

Briard Care

At Eiledon Briards, when we place a Briard in a new home, our primary concern is always that the puppy or dog receives the appropriate care. With a combined 30 years of experience with Briards, and 60 years total living with various breeds, we have learned many lessons that we like to pass along to those who take one of our dogs into their home.

This section of our web site deals with [feeding](#), [general health care](#), dealing with cropped ears, [identifying and preventing bloat](#), [plants that are toxic to dogs](#), and other topics of interest to Briard owners.

If you choose to share this information with others, we would appreciate you crediting Eiledon Briards.

A Healthy Briard is a Happy One

Maintaining your Briard's health in many ways parallels recommendations for a person to stay healthy. There are four critical aspects of good health: diet, exercise, medical care, and grooming. Each of these applies just as critically to your Briard's health as it does to your own.

Proper Diet

Start with feeding a quality diet in appropriate amounts. We have all heard the old adage: "You are what you eat". The dog food you choose to feed your Briard should have high-quality meat sources, instead of meat by-products, and either whole grains or be grain-free. We feed several different foods in our home, depending on the needs and preference of each of our dogs. We are happy to share our thoughts about the benefits and risks of different foods with Briard puppy owners. Although neither of us at Eiledon Briards is a veterinarian, between us we have 30 years experience living with Briards, and 60 years living with various breeds of dogs.

One of the most critical factors in maintaining your pet's health is keeping them at ideal body weight. Obesity is an epidemic in America and it has crossed the species lines into our pets. For example, a recent study on dogs published in the *British Journal of Nutrition*, linked a 25% reduction in caloric intake to a 1.8 year average extension of the dogs' lifespan, when compared with like body-weight-at-birth litter mates who were free-fed. Additionally, annual x-rays of the dogs who were free-fed, showed evidence of hip arthritis at 6 years of age, while the dogs on a restricted calorie diet averaged a hip arthritis diagnoses at the age of 12. All Eiledon Briard puppies have parents with hips screened as normal by the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals, or similar foreign agency. However, environmental factors such as diet and proper exercise, as well as genetics, play a role in the hip health of any large breed dog.

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Physical Fitness

Exercise is important both to the physical and mental well-being of your Briard, and, in most cases, your mental health as well. A well-exercised Briard puppy tends to be less destructive and exhibit fewer behavior problems. The reason is two fold: they have gotten to work off excess energy, and generally the exercise involves time with their person. Whether that exercise is a couple daily long walks, or a game of ball in the back yard, it is critical to your Briard's health.

With young Briards under 2 years of age we recommend ONLY natural, self-limiting exercise. Do not begin jogging or road-working your Briard until his or her second birthday. Agility training can begin ONLY if heights are well below competition heights. Competition height challenges or excessive stress put on young, growing limbs can cause lifetime health issues that can be otherwise avoided.

Medical and Dental Care

The next critical side of responsible Briard ownership is medical and dental care. These go together hand in hand. Good preventive care starts early with a 'well puppy' visit to your veterinarian within 72 hours of bringing your new dog home. Make sure to follow standard vaccination protocols and continue 'wellness care' with annual check-ups by your vet. During that checkup, your vet will test for heartworms. Be sure to bring along a fresh fecal sample so the vet can check for intestinal parasites. In some parts of the country, vets are also recommending an annual test for tick borne diseases, such as Lyme disease.

Dental hygiene is a major component of health care. Dogs are not immune to the effects of poor oral health. There are many preparations that can help maintain your dog's oral hygiene, from chicken flavored tooth paste to drinking water additives. These are available from your vet, local pet store, or online from sources such as Foster's and Smith, Pet Edge, and Care-a-Lot. If your pet's teeth develop excess tartar, your veterinarian may recommend that their teeth be professionally cleaned, just the way your dentist cleans your own. There is the right path towards dental hygiene for every pet. There are also dental-friendly dry foods that do assist with maintaining dental health, Check with your veterinarian for brands that fall into that category. The dental-friendly aspect of a food can be balanced with overall quality of the food by reviewing those foods with the food scoring system discussed in Feeding Your Briard.

Preventing Harmful Parasites

Your vet will prescribe appropriate preventative medicines such as once-a-month heartworm medication, flea and tick repellent. Should your pet test positive for intestinal parasites during their annual exam, there are many harmless worming medications that treat round, hook, and whip worm, and improve your pet's overall health greatly. Even a pet fed top-quality food can be malnourished if they carry intestinal parasites. We worm puppies prior to placement, but due to the life-cycle of certain intestinal parasites, it is best to check them periodically, or anytime

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you see any change in bowel movements. The park, a dog show, a training class, even a walk down the street can expose your Briard puppy to harmful parasites. Fleas and ticks can also spread diseases, but luckily are products, available both over the counter and from your vet, which will keep these pests from taking up residence on your Briard.

Vaccinations

One preventative aspect of medical care that is under a certain amount of debate is vaccination frequency. We use a modified version of the vaccination protocol recommended by [Dr. Jean Dobbs, D.M.V.](#) We provide a first round of vaccinations prior to placing puppies in their new homes, but do delay them to help avoid maternal immunity interference. We recommend that you review Dr. Dobbs recommendations and supporting research, then decide with your veterinarian what course to follow with your Briard's vaccinations.

Grooming

As a coated breed, grooming is incredibly important to overall health. Details of the “how” of coat care are available separately in our grooming section. However, some of the basics include: coat care, nail care, and ear care.

Coat care relies on finding a schedule and method that works well for you and your Briard. Coat quality varies, and with coat quality the frequency and amount of time required to properly groom varies as well. We recommend that whatever your frequency, when you consider your Briard's grooming “complete”, you should be able to pull a coarse comb through the coat without catching micro-mats or snagging. Some people choose to groom a portion of their Briard daily, while others will groom weekly, bi-weekly or monthly depending on the coat quality of their Briard. The key is monitoring the condition of your Briard's coat and ensuring that there are no tight mats forming close to the skin. Problem areas tend to include: where legs join the body, areas on the belly, between the hind legs, and muzzle areas. If mats form and are not removed in a timely manner, they can make your Briard uncomfortable, cause skin irritation and eventually infections. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Nails should be kept short enough that your dog does not “click” on any flat, hard surface such as concrete, hardwood, or tile. Long nails can crack and break, at the least leading to discomfort for your Briard and at the worst to serious infections. Don't forget the Dewclaws! The extra toes mean extra nails.

We recommend inspecting your dogs ears with each regular grooming session. Both cropped and natural eared Briards can experience ear infections or ear irritation from accumulations of dirt and wax. A soft terry cloth damp with warm water to clean the outer portion will usually suffice to maintain a healthy ear. Ears that smell bad/emit a foul odor need prompt veterinary attention.

Conclusion

The veterinarians are the health care professionals, so ask your vet to explain what they look for and risks to Briard health in your area. While you should never self-diagnose pet illnesses, it does not hurt to educate yourself in the signs and symptoms of common diseases. This education will make you more likely to notice early on if your Briard puppy is not well and get proper care in a timely manner, helping to prevent your Briard from becoming acutely ill.

Eat well, take a walk, see the doctor regularly before you are sick, and hygienic living. It is a solid health recommendation for all of us, human and Briard.

Feeding your Briard

General Feeding Recommendations

Briards are a highly active, deep chested breed. All feeding recommendations here should help to significantly improve the quality of your dogs life. As with people, proper diet is a key ingredient to good health.

One of the most critical aspects in keeping Briards healthy is keeping them at an ideal body weight. Obesity is an epidemic in America and it has crossed the species lines into our pets. Recent studies have shown that a calorie-restricted diet can lead to a longer and healthier life for your dog, with reduced or delayed onset of arthritis or other joint problems in older dogs. One large pet food manufacturer has recently reduced the recommended portions on all their foods, and launched an ad campaign that touts their food, fed in the appropriate amounts, can extend your dog's life up to two years.

This is why, regardless of what you feed, we do not recommend free feeding. Also, refusing to eat can be the very first sign of an ill Briard. We do recommend multiple smaller daily meals, rather than one larger single feeding. We feed our adult Briards two daily meals, and try to space them 12 hours apart. Portion control is also important, feeding a measured amount of food, not just pouring kibble into the bowl. When we feed dry food, we combine it with enough warm tap water to fully float most of the kibble.

We feed our Briard puppies under 4 months of age three times daily. When you take your puppy home, we will send along enough food for several days, with a schedule of how many daily meals they are eating, and how much they are being fed for each meal.

We recommend that you do not make a food change for the first two weeks in your home, to avoid any stomach upset during what is already a somewhat stressful time for your Briard puppy. In general, it is not a good idea to make a sudden change in the type of food you are providing for any age dog. If you wish to change your dog's diet, it should be done gradually, first substituting a small amount of the new food for the current food, and then shifting the ratio of new to old over the period of a week, ending with feeding all new food.

Do not feed your dog from an elevated bowls. Contrary to popular folk lore, raised feeding platforms increase the incidence of bloat over 200%. Also important to your dog's health is type of bowl use to provide food and water. Plastic bowls get micro-scratches that can harbor bacteria and result in a contact dermatitis. Either ceramic or stainless steel bowls avoid that issue.

Fresh, clean water should be available to your Briard at all times. Be sure to wash the water bowl daily.

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Selecting the Right Dog Food

In addition to how much you feed your dog, another very important consideration is the quality and type of ingredients in the dog food you choose.

In the wild, dogs are opportunistic omnivores. Meat sources such as whole small animals, and fruits would be potential sources of nutrition. Grain would not be part of their natural diet. Yet many commercial dog foods today rely heavily on grain or gluten. How do you select a food that will maintain your dog's health and supply the nutrition they need to be active and fit?

Sarah Irick (aka Fredalina), a Great Dane owner and rescue volunteer, has developed a dog food rating system to help people select a good quality food for their pet. While not scientific or veterinarian advocated, this system has been used as a guide by many people in the show dog and performance event communities.

Giving Dry Dog Food a Grade

Start with a grade of 100 points

- 1) For every listing of "by-product", subtract 10 points
- 2) For every non-specific animal source ("meat" or "poultry", meat, meal or fat) reference, subtract 10 points
- 3) If the food contains BHA, BHT, or ethoxyquin, subtract 10 points
- 4) For every grain "mill run" or non-specific grain source subtract 5 points
- 5) If the same grain ingredient is used 2 or more times in the first five ingredients (i.e. "ground brown rice", "brewer's rice", "rice flour" are all the same grain), subtract 5 points
- 6) If the protein sources are not meat meal and there are less than 2 meats in the top 3 ingredients, subtract 3 points
- 7) If it contains any artificial colorants, subtract 3 points
- 8) If it contains ground corn or whole grain corn, subtract 3 points
- 9) If corn is listed in the top 5 ingredients, subtract 2 more points
- 10) If the food contains any animal fat other than fish oil, subtract 2 points
- 11) If lamb is the only animal protein source (unless your dog is allergic to other protein sources), subtract 2 points

- 12) If it contains soy or soybeans, subtract 2 points
- 13) If it contains wheat (unless you know that your dog isn't allergic to wheat), subtract 2 points
- 14) If it contains beef (unless you know that your dog isn't allergic to beef), subtract 1 point
- 15) If it contains salt, subtract 1 point

Extra Credit:

- 1) If any of the meat sources are organic, add 5 points
- 2) If the food is endorsed by any major breed group or nutritionist, add 5 points
- 3) If the food is baked not extruded, add 5 points
- 4) If the food contains probiotics, add 3 points
- 5) If the food contains fruit, add 3 points
- 6) If the food contains vegetables (NOT corn or other grains), add 3 points
- 7) If the animal sources are hormone-free and antibiotic-free, add 2 points
- 8) If the food contains barley, add 2 points
- 9) If the food contains flax seed oil (not just the seeds), add 2 points
- 10) If the food contains oats or oatmeal, add 1 point
- 11) If the food contains sunflower oil, add 1 point
- 12) For every different specific animal protein source (other than the first one; count "chicken" and "chicken meal" as only one protein source, but "chicken" and "fish" as 2 different sources), add 1 point
- 13) If it contains glucosamine and chondroitin, add 1 point
- 14) If the vegetables have been tested for pesticides and are pesticide-free, add 1 point

Scoring

We recommend that you feed a food that qualifies as a "Grade A diet".

94-100+ = A

86-93 = B

78-85 = C

70-77 = D

69 = F

Optional Feeding Enhancement: Dietary Supplements

Most meat, fruit, vegetable and unmodified starch (potatoes, rice) table scraps are fine to add to your dogs diet, provided it does not make the overall food offered exceed the recommendations regarding calorie restriction-- basically for anything you add, you should subtract some kibble. We recommend never replacing more than 25% of your dog's kibble with leftovers, and if your dog starts leaving the kibble, put them back on straight kibble until they relent.

Unless a dog is acutely or chronically ill, a dog will never starve themselves. If your Briard is leaving food at meals, then he or she may be self regulating. However, it is important to know your dog as loss of appetite can be an indicator of the onset of many different illnesses.

Never Feed your Dog these Foods

The following foods are either poisonous or not healthful for dogs. You should not feed these foods to your dog, or allow your dog to have access to them where unintended consumption could take place.

- Chocolate
- Onions and garlic
- Rhubarb
- Grapes or raisins
- Macadamia nuts
- Avocado
- Pear pips, the kernels of plums, peaches and apricots, apple core pips
- Potato peelings and green looking potatoes
- Moldy/spoiled foods
- Alcohol
- Yeast dough
- Coffee grounds, beans & tea (caffeine)
- Tomato leaves & stems (green parts)
- Broccoli (in large amounts)
- Cigarettes, tobacco, cigars
- Xylitol (sweetener often found in sugar-free gum)

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Understanding Bloat

Bloat is a very serious health risk for many dogs. Deep-chested breeds, including the Briard, can be particularly susceptible to bloat. It is very important to understand the warning signs and symptoms, and act quickly to get your dog to the vet if those symptoms occur.

The technical name for bloat is "Gastric Dilatation-Volvulus" ("GDV"). Bloating of the stomach is often related to swallowed air (although food and fluid can also be present). It usually happens when there's an abnormal accumulation of air, fluid, and/or foam in the stomach ("gastric dilatation"). Stress can be a significant contributing factor also. Bloat can occur with or without "volvulus" or twisting. As the stomach swells, it may rotate 90° to 360°, twisting between its fixed attachments at the esophagus (food tube) and at the duodenum (the upper intestine). The twisting stomach traps air, food, and water in the stomach. The bloated stomach obstructs veins in the abdomen, leading to low blood pressure, shock, and damage to internal organs. The combined effect can quickly kill a dog.

The best treatment of bloat is via prevention, through diet and proper health checks, as bloat can occur in response to other health issues. However, if your Briard develops bloat, survival is directly linked to early identification and immediate treatment.

Symptoms of Bloat

Classic early signs of bloat can include any of the following:

- Restlessness, uneasiness
- Reluctance to sit or lie down
- Whimpering, moaning or a special quiet signal of pain
- Vomiting followed by quantities of white foam then gagging and repeated attempts to swallow
- Unsuccessful vomiting or belching
- Unproductive attempts to defecate
- Refusal or inability to swallow food
- Refusal or inability to drink
- Abdominal tension preliminary to a distended, hard abdomen
- Darkened gums and tongue, dark red, white, or blue gums

Treating Bloat

If you believe your dog is experiencing bloat, GET YOUR DOG TO A VETERINARIAN IMMEDIATELY! Bloat can kill in less than an hour, so time is of the essence. Notify your vet to alert them you're on your way with a suspected bloat case. Better to be safe than sorry! Keep both your vet's phone number, and the number and location of the nearest 24 emergency veterinary hospital where they are easily accessible. If symptoms of

bloat occur outside of your vet's regular office hours **DO NOT WAIT**, seek emergency treatment.

If you arrive at the veterinarian and due to the early nature of the potential bloat, they conclude that the dog is not in distress, demand an abdominal x-ray be taken. We have had this done, and avoided surgery or death for one of our dogs a number of years ago because the x-ray revealed the very early stage of the gastric dilation and partial torsion of the dogs stomach. Be your Briard's advocate!

Once the stomach is distended, only surgery can correct a bloat. If the dog has early signs but can still swallow, we recommend 3-4 tablets of Simethicone (Gas-Ex) and rush to the vet. Some people carry a bloat kit which includes a tube to place down the Briard's throat. This requires some training and medical knowledge. Being conscious of your dog's comfort is the best means to avoid a major incidence that would require surgery.

Most dogs are not at risk until between 1-2 years of age, when their adult chest develops, but all Briards are at some risk. Evaluate your dog's lifetime risk of bloat according using this [tool created by Purdue University's School of Veterinary Medicine](#). Be aware, be prepared, and be careful.

Reducing the Chances of Bloat through Feeding Habits

The recommendations below for how to feed your Briard puppy and Briard adult are based on the findings of the [Purdue Bloat Study](#). We advise all new Briard puppy owners as well as puppy owners of any large-breed to review the findings so far in this study.

A number of steps can help prevent bloat. Serving food warm is one of the most important. We add water to the kibble not to soften or expand it, but to warm it for the dogs. The water should be as hot as your tap will produce-- worst case scenario, if it is too hot it will tend to slow the dog down eating. Adding table scraps or a canned dog food to adolescent and adult Briards meals also tends to reduce the incidence of bloat. Small snacks throughout the day also tend to reduce bloat incidence, but be conscious not to overfeed your Briard.

Dog food companies will tell you not to feed dogs bones. We encourage at a minimum providing raw beef shank bones (available at the butcher or supermarket as "soup bones") as combination dietary supplement, dental hygiene device, and toy. They last a long time, keep dogs occupied, the marrow is good for them, and soup bones are sturdy enough not to splinter.

Due to their bloat preventative nature, we recommend table scraps for Briards. However, certain items must be avoided. Rhubarb, chocolate, grapes, raisins and macadamia nuts are poisonous to dogs. Onions in even moderate amounts act as a clotting-inhibitor and can cause spontaneous bleeds. Dogs do not break down cellulose well, so vegetables high in cellulose such as carrots and broccoli should be ground or shredded if added to their meal. High sugar treats are no better for Briards than for humans, but some high fat ones such as hamburger drippings

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or that nice tasty chicken skin that those of us watching our weight avoid is a perfectly acceptable supplement for your Briard.

DON'Ts: no raw hide, pigs' ears, or hooves as chew toys. They can be dangerous and cause intestinal obstructions or perforation in your Briard.

Do not feed in elevated bowls. Contrary to popular folk lore, raised feeding platforms increase the incidence of bloat over 200%. During the Purdue bloat study, the preliminary findings indicated that exercise before or after feeding did not increase incidence of bloat. Adding natural foods to the diet, feeding more often smaller meals, and periodic snacks though out the day all lowered incidence.

Unrelated to bloat but important in the overall scheme of things to your Briard's health is type of bowl you provide. Plastic bowls get micro-scratches that can harbor bacteria and result in a contact dermatitis. Either ceramic or stainless steel bowls avoid that issue.

Toxic and Non-Toxic Plants (to Dogs)

This list is offered as a courtesy, taken from many different sources. It may be incomplete in some areas or have an error or omission. We have screened it to the best of our knowledge, but always consult a veterinarian if your Briard has clearly consumed a non-food plant or one listed as potentially toxic.

Toxic Plants

Acocanthera (flowers, fruit)
Aconite (also called Monkshood, Wolfsbane - leaves, flowers, roots)
Acorns (all parts)
Alfalfa (also called Lucerne - foliage)
Almond (seeds)
Aloe Vera (also called Burn Plant - sap)
Alsike Clover (foliage)
Amaryllis (also called Naked Lady - bulbs)
American Yew (also called Yew - needles, seeds, bark)
Amsinckia (also called Tarweed - all above ground, especially seeds)
Andromeda Japonica (all parts)
Angel's Trumpet (also called Chalice Vine, Datura, Trumpet Vine - all parts, especially seeds)
Angel's Wings (also called Elephant Ears - leaves, stems, roots)
Antherium (also called Flamingo Lily, Painter's Palette - leaves, stems, roots)
Apple (seeds)
Apple of Peru (also called Thornapple, Flowering Tolguacha - all parts, especially seeds)
Apricot (inner seed)
Arrowgrass (foliage)
Arrowhead Vine (also called Nephtytis, Tri-Leaf Wonder - leaves, stems, roots)
Asian Lily (Liliaceae - all parts)
Asparagus Fern (shoots, berries)
Australian Nut (all parts)
Autumn Crocus (also called Crocus - all parts)
Avocado (fruit, pit, leaves)
Azalea (all parts)
Baneberry (also called Doll's Eyes - foliage, red/white berries, roots)
Bayonet Plant (foliage, flowers)
Belladonna (all parts, especially black berries)
Bird of Paradise (seeds, fruit)
Bitter Cherry (seeds)
Bitter Nightshade (also called Climbing Nightshade, Bittersweet, European Bittersweet - all parts, especially berries)
Bittersweet (also called Bitter Nightshade, Climbing Nightshade, European Bittersweet - all parts, especially berries)
Black Locust (leaves, shoots, pods, seeds, inner bark)
Black Nightshade (also called Common Nightshade, Nightshade - unripe berries)

Bleeding Heart (foliage, roots)
Bloodroot (all parts)
Blue Flag (also called Flag, Fleur-de-lis, Iris - bulbs)
Blue-Green Algae (all parts)
Bluebonnet (also called Lupine, Quaker Bonnets - all parts)
Boston Ivy (leaves, berries)
Bouncing Bet (also called Soapwort - all parts)
Boxwood (all parts)
Brackenfern; Braken Fern (also called Brake Fern - all parts)
Brake Fern (also called Brackenfern, Braken Fern - all parts)
Branching Ivy (leaves, berries)
Buckeye (also called Ohio Buckeye, Horse Chestnut - buds, nuts, leaves, bark, seedlings, honey)
Buckthorn (all parts)
Buddhist Pine (all parts)
Bulbs (all species in the families Amaryllidaceae, Iridaceae, Liliaceae - bulbs)
Bull Nettle (also called Carolina Nettle, Horse Nettle - all parts)
Burn Plant (also called Aloe Vera - sap)
Buttercups (also called Crowfoot (new leaves, stems)
Caladium (all parts)
Caley Pea (all parts)
Calfkill (all parts)
Calla Lily (all parts)
Candelabra Cactus (also called False Cactus - leaves, stem, milky sap)
Carolina Horsenettle (also called Bull Nettle, Horse Nettle - all parts)
Carolina Jessamine (also called Yellow Jessamine, Yellow Jasmine - all parts)
Castor Oil Plant (also called Castor Bean - all parts, especially seeds)
Castor Bean (also called Castor Oil Plant - all parts, especially seeds)
Ceriman (also called Cut-leaf Philodendron, Fruit Salad Plant, Mexican Breadfruit, Split-leaf Philodendron, Swiss Cheese (leaves, stems, roots)
Chalice Vine (also called Angel's Trumpet, Trumpet Vine - all parts)
Charming Dieffenbachia (all parts)
Cherry (also called Bitter Cherry, Choke Cherry, Pin Cherry, Wild Black Cherry - all parts)
Cherry Laurel (foliage, flowers)
Chicks (all parts)
Chinaberry Tree (berries)
Chinese Evergreen (leaves, stems, roots)
Chinese Inkberry (also called Jessamine - fruit, sap)
Chinese Lantern (leaf, unripe fruit)
Choke Cherry (seeds, bark)
Christmas Flower (also called Christmas Plant, Easter Flower, Poinsettia - leaves, stem, milky sap)
Christmas Plant (also called Christmas Flower, Easter Flower, Poinsettia - leaves, stem, milky sap)
Christmas Rose (foliage, flowers)
Chrysanthemum (also called Feverfew, Mum - all parts)

Cineria (all parts)
Clematis (all parts)
Climbing Nightshade (also called Bitter Nightshade, Bittersweet, European Bittersweet - all parts)
Clover (also called Alsike Clover, Red Clover, White Clover - foliage)
Cocklebur (seeds, seedlings, burs)
Common Burdock (burs)
Common Nightshade (also called Black Nightshade, Nightshade - unripe berries)
Common Privet (foliage, berries)
Common Tansy (foliage, flowers)
Coral Plant (all parts)
Cordatum (all parts)
Corn Lily (also called False Hellebore, Western False Hellebore - all parts)
Corn Plant (also called Cornstalk Plant - all parts)
Cornflower (all parts)
Cornstalk Plant (also called Corn Plant - all parts)
Corydalis (leaves, stems, roots)
Cowslip (new leaves, stems)
Crab's Eye (also called Jequirity Bean, Precatory Bean, Rosary Pea - beans)
Creeping Charlie (all parts)
Crocus (also called Autumn Crocus - all parts)
Croton (foliage, shoots)
Crowfoot (also called Buttercup - new leaves, stems)
Crown of Thorns (all parts)
Cuban Laurel (all parts)
Cuckoo Pint (also called Lords and Ladies - all parts)
Cultivated Bleeding Heart (leaves, stems, roots)
Cultivated Larkspur (all parts)
Cutleaf Philodendron (also called Ceriman, Fruit Salad Plant, Mexican Breadfruit, Split-leaf Philodendron, Swiss Cheese Plant - leaves, stems, roots)
Cycads (all parts)
Cyclamen (foliage, flowers, stems)
Cypress Spurge (foliage, flowers, sap)
Daffodil (also called Jonquil, Narcissus - all parts)
Daphne (berries, bark, leaves)
Datura (all parts)
Day Lily (all parts)
Deadly Nightshade (also called Belladonna, Black Nightshade, Common Nightshade - foliage, unripe fruit, sprouts)
Death Camas (also called Amanita - all parts)
Death Cap Mushroom (all parts)
Delphinium (all parts)
Destroying Angel Mushroom (also called Amanita - all parts)
Devil's Backbone (also called Kalanchoe - leaves, stems)
Devil's Ivy (also called Golden Pothos, Pothos - all parts)

Devil's Trumpet (also called Datura - all parts)
Dieffenbachia (also call Dumb Cane - all parts)
Dogbane (leaves, stems, roots)
Doll's Eyes (also called Baneberry - foliage, red/white berries, roots)
Dracaena Palm (foliage)
Dragon Tree (foliage)
Dumbcane (also called Aroids - leaves, stems, roots)
Dutchman's Breeches (also called Staggerweed - leaves, stems, roots)
Dwarf Larkspur (also called Larkspur, Poisonweed - all parts)
Easter Flower (also called Christmas Flower, Christmas Plant, Poinsettia - leaves, stem, milky sap)
Easter Lily (leaves, stems, flowers, bulbs)
Eggplant (all parts but fruit)
Elaine (all parts)
Elderberry (all parts)
Elephant Ears (also called Angel's Wings - leaves, stems, roots)
Emerald Duke (also called Majesty, Philodendron, Red Princess - all parts)
Emerald Feather (also called Emerald Fern - all parts)
Emerald Fern (also called Emerald Feather - all parts)
English Ivy (leaves, berries)
English Yew (also called Yew - needles, seeds, bark)
Ergot (fungus on seed heads of grains and grasses)
Eucalyptus (all parts)
Euphorbia (foliage, flowers, sap)
European Bittersweet (also called Bitter Nightshade, Bittersweet, Climbing Nightshade - all parts)
Everlasting Pea (all parts)
False Cactus (also called Candelabra Cactus - leaves, stem, milky sap)
False Hellbore (also called Corn Lily, Western False Hellebore - all parts)
Feverfew (also called Chrysanthemum, Mum - leaves, stalks)
Ficus (sap, peel)
Fiddle-leaf Fig (all parts)
Fiddle-Leaf Philodendron (all parts)
Fiddleneck (also called Tarweed - all parts above ground)
Flag (also called Blue Flag, Fleur-de-lis, Iris - bulbs)
Flamingo Plant (all parts)
Flax (foliage)
Fleur-de-lis (also called Blue Flag, Flag, Iris - bulbs)
Florida Beauty (all parts)
Fly Agaric (also called Amanita - all parts)
Four O'Clock (all parts)
Foxglove (leaves, stems, flowers, seeds)
Foxtail Barley (also called Squirreltail Barley, Wild Barley - seedheads)
Fruit Salad Plant (also called Ceriman, Cut-leaf Philodendron, Mexican Breadfruit, Split-leaf Philodendron, Swiss Cheese Plant - leaves, stems, roots)

Gelsemium (foliage, flowers, berries, sap)
Geranium (all parts)
German Ivy (all parts above ground)
Ghost Weed (also called Snow on the Mountain - leaves, stem, milky sap)
Giant Dumbcane (also called Dieffenbachia - all parts)
Gill-Over-The-Ground (all parts)
Glacier Ivy (leaves, berries)
Gladiola (bulbs)
Glory Lily (all parts)
Gold Dieffenbachia (all parts)
Gold Dust Dracaena (foliage)
Golden Chain (also called Laburnum - flowers, seeds)
Golden Pothos (also called Devil's Ivy, Pothos - all parts)
Grapes (all parts; also see Raisins)
Green Dragon (also called Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Indian Turnip - leaves, stems, roots)
Green False Hellebore (also called Indian Poke, White Hellebore - all parts)
Green Gold Nephthysis (all parts)
Ground Ivy (all parts)
Groundsel (also called Ragwort, Tansy Ragwort - all parts above ground)
Hahn's Self-branching English Ivy (leaves, berries)
Heartleaf (also called Parlor Ivy, Philodendron - all parts)
Heartland Philodendron (also called Philodendron - all parts)
Heavenly Bamboo (all parts)
Hellebore (foliage, flowers)
Hemlock (also called Poison Hemlock - all parts)
Henbane (seeds)
Hens-and-Chicks (all parts)
Holly (berries)
Horse Nettle (also called Bull Nettle, Carolina Horsenettle - all parts)
Horse Chestnut (also called Buckeye, Ohio Buckeye - buds, nuts, leaves, bark, seedlings, honey)
Horsebrush (foliage)
Horsehead Philodendron (all parts)
Horsetail (also called Scouringrush - all parts)
Hurricane Plant (bulbs)
Hyacinth (bulbs, leaves, flowers)
Hydrangea (all parts)
Impatiens (also called Touch-me-not - all parts)
Indian Poke (also called Green False Hellebore, White Hellebore - all parts)
Indian Rubber Plant (all parts)
Indian Turnip (also called Green Dragon, Jack-in-the-Pulpit - leaves, stems, roots)
Inkberry (also called Pokeweed - all parts)
Iris (also called Blue Flag, Flag, Fleur-de-lis - bulbs)
Ivies (all species - leaves, berries)
Jack-in-the-Pulpit (also called Green Dragon, Indian Turnip - leaves, stems, roots)
Jamestown Weed (also called Jimsonweed - all parts)

Janet Craig Dracaena (foliage)
Japanese Show Lily (all parts)
Japanese Yew (also called Yew - needles, seeds, bark)
Jasmine (foliage, flowers, sap)
Jatropha (seeds, sap)
Java Bean (also called Lima Bean - uncooked beans)
Jequirity Bean (also called Crab's Eye, Precatory Bean, Rosary Pea - beans)
Jerusalem Cherry (all parts)
Jessamine (also called Chinese Inkberry - fruit, sap)
Jimson Weed (also called Jamestown Weed - all parts)
Johnson Grass (leaves, stems)
Jonquil (also called Daffodil, Narcissus - all parts)
Juniper (needles, stems, berries)
Kalanchoe (also called Devil's Backbone - leaves, stems)
Klamath Weed (also called St. Johnswort - all parts)
Laburnum (also called Golden Chain - flowers, seeds)
Lace Fern (all parts)
Lacy Tree Philodendron (all parts)
Lambkill (also called Sheep Laurel - all parts)
Lantana (also called Lantana Camara, Red Sage, West Indian Lantana, Yellow Sage - foliage, flowers, berries)
Lantana Camara (also called Red Sage, Yellow Sage - foliage, flowers, berries)
Larkspur (all parts)
Laurel (all parts)
Lilies (all species - all parts)
Lily-of-the-Valley (all parts)
Lima Bean (also called Java Bean - uncooked beans)
Locoweed (all parts)
Lords and Ladies (also called Cuckoo Pint - all parts)
Lucerne (also called Alfalfa - foliage)
Lupine (also called Bluebonnet, Quaker Bonnets - all parts)
Macadamia Nut (all parts)
Madagascar Dragon Tree (foliage)
Majesty (also called Emerald Duke, Philodendron, Red Princess - all parts)
Mandrake (also called Mayapple - all but ripe fruit)
Marble Queen (all parts)
Marigold (also called Marsh Marigold - new leaves, stems)
Marsh Marigold (also called Marigold - new leaves, stems)
Mauna Loa Peace Lily (also called Peace Lily - all parts)
Mayapple (also called Mandrake - all but ripe fruit)
Mescal Bean (also called Texas Mountain Laurel - all parts)
Mexican Breadfruit (also called Ceriman, Cut-leaf Philodendron, Fruit Salad Plant, Split-leaf Philodendron, Swiss Cheese Plant - leaves, stems, roots)
Mexican Poppy (also called Prickly Poppy - all parts)
Milk Bush (also called Euphorbia, Tinsel Tree - all parts)

Eiledon Briards

508-637-1242 ♦ Email: Info@EiledonBriards.com ♦ Website: EiledonBriards.com

Milkweed (leaves, stems, roots)
Milo (foliage)
Miniature Croton (foliage, shoots)
Mistletoe (all parts)
Mock Orange (fruit)
Monkshood (also called Aconite, Wolfsbane - leaves, flowers, roots)
Moonseed (berries)
Morning Glory (all parts)
Mother-in-Law Tongue (also called Snake Plant - foliage)
Mountain Laurel (also called Lambkill, Sheep Laurel - all parts)
Mushrooms (also called Amanita, Death Cap, Destroying Angel, Fly Agaric, Panther Cap, Spring Amanita - all parts)
Nap-at-Noon (also called Snowdrop, Star of Bethlehem - all parts)
Narcissus (all parts)
Needlepoint Ivy (leaves, berries)
Nephtytis (also called Arrowhead Vine, Tri-Leaf Wonder - leaves, stems, roots)
Nightshade (also called Black Nightshade, Common Nightshade, Deadly Nightshade - berries)
Nutmeg (nut)
Oaks (buds, young shoots, sprouts, acorns)
Oleander (all parts)
Onion (all parts)
Orange Day Lily (all parts)
Panda (all parts)
Panther Cap Mushroom (also called Amanita - all parts)
Parlor Ivy (also called Heartleaf, Philodendron- all parts)
Peace Lily (also called Mauna Loa Peace Lily - all parts)
Peach (pits, wilting leaves)
Pennyroyal (foliage, flowers)
Peony (foliage, flowers)
Periwinkle (all parts)
Peyote (also called Mescal - buttons)
Philodendron (also called Heartland Philodendron - leaves, stems, roots)
Pie Plant (also called Rhubarb - leaves, uncooked stems)
Pimpernel (foliage, flowers, fruit)
Pin Cherry (seeds)
Pinks (all parts)
Plumosa Fern (all parts)
Poinsettia (also called Christmas Flower, Christmas Plant, Easter Flower - leaves, stem, milky sap)
Poison Hemlock (also called Hemlock - all parts)
Poison Ivy (all parts)
Poison Oak (all parts)
Poison Weed (also called Dwarf Lakspur, Larkspur, Delphinium - all parts)
Pokeweed (also called Inkberry - all parts)
Poppy (all parts)

Potato (sprouts, vines, unripe tubers)
Pothos (also called Devil's Ivy, Golden Pothos - all parts)
Precatory Bean (also called Crab's Eye, Jequirity Bean, Rosary Pea - beans)
Prickly Poppy (also called Mexican Poppy - all parts)
Primrose (all parts)
Privet (also called Common Privet - foliage, berries)
Quaker Bonnets (also called Lupine, Blue Bonnet - all parts)
Queensland Nut (all parts)
Ragwort (also called Groundsel, Tansy Ragwort - all parts above ground)
Raisins (also see Grapes)
Red Clover (foliage)
Red Emerald (all parts)
Red Lily (all parts)
Red Margined Dracaena (also called Straight Margined Dracaena - all parts)
Red Maple (leaves)
Red Princess (also called Emerald Duke, Majesty, Philodendron - all parts)
Red Sage (foliage, flowers, berries)
Red-Margined Dracaena (foliage)
Rhododendron (also called Azalea - all parts)
Rhubarb (also called Pie Plant - leaves, uncooked stems)
Ribbon Plant (foliage)
Richweed (also called White Snakeroot, White Sanicle - leaves, flowers, stems, roots)
Rosary Pea (also called Crab's Eye, Jequirity Bean, Precatory Bean - beans)
Rosemary (foliage)
Rubrum Lily (all parts)
Saddle Leaf (also called Philodendron - all parts)
Sago Palm (all parts)
Satin Pothos (all parts)
Schefflera (also called Philodendron - all parts)
Scotch Broom (all parts)
Scouringrush (also called Horsetail - all parts)
Senecio (all parts above ground)
Sensitive Fern (all parts)
Sheep Laurel (also called Lambkill - all parts)
Silver Queen (also called Chinese Evergreen - leaves, stems, roots)
Singletary Pea (all parts)
Skunk Cabbage (leaves, stems, roots)
Snake Plant (also called Mother-in-law's Tongue - all parts)
Snapdragon (foliage, flowers)
Snow on the Mountain (also called Ghost Weed - leaves, stem, milky sap)
Snowdrop (also called Nap-at-Noon, Star of Bethlehem - all parts)
Soapwort (also called Bouncing Bet - all parts)
Sorghum (foliage)
Spathiphyllum (also called Peace Lily - leaves, stems, flowers, bulbs)

Split-leaf Philodendron (also called Ceriman, Cut-leaf Philodendron, Fruit Salad Plant, Mexican Breadfruit, Swiss Cheese Plant - leaves, stems, roots)
Spotted Cowbane (also called Water Hemlock, Spotted Water Hemlock - all parts)
Spotted Dumb Cane (also called Dieffenbachia - all parts)
Spotted Water Hemlock (also called Spotted Cowbane, Water Hemlock - all parts)
Spring Amanita (also called Amanita - all parts)
Spurges (also called Euphorbia, Milk Bush, Tinsel Tree - all parts)
Squirrelcorn (leaves, stems, roots)
Squirreltail Barley (also called Foxtail Barley, Wild Barley - seedheads)
St. Johnswort (also called Klamath Weed - all parts)
Staggerweed (also called Bleeding Heart, Dutchman's Breeches - leaves, stems, roots)
Star Jasmine (foliage, flowers)
Star of Bethlehem (also called Snowdrop, Nap-at-Noon - all parts)
Stargazer Lily (all parts)
Stinging Nettle (also called Wood Nettle - leaves, stems)
String of Pearls (all parts above ground)
Straight Margined Dracaena (also called Red Margined Dracaena - all parts)
Striped Dracaena (foliage)
Sudan Grass (all parts)
Sweet Cherry (seeds)
Sweet Pea (all parts)
Sweetheart Ivy (leaves, berries)
Swiss Cheese Plant (also called Ceriman, Cut-leaf Philodendron, Fruit Salad Plant, Mexican Breadfruit, Split-leaf Philodendron - leaves, stems, roots)
Syngonium (all parts)
Tangier Pea (all parts)
Tansy Ragwort (also called Grousel, Ragwort - all parts above ground)
Taro Vine (leaves, stems, roots)
Tarweed (also called Amsinckia - all parts above ground)
Texas Mountain Laurel (also called Mescal Bean - all parts)
Thornapple (also called Apple of Peru, Flowering Tolguacha - all parts)
Tiger Lily (leaves, stems, flowers, bulbs)
Tinsel Tree (also called Euphorbia, Milk Bush - all parts)
Tobacco (leaves)
Tolguacha - flowering (also called Apple of Peru, Thornapple - all parts)
Tomato (foliage, vines, green fruit)
Touch-me-not (also called Impatiens - all parts)
Tree Philodendron (leaves, stems, roots)
Tri-Leaf Wonder (also called Arrowhead Vine, Nephtytis - leaves, stems, roots)
Trillium (foliage)
Tropic Snow Dieffenbachia (also called Dieffenbachia - all parts)
Trumpet Lily (all parts)
Trumpet Vine (also called Angel's Trumpet, Chalice Vine - all parts)
Tulip (bulbs)
Tung Oil Tree (all parts)

Umbrella Plant (all parts)
Variable Dieffenbachia (all parts)
Variegated Philodendron (all parts)
Variegated Wandering Jew (leaves)
Velvet Lupine (all parts)
Venus Flytrap (all parts)
Verbena (foliage, flowers)
Vinca Vine (all parts)
Virginia Creeper (sap)
Walnuts (hulls)
Wandering Jew (leaves)
Warneckei Dracaena (all parts)
Water Hemlock (also called Spotted Cowbane, Spotted Water Hemlock - all parts)
West Indian Lantana (foliage, flowers, berries)
White Clover (foliage)
White Hellebore (also called Green False Hellebore, Indian Poke - all parts)
White Sanicle (also called White Snakeroot, Richweed - leaves, flowers, stems, roots)
White Snakeroot (also called White Sanicle, Richweed - leaves, flowers, stems, roots)
Wild Barley (also called Foxtail Barley, Squirreltail Barley - seedheads)
Wild Black Cherry (seeds)
Wild Bleeding Heart (leaves, stems, roots)
Wisteria (also called Chinese Wisteria, Japanese Wisteria - seeds, pods)
Wolfsbane (also called Aconite, Monkshood - leaves, flowers, roots)
Wood Lily (all parts)
Wood Nettle (leaves, stems)
Yellow Jasmine (also called Carolina Jessamine, Yellow Jessamine - all parts)
Yellow Oleander (also called Yellow Be-Still Tree - all parts)
Yellow Sage (foliage, flowers, berries)
Yellow Star Thistle (foliage, flowers)
Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow (all parts)
Yews (needles, seeds, bark)
Yucca (all parts)

Non-Toxic Plants

Achira
Acorn Summer Squash
African Violet
Air Plant
Airplane Plant
Algarroba
Aluminum Plant
Alumroot
American Plane Tree (also called American Sycamore, Buttonwood)

American Rubber
Anthericum Comosum
Antirrhinum Multiflorum
Arabian Gentian
Aregelia
Artillery Plant
Aspidium Falcatum
Aubepine
Autumn Olive (also called Autumn Oleaster)
Baby Rubber Plant (also called Pepper-Face)
Baby Tears (also called Creeping Jenny)
Baby's Breath
Bachelors Buttons
Ball Fern
Bamboo
Bamboo Palm
Bamboo Vine
Banana
Banana Squash
Banana Tree
Barrel Cactus
Basil
Beefsteak Plant (also called Chicken Gizzard Plant)
Begonia
Belmore Sentry Palm
Big Shellbark Hickory
Bitter Pecan
Bitternut Hickory
Black Haw
Black Hawthorn
Blaspheme Vine
Bloodleaf Plant
Blooming Sally (also called Fire Weed, Great Willow Herb, Willow Herb)
Blue Bottle
Blue Daisy
Blue-Bead (also called Bride's Bonnet, Queencup)
Blue-Dicks
Blue Echeveria
Blushing Bromeliad
Blunt Leaf Peperomia
Bold Sword Fern
Boston Fern
Bottle Palm (also called Elephant Foot Tree, Ponytail Palm)
Bottlebrush
Brazilian Orchid

Bristly Greenbrier
Bride's Bonnet (also called Blue-Bead, Queencup)
Broom Hickory
Brodiaea Pulchella
Bullbrier
Bur Gourd
Burro Tail (also called Donkey Tail)
Buttercup Squash
Butterfly Ginger (also called White Ginger)
Butterfly Iris
Butterfly Orchid
Butterfly Squash
Button Fern
Buttonwood (also called American Sycamore, American Plane Tree)
Cactus (most)
Caeroba
Calathea (also called Peacock Plant, Rattlesnake Plant, Zebra Plant)
Caltha Lancifolia
California Pitcher Plant
Callistemon
Calochortus Nuttalli
Camellia
Canadian Hemlock
Canary Date Palm
Candle Plant (also called Royal Charlie)
Candy Corn (also called Goldfish Plant)
Canna Lily
Cantebury Bell
Cape Jasmine
Cape Primrose (also called Streptocarpus)
Carob
Carob Tree (also called Locust Beans, Locust Pods)
Caroba
Carobinha
Carolina Hemlock
Carrion Flower (also called Starfish Flower)
Carrot Fern
Casaba Melon
Cast-Iron Plant
Cat Brier
Cat Ear
Catmint (also called Catnip)
Catnip (also called Catmint)
Catgrass
Cattleya

Celosia
Chamaedorean
Chaparral
Chenille Plant
Chervil
Chestnut
Chicken Gizzard Plant (also called Beefsteak Plant)
Chickens and Hens
China Aster
China Root
Chinese Fan Palm
Chinese Parsley (also called Cilantro, Coriander, Indian Parsley)
Chinese Plumbago
Chin-lao-shu
Chives
Chlorophytum (also called Airplane Plant, Ribbon Plant, Spider Ivy, Spider Plant)
Chocolate Soldier
Christmas Dagger
Christmas Orchid
Christmas Palm (also called Manila Palm)
Cilantro (also called Coriander, Chinese Parsley, Indian Parsley)
Cinnamon
Cinquefoil
Cirrhopetalum
Clearweed
Cliff Brake Fern
Club Moss
Cocks Comb
Cocktail Orchid
Coleus
Collinia
Color-band
Columnar
Common Staghorn Fern
Confederate Jasmine
Coolwort
Copperleaf
Copperlead
Copper Rose
Coralardisia
Coral Bells
Coral Berry
Coriander (also called Cilantro, Chinese Parsley, Indian Parsley)
Corn Plant
Cornflower

Crataegus
Creeping Charlie
Creeping Gloxinia
Creeping Jenny (also called Baby Tears)
Creeping Mahonia
Creeping Pilea
Creeping Rubus
Creeping Zinnia
Crepe Myrtle
Crimson Bottlebush
Crimson Cup
Crisped Feather Fern
Crossandra
Cucumber
Cushon Aloe
Cushion Moss
Cyrtodeira
Dainty
Dainty Rabbits-Foot Fern
Dallas Fern
Dancing Doll Orchid
Davallia
Donkey Tail (also called Burro Tail)
Dandelions
Desert Trumpet
Dichelostemma
Dichorisandra Reginae
Dill
Dinteranthus Vanzylia
Duffii Fern
Duffy Fern
Dwarf Date Palm
Dwarf Feather Fern
Dwarf Palm
Dwarf Rose-Stripe Star
Dwarf Royal Palm
Dwarf Whitman Fern
Dracaena (except d. Marginata)
Earth Star
Easter Cattleya
Easter Daisy
Easter Lily Cactus (also called Barrel Cactus)
Easter Orchid
Echeveria
Elephant Foot Tree (also called Bottle Palm, Ponytail Palm)

Elephant-Ear Begonia
Emerald Ripple Peperomia
English Hawthorn
Epidendrum (also called Orchid)
False Aralia
Fairy Fountain
Fan Tufted Palm
Feather Fern
Feathered Amaranth
Fiery Reed Orchid
Fig Leaf Gourd
Fingleaf Palm
Fingernail Plant
Fire Weed (also called Blooming Sally, Great Willow Herb, Willow Herb)
Fish Tail Fern
Flame African Violet
Flame of the Woods
Flame Violet
Florida Butterfly Orchid
Fluffy Ruffles
Forster Sentry Palm
Forsythia
Fortunes Palm
Freckle Face (also called Measles Plant, Polka-dot Plant)
Friendship Plant (also called Panamiga, Pan-American Friendship Plant, Silver Tree)
Frosty
Garden Canna
Garden Marigold
Garden Snapdragon
German Violet
Gardenia
Gerbera (also called Gerbera Daisy)
Gherkins
Ghost Leafless Orchid
Ghost Plant
Giant Aster
Giant Holly Fern (also called Western Sword Fern)
Giant White Inch Plant
Gibasis Geniculata
Globe Thistle
Gloxinia
Gold Bloom
Golden Aster
Golden Bells
Golden Lace Orchid

Golden Shower Orchid
Goldfish Plant (also called Candy Corn)
Good Luck Palm
Grape Hyacinth
Grape Ivy
Great Willow Herb (also called Blooming Sally, Fire Weed, Willow Herb)
Greenbrier
Green Ripple Peperomia
Guiana Chestnut (also called Money Tree Plant, Pachira)
Hagbrier
Hardy Baby Tears
Hardy Gloxinia
Haws
Haws Apple
Haworthia (also called Wart Plant)
Hawthorn
Hedgehog Gourd
Hellfetter
Hemlock Tree
Hens and Chickens
Hen And Chickens Fern
Hibiscus
Hickory
Hindu Rope Plant (also called Hoya)
Holly Fern
Holligold
Hollyhock
Honey Locust
Honey Plant (also called Hoya, Wax Plant)
Honeydew Melons
Honeysuckle Fuchsia
Hookera Pulchella
Horse Brier
Hoya (also called Wax Plant)
Hubbard Squash
Hypocyrta
Ice Plant
Impatiens
Imbricata Sword Fern
Indian Parsley (also called Cilantro, Chinese Parsley, Coriander)
Irish Moss
Iron Cross Begonia
Irontree
Ivy Peperomia
Ivy-Leaf Peperomia

Jackson Brier
Jacob's Ladder
Jade Plant
Japanese Aralia
Japanese Holly Fern
Japanese Moss
Japanese Pittosporum
Jasmine
Jewel Orchid
Joseph's Coat
Jungle Geranium
Kaempferis
Kahili Ginger
Kalanchoe
Kenilworth Ivy
Kentia Palm (also called Thatch Leaf Palm)
Kenya Palm
Kenya Violet
Kharoub
King and Queen Fern
King of the Forest
Kuang-yen-pa-hsieh
Lace Flower Vine
Lace Orchid
Lady Lou
Lady Palm
Lady's Eardrop
Large Lady Palm
Laurel Leaved Greenbrier
Lavender
Leadwort
Leather Peperomia
Lemon Balm
Lemon Bottlebrush
Leng-fen Tu'an
Leopard Lily
Leopard Orchid
Lesser Snapdragon
Lettuce
Lily Of The Valley Orchid
Linden
Lipstick Plant (also called Climbing Beauty, Pipe Plant)
Little Fantasy Peperomia
Little Zebra Plant
Living Rock Cactus

Living Stones
Locust Beans (also called Carob Tree, Locust Pods)
Locust Pods (also called Carob Tree, Locust Beans)
Lou-Lang-T'ou
Luther
Madagascar Jasmine
Magnolia Bush
Mahonia
Mahonia Aquifolium
Malabar Gourd
Malaysian Dracaema
Manila Palm (also called Christmas Palm)
Mapleleaf Begonia
Maranta
Marbled Fingernail
Mariposa Lily
Maroon
Mary-Bud (also called Pot Marigold)
Measles Plant (also called Freckle Face, Polk-dot Plant)
Metallic Leaf Begonia
Metallic Mexican Firecracker
Mexican Rosettes
Mexican Snowballs
Mint
Mistletoe Cactus
Mockernut Hickory
Money Tree Plant (also called Guiana Chestnut, Pachira)
Mosaic Plant
Mosaic Vase
Moss Agate
Moss Champion
Moss Fern
Moss Phlox
Moss Rose
Moss Rose Peperomia (also called Red Tree)
Mother Fern
Mother Spleenwort
Mother of Pearl
Mountain Ash
Mountain Camellia
Mountain Grape (also called Oregon Grape)
Mulberry Bush Greenbrier
Mulberry Tree
Musa
Muscari

Muskmellon
Narrow Leafed Pleomele
Natal Plum
Neanthe Bella Palm (also called Parlor Palm)
Nematanthus
Neoregelia (also called Bromiliad)
Nephrolepis (also called Fern)
Nerve Plant
New Silver and Bronze
Night Blooming Cereus
Norfolk Pine
Oats
Odontoglossum
Old Man Cactus
Old World Orchid
Orchid
Orange Star
Oregano
Oregon Grape (also called Mountain Grape)
Oriental Sycamore
Ossifragi Vase
Pachira (also called Guiana Chestnut, Money Tree Plant)
Paddys Wig
Painted Lady
Palm Lily
Palms (all)
Pampus Grass
Pan-American Friendship Plant (also called Friendship Plant, Panamiga, Silver Tree)
Panamiga (also called Friendship Plant, Pan-American Friendship Plant, Silver Tree)
Pansy Orchid
Papyrus
Paradise Palm
Parlor Palm (also called Neanthe Bella Palm)
Parlor Plant
Parsley
Parsley Fern
Peace Begonia
Peacock Plant
Pearl Plant
Pearly Dots
Peperomia
Pepper-Face (also called Baby Rubber Plant)
Peppermint
Persian Violet
Petunia

Pheasant Plant
Piggyback Plant
Pignut
Pignut Hickory
Pilea
Pink Brocade
Pink Pearl
Pink Starlite
Pirliteiro
Pitaya
Plantanus
Platinum Peperomia
Plumbago
Plush Plant
Polka-dot Plant (also called Freckle Face, Measles Plant)
Ponytail Palm (also called Bottle Palm, Elephant Foot Tree)
Porcelain Flower
Pot Marigold (also called Mary-Bud)
Prairie Lily
Prairie Snowball
Prayer Plant (also called Calathea, Maranta)
Prickly Bottlebrush
Purple Baby Tears (also called Purple Creeping Jenny)
Purple Passion Vine
Purple Waffle Plant (also called Waffle Plant)
Purpleosier Willow
Queen's Spiderwort
Queencup (also called Bride's Bonnet, Blue-Bead)
Queensland Arrowroot
Rabbit's Foot (also called Rabbit's Tracks)
Rabbit's Foot Fern
Rabbit's Tracks (also called Rabbit's Foot)
Radiator Plant
Rainbow Orchid
Rattlesnake Plant
Red African Violet
Red Berried Greenbrier
Red Edge Peperomia
Red Hawthorne
Red Ivy (also called Red-Flame Ivy)
Red Palm Lily
Red Tree (also called Metallic Peperomia)
Red Veined Prayer Plant
Red-Flame Ivy (also called Red Ivy)
Rex Begonia

Reed Palm
Resurrection Lily
Rhynchophorum
Ribbon Plant
Roosevelt Fern
Rose
Royal Velvet Plant (also called Velvet Plant)
Rubber Plant
Russian Olive
Saffron Spike Zebra
Sage
Saint Bernards Lily
Salvia (also called Scarlet Sage, Texas Sage)
Sand Lily
Sand Verbena
Sanseverria
Satin Pellionia
Sawbrier
Scabious
Scarborough Lily
Scarlet Orchid
Scarlet Sage (also called Salvia, Texas Sage)
Sedum
Sego Lily
Shagbark Hickory
Shan Ku'ei-Lai
Shellbark Hickory
Shiny Leaf Smilax
Shrimp Cactus
Silver Bell
Silver Berry
Silver Heart
Silver Leaf Peperomia
Silver Nerve Plant
Silver Pink Vine
Silver Star
Silver Table Fern
Silver Tree Anamiga (also called Friendship Plant, Panamiga, Pan-American Friendship Plant,
Silver Tree)
Slender Deutzia
Small Fruited Hickory
Spearmint
Speckled Clintonia (also called Speckled Wood Lily)
Speckled Wood Lily (also called Speckled Clintonia)
Spice Orchid

Spider Ivy
Spider Plant
Spinach
Spotted Laurel
Squaricut
Squirrel's Foot Fern (also called Black Rabbit's Foot Fern)
St. Bernard's Lily
Staghorn Fern
Star Jasmine
Star Lily
Star Plant
Star Tulip
Star Window Plant
Starfish Flower (also called Carrion Flower)
Steptocarpus
Strawberry
Striped Blushing
Sugar Pods
Sulphur Flower
Summer Hyacinth
Swedish Ivy
Sweetheart Hoya
Sweetheart Peperomia
Sweet William
Sword Fern
Tahitian Bridal Veil
Tailed Orchid
Tall Feather Fern
Tall Mahonia
Tarragon
Teasel Gourd
Texas Sage (also called Salvia, Scarlet Sage)
Thatch Leaf Palm (also called Kentia Palm)
Thea Japonica
Thimble Cactus
Thorn Apple
Thyme
Ti Hu-ling
Tiger Orchid
Toad Spotted Cactus
Torch Lily
Tous-les-mois
Trailing Peperomia
Tree Cactus
Tree Gloxinia

Tropical Moss
True Cantalope
Tu Fu-ling
Tulip Poplar (also called Tulip Tree)
Tulip Tree (also called Tulip Poplar)
Turban Squash
Turf Lily
Variegated Laurel
Variegated Oval Leaf Peperomia
Variegated Philodendron Leaf
Variegated Wax Plant (also called Hoya)
Velvet Plant (also called Royal Velvet Plant)
Verona Fern
Verona Lace Fern
Vining Peperomia
Violet Slipper Gloxinia
Waffle Plant (also called Purple Waffle Plant)
Walking Anthericum
Wart Plant (also called Haworthia)
Washington Hawthorn
Water Hickory
Watermelon Peperomia
Watermelon Pilea
Wax Plant (also called Honey Plant, Hoya)
Wax Rosette
Weeping Bottlebrush
Weeping Sergeant Hemlock
Weisdornbluten
West Indian Gherkin
Western Sword Fern (also called Giant Holly Fern)
Wheat Celosia
Wheat Grass
White Ginger (also called Butterfly Ginger)
White Edged Swedish Ivy
White Heart Hickory
Whitman Fern
Wild Buckwheat
Wild Hyacinth
Wild Lantana
Wild Sarsaparilla
Wild Strawberry
Willow Herb (also called Blooming Sally, Fire Weed, Great Willow Herb)
Windmill Palm
Winter Cattleya
Withered Snapdragon

Woolflower
Yellow Bloodleaf
Yellow-flowered Gourd
Yerba Linda
Yucca
Zebra Basket Vine
Zebra Haworthia
Zebra Plant
Zinnia
Zucchini squash