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Name	Habitats	Harmful effects
	gardens, near to water, edges of fields	skin irritation (if touched)
	woodland, gardens, moorland, roadsides, waste ground	irregular heart function, vomiting, death (if digested), skin irritation (if touched), pneumonia (if inhaled)
	grassland, moorland, woodland	difficulty swallowing and speaking, blurred vision, vomiting, irregular heart function, hallucinations, coma, convulsions, paralysis, death (if digested or touched, if the skin has cuts)
	gardens, fields, roadsides, edges of fields, waste ground	trembling, muscle pain, paralysis, irregular heart function, breathing difficulties, convulsions, coma, death (if digested)
	gardens, woodland, grassland, rocky ground	vomiting, diarrhoea, dizziness, convulsions (if digested)
	gardens, mountains, woodlands, rainforests	vomiting, breathing difficulties, irregular heart function (if digested)
	gardens, mountains, woodlands	vomiting, diarrhoea, skin rashes, blurred vision, irregular heart function, convulsions, death (if digested)
	urban areas, woodlands, meadows, dunes	skin irritation, blisters (if touched) breathing difficulties (if inhaled when burnt)

Tips for keeping children safe near plants

- Tell children never to eat any foods, such as leaves, berries and mushrooms, growing in the wild.
- Make sure children know about poisonous plants and that they shouldn't touch, eat or go near them.
- Ask children to wash their hands after spending time outdoors.
- Ask children to tell you if they accidentally swallow any part of a plant.
- Be aware that the roots, bulb and berries are the most toxic parts of a plant.
- Be aware of any children who are allergic to plants.
- If you believe a child has touched, inhaled or swallowed a poisonous plant, seek medical advice immediately.

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