

Mushrooms

Mushrooms thrive in cool, damp weather and can often appear after it rains. It is very difficult to tell the difference between poisonous and harmless mushrooms, especially when describing them over the phone.

Do not eat any wild mushroom unless it has been professionally identified by a mushroom expert. If someone has tasted or eaten a wild mushroom, call Carolinas Poison Center immediately at 1-800-222-1222.

Remember - just because an animal eats a mushroom does not make it safe for a human.



First Aid for Plants and Mushrooms

- Immediately remove any remaining pieces from the mouth.
- Call Carolinas Poison Center right away at 1-800-222-1222. Don't wait for symptoms to appear.
- Follow instructions from Carolinas Poison Center staff about collecting any remaining plant or mushroom pieces.
- For mushrooms - place the pieces in a paper bag (not plastic) in your refrigerator labeled "Do Not Eat". This will help preserve the contents for identification.



Carolinas Poison Center

Uncompromising Excellence. Commitment to Care.



For a complete listing of poisonous plants found in North Carolina, please refer to

www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/hort/consumer/poison/poison.htm

A GUIDE
TO ACCIDENTAL
PLANT POISONING

POISON
Help
1-800-222-1222

POISON EXPERTS ON CALL

Carolinas Poison Center



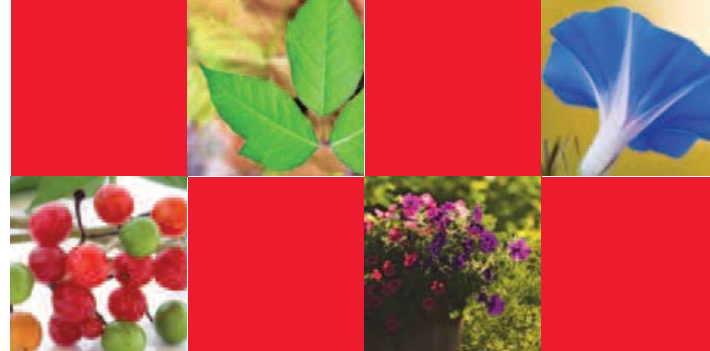
Potentially POISONOUS Plants

INDOOR

Amaryllis	English Ivy
Caladium	Peace Lily
Dumbcane/ Dieffenbachia	Philodendron
	Pothos/Devil's Ivy

OUTDOOR

Azalea	Jimsonweed
Belladonna	Jonquil
Black Locust	Lily of the Valley
Boxwood	Lobelia
Caladium	Morning Glory
Capsicum	Mountain Laurel
Castor Bean	Narcissus
Chinaberry	Nephtytis/Arrowhead
Chrysanthemum	Nightshade Family
Crocus	Oak (acorns)
Crown-of-Thorns	Oleander
Daffodil	Peony
Euonymus	Podophyllum
Four O'Clock	*Poison Ivy/Oak/Sumac
Foxglove	Pokeweed/Pokeberry
Fruit pits/Seeds	Privet
Gladiola	Rhododendron
Holly	Tobacco/Wild Tobacco
Hyacinth	Water Hemlock
Hydrangea	Wisteria
Iris/Flags	Yew
Jerusalem Cherry	



Carolinas Poison Center's Guide to Safe Plants In and Around Your Home

PREVENTION TIPS:

- Know the names of all plants in your home, yard, and play areas (e.g. campgrounds and parks).
- Plants that are poisonous to humans are NOT always poisonous to birds or animals; do not use them as a guide to toxicity.
- Use of insecticides/pesticides adds to poisoning risk.
- Cooking does not always destroy poisons found in plants.
- Burning of brush/plants can produce hazardous smoke (especially Poison Ivy, Oak, and Sumac).
- Pets are also at risk for poisoning from plants.
- Call Carolinas Poison Center immediately if your child tastes any plant or berry, especially if you cannot identify it.
- KEEP ALL PLANTS AND FLOWERS OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.



Common NONPOISONOUS Plants

INDOOR

African Violet	Peperomia
Christmas Cactus	Petunia
Corn Plant	Poinsettia
Dracaena	Prayer Plant
Ferns	Schefflera
Ficus/Rubber Tree	Spider Plant
Fuchsia	Swedish Ivy
Geranium	Wandering Jew
Jade Plant	Wax Plant
Norfolk Pine	Zebra Plant

OUTDOOR

Camellia	Lilac
Crepe Myrtle	Magnolia
Dandelion	Monkey Grass
Dogwood	Mulberry (ripe berries)
Easter Lily	Nandina
Forsythia	Pyracantha/Firethorn
Honeysuckle	Rose
Hoya	Tulip
Impatiens	Wild Strawberry
Lavender	

To see pictures of these potentially poisonous plants, visit www.ncpoisoncenter.org.

CAUTION: Not every poisonous plant is listed.
*These plants are also poisonous to touch.



Carolinas Poison Center