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Black Nightshade

z

Everywhere

Vine with purple flowers, green and red berries; grows in fence rows, hedges, and pastures. Leaves are most toxic from early summer to late fall. Small amount (1 – 10 pounds) may be fatal

Symptoms: Heavy Breathing, agitation, weakness, rapid death

Q

Water Hemlock

x

Everywhere

Grows in low, wet areas. Roots harmless in spring, but toxic rest of the year.

Symptoms: Loss of muscle strength, especially in hind legs; tremors, coma.

W

Oleander




c




West Coast, elsewhere



Ornamental house and garden plant. All parts of plant are very toxic. 4 ounces can be fatal. Plant clippings especially dangerous as they are sweet.

Symptoms: Severe Diarrhea, Abnormal Heartbeat

E

 <p style="text-align: center;">4</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">5</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">6</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Ornamental Yew</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Rhododendron (Mountain Laurel) cousin to azaleas & camelias</p> <p style="text-align: center;">b</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Digitalis (Foxglove)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">a</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Northeast, Midwest</u></p> <p>Landscaping shrub. Very toxic; even a mouthful can be fatal. Don't let pony nibble shrubs or eat clippings.</p> <p>Symptoms: Trembling, Labored breathing, collapse.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>All over</u></p> <p>Ornamental shrub. Leaves are most toxic.</p> <p>Symptoms: Depression, difficulty breathing, collapse and coma.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">T</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>All over</u></p> <p>It takes only a few hundredths of a percent of an animal's weight to be fatal. Toxicity is affected by drying or aging.</p> <p>Symptoms: Colic, bloody feces, poor appetite, pain, freq urination, irr. HB, poss. convulsions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Y</p>

 <p style="text-align: center;">7</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">8</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">9</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Ragwort Tansy Ragwort Groundsel Senecio</p> <p style="text-align: center;">s</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Chokecherry Wild Black Cherry</p> <p style="text-align: center;">d</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Yellow Star Thistle Russian Knapweed</p> <p style="text-align: center;">f</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>From Plains States to SW, Pacific NW</u></p> <p>May be eaten in pasture when grass is poor: eating 20 pounds at once or smaller amounts (per day) over several days or wks causes liver damage.</p> <p>Symptoms: Yellow mucus membranes, liver failure, depression, lack of coordination.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">U</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SE, NE, MW, upper MW</u></p> <p>Grows in fence rows & hedges. Esp. dangerous when leaves are wilted (broken branches or after frost) Wilting releases cyanide & makes them sweet. 10 – 20 # can be rapidly fatal.</p> <p>Symptoms: Heavy breathing, agitation, weakness, rapid death.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>California, Rocky Mountains, Plains states</u></p> <p>Must eat lg amnt (50 – 100% body wt.; 400-600 lbs.) before showing symptoms but by then damage is beyond help. Plant tastes good, so horses will continue to eat it.</p> <p>Symptoms: Unable to chew or swallow.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">O</p>

 <p style="text-align: center;">10</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Poisonous Plant Answers:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> 1 z O 2 x W 3 c E 4 v R 5 b T 6 a Y 7 s U 8 d I 9 f O 10 g P 11 h L 12 j K </p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tejas.PonyClub.org</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">12</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Bracken Fern</p> <p style="text-align: center;">g</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Frosted Grass (Especially clover, alfalfa)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lawn Clippings</p> <p style="text-align: center;">11 h</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Horsetail</p> <p style="text-align: center;">j</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>NE, Pacific HW, Upper MW</u></p> <p>Found in wooded areas. Usually eaten in fall when pasture is poor. Must eat lg amnts over 30 – 60 days before symptoms appear. Causes inability to use thiamine.</p> <p>Symptoms: Loss of appetite, loss of coordination; may stand with legs braced.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">P</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>All over</u></p> <p>Not toxic per se, but can cause serious & even fatal problems for pastured horses. When first killed by frost, grass ferments. If eaten at this stage, it produces a lot of gas & can cause colic. Lawn clipping ferment after being cut & have the same effect.</p> <p>Prevention: Restrict horses from pasture right after first hard frost. Never feed lawn clippings. Once grass has dried, it is no longer a problem.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">L</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>MW to Pacific NW and SW</u></p> <p>Grows in wet marshy or meadow areas. Poisoning occurs only when eaten in hay. Eating hay containing horsetail for 30 – 60 days causes thiamine deficiency.</p> <p>Symptoms: Lack of appetite, loss of coordination.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">K</p>

Pictures for this set of flashcards were found on the Cornell University Poisonous plants website. <http://www.ansci.cornell.edu/plants/>

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julie