

PLANT SAFETY TIPS

- Know the names of all your plants, both indoors and outdoors. Label each plant with the common and botanical name.
- Place indoor plants up and away from the reach of children and pets.
- Monitor children and pets while outdoors making sure they do not play with or eat plants.
- Do not assume a plant is safe because you see birds or wildlife eat it.
- Wear gloves when gardening or doing yard work.
- Remove all wild mushrooms from your yard; only trained experts can correctly identify edible mushrooms.
- Use caution when foraging as some poisonous plants can look similar to edible wild plants.

FIRST AID FOR PLANT POISONING

- **Call the Poison Center** right away at 1-800-222-1222. Do not wait for symptoms to appear or get worse. Save or take photos of any parts of the plant for identification. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- **Mouth:** Remove any parts of the plant from the mouth. Give a small amount of water to drink.
- **Skin:** Wash any skin exposed to the plant with soap and water right away. Remove any clothing that has been in contact with the plant.

CALL THE POISON CENTER FOR:

- Treatment for Poisonings
- Bites and Stings
- Poisonous Plants
- Medicine Questions
- Food Poisoning
- Pesticide Information
- Workplace Exposures
- Hazardous Materials Disposal
- Reactions to Medicines & Chemicals
- Pregnancy/Breastfeeding Exposures
- Poisonings of Animals
- Information on Poison Prevention
- Educational Programs

OUR SERVICES:

- Available 24/7/365
- Completely free & confidential
- Available in several languages

FOR MORE INFORMATION:



1-800-222-1222



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POISONOUS PLANTS

ARIZONA
Poison and Drug
Information Center



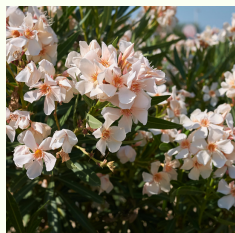
1-800-222-1222

POISONOUS PLANTS

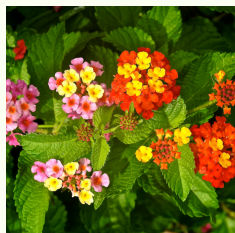
This is a list of commonly found plants that can be dangerous to touch or eat. There are many other plants that can make you sick or cause a bad reaction. Just because a plant is not listed here does **NOT** mean it is safe.

Cardiac Glycoside Plants

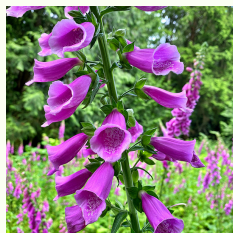
- Cardiac glycosides can cause heart problems, including rhythms that are too fast or too slow, and heart block.
- Symptoms of ingestions can include: nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness, confusion, weakness, and visual disturbances.
- The severity of symptoms depends on the amount ingested and can be fatal if left untreated.



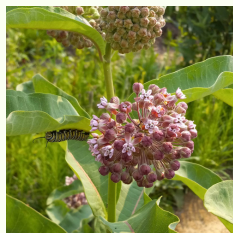
Oleander
(*Nerium oleander*)



Lantana
(*Lantana camara*)



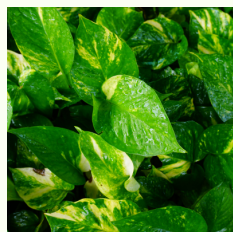
Foxglove
(*Digitalis species*)



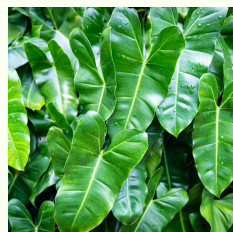
Milkweed
(*Asclepias syriaca*)

Calcium Oxalate Plants

- Oxalate plants contain sharp, tiny crystals in their juices, leaves, and stems called calcium oxalate crystals that can cause irritation if they come in contact with the skin or mouth.
- Symptoms include burning, pain, and swelling.



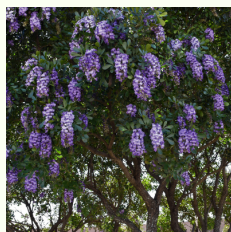
Pothos
(*Epipremnum aureum*)



Philodendron
(*Philodendron species*)

Texas Mountain Laurel (*Dermatophyllum secundiflorum*)

- Texas Mountain Laurel contains cytisine, a poisonous alkaloid.
- Symptoms include vomiting, stomach pain, low blood pressure, high heart rate, confusion, agitation, feeling very tired.



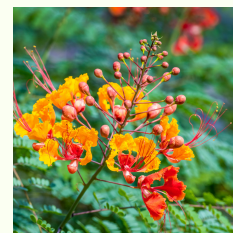
Jimson Weed (*Datura stramonium*)

- The whole plant is toxic, including the nectar.
- Can appear similar to spinach plants leading to accidental ingestion.
- Symptoms include fast heart rate, blurred vision, delirium, confusion, headache, dry mouth, difficulty urinating, difficulty swallowing.



Mexican Bird of Paradise (*Caesalpinia mexicana*)

- The seeds and pods can be dangerous because they contain tannins.
- Symptoms include nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.



For more information on plants and plant safety, including information on plants commonly grown in food gardens, visit azpoison.com