

Common Name	Part of Plant Considered to be Poisonous
Lily-of-the-Valley	Whole plant, including water in which flowers were kept
Black Locust	Bark, sprouts, foliage, and seeds
Mistletoe	Only the leaves and stems. Although presumed to be harmless, the berries can be injurious if consumed in large quantities.
Nightshade	Whole plant
Peach	The kernel in the pit
Philodendron	Leaves, possibly the whole plant
Plum	The kernel in the pit
Poison Ivy/Oak	Contact with a plant may cause allergic contact dermatitis. Severity of the response varies greatly among people.
Potato	Uncooked sprout, sun-greened skin, and leaves.
Rhododendron	Leaves and honey made from the flower nectar
Rhubarb	Raw or canned leaves are toxic if consumed in large quantities.
Rosary Pea	Ingestion of a chewed or broken seed is toxic. Because it is hard, water-impermeable, the mature seed is considered harmless if swallowed whole.
Snow-on-the-Mountain	Latex (sap) of some species.
Tomato	Leaves
Wisteria	Whole plant
Yew	Most of the plant, including the seeds but not the red aril.

Information used in the preparation of this brochure came from the Yakima Poison Control Center and the AMA Handbook of Poisonous and Injurious Plants by Dr. Kenneth F. Lampe and Mary Ann McCann, Division of Drugs and Technology. C. 1985

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More info online from WSU

For more information visit the Master Gardener Diagnostic Clinic
May through September
Tuesdays 11:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.

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Poisonous Plants

and kids' safety



Poison Control Hotline: 1-800-222-1222

WARNING SIGNS

- Presence of leaves, berries or other plant parts in the mouth
- Strange odor on breath
- Burns/burning sensation in or around the mouth
- Sweating
- Upset stomach or nausea
- Dizziness or unconsciousness
- Convulsions
- Dilated pupils

IF YOU SUSPECT A POISONING



- **Remove any remaining material from the mouth first!**
- **Stay calm.**
- **Call the Poison Control Hotline immediately at 1-800-222-1222**
- **If possible, have the plant available at time of the call.** WSU Extension, florists, or nurseries can help with ID. Do not delay calling if you don't have an ID.
- ◇ Follow directions from Poison Control **EXACTLY.**
- ◇ Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so.



KIDS AND POISONOUS PLANTS

Teach kids to “look but don’t touch.”

Remind them to ask permission before picking any unknown leaf, flower, or berry.

Show children good plants to play with and explore. Dandelions and nasturtiums are two plants that are colorful and safe for exploratory play.

Help kids plant a garden of their own, teaching them which parts of plants are good to eat and which are not.

In the kitchen, explain why we eat the parts we do. The fruit of the peach is tasty, but the pit can make us sick.

Don't scare kids by lying—if they see you were wrong about one plant, they'll have to test all the rest themselves.



PARTIAL LISTING OF HOUSEHOLD AND LANDSCAPE PLANTS KNOWN TO BE INJURIOUS TO HUMANS

Common Name	Part of Plant Considered to be Poisonous
Amaryllis	Bulb
Apricot	The kernel in the pit
Azalea	Leaves and honey made from the flower nectar
Bleeding Heart	Roots & Foliage
Caladium	The whole plant is injurious, but not poisonous
Cherry	The kernel in the pit
Autumn Crocus	The whole plant
Chrysanthemum	Flower only
Daffodil (Jonquil)	Bulb
Dieffenbachia (Dumb Cane)	Leaf
English Ivy	Berries & leaves
Foxglove (Digitalis)	Entire plant
Poison Hemlock	The whole plant is poisonous, particularly the root & seeds
Water Hemlock	The whole plant. The yellowish sap in the tubers is extremely poisonous.
Horsechestnut (Buckeye)	Nuts & twigs
Hydrangea	Flower bud
Iris	Rootstock