



# Safe Gardening with your Parrot

## TOXIC PLANTS

Angel's Trumpet	Lilly-of-the-Valley
Arrowhead	Marijuana
Azalea	Mistletoe
Buttercup	Morning Glory Seed
Caladium	Mother-in-Law's Tongue
Calla Lily	Mushrooms (wild)
Castor Bean	Nephtytis
Daffodil (Narcissus)	Night-Blooming Jasmine
Delphinium	Nightshade
Devil's Ivy	Oleander
Dieffenbachia	Pencil Tree
Elderberry	Periwinkle
Elephant Ear	Philodendron
Euphorbia	Poison Oak
Four O'clock	Potato Sprouts & Leaves
Holly Berries	Primrose
Hyacinth	Privet
Hydrangea	Rhododendron
Iris	Rhubarb (leaf & stalk)
Ivy (Boston, English & others)	Rosary Peas
Jack-in-the-Pulpit	Star-of-Bethlehem
Jequirity Bean	Tobacco
Jerusalem Cherry	Tomato (leaves & stems)
Jimson Weed (Thorn Apple)	Tulip
Jonquil	Wisteria
Lantana Camara (Red Sage)	Yellow Jasmine (Gelsemium)
Larkspur	

## UNSAFE WOOD FOR PERCHES

Apple	Nectarine
Arbutus	Oak
Ash	Peach
Cedar	Pear
Cherry	Plum
Chestnut	Prune
Maple (bark can harbor fungus)	Redwood

## NON-TOXIC PLANTS

African Daisy	Creeping Charlie	Magnolia
African Palm	Croton (house variety)	Marigold
African Violet	Dahlia	Monkey Plant
Airplane Plant	Daisies	Nandina
Aluminum Plant	Dandelion	Natal Plum
Aralias	Dogwood	Norfolk Island Pine
Asparagus Fern	Donkey Tail	P e p e r o m i a
Aspidistra (Cast Iron Plant)	Dracaena	Petunia
Aster	Easter Lily	Prayer Plant
Baby's Tears	Echerveria	Purple Passion
Bachelor Buttons	Eucalyptus	Pyracantha
B a m b o o	Eugenia	Raphiolepis
B e g o n i a	Gardenia	Rose
Bird's Nest Fern	Grape Ivy	Sansevieria
Blood Leaf Plant	Heavenly Bamboo	Spider Plant
Boston Fern	Honeysuckle	Star Jasmine
Bougainvillea	Hoya	Swedish Ivy
Cactus (certain varieties)	Ice Plant	Umbrella Plant
California Holly	Impatiens	Violet
California Poppy	Indian Hawthorne	Wandering Jew
Camellia	Jade Plant	Weeping Fig
Christmas Cactus	Kalanchoe	Weeping Willow
Coleus	Lily (Day, Easter or Tiger)	Wild Onion
Corn Plant	Lipstick Plant	Zebra

## SAFE WOODS FOR PERCHES \* \*

Aspen	Eucalyptus	Nut trees
Mountain Ash	Fir	(except Oak & Chestnut)
Beech	Grape Vine	Pine
Birch	Guava	Poplar
Citrus	Hawthorne	Ribbon Wood
Cottonwood	Larch	Sassafras
Crabapple	Manzanita	Strawberry Tree
Dogwood	Mulberry	Willow
Elm*		

\*Elm trees are commonly sprayed with fungicides for Dutch Elm disease; confirm with forestry department or property owner that the tree is free of fungicide.

\*\*Any pesticide residue renders all safe wood toxic. Never use wood with any pesticide residue, even if the bark was removed. Pesticides can penetrate into wood through the bark. Pesticides include herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, dormant spray and miticides. Pressure-treated wood of any kind is toxic to birds. Do not use wood from trees by the side of a highway or railroad tracks, since they are likely to have been treated with herbicides. Even non-toxic trees can be infected by fungi or bacteria that produce toxins.

After selecting a perch, scrub all branches well with a non-toxic cleaner. Then rinse and dry well. Bake the perch in the oven on 250 F for an hour or so. This should kill any fungi, bugs, eggs, etc. that could be in or on the wood.

**\*\*\*DO NOT ASSUME THAT A PLANT IS NON-TOXIC BECAUSE IT IS NOT ON THIS LIST. CHECK WITH A QUALIFIED LANDSCAPER OR, ARBORIST, YOUR LOCAL LIBRARY, OR THE POISON CONTROL CENTER\*\*\***