OTHER POISONOUS PLANTS

Larkspur
Larel
Lily of the Valley
Lobelia
Marijuana
Mistletoe
Monkshood
Moonseed
Morning Glory
Mother-in-Law Plant
Narcissus
Nightshade

Orelander
Peace Lily
Periwinkle
Peyote
Philodendron
Yew
Poison Ivy
Poison Oak
Pokeweed
Poppy
Potato Sprouts
Primrose

Rhododendron
Rhubarb Leaf
Rosary Pea
Sago Palm
Start of Bethlehem
Sweet Pea
Tobacco
Tomato Vine
Tulip
Water Hemlock
Wisteria

PLANTS POISON PREVENTION GUIDE

HOUSEHOLD and GARDEN PLANTS

Plants are among the most frequent objects ingested by children. The following information will help you know which plants are poisonous. Plants pictured in this brochure are the most common poisonous plants the Michigan Poison Center receives calls about.

If you have any questions regarding a potentially poisonous plant call 800-222-1222.

KNOW YOUR PLANTS

Do you know the name of the plants in your home and around your yard? If you do not, you may be able to have them identified at your local garden center or nursery. When you know the name of plant, call the Michigan Poison Center to find out if the plant may be harmful if a person is exposed to that plant.

MUSHROOMS

Mushrooms are not plants. They are in the Fungi Kingdom. Mushrooms and other fungi grow in nature, near other plants, so they are assumed to be plants.

Never eat mushrooms or other fungi without speaking with a mycologist (specialist in fungus), or call your poison center.

There are many kinds of mushrooms. Many mushrooms are not safe to eat. If you find a mushroom growing and have determined it is safe to eat, be careful to prepare the mushroom safely before consuming. For instance, True Morel mushrooms are safe to eat if prepared correctly. False Morel mushrooms are never safe to eat.

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PLANT EXPOSURE WHAT TO DO?

If you know or think someone has eaten any amount of a poisonous plant or fungi:

- Remove visible plant or fungi from their mouth.
- Do not wait for symptoms.
- Call the poison center immediately at 800-222-1222.

POISONOUS PLANT PREVENTION TIPS

- Know the names of all plant in your home and on your property.
- If you keep poisonous plants in your home or on your property. Note where they are.
- If you have small children or animals in or around your home, place poisonous plants out of reach and off of the floor.
- Teach children to never put anything in their mouths unless they have checked with a parent or caregiver.
- Consider discarding poisonous plants if children and animals are in your home daily or often.
- Wear gloves when handling plants or working with plants or weeds.
- Do not touch your eyes or face and reduce all skin contact when handling plants.
- Wash and rinse skin thoroughly after handling plants.
- Burning plants and plant brush may be dangerous. Avoid breathing in smoke from burning plants.
- Holiday plants like Easter Lilies, Holly, Mistletoe, and Poinsettia’s may be safe for humans to handle, but not for animals to eat.
- Many types of medication are derived from plants. Do not attempt to make medication from plants, as this can lead to great health risks and even death.
- Store all seeds and bulbs in a safe place and out of reach of children, animals and anyone who may not understand the risk of consuming or handling these items.
- Wear gloves when handling plants or working with plants or weeds.
- Do not touch your eyes or face and reduce all skin contact when handling plants.

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THINKING AHEAD

- Keep the identifying tag in the soil of plants that have been purchased.
- Watch for new plant growth in gardens and yards. Seeds are carried by animals and the wind.
- Before purchasing new plants, ask professionals at your garden center, or call the Michigan Poison Center to find out if a plant may be poisonous.

Poisonous Plants

The following plants are considered to be poisonous. However, the amount and type of toxin (poison) may not be hazardous to health. Many plants will only cause poisoning if consumed in great amounts. Symptoms of poisoning from plants vary depending on the plant variety. Remember, some toxic plants look like non-toxic plants.

If you are not sure about the toxicity of a plant call the Michigan Poison Center for assistance.

Below is a list of poisonous plants found in Michigan.

This is not a complete list.

Anemone
Angel Trumpet
Anthurium
Apricot Kernel
Arrowhead
Avocado Leaf
Autumn Crocus
Azalea
Betel Nut Palm
Bitterseet
Buckeye
Caladium
Calla Lily
Castor Beans
Jequirity Bean/Pea
Jerusalem Cherry
Jasmine
Jimson Weed
Dumb Cane (dieffenbachia)
Elderberry
Elephant Ear
English Ivy
Four O’Clock
Foxglove

Gloriosa Lily
Holly
Horsetail Reed
Hyacinth
Hydrangea
Iris
Ivy (varies)
Jack-in-the-Pulpit
Cherry Pits
Cotoneaster
Daffodil
Daphne
Lantana Camara
Delphinium

Non-toxic Plants (Not Poisonous)

The following plants are not considered to be poisonous. Symptoms from eating or handling them is not likely, however any plant can cause unexpected reactions in any person. Choking risks are always present with consumption of any object including plants.

Below is a list of non-toxic plants found in Michigan.

Abelia
Absysinian
African Daisy
African Plum
African Violet
Airplane Plant
Aralia
Araucaria
Asparagus
Aspidistra
Aster
Baby's Breath
Baby's Tears
Bachelor Button
Bamboo
Begonia
Bird's Nest Fern
Blood Leaf
Boston Fern
Bougainvillea
Cactus (varies)
California Poppy
Camelia
Christmas Cactus
Coleus Species
Corn Plant
Crabapple
Creeping Charlie
Creeping Jenny
Croton (home variety)
Daisy
Dandelion
Dogwood
Dracaena
Easter Lily
Echeveria
Eucalyptus
Eugenia
Fig Tree
Gardenia
Grape Ivy
Hedge Apple
Hens & Chicks
Honeysuckle
Hoya
Jade Plant
Kalanchoe
Lilac
Lily (Day, Easter, Tiger)

Other Non-toxic Plants

Lipstick Plant
Magnolia
Marigold
Monkey Plant
Norfolk Island Pine
Peperomia
Petunia
Poinsettia
Prayer Plant
Purple Passion
Pyrocanthia
Rose
Sanseveria
Schefflera
Sensitive Plant
Spider Plant
Swedish Ivy
Umbrella
Viol
Wandering Jew
Weeping Fig
Weeping Willow
Wild Onion
Zebra Plant

“Can I Eat This Plant?”

Plants are a very important part of a healthy diet. However, eating plants with an unknown source can be hazardous to your health. Not all parts a fruit and vegetable are meant for consumption. For instance, leaves from potato, tomato, and rhubarb plants are poisonous, but the fruits and vegetables from these plants are edible. Eating fruits with pits, like cherries, peaches, and apricots are safe, however eating the ground pits are not safe.

Keep in mind, some plants may not be safe to eat if they have not ripened completely. These plants are not typically found in your local fruit markets or grocery store. If you or your family enjoy eating these plants, remember to eat them only when they are safe for preparation and consumption.

Stick to eating the parts of plants that you already know are safe for consumption.