

# 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 Dan Boelman RN

**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 allergen containing berries are white and grow between the leaf and the branch. Has seven to thirteen leaflets per leaf.

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