

Nontoxic (Safe, not poisonous)

The following plants are considered to be non-toxic. However, any plant may cause unexpected reactions in certain individuals, including choking. Always check with Poison Control if a plant has been ingested.

<i>Abelia</i>	Elm Tree	Potentilla
African Daisy	<i>Eugenia</i>	Powder Puff
African Violet	False Solomon's Seal	Prayer Plant
<i>Aglanema</i>	<i>Fatsia</i>	Pregnant Plant
Airplane Plant	Felbush	Propeller Plant
Alpine Currant	Ferns	Purple Passion
Aluminum Plant	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Queen's Tears
<i>Alyssum</i>	Fig Tree	Rabbit's Foot
<i>Anthericum</i>	<i>Fittonia</i>	Rainbow Plant
<i>Anthurium</i>	<i>Forsythia</i>	Ribbon Plant
<i>Aralia</i>	Friendship Plant	Rosary Vine
Areca Palm	<i>Fuchsia</i>	Rubber Plant
Ash Tree	<i>Gardenia</i>	<i>Salvia</i>
<i>Aspidistra</i>	Garlic*	<i>Sansevieria</i>
Aster	<i>Gloxinia</i>	<i>Schefflera</i>
<i>Astilbe</i>	Golddust Plant	Screwpine
Baby's Breath	Goldfish Plant	Seersucker
Baby's Tears	Grape Ivy	Plant
Baby's Toes	Hawaiian Ti Plant	Sensitive Plant
Bachelor's Buttons	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Silk Tree
Balsam	Honey Locust	Silver Dollar Plant
Basket Vine	<i>Hosta</i>	Silver Evergreen
Bleeding Heart Vine	<i>Hoya</i>	Silver Poplar
Blood Leaf Plant	<i>Impatiens</i>	<i>Sinningia</i>
Boston Fern	Jacob's Ladder	Snake Plant
<i>Bromelia</i>	Jade Plant	Spider Plant
Bromeliad	Japanese Aralia	<i>Spirea</i>
<i>Calathea argyraea</i>	<i>Kalanchoe</i>	Spruce
Calico Hearts	Lilac	Staghorn Fern
Calla Lily Begonia	Linden Tree	Starfish Flower
Camellia	Lipstick Plant	<i>Streptocarpus</i>
Carrión Flower	Maidenhair Fern	String of Buttons
Cattail	<i>Magnolia</i>	Striped Inch Plant
<i>Cattleya</i>	Maple Trees	Plant
China Doll	Marigolds (except Marsh Marigolds)	Sumac
Chinese Evergreen	Maternity Plant	(Staghorn or Smooth)
Christmas Cactus	Mock Orange	Sweat Plant
<i>Coleus</i>	Mountain Ash	Swedish Ivy
Columbine	Natal Plum	Sword Fern
Coral Bells	<i>Neanthebella</i>	Teddy Bear Plant
<i>Cordylone</i>	Nerve Plant	Umbrella Tree
Corn	Norfolk Island Pine	Velvet Plant
Corn Plant	Onion*	Venus Fly Trap
Creeping Charlie (houseplant)	Palms	<i>Viburnum</i>
<i>Crocus</i> (Spring)	Panda Plant	<i>Vriesea</i>
Croton	Passion Vine	Wandering Jew
(houseplant)	Peacock Plant	Wax Plant
<i>Dahlia</i>	<i>Pellionia</i>	Willow
Dandelion	Peperomia	<i>Yucca</i>
<i>Dracaena</i>	<i>Petunia</i>	Zebra Plant
Dragon Tree	Phlox	<i>Zinnia</i>
Easter Cactus	Piggyback Plant	
Easter Lily**	<i>Pilea</i>	
Easter Lily Cactus	Pine Trees	
	Plush Plant	
	Polka Dot Plant	

Caution (Mildly toxic)

The following plants may be mildly toxic or may easily be confused with toxic plants. However, since they are only mildly poisonous, they can be kept around children with some precautions. We recommend calling Poison Control if a child or animal consumes a portion of any of the following:

<i>Aloe Vera</i>	Geranium
<i>Araucaria</i>	<i>Gladiola</i>
American Ivy	Hens & Chicks
Angel's Wings	Honeysuckle
Apple	Iris
Apricot	Ivy
Arrowhead	Jonquil
Asparagus Fern	Juniper
Avocado***	Lamb's Tail
<i>Begonia</i>	Mexican Snowball
Birch Trees	Mother-in-law Plant
Black Walnut	<i>Narcissus</i>
Bleeding Heart	Nepthytis
Boston Ivy	Oak Trees
Bougainvillea	<i>Oxalis</i>
Burro Tail	Painted Lady
Cactus	Pansy
<i>Caladium</i>	Peace Lily
Calla Lily	Peach
Carnation	<i>Philodendron**</i>
Carrot (greens)	Poinsettia
Century Plant	Potato (leaves)
Chenille Plant	Pothos**
Cherries	Rhubarb (leaves)
<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Rose
<i>Clivia</i>	Sand Begonia
<i>Cotoneaster</i>	<i>Scindapsus**</i>
Crab Apple	<i>Sedum</i>
Daisy	Shamrock Plant
Devil's Ivy	Spathe Flower
<i>Dieffenbachia</i>	<i>Spathiphyllum</i>
Dogwood	Sprengeri Fern
Donkey Tail	Sweet Pea
Dutchman's Pipe	Tomato (leaves)
Elephant's Ear	Tulip
Engleman Ivy	Violets
English Ivy	Virginia Creeper
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	Woodbine
Five-Leaved Ivy	

* Special concern for dogs

** Special concern for cats

*** Special concern for birds and other small animals

Species names are italicized.

Toxic (Dangerous, poisonous)

The following plants are considered toxic. If any portion of the following plants is ingested, call Poison Control immediately.

Alder Buckthorn	Larkspur
<i>Amaryllis</i>	Lily of the valley
<i>Anemone</i>	<i>Lobelia</i>
Angel's Trumpet	Loco Weed
Arborvitae	Marijuana
Azalea	Marsh Marigold
Baneberry	May Apple
Barberry	Milkweed
Bird of Paradise	Mistletoe
Bittersweet	Moonseed
Black Locust	Monkshood
Buckeye	Morning Glory
Buckthorn	Mountain Laurel
Buttercups	Mushrooms
Calico Bush	Nightshade
Castor Bean	Oleander
Chinese Lantern	Paradise Plant
Christmas Rose	Parsnip
<i>Clematis</i>	Peony
Crocus (Autumn)	Periwinkle
<i>Croton</i>	Peyote
Crown of Thorns	Poison Ivy
Crown Vetch	Poison Oak
<i>Cyclamen</i>	Poison Sumac
<i>Daphne</i>	Pokeweed
<i>Delphinium</i>	Poppies
Elderberry	Primrose
<i>Euonymus</i>	<i>Ranunculus</i>
Fluffy Ruffles	<i>Rhododendron</i>
Four O'Clock	Rosary Beans
Fox Glove	Rosary Peas
<i>Ginkgo</i>	Snow-on-the-mountain (annual)
Hawaiian Baby Wood Rose	Solomon's Seal
Hedge Apples	Star-of-Bethlehem
Hemlock	String-of-beads
Hogwort	Toadstools
Holly	Tobacco
<i>Hyacinth</i>	Trumpet Plant
<i>Hydrangea</i>	<i>Vinca</i>
Jack-in-the-pulpit	Water Hemlock
Japanese Yew	Wild Parsnip
Jequirity Bean	<i>Wisteria</i>
Jerusalem Cherry	Yew
Jimson Weed	
<i>Lantana</i>	

What is the truth about Poinsettias?

The fact is that they are not poisonous. Nor are they edible, and it can be expected that, when eaten in quantity, they may cause stomach upset with possible vomiting. This may happen when an overactive puppy devours an entire plant. In the case of a child who eats a single leaf, no ill effects would be expected.

Follow these steps if someone is exposed to a poisonous plant

MOUTH:

- Remove any remaining portion of the plant, berry, or mushroom.
- Gently wipe mouth with a wet cloth.
- Check for any irritation, swelling, or discoloration.
- Give one glass of water to drink, provided victim is conscious and able to swallow.
- Call Poison Control for further treatment instructions.

SKIN:

- A few plants may cause local irritation, itching, and/or a rash to the skin. To prevent further irritation, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin well with soap and water. Call Poison Control for further treatment instructions.

EYES:

- Wash hands with soap and water to avoid further irritation to the eye.
- Rinse eye well with lukewarm tap water for 10-15 minutes. Gently pour water from a clean container held 2-4 inches above the eye. Call Poison Control for further treatment instructions.

After following the above steps, always call Poison Control. Do not wait for symptoms to appear.

Sanford Poison Center

1-800-222-1222 voice/TTY
Emergency 911 (Police, fire, medical)
www.sdpoison.org

To prevent a plant poisoning

- Keep all houseplants out of a young child's reach.
- Know the name of all your plants, both indoors and outdoors. Label each of your plants with the correct botanical name.
- Mushrooms and berries are particularly attractive to young children. Teach your children never to put mushrooms, berries, or any part of a plant including leaves, flowers, stems, bulbs, or seeds in their mouths.
- Mushrooms are especially abundant after a rainfall. Remove mushrooms from your yard and dispose of properly after each rainfall.
- Do not assume a plant is non-poisonous because birds or wildlife eat it.
- Do not rely on cooking to destroy toxic chemicals in plants.
- Never use anything prepared from nature as a medicine or "tea."
- If you suspect a poisoning, call Poison Control immediately. Poison Information Specialists are available seven days a week, 24 hours a day. Do not wait for symptoms to appear; symptoms may often be delayed.

A word about pets . . .

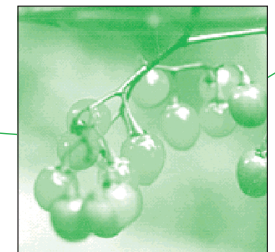
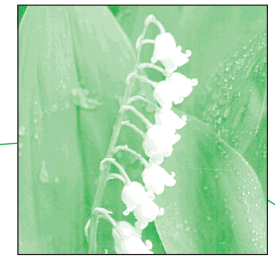
Young children are not the only ones who like plants! Pets, especially cats and dogs, also frequently ingest plants.

If a plant is known to be poisonous to humans, it's a safe bet it can also be harmful to your pet. On the other hand, because a plant is listed as nontoxic, does not mean it will not have any ill effects on animals. Nontoxic plants can often cause vomiting and other related symptoms in dogs and especially cats. If you suspect your pet may have ingested a toxic plant, please call your veterinarian.

SANFORD POISON CENTER

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1-800-222-1222



PLANT GUIDE