



Poisonous Plants

Both indoor and outdoor plants can be poisonous. Some plants may cause symptoms such as an upset stomach or skin rash. Some may cause harm to your heart, kidneys and other organs. Some plants that are thought to be non-poisonous, can cause an upset stomach if they are eaten.

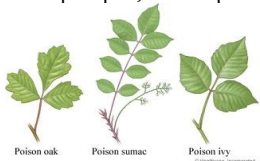
Poisonous Plants

American Ivy/Virginia Creeper	Dieffenbachia/Dumb Cane Elder (bark, shoots, leaves, roots, unripe berries)	Monkshood
Autumn Crocus	Dogbane	Morning Glory (seeds)
Azalea/Rhododendron	Elephant's Ear/Philodendron	Peace Lily
Belladonna/Deadly Nightshade	Foxglove	Poison Hemlock
Birch Tree	Holly (berries, leaves)	Poison Ivy, Oak, Sumac
Bird of Paradise	Jequirity/Rosary Pea	Pokeweed/Pokeberry
Bittersweet/Woody Nightshade	Jimsonweed	Poppy
Caladium/Elephant's Ear	Larkspur	Red Buckeye/Horse Chestnut
Castor Oil Plant/Castor Bean	Lily of the Valley	Water Hemlock
Chinese Lantern/Cape	Mayapple	Wild Mushrooms
Choke Cherry/Chokeberry	Mistletoe	Yew
Devil's Ivy/Pothos		

Poisonous Ivy, Poison Oak, and Poison Sumac

Do not burn Poison Ivy, Poison Oak or Poison Sumac. The smoke can cause breathing problems.

The sap from poison ivy, oak, and sumac plants can cause a rash, burning, and itching if touched. If you come into contact with the sap, a skin rash may appear within a few hours to two days. The rash may take one to two weeks to go away. In some people, the sap can cause an allergic reaction.



IN A POISONING EMERGENCY, CALL 24-HOURS A DAY, 7 DAYS A WEEK: 1-800-222-1222

Teletype for the deaf and hearing Impaired only: TDD 404-616-9287

Poison Ivy has shiny green leaves that grow in groups of three. Poison ivy may grow as a vine or as a low shrub.

Poison Oak also has leaves grouped in three. It grows as a low shrub, which may have clusters of green or white berries.

Poison Sumac has 7-13 leaves found in pairs with a single leaf at the end. These long, smooth leaves are bright orange and velvet like in the spring. They become dark green and glossy on top and light green underneath. Sumac grows as a tree in swampy areas.

If you touch poison ivy, oak, or sumac...

- Wash the area with warm, soapy water right away.
- Wash any clothing and garden tools you think may have sap on it.
- Try not to scratch your rash since this can cause it to get worse.

You can only get the rash from touching the sap; you cannot get the rash from touching another person's rash.

To avoid touching these plants, keep covered up while outdoors! Wear long pants, long sleeves and gloves when working in your yard. Stay on trails while hiking or camping in the woods!

Plant Safety

To help prevent plant poisonings, follow these safety tips:

- Know the names of all the plants in your home and yard. A nursery, florist or your county extension agent can help you to identify a plant.
- Label all your plants with their names so you can tell what it is if a piece has been eaten.
- Keep house plants, seeds and bulbs out of the reach and sight of children and pets.
- Do not eat wild plants or mushrooms. Cooking poisonous plants does not make them safe to eat.
- Remove mushrooms that are growing in your yard. Throw them away in a covered garbage can.
- Keep weed and bug killers in a locked cabinet, out of reach of children and pets. Never put them in bottles used for drinking.
- Keep children and pets away from lawns that were just treated with garden chemicals.
- Teach your children to never put any part of a plant into their mouths.

The Facts About Poinsettias

Poinsettias are not the deadly plant they were once thought to be. If eaten, the plant may cause burning in the mouth and may cause a stomach ache.



Know What To Do In A Poison Emergency

- Keep the telephone number of the Georgia Poison Center (GPC) on or near your telephones. You can also email or chat with us by visiting our website at www.georgiapoisoncenter.org.
- If any part of a plant is eaten, remove as much of the plant as possible from the mouth and call the GPC right away! Do not wait for the victim to look or feel sick.

The Georgia Poison Center



Certified as a Regional Poison Center by the American Association of Poison Control Centers.

Each year, the Georgia Poison Center provides services to thousands of people in Georgia. You can call the GPC to get help in a poisoning emergency or to get treatment advice about animal or insect bites. Nurses, pharmacists, and doctors answer the phones 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. They can tell you what to do if you, your child, or your pet is poisoned or was bitten by an animal. In addition, the GPC staff can answer your questions about poisons in and around your home.

All calls to the GPC are free.

To order educational material, call the Education Department at 404.616.9235 or visit our website at www.georgiapoisoncenter.org

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