



Pet Safe Houseplants



This list was developed from the ASPCA's list of houseplants that are **non-toxic for dogs and cats**, and features commonly available indoor plants. For more information visit:

<http://www.asPCA.org/pet-care/animal-poison-control/toxic-and-non-toxic-plants>
In general, African violets, air plants, ferns, orchids, peperomias, palms, prayer plants, spider plants, succulents, and zebra plant are considered benign.

Aluminum plant/Watermelon plant (*Pilea cadierei*) - moderate to bright light
Blue Echeveria (*Echeveria elegans*) - bright light
Bamboo Palm/Parlor Palm (*Chamaedorea elegans*) - moderate light, can adapt to low light
Bromeliad (*Neoregelia* spp.) - "soft leaf/soft light, hard leaf/hard light"
Button Fern/Cliff Brake (*Pellaea rotundifolia*) - bright, indirect light
Areca Palm (*Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*) - bright, indirect light
Burro Tail/DonkeyTail (*Sedum morganianum*) - bright light
Christmas Cactus (*Schlumbergera* spp.) - mostly bright light; moderate in winter
Club Moss (*Selaginella kraussiana*) - moderate light
Creeping Charlie (*Pilea nummulariifolia*) - moderate to bright, indirect light
Earth Star/Starfish Plant (*Cryptanthus bivittatus*)
False Aralia (*Dizygotheca elegantissima*) - moderate to bright light
Flame Violet (*Episcia* spp.) - moderate to bright light
Friendship Plant (*Pilea involucrata*) - moderate to bright
Gloxinia (*Sinningia speciosa*) - bright, indirect light
Golden Shower Orchid (*Oncidium sphacelatum*)
Goldfish Plant (*Columnea gloriosa*) - moderate light
Grape Ivy (*Cissus rhombifolia*) - moderate light
Ivy-Leaf Peperomia (*Peperomia griseoargentea*) - low to moderate light
Kentia Palm (*Howea forsteriana*) - low to moderate light
Lady Palm (*Rhaphis excelsa*) - low to moderate light

Lipstick Plant (*Aeschynanthus humilis*) - moderate to bright light
Living Stones (*Lithops* spp.) - high light to direct sun
Majesty Palm (*Ravenea rivularis*) - bright light
Metallic Leaf Begonia (*Begonia metallica*) - bright light
Moth Orchid (*Phalaenopsis* spp.) - moderate light
Pearl Plant (*Haworthia margaritifera*) - moderate to bright light
Peperomia (*Peperomia caperata*) - moderate to bright light
Polkadot Plant (*Hypoestes phyllostachya*) - moderate to bright light
Ponytail Palm (*Beaucarnea recurvata*) - moderate to bright light
Poinsettia (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*) - moderate to bright light. See Note next page.
Purple Velvet Plant (*Gynura aurantica*) - moderate to bright light
Rabbit's Foot Fern (*Davallia* spp.) - north or east window, moderate light
Rattlesnake Plant (*Calathea lancifolia*) - low to moderate light
Rex Begonia (*Begonia rex*) - bright indirect light
Spice Orchid (*Epidendrum ibaguense*) - moderate to bright light
Staghorn Fern (*Platycerium bifurcatum*) - bright, indirect light
Spider Plant (*Chlorophytum comosum*) - bright, indirect light
Swedish Ivy (*Plectranthus australis*) - bright indirect light

continued next page

Wandering Jew (*Tradescantia albiflora*) - moderate to bright light

Wax Plant (*Hoya carnososa*) - bright, indirect light

Venus Fly Trap (*Dionaea muscipula*) - bright light to direct sun, artificial lights

Zebra Plant (*Aphelandra squarrosa*) - moderate to bright light.

A note about poinsettias: Poinsettias are NOT poisonous. They are not edible either, but a 50 lb. child would have to eat over 500 leaves to exceed experimental doses found to be toxic. Out of 22,793 cases of ingestion, no significant toxicity was found in data collected by the American Association of Poison Control Centers.

As for pets, the American Veterinary Medical Association does NOT include poinsettias on its list of plants that are a threat to animals and the ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center in Urbana, IL has said it regards poinsettias as having such low toxicity risk that it doesn't even recommend decontaminating animals that may have ingested them.

