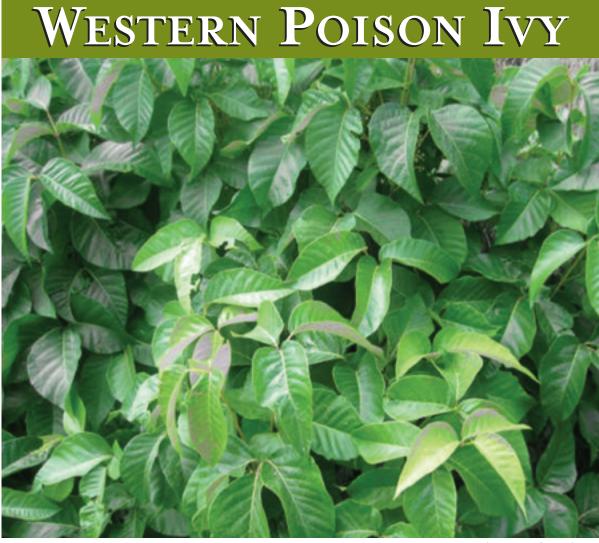
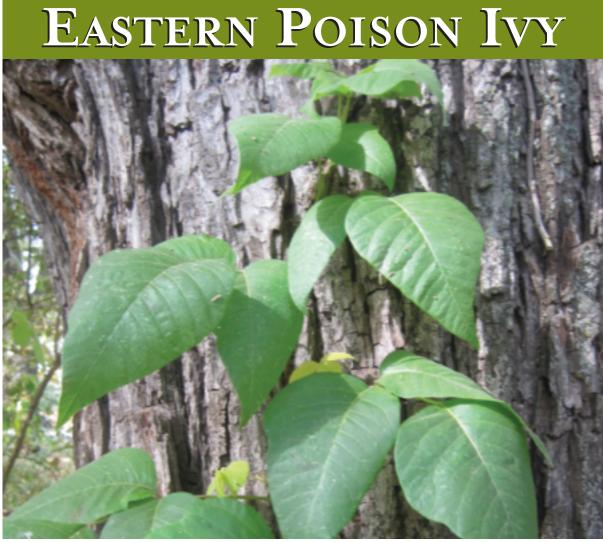
Plants to Avoid



to 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.



oto 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

EASTERN POISON OAK

POISON SUMAC



Photo courtesy of Dr. Jere Gu

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.



Photo courtesy of J.R. Manhar

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.



Photo courtesy of Will Coo

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.



Poison Ivy, Oak & Sumac Wash



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