Some Do’s and Don’ts

1. Never eat any part of an unknown plant or mushroom. Teach your children never to put leaves, stems, bark, seeds, nuts, or berries from any plant into their mouths.

2. Keep poisonous house plants out of reach of young children. Store bulbs and seeds out of sight and out of reach.

3. Learn to identify the poisonous plants in your neighborhood.

4. Do not assume a plant is not poisonous because birds or other wildlife eat it.

5. Do not rely on cooking to destroy toxic chemicals in plants. Never use anything prepared from nature as a methane or “tea.”

Remember that any plant may cause unexpected reactions in certain individuals. Always check with the West Virginia Poison Center or your physician if a plant has been ingested.

If a poisoning occurs call: 1-800-222-1222

Do you know about your Poison Center?

Many people think of a poison center as a room with shelves and bottles filled with remedies. Nothing could be further from the truth.

The West Virginia Poison Center (WVPC) is a knowledge resource center, set up for the benefit of you and your community. Up-to-date information about thousands of everyday products is stored in computer data banks, books and journals for quick and easy retrieval, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The “hotline” specialist that answers your call is NOT a volunteer. Our specialists are registered nurses, pharmacists and physicians that are specially trained in poison emergencies. The specialists along with up-to-date information at the West Virginia Poison Center make for a very important resource for public and health care professionals throughout West Virginia. Though regular research and continued communications with the nation’s toxicology specialists, the West Virginia Poison Center makes itself a resource for the latest information on the treatment of poison exposures and to hazardous substances.

The West Virginia Poison Center is an outreach project sponsored by the Robert C. Byrd Health Science Center of West Virginia University - Charleston Division and is academically affiliated with the WVU School of Pharmacy.

http://www.wvpoisoncenter.org

What About Plants?

Can you identify the poisonous plants in your home & backyard?

WEST VIRGINIA POISON CENTER

WEST VIRGINIA POISON CENTER
Do You Know About Your Plants?

Household plants have become one of the nation's leading causes of ingestions in children.

The following lists are toxic and non-toxic plants. Since we cannot accurately identify your plants from a telephone description, it is important that you know the names of all the plants in your home and yard. If you do not know the name of a plant, you should have it identified by the nearest landscape or gardening center in your area.

**TOXIC**

The following plants are considered TOXIC* (Poisonous, possibly dangerous)

*These plants contain a wide variety of poisons and symptoms may vary from a mild stomach ache, skin rash, swelling of the mouth and throat to involvement of the heart, kidneys or other organs. The WV Poison Center can give you more specific information on these or other plants that can be poisonous and may not be on this list. Many plants do not cause toxicity unless ingested in very large amounts.

- Anemone
- Angel Trumpet Tree
- Apricot-Kernels
- Arrowhead
- Avocado-Leaves
- Azaleas
- Betel Nut Palm
- Bittersweet
- Buckeye
- Buttercups
- Caladium
- Calla Lily
- Cassor Bean
- Cherries-Wild & Cultivated
- Crocus, Autumn
- Daffodil
- Daphne
- Delphinium
- Devils Ivy
- Dieffenbachia (Dumb Cane)
- Elderberry
- Elephant Ear
- English Ivy
- Four O'Clock
- Foxglove
- Holly Berries
- Horsetail Reed
- Hyacinth
- Hydrangea
- Iris
- Ivy (Boston, English and Others)
- Jack-In-The-Pulpit
- Joquinty Bean or Pea
- Jerusalem Cherry
- Jessamine (Jasmine)
- Jimson Weed (Thorn Apple)
- Jonquil
- Lantana Lamarca (Red Sage)
- Larkspur
- Laurels
- Lily-Of-The-Valley
- Lobelia
- Marijuana
- Mayapple
- Mistletoe
- Moonseed Monkshood
- Morning Glory
- Mother-In-Law Plant
- Mushroom
- Narcissus
- Nightshade
- Oleander
- Penwinkle
- Peyote (mescal)
- Philodendron
- Poison Hemlock
- Poison Ivy
- Poison Oak
- Poppy (Calif. Poppy Excepted)
- Pokeweed
- Potato-Sprouts
- Primrose
- Ranunculus
- Rhododendron
- Rhubarb-Blade
- Rosey Pea
- Star-Of-Bethlehem
- Sweet Pea
- Tobacco
- Tomato-Vines
- Tulip
- Water Hemlock
- Wisteria
- Yew

**NON-TOXIC**

The following plants are considered essentially non-toxic (safe, not poisonous). Symptoms from eating or handling these plants are unlikely, but any plant may cause an unexpected reaction in certain individuals.

- Abelia
- Absynhian Sword Lily
- African Daisy
- African Palm
- African Violet
- Airplane Plant
- Aluminum Plant
- Aralia
- Araucaria
- Asparagus Fern (Dermatitis)
- Aspidistra (Cast Iron Plant)
- Aster
- Baby's Tears
- Bachelor Buttons
- Bamboo
- Begonia
- Birds Nest Fern
- Blood Leaf Plant
- Boston Fern
- Bougainvillea
- Cactus (Certain Varieties)
- California Holly
- California Poppy
- Camelia
- Christmas Cactus
- Coleus Species
- Corn Plant
- Crab Apples
- Creeping Charlie
- Creeping Jennie, Moneywort, Lysima
- Croton (House Variety)
- Dahlia
- Daisies
- Dandelion
- Dogwood
- Donkey Tail
- Dracaena
- Echeveria
- Eucalyptus (Caution)
- Eugenia
- Gardenia
- Grape Ivy
- Hedge Apples
- Hens & Chicks
- Honeysuckle
- Hoya
- Jade Plant
- Kalanchoe Lily (Day, Easter or Tier)
- Lipstick Plant
- Magnolia
- Marigold
- Monkey Plant
- Mother-In-Law-Tongue
- Norfolk Island Pine
- Peperomia
- Petunia
- Prayer Plant
- Purple Passion
- Pyrocantha Rose
- Sanseveria
- Schefflera
- Sensitive Plant
- Spider Plant
- Swedish Ivy
- Umbrella
- Violets
- Wandering Jew
- Weeping Fig
- Weeping Willow
- Wild Onion
- Zebra Plant

POISON HELP™
1-800-222-1222