

Azalea/Rhododendron



Members of the Rhododendron spp. contain substances known as grayantoxins, which can produce vomiting, drooling, diarrhea, weakness and depression of the central nervous system in animals. Severe azalea poisoning could ultimately lead to coma and death from cardiovascular collapse.

Amaryllis



Amaryllis species contain toxins that can cause vomiting, depression, diarrhea, abdominal pain, hypersalivation, anorexia and tremors.

Oleander



All parts of Nerium oleander are considered to be toxic, as they contain cardiac glycosides that have the potential to cause serious effects—including gastrointestinal tract irritation, abnormal heart function, hypothermia and even death.

Pothos



More commonly known as Philodendron, if chewed or ingested, this popular household plant can cause significant mechanical irritation and swelling of the oral tissues and other parts of the gastrointestinal tract.

*Information for this brochure courtesy of
ASPCA Animal Poison Control
aspcpa.org/pet-care/animal-poison-control*

*Design and copyright by
Elizabeth Barrett - ADA/MS.Sobermann.com
for Nancy Sodel ~ KaliberDobes.com
in memory of "Cole" ... Jan 29, 2011 - Jan 31, 2014*

Crocus



Ingestion of Colchicum autumnale by pets can result in oral irritation, bloody vomiting, diarrhea, shock, multi-organ damage and bone marrow suppression.

15 Poisonous Indoor & Outdoor Plants



Peace Lily

Spathiphyllum contains calcium oxalate crystals that can cause oral irritation, excessive drooling, vomiting, difficulty in swallowing and intense burning and irritation of the mouth, lips and tongue.

*In Loving Memory of
CH Kaliber's Unforgettable CO
- lost to Sago Palm toxicity -*



"Cole"

Cyclamen



Cyclamen contains cyclamine, but the highest concentration of this toxic component is typically located in the root portion. Cyclamen can produce significant gastrointestinal irritation, including intense vomiting. Fatalities have also been reported.

Lily



Members of the *Lilium* spp. are considered to be highly toxic to cats. While the poisonous component has not yet been identified, it is clear that with even ingestions of very small amounts of the plant, severe kidney damage could result.

Kalanchoe



This plant contains components that can produce GI irritation, as well as seriously affecting cardiac rhythm and rate.

Castor Bean



The poisonous principle is ricin, a highly toxic protein that can produce severe abdominal pain, drooling, vomiting, diarrhea, excessive thirst, weakness and loss of appetite. Severe cases can result in muscle twitching, seizures, coma and death.

Narcissus



The bulb of *Narcissus* spp. contains toxins that can cause intense GI irritation, drooling, loss of appetite, depression of the central nervous system, convulsions and cardiac abnormalities.

Tulip



The bulb portions of *Tulipa* spp. contain toxins that can cause intense GI irritation, drooling, loss of appetite, depression of the central nervous system, convulsions and cardiac abnormalities.

Schefflera



Schefflera and *Brassaia actinophylla* contain calcium oxalate crystals that can cause oral irritation, excessive drooling, vomiting, difficulty in swallowing and intense burning and irritation of the mouth, lips and tongue in pets who ingest.

Chrysanthemum



These popular blooms are part of the Compositae family, which contain pyrethrins that may produce GI upset including drooling, vomiting and diarrhea. With heavy consumption depression and loss of coordination may also develop.

Marijuana



Ingestion of *Cannabis sativa* by companion animals can result in depression of the central nervous system, incoordination, vomiting, diarrhea, drooling, increased heart rate, seizures and coma. Since passing medical marijuana licensing in Colorado, that state has seen a dramatic increase in the number of pets with marijuana poisoning.