

The listed plants are considered harmful to children in various ways. Plants that have a high harm potential are in bold and should not be in a child's environment.

Other plants may be a health risk if consumed or can cause allergic reactions if touched. Contact the Poisons Information Centre (13 11 26) to discuss the appropriate first aid action if your child suffers a reaction to any plant or gardening product around your home.

Please note this list is not exhaustive and primarily focuses on plants that are specific to Western Australia. Contact the Poisons Information Centre for more details.

Plant	Toxic part
African Milk Bush <i>Synadenium grantii</i>	All parts, especially sap which is highly irritant.
Agapanthus <i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>	All parts, especially the bulb. Can also cause acute skin irritation..
Aloe Vera <i>Aloe vera</i>	All parts, especially the bulb. Can also cause skin irritation.
Angels Trumpet <i>Brugmansia spp.</i>	All parts, including nectar.
Arum Lily <i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	All parts. Can also cause skin irritation.
Autumn Crocus <i>Colchicum autumnale</i>	All parts. Can also cause skin irritation.
Azalea <i>Rhododendron</i>	All parts.
Black Locust <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	All parts.
Box <i>Buxus spp.</i>	All parts. Can also cause skin irritation.
Broom <i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Seeds and leaves.
Cape Lilac <i>Melia azedarach</i>	All parts.
Castor Oil Plant <i>Ricinus communis</i>	Flowers, leaves and seeds.

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Plant	Toxic part
Crabs Eye <i>Abrus precatorius subsp. africanus</i>	Seeds.
Cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster</i>	Berries.
Daphne <i>Daphne</i>	All parts, especially bark and berries. Can also cause skin irritation.
Dumbcane/Dieffenbachia <i>Dieffenbachia spp.</i>	Stems, leaves.
Elephant Ears/Taro <i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	All parts.
Foxglove <i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	All parts.
Hellebore <i>Helleborus spp. & Cultivars</i>	All parts.
Hemlock <i>Conium maculatum</i>	All parts, especially seeds.
Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Fruit and leaves.
Jessamine <i>Cestrum spp.</i>	All parts, especially fruit.
Laburnum/Golden Chain Tree <i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	All parts, especially seeds.
Lantana <i>Lantana spp.</i>	Fruit and thorns. Can also cause skin irritation.
Naked Ladies <i>Amaryllis Belladonna</i>	All parts, especially sap and bulb. Can also cause skin irritation.
Naked Lady/Pencil bush <i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i>	Sap.
Black Nightshade <i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Leaves and green berries.
Oleander & Yellow Oleander <i>Nerium oleander & Cascabela thevetia</i>	All parts, especially seed in kernel. Can also cause skin irritation.

Plant	Toxic part
Rhus <i>Toxicodendron spp.</i>	All parts, especially sap, can cause severe skin irritation.
Sweet Pea <i>Lathyrus odoratus</i>	All parts, especially seeds.
Spurge <i>Euphorbia spp.</i>	Sap.
Thornapple <i>Datura spp.</i>	All parts, especially flowers, seeds and nectar.
Toadstools and Wild Fungus	All parts. Never eat fungi occurring in gardens or lawns.
Wintersweet/Bushman's poison <i>Acokanthera oblongfolia</i>	All parts.
Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	Seeds and leaves.
Zamia <i>Macrozamia spp.</i>	Seeds and leaves.

Fruit & vegetables

We acknowledge some quick growing vegetables listed on our fact sheet may be grown in a supervised environment.

Plant	Toxic part
Avocado <i>Persea americana</i>	Leaves.
Bay tree/Sweet bay (bay leaves commonly used for cooking) <i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Berries.
Potato <i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	All green parts, especially green skin.
Rhubarb <i>Rheum rhaponticum</i>	Leaves. Can also cause minor skin irritation.
Stone fruit (apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum) <i>Prunus spp.</i>	Kernels.

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Preventing poisoning

DO NOT

- Assume a plant is not poisonous because birds or other wildlife can eat it.
- Use any part of a plant for cooking or medicinal use unless fully aware of its attributes.

DO

- Make sure all plants, both indoor and outdoor, are accurately identified. Take a sample of the plant to your local nursery if you are unsure of what type of plant it is.
- Teach your children never to put leaves, stems, seeds, nuts or berries from any plant into their mouths.
- Keep poisonous plants out of children's reach (e.g. remove or securely fence off all identified poisonous plants).
- Keep a record of all plants in your garden.
- Contact the Poisons Information Line (**13 11 26**) if your child suffers a reaction from a plant or if you are concerned about possible poisoning.

Thank you to the WA Poisons Information Centre for their assistance in the development of this fact sheet.

1. Department of Agriculture and Food. Harmful garden plants in Western Australia [internet]. Perth (Western Australia): Department of Agriculture and Food; 2009 [cited 2019 Feb 14]. Bulletin No. 4641. Available from <https://researchlibrary.agric.wa.gov.au/>

2. Johnson, AN, Johnson ST. Garden plants poisonous to people [internet]. New South Wales (Australia): NSW Department of Primary Industries; 2006 [cited 2019 Feb 14]. Report No.: 359. Available from <https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/>

3. Queensland Government. Children's Health Queensland. Hospital and Health Services [internet]. Plants and mushrooms (fungi) poisonous to people; 2019 (updated 2017 Oct; cited 2019 Feb 14). Available from <http://www.childrens.health.qld.gov.au/>



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Poison Information
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