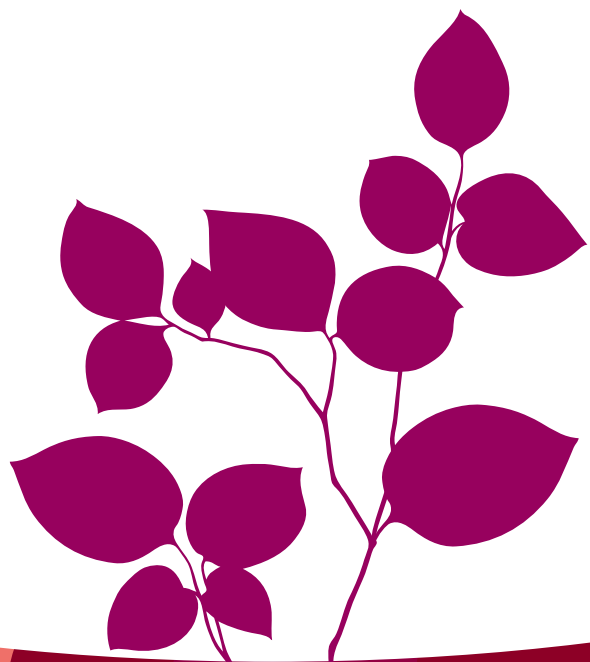


HOW TO PREVENT PLANT POISONINGS

- Keep all house plants out of reach of young children.
- Know the names of all your plants, both indoors and outdoors. Label each of your plants with the correct name so they can be easily identified in case of a poisoning.
- Berries are particularly attractive. Teach your children never to put berries or any part of a plant including leaves, flowers, stems, bulbs, or seeds into their mouths.
- Never assume a plant is non-toxic because birds or wildlife eat them.
- Do not rely on cooking to destroy toxic chemicals in plants.
- Teas & infusions made from plants can also be a source of poisoning.



PAD!S

Poison & Drug Information Service

IF YOU SUSPECT
SOMEONE MAY
BE POISONED
**DO NOT DELAY
GETTING HELP.**

**CALL NOW.
WE'RE ALWAYS OPEN.**

PLANT GUIDE

PAD!S

Poison & Drug Information Service
Alberta & Northwest Territories

1-800-332-1414

Saskatchewan

1-866-454-1212

FREE • CONFIDENTIAL • 24/7
EXPERTISE & ADVICE • POISONS
CHEMICALS • MEDICATIONS • HERBALS

www.padis.ca

The following lists represent the most common plants in Alberta. Non-toxic plants do not cause harmful effects when eaten. Toxic plants may cause a variety of symptoms and may have some harmful effects when eaten by humans. If you have any concerns about exposure or ingestion of these plants do not hesitate to call PADIS 24/7.

INDOOR PLANTS

NON-TOXIC

African violet
Aloe
Asparagus Fern
Azalea
Begonia
Boston Fern
Chinese Evergreen
Croton
Dracaena
Easter Lily
English Ivy
Fig Tree
Fuchsia
Gloxinia
Hoya
Impatiens
Jade Plant
Lipstick Plant
Peace Lily
Snake Plant
Spider Plant
Umbrella Tree
Wandering Jew
Weeping Fig
Yucca

TOXIC

Cactus Dieffenbachia
Schefflera
Philodendron
Rubber Plant
Schefflera

TREES, BERRIES

NON-TOXIC

Caragana Tree
and Pods
Cotoneaster Berries
Dogwood Tree
Mayday Tree
Maple Tree
Mountain Ash Berries
Poplar Tree

TOXIC

Holly Berries
Yew (needles more toxic
than berries)
Mistletoe

HOLIDAY PLANTS

NON-TOXIC

Holly Berry Leaves
Poinsettia
(may cause skin
irritation)

OUTDOOR GARDEN PLANTS

NON-TOXIC

Alyssum
Aster
Begonia
Coleus
Creeping Charlie
Dandelions
Dracaena
Geranium
Impatiens
Marigold
Nasturtium
Pansy Flower
Peony
Petunia
Phlox
Begonia
Pussy Willow
Roses
Snapdragon
Viola
Zinnia

TOXIC

Azalea
Crocus
Daisy
Eucalyptus
Foxglove
Narcissus
Hyacinth
Jack in the Pulpit
Jimson Weed
Larkspur Water
Lily of the Valley
Monkshood
Oleander
Poison Hemlock
Fool's Parsley
Pokeweed
Potatoes (green parts)
Rhubarb Leaf
Tomato Leaves
Tulip bulb
Walnut (green shell)
Hemlock

FRUIT PITS, SEEDS

The following pits are non toxic if they are swallowed whole; however, choking is a major risk. If the pits or seeds are opened and the contents chewed, they may be toxic. Always remove pits and seeds before giving the fruits to your child.

Almond
Apple
Apricot
Cherry

Pear
Peach
Plum

No list is ever complete. If the plant you are concerned about does not appear on the following lists or if you have any questions, please call PADIS.

1-800-332-1414 (AB&NWT)
1-866-454-1212 (SK)

IF YOU SUSPECT A PLANT POISONING HAS OCCURRED:

SKIN



Some plants can cause itching, blistering, or a rash when the plant or it's sap comes into contact with skin.

First Aid

- Remove any soiled clothing
- Rinse the skin under running water for 15 minutes, then wash gently with soap and water. Rinse again.
- Call PADIS

EYE



If the person rubs their eyes after touching the plant or if a splash of plant sap gets in the eyes, the eyes may become irritated.

First Aid

- Rinse the eye for 15 minutes with lukewarm water poured from a large glass 2 to 3 inches above the eye.
- Have the person blink as often as possible while rinsing the eye.
- Do not force the eyelids open.
- Call PADIS

PLANTS THAT ARE SWALLOWED



Choking is the immediate concern when a child places any plant part in his/her mouth. A piece of the plant may lodge in the child's throat and block the airway.

First Aid

- If the child is gagging or choking, finger sweep his/her mouth and remove any plant parts. If the child continues to choke, call 9-1-1 or your local ambulance.
- Once the plant is removed, gently wipe mouth area with a wet cloth.
- Check for any irritation, swelling, discoloration, or difficulty in swallowing.
- If the child has no difficulty swallowing, give half a glass of water or milk.
- Do not induce vomiting.
- Do not wait for symptoms to appear; symptoms may be delayed.