

Summary of Common Mycotoxins in Livestock in Midwest

Toxin	Mold	Animal Affected	Clinical Signs
Vomitoxin or DON (deoxynivalenol)	<i>Fusarium graminearum</i> , <i>F. culmorum</i> and others	Swine, immature animals, ruminants, poultry	Feed refusal, poor weight gain, vomiting, diarrhea
Zearalenone	<i>Fusarium graminearum</i> and others	Swine, cattle, sheep, goats	Hyperestrogenism, abnormal estrous, swollen vulvas
Fumonisin	<i>Fusarium verticillioides</i> , <i>F. proliferatum</i>	Equine, rabbits, swine, catfish, ruminants	Horses – brain lesion and death Swine – lung edema
T-2 and HT-2 toxins	<i>Fusarium sporotrichioides</i> , <i>F. poae</i>	Cats, poultry, pregnant animals, all livestock	GI ulcers and bloody diarrhea, reduced egg laying, abortions, death
Ochratoxin and citrinin	<i>Aspergillus ochraceus</i> , <i>Penicillium verrucosum</i> , <i>P. citrinum</i>	Swine, poultry	Kidney damage Ochratoxin – potentially carcinogenic
Ergot alkaloids	<i>Claviceps purpurea</i>	Cattle, horses, pigs, poultry	Peripheral gangrene, poor lactation, reduced reproduction
Dicoumarol (Sweet clover poisoning)	<i>Penicillium spp</i> , <i>Mucor</i> , <i>Aspergillus spp.</i>	Cattle, sheep, horses	Hemorrhage
Penitrem A, roquefortine	<i>Penicillium spp.</i>	Cattle, dogs, sheep, horses	Nervous signs, tremors, seizures
Aflatoxins (produced under hot, dry conditions)	<i>Aspergillus flavus</i> , <i>A. parasiticus</i>	Poultry, pigs, dogs, cattle, sheep, immature animals	Liver damage, immune suppression, carcinogen