

Plants Poisonous To Cats

A:

Aloe Vera
Amaryllis
Apple (seeds)
Apple Leaf croton
Apricot (pit)
Asparagus Fern
Autumn Crocus
Avocado (fruit and pit)
Azalea

B:

Babys Breath
Bittersweet
Bird of Paradise
Buckey
Buddhist Pine

C:

Caladium
Calla Lily
Castor Bean
Ceriman
Charming Dieffenbachia
Cherry (seeds and wilting leaves)
Chinese Evergreen
Christmas Rose
Cineraria
Clematis
Cordatum
Corn Plant
Cornstalk Plant
Croton
Cuban Laurel
Cutleaf Philodendron
Cycads
Cyclamen

D:

Daffodil
Devils Ivy
Dieffenbachia
Dracaena Palm
Dragon Tree
Dumb Cane

E:

Easter Lily (in cats)
Elaine
Elephant Ears
Emerald Father
English Ivy

F:

Fiddle-leaf Fern
Florida Beauty
Foxglove
Fruit Salad Plant

G:

Geranium
German Ivy
Giant Dumb Cane
Glacier Ivy

Gold Dieffenbachia
Gold Dust Dracaena
Golden Pothos

H:
Hahns Self-Branching Ivy
Heartland Philodendron
Hurricane Plant

J:
Janet Craig Dracaena
Japanese Show Lily (cats)
Jerusalem Cherry

K:
Kalanchoe

L:
Lacy Tree Philodendron
Lily of the Valley

M:
Madagascar Dragon Tree
Marble Queen
Marijuana
Mexican Breadfruit
Miniature Croton
Mistletoe
Morning Glory
Mother-in-laws Tongue

N:
Narcissus
Needlepoint Ivy
Nephytis
Nightshade

O:
Oleander
Onion
Oriental Lily (cats)

P:
Peace Lily
Peach (wilting leaves and pits)
Pencil Cactus
Plumosa Fern
Poinsettia (low toxicity)
Poison Ivy
Poison Oak
Pothos
Potato Plant (green fruit, stem and leaves)
Precatory Bean
Primrose

R:
Red Emerald
Red Princess
Red-Margined Dracaena
Rhododendron
Ribbon Plant

S:
Saddle Leaf Philodendron
Sago Palm

Satin Pothos
Schefflera
Silver Pothos
Spotted Dumb Cane
String of Pearls
Striped Dracaena
Sweetheart Ivy
Swiss Cheese Plant

T:

Taro Vine
Tiger Lily (cats)
Tomato Plant (green fruit, stem and leaves)
Tree Philodendron
Tropic Snow Dieffenbachia

W:

Weeping Fig

Y:

Yew

What To Do For A Poisoned Animal

Before You Call the Poison Control Center: If you suspect that your pet has been exposed to a poison, it is important not to panic. While rapid response is important, panicking generally interferes with the process of helping your animal.

Take 30 to 60 seconds to safely collect and have at hand the material involved. This may be of great benefit to the Center professionals as they determine exactly what poison or poisons are involved. In the event that you need to take your animal to your local veterinarian, be sure to take with you any product container. Also bring any material your pet may have vomited or chewed, collected in a zip-lock bag. If your animal is seizing, losing consciousness, unconscious or having difficulty breathing, you should contact your veterinarian immediately. Most veterinarians are familiar with the consulting services of the Center. Depending on your particular situation, your local veterinarian may want to contact the Center personally while you bring your pet to the animal hospital.

When you call the Center, be ready to provide:

- * Your name, address and telephone number
- * Information concerning the exposure (the amount of agent, the time since exposure, etc.). For various reasons, it is important to know exactly what poison the animal was exposed to.
- * The species, breed, age, sex, weight and number of animals involved
- * The agent your animal(s) has been exposed to, if known
- * The problems your animal(s) is experiencing.

Be Prepared:

Your animal may become poisoned in spite of your best efforts to prevent it. Because of this, you should be prepared.

Your animal companions regularly should be seen by a local veterinarian to maintain overall health. You should know the veterinarian's procedures for emergency situations, especially ones that occur after usual business hours. You should keep the telephone numbers for the veterinarian, and a local emergency veterinary service in a convenient location.

You may benefit by keeping a pet safety kit on hand for emergencies. Such a kit should contain:

- * A fresh bottle of hydrogen peroxide 3% (USP)
- * Can of soft dog or cat food, as appropriate
- * Turkey baster, bulb syringe or large medicine syringe

- * Saline eye solution to flush out eye contaminants
- * Artificial tear gel to lubricate eyes after flushing
- * Mild grease-cutting dishwashing liquid in order to bathe an animal after skin contamination
- * Rubber gloves to prevent you from being exposed while you bathe the animal
- * Forceps to remove stingers
- * Muzzle to keep the animal from hurting you while it is excited or in pain
- * Pet carrier to help carry the animal to your local veterinarian

Poison-proofing in Winter

Holiday Foods to Avoid Feeding To Your Pet:

- * Alcoholic beverages
- * Chocolate (baker's, semi-sweet, milk chocolate)
- * Coffee (grounds, beans, chocolate covered espresso beans)
- * Moldy or spoiled foods
- * Onions, onion powder

Onions, Garlic, & Related Root Vegetables

Onions contain a substance (*N-propyl disulphide*) which destroys red blood cells in the cat, causing a form of anemia called *Heinz body anemia*. Garlic contains a similar substance in a lesser amount.

- * Fatty foods
- * Salt
- * Yeast dough
- * Macadamia nuts
- * Raisins and Grapes

Poisonous Plants:

- * Lilies that may be found in holiday flower arrangements could be deadly to your cat. Many types of lily, such as Tiger, Asian, Japanese Show, Easter, Stargazer, and the Casa Blanca, can cause kidney failure in cats. Poinsettias are generally over-rated in toxicity. If ingested, poinsettias can be irritating to the mouth and stomach, and may cause mild vomiting or nausea.
- * Mistletoe has the potential to cause cardiovascular problems. However, mistletoe ingestion usually only causes gastrointestinal upset. Holly ingestion could cause vomiting, nausea, diarrhea, and lethargy. Visit the University of Illinois Toxicology department to view pictures of plants which are poisonous to animals.

Christmas Tree Hazards:

- * Christmas tree water may contain fertilizers, which, if ingested, can cause stomach upset. Stagnant tree water can be breeding grounds for bacteria, which can also lead to vomiting, nausea, and diarrhea, if ingested.
- * Electrical cords - Avoid animal exposure to electrical cords. If they are chewed they could electrocute your pet. Cover up or hide electrical cords and never let your pet chew on them.
- * Ribbons or tinsel can become lodged in the intestines and cause intestinal obstruction. This is a very common situation for kittens!
- * Batteries contain corrosives, and if ingested they can cause ulceration to the mouth, tongue, and the rest of the gastrointestinal tract.
- * Glass ornaments can cut the tissues of the gastrointestinal tract if ingested.

Medications:

- * Keep all prescriptions and over-the-counter drugs out of the reach of your pets, preferably in closed cabinets. Remind holiday guests to store their medications safely as well. Pain killers, cold medicines, anti-cancer drugs, antidepressants, vitamins, and diet pills are common examples of human medication that could be potentially lethal even in small dosages. One regular-strength ibuprofen tablet (200mg) can cause stomach ulcers in a 10-pound dog.
- * During the holidays many veterinary clinics have limited office hours. In some cases, pet owners try to medicate their animals without their veterinarian's advice. Never give your animal any medications unless under the

directions of a veterinarian. Many medications that are used safely in humans can be deadly when used inappropriately. Less than one regular strength acetaminophen tablet (325mg) can be dangerous to a cat weighing 7 pounds.

Other Winter Hazards:

- * Antifreeze has a pleasant taste. Unfortunately, very small amounts can be lethal. As little as one teaspoon of antifreeze can be deadly to a cat; less than one tablespoon can be deadly to a 10-pound dog. Thoroughly clean up any spills, store antifreeze in tightly closed containers and store in secured cabinets. If you think your pet has consumed antifreeze, contact your veterinarian right away!
- * Liquid potpourris are popular household fragrances commonly used during the holiday season. Pets are often exposed to liquid potpourri by direct ingestion from simmer pots or spills, by rubbing against leaky bottles or simmer pots containing the potpourri, or from spilling the containers upon themselves. Oral exposures result during grooming. Exposure of pets to some types of liquid potpourris can result in severe oral, dermal and ocular damage.
- * Ice melting products can be irritating to skin and mouth. Depending on the actual ingredient of the ice melt and the quantity, signs of ingestion would include excessive drooling, depression, vomiting or even electrolyte imbalances.
- * Rat and mouse killers are used more commonly during colder weather. When using rat and mouse bait, place the products in areas that are inaccessible to your companion animals.

Poison-proofing in Summer

Common Toxic Plants: Cardiotoxic plants: (effect the heart)

- * *Convallaria majalis* - Lily of the Valley
- * *Nerium oleander* - Oleander
- * *Rhododendron* species - Rhododendron, Azalea and Rosebay
- * *Taxus* species - American, Japanese, English and Western Yew
- * *Digitalis purpurea* - Foxglove
- * *Kalanchoe* spp. Kalanchoe

Plants that could cause kidney failure:

- * Certain species of lilies (in cats only)
- * Rhubarb (*Rheum* species) - leaves only
- * Grapes (*Vitis* species)

Plants that could cause liver failure:

- * Cycads (*Cycad* species)
- * Mushroom (*Amanita phalloides*)

Plants that could cause multiple effects:

- * Autumn Crocus (*Colchicum* species)-- (Hemorrhagic gastroenteritis, renal, liver damage and bone marrow suppression)
- * Castor Bean (*Ricinus* species)-- (Can cause renal failure, convulsions and death)

Mushrooms:

- * ALWAYS assume that any ingested mushroom is highly toxic until a mycologist identifies that mushroom. Toxic and non-toxic mushrooms can grow in the same area.
- * If a pet owner suspects that their animal ingested a poisonous plant, they should contact their veterinarian immediately. It's advised to bring in part of the plant to a nursery for identification if the exact species is not known. Symptoms of poisonings can include almost any clinical sign. The animal may even appear completely normal for several hours or days.

Pesticides:

* Make sure your pets do not go on lawns or in gardens treated with fertilizers, herbicides or insecticides until the time listed on the label by the manufacturer. If you are uncertain about the usage of any product, contact the manufacturer for clarification before using it. Always store pesticides, fertilizers and herbicides in areas that are inaccessible to your pets. The most serious problems resulting from fertilizer ingestion in pets is usually due to the presence of heavy metals such as iron. Ingestion of large amounts of fertilizer could cause severe gastric upset and possibly gastrointestinal obstruction.

* The most dangerous forms of pesticides include: snail bait containing metaldehyde, fly bait containing methomyl, systemic insecticides containing disyston or disulfaton, zinc phosphide containing mole or gopher bait and most forms of rat poisons. When using pesticides place the products in areas that are totally inaccessible to your companion animals. Always store pesticides in secured areas.

Pesticide Safety for Home Gardening:

Gardeners with children should pay particular attention to proper use of pesticides. The American Association of Poison Control Centers reports that in 2002, poison centers nationwide received more than 96, 000 calls regarding exposure to pesticides-more than half involving children under age six. In the state of Michigan alone, human pesticide exposures accounted for 4, 346 calls, the 5th highest category of non-drug exposures.

Pesticides are, of course, designed to eliminate insects and rodents. The chemicals used to accomplish this may be dangerous to humans and pets as well if used incorrectly. The rules of thumb for safe handling of pesticides include:

When buying pesticides:

- * Choose the right pesticide for the job.
- * Buy and use only legally sold, EPA-registered pesticides.

When using pesticides:

- * Carefully follow all instructions on the container.
- * Wear protective clothing, mask and eye protection when spraying.
- * Choose a calm, wind-free day.
- * Do not spray near children and pets, and keep them away from treated areas.
- * Follow the restricted time for reentering an area after a pesticide has been applied.

After using pesticides:

- * Wash hands and face thoroughly after applying pesticides. Launder clothing.
- * Keep pesticides locked up, out of sight and reach of children and pets.
- * Keep the pesticide stored in its original container-do not transfer a pesticide to a food or drink container.
- * Store pesticides away from food, including pet food.
- * " Dispose of empty pesticide containers and unused pesticides properly.

In case of poisoning:

- * Call your poison center immediately if a pesticide comes in contact with skin, is inhaled or is swallowed.
- * If possible, have the container with you when calling.

The American Association of Poison control Centers urges gardeners to be safe and to keep the poison emergency hotline number, 1-800-222-1222, near all telephones. Safe practices are what make gardening a relaxing and rewarding hobby.

Pharmacists, nurses and physicians at the Children's Hospital of Michigan Regional Poison Control Center (1-800-222-1222) are also available to answer questions about pesticides and pesticide safety, and to provide poison education materials like brochures and stickers. Poison experts are available round-the-clock, seven days a week.

Poison information is also available at the AAPCC website, www.1-800-222-1222.info.

<http://www.mitoxic.org/pcc/petsplants/>

Garbage

More specifically, decaying, rotten carcasses or food, it is the bacteria that produces dangerous toxins.

Effect Signs

Severe GI Vomiting, diarrhea (may be bloody)

fever, abdominal pain and distention

weakness, shivering, collapse

Severe - Shock/Death

Chocolate

Contains Drugs Signs

Methylxanthine

TheobromineCaffeine

Only a small amount can be toxic. Vomiting, excessive urination, hyperactivity,

fast breathing, weakness

Seizures, Death

Metal & Lead

Found In Signs

Toys

Drape or Fishing Weights

Batteries

Paint

Caulking

Motor Oil Vomiting, constipation, diarrhea

abdominal pain, depression

blindness, circling

muscle tremors, incoordination

House/Garden Plants and Foods Poisonous to Cats

Actual reports of animals getting seriously ill from eating plants are relatively infrequent, compared to reports of poisonings from household products or drugs.

Although many people believe poinsettias, ivy and mistletoe are dangerous plants, and while these plants do have toxic potential, they seldom cause serious clinical signs if eaten.

Much of the motivation for chewing on plants involves boredom and other psychological factors, such as recent changes in household (moving, moving furniture, demise of a loved one, etc.), so it may be worth noting if kitty begins suddenly eating houseplants he/she used to ignore, and discuss with Vet. You might want to consider planting lawn grass in a pot for them - it is not harmful.

Covering soil of houseplants with aluminum foil will discourage digging in dirt and decrease likelihood of eating plants.

Plants with noted toxicity should be kept away from kitty OR you may wish to consider switching to safer houseplants.

Resource: AVMA <http://www.avma.org/publth/poisingde.html>

Resource: "Non-Toxic Plants and Your Cat" <http://www.cfainc.org/articles/plants-non-toxic.html>

* = Especially Dangerous and can be Fatal

C = Cardiovascular - Signs: Congestive Heart Failure

D = Dermatological - Signs: Inflammation, swelling

GI = Gastrointestinal - Signs: Vomiting, diarrhea

H = Hepatic - Signs: Liver Failure

KO = Kidney/Organ Failure - Signs: Increased drinking, non-appetite, weight loss

MS = Musculoskeletal

N = Neurological - Signs: Tremors, incoordination, seizures, excitability, depression, coma

O = Occular

R = Respiratory - Signs: Coughing, sneezing, difficulty breathing

TOXIC PLANTS WATCH YOUR PETS

A

- Aloe
- Amaryllis
- Andromeda Japonica
- Asian Lily (Liliaceae)
- Asparagus Fern
- Australian Nut
- Autumn Crocus
- Avocado
- Azalea

B

- Bird of Paradise
- American Bittersweet
- European Bittersweet
- Branching Ivy
- Buckeye
- Buddhist Pine

C

- Caladium
- Calla Lily
- Castor Bean
- Ceriman (aka Cutleaf Philodendron)
- Charming
Differnbachia
- Chinaberry Tree
- Chinese Evergreen
- Christmas Rose
- Clematis
- Cordatum
- Corn Plant (aka Cornstalk Plant)
- Cornstalk Plant (aka Corn Plant)
- Cutleaf Philodendron (aka Ceriman)
- Cycads
- Cyclamen

D

- Daffodil
- Day Lily
- Devil's Ivy
- Dumb Cane
- Deadly Nightshade (See Nightshade)

E

- Easter Lily
- Elephant Ears
- Emerald Feather (aka Emerald Fern)
- Emerald Fern (aka Emerald Feather)
- English Ivy

F

- Fiddle-Leaf Philodendron
- Flamingo Plant
- Florida Beauty
- Foxglove
- Fruit Salad Plant

G

- Glacier Ivy
- Gladiolas
- Glory Lily
- Gold Dieffenbachia
- Gold Dust Dracaena
- Golden Pothos
- Green Gold Nephthysis

H

- Hahn's self branching English Ivy
- Heartleaf Philodendron
- Heavenly Bamboo
- Holly
- Horsehead Philodendron
- Hurricane Plant
- Hyacinth
- Hydrangea

I

- Iris

J

- Japanese Show Lily
- Japanese Yew (aka Yew)
- Jerusalem Cherry

Back to Top

K

- Kalanchoe

L

- Lace Fern
- Lacy Tree
- Lily of the Valley

M

- Macadamia Nut
- Madagascar Dragon Tree
- Marble Queen
- Marijuana
- Mauna Loa Peace Lily (aka Peace Lily)
- Mexican Breadfruit
- Mistletoe "American"
- Morning Glory
- Mother-in-Law

N

- Narcissus
- Needlepoint Ivy
- Nephthytis
- Nightshade

O

- Oleander
- Onion
- Orange Day Lily

P

- Panda
- Peace Lily (aka Mauna Loa Peace Lily)
- Philodendron Pertusum
- Plumosa Fern
- Precatory Bean

Q

- Queensland Nut

R

- Red Emerald
- Red Lily
- Red-Margined Dracaena (aka Straight-Margined Dracaena)
- Red Princess
- Rhododendron
- Ribbon Plant (Dracaena sanderiana)
- Rubrum Lily

S

- Saddle Leaf Philodendron
- Sago Palm
- Satin Pothos
- Schefflera
- Spotted Dumb Cane
- Stargazer Lily
- Striped Dracaena
- Sweetheart Ivy
- Swiss Cheese Plant

T

- Taro Vine
- Tiger Lily
- Tomato Plant
- Tree Philodendron
- Tropic Snow Dumbcane
- Tulip

V

- Variable Dieffenbachia
- Variegated Philodendron

W

- Warneckeii Dracaena
- Wood Lily

Y

- Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow
- Yew (aka Japanese Yew)
- Yucca

Name

N Alcohol (all beverages, ethanol, methanol, isopropyl)

Alfalfa

*, R Almonds (pits contain cyanide)

Aloe Vera

Alocasia

*, GI, N Amaryllis Bulb

Andromeda

*, K/O Anthurium

Apple Seeds

Apple Leaf Croton

*, R Apricot (pits contain cyanide)

*, K/O, GI, R,

severe mouth swelling

difficulty breathing

vomiting

diarrhea ARACEAE FAMILY - House & Ornamental

Begonia tuberhybrida

Dieffenbachia maculata

Dumb cane

Philodendron - Cutleaf, Lacy Tree, Saddle Leaf, Tree

Schefflera actinophylla

Common Names

Peace Lilly

Starleaf

Tuberous Begonia

Tuftroot

Wax begonia

Water plant

Yellow calla

*, C, R, N Arrowgrass - contains cyanide

Asparagus Fern

*, Very Poisonous

C, GI Autumn Crocus (colchicum autumnale)

*, C, K/O Avocado (leaves, seeds, stem, skin)

B

Baby's Breath

GI Baneberry

Bayonet

Beargrass

Beech
*, K/O Begonia
Belladonna
GI Bird of Paradise
GI Bittersweet
Black-eyed Susan
GI, MS Black Locust
*, C Bleeding Heart
bloodroot
Bluebonnet
Box
GI Boxwood
C, G, N, O Bracken Fern
Branching Ivy
GI, N Buckeye
Buddist Pine
Burning Bush
GI Buttercup (Ranunculus)

C
Cactus, Candelabra
GI, N - hyperstimulation Catnip - gurard agains giving too much
of fresh plant (dry OK)
*, K/O Caladium
*, K/O Calla Lily
*, C, GI, N Castor Bean (Can be Fatal)
Ceriman
Charming Dieffenbachia
*, R Cherry, Choke, unripe berries (contains cyanide)
R Cherry - (pits contain cyanide), seeds & wilting leaves)
Cherry, most wild varieties
Cherry, ground
Cherry, Laurel
Chinaberry
*, R Chinese Sacred, or Heavenly Bamboo
(contains cyanide)
Chinese Evergreen
*, GI, N Chocolate, Cocoa
Christmas Rose
GI, N Chrysanthemum (natural source of
pyrethrins)
Cineria
GI Clematis
Coffee
Cordatum
Coriaria
Cornflower
Corn Plant
Cornstalk Plant
GI Croton (codiaeum)
Corydalis
GI, N Crocus Bulb
Crown of Thorns
Cuban Laurel
Cycads
GI Cyclamen Bulb

D

GI Daffodil
Daphne
Datura
*, C, G, MS, N Death Camas
Devil's Ivy
*, N Delphinium
Decentrea
Dracaena Palm
Dragon Tree

E

*, K/O Easter Lily
Eggplant
Elaine
*, R Elderberry, unripe berries (contain cyanide)
Elephant Ear
Emerald Feather
GI, N, R English Ivy (All Hedera Species)
Eucalyptus
Euonymus
Evergreen

F

Ferns
O Fig (Ficus) General allergan, dermatitis
Fiddle-leaf fig
Florida Beauty
Flax
GI Four O'Clock (Mirabilis)
Fruit Salad Plant

G

*, GI Garlic (raw or spoiled)
Geranium
German Ivy
Giant Dumb Cane
Glacier Ivy Golden Chain
Gold Dieffenbachia
Gold Dust Dracaena
Golden Glow
Golden Pothos
Gopher Purge

H

Han's Self-Branching Ivy
Heartland Philodendron
C, GI, MS Hellebore (Lily Family)
*, C, GI, MS, N, R Hemlock, Poison, Water
Henbane
*, K/O Hibiscus
GI Holly Berries
Honeysuckle

Hops (beer)
Horsebeans
H Horsebrush
GI, MS Horse Chestnuts
Hurricane Plant
GI Hyacinth Bulbs
*, R Hydrangea (contains cyanide)

I
Indian Rubber Plant
Indian Tobacco
GI Iris Corms
Iris Ivy

J
*, K/O Jack in the Pulpit
Janet Craig Dracaena
* Japanese Show Lily
Java Beans
Jessamine
Jerusalem Cherry
*, R Jimson Weed
Jonquil
Jungle Trumpets

K
*, C Kalanchoe (can be fatal)

L
*, K/O Lantana (Liver Failure)
*, N Larkspur
GI Lily (bulbs of most species)
Lily Spider
Climbing Lily
C, GI, H, N Locoweed
N Lupine Species

M
Macadamias
Madagascar Dragon Tree
Marble Queen
Marigold
*, GI, N Marijuana or Hemp (cannabis) can be fatal
Mescal Bean
Mexican Breadfruit
*, C Milkweed
Miniature Croton
*, C, GI, N, shock Mistletoe
Mock Orange
*, N Monkshood
Moonseed

* , N Morning Glory
Mother-in-Law's Tongue
C Mountain Laurel
Mushrooms

N

GI Narcissus
Needlepoint Ivy
> Nephytis
* , C, GI, N, R
Vomiting, diarrhea (possibly bloody)
abdominal pain, depression, drowsiness,
salivation, difficulty breathing,
trembling, weakness, collapse,
decreased heart rate NIGHTSHADE
Black Nightshade
Deadly Nightshade
European Nightshade

Solanum dulcamara
Solanum nigrum
Physalis
Common Names
Nightshades
Chinese lantern
Christmas cherry
Ornamental pepper

O

* , K/O Oak
* , C Oleander - very poisonous can be fatal
* , GI Onion, Onion Powder (raw or spoiled)
* Oriental Lily

P

Peace Lily
* , R Peach -pits (contain cyanide), wilting leaves
* , GI, dermatitis Pencil Cactus/Plant (Euphorbia)
Peony
> Periwinkle
Pimpernel
Plumosa Fern
Poinciana
GI, dermatitis Poinsettia
Poison Ivy
Poison Oak
Pokeweed
Poppy
GI, N Potato leaves & stem
Pothos
GI, Liver, can be severe pain in eye,
skin, mouth, tongue(ulceration),
Depression, drooling, food refusal Potpourri - Natural or essential oils

Precatory Bean
Primrose
Privet, Common
Propylin Glycol - food additive

R

Red Emerald
Red Princess
Red-Margined Dracaena
*, C, Can be Fatal - Signs:
Vomiting, diarrhea, collapse, death RHODODENDRON
Azalea
Foxglove (digitalis) can be fatal
Laurel
Lily of the Valley can be fatal
Milkweed
Oleander (very poisonous can be fatal)
*, K/O Rhubarb
Ribbon Plant
*, C, GI, N Rosary Pea (arbus) can be fatal
Rubber Plant

S

Sago Palm
Salt
Satin Pothos
Scotch Broom
*, K/O Shamrock(oxalis)
Silver Pothos
Skunk Cabbage
Snowdrops
GI Snow on the Mountain
Spotted Dumb Cane
GI Spurge (euphorbia)
Staggerweed
C, GI Star of Bethlehem - Lily Family
D, O Stinging Nettle
String of Pearls
Striped Dracaena
Sweetheart Ivy
Sweetpea
Swiss Cheese Plant

T

G, H, MS, N, O Tansy Mustard
Taro Vine
Tea
* Tiger Lily
Toad Stool
*, GI, N Tobacco
GI, N Tomato Plant (green fruit, stem and leaves)
Tropic Snow
Tulip
Tung Tree

V

Virginia Creeper

W

GI, R Walnuts

*, C, GI, MS, N, O, R Water Hemlock

Weeping Fig

Wild Call

Wisteria

Y

Yeast dough

*, C, FATAL -

extremely poisonous ornamental plant most often used in landscaping

Sudden Death, trembling, incoordination,

diarrhea, collapse Yews fatal to most animals

American Yew

Canada Yew

English Yew, Spreading any Yew

Japanese Yew

Western Yew

In short, please remember, it cannot be stressed enough:

Keep all harmful substances mindfully and safely stored far away from Kitty's reach.

Keep track of baits and properly dispose of them when they have expired
or are not needed any longer.

Record the date baits were put out and name of bait.

Maintain all information possible on harmful substances - in case of emergency this information will be CRITICAL
for diagnosing possible poisonings, as well as treatment. If Possible, bring container.

It is the actual active toxic ingredient contained in the substance that will determine the level of danger present.

Different ingredients require different treatments, so this information is VITAL.

In Case of Emergency

If poisoning is suspected - call your Vet and advise them that you will be coming in ASAP. Bring containers of
substance to Vet.