



# Poisonous Plants

Risk Mitigation




'My Place' Family Day Care




# Prohibited Plants

The following plants cannot be present on the Family Day Care Premises

 Extremely Toxic

 Potentially Toxic

 Irritant to Skin and Eyes

 Respiratory irritant



Angel's Trumpet

*Brugmansia Spp.*



Brazilian Pepper Tree

*Schinus Terebinthifolius*



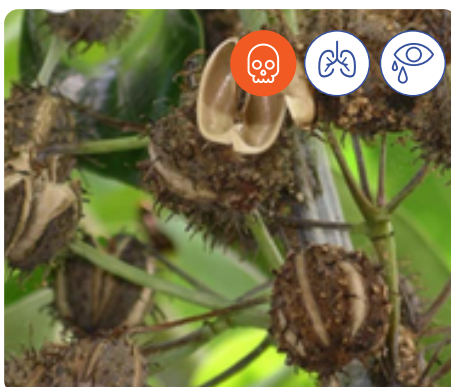
Black Bean

*Castanospermum Australe*



Candelabra Cactus

*Euphorbia Lactea*



Castor Oil Plant

*Ricinus Communis*



Crown of Thorns

*Euphorbia Mili*



Crab's Eye

*Abrus Precatorius*



Common Thornapple

*Datura Stramonium*



Green-Spored Parasol


*Chlorophyllum Molybdites*




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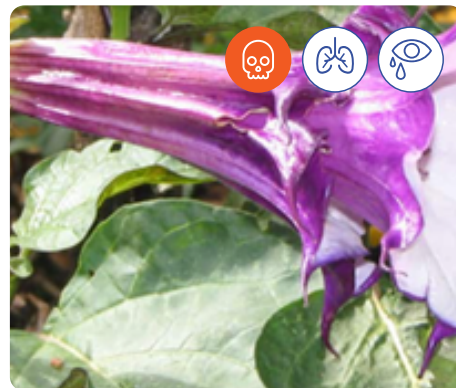
Foxglove

*Digitalis Purpurea*



Glory Lily

*Gloriosa Superba*



Hairy Thornapple

*Datura Metel*



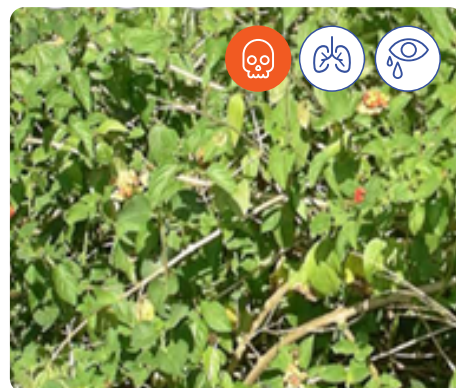
Naked Lady

*Euphorbia Tirucalli*



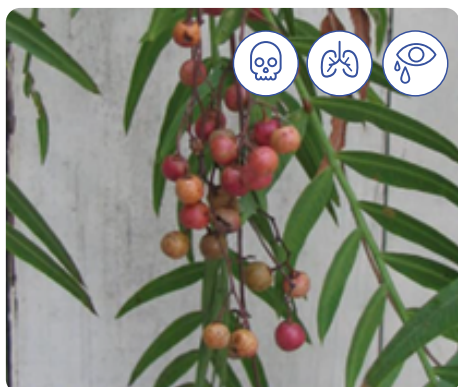
Inkweed

*Phytolacca Octandra*



Lantana

*Lantana Camara*



Pepperina

*Schinus Molle*



Privet

*Ligustrum Spp.*



Pink Oleander

*Nerium Oleander*

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Pokeweed

*Phytolacca Deacandra*



Sea Mango

*Cerbera Manghas*



White Cedar

*Melia Azedarach*



Yellow Oleander

*Cascabella Spp.*



Zanzibar Gem

*Zamioculcas Zamiifolia*



# Poisonous Plants



## African Milk Bush

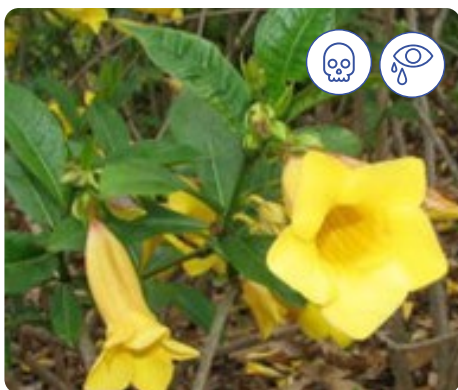
The sap is extremely irritating to the skin, eyes and mouth. Skin contact can cause blisters. There is evidence of sap spraying during pruning, causing irritation to the face, eyelids, nostrils and lips. If swallowed, symptoms can include irritation of the mouth and throat, general discomfort and sometimes convulsions. Symptoms may also be delayed by several hours.



## Agapanthus

Symptoms may include nausea vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhoea if ingested, with severe ulceration of the mouth from the clear sticky sap. Skin contact with the sap may cause a burning sensation, skin irritation and rashes.

**All parts of the plant are poisonous, especially the rhizome or root, leaves and sap.**



## Allamanda


The entire plant is considered toxic although evidence is poor. If eaten, it may cause diarrhoea and vomiting. Skin contact may cause dermatitis.




## Amaryllis (Hippeastrum)

Ingestion, particularly of the bulb, may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. The sap may cause skin irritation in sensitive individuals.

### Key

 **Potentially Toxic**

 **Irritant to Skin and Eyes**

 **Respiratory irritant**

Pollen or perfume from this plant can cause breathing problems. This isn't an asthma friendly plant.

### Prevention to minimise risk

Clean up any branches or fallen leaves, fallen limbs and flowers should be removed (with gloves) and remove fruits and berries prior to care starting and throughout the day if required

Inform parents & children of the risk

Ensure environment checklist is done daily to ensure maintenance is maintained

If touched, rinse and wash the skin with soap and water




First aid if required

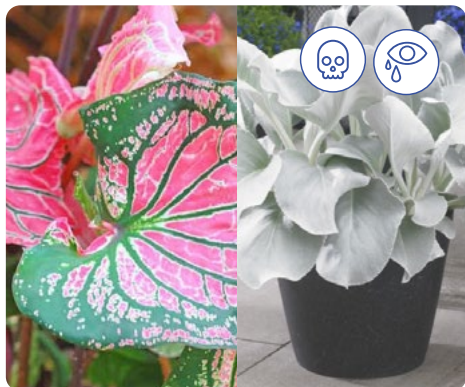
Seek medical assistance for all ingestions.

For all eye exposures rinse the eyes with water for 15 minutes and then seek urgent medical assistance.

**SUPERVISION IS A MUST AT ALL TIMES**

# Poisonous Plants

 Potentially Toxic
  Irritant to Skin and Eyes
  Respiratory irritant



## Angel's Wings (Pink and White)

**All parts of the plant are toxic, if chewed or swallowed.**

Symptoms include an intense and painful burning sensation, excessive salivation and swelling of the lips, mouth, tongue and throat, as well as severe gastric irritation. The sap has been known to cause dermatitis, intense itching and burning.



## Arrowhead Plant

All parts of the plant contain calcium oxalate crystals. If chewed or eaten, symptoms include gastric irritation, salivation, a tingling or burning sensation of the lips, mouth, tongue and throat followed by swelling.



## Arum Lily

**All parts of the plant are poisonous including the yellow spike and surrounding white spathe.**

If eaten, symptoms can include swelling of the tongue and throat, stomach pain, vomiting and severe diarrhoea. Severe swelling or gastric irritation may become life threatening.



## Asparagus Fern

This plant is not considered toxic. Contact with the sap can cause skin irritation and dermatitis. The prickles may also cause mechanical injury.



## Bellyache Bush

Symptoms may be delayed an hour or longer, and include abdominal pain, a burning sensation in the throat, nausea, vomiting and profuse diarrhoea. Dehydration and bleeding from the gut may follow. Flushed skin, dilated pupils, dry skin and mouth and increased heart rate may occur.



## Blackberry Nightshade

**The entire plant is considered toxic.**

However ripe berries are usually harmless. Eating green berries may cause headache, nausea and mild stomach upset.



# Poisonous Plants



Potentially Toxic



Irritant to Skin and Eyes



Respiratory irritant



## Blue Flax Lily

Berries are regarded as poisonous although evidence is limited to a few circumstantial cases; no clear exposure and effect has been seen. Reported symptoms include difficulty breathing, hiccups and dizziness.



## Brazilian Nightshade

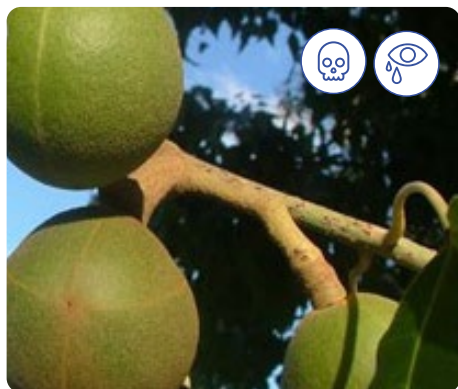
**All parts of the plant are poisonous.**

The leaves and fruit may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea and diarrhoea. Seek medical attention if ingestion results in symptoms.



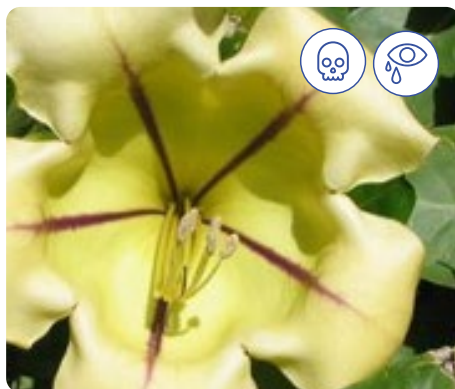
## Burrawung Palm

Ingestion of the raw fruit will cause severe gastrointestinal irritation and abdominal cramps with vomiting and nausea, diarrhoea, and in severe cases, liver damage and muscular paralysis. There are also records of death following ingestion of untreated seeds or fruit. The male cone has a fruity odour when releasing pollen and this has been recorded as causing respiratory distress.



## Candlenut

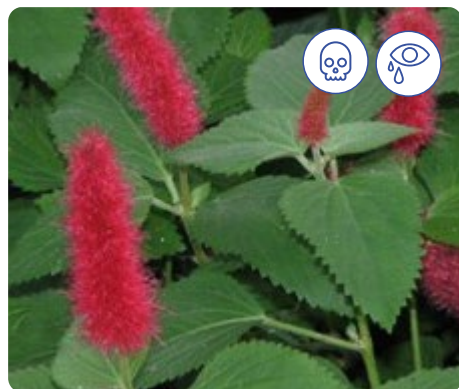
Eating the raw kernel in the seed can cause abdominal cramps, severe vomiting and diarrhoea. The sap can cause contact dermatitis.



## Chalice Vine

**All parts of the plant are considered toxic.**


If ingested, symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, headache, dilated pupils, temperatures and delirium.




## Chenille Plant

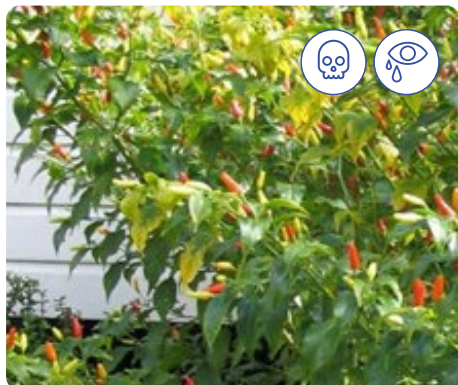
Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Contact with the clear sap can cause severe dermatitis.

# Poisonous Plants

 Potentially Toxic

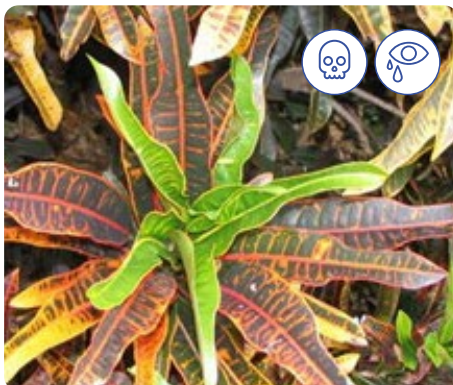
 Irritant to Skin and Eyes

 Respiratory irritant



## Chilli Pepper

Chewing or ingestion of fruit may cause a burning sensation of the tongue and mouth, usually harmless. The sap may be irritating to eyes and skin. Skin contact may result in a superficial patch redness.



## Codiaeum

Leaves, bark and roots cause a burning sensation in the mouth if chewed. Dermatitis and eczema have been recorded from contact with the clear sap.



## Comfrey

**All parts of the plant are poisonous.**

Ingestion may cause delayed liver damage. Repeat exposure may lead to liver failure. Death has been reported. The stiff hairs on the leaves and stems can cause skin irritation.



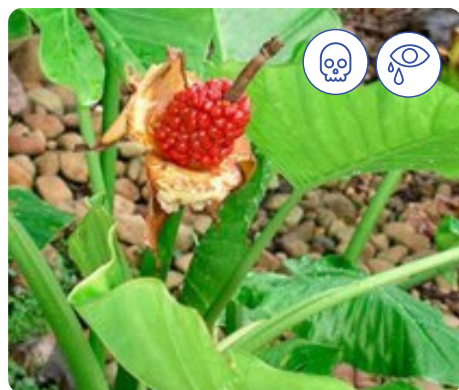
## Copperleaf

Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Contact with the clear sap can cause severe dermatitis.



## Coral Plant

The fruits, which have a sweet and pleasant taste, are poisonous. If eaten, symptoms can include vomiting and diarrhoea, cramps, numbness and paralysis in the legs and arms. As well as these symptoms, there may be effects similar to those caused by the drug atropine – diminished sweating, dry skin and mouth, slight dilation of the pupils, slight increase in heartbeat and flushed face. If the leaves or sap are ingested, they will also produce similar symptoms of vomiting and diarrhoea, although not as severe.




## Cunjevoi


If any part of the plant is eaten or chewed, it can cause immediate pain, burning sensation and swelling of the lips, tongue and mouth. A feeling of local numbness may follow. A few deaths have been reported in children who have eaten leaves or roots. The sap can be extremely irritating to the eyes.



# Poisonous Plants

 Potentially Toxic

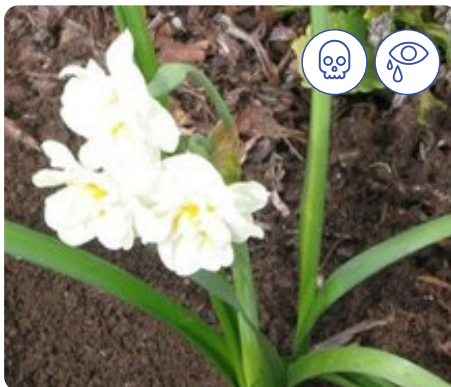
 Irritant to Skin and Eyes

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## Cycads

If eaten, the raw fruit may cause headache and severe gastro-intestinal irritation including stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. In a very few severe cases, liver damage, coma and death have been reported. The male cone has a fruity odour when releasing pollen and this has been recorded as causing respiratory distress.



## Daffodils

Ingestion particularly of the bulb may cause severe vomiting and diarrhoea. Sap may cause skin and eye irritation.



## Desert Rose

**All parts of the plant are toxic.**

Symptoms may include slow heart beat, low blood pressure, lethargy, dizziness and stomach upset.



## Dumbcane

The leaves, if chewed, will cause copious salivation and an intense burning sensation, followed by a swelling of the lips, mouth, tongue and throat. This causes difficulty in breathing and swallowing, as well as making the tongue immobile rendering the person speechless. This effect can continue for several days. Handling the plant may cause skin irritation.



## Duranta

If eaten, the fruit can cause gastro-intestinal irritation, vomiting and diarrhoea. If the leaves or sap are ingested, they will also produce similar symptoms of vomiting and diarrhoea, although not as severe.






## Earth Balls

These mushrooms may be gastrointestinal irritants, causing abdominal pain, vomiting and diarrhoea. Onset may be 15 minutes to two hours after eating, and symptoms subside in 3-4 hours. Full recovery may take several days.



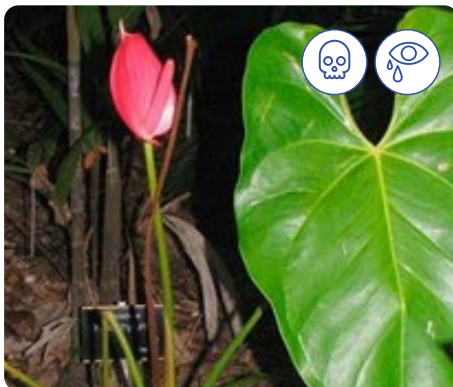
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## Fishtail Palm

The whole plant contains needle-like calcium oxalate crystals which if chewed or eaten can produce a burning sensation in the mouth. Skin contact can result in burning, itching and dermatitis.



## Flamingo Flower

Chewing any part can result in painful burning of the lips, mouth, tongue and throat. Sometimes acute inflammatory reactions including blistering and swelling of tissues can occur.



## Frangipani

The milky sap can be a skin irritant in sensitive individuals causing rash and blistering. Ingestion of the sap or bark can cause vomiting and diarrhoea.



## Fruit Salad Plant

All parts of the plant contain calcium oxalate crystals which if eaten or chewed can cause immediate burning pain, and swelling of the lips, mouth, tongue and throat. Swelling may cause copious salivation and difficulty breathing, swallowing or speaking. Nausea, abdominal pain and intense gastric irritation rarely occur. The fruit is considered edible when ripe but may cause rapidly developing urticaria or hives, a transient swollen, itchy rash.



## Green Cestrum

**All parts of the plant are toxic, especially the fruit.**

This plant can cause elevated temperature, rapid pulse, excess salivation and gastritis.



## Grevillea Robyn Gordan

Allergic contact dermatitis may result in sensitive individuals. Blisters may develop 2-3 days after contact. Hairs on the leaves may be responsible for these reactions.



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## Guatemala Rhubarb

The seeds are toxic, although the symptoms produced are not as severe as those associated with *Jatropha curcas*. Symptoms can include abdominal pain and a burning sensation in the throat, followed by vomiting and diarrhoea.



## Haymaker's Mushroom

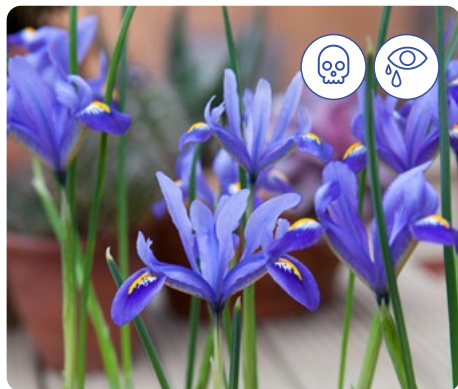
This mushroom may cause hallucinations in children, but the toxin is not known.



## Hydrangea

**All parts of the plant are poisonous.**

If eaten, symptoms can include nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Skin contact can cause dermatitis, rash or irritation.



## Iris

**All parts of the plant are poisonous, especially the roots.**

Symptoms can include a burning sensation of the mouth and throat, abdominal pain, nausea and diarrhoea. Skin contact with the seeds, leaves (sap) or roots may cause dermatitis.



## Japanese Honeysuckle

This plant is not considered poisonous. Contact dermatitis may occur in sensitive individuals.



## Japanese Wisteria

Symptoms can include burning mouth, nausea, abdominal pain, vomiting and diarrhoea, sometimes followed by collapse.



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## Jerusalem Cherry

**All parts of the plant are poisonous, especially the unripe fruits.**

If plant or fruit is eaten, early symptoms can include fever, sweating, vomiting, stomach pain, headache and increased heart rate. Symptoms are delayed for several hours and can persist for days. Death has been reported. Allergic skin reactions may occur in sensitive individuals.



## Mango

Contact with the sap, wood, sawdust, bark or fruit can result in dermatitis including rash, swelling, itching and blistering. Peeling and eating the fruit can affect the hands and skin around the mouth.



## Milky Mangrove

The copious milky sap can cause intense pain and blistering if it makes contact with the skin. It can also cause intense pain and temporary blindness if it gets into the eyes.



## Night-Blooming Jasmine

**All parts of the plant are toxic, especially the fruit.**

This plant can cause elevated temperature, rapid pulse, excess salivation and gastritis. The nocturnal fragrance can cause difficulty in breathing, irritation of the nose and throat, sneezing, intense headache, nausea and dizziness. Respiratory symptoms have also been reported from close proximity to the flowers.



## Peace Lily

The plant, if eaten, can produce a tingling or burning sensation, followed by swelling of the lips, mouth and tongue. Contact dermatitis may also occur in sensitive individuals.




## Periwinkle (Pink or White)

**All parts of the plant are toxic but symptoms are unlikely from small ingestions.**


Symptoms may include fever, nausea, vomiting, nerve damage, headache and hallucinations.



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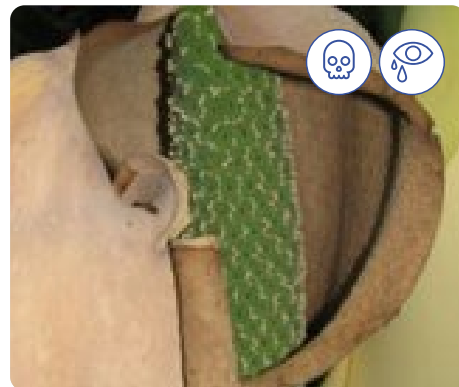
## Peruvian Lily

Skin contact with any plant part may result in allergic reactions including rash, redness, swelling, brittle nails and asthma-like reactions. If eaten, it may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.



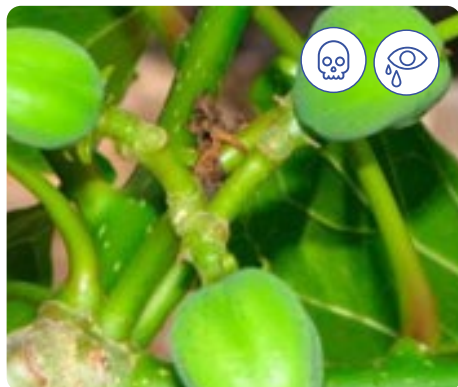
## Petty Spurge

Skin contact with sap can cause intense pain and blistering. Eye contact may cause intense pain and severe swelling. Ingestion may result in severe vomiting and diarrhoea.



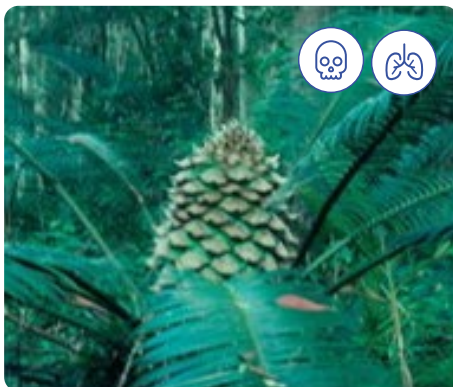
## Philodendron

All parts of the plant contain needle-like calcium oxalate crystals, which if chewed or eaten, can cause immediate pain or a burning sensation and swelling of the lips, mouth, tongue and throat. Swelling may cause copious salivation, difficulty in breathing, swallowing or speaking. Severe swelling or gastric irritation may become life-threatening. The sap may cause contact dermatitis and eye irritation.



## Physic Nut

The seeds are poisonous, and if ingested, can cause acute abdominal pain and a burning sensation in the throat, followed by vomiting and diarrhoea. Flushed skin, dilated pupils, dry skin and mouth and an increased heart rate may occur. The sap may cause contact dermatitis and eye inflammation.



## Pineapple Zamia

If eaten, the raw fruit may cause headache and severe gastro-intestinal irritation including stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. In a very few severe cases, liver damage, coma and death have been reported. The male cone has a fruity odour when releasing pollen and this has been recorded as causing respiratory distress.



## Plumbago

Contact with the sap, leaves, stems and roots may cause skin irritation, blistering and dermatitis.

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## Plumbago Zeylanica

Contact with the sap, leaves, stems and roots may cause skin irritation, blistering and dermatitis.



## Poinsettia

Mild irritant, not toxic: poinsettias contain a milky sap that can cause mild irritation to the mouth, stomach, and skin, but they are not deadly. Ingestion typically causes only mild discomfort like upset stomach or skin irritation.



## Pothos

All parts of the plant contain needle-like calcium oxalate crystals, which if chewed or eaten, can cause immediate pain or a burning sensation and swelling of the lips, mouth, tongue and throat. The sap may cause contact dermatitis and eye irritation.



## Pride of Madeira

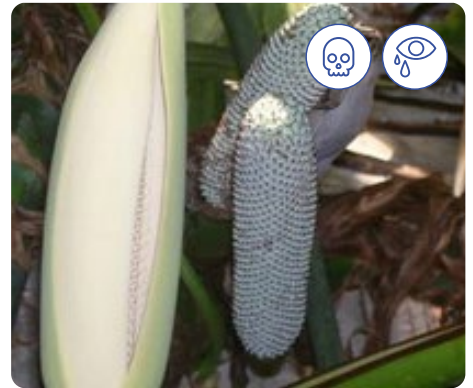
The whole plant is poisonous.

Toxicity usually occurs from use in herbal remedies. Symptoms can be delayed days to weeks after ingestion and may include acute liver disease and gastroenteritis; enlarged liver and spleen, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Stiff hairs on the plant can cause skin irritation and dermatitis.



## Primula

Mild to severe skin reactions can occur, usually after the plant has been handled. The irritant can be transferred from the hands to other parts of the body – especially the face, mouth and eyes. Symptoms can include burning, redness, itching, swelling and contact dermatitis. Eye contact may cause redness and swelling.



## Rhaphidophora

All parts of the plant are poisonous.

If chewed or eaten, symptoms can include a tingling or burning sensation, followed by swelling of the lips, mouth and tongue. Contact dermatitis may also occur in sensitive individuals.



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## Rhus

Severe painful allergic reactions can occur between 12 hours and 7 days after contact. These reactions include severe dermatitis that begins with a rash, redness, itching and blisters where skin has made contact with the tree. Localised swelling of the face, arms and legs is often associated with the rash. All of these symptoms usually last 7 to 10 days. However, chronic sufferers or more sensitive individuals may experience more extreme symptoms over a longer period of time. Contact with any part of the tree can cause these symptoms, but it is the sap that can cause the most severe reaction. Sensitivity to this plant can have a cumulative effect over a number of years, with initial exposure not necessarily causing a significant reaction. However, subsequent contact will result in stronger allergic reactions.



## Silky Oak

The sap, sawdust or fresh timber can cause contact dermatitis. The reaction may be delayed several days. The sap or sawdust may cause eye irritation.