

Gardening with Pets

Toxic Plants

1. http://www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/ccah/health_information/plants_pets.cfm
 - a. UC Davis Veterinary Medicine website
 - b. Lists 12 most common causes of calls to teaching hospital
2. <https://www.asPCA.org/pet-care/animal-poison-control>
 - a. Lists plants toxic to dogs, cats and horses by common names (multiple times).
 - c. Click on plant name for more information about clinical symptoms, level of toxicity, part of plant with toxic substance, and photos. Toxic may mean causes illness, not always death.
 - d. Also lists non-toxic plants
 - e. See abbreviated handout for dogs below

Garden Design

ELEMENTS OF A PET-FRIENDLY GARDEN (from Sunset Magazine)

Running track: A long, winding path provides dogs with plenty of exercise. If your dogs have already created their own paths through the garden, don't try to redirect them. Instead, turn their well-worn routes into proper pathways.

Sensible plants: Plants near paths should have soft foliage but be sturdy enough to stand canine rough-housing. If you plant landscaped areas densely, dogs will stay out. Additional precautions: Plant in raised beds or on mounds, and start with 1-gallon or larger plants. Put up temporary fencing around newly landscaped areas; when you remove it, add a rock border or low fencing as a reminder to stay out.

Plant romp-proof shrubs and perennials like ornamental grasses around the edge of the garden. Put brittle plants like salvias in the center, where they'll be protected. Try to avoid having bare soil – it's a perfect invitation to cats and dogs to dig. If you've planted vegetable seeds into the ground, keep the seed bed moist, as cats prefer to dig in dry, loose soil.

Cat plants: Cats go wild for catnip (*Nepeta cataria*), rolling around on the plant and getting very playful. The plant's precise effect on cats remains a mystery, but there is no question that cats adore it, as well as catmint (*Nepeta faassenii* and related species). Fortunately, both are tough plants that seem able to withstand feline attention. To discourage neighborhood cats, avoid growing these plants.

Pet-safe landscaping : Avoid thorny and spiny plants, which can cause serious eye injuries. Many wild mushrooms produce aflatoxins, which can be fatal if ingested by dogs; if mushrooms appear, dig and dispose of them immediately. Your compost pile should be off-limits for the same reason. Weeds can be dangerous, especially foxtail grasses with barbed seed heads, which dogs can accidentally inhale with serious consequences.

A place to answer nature's call: Your dog needs a spot to relieve himself, but it doesn't have to be your lawn or flower bed. Set aside a corner of your yard as a toilet area, and train your pet to eliminate there and nowhere else. This learning process may take a puppy about three weeks and an adult dog longer. Cover the designated area with material Fido will accept and that you can clean easily. Flagstone, pea gravel, bricks, and cedar chips are all good choices. If you have a male dog, consider adding a marking post so he can define his territory. While it's true that dog urine can be damaging to grass, as well as shrubs and perennials, there's a lot of mythology on this topic. There's no truth to the belief that female dog urine causes more damage to lawns because it's more caustic. Female dogs get blamed for spots in the lawn more often, because they tend to empty their bladders in one go on the lawn, whereas males like to spread it around and pee on things other than the grass. The damage done by dog urine on lawns and other ornamental plants is caused by excess nitrogen in one spot, and that "burns" plants.

Pets and Toxic Plants (UC Davis VetMed)

A surprisingly large number of common garden and household plants are toxic to pets, and reactions to toxicity range from mild to life-threatening. Pets, like young children, explore the world with their senses, and they are therefore vulnerable to accidental poisoning. Many of these plants make wonderful additions to the garden, but it is important to know which plants are toxic. If possible, avoid planting these where pets (or children) will have frequent unsupervised access to the plants.

The 12 plants listed below are responsible for the majority of calls to our Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital (VMTH) about possible plant poisoning. The list was compiled by Director of Pharmacy [Dr. Valerie Wiebe](#). The toxicity of the plants below varies according to the species of animal exposed (cat, dog, bird, etc.), the amount of the plant that was ingested, and the specific variety or species of the plant.

If you suspect your pet has ingested any of the plants below, call your veterinarian immediately. Do not wait to see if symptoms appear, because in some cases of poisoning, by the time symptoms appear it is too late to save the animal.

1. [Lilies \(*Lilium*, all spp.\)](#): Ingesting any part of the plant can cause complete kidney failure in 36-72 hours. First symptoms appear in a few hours and may include appetite suppression, lethargy, vomiting. *Cats are especially sensitive to lily poisoning*, so be very careful to keep your cats away from lilies of any kind, including the Amaryllis, Easter lilies, and Stargazer lilies so often found in homes around the holidays.
2. [Lily of the Valley \(*Convallaria majalis*\)](#): Ingesting any part of the plant can cause cardiac dysrhythmias, vomiting, diarrhea, confusion, weakness, and even death.
3. [Anemone](#) (*Anemone* and *Pulsatilla*, family Ranunculaceae): Irritating to the mucus membranes, and can cause blisters, hemorrhagic gastritis, shock, convulsions, and death. (Photo is Japanese Anemone).
4. [Aloe Vera \(family Liliaceae\)](#): Vomiting, depression, diarrhea, anorexia, tremors, change in urine color.
5. [Amaryllis \(family Amaryllidaceae, incl. *Hippeastrum* spp.\)](#) All species, including Belladonna Lily, are toxic, and especially dangerous to cats. The bulbs are the toxic part of the plant. The "Amaryllis" commonly seen during the December holidays are *Hippeastrum* species. Symptoms include vomiting, depression, diarrhea, abdominal pain, hyper-salivation, anorexia, tremors. (Photo courtesy of Ellen Zagory, UC Davis Arboretum).
6. [Asparagus Fern \(family Liliaceae\)](#): Allergic dermatitis, gastric upset, vomiting, diarrhea.
7. [Daffodil \(*Narcissus*\)](#): Vomiting, diarrhea. Large ingestions cause convulsions, low blood pressure, tremors, cardiac arrhythmias.
8. [Philodendrons](#): Irritation, intense burning and irritation of the mouth, lips, tongue, excessive drooling, vomiting, difficulty swallowing.
9. [Jade Plants \(*Crassula argentea*\)](#): Vomiting, depressions, ataxia, slow heart rate.
10. [Chrysanthemums](#): Vomiting, diarrhea, hyper salivation, incoordination, dermatitis.
11. [Cyclamen \(*Cyclamen persicum*\)](#): The tubers or rhizomes contain the toxic glycoside cyclanin, a terpenoid saponin. Ingestion can cause excess salivation, vomiting, diarrhea, heart rhythm abnormalities, seizures, or even death in rare cases.
12. [Cycads \(including Sago palm; cardboard palm; etc.\)](#): The "Sago palm" is a cycad, not a true palm, and all parts of the plant are poisonous. Symptoms include vomiting, lethargy, melena (black "tarry" feces), icterus (jaundice), increased thirst, hemorrhagic gastritis, bruising, coagulopathy, liver failure, and death. A northern California police dog, a patient at one of our [Companion Animal Memorial Fund](#) donor clinics, died in November 2011 after ingesting parts of this plant.

Common plants that are highly toxic but only rarely ingested by pets include:

- [Angel's Trumpet](#) (*Brugmansia* spp.)
- [Castor bean \(*Ricinus communis*\)](#)
- [Daphne \(*Daphne* spp.\)](#)
- Deathcamas & Meadow Deathcamas (*Zigadenus venenosus*)
- English yew (*Taxus baccata*)
- [Foxglove](#) (*Digitalis purpurea*)
- [Jimson weed or Devil's Trumpet](#) (many common names) (*Datura* spp.)
- Nicotiana/Tobacco plants (all spp.)
- [Oleander \(*Nerium Oleander*\)](#)
- Poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)
- Pokeweed (*Phytolacca americana*)
- Tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*)
- Western water hemlock (*Cicuta douglasii*)
- Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*)

[Toxic Plants Demonstration Garden at UC Davis School of Veterinary Medicine](#)

If you are able to visit the UC Davis campus, there is a [Toxic Plants demonstration garden](#) (just north of "Vet Med 3A" and south of Tupper Hall) which includes many plants commonly grown in northern California which are known to be toxic to pets.

Additional Resources

There are many resources available for information about plant toxicity, but only a few provide information specific to companion animals. Among the most useful are the following:

Bibliography (abbreviated):

A Guide to Plant Poisoning of Animals in North America by Anthony P. Knight and Richard G. Walter
Teton NewMedia, 2001. (Geared toward livestock and grazing animals).

The North American Guide to Common Poisonous Plants and Mushrooms by Nancy J. Turner and Patrick von Aderkas
Timber Press, Inc., 2009.

Handbook of Poisonous and Injurious Plants, 2nd edition, by Lewis S. Nelson, M.D.; Richard D. Shih, M.D., and Michael J. Balick, Ph.D.

The New York Botanical Garden, 2007. (Useful color photos for identification. This edition is an update of the 1985 edition of the *AMA Handbook of Poisonous and Injurious Plants*).

Poisonous Plants of California by Thomas C. Fuller and Elizabeth McClintock
University of California Press, 1986.

Toxic Plants Dangerous to Humans and Animals, Jen Bruneton, translated from the French original by Caroline K. Hatton

Lavoisier Publishing Inc. or Intercept Ltd., 1999. (Descriptive text for entries includes which animal species are affected)

Toxicity of Houseplants by David G. Spoerke, Jr. and Susan C. Smolinske
CRC Press, 1990

Plants Toxic to Dogs

Aloe : *Aloe vera* | **Family:** Liliaceae

Amaryllis (Many, including: Belladonna lily, Saint Joseph lily, Cape Belladonna, Naked Lady) *Amaryllis sp.* | **Family:** Amaryllidaceae

Apple (Includes crabapples) *Malus sylvestris* | **Family:** Rosaceae

Apricot (includes Plum, Peach, Cherry) *Prunus armeniaca* | **Family:** Rosaceae

Asparagus Fern (Asparagus, Emerald Feather, Sprenger fern) *Asparagus densiflorus cv sprengeri* **Family:** Liliaceae

Autumn Crocus (Meadow Saffron) *Colchicum autumnale* | **Family:** Liliaceae

Azalea (Rosebay, Rhododendron) *Rhododendron spp* | **Family:** Ericaceae

Baby's Breath (Maidens Breath) *Gypsophila elegans* | **Family:** Caryophyllaceae

Bay Laurel (Sweet Bag, Bay Tree, Tree Laurel, Laurel Tree, Laurel) *Laurus nobilis* | **Family:** Laurus nobilis

Begonia (Over 1,000 species and 10,000 hybrids) *Begonia spp.* | **Family:** Begoniaceae

Bitter Root (Dogbane Hemp, Indian Hemp) *Apocynum androsaemifolium* | **Family:** Apocynaceae

Black Calla (Solomon's Lily, Wild Calla, Wild Arum) *Arum palestinum* | **Family:** Araceae

Black Walnut *Juglans nigra* | **Family:** Juglandaceae

Borage (Starflower) | *Borage officinalis* | **Family:** Boraginaceae

Boxwood *Buxus sp.* | **Family:** Buxaceae

Buckeye (Horse Chestnut) *Aesculus spp* | **Family:** Hippocastanaceae

Buckwheat *Fagopyrum species* | **Family:** Polygonaceae

Buttercup (Butter Cress, Figwort) *Ranunculus sp.* | **Family:** Ranunculaceae

Caladium (Malanga, Elephant's Ears, Stoplight, Seagull, Mother-in-law Plant, Pink Cloud, Texas Wonder, Angel-Wings, Exposition, Candidum, Fancy-leaved Caladium) | *Caladium hortulanum* | **Family:** Araceae

Calla Lily (Calla Lily, Pig Lily, White Arum, Trumpet Lily, Florist's Calla, Garden Calla, Arum Lily) *Zantedeschia aethiopica* | **Family:** Araceae

Caraway (Meridian Fennel, Persian Cumin) *Carum carvi* | **Family:** Umbelliferae

Carnation (Pinks, Wild Carnation, Sweet William) *Dianthus caryophyllus* | **Family:** Caryophyllaceae

Chamomile (Manzanilla, Garden Chamomile, Roman Chamomile, True Chamomile, Corn Feverfew, Barnyard Daisy, Ground-apple, Turkey-weed) *Anthemis nobilis* | **Family:** Compositae

Cherry *Prunus species* | **Family:** Rosaceae

Chinese Jade (Silver Jade Plant, Silver Dollar) *Crassula arborescens* | **Family:** Crassulaceae

Chives *Allium schoenoprasum* | **Family:** Amaryllidaceae

Chrysanthemum (Daisy, Mum; many varieties) *Chrysanthemum spp.* | **Family:** Compositae

Citrus (lemon, lime, grapefruit, orange) *Citrus sp* **Family:** Rutaceae

Clematis (Virgin's Bower, Leatherflower) *Clematis sp.* | **Family:** Ranunculaceae

Cow parsnip (Giant Hogweed) *Heracleum maximum* | **Family:** Apiaceae

Cutleaf Philodendron (Hurricane Plant, Swiss Cheese Plant, Ceriman, Mexican Breadfruit, Split-leaf Philodendron, Window Leaf Plant) *Monstera deliciosa* | **Family:** Araceae

Daffodil (Narcissus, Jonquil, Paper White) *Narcissus spp* | **Family:** Amaryllidaceae

Dahlia (Many varieties) *Dahlia species* | **Family:** Compositae

Daisy (Chrysanthemum, Mum) *Chrysanthemum species* | **Family:** Compositae

Deadly Nightshade (Nightshade, Black Nightshade, European Bittersweet, Climbing Nightshade) *Solanum spp* | **Family:** Solanaceae

Dieffenbachia (Charming Dieffenbachia, Giant Dumb Cane, Tropic Snow, Dumbcane, Exotica, Spotted Dumb Cane, Exotica Perfection) *Dieffenbachia* | **Family:** Araceae

Dog Daisy (Dog Fennel) *Achillea millefolium* | **Family:** Compositae

Dracaena (Corn Plant, Cornstalk Plant, Dragon Tree, Ribbon Plant, Heavenly Ti, Snake Plant, Mother-in-Law's Tongue) *Dracaena spp.* | **Family:** Agavaceae

English Holly (European Holly, Oregon Holly, Inkberry, Winterberry, American Holly) | *Ilex aquifolium* | **Family:** Aquifoliaceae

English Ivy (Branching Ivy, Glacier Ivy, Needlepoint Ivy, Sweetheart Ivy, California Ivy) *Hedera helix* | **Family:** Araliaceae

Eucalyptus (Many cultivars) *Eucalyptus species* | **Family:** Myrtaceae

False Bittersweet (American Bittersweet) *Celastrus scandens* | **Family:** Celastraceae

False Queen Anne's Lace (Bishop's Weed, Greater Ammi) *Ammi majus* | **Family:** Apiaceae

Fetter Bush (Dog Laurel, Dog Hobble, Black Laurel) *Leucothoe sp.* | **Family:** Ericaceae

Fleabane (Showy Daisy, Horseweed, Seaside Daisy) *Erigeron speciosus* | **Family:** Asteraceae

Foxglove *Digitalis purpurea* | **Family:** Scrophalariaceae

Garlic (Stinking Rose, Rustic Treacle, Camphor of the Poor, Nectar of the Gods, Rocambole) *Allium sativum* | **Family:** Liliaceae

Geranium (Many cultivars) *Pelargonium species* | **Family:** Geraniaceae

Gladiola (Many cultivars) *Gladiolus species* | **Family:** Iridaceae

Gloriosa Lily (Glory Lily, Climbing Lily, Superb Lily) *Gloriosa superba* | **Family:** Liliaceae

Grass Palm (Giant Dracaena, Palm Lily) *Cordyline australis* | **Family:** Agavaceae

Hellebore (Christmas Rose, Lenten Rose, Easter Rose) *Helleborus niger* | **Family:** Ranunculaceae

Holly (English Holly, European Holly, Oregon Holly, Inkberry, Winterberry, American Holly) *Ilex opaca* | **Family:** Aquifoliaceae

Hops *Humulus lupulus* | **Family:** Cannabidaceae

Hosta (Plantain Lily, Funkia) *Hosta plataginea* | **Family:** Liliaceae

Hyacinth *Hyacinthus orientalis* | **Family:** Liliaceae

Hydrangea (Hortensia, Hills of Snow, Seven Bark) *Hydrangea arborescens* | **Family:** Hydrangeaceae

Indian Rubber Plant (Fig, Weeping Fig) *Ficus benjamina* | **Family:** Moraceae

Iris (Flag, Snake Lily, Water Flag) *Iris species* | **Family:** Iridaceae

Jack-in-the-pulpit (Three-leaved indian turnip, Devil's dear, Wake robin, Starch wort, Wild turnip, Dragon root, Bog onion, Pepper turnip, Brown dragon, Memory root) *Arisaema triphyllum* | **Family:** Araceae

Jade Plant (Baby Jade, Dwarf rubber plant, Jade tree, Chinese rubber plant, Japanese rubber plant) *Crassula argentea* | **Family:** Crassulaceae

Kalanchoe (Mother-In-Law-Plant, Devils Backbone, Chandelier Plant, Mother of Millions) *Kalanchoe spp* | **Family:** Crassulaceae

Klamath Weed (St. John's Wort) *Hypericum perforatum* | **Family:** Clusiaceae

Lantana (Shrub Verbena, Yellow Sage, Red Sage) *Lantana camara* | **Family:** Verbenaceae

Larkspur *Delphinium species* | **Family:** Ranunculaceae

Lavender (Common Lavender, English Lavender) *Lavendula angustifolia* | **Family:** Lamiaceae

Leek (Elephant Garlic) *Allium ampeloprasum* | **Family:** Liliaceae

Lemon Grass (Oil Grass) *Cymbopogon citratus* | **Family:** Poaceae

Lily of the Valley *Convallaria majalis* | **Family:** Liliaceae

Lobelia (Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink) *Lobelia cardinalis* | **Family:** Campanulaceae

Locust *Robinia species* | **Family:** Mimosaceae

Marijuana (Indian Hemp, Hashish) *Cannabis sativa* | **Family:** Cannabaceae

Marjoram (Knotted Marjoram, Pot Marjoram) *Origanum majorana* | **Family:** Lamiaceae

Milkweed *Asclepias species* | **Family:** Asclepiadaceae

Mint *Mentha sp.* | **Family:** Lamiaceae

Mistletoe "American" (American Mistletoe) *Phoradendron flavescens* | **Family:** Viscaceae

Morning Glory *Ipomoea spp* | **Family:** Convolvulaceae

Mother of Millions (Mother-In-Law-Plant, Kalanchoe, Devils Backbone, Chandelier Plant) *Kalanchoe tubiflora* | **Family:** Crassulaceae

Naked Lady *Amaryllis belladonna L.* | **Family:** Amaryllidaceae

Nandina (Sacred Bamboo, Heavenly Bamboo) *Nandina domestica* | **Family:** Berberidaceae

Nasturtium (Watercress) (Watercress, Brunnenkress) *Nasturtium officinale* | **Family:** Brassicaceae

Nephtytis (Arrow-Head Vine, Green Gold Naphthysis, African Evergreen, Trileaf Wonder) *Syngonium podophyllum* | **Family:** Araceae

Nicotiana (Tree Tobacco, Tobacco, Mustard Tree) *Nicotiana glauca* | **Family:** Solanaceae

Norfolk Island Pine (Norfolk Pine, House Pine, Australian Pine) *Araucaria heterophylla* | **Family:** Araucariaceae

Oleander (Rose-Bay) *Nerium oleander* | **Family:** Apocynaceae

Onion *Allium cepa* | **Family:** Liliaceae

Oregano (Greek Oregano) *Origanum vulgare hirtum* | **Family:** Lamiaceae

Ornamental Pepper (Natal Cherry, Winter Cherry, Jerusalem Cherry) *Solanum pseudocapsicum* | **Family:** Solanaceae

Pacific Yew (English Yew, Western Yew, Japanese Yew, Anglo-Japanese Yew) *Taxus brevifolia* | **Family:** Taxaceae

Parsley (Italian Parsley, Hamburg Parsley, Turnip-rooted Parsley) *Petroselinum crispum* | **Family:** Apiaceae

Peace Lily *Spathiphyllum* | **Family:** Araceae

Peach (Plum, Apricot, Cherry) *Prunus species* | **Family:** Rosaceae

Pencil Cactus (Sticks of Fire) *Euphorbia tirucalli* | **Family:** Euphorbiaceae

Peony *Paeonis officinalis* | **Family:** Paeniaceae

Philodendron Pertusum *Philodendron spp* | **Family:** Araceae

Pieris (Lily-of-the-Valley Bush, Andromeda Japonica, Fetterbush) *Pieris japonica* | **Family:** Ericaceae

Plum (similar plants: apricot, peach, cherry) *Prunus species* | **Family:** Rosaceae

Poinsettia *Euphorbia pulcherrima* | **Family:** Euphorbiaceae

Poison Hemlock (Poison Parsley, Spotted Hemlock, Winter Fern, California Fern, Nebraska Fern, Deadly Hemlock) *Conium maculatum* | **Family:** Umbelliferae

Pothos (Golden Pothos, Devil's Ivy, Taro Vine, Ivy Arum) *Epipremnum aureum* | **Family:** Araceae

Prayer Bean (Rosary Pea, Buddhist rosary bead, Indian Bead, Indian Licorice, Love Bean, Lucky Bean, Seminole Bead, Weather Plant) *Abrus precatorius* | **Family:** Leguminosae

Primrose *Primula vulgaris* | **Family:** Primulaceae

Privet (amur, wax-leaf, common privet) *Ligustrum japonicum* | **Family:** Oleaceae

Purslane (Wild Portulaca, Rock Moss, Portulaca, Pigwee, Pusley, Moss Rose) *Portulaca oleracea* | **Family:** Portulacaceae

Ragwort (Golden Ragwort, Groundsel, Tansy) *Senecio species* | **Family:** Compositae

Rhododendron (Rosebay, Azalea) *Rhododendron spp* | **Family:** Ericaceae

Rhubarb (Pie Plant) *Rheum rhabarbarium* | **Family:** Polygonaceae

Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus, Rose of China) *Hibiscus syriacus* | **Family:** Malvaceae

Scented Geranium (Geraniums) *Pelargonium sp.* | **Family:** Geraniaceae

Schefflera (Umbrella Tree, Australian Ivy Palm, Octopus Tree, Starleaf) *Schefflera* | **Family:** Araliaceae

Shamrock Plant (Good Luck Plant, Sorrel) *Oxalis spp.* | **Family:** Oxalidaceae

Silver Jade Plant (Chinese Jade, Silver Dollar) *Crassula arborescens* | **Family:** Crassulaceae

Snake Plant (Golden Bird's Nest, Mother-in-Law's Tongue, Good Luck Plant) *Sansevieria trifasciata* | **Family:** Agavaceae

Sorrel (Common Sorrel, Spinach-Dock, Narrow-leaved Dock, Garden sorrel) *Rumex scutatus* | **Family:** Polygonaceae

Split Leaf Philodendron (Horsehead Philodendron, Cordatum, Heartleaf Philodendron, Panda Plant, Fiddle-Leaf, Fruit Salad Plant, Red Emerald, Red Princess, Saddle Leaf) *Philodendron bipennifolium* | **Family:** Araceae

Spring Parsley *Cymopterus watsonii* | **Family:** Apiaceae

Staggerbush (Fetterbush, Maleberry) *Lyonia sp.* | **Family:** Ericaceae

Stinking Chamomile (Mayweed, Poison Daisy) *Anthemis cotula* | **Family:** Asteraceae

Sweet Pea (Perennial Pea, Everlasting Pea) *Lathyrus latifolius* | **Family:** Fabaceae

Sweet Potato Vine (Sweet potato) *Ipomoea batatas* | **Family:** Convolvulaceae

Tobacco (Tree Tobacco, Nicotiana, Mustard Tree) *Nicotiana glauca* | **Family:** Solanaceae

Tomato Plant *Lycopersicon spp* | **Family:** Solanaceae

Tree Philodendron *Philodendron selloum* | **Family:** Araceae

Tulip *Tulipa species* | **Family:** Liliaceae

Vinca (Periwinkle, Running Myrtle): *Vinca rosea* | **Family:** Apocynaceae

Wandering Jew (Speedy Henry, Variegated Wandering Jew) *Tradescantia fluminensis* | **Family:** Commelinaceae

Water Hemlock (cowbane, poison parsnip) *Cicuta maculata* | **Family:** Apiaceae

Wild Coffee (Geranium-Leaf Aralia, Coffee Tree) *Polyscias guilfoylei* | **Family:** Araliaceae

Winter Cherry (Natal Cherry, Jerusalem Cherry) *Solanum pseudocapsicum* | **Family:** Solanaceae

Wisteria *wisteria species* | **Family:** Fabaceae

Yarrow (milfoil) *Achillea millefolium* | **Family:** Asteraceae

Yucca *Yucca sp.* | **Family:** Agavaceae