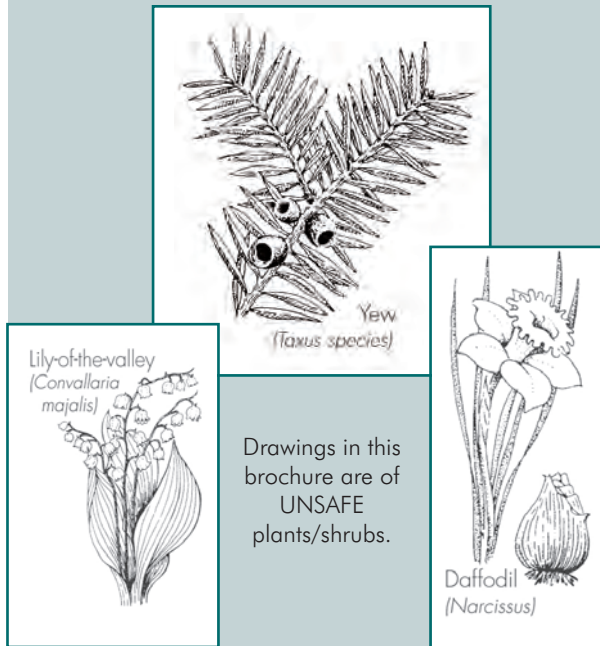


PLEASE KEEP IN MIND...

that this is only a partial list and some plants are known by more than one name. If you have questions about any plant not listed, please call 1-800-222-1222. If you have children in the home, select plants from among the many varieties that are known to be safe. Enjoy both beauty and peace of mind with safe indoor and outdoor plant choices.



CONNECTICUT POISON CONTROL CENTER

A service of
UConn Health

263 Farmington Avenue
Farmington, CT 06030-5365

UConn
HEALTH

POISON
Help
1-800-222-1222

WHAT To Do

If you suspect that someone has ingested any amount of a plant, follow these guidelines:

- 1. Remove any plant parts from the person's mouth. Gently wipe mouth with a wet cloth.
- 2. Give the person a small amount of water to drink if they are conscious and can swallow.
- 3. Call the Connecticut Poison Control Center immediately – don't wait for symptoms to develop.

1-800-222-1222
POISON CONTROL CENTER
poisoncontrol.uhc.edu

Also find us on:



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Know Your Plants

Nightshade
(*Solanum dulcamara*)



Connecticut Poison
Control Center

THERE ARE TWO SIDES TO EVERY LEAF

While there are a great many safe, non-toxic plants available, others contain substances poisonous to humans and animals. Houseplants are sometimes chosen without stopping to consider just what varieties may be harmful. Likewise, gardens and yards may contain dangerous leaves, berries, and flowers that attract curious children.

KNOW YOUR PLANTS

- 1. Identify all plants in your home and yard. This may be done by bringing the plant or a cutting to a nursery, greenhouse or florist.
- 2. Label the plants with proper names. Write the name on tape and attach it to the pot. For the yard, make a map of the area indicating the name and location of each tree, plant, and bush. Keep this information handy in case of an emergency.
- 3. Determine which plants are safe and which may be harmful. Harmful plants should be kept out of children's reach. Never assume a plant is safe because birds or wildlife eat it.
- 4. Teach children not to eat leaves, berries, buds, or flowers. Remind them to "look but don't lick - admire but don't pick." Never eat any part of an unknown plant or mushroom. Remember that it is easy to confuse safe and unsafe plants and mushrooms.
- 5. Store all seeds and bulbs in a safe place.
- 6. Mushrooms often grow after a rainfall. It is best to inspect your lawn and remove all mushrooms growing in the yard.

Plants listed under "Safe Plants" are not expected to cause symptoms beyond mild skin irritation. However, any plant can cause unexpected reactions in certain individuals, including choking.



SAFE PLANTS

African Violet	Inch Plant
Air Fern	Jade
Aluminum Plant	Kalanchoe
Alyssum	Lady's Slipper
Aralia	Lavender
Areca Palm	Lilac
Aster	Lily (Easter, Day, Tiger)
Astilbe	Lipstick Plant
Autumn Olive	Magnolia
Baby's Breath	Mountain Ash
Baby Tears	Mulberry
Bachelor's Button	Nasturtium
Bee Balm	Norfolk Pine
Blood Leaf	Orchids
Bridal Veil	Pachysandra
Bromeliad	Palms
Butterfly Bush	Peperomia
Chokecherry	Petunia
Christmas Cactus	Phlox
Cockscomb	Piggyback Plant
Coleus	Poinsettia*
Coral Bell	Prayer Plant
Cornflower	Pussywillow
Corn Plant	Rose
Crocus, spring	Rose of Sharon
Dahlia	Sage
Dandelion	Snapdragon
Dogwood	Spider Plant
Dracaena	Swedish Ivy
Ferns	Tulip
Fir, Douglas	Umbrella Plant
Forget-me-not	Venus Fly Trap
Forsythia	Yucca
Freesia	Zebra Plant
Fuschia	Zinnia
Gardenia	
Geranium	
Gloxinia	
Grape Hyacinth	
Hawthorn	
Hibiscus	
Honey Locust	
Honeysuckle	
Hosta	
Hoya	
Heuchera	
Impatiens	



Philodendron

*Reports concerning toxicity of this plant have been exaggerated.

UNSAFE PLANTS

Aconite	Jerusalem Cherry
Aloe	Jimson Weed
Amaryllis	Jonquil
Angel's Trumpet	Juniper
Azalea	Lantana
Baneberry	Larkspur
Begonia	Lily of the Valley
Bittersweet	Lobelia
Black Locust	Lupine
Bleeding Heart	May Apple
Bloodroot	Milkweed
Buckeye	Mistletoe
Buttercup	Monkshood
Caladium	Morning Glory
Calla Lily	Mountain Laurel
Carnation	Mushrooms (all types)
Castor Bean	Narcissus
Christmas Rose	Nightshade (Black, Deadly)
Chrysanthemum	Nettle, Stinging
Cotoneaster	Oak
Crocus, autumn	Oleander
Daffodil	Peace Lily
Daisy	Peony
Daphne	Periwinkle
Delphinium	Philodendron
Dieffenbachia	Poison Ivy, Oak, Sumac
Dogbane	Pokeweed
Elephant's Ear	Pothos
Eucalyptus	Queen Anne's Lace
Euphorbia	Rhododendron
Firethorn	Rhubarb leaves
Foxglove	Rosary Pea
Gladiola	Rubber Tree Plant
Goldenrod	Schefflera
Heather	Skunk Cabbage
Hellebore	Snake Plant
Hemlock (Poison, Water)	Spathiphyllum
Henbane	Spurge
Holly	Star of Bethlehem
Horse Chestnut	Sweet Pea
Hyacinth	Wisteria
Hydrangea	Wolfbane
Iris	Yew
Ivy	
Jack-in-the-pulpit	
Java Bean	
Jequirty Bean	

