* Poisonous Plants

Plants are a common cause of poisoning. Both indoor and outdoor plants can be poisonous. Common poisonous plants are listed below. These plants may cause a range of effects or symptoms. Some may cause an upset stomach. Some may cause a skin rash. Others may harm your heart, kidneys, and other organs. Even plants thought to be non-poisonous can cause an upset stomach if eaten. The following is a listing of the most common poisonous plants found in Georgia:

- Amaryllis
- American Ivy/Virginia Creeper
- Anemone
- Apricot (seeds and pits)
- Aralia, Ming
- Azalea/Rhododendron
- Baneberry
- Belladonna/Deadly Nightshade
- Birch Tree
- Bird of Paradise
- Bittersweet/Woody Nightshade
- Bleeding Heart/Dicentra
- Boxwood
- Buckeye/Horse Chestnut
- Burning Bush/Euonymus
- Bursting Heart/Euonymus
- Caladium
- Candelabra Cactus
- Cape Gooseberry/Chinese Lantern/Winter Cherry
- Castor Oil Plant/Castor Bean
- Cedar Tree Cherry, Laurel, Black Chinaberry
- Chinese Lantern/Cape Gooseberry/Winter Cherry
- Choke Cherry
- Chrysanthemum
- Clematis Crown of Thorns/Euphorbia Cyclamen
- Daffodil/Jonquil/Narcissus
- Deadly Nightshade/Belladonna
- Devil's Ivy/Pothos
- Dicentra/Bleeding Heart
- Dieffenbachia/Dumb Cane
- Elder (bark, shoots, leaves, roots, unripe berries)
- Elephant's Ear/Philodendron
- English Ivy
- Eucalyptus (dried)
- Euphorbia/Crown of Thorns
- Euonymous
- Flowering Tobacco
- Four O'Clock
- Foxglove
- Ivy (Devil's, American, English)
- Jasmine, Yellow Carolina
- Jequirity/Rosary Pea
- Jerusalem Cherry
- Jimsonweed
- Jonquil/Daffodil/Narcissus
- Juniper (berries)
- Lantana
- Larkspur
- Laurel
- Ligustrum/Wild Privet
- Lily of the Valley
- Mistletoe
- Monkshood
- Morning Glory (seeds)
- Mulberry (leaves, bark, sap)
- Mushrooms
- Narcissus/Daffodil/Jonquil Nightshade
- Oak Tree (leaves, acorns)
- Oleander
- Pansy (seeds)
- Peace Lily
- Peach (seeds and pits)
- Pencil Cactus
- Peony
- Periwinkle/Vinca
- Philodendron/Philodendron
- Poison Hemlock
- Poison Ivy, Oak, Sumac
- Pokesweed/Pokeberry
- Poppy
- Potato (leaves, all green parts)
- Pothos/Devil's Ivy
- Rhododendron/Azalea
- Rosary Pea/Jequirity
- Split Leaf/Philodendron
- Sweet Pea (seeds)
- Sweet William
- Tomato (stems, leaves)
- Vinca/Periwinkle
- Virginia Creeper/American Ivy
- Water Hemlock
Gladiola (bulb)  Wild Privet/Ligustrum
Holly (berries, leaves)  Winter Cherry/Cape
Horse Chestnut/Buckeye  Gooseberry/ Chinese Lantern
Hyancith  Wisteria
Hydrangea  Woody Nightshade/Bittersweet
Iris  Yarrow Yew

Poison Ivy, Poison Oak and Poison Sumac
The sap from poison ivy, oak and sumac plants can cause a rash, burning, and itching if touched. Do not burn poison ivy, oak, or sumac. Contact with or breathing the smoke from burning poison ivy, oak, or sumac can cause a reaction.

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.

The Facts About Poinsettias
Poinsettias are not the deadly plant they were once thought to be. If eaten, the plant may irritate the mouth and cause a stomachache.

* This information is from the Georgia Poison Center website: gpc.dhr.georgia.gov.