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.

For a complete listing of poisonous plants found in North Carolina, please refer to
www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/hort/consumer/poison/poison.htm
Potentially POISONOUS Plants

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

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

Common NONPOISONOUS Plants

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

OUTDOOR
Camellia
Crepe Myrtle
Dogwood
Easter Lily
Forsythia
Honeysuckle
Impatiens
Hoya
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.

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.