### Poisonous Plants

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

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**Common Name** | **Part of Plant Considered to be Poisonous**
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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.
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

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.

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.

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

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