Non-Poisonous Plants*

The following plants are considered to be non-poisonous. Symptoms from eating or handling small amounts of these plants are unlikely to occur. However, some individuals may be more sensitive or react differently to any of these plants.

African Violet
Air fern
Aluminum plant
Areca palm
Asparagus fern
Aster
Baby’s breath
Baby’s tears
Bachelor button
Bamboo
Begonia (except sand)
Bloodleaf plant
Boston fern
Bromeliad
Butterfly tulip
Cactus, Christmas
Camellia
Chinese evergreen
Coleus
Corn plant
Creeping Charlie
(Houseplant)
Dahlia
Dandelion
Dracaena
Easter lily
False aralia
Fittonia, red
Forsythia
Fuchsia
Gardenia
Hawthorne
Hens and Chicks
Hibiscus
Impatiens
Jade plant
Lipstick plant
Maidenhair fern
Magnolia bush
Mountain ash
Nasturtium
Parlor Palm
Patient Lucy
Peperomia
Petunia
Phlox
Piggyback plant
Polka dot plant
Prayer plant
Pregnant plant
Rose
Schefflera
Snapdragon
Snake plant
Snow ball bush
Spider plant
Spider aralia
Staghorn fern
Swedish ivy
Swordfern
Tiger lily
Umbrella tree
Velvet plant
Wandering Jew
Zebra plant
Zinnia

Accidental poisoning can happen in any home. The natural impulse is to act at once, but the wrong treatment may be more harmful than none. Be prepared to handle a poisoning by:

... Knowing the telephone number of the Oregon Poison Center.

... Having the proper antidotes in your home (these SHOULD NOT be used except on the advice of the Poison Center or your physician):

✓ Syrup of Ipecac - a one-ounce bottle for each child over one year of age.

✓ Activated Charcoal - a 30-50 gram bottle (liquid or powder) for each child over one year of age.

Oregon Poison Center
is a program of the
Department of Emergency Medicine
at the Oregon Health Sciences University

A Guide to
Plant Poisoning
Prevention and Treatment

Oregon Poison Center
3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Road
Portland, Oregon 97201-3098
Know Your Plants

Plants beautify our homes. They add color and accent to our lawns and gardens. They feed us. Yet, if not handled properly, they can become deadly poisons.

Exposure to plants—houseplants, lawn and garden plants, mushrooms, is one of the most common calls to a Poison Center. Children are most often the victims of poisonings due to plants.

Many plants are not poisonous. Ingestion of many others causes only mild symptoms. Yet, there are many plants around us that can cause serious symptoms or even death if ingested in moderate amounts.

Read this brochure carefully. Check your phone book for the number of the nearest Poison Center & keep it near your telephone. It could save a life.

Tips To Prevent Plant Poisoning

Poisonings in the home can be prevented by following some simple instructions:

- Identify all the plants in your house & yard today. Poison Center staff cannot identify a plant over the phone. Your nearest garden nursery or county extension agent may assist you in identifying your plants.
- Choose plants that are nonpoisonous for decorating your home and yard.
- Keep all poisonous plants out of the reach of children and pets.
- Pick and dispose of all mushrooms and toadstools that grow in your yard. All mushrooms and toadstools are considered poisonous. Only a trained mycologist can correctly identify nonpoisonous ones.
- As leaves die and fall off (especially houseplants) pick them up and dispose of them. They still may contain poisonous chemicals.
- Store seeds and bulbs safely out of reach of children.
- If your child or pet does get into a plant, berry or mushroom, save the rest of the leaf, stem, branch or berry to help identify the plant.

Poisonous Plants*

Listed below are some of the plants that are considered poisonous. They contain a variety of poisons that cause different symptoms. Symptoms may vary from a skin rash kidney damage.

| Amaryllis | Larkspur |
| Azalea    | Lily-of-the-valley |
| Begonia, sand | Mistletoe |
| Bird of Paradise | Morning glory |
| Black nightshade berry | Oleander |
| Butterfly weed | Oxalis |
| Calla lily | Philodendron |
| Carnation | Poison ivy |
| Castor bean | Poison sumac |
| Cyclamen | Poison hemlock |
| Daffodil | Potato plant |
| Daisy | Pothos |
| Daphne | Pyracantha |
| Deadly nightshade | Rhododendron |
| Devils ivy | Rhubarb |
| Dieffenbachia | Skunk cabbage |
| Dumb cane | Snow-on-the-mountain |
| English holly | String of pearls |
| English ivy | Tomato leaves |
| Elderberry | Tulips |
| Elephant’s ear | Wild carrots |
| Eucalyptus | Wild cucumber |
| Eyebane | Wild parsnip |
| Fire cracker | Wild peas |
| Foxglove | Yew tree |
| Geranium | |
| Golden chain | |
| Holly berry | |
| Horse chestnut | |
| Hyacinth | |
| Hydrangea | |
| Iris | |
| Jack-in-the-pulpit | |
| Jequirity bean | |
| Jerusalem cherry | |
| Jimson weed | |
| Juniper | |

*This list are not complete. Call the poison center for more information