

SOME POISONOUS PLANTS

Amaryllis	Juniper
Azalea	Lantana
Bird of Paradise	Larkspur
Black Nightshade	Laurel
Buttercup	Lily-of-the-Valley
Butterfly Weed	May Apple
Calla Lily	Mistletoe
Calamondin	Moonflower
Caladium	Morning Glory
Carnation	Needlepoint Ivy
Carolina Jasmine	Oleander
Castor Bean	Oxalis
Chinaberry	Peace Lily
Chinese Tallow	Philodendron
Christmas Berry	Poison Ivy
Cyclamen	Poison Oak
Daffodil	Poison Sumac
Daisy	Pokeweed
Daphne	Potato Plant
Deadly Nightshade	Pothos
Devils Ivy	Pyracantha
Dieffenbachia	Rhododendron
Dumbcane	Rhubarb
Elderberry	Sand Begonia
Elephant Ears	Skunk Cabbage
English Holly/Ivy	Spathe Flower
Eucalyptus	String of Pearls
Eyebane	Tomato Leaves
Foxglove	Tulips
Golden Chain	Violet Seeds
Holly Berry	Water Hemlock
Horsechestnut	Wild Carrots
Hyacinth	Wild Cucumber
Hydrangea Blossom	Wild Parsnip
Iris	Wild Peas
Jack-in-the-Pulpit	Wisteria
Jerusalem Cherry	Yew
Jimson Weed	

Did you know the following plants are considered non harmful:

African Violet, Nandina, Jade Monkey Grass, Poinsettia

If you have questions about plants not on this list, call the toll free poison number.

PREVENTION:

- Identify and label the plants in your area, yard, and home.
- Wear gloves while gardening.
- Keep plants, seeds, fruits and bulbs stored out of reach of children. A leaf can block an infant's airway.
- Remember Christmas plants such as mistletoe and holly may be dangerous.
- Teach children to keep plants out of their mouths and not to suck on flowers or make "tea" from leaves.
- Do not eat wild plants, especially mushrooms.
- Do not make homemade medicines, shampoos, potions or teas from plants.
- Avoid smoke from burning plants.
- Never chew on jewelry made from seeds, beans, or grasses from plants.
- Recognize plants that may cause a rash, such as poison ivy, poison oak, or bull nettle.
- Do not make toys or whistles from unknown flowers or trees.



Oxalis

Photos used with permission
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POISONOUS PLANTS

GUIDE TO PREVENTION AND TREATMENT



TEXAS POISON
CENTER NETWORK
www.poisoncontrol.org

POISON
Help
1-800-222-1222

Ingestion of the following plants can cause pain and irritation to the lips, tongue, and mouth making it difficult to talk or swallow.



Caladium



Elephant Ears



Dieffenbachia



Pothos Ivy

The following plants contain chemicals that can affect the heart if ingested.



Oleander



Lily of the Valley

Some plants may have oils or prickly parts which cause mild to severe irritation of the skin.



Poison Ivy



Bull Nettle

Many berry-producing plants are used in yards or for decorating homes. Birds can eat the berries, but people should not.



Holly



Mistletoe

There is a large diverse group of poisonous plants which can cause a variety of symptoms. Call the Poison Center for information.



Morning Glory



Lantana

Food type plants may contain poisonous parts. For example, potato and tomato leaves should not be ingested. Mushrooms or their stems should only be eaten if purchased from the store. Even cooking poisonous mushrooms may not destroy the toxin.



Mushroom



Tomato Plant

TREATMENT

Mouth

- Remove any remaining portion of the plant, berry or mushroom.
- Save a piece of the plant or mushroom in a dry container for identification.
- Have the person wash out the mouth with water.
- Check for any irritation, swelling or discoloration.

Skin

- Remove contaminated clothing.
- Wash skin well with soap and water.

Eyes

- Wash hands with soap and water to avoid further irritation to the eye.
- Rinse eye with lukewarm tap water for 10-15 minutes.

DO NOT WAIT FOR SYMPTOMS TO APPEAR. CALL THE POISON CENTER IMMEDIATELY

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Pets and Plants

Dogs and cats frequently ingest plants. Most plants on the poisonous list will also be harmful to your pet. Some plants are not harmful to people, but are harmful to pets. Call the Poison Center if you think your pet has eaten a poisonous plant.