



Agriculture  
Canada

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# Poisonous Plants OF CANADA

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Cover illustration

The design represents leaves of poison-ivy, poison-oak, and poison sumac.

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## INTRODUCTION

This publication contains documented evidence on all the native, naturalized, and cultivated plants of Canada that are known to have poisoned humans (Appendix 1) or animals (Appendix 2), or both. It is based on two earlier publications entitled *Vascular plants poisonous to livestock in Canada 1. A preliminary inventory* (Mulligan and Munro 1983) and *Wild and cultivated plants poisonous to Humans in Canada: A preliminary inventory* (Mulligan and Munro 1984). Suggestions and corrections sent to us as the result of these publications and additional information subsequently gathered from the literature have been included.

Much confusion exists as to which plants can cause poisoning to humans and animals in Canada. Some general publications dealing with poisonous plants either perpetuate erroneous information, or do not cite source data, or do not differentiate between plants causing serious poisonings and those responsible for minor or dubious poisonings. The most comprehensive and accurate sources of information on plant poisoning are Muenscher (1951, 1975), Kingsbury (1964), Hardin and Arena (1974), Kinghorn (1977), Keeler *et al.* (1978), Frohne and Pfänder (1983), Keeler and Tu (1983), Cooper and Johnson (1984), Lampe and McCann (1985), and James *et al.* (1988). Additional information on poisonous plants in Canada is included in Fyles (1920), Thomson and Sifton (1922), Bruce (1927), Montgomery *et al.* (1955), Campbell *et al.* (1956), McLean and Nicholson (1958), Johnston *et al.* (1965), Lodge *et al.* (1968), Johnston *et al.* (1975), Lamoureux *et al.* (1975), Fleurbec (1978, 1981, 1983, 1987), McIntosh (1980), Agriculture Alberta (1983), Looman *et al.* (1983) and Frankton and Mulligan (1987). Many plants and plant products, when they are handled over a long time, cause dermatitis in a small percentage of people. Only the most important of these plant are mentioned here; a comprehensive account of them appears in *Botanical dermatology* (Mitthell and Rook 1979). We have also excluded, from this publication, plants that cause injuries because of barbs and spines, poisonous blue-green algae, and plant products or plants (such as sweetclovers, *Melilotus* spp.) that produce toxic substances because of the actions of microorganisms. Plants causing hay fever are listed in Bassett *et al.* (1978).

Plant-induced poisoning occurs when one or more chemicals present in a plant produce an undesirable physiological response in an individual. The occurrence of poisoning by a particular plant species often varies. Some species of plants are toxic only at certain stages of their life cycle, whereas others are most toxic during only one part of the growing season. In some cases the entire plant is toxic but in others only the leaves, seeds, or seedlings contain toxic ingredients. Some plants cause poisoning only when toxic elements, such as selenium, occur in the soil. Other plants may lose their toxins upon drying. Some toxins are so potent that a single mouthful of the plants can rapidly cause death. Other toxins are cumulative, the effects only becoming evident when the material is consumed

over a long period. Many poisonous plants are distinctly unpalatable and are eaten by animals only in times of extreme drought or under other conditions when normal forages are scarce or absent. Severe poisonings of humans also occur under very unusual circumstances, when people eat, over an extended period, large quantities of normally nonpoisonous plants.

The metabolism of individuals and their ages also determine the degree of plant toxicity. Some humans and animals are highly allergic to a given plant whereas others are immune or only mildly susceptible. Children and young animals generally are poisoned by a smaller amount of toxic principle.

Several broad classes of chemicals are responsible for the toxic reactions caused by plants. Organic toxins include alkaloids, glucosides, oxalic acid, and resinoids. In addition, inorganic toxins such as molybdenum, nitrates, and selenium, taken up from the soil by some plants, can accumulate in plant tissue to toxic levels. Some plants contain substances that can cause photosensitization in humans and animals. Plant poisons can cause short-term illness, violent sickness, or death. Some plants are suspected of containing carcinogens.

Many poisonings of humans are caused by house plants, cultivated garden plants, and ornamentals. However, some are attributable to native or naturalized plants. Most poisonings of animals are caused by plants native or naturalized in Canada. The most commonly reported plant poisonings of humans result from curious children eating fruits and plant fragments.

A review of the available literature has shown that problems exist for doctors, nurses, and veterinarians who have to diagnose and treat cases of plant-induced poisoning in Canada. The initial problem is in determining whether the symptoms are indeed caused by plant toxins. The second is in acquiring a positive identification of the plant involved. In addition, well-documented literature is often not available on previous cases of poisoning and treatment. Regional poison-control centres across Canada are the best sources of information on plants poisonous to humans. Information on livestock poisoning can be obtained from federal and provincial agencies and from many universities and colleges.

When obtaining plant material for identification purposes, try to collect fresh leaves, branches, flowers, and fruits. Dry the plant material in a press or put the plants in newspaper and press under books or bricks in a warm dry place. Provide information on the habitat of the plants, the location and the date of the collection, symptoms of poisoning, and any other data that seem relevant. However, the urgency of the situation may require you to submit fragmentary material for identification. Plant identifications are available from federal and provincial agencies and from the biology departments of most universities and colleges.

Families, genera within each family, and species under each genus are listed alphabetically by botanical names. Common English and French names are taken, whenever possible, from *Common and botanical names of weeds in Canada / Noms populaires et scientifiques des plantes nuisibles du Canada* (Alex *et al.* 1980) and *Flore Laurentienne* (Marie-Victorin 1964). Additional French names of cultivated plants come from *Noms des maladies des plantes du Canada / Names of plant diseases in Canada* (Agriculture Quebec 1975) and from *A dictionary of plant names* (Van Wijk 1911). Local names of common plants may vary. The general distributions are according to Boivin (1966, 1967), except where more recent information was available. If a province or territory is identified in parentheses, the occurrence of the plant in that area has not been confirmed.

## ALPHABETICAL LISTING BY BOTANICAL NAMES

### ACERACEAE maple family

*Acer rubrum* L.

red maple/ érable rouge

Native and cultivated in Nfld., N.S., N.B., Que., and Ont.

**Humans** No information an poisoning.

**Animals** Signs of acute hemolytic anemia appeared in four adult horses 3 to 4 days after the ingestion of wilted leaves from cut trees (Divers *et al.* 1982).

### AMARANTHACEAE amaranth family

*Amaranthus blitoides* S. Wats. (= *A. graecizans* L.)

prostrate pigweed/ amarante fausse-blite

Naturalized in southwestern Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

*Amaranthus hybridus* L.

smooth pigweed/ amarante hybride

Naturalized in southern Ont.

*Amaranthus retroflexus* L.

redroot pigweed/amarante ä racine rouge

Naturalized in Mackenzie Dist., N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Poisoning and death of pigs and cattle have occurred after ingestion of these three species of *Amaranthus* (Gilbert *et al.* 1946, Whitehead and Moxon 1952, Buck *et al.* 1966, Osweiler *et al.* 1969, Duckworth 1975, Stuart *et al.* 1975, Hogg and Hibbs 1976, Weaver and McWilliams 1980).

### AMARYLLIDACEAE amaryllis family

*Amaryllis belladonna* L.

amaryllis

Ornamental, usually indoors in our climate.

*Amaryllis vittata* Ait.

amaryllis

Indoor ornamental.

**Humans** Recent evidence shows that rare poisonings are because of low concentrations

of toxic alkaloids in the bulbs (Morton 1962, Lewis and Elvin-Lewis 1977, Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals** No information.

*Clivia* spp.  
Kaffir lily / clivies  
House plants.

**Humans** Poisonings are uncommon because of small concentrations of toxic alkaloids in the plants (Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals** No information.

*Galanthus nivalis* L.  
snowdrop/perce-neige  
Outdoor ornamental.

**Humans** Poisonings are rare because of small concentrations of toxic alkaloids in the plants (Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals** No information.

*Narcissus poeticus* L.  
narcissus/narcisse  
Indoor and outdoor ornamental.

*Narcissus pseudonarcissus* L.  
daffodil/jonquille  
Indoor and outdoor ornamental.

**Humans** Accidental ingestion of bulbs has produced several hours of severe discomfort. Handling large quantities of bulbs causes a dermatitis in some individuals (Wilson 1924, Muenscher 1951, Litovitz and Fahey 1982, Concalo *et al.* 1987).

**Animals** No information.

### **ANACARDIACEAE cashew family**

*Rhus diversiloba* Torr. & Gray  
western poison-oak / sumac de l'Ouest  
Native shrub in southwestern B.C.

*Rhus radicans* L. var. *negundo* (Greene) G.A. Mulligan  
poison-ivy/herbe à la puce  
Native shrub or climbing vine in southern Que. and southern Ont.

*Rhus radicans* L. var. *radicans*

eastern poison-ivy/herbe à la puce de l'Est

Native shrub or climbing vine in southern N.S., P.E.I., and southern N.B.

*Rhus radicans* L. var. *rydbergii* (Small ex Rydb.) Rehder

Rydberg's poison-ivy/herbe à la puce de Rydberg

Native shrub or vine in N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

*Rhus vernix* L.

poison sumac/sumac à vernis

Small native tree in southern Que. and southern Ont.

**Humans** Sap from most plant parts produces an irritating dermatitis after an initial sensitization. In severe cases, death has occurred (McNair 1921, 1923, Krause and Weidman 1925, Shelmire 1941, Harlow 1946, Campagne 1949, Symes and Dawson 1954, Gaillard 1956, Loev and Dawson 1956, Epstein 1958, Kligman 1958, Klingman 1963, Mulligan and Junkins 1977, Guin 1980, Mulligan 1980a, Epstein and Byers 1981, Koch and Leon 1981, Polk 1981, Schwartz and Downham 1981).

**Animals** No information.

#### **ANNONACEAE custard-apple family**

*Asimina triloba* (L.) Dunal

pawpaw/asiminier trilobé

Native tree in southwestern Ont.

**Humans** Contact dermatitis and severe gastrointestinal symptoms have occurred after the ingestion of fruits (Barber 1905).

**Animals** No information.

#### **APOCYNACEAE dogbane family**

*Allamanda cathartica* L.

golden-trumpet/trompette dorée

Indoor ornamental climber.

**Humans** Weak evidence exists that the fruit is poisonous (Kingsbury 1964).

**Animals** No information.

*Apocynum androsaemifolium* L.

spreading dogbane/apocyn à feuilles d'androsème

Native herb in Mackenzie Dist., Nfld., P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans**      Sickness and death have resulted from its use for medicinal purposes (Fleurbec 1981).

**Animals**      Toxic to livestock when other forage is scarce (Muenscher 1975).

*Apocynum cannabinum* L.

hemp dogbane/apocyn chanvrin

Native herb in Mackenzie Dist., Nfld., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans**      Sickness and death have resulted from its use for medicinal purposes (Fleurbec 1981).

**Animals**      Toxic to all types of livestock, especially sheep, when normal forage is scarce (Muenscher 1975, Schuster and James 1988).

*Nerium oleander* L.

oleander/laurier rose

Ornamental shrub.

**Humans**      Poisoning and death have occurred. Cases of dermatitis have been reported (Halstead 1899, Kingsbury 1964, Der Marderosian *et al.* 1976, Lewis and Elvin-Lewis 1977, Shaw and Pearn 1979, Frohne and Pfänder 1983).

**Animals**      No information.

#### **AQUIFOLIACEAE holly family**

*Rex opaca* Ait.

American holly/houx d'Amérique

Ornamental under our conditions.

**Humans**      The only documented case of poisoning is a mild one that occurred after two young children ate "a handful" of berries (Rodrigues *et al.* 1984).

**Animals**      No information.

## ARACEAE arum family

*Anthurium* spp.  
anthurium  
House plant in our area.

**Humans** Calcium oxalate raphides (needle-shaped crystals) in leaves and stems are injurious (Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals** No information.

*Arisaema triphyllum* (L.) Torr.  
Jack-in-the-pulpit / petit-precheur  
Native herb in N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., and southern Man.

**Humans** An intense burning sensation is produced in the throat and mouth if rhizome is eaten (Muenscher 1951, Kingsbury 1964, Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals** No information.

*Caladium bicolor* (Ait.) Vent.  
caladium  
House plant in our area.

**Humans** Calcium oxalate raphides in leaves and stems are injurious (Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals** No information.

*Calla palustris* L.  
wild calla/calla des marais  
Native herb in Mackenzie Dist., Nfld., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** The whole plant, particularly the root, contains injurious calcium oxalate raphides (Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals** No information.

*Dieffenbachia amoena* Gentil  
giant dumbcane / arum veneneux  
Indoor ornamental.

*Dieffenbachia bausei* Regel  
dumbcane/dieffenbachia  
Indoor ornamental.



Dieffenbachia picta Schott  
spotted dumbcane/dieffenbachia tachetée  
Indoor ornamental.

**Humans**      Sickness and irritation of the mouth result from ingestion of leaves and stems. The narre dumbcane refers to the temporary paralysis of throat muscles caused by calcium oxalate raphides (Barnes and Fox 1955, Pohl 1961, O'Leary and Hyattsville 1964, Walter and Khanna 1972, Der Marderosian *et al.* 1976, Lampe 1978, Arditti and Rodriguez 1982, Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals**      No information.

*Monstera deliciosa* Liebm.  
Swiss-cheese plant/philodendron monstéra  
Indoor ornamental climber.

**Humans**      Severe irritation and allergic reaction occur after ingestion of leaves and stems (Webb 1948, Der Marderosian *et al.* 1976, Lewis and Elvin-Lewis 1977).

**Animals**      No information.

*Philodendron* spp.philodendrons  
Popular house plant.

**Humans**      Raphides of calcium oxalate cause painful burning of lips, tongue, and throat. Because of the rapid onset of pain, plant material is rarely swallowed. Philodendrons also can cause a dermatitis an the skin of some individuals (Ayres and Ayres 1958, Dorsey 1958, Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals**      No information.

*Symplocarpus foetidus* (L.) Nutt.  
skunk cabbage/chou puant  
Native herb in N.S., N.B., Que., and Ont.

**Humans**      Raphides of calcium oxalate cause irritation of lips and oral cavity when leaves are chewed (Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals**      No information.

## ARALIACEAE aralia family

*Hedera helix* L.

English ivy/lierre commun

Outdoor and indoor ornamental vine.

**Humans** Poisoning after ingesting leaves and berries has been reported but none of the reports are recent. Some individuals develop a severe dermatitis after handling leaves (Muenscher 1951, Goldman *et al.* 1956, Kingsbury 1964, Forsyth 1968, Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Cooper and Johnson 1984, Boyle and Harman 1985, Hausen *et al.* 1987, Massmanian *et al.* 1988).

**Animals** No information.

## ARISTOLOCHIACEAE birthwort family

*Asarum canadense* L.

wild ginger/asaret du Canada

Native herb in N.B., Que., Ont., and southern Man.

**Humans** A few cases are documented of dermatitis after handling leaves (Muenscher 1951).

**Animals** No information.

## ASCLEPIADACEAE milkweed family

*Asclepias speciosa* Torr.

showy milkweed/belle asclépiade

Native herb in southern Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

*Asclepias syriaca* L.

common milkweed / asclépiade de Syrie

Native herb in N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., and southern Man.

*Asclepias verticillata* L.

eastern whorled milkweed / asclépiade verticillée

Native herb in southwestern Ont., Man., and southeastern Sask.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Some poisonings and death of sheep and cattle are reported. However, livestock usually avoid eating milkweeds (Fleming *et al.* 1920a, Marsh and Clawson 1921, Reynard and Norton 1942, Clark 1979, Seiber *et al.* 1983).

## BERBERIDACEAE barberry family

*Caulophyllum thalictroides* (L.) Michaux  
blue cohosh/ graines à chapelet  
Native herb in N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., and Man.

**Humans** Berries and roots are cytotoxic (Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals** No information.

*Podophyllum peltatum* L.  
May-apple/podophylle pelté  
Native herb in N.S., southwestern Que., and southern Ont.

**Humans** One case is recorded of poisoning from young shoots; fruits can cause catharsis (Millsbaugh 1887, Kaymakcalan 1964, Kingsbury 1964, Der Marderosian *et al.* 1976).

**Animals** Poisoning and death of pigs and poisoning of cattle are reported (McIntosh 1928, Hansen 1930).

## BORAGINACEAE borage family

*Amsinkia intermedia* Fisch. & Mey. (= *A. menziesii* (Lem.) Nels. & Macbr.)  
fiddleneck  
Native herb in Y.T., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Poisoning and death of cattle, horses, and pigs are reported (Kalkus *et al.* 1925, McCulloch 1940, Woolsey *et al.* 1952, Kennedy 1957).

*Cynoglossum officinale* L.  
hound's-tongue/cynoglosse officinale  
Naturalized in N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Mention is made of the death of horses after feedings of grass hay containing hound's-tongue and of cattle poisoned by grazing hound's-tongue growing on waste land (Greatorex 1966, Knight *et al.* 1984).

*Echium vulgare* L.  
blueweed/vipérine  
Naturalized in Nfld., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** Bristly hairs on leaves and stems can produce severe skin inflammation (Muenscher 1951, Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals** No information.

*Heliotropium curassavicum* L.  
spatulate-leaved heliotrope/héliotrope obové de Curaçao  
Native herb in southern Man., southern Sask., and southern Alta.

**Humans** Toxicity has occurred when used in herbal teas (Huxtable 1980).

**Animals** No information.

### **CAMPANULACEAE bellflower family**

*Lobelia cardinalis* L.  
cardinalflower / lobélie du cardinal  
Native herb in N.B., Que., and Ont.

*Lobelia inflata* L.  
Indian-tobacco/lobélie gonflée  
Native herb in N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., and southern B.C.

*Lobelia siphilitica* L.  
blue cardinalflower / cardinale bleue  
Native herb in Ont.

**Humans** Sickness and death resulted when these plants were used for medicinal purposes in pioneer days (Millsbaugh 1887).

**Animals** No information.

### **CAPRIFOLIACEAE honeysuckle family**

*Lonicera* spp.  
honeysuckles/chèvrefeuilles  
Native, naturalized, and ornamental shrubs.

**Humans** Mild symptoms have been reported of feeling unwell and vomiting after ingestion (Frohne and Pfänder 1983).

**Animals** No information.

*Sambucus* spp.  
elders/sureaux  
Native, naturalized, and ornamental shrubs.

**Humans** Mild symptoms have been reported of feeling unwell and vomiting (Frohne and Pfänder 1983).

**Animals** No information.

*Symphoricarpos albus* (L.) Blake

thin-leaved snowberry/symphorine ä grappes

Native shrub in Mackenzie Dist., N.S., (P.E.I.), N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** Berries are toxic if ingested in quantity. Mild symptoms are reported of feeling unwell and vomiting from other plant parts (Lewis 1979, Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Cooper and Johnson 1984, Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals** No information.

*Viburnum opulus* L.

Guelder-rose/obier

Outdoor ornamental shrub or small tree, sometimes naturalized.

**Humans** Mild symptoms are reported of feeling unwell and vomiting (Frohne and Pfänder 1983).

**Animals** No information.

#### **CARYOPHYLLACEAE pink family**

*Agrostemma githago* L.

purple cockle/nielle

Naturalized in N.S., P.E.I., (N.B.), Que., Ont., Man., Sask., and B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Seeds have caused poisoning and death of chickens (Quigley and Waite 1931, Heuser and Schumacher 1942).

#### **CELASTRACEAE stafftree family**

*Euonymus atropurpureus* Jacq.

burningbush/fusain

Outdoor ornamental shrub.

*Euonymus europaeus* L.

European spindle tree/fusain d'Europe

Outdoor ornamental shrub.

**Humans** Poisoning has been reported in Europe after eating berries; recent reports are

of mild symptoms (Long 1917, Frohne and Pfänder 1983).

**Animals** No information.

### CHENOPODIACEAE goosefoot family

*Bassia hyssopifolia* (Pall.) Ktze.

five-hooked bassia/bassia à feuilles d'hysope

Herb, naturalized in southwestern Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Poisoning and death of sheep are reported (James *et al.* 1976).

*Chenopodium album* L.

lamb's-quarters/chénopode blanc

Herb, naturalized in Mackenzie Dist., Y.T., Nfld., N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** Poisoning occurred in Europe when lamb's-quarters was eaten in large quantities because of a serious shortage of food during a period of war (Cooper and Johnson 1984).

**Animals** Poisoning and death of cattle, horses, and pigs are reported (Gilbert *et al.* 1946, Whitehead and Moxon 1952, Case 1957, Buck *et al.* 1966, Bassett and Crompton 1978).

*Kochia scoparia* (L.) Schrad.

kochia/kochia à balais

Herb, naturalized in N.S., southern Que., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Photosensitization of cattle results in poisoning and death (Galitzer and Oehme 1978, Dickie and Berryman 1979, Dickie and James 1983, James *et al.* 1988).

*Sarcobatus vermiculatus* (Hook.) Torr.

greasewood / sarcobatus vermiculé

Native shrub in southwestern Sask., southern Alta., and southeastern B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Poisoning and death are reported in sheep (Chesnut and Wilcox 1901, Couch 1922, Fleming *et al.* 1928, Marsh 1929a, Wilson 1934, Sampson and Malmsten 1935, Hershey 1945).

*Suckleya suckleyana* (Torr.) Rydb.  
poison suckleya / suckleya  
Native herb in Sask. and southeastern Alta.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Poisoning and death of cattle are reported (Thorp *et al.* 1937, Thorp and Deem 1938, Hershey 1945, Berry and Gonzales 1986).

### COMPOSITAE composite family

*Centaurea solstitialis* L.  
yellow star-thistle/centaurée du solstice  
Naturalized herb in southern Ont., Man., and Sask.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Poisoning and death of horses are reported (Cordy 1954, Mettler and Stern 1963, Ivie and Witzel 1983).

*Chrysanthemum* spp.  
chrysanthemums/chrysanthèmes  
Indoor and outdoor ornamentals.

**Humans** An allergic dermatitis, affecting mainly the eye area, is an occupational hazard for those handling chrysanthemums over a long period. Similar allergic reactions develop after prolonged contact with some other Compositae. One of the authors (Mulligan) developed a sensitivity after working with *Achillea* species (yarrows) for several years. Sensitivity to one species of Compositae often results in sensitivity to other composites (Frohne and Pfänder 1983).

**Animals** No information.

*Chrysothamnus nauseosus* (Pall.) Britt.  
stinking rabbitbush/bigelovie puante  
Native shrub in Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Livestock poisoning has been reported in California (Sampson and Malmsten 1935).

*Eupatorium rugosum* Houtt.  
white snakeroot/eupatoire rugueuse  
Native herb in central N.S., N.B., Que., and Ont.

**Humans**      Sickness and death have occurred after ingestion of milk from cows that have eaten white snakeroot. There are no recent reports of poisoning (Moseley 1906, Jordan and Harris 1909, Wolf *et al.* 1918, Couch 1927, Hansen 1928a, Couch 1933, Moseley 1941).

**Animals**      Poisoning and death are reported in cattle, horses, sheep, and goats (Moseley 1906, Jordan and Harris 1909; Wolf *et al.* 1918; Hansen 1924a, 1925a; Graham and Boughton 1925; Couch 1926a, 1927; Hansen 1928b, 1928c; Marsh 1929b; Couch 1933; Moseley 1941; Doyle and Walkley 1949; Campagne 1956; Kaufmann 1982; Olson *et al.* 1984).

*Gutierrezia sarothrae* (Pursh) Britton & Rusby  
broom snakeweed/gutierrezie faux-sarothra  
Native perennial in Man., Sask., and Alta.

**Humans**      No information.

**Animals**      Cattle poisoning occurs during winter grazing when other vegetation is scarce (McDaniel and Loomis 1985, McDaniel and Sosebee 1988, Torell *et al.* 1988).

*Helenium autumnale* L.  
sneezeweed / hélénie autumnale  
Native herb in southern Mackenzie Dist., southwestern Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

*Helenium flexuosum* Raf. (= *H. nudiflorum* Nutt.)  
naked-flowered sneezeweed / hélénie nudiflore  
Native herb in Que. and Ont.

**Humans**      No information.

**Animals**      Poisoning and death in cattle, horses, sheep, and mules are reported (Phares 1889, Pammel 1917a, Hansen 1924b, Ivie and Witzel 1983).

*Hymenoxys richardsonii* (Hook.) Cockerell  
Colorado rubberweed / hyménoxys de Richardson  
Native herb in southern Sask. and southern Alta.

**Humans**      No information.

**Animals**      Poisoning and death of sheep and to a lesser extent goats and cattle are reported (Marsh 1929a, Parker 1936, Aanes 1961, Ivie and Witzel 1983, Elissalde and Ivie 1987).



*Iva xanthifolia* Nutt.

false ragweed / fausse herbe à poux

Native herb in N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** Contact with leaves can cause dermatitis in some individuals (Muenscher 1951).

**Animals** No information.

*Lactuca scariola* L.

prickly lettuce/laitue scariole

Naturalized herb in N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Rare poisoning of cattle is reported (Beath *et al.* 1953).

*Rudbeckia laciniata* L.

cut-leaved coneflower/rudbeckie laciniée

Native, naturalized, and cultivated herb in N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., and southern Man.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Poisoning and death of pigs, sheep, and horses are reported (Anonymous 1874, Chesnut and Wilcox 1901, Pammel 1928, Skidmore and Peterson 1932).

*Rudbeckia serotina* Nutt.

black-eyed Susan / rudbeckie hérissée

Native herb, often weedy in artificial habitats in Nfld., P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Ingestion of large quantities can cause severe poisoning (Fleurbec 1983).

*Senecio jacobaea* L.

tansy ragwort / séneçon jacobée

Naturalized herb in Nfld., N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., and B.C.

**Humans** Toxicity has resulted from use in herbal teas (Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals** Poisoning and death of cattle, sheep, and horses are reported. Animals usually avoid grazing tansy ragwort (Pethick 1921, Clawson 1933a, Donald and Shanks 1956, Cooper and Johnson 1984, Lampe and McCann 1985, Ralphs and Sharp 1988, Sharrow *et al.* 1988).

*Senecio vulgaris* L.

common groundsel / séneçon vulgaire

Naturalized herb in Mackenzie Dist., (Y.T.), Nfld., P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Sickness and death of horses fed hay contaminated with about 25 percent of common groundsel (Lessard *et al.* 1986).

*Solidago mollis* Bartl.

velvety goldenrod/verge d'or veloutée

Native herb in southern Man., Sask., and Alta.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Occasional death of livestock is reported (Beath *et al.* 1953).

*Xanthium strumarium* L.

cocklebur/lampourde glouteron

Naturalized herb in N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Poisoning of cattle, sheep, horses, and swine is reported. Other species of cocklebur are also poisonous (Marsh *et al.* 1923b, 1924, Hansen 1925a, 1928d, Forrest 1938, Reynard and Norton 1942, Löve and Dansereau 1959, Martin *et al.* 1986, Schuster and James 1988).

### CRUCIFERAE mustard family

*Barbarea vulgaris* R. Br.

yellow rocket / barbarée vulgaire

Naturalized herb in Mackenzie Dist., Y.T., Nfld., N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** One unusual case of poisoning of a horse is reported (Hansen 1930).

*Descurainia pinnata* (Walt.) Britt.

green tansy mustard / moutarde tanaïsie verte

Native herb in Mackenzie Dist., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Poisoning and death are reported of cattle foraging almost exclusively on green tansy mustard (Hershey 1945, Staley 1976).

*Sinapis arvensis* L. (= *Brassica kaber* (DC.) L.C. Wheeler var. *pinnatifida* (Stokes) L.C. Wheeler)  
wild mustard / moutarde des champs

Naturalized herb in Mackenzie Dist., Y.T., Nfld., N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Occasional poisoning and death are reported of cattle, chickens, horses, and swine, mostly after eating large quantities of the plant or seed (Thomson and Sifton 1922, Gwatkin and Moynihan 1943, Mulligan and Bailey 1975, Cooper and Johnson 1984).

*Thlaspi arvense* L.

stinkweed / tabouret des champs

Naturalized herb in Mackenzie Dist., Nfld., P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Poisoning and death have occurred of cattle fed hay contaminated with 25 percent or more stinkweed. Photosensitization may also occur (Martin and Morgan 1987, Smith and Crowe 1987).

### **EQUISETACEAE horsetail family**

*Equisetum arvense* L.

field horsetail/prêle des champs

Native herb in Keewatin and Mackenzie Dists., Y.T., Nfld., N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

*Equisetum palustre* L.

marsh horsetail/prêle des marais

Native herb in Mackenzie Dist., Y.T., Nfld., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Sickness and death in horses, sheep, and rarely cattle are reported (Rich and Jones 1902, Güssow 1912, Bruce 1927, Campagne 1956, McLean and Nicholson 1958, Cody and Wagner 1981, Cooper and Johnson 1984).

## ERICACEAE heath family

*Kalmia angustifolia* L.

sheep-laurel/kalmia à feuilles étroites

Native shrub in Nfld., N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., and Ont.

*Kalmia polifolia* Wang.

bog-laurel/kalmia à feuilles d'andromède

Native shrub in Keewatin and Mackenzie Dists., Y.T., Nfld., N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Poisoning and death of cattle, sheep, goats, and horses are reported (Marsh and Clawson 1930a, Clawson 19336, Sampson and Malmsten 1935, Waud 1940, Pritchard 1956).

*Menziesia ferruginea* Sm.

western minniebush / menziézie ferrugineuse

Native shrub in Alta. and B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Poisoning and death of sheep are reported (Marsh 1914, 1929a).

*Rhododendron albiflorum* Hook.

white rose-bay/azalée blanche

Native shrub in western Alta. and B.C.

*Rhododendron macrophyllum* D. Don ex G. Don

California rose-bay/rhododendron de Californie

Native shrub in southwestern B.C.

*Rhododendron* spp. azaleas /rhododendrons

Native and ornamental shrubs.

**Humans** Serious intoxications have occurred after children have eaten leaves or flowers (Leach 1966, 1967; McGee 1973; Hardin and Arena 1974; Cooper and Johnson 1984; Lampe and McCann 1985; Fleurbec 1987).

**Animals** Losses of livestock after eating white rose-bay or California rose-bay are reported (Marsh 1929a, Gilfillan and Otsuki 1938, Knight 1987).

## EUPHORBIACEAE spurge family

*Codiaeum variegatum* (L.) Blume  
croton/croton ou codier  
Ornamental shrub or small tree.

**Humans** Ingestion of bark and roots has caused irritation in the oral cavity, and contact with the Latex has produced an eczema (Morton 1962, Frohne and Pfänder 1983).

**Animals** No information.

*Euphorbia cyparissias* L.  
cypress spurge/euphorbe cypres  
Naturalized herb, sometimes grown as an outdoor ornamental, in Nfld., P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Alta., and B.C.

*Euphorbia esula* L.  
leafy spurge/euphorbe esule  
Naturalized herb in P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

*Euphorbia helioscopia* L.  
sun spurge/euphorbe reveille-matin  
Naturalized herb in N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

*Euphorbia lactea* Haw.  
candelabra-cactus/cactus candélabre  
Ornamental shrub.

*Euphorbia lathyris* L. caper spurge/cagarrino  
Ornamental herb; naturalized in B.C.

*Euphorbia milii* Ch. des Moulins crown-of-thorns/couronne d'épines  
Indoor ornamental.

*Euphorbia peplus* L.  
petty spurge/euphorbe des jardins  
Naturalized herb in Nfld., N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., and B.C.

*Euphorbia tirucalli* L.  
pencil tree/euphorbe effilée  
Ornamental tree.

**Humans** The juice of any of these plants can cause a dermatitis on the skin or poisoning if ingested (Long 1917, Campbell *et al.* 1956, Kingsbury 1964, Worobec *et al.* 1981, Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Cooper and Johnson 1984, Frankton and

Mulligan 1987, Stahevitch *et al.* 1988).

**Animals** Photosensitization from *E. cyparissias* and *E. esula* occurs in cattle, horses, and sheep, causing poisoning and death (Muenscher 1948; Case 1954, 1957; Johnston and Peake 1960; Johnston *et al.* 1965; Lorenz and Dewey 1988; Stahevitch *et al.* 1988).

*Ricinus communis* L.  
castor bean / ricin  
Ornamental tree.

**Humans** Chewing beans can cause poisoning and death (Malizia *et al.* 1977, McIntosh 1980, Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Cooper and Johnson 1984).

**Animals** No information.

### FAGACEAE beech family

*Quercus rubra* L.  
red oak / chêne rouge  
Native tree in N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., and Ont.

*Quercus velutina* Lam.  
black oak / chêne noir  
Native tree in southern Ont.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Poisoning and death of cattle, sheep, and horses occurs particularly when trees fall into pastures or in years when the crop of acorns is very large (Pammel 1917b, Duncan 1961, Sandusky *et al.* 1977, Cooper and Johnson 1984).

### FUMARIACEAE fumitory family

*Dicentra canadensis* (Goldie) Walp.  
squirrel-corn / dicentre du Canada  
Native herb in southwestern Que. and southern Ont.

*Dicentra cucullaria* (L.) Bernh.  
Dutchman's-breeches / dicentre à capuchon  
Native herb in N.S., N.B., Que., and Ont.

*Dicentra formosa* (Andy.) Walp.  
western bleedingheart/dielytra à belles fleurs

Native herb in southwestern B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Poisoning and death of cattle are reported (Black *et al.* 1923, 1930; Hansen 1930).

### **GINKGOACEAE ginkgo family**

*Ginkgo biloba* L.  
maidenhair tree/ginkgo  
Ornamental tree.

**Humans** Severe dermatitis can result from handling broken or crushed fruits (Muenscher 1951, Baer 1983, Nakamura 1985).

**Animals** No information.

### **GRAMINEAE grass family**

*Glyceria grandis* S. Wats.  
tall manna grass/glycérie géante  
Native and naturalized herb in (Y.T.), (Nfld.), (N.S.), P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Cyanotoxicosis and death in cattle are reported (Puis *et al.* 1978).

### **GUTTIFERAE St. John's-wort family**

*Hypericum perforatum* L.  
St. John's-wort / millepertuis perforé  
Naturalized herb in Nfld., N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., and B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Photosensitization in cattle, sheep, horses, and rabbits causes poisoning and death (Hansen 1928e, Marsh and Clawson 1930b, Sampson and Parker 1930, Gillett and Robson 1981, Crompton *et al.* 1988).

## HIPPOCASTANACEAE horse-chestnut family

*Aesculus hippocastanum* L.  
horse-chestnut/marronnier  
Outdoor ornamental tree.

**Humans** Children have been poisoned in Europe after ingesting large quantities of nuts (Muenscher 1951, Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals** Leaves and fruits have caused illness in cattle, horses, and pigs (Muenscher 1951).

## HYDROPHYLLACEAE waterleaf family

*Phacelia campanularia* Gray  
California bluebell/phacélie de Californie  
Herb, near Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., probably introduced from the United States.

**Humans** Species with stiff glandular hairs produce a severe dermatitis in some people (Muenscher 1951, Munz 1965).

**Animals** No information.

## IRIDACEAE iris family

*Iris versicolor* L.  
blue flag/clajoux  
Native herb in Keewatin Dist., Nfld., N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., and Man.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Poisoning and death of calves are reported (Bruce 1927).

## JUNCAGINACEAE arrow-grass family

*Triglochin maritima* L.  
seaside arrow-grass/troscart maritime  
Native herb in Keewatin and Mackenzie Dists., Y.T., Nfld., N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Sickness and death in cattle and sheep are reported (Fleming 1920, Fleming *et al.* 1920b, Marsh *et al.* 1929, Beath *et al.* 1933, Clawson and Moran 1937, Campagne 1956, Muenscher 1975).



## LABIATAE mint family

*Glechoma hederacea* L. ground-ivy/lierre terrestre

Naturalized herb in Nfld., N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** One report mentions two horses being poisoned (Fyles 1920).

*Leonurus cardiaca* L.

motherwort/agripaume cardiaque

Naturalized herb in N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., and B.C.

**Humans** Some individuals develop a dermatitis after contact with leaves (Muenscher 1951).

**Animals** No information.

## LEGUMINOSAE pea family

*Abrus precatorius* L.

precatory-pea / abrus à chapelet

Seeds imported in necklaces and bracelets.

**Humans** Very poisonous; one ingested seed is fatal to an adult (Taylor 1962, Gunn 1969, Niyogi 1970, Davis 1978, McIntosh 1980, Hoy and Catling 1981, Frohne and Pfänder 1983).

**Animals** No information.

*Astragalus bisulcatus* (Hook.) A. Gray

two-grooved milk-vetch / astragale fondu

Native herb in Man., Sask., and Alta.

*Astragalus lentiginosus*

Dougl. Native herb in southcentral B.C.

*Astragalus miser* Dougl. ex Hook. timber milk-vetch/astragale prostré

Native herb in southwestern Alta., and southeastern B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Poisoning and death in chickens, horses, cattle, and sheep are reported. Teratogenic deformities in calves are caused by *A. lentiginosus*. (Beath and

Lehnert 1917, Bruce 1927, Beath *et al.* 1932, Trelease and Martin 1936, MacDonald 1952a, McLean and Nicholson 1958, James *et al.* 1968, Van Kampen and James 1969, Williams *et al.* 1975, Williams and James 1978, James *et al.* 1981, Ellis *et al.* 1985, Keeler 1988, Ogden *et al.* 1988).

*Baptisia tinctoria* (L.) Br.  
wild indigo/indigo sauvage  
Native perennial herb in southern Ont.

*Baptisia leucantha* T. & G.  
wild false indigo/baptisie leucanthe  
Native perennial herb in southern Ont.

**Humans** The entire plant is toxic (Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals** No information.

*Gymnocladus dioica* (L.) K. Koch  
Kentucky coffeetree/chicot du Canada  
Ornamental tree.

**Humans** One early report mentions a woman poisoned after ingesting the fruit pulp (Chesnut 1898).

**Animals** No information.

*Laburnum anagyroides* Medic.  
golden-chain/cytise  
Ornamental shrub or small tree.

**Humans** Although it is considered the second most poisonous tree in Britain, no cases of severe poisonings are documented (Long 1917, Forsyth 1968, Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Cooper and Johnson 1984).

**Animals** No information.

*Lathyrus sativus* L.  
grass pea/lentille d'Espagne  
Food and forage herb.

*Lathyrus odoratus* L.  
sweet pea/pois de senteur  
Ornamental climber.

**Humans** Both species can cause serious poisoning if used habitually as a food source

(Stockman 1929, Selye 1957, Cooper and Johnson 1984).

**Animals** Both species can poison animals if fed over a long period (Stockman 1929, Selye 1957, Cooper and Johnson 1984).

*Lupinus argenteus* Pursh silvery lupine/lupin argenté  
Native herb in Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

*Lupinus burkei* S. Wats Burke's lupine  
Native herb in southern B.C.

*Lupinus polyphyllus* Lindl.  
large-leaved lupine/lupin polyphyllé  
Native and naturalized herb in Nfld., N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., and B.C.

*Lupinus pusillus* Pursh small lupine  
Native herb in southwestern Sask. and southern Alta.

*Lupinus sericeus* Pursh silky lupine/lupin soyeux  
Native herb in Y.T., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** Mild lupine poisoning occurred in Alberta when cooking instructions for purchased "edible lupine seeds" were not followed (Smith 1987).

**Animals** Poisoning and death of cattle, sheep, horses, and pigs are recorded. Although lupines are usually considered a valuable source of range forage, toxicity is unpredictable. Most of these lupines contain sufficient quantities of the teratogenic alkaloid anagrine to cause crooked calf disease under some conditions (Marsh *et al.* 1916; Beath 1920, 1925; Couch 1926b; Beath *et al.* 1953; McLean and Nicholson 1958; Shupe *et al.* 1967; Keeler 1973, Keeler *et al.* 1977; Williams 1983; Davis and Stout 1986).

*Oxytropis lambertii* Pursh  
purple locoweed / oxytrope de Lambert  
Native herb in southern Man. and southeastern Sask.

*Oxytropis sericea* Nutt. locoweed / oxytrope  
Native herb in Y.T., (Man.), Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Poisoning and death of cattle from these locoweeds are reported (Marsh 1909, 1919; James *et al.* 1968; Van Kampen and James 1969; James *et al.* 1986; James and Nielsen 1988; Ogden *et al.* 1988; Ralphs and Sharp 1988).

*Robinia pseudoacacia* L.

black locust/robinier faux-acacia

Naturalized shrub or tree, sometimes grown as an ornamental in N.S., (P.E.I.), Que., Ont., and B.C.

**Humans**      Sickness after the ingestion of seeds and inner bark has been reported, but there are no recent reports of poisonings (Emery 1887, Millspaugh 1887).

**Animals**      Poisoning of horses, cattle, and chickens is reported (Gardiner 1903; Waldron 1908; Barnes 1921; Hansen 1924b, 1924c; Bruce 1927; Hansen 1930).

*Thermopsis rhombifolia* (Nutt.) Richards.

golden-bean

Native herb in Man., Sask., and B.C.

**Humans**      Seeds suspected of poisoning children (Kingsbury 1964).

**Animals**      Considered toxic to cattle and may cause teratogenic deformities in calves (Keeler 1983, Keeler *et al.* 1986).

*Vicia villosa* Roth

hairy vetch/vesce velue

Forage crop and naturalized in N.S., Que., Ont., Man., and B.C.

**Humans**      No information.

**Animals**      Poisoning and death in cattle are reported (Claughton and Claughton 1954, Panciera 1978, Kerr and Edwards 1982).

*Wisteria species*wisterias/glycines

Woody ornamental twiners.

**Humans**      Poisoning is reported in children after the ingestion of seeds or pods (Anonymous 1961, Jacobziner and Raybin 1961a, Kingsbury 1964, Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals**      No information.

## LILIACEAE lily family

*Allium canadense* L.

wild onion/ail du Canada

Native to N.B., Que., and Ont.

**Humans** Children who ingested part of plant suffered gastroenteritis (Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals** No information.

*Allium cepa* L.onion/oignon  
Food plant.

**Humans** A child, after ingesting nine stalks of onion, experienced a severe rash on face and body (Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals** Poisoning and death are reported of cattle and horses after eating large quantities of onions (Goldsmith 1909, Thorp and Harsfield 1938, Hutchison 1977, Cooper and Johnson 1984).

*Aloe* spp.aloe/aloès  
Perennial house plant.

**Humans** The latex is poisonous if ingested (Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals** No information.

*Colchicum autumnale* L.  
autumn crocus/colchique d'automne  
Indoor and outdoor ornamental.

**Humans** Burning sensation in mouth and throat is reported (Cooper and Johnson 1984, Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals** No information.

*Convallaria majalis*  
L.lily-of-the-valley/ muguet  
Outdoor ornamental.

**Humans** All plant parts can cause sickness; however, the report of a child having died after drinking water in which lily-of-the-valley had been standing is unconvincing (Kingsbury 1964, O'Leary and Hyattsville 1964, Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals** No information.

*Gloriosa superba* L.  
glory lily/glorieuse du Malabar  
Ornamental climber.

**Humans** Reports mention sickness and death after ingestion of tubers (Steyn 1934, Gooneratne 1966, Angunawela and Fernando 1971, Frohne and Pfnder 1983).

**Animals** No information.

*Ornithogalum umbellatum* L.  
star-of-Bethlehem / dame d'onze heures  
Outdoor ornamental.

**Humans** Nausea and intestinal disorders are reported in children after eating flowers (Cooper and Johnson 1984).

**Animals** No information.

*Tulipa* spp.tulips/tulipes  
Indoor and outdoor ornamentals.

**Humans** People can develop a severe dermatitis, called tulip finger, after constantly handling large quantities of bulbs (Frohne and Pfnder 1983).

**Animals** No information.

*Veratrum viride* Ait.  
false hellebore/varaire vert  
Native herb in Y.T., Nfld., N.B., Que., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** Sickness and death are reported after the ingestion of plant parts (Boivin 1948, Underhill 1959, Anonymous 1972, Turner 1978, Boudreault 1979, Mulligan and Munro 1987).

**Animals** Sickness and death of sheep, cattle, and chickens are reported (Chesnut 1898, Chesnut and Wilcox 1901, Fleming and Schappelle 1918, Bruce 1927, Reynard and Norton 1942, Campagne 1956, Kingsbury 1964, Mulligan and Munro 1987).

*Zigadenus elegans* Pursh  
white camas/zigadène élégant  
Native herb in Mackenzie Dist., Y.T., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

*Zigadenus gramineus* Rydb.  
death camas/zigadène vénéneux  
Native herb in southern Sask., southern Alta., and southern B.C.

**Humans** Sickness and death are reported after ingestion of bulbs (Marsh *et al.* 1915,

Cameron 1952, Spoerke and Spoerke 1979).

**Animals** Sickness and death in sheep, cattle, and horses are reported (Chesnut and Wilcox 1901; Hey' *et al.* 1912; Marsh *et al.* 1915; Fleming 1920; Fleming *et al.* 1921; Marsh and Clawson 1922, 1924; McLean and Nicholson 1958; Shaw and Williams 1986; Panter and Ralphs 1987).

#### **LORANTHACEAE mistletoe family**

*Phoradendron flavescens* (Pursh) Nutt.

American mistletoe/gui de chêne

Sold around Christmas time. Native south of our range.

**Humans** Poisoning after the ingestion of berries has been reported but no serious poisonings are documented (Hymans 1898, Cann and Verhulst 1959).

**Animals** No information.

#### **MENISPERMACEAE moonseed family**

*Menispermum canadense* L.

moonseed/ménisperme du Canada

Native herb in southwestern Que., Ont., and southern Man.

**Humans** Poisoning and death are reported after ingestion of grapelike fruits (Schaffner 1903, Gress 1935).

**Animals** No information.

#### **MORACEAE mulberry family**

*Maclura pomifera* (Raf.) C.K. Schneid.

osage-orange/bois d'arc

Small ornamental tree.

**Humans** Some people have developed a dermatitis from contact with the milky sap (Muenscher 1951).

**Animals** No information.

#### **OLEACEAE olive family**

*Ligustrum vulgare* L.

common privet/troène commun

Ornamental shrub.

**Humans** Children have been poisoned after ingestion of berries, but reports of death are undocumented (Long 1934, Kozlov and Gulyaeva 1983, Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Cooper and Johnson 1984).

**Animals** No information.

### ORCHIDACEAE orchid family

*Cypripedium acaule* Ait.

pink lady's-slipper/cypripède acaule

Native herb in (Mackenzie Dist.), Nfld., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., and Alta.

*Cypripedium calceolus* L.

yellow lady's-slipper/cypripède soulier

Native herb in Mackenzie Dist., (Y.T.), Nfld., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

*Cypripedium reginae* Walt.

showy lady's-slipper/cypripède royal

Native herb in Nfld., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., and Man.

**Humans** Dermatitis can develop after touching the glandular hairs (Halstead 1899, Muenscher 1951, Reddock and Reddock 1984, Macaulay 1987).

**Animals** No information.

### PAPAVERACEAE poppy family

*Chelidonium majus* L.

greater celandine/grande chélideine

Naturalized herb in (Nfld.), (N.S.), P.E.I., N.B., Que., and Ont.

**Humans** Severe irritation and gastrointestinal problems are reported, but the report of a death is unsubstantiated (Koopman 1937, Bandeline and Malesh 1956, Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Cooper and Johnson 1984).

**Animals** No information.

*Papaver nudicaule* L.

Iceland poppy/pavot d'Islande

Ornamental herb, occasionally escapes from cultivation and doubtfully naturalized.

*Papaver orientale* L.



Oriental poppy/pavot d'Orient  
Ornamental herb.

*Papaver rhoeas* L.  
corn poppy/pavot coquelicot  
Ornamental herb, naturalized in N.S., (N.B.), Que., Ont., Man., Sask., and (B.C.).

*Papaver somniferum* L.  
opium poppy/pavot somnifère  
Ornamental herb.

**Humans** Toxic substances are present in foliage and pods (Kingsbury 1964, Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Cooper and Johnson 1984)

**Animals** No information.

#### **PHYTOLACCACEAE pokeweed family**

*Phytolacca americana* L.  
pokeweed / phytolaque d'Amérique  
Native herb in southwestern Que. and southwestern Ont.

**Humans** This plant has caused severe poisoning when used as folk medicine (French 1900, Sauer 1950, Lewis and Smith 1979, Jaeckle and Freemon 1981).

**Animals** Poisoning of pigs and turkeys is reported (Patterson 1929, Hansen 1930, Barnett 1975).

#### **PINACEAE pine family**

*Pinus ponderosa* Dougl.  
ponderosa pine/pin ponderosa  
Native tree in B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Abortion and birth of weak offspring in cattle and goats are reported (MacDonald 1952b, Allen and Kitts 1961, Call and James 1978, Panter *et al.* 1987, Gartner *et al.* 1988, Lacey *et al.* 1988, Panter *et al.* 1988b).

#### **POLYGONACEAE buckwheat family**

*Rheum rhaponticum* L.  
rhubarb/rhubarbe  
Perennial crop plant.

**Humans** Poisoning and death are reported after the ingestion of large quantities of leaves (Anonymous 1917, Robb 1919, Culpepper and Moon 1933, Cooper and Johnson 1984).

**Animals** No information.

*Rumex acetosa* L.

garden-sorrel/grande oseille

Naturalized in Nfld., (P.E.I.), N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.; cultivated as salad plant.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Sheep were poisoned from grazing a field with a dense crop of garden-sorrel (Coward 1949).

*Rumex venosus* Purshveined dock / rumex veiné

Native herb in southern Man., Sask., and Alta.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Sickness and death of cattle are reported (Dickie *et al.* 1978).

#### **POLYPODIACEAE fern family**

*Onoclea sensibilis* L.

sensitive fern / onoclée sensible

Native herb in Nfld., N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., and Man.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Sickness and death of horses are reported after eating hay containing sensitive fern (Waller *et al.* 1944, Hodgdon 1951).

*Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhnbracken / grande fougère

Native herb in Nfld., N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** Although sometimes eaten, recent evidence indicates that it is carcinogenic (Cody and Crompton 1975, Evans 1976, Pamucku *et al.* 1977, Fenwick 1988, Milne 1988).

**Animals** Sickness and death in cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs are reported (Hadwen 1917, Hadwen and Bruce 1933, Groh 1941, Weswig *et al.* 1946, Campagne 1956, Langham 1957, Wagnon 1959, Rosenberger 1971, Cody and Crompton 1975, Evans 1976, Kelleway and Geovjian 1978, Fenwick 1988, Milne 1988).

## PRIMULACEAE primrose family

*Anagallis arvensis* L.

scarlet pimpernel/mouron rouge

Naturalized herb in N.S., (P.E.I.), (N.B.), Que., Ont., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Poisoning and sometimes death are reported of dogs, horses, mules, poultry, rabbits, wild birds, calves, and sheep after they consume large quantities of vegetation or seed (Cooper and Johnson 1984).

*Primula obconica* Hance.

primula

Ornamental herb.

**Humans** Severe dermatitis occurs in some people, from a skin-irritant in glandular hairs on flower stalks and calyx (Mitchell and Rook 1979, Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Fernandez *et al.* 1987).

**Animals** No information.

## RANUNCULACEAE crowfoot family

*Aconitum napellus* L.

monk's hood/aconit Napel

Outdoor ornamental herb.

**Humans** This herb is very poisonous if ingested, especially the root (Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Cooper and Johnson 1984, Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals** No information.

*Delphinium bicolor* Nutt.

low larkspur/pied d'alouette bicolore

Native herb in southwestern Sask., Alta., and B.C.

*Delphinium glaucum* S. Wats (= *D. brownii* Rydb.)

tall larkspur/pied d'alouette glauque

Native herb in Mackenzie Dist., Y.T., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

*Delphinium menziesii* DC. Menzies larkspur

Native herb in B.C.

**Humans** No information.

**Animals** Reports document poisoning and death of cattle and suspected poisoning of horses and sheep (Wilcox 1897, Chesnut and Wilcox 1901, Marsh *et al.* 1923a, Marsh 1929a, McLean and Nicholson 1958, Nation *et al.* 1982, Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Cronin *et al.* 1988, Nielsen and Ralphs 1988).

*Ranunculus bulbosus* L.

bulbous buttercup/renoncule bulbeuse

Naturalized herb in Nfld., N.S., (Que.), Ont., and (B.C.).

**Humans** Children have been poisoned from the ingestion of bulbous plant parts (Forsyth 1968, Frohne and Pfänder 1983).

**Animals** No information.

### **RHAMNACEAE buckthorn family**

*Rhamnus cathartica* L.

European buckthorn/nerprun commun

Small naturalized tree in N.S., P.E.I., (N.B.), Que., Ont., Man., and Sask.

*Rhamnus frangula* L.

alder buckthorn/nerprun bourdaine

Small naturalized shrub or tree in N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., and Man.

**Humans** Rare cases of mild poisoning are reported; buckthorns contain substances with laxative properties (Kingsbury 1964, Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Cooper and Johnson 1984).

**Animals** No information.

### **ROSACEAE rose family**

*Prunus serotina* Ehrh.

black cherry/cerisier tardif

Native tree in N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., and Ont.; occasionally cultivated.

**Humans** Poisoning has occurred after the ingestion of seed in fruits, from chewing twigs, and from making tea from leaves (Chesnut 1898, Hardin and Arena 1974, Mulligan and Munro 1981a).

**Animals** Poisoning and death of livestock are reported (Chesnut 1898, Morse and Howard 1898, Beath *et al.* 1953, McLean and Nicholson 1958, Kingsbury 1964, Conn 1978, Mulligan and Munro 1981a).

*Prunus virginiana* L.

red chokecherry/cerisier de Virginie

Native shrub or small tree in Mackenzie Dist., Nfld., N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** Poisoning and death are reported of children who ate large quantities of fruits without removing seeds (Pardee 1847, Pijoan 1942, Kingsbury 1964, Hardin and Arena 1974, Mulligan and Munro 1981a).

**Animals** Poisoning and death of livestock are reported (Chesnut 1898, Morse and Howard 1898, Fleming *et al.* 1926, Fleming and Dill 1928, Reynard and Norton 1942, Hershey 1945, Beath *et al.* 1953, McLean and Nicholson 1958, Kingsbury 1964, Conn 1978, Mulligan and Munro 1981a).

### RUTACEAE rue family

*Dictamnus albus* L.

gas plant/dictame

Ornamental herb.

**Humans** Photosensitization is reported after handling plant parts, especially seed pods; reddish patches may persist on skin for weeks (Cummer and Dexter 1937, Henderson and DesGroseilliers 1984).

**Animals** No information.

### SAXIFRAGACEAE saxifrage family

*Hydrangea macrophylla* (Thunb.) Ser.

hydrangea / hortensia

Woody ornamental.

**Humans** Illness is reported from ingestion of leaves or roots; hand dermatitis resulted from the repeated handling of this plant by a nurseryman (O'Leary and Hyattsville 1964, Apted 1973, Der Marderosian *et al.* 1976, Lampe and McCann 1985, Bruynzeel 1986).

**Animals** No information.

### SCROPHULARIACEAE figwort family

*Digitalis purpurea* L.

foxglove/digitale pourpre

Naturalized herb in Nfld., N.S., Que., Ont., and B.C.; sometimes cultivated.

**Humans** Sickness of children is reported after ingestion of flowers, seeds, or leaves

(Kingsbury 1964, Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Cooper and Johnson 1984, Lamp and McCann 1985).

**Animals** Poisoning of pigs, cattle, turkeys, and other animals is reported; livestock normally avoid eating foxglove (Bruce 1927, Cooper and Johnson 1984, Thomas *et al.* 1987).

#### **SIMAROUBACEAE quassia family**

*Ailanthus altissima* (Mill.) Swingle  
tree-of-heaven / frêne puant  
Ornamental tree.

**Humans** Dermatitis is reported from contact with leaves (Muenscher 1951).

**Animals** No information.

#### **SOLANACEAE nightshade family**

*Cestrum nocturnum* L.  
night-blooming jessamine/jasmin de nuit  
Ornamental shrub.

**Humans** Sickness is reported after ingestion (Morton 1958).

**Animals** No information.

*Datura innoxia* Miller  
angel's trumpet/stramoine parfumée  
Ornamental herb.

*Datura stramonium* L.  
jimsonweed / stramoine commune  
Naturalized herb in N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., Sask., and Alta.

**Humans** Sickness and death are reported after ingestion of plant parts (Garvin and Ruh 1923; Jennings 1935; Hughes and Clark 1939; Goldberg 1951; Stiles 1951; Mitchell and Mitchell 1955; Jacobziner and Raybin 1960, 1961b; Mikolich 1975; Levy 1976; Moore 1976; Frohne and Pfänder 1983; Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals** Poisoning and death in cattle, horses, pigs, chickens, and mules are reported (Harshberger 1920; King 1923; Hansen 1925a, 1927; Reynard and Norton 1942; Case 1955; Leipold *et al.* 1973; Cooper and Johnson 1984).

*Hyoscyamus piger* L.  
black henbane/jusquiame noire

Naturalized herb in N.S., (P.E.I.), N.B., Que., Ont., Man., and (B.C.).

**Humans** It is poisonous when ingested but is usually avoided because of its unpleasant odor (Hocking 1947, Kürkçüoğlu 1970, Spoerke *et al.* 1987).

**Animals** No information.

*Nicotiana tabacum* L.

tobacco/tabac

Cultivated herb.

**Humans** Fresh leaves are poisonous if ingested (Kingsbury 1964).

**Animals** Deformities are noted in offspring after sows are fed tobacco (Crowe 1969, Menges *et al.* 1970, Crowe and Swerczek 1974, Keeler 1988).

*Physalis peruviana* L.

ground-cherry/coqueret

Ornamental herb.

**Humans** Fruits are considered mildly poisonous (Frohne and Pfänder 1983).

**Animals** No information.

*Solanum dulcamara* L.

climbing nightshade/morelle douce-amère

Naturalized woody vine in Nfld., N.S., P.E.I., Que., Ont., Man., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** Berries are mildly poisonous, but serious poisoning has occurred after large quantities were eaten (Harshberger 1920, Alexander *et al.* 1948, Frohne and Pfänder 1983).

**Animals** Poisoning of sheep and cattle is reported, but there have been no recent reports (Yates 1915, Harshberger 1920, Craig and Kehoe 1925).

*Solanum nigrum* L.

black nightshade/morelle noire

Naturalized herb in (Nfld.), N.S., (P.E.I.), N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** Although sometimes eaten as food, fruits (especially unripe ones) can cause serious illness (Cooper and Johnson 1984).

**Animals** Poisoning and death of cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, chickens, and ducks are reported (Hansen 1927, Casselbury 1939, Hubbs 1947, Ogg *et al.* 1981, Cooper and Johnson 1984).

*Solanum pseudo-capsicum* L.  
Jerusalem-cherry/cerisier d'amour  
Small ornamental shrub.

**Humans** Nausea, abdominal pains, dilation of pupils, and drowsiness are reported after eating a few fruits (Frohne and Pfänder 1983).

**Animals** No information.

*Solanum tuberosum* L.  
potato/pomme de terre  
Food plant.

**Humans** Sickness and death are reported after eating large quantities of green-skinned potatoes or green fruits containing the chemical solanine (Hansen 1925b, McMillan and Thompson 1979, Frohne and Pfänder 1983).

**Animals** Farm animals have been poisoned by eating large quantities of spoiled potatoes or potato tops (Hansen 1928f, Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Cooper and Johnson 1984).

#### **TAXACEAE yew family**

*Taxus* spp.  
yews/ifs  
Native and ornamental shrubs; widely distributed.

**Humans** Needles and seeds (apparently not the fleshy part of berries) are toxic if ingested; poisoning is rare (Schulte 1975, Burke *et al.* 1979, Cooper and Johnson 1984, Lampe and McCann 1985, Feldman *et al.* 1987).

**Animals** Cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, deer, and horses have been poisoned, especially after eating fallen or cut branches (Craig and Kehoe 1925, Bruce 1927, Brown and Hull 1951, Lowe *et al.* 1970, Alden *et al.* 1977).

#### **THYMELAEACEAE mezereum family**

*Daphne cneorum* L.  
garland daphne/daphné camélee  
Ornamental shrub.

*Daphne laureola* L.  
spurge-laurel/auriole  
Ornamental shrub.



*Daphne mezereum* L.

February daphne/daphné jolibois

Ornamental shrub.

**Humans** Poisoning is usually mild, as few berries are eaten because of their acrid taste (Fyles 1920, Kingsbury 1961, Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals** These shrubs are usually avoided by animals; pigs and a horse have died after eating berries and foliage (Cooper and Johnson 1984).

*Dirca palustris* L.

leatherwood / dirca des marais

Native shrub in N.B., Que., and Ont.

**Humans** Some people develop a severe irritation and blistering of the skin after handling the bark (Muenscher 1951, Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals** No information.

#### UMBELLIFERAE parsley family

*Cicuta douglasii* (DC.) Coult. & Rose

western water-hemlock/cicutaire pourpre

Native herb in B.C.

*Cicuta maculata* L.

spotted water-hemlock/carotte à Moreau

Native herb in MacKenzie Dist., Y.T., N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

*Cicuta virosa* L.

northern water-hemlock/cicutaire du Nord

Native herb in MacKenzie Dist., Y.T., and northern parts of Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** These water-hemlocks are extremely poisonous if ingested; sickness and death are primarily the result of ingestion of rootstocks (Pammel 1921, Haggerty and Conway 1936, Frankton 1955, Kingsbury 1964, Robson 1965, Campbell 1966, Starreveld and Hope 1975, Carlton *et al.* 1979, Mulligan 1980b, Mulligan and Munro 1981 *b*, Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Cooper and Johnson 1984, Frankton and Mulligan 1987, Mulligan 1987).

**Animals** Poisoning and death of all classes of livestock are reported (Chesnut 1898, Fleming *et al.* 1920c, Hansen 1928g, Skidmore 1933, Gress 1935, Campagne

1956, McLean and Nicholson 1958, Tucker *et al.* 1964, Mulligan 1980b, Mulligan and Munro 1981b, Cooper and Johnson 1984, Panter and Keeler 1988, Panter *et al.* 1988c).

*Conium maculatum* L.

poison-hemlock / ciguë maculée

Naturalized herb in N.S., Que., Ont., Sask., and B.C.

**Humans**      Sickness and death are reported after ingestion of leaves, roots or seeds (Pammel 1919, Muenscher 1951, Kingsbury 1964, Frohne and Pfänder 1983, Cooper and Johnson 1984, Lampe and McCann 1985).

**Animals**      Poisoning and death of all classes of livestock. Teratogenic deformities in calves have occurred (Chesnut 1898, Pammel 1919, Anonymous 1951, Keeler 1974, Hannam 1985, Panter *et al.* 1985, Jessup *et al.* 1986, Keeler 1988, Panter *et al.* 1988a, c, Panter and Keeler 1988).

*Heracleum mantegazzianum* Somm. & Lev.

giant hogweed / berce du Caucase

Naturalized herb in southcentral Ont.

**Humans**      A rash and persistent blisters can result when handling of leaves is followed by exposure to sunlight (Anonymous 1970, Dreyer and Hunter 1970, Morton 1975, Gunby 1980).

**Animals**      No information.

*Pastinaca sativa* L.

wild parsnip/panais sauvage

Naturalized herb in Y.T., Nfld., N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans**      Some people develop a dermatitis after handling leaves, flowers, or fruits (Muenscher 1951, Campagne 1949, Hardin and Arena 1974).

**Animals**      No information.

### URTICACEAE nettle family

*Laportea canadensis* (L.) Gaud.

Canada nettle/laportéa du Canada

Native herb in N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., and Sask.

**Humans**      Toxic liquid in hairs causes intense itching and pain (McIntosh 1980).

**Animals**      No information.

*Urtica dioica* L.

American stinging nettle/ortie dioïque d'Amérique

Native herb in Mackenzie Dist., Y.T., Lab., Nfld., N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C.

**Humans** Toxic liquid in hairs causes intense itching and pain (Willis 1969, Bassett *et al.* 1977, McIntosh 1980).

**Animals** No information.

### **VITACEAE grape family**

*Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (L.) Planch.

Virginia creeper/vigne vierge

Native climbing vine in (N.S.), N.B., P.E.I., Que., Ont., and Man.

**Humans** Ingestion of large quantities of berries is suspected of causing serious poisoning; leaves contain raphides that cause skin irritations in some individuals (Warren 1912, Kingsbury 1961, Frohne and Pfnder 1983, Lamp and McCann 1985).

**Animals** No information.



## APPENDIX 1. CANADIAN PLANTS POISONOUS TO HUMANS

<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	precatory-pea / abrus à chapelet
<i>Aconitum napellus</i>	monk's hood / aconit
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> (large quantities)	Napel horse-chestnut/marronnier
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree-of-heaven / frêne puant
<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	golden-trumpet/trompette dorée
<i>Allium canadense</i>	wild onion / ail du Canada
<i>A. cepa</i> (rare dermatitis)	onion/oignon
<i>Aloe spp.</i>	aloes/aloès
<i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>	amaryllis
<i>A. vittata</i>	amaryllis
<i>Anthurium spp.</i>	anthuriums
<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>	spreading dogbane/apocyn à feuilles d'androsème
<i>A. cannabinum</i>	hemp dogbane/apocyn chanvrin
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit/petit-prêcheur
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	wild ginger/asaret du Canada
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	pawpaw/asiminier trilobé
<i>Baptisia leucantha</i>	wild false indigo/baptisie eucanthe
<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	wild indigo/indigo sauvage
<i>Caladium bicolor</i>	caladium
<i>Calla palus tris</i>	wild calla / calla des marais
<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	blue cohosh/graines à chapelet
<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	night-blooming jessamine/jasmin de nuit
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	greater celandine/grande chélidoine
<i>Chenopodium album</i> (large quantities)	lamb's-quarters/chénopode blanc
<i>Chrysanthemum spp.</i>	chrysanthemums/ chrysanthèmes
<i>Cicuta douglasii</i>	western water-hemlock/ cicutaire pourpre
<i>C. maculata</i>	spotted water-hemlock / carotte à Moreau
<i>C. virosa</i>	northern water-hemlock/ cicutaire du Nord
<i>Clivia spp.</i>	Kaffir lilies/clivies
<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	croton/croton ou codier
<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>	autumn crocus / colchique d'automne
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison hemlock / ciguë maculée
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	lily-of-the-valley / muguet
<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>	pink lady's-slipper / cyripède acaule

<i>C. calceolus</i>	yellow lady's-slipper / cyripède soulier
<i>C. reginae</i>	showy lady's-slipper/cyripède royal
<i>Daphne cneorum</i>	garland daphne/daphné camélée
<i>D. laureola</i>	spurge-laurel/auriole
<i>D. mezereum</i>	February daphne/daphné jolibois
<i>Datura innoxia</i>	angel's trumpet/stramoine parfumée
<i>D. stramonium</i>	jimsonweed/stramoine commune
<i>Dictamnus albus</i>	gas plant/dictame
<i>Dieffenbachia amoena</i>	giant dumbcane/arum vénéneux
<i>D. bausei</i>	dumbcane/dieffenbachia
<i>D. picta</i>	spotted dumbcane/dieffenbachia tachetée
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	foxglove/digitale pourpre
<i>Dirca palustris</i>	leatherwood / dirca des marais
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	blueweed / vipérine
<i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i> (mild symptoms)	burning bush / fusain
<i>E. europaeus</i> (mild symptoms)	European spindle tree/fusain d'Europe
<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	white snakeroot/eupatoire rugueuse
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i> L.	cypress spurge/euphorbe cyprès
<i>E. esula</i>	leafy spurge/euphorbe ésule
<i>E. helioscopia</i>	sun spurge/euphorbe réveille-matin
<i>E. lactea</i>	candelabra-cactus/cactus candélabre
<i>E. lathyris</i>	caper spurge/cagarrino
<i>E. millii</i>	crown-of-thorns/couronne d'épines
<i>E. peplus</i>	petty spurge/euphorbe des jardins
<i>E. tirucalli</i>	pencil tree/euphorbe effilée
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	snowdrop/perce-neige
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	maidenhair tree/ginkgo
<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	glory lily / glorieuse du Malabar
<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i> (weak evidence)	Kentucky coffeetree/chicot du Canada
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy/lierre commun
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	spatulate-leaved heliotrope/ héliotrope obové de Curaçao
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed / berce du Caucase
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	hydrangea / hortensia
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	black henbane/jusquiame noire
<i>Ilex opaca</i> (weak evidence)	American holly/houx d'Amérique
<i>Iva xanthifolia</i>	false ragweed / fausse herbe à poux
<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	kochia / kochia à balais
<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	golden-chain / cytise

<i>Laportea canadensis</i>	Canada nettle / laportéa du Canada
<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> (over long period)	sweet pea / pois de senteur
<i>L. sativus</i> (over long period)	grass pea/lentille d'Espagne
<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>	motherwort/agripaume cardiaque
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	common privet/troène commun
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	cardinalflower / lobélie du cardinal
<i>L. inflata</i>	Indian-tobacco/lobélie gonflée
<i>L. siphilitica</i>	blue cardinalflower/cardinale bleue
<i>Lonicera</i> spp. (mild symptoms)	honeysuckles/chèvrefeuilles
<i>Lupinus</i> spp.	lupines/lupins
<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	osage-orange/bois d'arc
<i>Menispermum canadense</i>	moonseed/ménisperme du Canada
<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Swiss-cheese plant/ philodendron monstéra
<i>Narcissus poeticus</i>	narcissus/narcisse
<i>N. pseudonarcissus</i>	daffodil/jonquille
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	oleander/laurier rose
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.	tobacco/tabac
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	star-of-Bethlehem/dame d'onze heures
<i>Papaver nudicaulis</i>	Iceland poppy/pavot d'Islande
<i>P. orientale</i>	oriental poppy/pavot d'Orient
<i>P. rhoeas</i>	corn poppy / pavot coquelicot
<i>P. somniferum</i>	opium poppy/pavot somnifère
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper/vigne vierge
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	wild parsnip/panais sauvage
<i>Phacelia campanularia</i>	California bluebell/phacélie de Californie
<i>Philodendron</i> spp.	philodendrons
<i>Phoradendron flavescens</i> (mild symptoms)	American mistletoe/gui de chêne
<i>Physalis peruviana</i>	ground-cherry/coqueret
<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	pokeweed / phytolaque d'Amérique
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	May-apple/podophylle pelté
<i>Primula obconica</i>	primula
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	black cherry/cerisier tardif
<i>P. virginiana</i>	red chokecherry/cerisier de Virginie
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken / grande fougère
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	bulbous buttercup/renoncule bulbeuse
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	European buckthorn / nerprun commun
<i>R. frangula</i>	alder buckthorn / nerprun bourdaine

<i>Rheum rhaponticum</i> (leaf blades)	rhubarb/ rhubarbe
<i>Rhododendron albiflorum</i>	white rose-bay/ azalée blanche
<i>R. macrophyllum</i>	California rose-bay/ rhododendron de Californie
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	azaleas/rhododendrons
<i>Rhus diversiloba</i>	western poison-oak / sumac de l'Ouest
<i>R. radicans</i>	poison-ivy/herbe à la puce
<i>R. vernix</i>	poison sumac/sumac à vernis
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castor bean / ricin
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust/ robinier
<i>Sambucus</i> spp. (mild symptoms)	elders/ sureaux
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	tansy ragwort / séneçon jacobée
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	climbing nightshade/ morelle douce-amère
<i>S. nigrum</i>	black nightshade/ morelle noire
<i>S. pseudo-capsicum</i>	Jerusalem-cherry/ cerisier d'amour
<i>S. tuberosum</i> (green)	potato/pomme de terre
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> (mild symptoms)	thin-leaved snowberry/ symphorine à grappes
<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>	skunk cabbage/chou puant
<i>Taxus</i> spp.	yews/ifs
<i>Thermopsis rhombifolia</i>	golden-bean
<i>Tulipa</i> spp. (prolonged contact)	tulips/tulipes
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	American stinging nettle/ ortie dioïque d'Amérique
<i>Veratrum viride</i>	false hellebore/ varaire vert
<i>Viburnum opulus</i> (mild symptoms)	Guelder-rose/ obier
<i>Wisteria</i> spp.	wisterias/glycines
<i>Zigadenus elegans</i>	white camas/ zigadène élégant
<i>Z. gramineus</i>	death camas/ zigadène vénéneux



## APPENDIX 2. CANADIAN PLANTS POISONOUS TO ANIMALS

<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple/érable rouge
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	horse-chestnut/marronnier
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	purple cockle/nielle
<i>Allium cepa</i>	onion / oignon
<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	prostrate pigweed / amarante fausse-blite
<i>A. hybridus</i>	smooth pigweed / amarante hybride
<i>A. retroflexus</i>	redroot pigweed / amarante à racine rouge
<i>Amsinkia intermedia</i>	fiddleneck
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	scarlet pimpernel/mouron rouge
<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>	spreading dogbane/apocyn à feuilles d'androsème
<i>A. cannabinum</i>	hemp dogbane/apocyn chanvrin
<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	showy milkweed / belle asclépiade
<i>A. syriaca</i>	common milkweed / asclépiade de Syrie
<i>A. verticillata</i>	eastern whorled milkweed / asclépiade verticillée
<i>Astragalus bisulcatus</i>	two-grooved milk-vetch/ astragale fondu
<i>A. lentiginosus</i>	
<i>A. miser</i>	timber milk-vetch / astragale prostré
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	yellow rocket / barbarée vulgaire
<i>Bassia hyssopifolia</i>	five-hooked bassia/bassia à feuilles d'hysope
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow star-thistle/centaurée du solstice
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	lamb's-quarters/chénopode blanc
<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>	stinking rabbitbush / bigelovie puante
<i>Cicuta douglasii</i>	western water-hemlock/ cicutaire pourpre
<i>C. maculata</i>	spotted water-hemlock / carotte à Moreau
<i>C. virosa</i>	northern water-hemlock/ cicutaire du Nord
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison-hemlock / ciguë maculée
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	hound's-tongue/cynoglosse officinal
<i>Daphne cneorum</i>	garland daphne/daphné camélée
<i>D. laureola</i>	spurge-laurel/auriole
<i>D. mezereum</i>	February daphne/daphné jolibois

<i>Datura innoxia</i>	angel's trumpet/ stramoine parfumée
<i>D. stramonium</i>	jimsonweed / stramoine commune
<i>Delphinium bicolor</i>	low larkspur/ pied d'alouette bicolore
<i>D. glaucum</i>	tall larkspur/ pied d'alouette glauque
<i>D. menziesii</i>	Menzies larkspur
<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	green tansy mustard / moutarde tanaisie verte
<i>Dicentra canadensis</i>	squirrel-corn / dicentre du Canada
<i>D. cucullaria</i>	Dutchman's-breeches/dicentre à capuchon
<i>D. formosa</i>	western bleedingheart/diélytra à belles fleurs
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	foxglove/digitale pourpre
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	field horsetail/prêle des champs
<i>E. palustre</i>	marsh horsetail/prêle des marais
<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	white snakeroot/eupatoire rugueuse
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	cypress spurge/euphorbe cyprès
<i>E. esula</i>	leafy spurge/euphorbe ésole
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	ground-ivy/lierre terrestre
<i>Glyceria grandis</i>	tall manna grass/glycérie géante
<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	broom snakeweed/gutierrezie faux-sarothra
<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	sneezeweed / hélénie automnale
<i>H. flexuosum</i>	naked-flowered sneezeweed/ hélénie nudiflore
<i>Hymenoxys richardsonii</i>	Colorado rubberweed / hyménoxys de Richardson
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. John's-wort/millepertuis perforé
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	blue flag/clajeux
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	sheep-laurel / kalmia à feuilles étroites
<i>K. polifolia</i>	bog-laurel/kalmia à feuilles d'andromède
<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	kochia/kochia à balais
<i>Lactuca scariola</i>	prickly lettuce/laitue scariole
<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i>	sweet pea / pois de senteur
<i>L. sativus</i>	grass pea / lentille d'Espagne
<i>Lupinus argenteus</i>	silvery lupine/lupin argenté
<i>L. burkei</i>	Burke's lupine
<i>L. polyphyllus</i>	large-leaved lupine/lupin polyphyllé
<i>L. pusillus</i>	small lupine
<i>L. sericeus</i>	silky lupine/lupin soyeux

<i>Menziesia ferruginea</i>	western minniebush / menziézie ferrugineuse
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	tobacco/tabac
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	sensitive fern / onoclée
<i>Oxytropis lambertii</i>	sensible purple locoweed / oxytrophe de Lambert
<i>O. sericea</i>	locoweed / oxytrophe
<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	pokeweed / phytolaque d'Amérique
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	ponderosa pine/pin ponderosa
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	May-apple/podophylle pelté
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	black cherry/cerisier tardif
<i>P. virginiana</i>	red chokecherry/cerisier de Virginie
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken / grande fougèred
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	oak / chêne rouge
<i>Q. velutina</i>	black oak / chêne noir
<i>Rhododendron albiflorum</i>	white rose-bay/azalée blanche
<i>R. macrophyllum</i>	California rose-bay/rhododendron de Californie
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust/robinier
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	cut-leaved coneflower/rudbeckie laciniée
<i>R. serotina</i>	black-eyed Susan/rudbeckie hérissée
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	garden sorrel/grande oseille
<i>R. venosus</i>	veined dock/rumex veiné
<i>Sarcobatus vermiculatus</i>	greasewood / sarcobatus vermiculé
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	tansy ragwort/séneçon jacobée
<i>S. vulgaris</i>	common groundsel/séneçon vulgaire
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	wild mustard / moutarde des champs
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	climbing nightshade/morelle douce-amère
<i>S. nigrum</i>	black nightshade/morelle noire
<i>S. tuberosum</i>	potato/pomme de terre
<i>Solidago mollis</i>	velvety goldenrod/verge d'or veloutée
<i>Suckleya suckleyana</i>	poison suckleya / suckleya
<i>Taxus spp.</i>	yews/ifs
<i>Thermopsis rhombifolia</i>	golden-bean
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	stinkweed / tabouret des champs
<i>Triglochin maritima</i>	seaside arrow-grass/troscart maritime
<i>Veratrum viride</i>	false hellebore/varaire vert
<i>Vicia villosa</i>	hairy vetch / vesce velue
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	cocklebur/lampourde glouteron
<i>Zigadenus elegans</i>	white camas/zigadène élégant
<i>Z. gramineus</i>	death camas/zigadène vénéneux

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