

Plants *to* Avoid

WESTERN POISON IVY



Photo courtesy of Dan Boelman RN

Western Poison Ivy (*Toxicodendron rydbergii*) is found in the western half of the United States. Grows as a non-climbing shrub with three pointed leaflets. Leaves turn bright red in the fall. Has green berries in the spring which turn white. Leaves can have fine or coarse serrations.

EASTERN POISON IVY



Photo courtesy of Dr. Jere Guin

Eastern Poison Ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*) is found in the eastern half of the United States. Grows as a small shrub or a climbing vine with three pointed leaflets. These leaves turn bright red in the fall. Has green berries in the spring which turn white. Leaves can have fine or coarse serrations.

WESTERN POISON OAK



Photo courtesy of Dr. Jere Guin

Western Poison Oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) is found in the western U.S. from California to Washington. Grows as a high or low shrub. Has three oak-like leaves. Grows whitish flowers from August to November.

EASTERN POISON OAK



Photo courtesy of J.R. Manhart

Eastern Poison Oak (*Toxicodendron toxicarium*) is found in the eastern U.S. from New Jersey to Florida, and west as far as Texas. Grows as a low shrub. Has three multilobed, hairy leaflets which turn yellow or orange in the fall.

POISON SUMAC



Photo courtesy of Will Cook

Poison Sumac (*Toxicodendron vernix*) is found in the eastern U.S. Grows in swampy areas as a shrub or small tree. The large, allergen containing fruit is white and grows between the leaf and the branch. Has seven to thirteen leaflets per leaf.

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