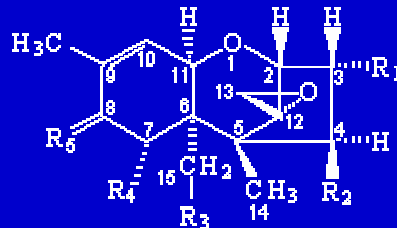


Deoxynivalenol



Deoxynivalenol—also known as vomitoxin or DON. May co-exist with other toxins produced by the same organism that produces this toxin. Zearalenone may be a co-existing toxin.

Producing organism—*Fusarium graminearum* is the principle DON producing fungus in grains but *Fusarium culmorum* is occasionally involved.

Conditions favoring disease and toxin formation in the field—Corn and small grains such as wheat, oats, and barley are major crops affected. The organism survives on old infected residue left on the field from the previous season, providing an inoculum source for the new crop. The organism does well in cool, moist conditions with contamination of the crop occurring when spores of the organism are windblown to the silks of the corn and in small grain to the anthers (male portions of the flower) which emerge outside the floret during what is called anthesis. The fungus penetrates the host ear or floret and produces the disease and DON. In wheat, it appears that DON production is necessary for the organism to produce the disease.

Visible presence of the fungus on grain—In corn the “ear rot” produced by *F. graminearum* may appear as purple to pink stained kernels with visible pink mold growth over the affected areas of the ear. Sometimes the growth of the fungus will appear through the husk as pink growth and staining, and the entire ear will be affected. Wheat heads may appear prematurely ripe and the kernels will have a blanched appearance (tombstone kernels) and may have pink stain present from the fungus. This is not quite as evident in barley kernels, but oat kernels will have pink staining as well. The disease in wheat is called head blight, scab, or pink scab.

Storage occurrence of DON—Storage under good conditions (<14% moisture) will minimize further elaboration of the toxin by these toxigenic fungi. Conditions favorable to mold growth should be avoided as well as insect pests and moisture. Generally, storage is not considered a problem for DON contaminated wheat and corn that has matured and been stored at moisture percentages below 14.

Toxicity impact—Swine are the animals most usually affected by this toxin and exhibit reduced intake of contaminated grain, if they do eat it, they may vomit. Levels above 1 ppm are considered potentially harmful to these animals. Pet foods prepared with wheat contaminated with this toxin have been involved in acute toxicities. DON is a known immunosuppressant and may cause kidney problems. Humans are thought to exhibit a similar vomiting syndrome when consuming DON-contaminated grain. DON does not appear to carryover into tissues or fluids of animals consuming toxic levels. Baking and malting are adversely affected by contaminated wheat and barley.

FDA advisory levels—No advisory levels for raw wheat as the finished product is what is important

- 1 ppm—for finished wheat products for human consumption
- 5 ppm—for grain and grain byproducts destined for swine and other animals (except cattle and chickens); not to exceed 20% of diet for swine (40% for other animal species). (This equates to 1.0 ppm in the diets of swine and 2 ppm in the diets of other animals.)
- 10 ppm—for grain and grain byproducts for ruminating beef and feedlot cattle older than 4 months and for chicken; not to exceed 50% of diet. (This equates to 5ppm in the diet.)