

How does your garden grow?

Enjoy your garden and houseplants, but be aware of unsafe plants and gardening supplies. Children and adults are attracted to plants because of the way they look, feel and smell.



Safe Gardening Tips

- Keep all plants out of the reach of children. Even a safe plant can be a choking hazard.
- Know your plants. Label all plants and find out which ones are poisonous.
- Store seeds, bulbs and plant food out of the reach of children.
- Seeds and bulbs may be coated with fungicides and insecticides in small amounts.

Safe Plants



Unsafe Plants

African Violet
Easter Lily
Tiger Lily
Lilac

Daffodil
Daisy
Hyacinth
Lily of the Valley
Narcissus

Consider all mushrooms found outside unsafe. Mistakes are common and symptoms could be severe. Be safe and only select from the varieties in your grocery store.



Pesticides are dangerous chemicals used to kill pests. Symptoms of pesticide poisoning may include irritation of skin, eyes, and lungs as well as muscle cramps, vomiting, diarrhea and sweating. Protect yourself from a pesticide accident by following the guidelines below:

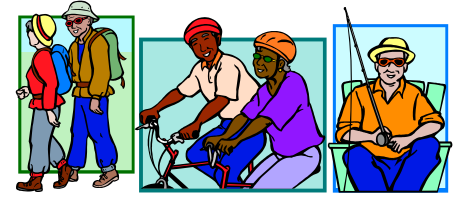
- Read labels carefully and follow safety instructions.
- Wear protective clothing such as gloves, goggles, masks, and long sleeves/pants.
- Do not wear leather belts or shoes.
- Wash hands after contact with pesticides.
- Do not apply pesticides on a windy day.
- Keep all fertilizers and pesticides in their original containers under lock and key.
- Be careful not to spray children's toys, play gyms, sandboxes, bikes, or pet food dishes when applying pesticides.

Art supplies with the AP (Approved Product) or CP (Certified Product) seal are considered safe to be used by children.

Easter egg dyes are non-toxic in small amounts.



Enjoy the Outdoors



Suntan products are generally safe. A lick or a taste is not a problem. Suntan lotion in the eye may sting but it will not cause blindness.

Insect repellants not higher than 10% DEET should be used on children as recommended by the American Association of Pediatrics. Repellant should be washed off after returning indoors.

Poisonous snakes are not a common sight. However, two species are native to CT. If you see a Timber Rattlesnake or a Copperhead leave it alone and walk away from it. Most bites occur when snakes are handled or frightened.



Be ready for unexpected injuries. Update your **first aid kits**. Kits should include bandages, adhesive tape, alcohol wipes, antibiotic ointment, disposable gloves, hand cleaner, scissors, tweezers, cold pack, and first aid card.

Spring Cleaning



Spring is a popular time to clean. Be aware of the cleaning products you use and their location. Most poisonings happen when a product is in use.

Do store cleaning products in locked cabinets.

Do keep products in original containers.

Do read the label before using a cleaning product and use product correctly.

Do rinse empty containers before putting in the trash.

Don't mix cleaning products.

Don't leave chemicals out while cleaning. Put away immediately after removing the amount needed for the cleaning job at hand.

Don't mix chlorine bleach with other products. A dangerous poisonous gas can be released.



The Connecticut Poison Control Center is a free and confidential service of the University of Connecticut Health Center. Poison information specialists are available 24-hours-a-day, 7 days a week. Call 1-800-222-1222 if you have a poisoning exposure or need information about poisons. Hearing impaired? Call TDD toll-free at 1-866-218-5372. Call 860-679-3531 to order educational materials.

Check out our website for more information about poisons <http://poisoncontrol.uhc.edu>



University of Connecticut
Health Center

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Spring Poison Safety Tips



**Connecticut Poison
Control Center**