

OTHER POISONOUS PLANTS

Larkspur	Orelander	Rhododendron
Larel	Peace Lily	Rhubarb Leaf
Lily of the Valley	Periwinkle	Rosary Pea
Lobelia	Peyote (Mescal)	Sago Palm
Marijuana	Philodendron	Start of Bethlehem
Mistletoe	Yew	Sweet Pea
Monkshood	Posion Ivy	Tobacco
Moonseed	Poison Oak	Tomato Vine
Morning Glory	Pokeweed	Tulip
Mother-in-Law Plant	Poppy	Water Hemlock
Narcissus	Potato Sprouts	Wisteria
Nightshade	Primrose	
	Ranunculus	



MUSHROOMS

Mushrooms are not plants. They are in the Fungi Kingdom. Mushrooms and other fungi grow in nature, near other plants, so they are assumed to be plants.

Never eat mushrooms or other fungi without speaking with a mycologist (specialist in fungus), or call your poison center.

There are many kinds of mushrooms. Many mushrooms are not safe to eat. If you find a mushroom growing and have determined it is safe to eat, be careful to prepare the mushroom safely before consuming. For instance, True Morel mushrooms are safe to eat if prepared correctly. False Morel mushrooms are never safe to eat.



POISONOUS PLANT PREVENTION TIPS

- 🍷 Know the names of all plant in your home and on your property.
- 🍷 If you keep poisonous plants in your home or on your property. Note where they are.
- 🍷 If you have small children or animals in or around your home, place poisonous plants out of reach and off of the floor.
- 🍷 Teach children to never put anything in their mouths unless they have checked with a parent or caregiver.
- 🍷 Consider discarding poisonous plants if children and animals are in your home daily or often.
- 🍷 Wear gloves when handling plants or working with plants or weeds.
- 🍷 Do not touch your eyes or face and reduce all skin contact when handling plants.
- 🍷 Wash and rinse skin thoroughly after handling plants.
- 🍷 Burning plants and plant brush may be dangerous. Avoid breathing in smoke from burning plants.
- 🍷 Holiday plants like Easter Lilies, Holly, Mistletoe, and Poinsettia's may be safe for humans to handle, but not for animals to eat.
- 🍷 Many types of medication are derived from plants. Do not attempt to make medication from plants, as this can lead to great health risks and even death.
- 🍷 Store all seeds and bulbs in a safe place and out of reach of children, animals and anyone who may not understand the risk of consuming or handling these items.

PLANT EXPOSURE WHAT TO DO?

If you know or think someone has eaten any amount of a poisonous plant or fungi:

- 🍷 Remove visible plant or fungi from their mouth.
- 🍷 Do not wait for symptoms. Call the poison center immediately at 800-222-1222.



MICHIGAN POISON CENTER
WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY

POISON PREVENTION GUIDE

PLANTS

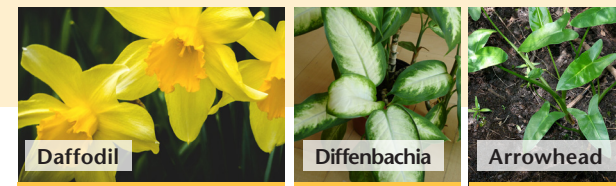
HOUSEHOLD and GARDEN PLANTS

Plants are among the most frequent objects ingested by children. The following information will help you know which plants are poisonous. Plants pictured in this brochure are the most common poisonous plants the Michigan Poison Center receives calls about.

If you have any questions regarding a potentially poisonous plant call 800-222-1222.

KNOW YOUR PLANTS

Do you know the name of the plants in your home and around your yard? If you do not, you may be able to have them identified at your local garden center or nursery. When you know the name of plant, call the Michigan Poison Center to find out if the plant may be harmful if a person is exposed to that plant.



THINKING AHEAD

Keep the identifying tag in the soil of plants that have been purchased.

Watch for new plant growth in gardens and yards. Seeds are carried by animals and the wind.

Before purchasing new plants, ask professionals at your garden center, or call the Michigan Poison Center to find out if a plant may be poisonous.

Plants may have poisonous leaves, fruits(berries), petals, stems, flowers or roots. All parts of some plants are poisonous.

Call the Michigan Poison Center to help you determine if a whole plant or parts of a plant are poisonous.



Peace Lily

"CAN I EAT THIS PLANT?"

Plants are a very important part of a healthy diet. However, eating plants with an unknown source can be hazardous to your health. Not all parts a fruit and vegetable are meant for consumption. For instance, leaves from potato, tomato, and rhubarb plants are poisonous, but the fruits and vegetables from these plants are edible. Eating fruits with pits, like cherries, peaches, and apricots are safe, however eating the ground pits are not safe.

Keep in mind, some plants may not be safe to eat if they have not ripened completely. These plants are not typically found in your local fruit markets or grocery store. If you or your family enjoy eating these plants, remember to eat them only when they are safe for preparation and consumption.

Stick to eating the parts of plants that you already know are safe for consumption.

POISONOUS PLANTS

The following plants are considered to be poisonous. However, the amount and type of toxin (poison) may not be hazardous to health. Many plants will only cause poisoning if consumed in great amounts. Symptoms of poisoning from plants vary depending on the plant variety. Remember, some toxic plants look like non-toxic plants.

If you are not sure about the toxicity of a plant call the Michigan Poison Center for assistance.

Below is a list of poisonous plants found in Michigan.

This is not a complete list.

Anemone
 Angel Trumpet
 Anthurium
 Apricot Kernel
 Arrowhead
 Avocado Leaf
 Autumn Crocus
 Azalea
 Betel Nut Palm
 Bitterseet
 Buckeye
 Caladium
 Calla Lily
 Castor Beans
 Jequirity Bean/Pea
 Jerusalem Cherry
 Jasmine
 Jimson Weed
 Dumb Cane (Dieffenbachia)
 Elderberry
 Elephant Ear
 English Ivy
 Four O'Clock
 Foxglove

Gloriosa Lily
 Holly
 Horsetail Reed
 Hyacinth
 Hydrangea
 Iris
 Ivy (varies)
 Jack-in-the-Pulpit
 Cherry Pits
 Cotoneaster
 Daffodil
 Daphne
 Lantana Camara
 Delphinium



Foxglove

NONTOXIC PLANTS (NOT POISONOUS)

The following plants are not considered to be poisonous. Symptoms from eating or handling them is not likely, however any plant can cause unexpected reactions in any person. Choking risks are always present with consumption of any object including plants.

Abelia	Bird's Nest Fern	Dandelion
Absynian	Blood Leaf	Dogwood
Sword Lily*	Boston Fern	Dracaena*
African Daisy	Bougainvillea	Easter Lily*
African Plum	Cactus (varies)	Echeveria
African Violet	California	Eucalyptus
Airplane Plant	Poppy	Eugenia
Aralia	Camelia	Fig Tree
Araucaria	Christmas	Gardenia
Asparagus	Cactus	Grape Ivy
Fern*	Coleus Species	Hedge Apple
Aspidistra	Corn Plant*	Hens & Chicks
Aster	Crabapple	Honeysuckle*
Baby's Breath*	Creeping	Hoya
Baby's Tears	Charlie	Jade Plant
Bachelor	Creeping Jenny	Kalanchoe*
Button	Croton (home variety)	Lilac
Bamboo	Dahlia	Lily (Day, Easter, Tiger)*
Begonia	Daisy	

*Plants may be poisons to animals

OTHER NONTOXIC PLANTS

Lipstick Plant	Sanseveria
Magnolia	Schefflera*
Marigold	Sensitive Plant
Monkey Plant	Spider Plant
Norfolk Island Pine	Swedish Ivy
Peperomia	Umbrella
Petunia	Violet
Poinsettia*	Wandering Jew
Prayer Plant	Weeping Fig
Purple Passion	Weeping Willow
Pyrocanthia	Wild Onion
Rose	Zebra Plant