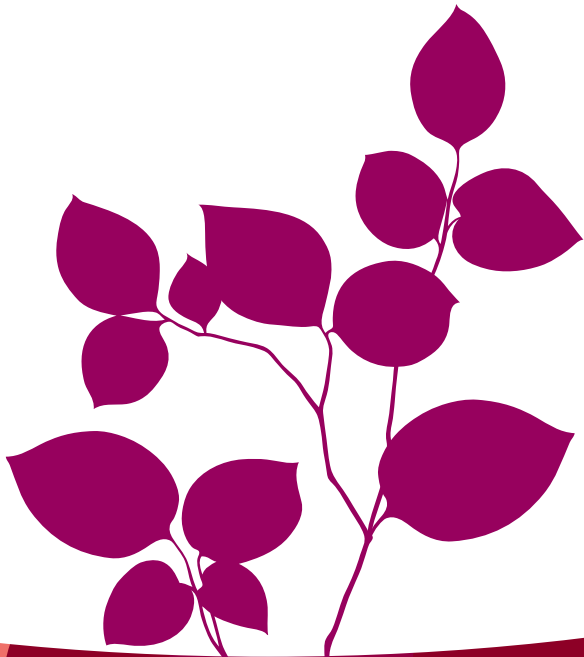


## HOW TO PREVENT PLANT POISONINGS

- 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.



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

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

**PAD!S**

Poison & Drug Information Service  
Alberta & Northwest Territories

**1-800-332-1414**

Saskatchewan

**1-866-454-1212**

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**PAD!S**

Poison & Drug Information Service

**PLANT  
GUIDE**

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

## HOLIDAY PLANTS

### NON-TOXIC

Holly Berry Leaves  
Poinsettia  
(may cause skin irritation)

### TOXIC

Holly Berries  
Yew (needles more toxic than berries)  
Mistletoe

## 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

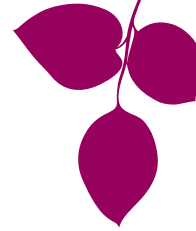
## FRUIT PITS, SEEDS

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.



## 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.

**1-800-332-1414 (AB&NWT)**

**1-866-454-1212 (SK)**