

Mildly Toxic (Caution)

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 the Sanford Poison Center if a child or animal consumes a portion of any of the following:

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

Toxic (Dangerous, poisonous)

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

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

The Sanford Poison Center 1-800-222-1222

The Sanford Poison Center is a free, confidential 24-hour poison emergency helpline. You can call the Center to get help in a poison emergency from poison experts. They can tell you what to do if you, your child or pet is poisoned.

For more information on poison safety or to order educational materials, call the Sanford Poison Center at (605) 328-6670 or visit our website at www.sanfordhealth.org or www.sdpoison.org



1305 West 18th Street, PO Box 5039
Sioux Falls, SD 57117-5039
sanfordhealth.org

POISON
Help
1-800-222-1222

PLANT GUIDE

Sanford

POISON CENTER

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 the Sanford Poison Control Center 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 the Sanford Poison Control Center 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 the Sanford Poison Center for further treatment instructions.

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

Sanford Poison Center
1-800-222-1222

To prevent a plant poisoning...

- Keep all houseplants out of young children'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 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 the Sanford Poison Center immediately. Poison experts are available at the Sanford Poison Center 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, it doesn't mean it won't have any ill effects on animals. Nontoxic plants can often cause vomiting and other related symptoms in dogs and especially cats. Don't hesitate to call the Sanford Poison Center if you suspect your pet may have ingested a toxic plant.

Nontoxic (Safe, not poisonous)

The following plants are considered to be nontoxic. However, any plant may cause unexpected reactions in certain individuals, including choking. Always check with the Sanford Poison Center if a plant has been ingested.

Abelia	Corn
African Daisy	Corn Plant
African Violet	Creeping Charlie (houseplant)
Aglaonema	Crocus (Spring)
Airplane Plant	Croton (houseplant)
Alpine Currant	Dahlia
Aluminum Plant	Dandelion
Alyssum	Dracaena
Anthericum	Dragon Tree
Anthurium	Easter Cactus
Aralia	Easter Lily**
Areca Palm	Easter Lily Cactus
Ash Tree	Elm Tree
Aspidistra	Eugenia
Aster	False Solomon's Seal
Astilbe	Fatsia
Baby's Breath	Feltbush
Baby's Tears	Ferns Ficus Benjaminia
Baby's Toes	Fig Tree
Bachelor's Buttons	Fittonia
Balsam	Forsythia
Basket Vine	Friendship Plant
Bleeding Heart Vine	Fuchsia
Blood Leaf Plant	Gardenia
Boston Fern	Garlic*
Bromelia	Gloxinia
Bromeliad	Golddust Plant
Calathea Argyraea	Goldfish Plant
Calico Hearts	Grape Ivy
Calla Lily	Hawaiian Ti Plant
Camellia	Hibiscus
Carrion Flower	Honey Locust
Cattail	Hosta
Cattleya	Hoya
China Doll	Impatiens
Chinese Evergreen	Jacob's Ladder
Christmas Cactus	Jade Plant
Coleus	Japanese Aralia
Columbine	Kalanchoe
Coral Bells	Lilac
Cordylone	

Linden Tree
Lipstick Plant
Maidenhair Fern
Magnolia
Maple Trees
Marigolds (except Marsh Marigolds)
Maternity Plant
Mock Orange
Mountain Ash
Natal Plum
Neanthebella
Nerve Plant
Norfolk Island Pine
Onion*
Palms
Panda Plant
Passion Vine
Peacock Plant
Pellionia
Pepperomia
Petunia
Phlox
Piggyback Plant
Pilea
Pine Trees
Plush Plant
Polka Dot Plant
Potentilla
Powder Puff
Prayer Plant
Pregnant Plant
Propeller Plant
Purple Passion
Queen's Tears
Rabbit's Foot
Rainbow Plant
Ribbon Plant
Rosary Vine
Rubber Plant
Salvia
Sansevieria
Schefflera
Screwpine
Seersucker Plant
Sensitive Plant
Silk Tree

Silver Dollar Plant
Silver Evergreen
Silver Poplar
Sinningia
Snake Plant
Spider Plant
Spirea
Spruce
Staghorn Fern
Staghorn Sumac
Starfish Flower
Streptocarpus
String of Buttons
Striped Inch Plant
Sweat Plant
Swedish Ivy
Sword Fern
Teddy Bear Plant
Umbrella Tree
Velvet Plant
Venus Fly Trap
Viburnum
Vriesea
Wandering Jew
Wax Plant
Willow
Yucca
Zebra Plant
Zinnia

*** highlights a special concern for dogs.**

**** highlights a special concern for cats.**

***** highlights a special concern for birds and other small animals.**