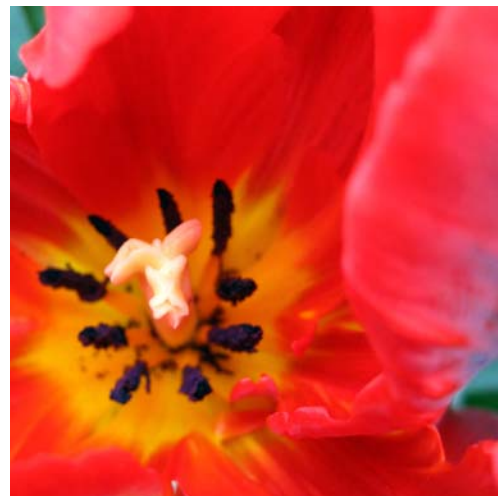
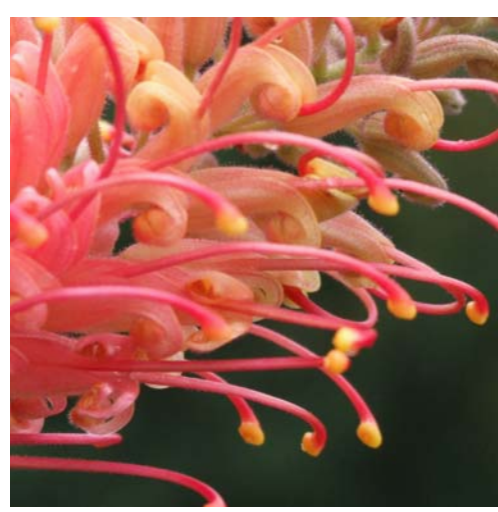


# National Plant Labelling Guidelines

Version 1.1 Aug 2007





Nursery & Garden Industry  
Australia

## **GUIDELINES FOR LABELLING OF PLANTS**

### **Introduction:**

These guidelines for labelling plants have been developed by the Nursery Industry in conjunction with the Tree & Shrub Growers Victoria, the industry and a legal team with a specialist interest in intellectual property within the Nursery Industry. They are recommended for adoption by all plant producers, suppliers of plant material, plant retailers and label manufacturers.

The guidelines have been developed to reduce confusion in relation to the content of labels used on ornamental plants, and how plant information is conveyed to the market.

### **Objectives of the Guidelines:**

To provide a standard of acceptable and recommended guidelines for industry to adopt in preparation of labels and marketing material.

**In these guidelines the definition of a label is any tag, brand, mark or statement in writing or any representation or design or descriptive matter on or attached to or used in connection with or accompanying any plant or plant material. This covers labels attached to plants, sleeves, bulb cards, seed packets, planting guides; plant lists catalogues, printed plant pots and electronic representation.**

To assist in understanding the obligations of providing clear, unambiguous and accurate information on labels and to avoid the public or others in the plant trade from being misled and deceived.

It is not the aim of these guidelines to include everything that should be on every label produced. It is to provide guidance on how to correctly deal with issues including:

- 1. Correct botanical names – nomenclature**
- 2. Intellectual property – Plant Breeders Rights and Trademarks**
- 3. Plant growth requirements and characteristics**
- 4. Potentially harmful plants – health and environment**

### **Definitions:**

**1. Botanical Names** - A botanical name is the actual scientific name for the plant. It is the only internationally unique identifier for the plant.

**1.1. Species:** A wild or natural species is the smallest population which is, in human terms, distinct and distinguishable from all others. It is the primary taxonomic unit, and gene exchange within the species occurs freely, while exchange between species via hybridization is usually restricted or even impossible.

**The name of a species** is always identified by a botanical name comprising two words; the generic name and a specific epithet or species name (e.g. *Grevillea rosmarinifolia*). A botanical name must be latinized, and validly published in a recognised international journal in order to be legitimate.

**1.2. Hybrids:** Natural hybrids quite often occur with sufficient frequency between species of a genus to be formally recognised. The name of a hybrid can be given as the two species names separated by a multiplication sign e.g. *Calystegia sepium* x *Calystegia silvatica*, or if an author wishes, a latinized binary name linked by the multiplication sign e.g. *Calystegia* x *lucana* (the same taxon as the last example)

**1.3. Variety:** a population of one or several biotypes, forming a more or less distinct local facies of a species. It is thus a local or ecological race or ecotype. The name of a variety must also be validly published and is also latinized. It is used in conjunction with the name of the species and the abbreviation var. e.g. *Ceanothus gloriosus* var. *exaltatus*.

**Note.** The recognition of a distinct variety also automatically means that there is a typical variety of the species i.e. *Ceanothus gloriosus* var. *gloriosus*. Using the name *Ceanothus gloriosus* does not imply the typical form, the user of the name may be unaware of the existence of varieties.

**1.4. Cultivated plants:** Below the rank of species there is only one rank recognised for cultivated plants, the cultivar (cultivated variety), abbreviated to cv. The term cultivar and variety cannot be used interchangeably (see above). Cultivars are of diverse nature e.g. clones, self fertilized lines or lines of hybrid origin developed in cultivation.

**Cultivar names** can be associated with a generic name, a species name or a hybrid. They are generally not latinized, are written with an initial capital letter and in single quotation marks e.g. *Rubus idaeus* 'Malling Wonder', *Viburnum* x *bodnantense* 'Dawn', *Rosa* 'Crimson Glory'

2. **Intellectual Property:** - Intellectual property represents the property of your mind or intellect. In business terms, this also means your proprietary knowledge.

**2.1. Plant Breeders Rights:** Plant Breeder's Rights are exclusive commercial rights to a registered variety. The rights are a form of intellectual property, like patents and copyright, and are administered under the Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994 (the Act).

**2.2. Trade marks:** A trade mark is a sign, for example a word or logo, which is used to indicate the *origin of a plant as being produced by a particular grower*. The use of trademark is implying that the owner of the trademark has control over the quality and origin of the end product. This would apply to plants grown under license that are grown to a particular standard. Trademarks should not be used on plants that the trademark owner has no control over the final quality of the plant.

**2.3. Copyright:** Copyright protects the original expression of ideas, not the ideas themselves. It is free and automatically safeguards your original works of art and literature, music, films, sound recording, broadcasts and computer programs from copying and certain other uses. Copyright is not registered in Australia.

**2.4 Plant Patents:** patents can be defined as the grant of a 'monopoly' to an inventor who has used their knowledge and skills to produce a product (or process) that is new, involves an inventive step and is capable of industrial application. Plant related patents may be obtained over a plant variety, a process for producing a plant variety or biological information (eg. a DNA sequence).

### 3. Potentially harmful plants:

**Health** -A potentially harmful plant is a plant that causes:

- Poisoning: that is a toxic reaction when put into the mouth or ingested, or
- A skin reaction, that is a rash, swelling, dermatitis, allergy, pain or infection when handled or when skin comes into contact with a plant part.
- Respiratory problems as a result of exposure to pollen, perfume or sawdust.

**Environment** – An environmentally harmful plant is one that:

- Has been identified to have sufficient weed impacts as to warrant publication of national specific control recommendations.
- Is undergoing assessment for potential invasiveness utilising National Guidelines to variety or cultivar level and may need increased awareness re management, or disposal.
- An invasive plant has the ability to thrive and spread aggressively outside its natural range. A naturally aggressive plant may be especially invasive when it is introduced to a new habitat. An invasive species that colonizes a new area may gain an ecological edge since the insects, diseases, and foraging animals that naturally keep its growth in check in its native range are not present in its new habitat.

## The Guidelines

It is recommended that a label be:

- in the English language,
- legible and prominent in distinct contrast to the background,
- indelible - must not fade or be able to be rubbed off under normal conditions, and
- true and correct regarding information (i.e. not false or misleading).

### Required Information:

- The botanical name of the plant** is always written in italics with the first word or genus name having a capital letter e.g *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* .The name of a validly published natural variety is also written in italics and separated from the species name by the abbreviation var., e.g *Ceanothus gloriosus* var *exaltatus* (compare with cultivated variety below).
- A cultivar name (cultivated variety)** is always written with a capital letter, single quotation marks and is not italicised eg. *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* 'Nana'. If the cultivar name is subject to protection under the Plant Breeders Rights Act the PBR symbol can be used beside the cultivar name, eg. *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* 'Nana'<sup>®</sup>. Then somewhere on the label the full PBR text should be included.
- The common name** for the plant (when this differs from the botanical name). This is not required to be written in any particular way and preferably **must not** be depicted in italics or in quotation marks or in any way to confuse it with the botanic or cultivar name.
- Plant cultural notes.** These provide guidance on the requirements for the plant to be successfully grown and should cover:
  - Brief description
  - Desirable characteristics
  - Preferred aspect
  - Preferred soil type
  - Likely height and width at maturity
  - Special uses ( e.g bird attraction, suitable for coastal conditions)
  - Any necessary cautions – potentially harmful or invasive or disposal guidelines.

This information may be provided by text or pictogram but must be easy to understand and accurate.

If a grower uses a trade mark as a commercial designator to identify the plant as *originating from that grower* the trade mark should also appear on the labels.

- a. The trade mark is *not to be used as the botanical or cultivar name of the plant* or as a substitute for the botanical or cultivar name of the plant.
- b. If a trade mark is used on the label it should be consistently used in the same way on all labels which bear that trade mark. Preferably it should be depicted in capital letters, fancy script, in bold print or a colour all of which are different to the way in which the botanical and cultivar names are depicted.
- c. If the trade mark is registered the ® can be used in close proximity to the trade mark. If the trade mark is awaiting registration or is an unregistered trade mark the letters <sup>TM</sup> can be used in close proximity to the trade mark until registration is achieved. The TM is normally in capital letters and 'raised' above the name/expression it is associated with. This is also the case with the ® symbol.
- d. The trade mark should be followed with a noun or the botanical name, the cultivar name or the common name, eg. EVERGREEN CASCADE ® Weeping Alder is an *Alnus jorullenesis* 'Pendula'. It is recommended that the botanical name be in a font size that is in proportion with the general label font and is legible.

#### **License Names or Trade Marks:**

- a. Where a grower uses a cultivar name which is the subject of protection under the Plant Breeders Rights Act and the use of that name is licensed to the grower by another party, the grower should use the cultivar name in accordance with this guide but also indicate that the name is used under license.
- b. Where a grower uses a trade mark under license from another party the grower should use the trade mark in accordance with this guide and also in accordance with the license agreement with the other party. It is recommended that the grower indicate that the trade mark is used under license eg. EVERGREEN CASCADE ® Weeping Alder is an *Alnus jorullenesis* 'Pendula' and is used under license.

#### **Other Notices:**

- a. Some growers may wish to include a "passing off" notice on their plant labels. Such a notice is appropriate and can be used when the grower has adopted a trade mark to identify the commercial origin for a plant and the trade mark has been used to such an extent (either as a registered or an unregistered trade mark) for a reputation to have developed in that trade mark. **[eg. This plant has been promoted by XYZ Nursery in the course of their business. ANY PERSON PASSING OFF a plant or plants as being those of XYZ Nursery or their authorised distributor by using the name XXXXXX or imitating this label will be liable to civil action.]** A "passing off" notice is not to be directed to the botanical name, cultivar name or common name of the plant. To date, many uses of the "passing off" clause has not been used in conjunction with the correct use of

a trade mark. Growers must be careful in the correct use of any “passing off” clause(s).

A copyright notice may appear on the label if the grower is the owner of copyright in the artistic material or photographs appearing on the label, eg. © Copyright 2005 – (XYZ Nursery).

- b. It is recommended that the grower seek legal advice to determine ownership of copyright.

## **Potentially Harmful Plants - Consumer Health**

### **1) Introduction:**

Australians are fortunate in having access to a wealth of plant species. Most of these are harmless. However, there is a level of public concern regarding the potential harm from some plants in the house and garden. These guidelines for labelling will ensure that the public is informed of potentially harmful plants.

This list of potentially harmful plants has been established as a guide by the NGIA. (Refer appendix 1.) It was developed from a combination of international and local sources and contains the list of plants known to be potentially harmful. The list will be regularly reviewed and updated by the NGIA Technical group with input from external expertise.

The list of potentially harmful plants posted on the NGIA website will be considered to be the most up-to-date list. [www.ngia.com.au](http://www.ngia.com.au)

### **Disclaimer:**

While every effort has been made in preparing this list, Nursery and Garden Industry Australia, accepts no responsibility for any errors, omissions or inaccuracies. NGIA accepts no responsibility to persons who may rely on this document, in whole or in part, for whatever purpose. As new species are continually being discovered and commercialised they need to be verified by authoritative institutions such as State Herbariums.

### **2) Need for Referencing on the label**

The required wording for each potentially harmful plant is as per Appendix 1 and must be presented in such a way as to not be confused with the general text of that label (as per the definition of a plant label.)

## **Potentially Harmful Plants - Environment**

The Nursery and Garden Industry is an active participant in processes relating to invasive plant management. The correct identification of plants by their botanical name will ensure accuracy in plant identification. The diversity of plant lists and regional focus of plant producers make it essential that there is an agreed scientific process for risk assessment that is valid to variety or cultivar level.

Plant producers are urged to adhere to the following recommendations:

- Be aware of the legislation relevant to plant production and trade in their area. All plants on the WONS list are banned from production, sale or trade in all jurisdictions in Australia. Details of the WONS list can be found at <http://www.weeds.org.au/natsig.htm>
- Not to produce plants for sale if they are on the Alert List and Noxious Weeds List ref <http://www.weeds.org.au/noxious.htm> .This list is jurisdiction specific and will impact on what may be sold in various regions. The label should state any restrictions to where the plant is grown.
- To provide cultural guidelines re plant management if a plant MAY show invasive characteristics e.g Remove seedheads after flowering, dispose of plant or fruit via burial or approved composting facility.

## **General Requirement for Industry:**

A grower must take all reasonable steps to avoid using labels for ornamental plants which are misleading or deceptive or likely to mislead or deceive. To mislead someone may include leading them to a wrong conclusion, creating a false impression or making false and inaccurate claims.

Designing and printing labels is a difficult, detailed and expensive operation. NGIA would recommend that you seek independent legal advice in this area to check your labels for accuracy and compliance before printing. You should also ensure your label supplier is providing labels that conform with the guidelines.

## **Questions or Issues:**

Any questions or complaints about the content of plant labels can be directed to the Nursery & Garden Industry Australia, PO Box 907 Epping NSW 1710. or your state association. The version of these guidelines located on the NGIA website is the latest and current version. The Guidelines will be reviewed every 2 years by NGIA Technical Group.

## **References and links:**

Botanical Names database: [www.ars-grin.gov/~sbmljw/istaintrod.html](http://www.ars-grin.gov/~sbmljw/istaintrod.html)

IP Australia (for PBR, Trademark and Patent information) [www.ipaustralia.gov.au](http://www.ipaustralia.gov.au)

Code of Recommended Retail Practice Relating to the Labelling and Display of Potentially Harmful Plants - Published for its members by The Horticultural Trades Association December 2005

Plants and fungi poisonous to people in Queensland: Queensland Government Booklet 2005 – Queensland Health and Environmental protection Agency.

Prime fact 359 – Garden Plants poisonous to people. NSW DPI: November 2006

Noxious Weeds List by State Jurisdiction : <http://www.weeds.org.au/noxious.htm>

## **Acknowledgements**

Special thanks are due to the following for their invaluable assistance in preparing these guidelines.

Christine F. Lowe  
Partner, Davies Collison Cave Lawyers

Roger Spencer  
Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne



Members of Tree and Shrub Growers Group , NGIV

## SUMMARY AND EXAMPLES

The examples below indicate how these guidelines should be put into practise.

We have identified eight different kinds of names that now appear quite frequently on retail plant labels and here we show how the words “spring splendour” can be presented in different ways to indicate different kinds of names.

### Botanical Name:

- The botanical name is the single unique identifier for the plant and should be placed somewhere on the label. It may be put on the back of the label when the front is used for strong promotion. Botanically this is the species name consisting of the genus and specific epithet.

*Grevillea rosmarinifolia*

- If the plant is a variety of this species it would be written:

*Grevillea rosmarinifolia* var *exaltatus*

- If the plant is a cultivar of this species it would be written:

*Grevillea rosmarinifolia* ‘Spring Splendour’

- In the above botanical name the words ‘Spring Splendour’ in single quotes are known botanically as the cultivar epithet and this kind of botanical name is often referred to as the cultivar name. As presented here the cultivar has no legal protection.
- Note: the terms ‘cultivar’ and ‘variety’ refer to very different things and must not be used interchangeably.

### Synonym:

- Alternative or old names are placed in brackets after the botanical name.

*Corymbia citriodora* (syn. *Eucalyptus citriodora*)

- The synonym is placed immediately after or under the botanical name.

### Trade Marks

- These are generally placed on the front of labels as promotional brand names.
- An unregistered common law trade mark:

SPRING SPLENDOUR™ is a *Grevillea rosmarinifolia*

- The TM would indicate an unregistered trade mark.
- A registered trade mark:

SPRING SPLENDOUR<sup>®</sup> is a *Grevillea rosmarinifolia*

- the trade mark cannot be used as the botanical or cultivar name of the plant or as a substitute for those names
- There are no absolute rules on writing trade marks. However, in general a plant trader's trade mark is given the letters <sup>TM</sup> written beside it when it is found on packaging and advertising. The symbol<sup>TM</sup> is generally taken to indicate a pending registration, while the symbol <sup>®</sup> indicates a registered trade mark with full legal protection. We recommend this usage even though it has no legal force.
- It is recommended that the trade mark be written in capital letters or possibly a fancy script or bold colour that is different from the botanical or cultivar names
- A particular trade mark should be used consistently in the same way on all labels
- Somewhere on the label the trade mark should be followed by the botanical and/or cultivar and/or common name, for example:
  - EVERGREEN EDGER<sup>®</sup> is a *Buxus sempervirens* 'Rotundifolia', Round-leaf Box
- Where a trade mark is used under license from another party it should be used in accordance with the license agreement and it is recommended that licensing be indicated on the label, for example:
  - EVERGREEN EDGER<sup>®</sup> is a *Buxus sempervirens* 'Rotundifolia', Round-leaf Box, and is the trade mark used under license.
- Sometimes a copyright notice may appear on the label to protect the artistic material or photographs appearing on the label, for example:

© Copyright 2005 – GreenGills Nursery

### **Plant Breeder's Rights:**

- A true cultivar name protected by PBR:
  - *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* 'Spring Splendour'<sup>Ⓓ</sup>
- A commercial synonym protected by PBR:
  - *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* Spring Splendour<sup>Ⓓ</sup>
- A plant protected by PBR under a code name:
  - *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* SPRSPLEN<sup>Ⓓ</sup>

- Where a PBR protected plant is used under license from another party it should be used in accordance with the license agreement and it is recommended that licensing be indicated on the label, for example:

*Grevillea rosmarinifolia* 'Spring Splendour'  is used under license

Note, all names protected under PBR legislation would carry the PBR symbol or PBR letters.

### **Common Names:**

- Common names are “generic” and therefore cannot be used as trade marks: they are written without quotes or any other embellishment or symbol.

### **Potentially Harmful Plant Wording**

If this plant was known to be potentially harmful we would recommend the following wording:

Eg. *Buxus sempervirens*

CAUTION Harmful if eaten

### **Potentially Environmentally Harmful Plant Wording**

If the plant is known to be a declared weed in another State we would recommend the following wording on the label:

*Lavandula stoechas* This plant is a declared noxious weed in Victoria and Western Australia

*Hedera helix* English Ivy is a declared weed in ACT and considered highly invasive. Ensure the plant is controlled if planted and dispose of appropriately.

## Appendix – 1. Potentially Harmful Plants: Health

Potentially harmful plant genus-includes all species	Potentially harmful plant Common Name/s	Required Warning
<b><i>Abrus</i></b>	Coral Pea, Crab's Eyes, Paternoster Beans	CAUTION Poisonous if eaten
<b><i>Acalypha</i></b>	Red Hot Cat-Tail, Copperleaf, Chenille Plant	CAUTION Skin & eye irritant/harmful if eaten
<b><i>Acokanthera</i></b>	Dune Poison Bush, Wintersweet	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Aconitum</i></b>	Badger's Bane, Monkshood, Wolfsbane	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/harmful via skin
<b><i>Actaea section Actaea</i></b>	Doll's Eyes, White or Red Banberry, Snake Berry	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin irritant
<b><i>Adenium</i></b>	Desert Rose, Impala Lily, Sabi Star	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Aesculus</i></b>	Buckeye, Horse Chestnut	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Aglaonema</i></b>	Aglaonema, Painted Drop-Tongue	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Agapanthus</i></b>	African Lily, Lily-of-the-Nile	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Agrostemma githago</i></b>	Common corncockle	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Ailanthus</i></b>	Tree of Heaven	CAUTION Skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Allamanda</i></b>	Allamanda, Golden Trumpet	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Alocasia</i></b>	Taro, Chinese Taro, Giant Taro	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Aloe</i></b>	Aloe, Torch Plant	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Alstromeria</i></b>	Lily of the Incas, Peruvian Lily	CAUTION May cause skin allergy
<b><i>Amaryllis belladonna</i></b>	Belladonna Lily, Jersey Lily, Marach Lily, Naked Ladies	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Anthurium</i></b>	Anthurium, Flamingo Flower	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Apocynum</i></b>	Dogbane	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Arisaema</i></b>	Arisaema, Dragonroot, Green Dragon, Cobra Lily, Indian Turnip, Jack-in-the-Pulpit	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Arum</i></b>	Lily	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant

<b><i>Asparagus except A.officinalis</i></b>	Asparagus fern,	CAUTION May cause skin allergy/fruits harmful if eaten
<b><i>Atropa</i></b>	Belladonna, log fern, apple of Peru	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Brugmansia</i></b>	Angel's Trumpet	CAUTION Harmful if eaten, perfume can cause respiratory irritation.
<b><i>Brunfelsia</i></b>	Lady of the Night	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Caesalpinia</i></b>	Brazilian Ironwood, Leopard Tree, Bird-of-Paradise Shrub, Barbados Pride, Peacock Flower	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Caladium</i></b>	Angel Wings, Elephant Ears	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Calla palustris</i></b>	Water Arum	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Capsicum annum (ornamental cultivars)</i></b>	Pepper, Capsicum, Bell Pepper	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Cascabela</i></b>	Lucky nut	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Castanospermum</i></b>	Black Bean, Moreton Bay Chestnut	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin, eye & respiratory irritant.
<b><i>Cestrum</i></b>	Night Shade	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant. Perfume is respiratory irritant
<b><i>Chelidonium majus</i></b>	Greater Celandine	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Chrysanthemum</i></b>	Chrysanthemum	CAUTION May cause skin allergy
<b><i>Colchicum</i></b>	Autumn Crocus, Meadow Saffron, Naked Ladies	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Colocasia esculenta</i></b>	Cocoyam, Dasheen, Taro	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Convallaria</i></b>	Lily of the Valley	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Coriaria</i></b>	Coriaria	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Cotoneaster</i></b>	Cotoneaster	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i></b>	Cyprus	CAUTION May cause skin allergy
<b><i>Cycas</i></b>	Cycas	CAUTION Harmful if eaten. Pollen is respiratory irritant
<b><i>Cyclamen</i></b>	Cyclamen, Alpine Violet, Persian Violet, Sowbread	CAUTION Harmful if eaten

<b><i>Daphne</i></b>	Daphne	CAUTION harmful if eaten/skin irritant
<b><i>Datura</i></b>	Angel's Trumpet	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Dendrocnide</i></b>	Stinging Tree	CAUTION Skin irritant
<b><i>Delphinium</i></b>	Larkspur	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Dianella</i></b>	Dianella	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Dictamnus albus</i></b>	Burning Bush, Dittany	CAUTION Skin irritant with sunlight
<b><i>Dieffenbachia</i></b>	Dumb Cane, Mother-in-Law's Tongue, Tuftroot	CAUTION Harmful if eaten /skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Digitalis</i></b>	Foxglove	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Dracunculus</i></b>	Black Arum, Dragon Arum, Voodoo Lily, Snake Lily	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Duranta</i></b>	Duranta, Golden Bead Tree, Golden Dew Drop, Pigeon Berry, Brazilian Sky Flower	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Echium</i></b>	Echium, Paterson's Curse, Purple Viper's Bugloss, Blue Weed, Pride of Madeira	CAUTION Skin irritant
<b><i>Epipremnum</i></b>	Centipede Tongavine	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Erythrina</i></b>	Coral Tree	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Euonymus</i></b>	Burning Bush, Corkbush, Winged Spindle Tree, Strawberry Bush, Wintercreeper,	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Euphorbia (except E.pulcherrima)</i></b>	Euphorbia, Wood spurge	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Ficus benjamina</i></b>	Benjamin Fig, Benjamin Tree, Weeping Fig	CAUTION May cause skin allergy
<b><i>Ficus carica</i></b>	Edible Fig	CAUTION Skin irritant with sunlight
<b><i>Fremontodendron</i></b>	Flannel Bush	CAUTION Skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Gaultheria section Pernettya</i></b>	Snowberry, Wintergreen	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Gelsemium</i></b>	Carolina Jasmine, Yellow Jessamine	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Gloriosa superba</i></b>	Climbing Lily, Creeping Lily, Glory Lily	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Grevillea</i></b>	Grevillea	CAUTION May be skin irritant

<b><i>Hedera</i></b>	Ivy	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/may cause skin allergy
<b><i>Helleborous</i></b>	Lenten Rose, Winter Rose	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin irritant
<b><i>Heracleum</i></b>	Cow parsnip, giant hogweed	CAUTION severely harmful to skin with sunlight
<b><i>Hippeastrum</i></b>	Amaryllis, Knight's Star Lily	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Homeria</i></b>	Cape Tulip, Puerto Rico yellowseed	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Hyacinthoides</i></b>	Bluebells	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Hyacinthus</i></b>	Hyacinth	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin irritant
<b><i>Hydrangea</i></b>	Hydrangea	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Hyoscyamus</i></b>	Henbane	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Hypericum perforatum</i></b>	St John's wort	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Ilex</i></b>	Holly	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Ipomoea</i></b>	Belle de Nuit, Moonflower, Cardinal Creeper Morning Glory, Spanish Flag	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Iris</i></b>	Iris	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Jatropha</i></b>	Peregrina, Coral Plant, Physic Nut, Spicy Jatropha, Gout Plant	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Kalmia</i></b>	Sheep Laurel, Calico Bush, Mountain Laurel Eastern Bog Laurel, Swamp Laurel	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Laburnocytisus adamii</i></b>		CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Laburnum</i></b>	Laburnum, Golden Chain Tree	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Lagenaria</i></b>	Gourd	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Lantana</i></b>	Lantana	CAUTION Harmful if eaten. Respiratory irritant
<b><i>Lathyrus</i></b>	Sweet Pea, Vetchling, Wild Pea	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Lepidozamia</i></b>	Wunu, Scaly Zamia	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Ligustrum</i></b>	Privet	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Lobelia (except L.erinus)</i></b>	Lobelia	CAUTION Harmful If eaten
<b><i>Lonicera</i></b>	Honeysuckle	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant

<b><i>Lupinus</i></b>	Lupin, Lupine	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Lycium</i></b>	African box-thorn	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Lysichiton</i></b>	Skunk Cabbage	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Macrozamia</i></b>	Burrawang	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Mandragora</i></b>	Mandrake	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Melia</i></b>	Persian Lilac, White Cedar	CAUTION Poisonous if eaten
<b><i>Mirabilis</i></b>	Four O'Clock flower, Marvel of Peru, Vieruurtjie	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin irritant
<b><i>Monstera deliciosa</i></b>	Fruit Salad plant, Swiss Cheese Plant, Mexican Breadfruit	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Moraea</i></b>	Peacock Iris	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Narcissus</i></b>	Daffodil, Jonquil	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin irritant
<b><i>Nerium</i></b>	Oleander	CAUTION Harmful if eaten. Respiratory and skin irritant
<b><i>Nicotiana</i></b>	Tobacco	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Oenanthe crocata, aquatica &amp; phellandrium</i></b>	Water Celery, Water Dropwort	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Opuntia microdasys</i></b>	Prickly Pear, Tuna	CAUTION Skin irritant
<b><i>Ornithogalum</i></b>	Chincherinchee, Star of Bethlehem	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Papaver somniferum</i></b>	Opium Poppy	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Passiflora caerulea</i></b>	Blue Passionflower	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Pedilanthus</i></b>	Devil's Backbone	CAUTION Skin & eye irritant/ harmful if eaten
<b><i>Philodendron</i></b>	Philodendron,	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Phytolacca</i></b>	Poke, Pokeberry, Pokeweed, Bella Sombra Tree, Ombu	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Plumeria</i></b>	Pagoda Tree, White frangipani, Frangipani	CAUTION Skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Podophyllum</i></b>	May Apple	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Polygonatum</i></b>	Solomon's Seal	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Polyscias</i></b>	Aralia, Malaysian aralia, Geranium aralia,	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin irritant

	Ming aralia	
<b><i>Primula obconica</i></b>	German Primrose, Poison Primrose	CAUTION May cause skin allergy
<b><i>Prunus laurocerasus &amp; lusitanica</i></b>	Cherry Laurel, Laurel Cherry Portugal Laurel, Portuguese Laurel	CAUTION Seed kernels harmful if eaten
<b><i>Quercus</i></b>	Oak	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Rhamnus</i></b>	Italian buckthorn, coffeeberry, redberry common buckthorn, South African dogwood	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Rhaphidophora</i></b>	Shingle plant	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Rheum</i></b>	Rhubarb	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin irritant
<b><i>Rhus diversiloba, radicans, rydbergii striata, succedanea, toxicarium, verniciflua &amp; vernix</i></b>	Rhus Tree	CAUTION Poisonous if eaten. Skin contact commonly causes severe blistering dermatitis
<b><i>Ricinus communis</i></b>	Castor Bean Plant, Castor Oil Plant	CAUTION Harmful if eaten. Pollen is eye and respiratory irritant.
<b><i>Robinia psuedoacacia</i></b>	Black Locust, False Acacia	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Ruta</i></b>	Common Rue, Herb of Grace, Rue	CAUTION Severely harmful to skin with sunlight
<b><i>Sambucus (except S nigra)</i></b>	Elder, Elderberry	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Schefflera</i></b>	Umbrella plant	CAUTION May cause skin allergy
<b><i>Scilla</i></b>	Bluebell, Squill	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Scopolia</i></b>	Scolopia?? – Red Pear??	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Solandra</i></b>	Chalice Vine	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Solanum (cultivated ornamental species except S.dulcamara)</i></b>	Solanum	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Solanum dulcamara</i></b>	Climbing nightshade	CAUTION harmful if eaten
<b><i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i></b>	Jerusalem Cherry	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Sophora</i></b>	Arizona Mountain Laurel, Chinese Scholar Tree,	CAUTION Harmful if eaten

	Pagoda Tree,	
<b><i>Spartium junceum</i></b>	Spanish Broom	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Spathiphyllum</i></b>	Peace Lily	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Symphoricarpos</i></b>	Coralberry, Snowberry	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Symphytum</i></b>	Comfrey, Knitbone	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Syngonium</i></b>	Syngonium, arrowhead vine, five fingers vine	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Synadenium</i></b>	African Milkbush, Grant's Milkbush	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Tabernaemontana</i></b>	Crape Gardenia, Crape Jasmine, Pinwheel Flower, Milkwood	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Taxus</i></b>	Yew	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Thevetia</i></b>	Lucky Nut, Yellow Oleander	CAUTION Harmful if eaten /skin irritant
<b><i>Toxicodendron</i></b>	Californian Poison Oak, Western Poison Oak	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Tulipa</i></b>	Tulip	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/may cause skin allergy
<b><i>Urtica</i></b>	Stinging Nettle	CAUTION Skin irritant
<b><i>Veratrum</i></b>	False Hellebore	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Vitex</i></b>	Chaste Tree	CAUTION Skin irritant
<b><i>Wisteria</i></b>	Wisteria	CAUTION Harmful if eaten
<b><i>Xanthosoma</i></b>	Yautia, Tannia	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Zantedeschia</i></b>	Arum Lily, Calla Lily	CAUTION Harmful if eaten/skin & eye irritant
<b><i>Zigadenus</i></b>	Death Camas, Zygadene	CAUTION Harmful if eaten