia, atonia ruminal, depressão, mucosas oculares e sangue venoso de coloração vermelho-vivo. Três animais adoeceram gravemente, quatro manifestaram sinais clínicos leves a moderados e um não adoeceu. Os 3 bovinos que adoeceram gravemente receberam solução de tiosulfato e

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nitrito de sódio na dose de 40ml/100kg de peso vivo, por via endovenosa (IV). Grama estrela florico produziu intoxicação em bovinos e a reação ao teste do papel picro-sódico e difenilamina foi mais significativa para as amostras cultivadas à sombra e com alta adubação nitrogenada. Utilização de grama florico deve ser evitada em sistema silvipastoril.

TERMOS DE INDEXAÇÃO: Reprodução experimental, intoxicação cianogênica, grama estrela, *Cynodon nlemfuensis*, Florico cultivar, bovinos, ácido cianídrico, sombra.

INTRODUCTION

Grasses from the genus *Cynodon* have been widely used in cattle feeding as it is a good quality forage, and can be used for grazing or as hay. Many studies have reported on means to improve the forage potential of plants of this genus (Vilela & Alvim 1998).

The *Cynodon* genus is divided in two groups: the Bermuda grasses (*Cynodon dactylon* (L) Pers.), which have rhizomes and stolons, and the star grasses (*Cynodon nlemfuensis* Vanderyst, *Cynodon aethiopicus*, Clayton e Harlan), which have only stolons. This characteristic confers advantages to the first group, as for example, better resistance to grazing (Nascimento et al. 2002) and resistance to moderately cold winters (Vilela & Alvim 1998). Among the Bermuda grass hybrids, the best known are the Tiftons, while among the star hybrids, one of the most used cultivars is the Florico (Vilela & Alvim 1998).

The Florico star grass cultivar has a large potential cyanogenic glycoside accumulation, mainly under high nitrogen fertilization, and principally during the initial stages of the development of the plant. However, during 16 years of tests in Ona, Florida, no poisoning by hydrocyanic acid (HCN) was observed in cattle grazing on Florico grass (Mislevy et al. 1993). In Brazil, the presence of HCN in the cultivar Florico was correlated with the cutting age of this grass, but no poisoning was observed (Castro 1998).

In Brazil, the integration between agriculture, livestock, and forest, or the silvopastoral system, has been studied since 1970. Some grasses that have shown good results in this system are *Panicum maximum*, *Brachiaria decumbens*, and *Brachiaria brizanta* (Garcia et al. 2013). In Santa Catarina State, the silvopastoral system has been used because the shade provides greater comfort to dairy cattle. Star grasses have been recommended in this context, because they have strong stolons that grow very rapidly (Hanna & Sollenberger 2007). The use of cv. Florico star grass cultivated in the shade provided the accumulation of hydrocyanic acid in the plant and its consumption by the bovines resulted in cyanogenic poisoning (Molossi 2019).

The current study aimed to evaluate the effect of sunlight and nitrogen fertilization on the HCN production and nitrate accumulation in *Cynodon nlemfuensis* Vanderyst var. *nlemfuensis* cv. "Florico", and to verify the cyanogenic poisoning potential of this plant in cattle.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Star grass seedlings cv. "Florico" were collected from one of the farms where the hydrocyanogenic poisoning was encountered, and were planted in a shaded 200m² paddock, (under eucalyptus trees - Eucalyptus), in 2016. This Paddock (1) received proportionally 750 kg/ha of urea.

In 2017, another six paddocks were planted with Florico star grass from the same origin; three of these were in a shaded area (under eucalyptus trees - Eucalyptus; Paddocks 2, 3, and 4, each 53m² in size) and three other paddocks were in a sunny area (Paddocks 5, 6, and 7, each 100 m² in size). Paddocks 2 and 5 and Paddocks 3 and 6 received, respectively, the equivalent of 200 and 100 kg/ha of urea, while Paddocks 4 and 7 did not receive urea fertilization. With the exception of Paddock 1, the amount of nitrogen fertilization was applied following the Brazilian Society of Soil Science (2004) manual, which recommends an amount of 100-200 kg/ha to tropical perennial grasslands. All paddocks were planted in CAV-UDESC lands, in Lages/SC.

For experimental reproduction, the animals were weighed, fasted for 24 hours, and placed in individual stalls with water *ad libitum*. Green star grass leaves were collected from each paddock and immediately used to feed 8 crossbred bovines, aged from 5 months to 1 year (1 animal per paddock, except for Paddock 1, where 2 animals were used), at a dose of 10g/kg of live weight.

The experiment was performed following procedures approved by the Committee of Ethics in Animal Experimentation of the State University of Santa Catarina (CETEA-UDESC), protocol number 9925244116.

Clinical examinations were made before, during, and after feeding the animals the star grass. Behavioral and postural alterations, as well as the color of the mucous membranes and of the blood, the corporal temperature, gastrointestinal motility (ruminal movements), and cardiac and respiratory frequencies were evaluated. The intensity of these clinical signs of poisoning was classified as mild, moderate, and severe.

In cases of mild and moderate poisoning, the animals were observed until they had recovered. When cyanogenic poisoning was severe, the bovines were treated with a solution containing 30g of sodium thiosulphate and 20g of sodium nitrite, dissolved in 500ml of distilled water, at a dose of 40ml/100 kg of live weight, intravenously. The animals were considered to have recovered when they started eating again.

For qualitative confirmation of cyanogenic glycosides, the sodium picrate paper test was performed, as described by Henrici (1926) cited by Tokarnia et al. (2012). This test involves the utilization of white paper strips bathed in a solution of 5g of sodium carbonate and 0.5g of picric acid, both dissolved in 100ml of distilled water. Then, sixty grams of green Florico leaves were collected from each paddock; these were macerated and placed in glass jars with a lid. The paper strips were fixed to the lids, remaining suspended over the vegetal material; the glass jars remained in a vertical position. The reaction to the sodium picrate paper test was classified in terms of the intensity of the brick-red color that had developed in the paper by 20 minutes after beginning the test. The reaction was considered to be strong when the color changed to a brick-red color; moderate when the color was intermediate, and mild when it only turned orange.

For qualitative evaluation of nitrate in all star grass paddocks, the diphenylamine test was used. A solution composed of 0.5g of diphenylamine, 20ml of distilled water, and sulfuric acid to 100ml (Radostits et al. 2002) was prepared. The test involved combining 1 drop of vegetal extract from the green leaves of the grass, obtained by manual pressure, with 3 drops of the reagent. The reaction was considered positive when an intense blue color could be observed in less than 10 seconds. The reaction was classified as negative, mild, moderate, and accentuated according to the intensity of the blue color.

RESULTS

The clinical signs of experimental poisoning by star grass cv. "Florico" in cattle were observed from 5 to 15 minutes after the end of ingestion and showed a variation in intensity that

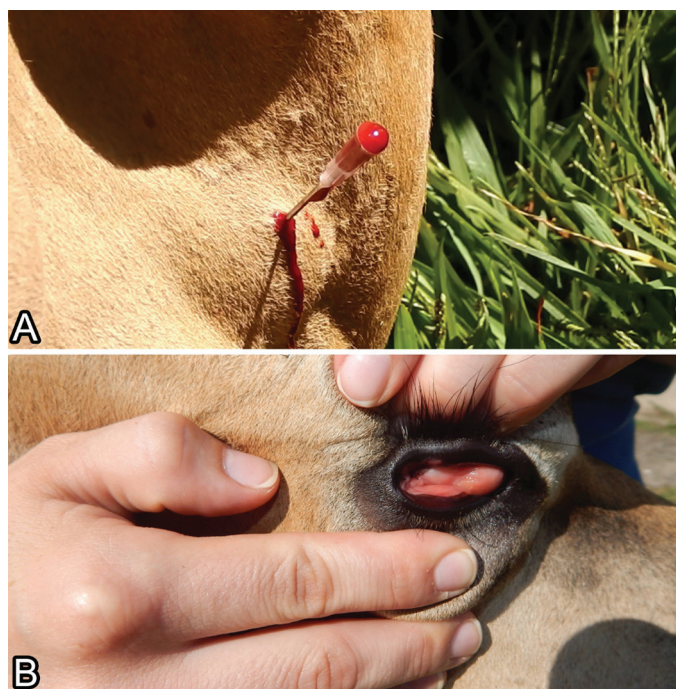


Fig.1. Experimental poisoning with star grass cv. "Florico" in Bovine 1. (A) Venous blood and (B) ocular mucous membranes; both were a bright red color.

depended on the sunlight exposure and the fertilization used. The animals that ingested the plant cultivated in a shaded area (Bovine 1, Paddock 1, 750 kg urea/ha; and Bovine 3, Paddock 2, 200 kg urea/ha) and in a sunny area (Bovine 6, Paddock 5, 200 kg urea/ha), showed a severe cyanogenic poisoning, with clinical signs characterized by wobbling, muscle tremors, frequent and/or dripping urination, tachycardia, ruminal atony, depression, and ocular mucous membranes and venous blood of a bright red color (Fig.1). The clinical condition of Bovine 1 evolved into lateral recumbency with intense dyspnea 10 minutes after ingesting the plant. Bovines 3 and 6 showed a less severe clinical condition that lasted for a longer period and evolved into sternal recumbency, although they did manage to get up. The antidote solution was used in these 3 bovines, and the clinical condition was reversed successfully. Bovine 2 (Paddock 1, in a shaded area, 750 kg urea/ha), Bovine 5 (Paddock 4 without fertilization, in a shaded area), Bovine 7 (Paddock 6, in a sunny area, 100 kg urea/ha), and Bovine 8 (Paddock 7, in a sunny area, without fertilization), showed frequent and dripping urination, alert behavior, tachycardia, ruminal atony, and spontaneously stopped eating, consuming smaller doses than the bovines that became severely ill. Bovine 4 did not become ill at all. The data relative to the amount of plant provided, amount of plant ingested, consummation time, and onset, intensity, and duration of the clinical signs are shown in Table 1.

As shown in Table 2, star grass from shaded paddocks that had received more fertilizer demonstrated a stronger reaction in the sodium picrate and diphenylamine tests. Figure 2 shows the representative results of a strong and a mild reaction in the sodium picrate paper test and a strong as well as a negative reaction in the diphenylamine test.

Table 1. Details of star grass "Florico" supply, intensity, and evolution of the clinical signs in bovines

Bovine	Weight (kg)	Paddock	Supply		Ingestion time (min.)	Clinical signs			Recovery
			Dose supplied (g/kg)	Dose consumed (g/kg)		Min. after administration	Intensity	Duration of the clinical signs (min.)	
1	160	1	15	10	20	10	+++	10	10
2	168	1	10	6,43	14	10	++	30	NT
3	106	2	10	10	15	5	+++	45	10
4	83	3	10	3	5	ASC	-	-	NT
5	107	4	10	10	9	15	++	60	NT
6	62	5	10	10	10	15	+++	60	10
7	95	6	10	6,31	17	15	+	45	NT
8	92	7	10	5,43	11	10	+	35	NT

Intensity: + mild, ++ moderate, +++ strong; ASC = absence of clinical signs, NT = not treated.

Table 2. Results of the sodium picrate paper test and the diphenylamine test in star grass "Florico" cultivated in shaded and sunny areas, with and without nitrogen fertilization

Fertilization (kg urea/ha)	Shadow (Paddocks 1, 2, 3, and 4)		Sunny (Paddocks 5, 6, and 7)	
	Intensity of reaction of the sodium picrate paper test	Intensity of reaction of the diphenylamine test	Intensity of reaction of the sodium picrate paper test	Intensity of reaction of the diphenylamine test
750	+++	+++	Not used	Not used
200	+++	+++	++	++
100	+++	+++	+	+
WF	++	-	+	-

- Negative reaction, + mild reaction, ++ moderate reaction, +++ strong reaction; WF = without fertilization.

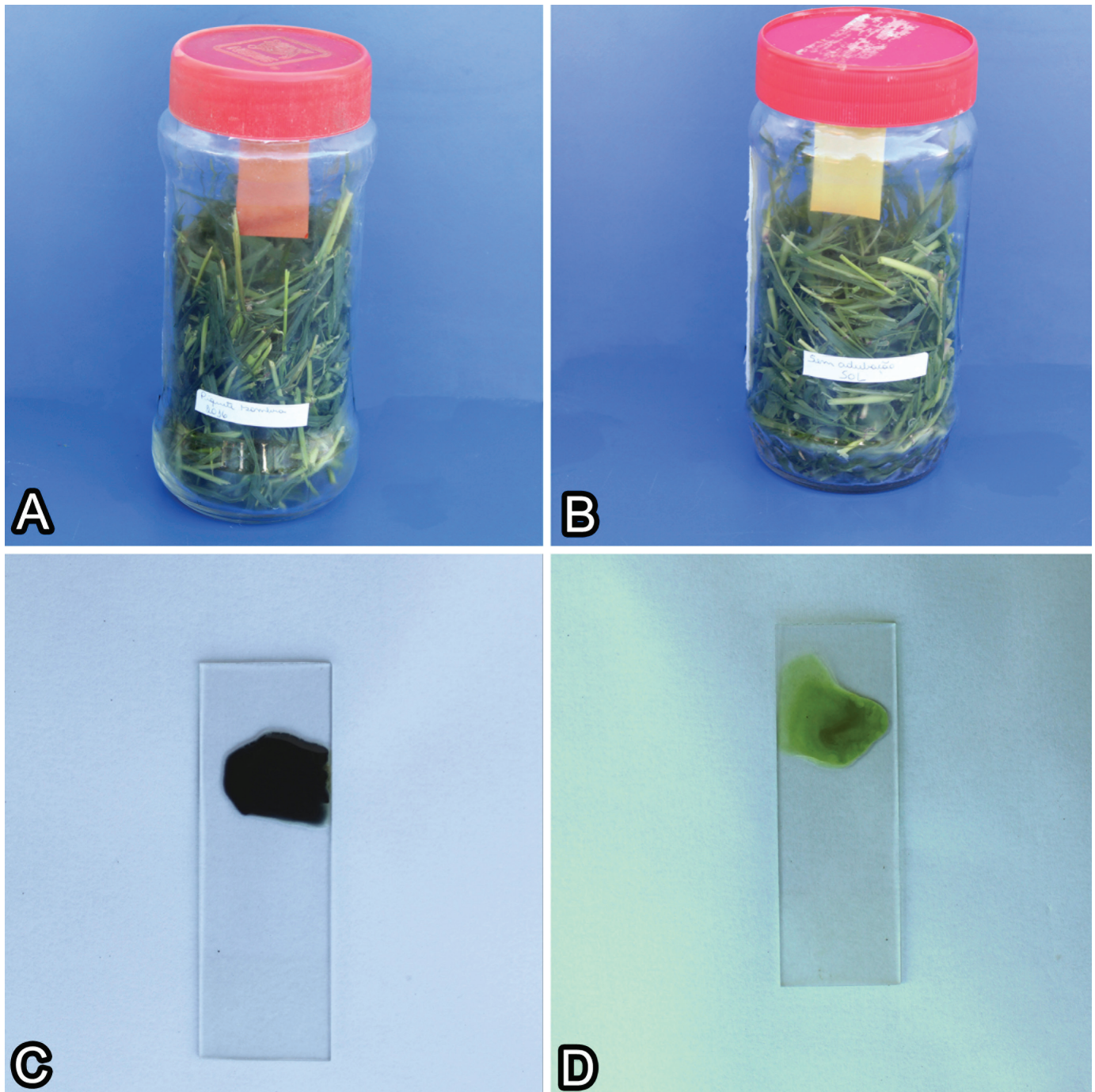


Fig.2. Reactions to the sodium picrate paper test and the diphenylamine test in star grass cv. "Florico". (A) Strong reaction to sodium picrate paper test. (B) Mild reaction to sodium picrate paper test. (C) Strong reaction to diphenylamine test. (D) Negative reaction to diphenylamine test.

DISCUSSION

The clinical condition of the experimental poisoning by star grass cv. "Florico" was marked by the rapid (5-15 min) appearance of muscle tremors, dyspnea, ruminal atony, bloat, wobbling, frequent and/or dripping urination, tachycardia, depression, ocular mucous membranes and venous blood of a bright red color, and sternal or lateral recumbency. This clinical condition is similar to that described in relation to cyanogenic plants by other authors (Saad & Camargo 1967, Canella et al.

1968, Kellerman et al. 1988, Gava et al. 1992, Tokarnia et al. 1994a, 1994b, 1999, Gava et al. 1997, Radostits et al. 2002, Youssef & Maxie 2004, Amorim et al. 2005, Nóbrega Junior et al. 2006, Riet-Correa & Mendez 2007, Oliveira et al. 2008, Carvalho et al. 2011, Juffo et al. 2012, Galindo et al. 2017).

In the current study, the bovines that ate star grass cv. "Florico" from paddocks in a shaded area, and that had received good fertilization, were most severely clinically affected. Similarly, the paddocks in a shaded area with more

fertilization resulted in a stronger reaction to the sodium picrate paper test. This is in accordance with what occurs in the spontaneous poisoning described by Molossi (2019). Vetter & Haraszti (1977), observed that the HCN production in *Sorghum* spp. gradually decreased during its vegetative growing, while the photosynthesis intensity increases, in other words, as photosynthesis decreased, more HCN was produced. Higher HCN levels are due to many factors; among these are a young age of the plants, a rapid growth rate, high nitrogen fertilization, low growing periods followed by rain, wilting, plants burnt by cold weather, and resprouting (Harris & Shearer 1994, Radostits et al. 2002).

According to Vetter (2000), a greater availability of nitrogen in the soil promotes cyanogenic glycosides production. Tapper & Reay (1973) described that nitrogen is part of the chemical composition of the known cyanogenic glycosides. Mislevy et al. (1993) affirmed that the hydrocyanic potential of star grass "Florico" is high under heavy nitrogen fertilization, especially during the initial stages of development of the plants.

Cruz (1997) observed that the nitrogen content increased in shaded pastures. This may occur because the soil in a shaded area tends to have greater humidity, associated with the moderate temperature, resulting in more rapid nitrogen mineralization, decomposition of organic matter, and recycling of this matter (Belsky et al. 1993). According to Wilson Junior & Ludlow (1991), the greater amount of nitrogen in the leaves is a compensatory mechanism that results in more CO₂ assimilation, leading to a more efficient use of solar radiation in shaded pastures. In shade, plants invest less than half of the nitrogen in their leaves in photosynthesis, which thus increases the nitrogen proportion in leaves (Evans 1993). This is also in agreement with the observations of the current study, in relation to nitrate presence, where the diphenylamine test showed a tendency for higher nitrate levels in star grass cv. "Florico" cultivated in a shaded area and/or with a higher levels of fertilization. Poisoning by nitrate does not occur in this situation, as the HCN present in the plants has a rapid action, which hampers ingestion of the larger amounts that are necessary for nitrate poisoning.

The response to the sodium picrate paper test with the star grass cv. "Florico", which was observed after 20 minutes, was different from that obtained from green and tender leaves of *Prunus sellowii*, which occurred from 3 to 5 minutes after the maceration of this plant (Gava et al. 1992). This may be due to the higher fibrous content of this grass, which makes the trituration of the vegetal matter more difficult, and thus affects the reaction between the enzyme and the glycosides. Some plants that are potentially dangerous to animals always have a rapid effect, while the effect of others are slower because of the glycoside stability (some are less volatile) and the enzymes available for hydrolysis (Tokarnia et al. 1999). The plants with slower effects have less toxicity and the related clinical conditions demonstrate a longer, slower evolution (Amorim et al. 2005, Tokarnia et al. 1999). In the current study, 4 of 8 bovines spontaneously ceased star grass ingestion. This indicates that some animals, when ingesting the plant more slowly, perceive that it made them feel indisposed and therefore rejected the plant food, avoiding aggravation of their condition. Bovine 1 ingested the star grass greedily and manifested severe cyanogenic poisoning signs. A solution containing sodium thiosulfate and sodium nitrite was used

successfully to treat the experiment animals, as previously described by Radostits et al. (2002) and Galindo et al. (2017).

CONCLUSIONS

External factors, such as shade and fertilization promote HCN accumulation in star grass (*Cynodon nlemfuensis* Vanderyst var. *nlemfuensis* cv. "Florico") and cause cyanogenic poisoning in bovines when more than 5g/kg live weight is ingested.

Florico grass utilization should be avoided in a silvopastoral system.

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