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Toxic Components Of WisteriaBeneath its charming exterior lies a hidden truth – wisteria contains certain toxic components that demand caution and awareness [1].Seeds And PodsWisteria pods and seeds contain lectins and wisterin which are toxic proteins that can lead to gastrointestinal distress if consumed in substantial amounts. Symptoms include nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and, in severe cases, dehydration or even organ damage. It is crucial to keep wisteria seeds and pods away from children, as they may be more susceptible to adverse effects [2]. Floral FragranceWhile not particularly toxic, the fragrance emitted by wisteria flowers can trigger respiratory allergies and asthma symptoms in some individuals. People with pre-existing respiratory conditions should exercise caution while being in proximity to a blooming wisteria plant [3, 4].Is Wisteria Poisonous To Humans?Yes, wisteria is mildly poisonous to humans. While it is true that certain components of the plant contain potentially toxic compounds, their concentration is generally low and ingestion of small amounts is unlikely to cause significant harm. However, caution should always be exercised, especially when it comes to children or individuals with specific allergies or sensitivities.Precautions To HumansIngesting large quantities of seeds may result in gastrointestinal discomfort, such as nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea. However, accidental ingestion of a few seeds is unlikely to cause severe health issues. Although concerns regarding wisteria's toxicity are largely unfounded, it is advisable to handle the plant with care and consider some precautions [5]:Avoid Consuming Any Part Of The PlantWhile wisteria is not highly toxic, it is best to refrain from ingesting its flowers, leaves, or seeds.Keep Children SupervisedIt is worth noting that wisteria plants and their seeds may pose a choking hazard to young children. It is important to educate children about the potential risks associated with consuming any part of the plant and to keep a watchful eye when they are in proximity to wisteria. Seek Medical Attention, If NecessaryIn the unlikely event someone experiences adverse effects after consuming wisteria, it is advisable to seek medical help immediately or contact a local poison control center.Is Wisteria Poisonous To Cats?Yes, wisteria can be poisonous to cats. It is important to note that wisteria chemical compounds can be toxic to certain animals, including cats, if ingested in large quantities. However, it is crucial to highlight that cats generally do not find wisteria appealing, and instances of severe poisoning are extremely rare.Symptoms Of Wisteria Poisoning In CatsIf, by any chance, a cat ingests a portion of wisteria, immediate veterinary attention should be sought. Symptoms of wisteria poisoning in cats may include [6, 7]:Vomiting and diarrheaAbdominal pain and discomfortLoss of appetiteLethargy and weaknessExcessive salivationDehydrationDifficulty breathing (in extremely rare cases)Safety Measures For CatsTo ensure your feline friend's well-being, it is advisable to take preventive measures when it comes to exposing them to wisteria. Consider the following guidelines: Keep Cats AwayRestrict your cat's access to wisteria plants by planting them in areas that are off-limits to your furry friend.Choose Safe AlternativesIf you have cats and want to enjoy blooming flowers, consider cultivating cat-safe plants such as spider plants, roses, or orchids instead.Observe Behavioral ChangesPay attention to your cat's behavior and monitor them closely when they are outdoors. If you notice any signs of wisteria ingestion, seek veterinary assistance immediately.Is Wisteria Poisonous To Dogs?Yes, wisteria can be poisonous to dogs. If you are a dog owner and have a beautiful garden adorned with various plants and flowers, you may have wondered about the safety of certain blooms, such as wisteria. As responsible pet owners, it is essential to understand which plants can potentially harm our furry companions. Here, we will explore wisteria effects on dogs, ensuring you have all the information you need to keep your four-legged friends safe [8].Symptoms Of Wisteria Poisoning In DogsWhile wisteria is not highly toxic to dogs, caution should be exercised due to toxic elements present in various parts of the plant which can cause mild to severe gastrointestinal distress if ingested in significant quantities. If a dog consumes wisteria or comes into contact with its parts, they may exhibit certain symptoms associated with plant toxicity. These symptoms can vary depending on the dog's size, individual sensitivity, and the amount of plant material consumed. Common signs of wisteria toxicity in dogs include [9]:VomitingDiarrheaAbdominal pain and discomfortLoss of appetiteLethargyExcessive droolingDehydrationIn severe cases or if left untreated, wisteria toxicity can lead to intestinal blockage, which poses even more significant risks to a dog's health. It is important to monitor your dog's behavior and seek veterinary assistance if any concerning symptoms develop.Safety Measures For DogsTo ensure your furry friend's well-being when growing wisteria or encountering the plant in other areas, consider the following precautions:Create Physical BarriersIf you have a wisteria plant in your garden, ensure your dog cannot access it by installing a fence or using other suitable barriers.Supervise Outdoor ActivitiesWhen your dog roams around the garden or any outdoor area, keep a watchful eye to prevent them from nibbling on plants, including wisteria. Train Your Dog Teaching "leave it" or "drop it" commands to your dog can be beneficial in preventing them from ingesting potentially toxic plants during walks or outings.Know Your SurroundingsBe familiar with the plants in your environment and research their possible effects on dogs. This knowledge will help you make informed choices when designing your garden or selecting walking paths.ConclusionWhile wisteria is a stunning flowering plant that adds beauty to any landscape, it is important to be aware of its potential toxicity to humans and animals. Understanding the risks and taking necessary precautions can help ensure the safety of both humans and pets. By appreciating wisteria's beauty from a safe distance, we can continue to enjoy its presence while minimizing any associated risks. Wisteria sinensis, also known as Wisteria, is a plant that is poisonous to pets. The toxin that causes these symptoms in animals is Wisterin "sapotoxin," which is present in the roots and bark. If your pet ingests this plant, they could develop abdominal pain, diarrhea, and vomiting. If your pet has consumed Wisteria, please contact your veterinarian immediately. What is Wisteria? Wisteria sinensis is a climbing perennial vine native to Asia, Europe, and North America. In China, Wisteria can grow as tall as 75 m (246 ft). The flowers are white or yellow, usually 2-4 in the axils of the thin, straight branches. The fruits are tiny legumes. Overview: Wisteria, with its beautiful cascading blooms, is a popular choice for gardens across the globe. However, the alluring fragrance and vibrant colors can hide a dangerous secret: Wisteria is toxic to dogs. This article will delve into the dangers posed by wisteria to canine companions, outlining symptoms, causes, and essential safety measures. The Toxicity of Wisteria Wisteria, a flowering vine belonging to the genus Wisteria, is notorious for its toxicity to dogs. All parts of the plant contain a toxin called lectin, which can cause serious health problems if ingested. Why Is Wisteria Toxic? Lectin, the primary toxic compound in wisteria, is a protein that interferes with the digestive system. When consumed, it binds to the lining of the gastrointestinal tract, disrupting the absorption of nutrients and causing inflammation. This leads to a range of symptoms, often severe. What Parts of Wisteria Are Toxic? It's important to understand that all parts of the wisteria plant are toxic to dogs, including: Flowers: Though visually appealing, the vibrant blossoms are particularly enticing to dogs, posing a significant risk. Seeds: These small, brown seeds are often overlooked but contain concentrated amounts of lectin. Leaves: The green leaves, while not as appealing as the flowers, can still cause harm if ingested. Stems: Even the woody stems of the wisteria vine can be toxic, though less commonly ingested. Symptoms of Wisteria Poisoning in Dogs If your dog has ingested any part of a wisteria plant, watch for the following symptoms: Gastrointestinal Distress: Vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, and loss of appetite are common early signs. Neurological Signs: Wisteria poisoning can also affect the nervous system, leading to tremors, seizures, and weakness. Salivation: Excessive drooling is a hallmark sign of wisteria poisoning, often accompanied by difficulty swallowing. Lethargy: Your dog may become unusually sluggish, tired, and uninterested in playing or interacting. Identifying Wisteria Poisoning While these symptoms can indicate a variety of health problems, if you suspect your dog has ingested wisteria, it's crucial to seek immediate veterinary attention. What to Do If Your Dog Eats Wisteria Act Quickly: Time is of the essence when it comes to wisteria poisoning. Remove the Dog from the Area: If your dog is still chewing on the wisteria, immediately remove them from the plant and any remaining parts. Contact Your Veterinarian: Even if your dog seems fine, call your veterinarian or an animal poison control hotline. They can provide guidance and potentially recommend immediate treatment. The Importance of Early Intervention Early intervention is key to minimizing the severity of wisteria poisoning. Prompt veterinary care can help prevent complications and ensure your dog's full recovery. Preventing Wisteria Poisoning The best approach to wisteria poisoning is prevention. Here are some essential safety measures: Keep Wisteria Out of Reach: If you have wisteria growing in your yard, ensure it's inaccessible to your dog. This might involve fencing off areas, pruning away low-hanging branches, or choosing a less accessible location for planting. Supervise Your Dog: Always supervise your dog when outside, especially if you have wisteria plants in your yard. Pay attention to their behavior, and discourage them from chewing on anything unusual. Educate Yourself and Others: If you have friends or family who may care for your dog, ensure they are aware of the dangers of wisteria and know how to prevent your dog from ingesting it. Other Plants Toxic to Dogs Wisteria is not the only plant that poses a danger to your canine companion. Many common garden plants contain toxins that can cause illness or even death. Always be cautious and research the potential toxicity of any plants in your yard or environment. Commonly Toxic Plants: Lilies: All parts of lilies are highly toxic to cats, causing severe kidney failure. Sago Palms: This popular houseplant contains a toxin that can cause liver failure in dogs. Oleander: This plant is extremely toxic, containing cardiac glycosides that can lead to heart problems. Final Thoughts While wisteria's beauty is undeniable, its toxicity to dogs should not be ignored. By understanding the dangers, taking preventative measures, and acting quickly in the event of ingestion, you can ensure the safety and well-being of your furry friend. Frequently Asked Questions 1. What parts of the wisteria plant are poisonous to dogs? All parts of the wisteria plant are toxic to dogs, including the flowers, leaves, stems, seeds, and roots. The toxins are concentrated in the seeds, but even small amounts of any part of the plant can cause serious health problems. The toxins in wisteria are called lectins, which are proteins that can interfere with the digestive system and cause cell damage. Wisteria also contains a compound called wisterin, which can cause vomiting, diarrhea, and even death. 2. What are the symptoms of wisteria poisoning in dogs? The symptoms of wisteria poisoning in dogs can vary depending on the amount of plant ingested and the dog's size and health. Common symptoms include: Vomiting Diarrhea Drooling Loss of appetite Abdominal pain Weakness Lethargy Seizures If you suspect your dog has ingested wisteria, it's important to contact your veterinarian immediately. 3. How can I prevent my dog from eating wisteria? The best way to prevent your dog from eating wisteria is to keep it out of reach. If you have wisteria growing in your yard, consider fencing it off or removing it entirely. You can also train your dog to avoid the plant by using positive reinforcement methods. If you see your dog sniffing or chewing on the wisteria, redirect its attention with a toy or treat. 4. What should I do if my dog eats wisteria? If you suspect your dog has eaten wisteria, it's important to contact your veterinarian immediately. They may recommend inducing vomiting or giving your dog activated charcoal to absorb the toxins. It's also important to monitor your dog closely for any signs of poisoning. 5. Is wisteria poisonous to all animals? Yes, wisteria is toxic to all animals, including cats, horses, and livestock. The toxins in the plant can cause similar symptoms in all animals. It's important to keep wisteria plants out of reach of all animals, even if you only have one dog or cat. 6. Are there any wisteria varieties that are less toxic? There are no wisteria varieties that are considered less toxic than others. All wisteria plants contain the same toxins. It's best to avoid planting wisteria if you have pets or children. 7. How can I identify wisteria? Wisteria is a climbing vine with clusters of fragrant, purple flowers. The leaves are compound, meaning they are made up of several leaflets. If you're unsure about a plant, it's always best to err on the side of caution and keep your pets away from it. If you are concerned about a particular plant, you can contact your local extension office or a plant identification expert for help. Wisteria, a beautiful flowering plant often used in gardening and landscaping, is indeed toxic to humans and animals. It is important to be aware of the potential dangers associated with this plant, especially if you have children or pets. In this answer, I will provide a detailed overview of the toxicity of wisteria, its symptoms, and the severity of poisonings. All parts of the wisteria plant, including the leaves, flowers, stems, pods, and seeds, contain toxins. However, the pods and seeds are particularly toxic and can cause more severe effects if ingested. It is crucial to exercise caution when handling or consuming any part of the plant. The main toxic compounds found in wisteria are lectins and glycosides. Lectins are proteins that can cause damage to the gastrointestinal tract, while glycosides are chemicals that can affect the cardiovascular system. These compounds are responsible for the toxic effects observed in individuals who come into contact with wisteria. Although serious poisonings from wisteria are not very common, it is essential to note that even a small ingestion of wisteria seeds can have serious consequences. There have been reported cases where exposure to as little as two seeds has resulted in significant toxicity. This highlights the potency of the toxins present in wisteria. The symptoms of wisteria poisoning can vary depending on the amount ingested and the individual's sensitivity to the toxins. Common symptoms include oral burning, stomach pain, diarrhea, and vomiting. These gastrointestinal effects can be quite distressing and may last for several hours or even days. In more severe cases, wisteria poisoning can lead to more systemic symptoms such as dizziness, low blood pressure, and irregular heartbeat. These cardiovascular effects require immediate medical attention. If you or someone you know has ingested wisteria and experiences these symptoms, it is crucial to seek medical help right away. It is worth mentioning that the severity of wisteria poisoning can also depend on factors such as age, overall health, and the amount of plant material ingested. Children and pets are particularly vulnerable to the toxic effects of wisteria, so it is important to keep them away from the plant and educate them about its potential dangers. To prevent wisteria poisoning, it is recommended to handle the plant with gloves and wash your hands thoroughly afterward. If you have wisteria growing in your garden, make sure to keep an eye on any fallen pods or seeds and promptly remove them from the area. Additionally, if you have young children or pets, consider fencing off the wisteria or keeping them away from it entirely. Wisteria is a toxic plant, and all parts of it, especially the pods and seeds, contain toxins that can cause severe effects if ingested. While serious poisonings are not common, even a small amount of wisteria seeds can lead to significant symptoms such as oral burning, stomach pain, diarrhea, and vomiting. It is crucial to be cautious when handling wisteria and to keep children and pets away from it to prevent any potential accidents or poisonings. Wisteria is a beautiful flowering plant that many people love to have in their gardens. However, for pet owners, there is always the question of whether or not it is safe for their furry friends. Wisteria is indeed toxic to dogs, and it's important for pet owners to be aware of the potential risks associated with this plant. Wisteria contains glycosides, which are toxic to dogs if ingested. Symptoms of wisteria poisoning in dogs can include vomiting, diarrhea, lethargy, and even seizures in severe cases. It's important for pet owners to be aware of the dangers of this plant and take precautions to ensure their pets' safety. In this article, we will explore the question of whether wisteria is poisonous to dogs and provide information on how to keep your pets safe. We will also discuss seven interesting trends related to this topic and provide answers to common concerns that pet owners may have. Trends: 1. Increased awareness of pet safety: With the rise of social media and online communities, more pet owners are becoming aware of the potential dangers that plants like wisteria can pose to their furry friends. This has led to an increase in discussions and information sharing on how to keep pets safe from toxic plants. 2. Rising popularity of pet-friendly gardening: As more people are choosing to have pets as part of their families, there has been a growing trend towards creating pet-friendly gardens. This includes avoiding toxic plants like wisteria and opting for pet-safe alternatives. 3. Demand for pet-safe landscaping services: With the increasing awareness of pet safety, there has been a rise in demand for landscaping services that cater to pet owners. This includes offering advice on pet-safe plants and creating gardens that are safe for pets to roam in. 4. Pet-friendly product lines: Many companies are now offering pet-friendly gardening products, including fertilizers and pesticides that are safe for pets. This trend reflects the growing concern for pet safety and the desire to create a safe environment for furry family members. 5. Education on toxic plants: Veterinary professionals are increasingly educating pet owners on the dangers of toxic plants like wisteria. This includes providing information on the symptoms of poisoning and what to do if a pet is exposed to a toxic plant. 6. Pet insurance coverage: Some pet insurance companies are now offering coverage for plant poisoning, including wisteria toxicity. This trend reflects the growing concern for pet safety and the financial implications of treating plant poisoning in pets. 7. Alternative landscaping options: As more pet owners become aware of the dangers of toxic plants like wisteria, there has been a rise in the popularity of alternative landscaping options that are safe for pets. This includes using pet-safe plants and materials in gardens and outdoor spaces. Common Concerns and Answers: 1. Can wisteria harm dogs if they simply come into contact with it? Yes, wisteria can be harmful to dogs if they ingest any part of the plant. Even coming into contact with the plant can cause skin irritation in some dogs. 2. What should I do if I suspect my dog has ingested wisteria? If you suspect that your dog has ingested wisteria, it's important to contact your veterinarian immediately. They can provide guidance on how to proceed and may recommend bringing your dog in for treatment. 3. Are there any safe alternatives to wisteria for pet-friendly gardens? Yes, there are many pet-safe plants that you can use in your garden instead of wisteria. Some examples include marigolds, petunias, and sunflowers. 4. How can I prevent my dog from being exposed to wisteria? One way to prevent your dog from being exposed to wisteria is to keep them away from areas where the plant is growing. You can also train your dog to avoid plants in general. 5. Are there any signs that my dog has been poisoned by wisteria? Symptoms of wisteria poisoning in dogs can include vomiting, diarrhea, lethargy, and seizures. If you notice any of these symptoms in your dog, it's important to seek veterinary care immediately. 6. Can wisteria poisoning be fatal to dogs? In severe cases, wisteria poisoning can be fatal to dogs. It's important to seek veterinary care as soon as possible if you suspect that your dog has been exposed to wisteria. 7. Is there a treatment for wisteria poisoning in dogs? Treatment for wisteria poisoning in dogs may include inducing vomiting, administering activated charcoal, and providing supportive care. The specific treatment will depend on the severity of the poisoning. 8. Can wisteria poisoning be prevented? Wisteria poisoning can be prevented by keeping your dog away from the plant and ensuring that they do not have access to any part of it. It's also important to be aware of other toxic plants in your garden and take precautions to keep your pets safe. 9. Are there any long-term effects of wisteria poisoning in dogs? In most cases, dogs will recover fully from wisteria poisoning with prompt veterinary treatment. However, in severe cases, there may be long-term effects such as organ damage or neurological issues. 10. Can puppies be more sensitive to wisteria poisoning than adult dogs? Puppies are generally more sensitive to toxins than adult dogs, so they may be more at risk of wisteria poisoning. It's important to keep a close eye on puppies and prevent them from coming into contact with toxic plants like wisteria. 11. How common is wisteria poisoning in dogs? Wisteria poisoning in dogs is not as common as other types of plant poisoning, but it can still occur. Pet owners should be aware of the risks and take precautions to prevent their dogs from being exposed to toxic plants. 12. Can indoor wisteria plants be harmful to dogs? Indoor wisteria plants can also be harmful to dogs if ingested. It's important to keep indoor plants out of reach of pets and to monitor them closely to prevent any accidental ingestion. 13. Are there any safe ways to enjoy wisteria if you have dogs? If you have dogs and still want to enjoy wisteria, you can consider planting it in a hanging basket or another elevated location where your pets cannot reach it. This can help to prevent accidental ingestion. 14. What should I do if my dog has ingested wisteria and I cannot reach my veterinarian? If you cannot reach your veterinarian and suspect that your dog has ingested wisteria, you can contact a pet poison helpline for guidance. They can provide advice on how to proceed and may recommend emergency treatment. In conclusion, wisteria is indeed poisonous to dogs and pet owners should take precautions to prevent their furry friends from being exposed to this toxic plant. By being aware of the risks and taking steps to keep pets safe, you can enjoy a beautiful garden without putting your pet's health at risk. Remember to seek veterinary care immediately if you suspect that your dog has been exposed to wisteria, as prompt treatment can make all the difference in a positive outcome. Stay informed, stay vigilant, and keep your pets safe from toxic plants like wisteria. Plantura Magazine: Everything about gardening Despite being incredibly beautiful, wisteria can also be harmful. Read on to discover more about wisteria toxicity and its effects.Wisteria flowers are not only stunning but can be sweetly scented as well [Photo: Wut_Moppie/ Shutterstock.com]Originally from parts of Asia and the United States, wisteria (Wisteria) is now cultivated and prized all around the globe. It is grown for its stunning pendant blooms, and there are several different wisteria species and varieties to choose from, with flower colours ranging from purple to white and even pink. However, wisterias are also toxic and can be poisonous to both animals and humans.If you are wondering if wisteria is poisonous to humans, the answer is most definitely yes. Furthermore, it is not just certain parts that are harmful, as all of the wisteria plant is considered poisonous due to the toxic lectins and wisterin it contains. However, it is the wisteria seeds and pods that are deemed most harmful when ingested. If consumed, urgent medical attention should be sought. Wisteria poisoning symptoms can include an oral burning sensation, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, vomiting and nausea.Due to wisteria's toxicity and potentially harmful effects, it is advisable to wear long sleeves and gloves when handling or pruning wisteria.All parts of wisteria can be harmful, but the seeds and pods are considered especially toxic [Photo: DM.G/ Shutterstock.com]Just as it is for humans, the lectin and wisterin present in wisteria is likewise poisonous for dogs, cats and other animals. If ingested, wisteria poisoning in small animals can cause stomach pain, diarrhoea and vomiting with signs of blood and can even be fatal. If you suspect your pet is suffering from wisteria poisoning, seek a vet's advice immediately. Medical treatment for your pet may include inducing vomiting and fluid therapy to help flush the toxins out of the body and is most effective when given as soon as possible after ingestion.Where dogs, cats and other pets are present, it may be wise to avoid planting wisteria to reduce the likelihood of accidental consumption.Despite being a much sought-after climber, wisteria is toxic to cats and dogs [Photo: nnattalli/Shutterstock.com]As vigorous climbing plants, wisterias need support. You can learn more about training wisteria here in our separate article.Related Posts {"products":[{"handle":"all-purpose-plant-food-1-5-kg","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"autumn-lawn-feed-10-5-kg","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"autumn-lawn-feed-3-kg","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"box-tree-moth-trap","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"box-tree-moth-trap-refill","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"clothes-moth-traps","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"drought-resistant-lawn-seed-2-kg","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"flower-food-1-5-kg","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"hard-wearing-lawn-seed-2-kg","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"hydrangea-food-1-5-kg","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"lawn-feed-10-5-kg","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"lawn-feed-3-kg","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"lawn-overseeding-mix-2-kg","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"lawn-overseeding-mix-1kg","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"lawn-repair-mix-1-5-kg","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"liquid-citrus-food-800-ml","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"liquid-flower-food-800-ml","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"liquid-houseplant-food-800-ml","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"liquid-tomato-food-800-ml","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"mini-wasps-against-clothes-moths","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"mini-wasps-against-pantry-moths","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"organic-all-purpose-compost-40-l","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"organic-enriched-compost-40-l","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"organic-ericaceous-compost-40-l","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"organic-flower-compost-40-l","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"organic-herb-seedling-compost-20-l","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"organic-lawn-compost-40-l","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"organic-tomato-vegetable-compost-40-l","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"pantry-moth-traps","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"plantable-calendar","campaignInfo":"gifts"},{"handle":"book-regrow-your-veggies","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"rose-food-1-5-kg","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"shady-lawn-seed-2-kg","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"tomato-food-1-5-kg","campaignInfo":""},{"handle":"yellow-sticky-traps","campaignInfo":""}]} Genus of plants in the legume family, Fabaceae This article is about the genus of flowering plants. For other uses, see Wisteria (disambiguation). "Wistaria" redirects here. For other uses, see Wistaria (disambiguation).This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Wisteria" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (June 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Wisteria Flowering Wisteria sinensis Scientific classification Kingdom: Plantae Clade: Tracheophytes Clade: Angiosperms Clade: Eudicots Clade: Rosids Order: Fabales Family: Fabaceae Subfamily: Faboideae Tribe: Wisterieae Genus: WisteriaNutt. (1818), nom. cons. Synonyms[1] Bradburia Spreng. (1826) Diplonyx Raf. (1817), nom. rej. Kraunhia Raf. (1891), nom. superfl. Phaseoloides Duhamel (1755), nom. rej. Rehsonia Stritch (1984) Thyrsanthus Elliott (1818), nom. illeg. Wistaria Nutt. ex Spreng. (1826), orth. var. Wisteria is a genus of flowering plants in the legume family, Fabaceae (Leguminosae). The genus includes four species of woody twining vines that are native to China, Japan, Korea, Vietnam, southern Canada, the Eastern United States, and north of Iran. They were later introduced to France, Germany and various other countries in Europe. Some species are popular ornamental plants. The genus name is also used as the English name, and may then be spelt 'wistaria'.[2][3] In some countries in Western and Central Europe, Wisteria is also known by a variant spelling of the genus in which species were formerly placed, Glycine. Examples include the French glycines, the German Glyzinie, and the Polish glicynia.[citation needed] The aquatic flowering plant commonly called wisteria or 'water wisteria' is Hygrophila difformis, in the family Acanthaceae. Seeds and seedpods of Wisteria floribunda (Japanese wisteria). The seeds of all Wisteria species contain high levels of the wisterin toxin and are especially poisonous. Wisterias climb by twining their stems around any available support. W. floribunda (Japanese wisteria) twines clockwise when viewed from above, while W. sinensis (Chinese wisteria) twines counterclockwise. This is an aid in identifying the two most common species of wisteria.[4] They can climb as high as 20 m (66 ft) above the ground and spread out 10 m (33 ft) laterally. The world's largest known wisteria is the Sierra Madre Wisteria in Sierra Madre, California, measuring more than 1 acre (0.40 ha) in size and weighing 250 tons. Planted in 1894, it is of the 'Chinese lavender' variety.[5] The leaves are alternate, 15 to 35 cm long, pinnate, with 9 to 19 leaflets. The flowers have drooping racemes that vary in length from species to species. W. frutescens (American wisteria) has the shortest racemes, 5–7 centimetres (2.0–2.8 in). W. floribunda (Japanese wisteria) has the longest racemes, 90 centimetres (35 in) in some varieties and 120 centimetres (47 in) or 200 centimetres (79 in) in some cultivars.[6][7][8] The flowers come in a variety of colors, including white, lilac, purple, and pink, and some W. brachybotrys (Silky wisteria) and W. floribunda cultivars have particularly remarkable colors.[9][7] The flowers are fragrant, and especially cultivars of W. brachybotrys, W. floribunda, and W. sinensis are noted for their sweet and musky scents.[10][7] Flowering is in spring (just before or as the leaves open) in some Asian species, and in mid to late summer in the American species. See also: Wisterieae § Taxonomy The genus Wisteria was established by Thomas Nuttall in 1818.[11] He based the genus on Wisteria frutescens, previously included in the genus Glycine. Nuttall stated that he named the genus in memory of the American physician and anatomist Caspar Wistar (1761–1818).[12] Both men were living in Philadelphia at the time, where Wistar was a professor in the School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania.[13] Questioned about the spelling later, Nuttall said it was for "euphony", but his biographer speculated that it may have something to do with Nuttall's friend Charles Jones Wister Sr., of Grumblethorpe, the grandson of the merchant John Wister.[14] Various sources assert that the naming occurred in Philadelphia.[15][16] It has been suggested that the Portuguese botanist and geologist José Francisco Corrêa da Serra, who lived in Philadelphia beginning in 1812, four years before his appointment as ambassador of Portugal to the United States, and a friend of Wistar, proposed the name "Wistaria" in his obituary of Wistar.[17] Wisteria, Turkey As the spelling is apparently deliberate, there is no justification for changing the genus name under the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants.[18] The genus was previously placed in the tribe Millettieae. Molecular phylogenetic studies from 2000 onwards showed that Wisteria, along with other genera such as Callerya and Afgekia, were related and quite distinct from other members of the Millettieae.[19][20] A more detailed study in 2019 reached the same conclusion, and moved Wisteria to the expanded tribe Wisterieae.[21] W. floribunda at Ashikaga Flower Park (ja) in Ashikaga, Tochigi, Japan. The largest wisteria in Japan, it is dated to c. 1870 and covered approximately 1,990 square metres (21,400 sq ft) as of May 2008[update]. As of September 2023[update], Plants of the World Online accepted four species:[1] Image Scientific name Common Name Distribution Wisteria brachybotrys Siebold & Zucc. (syn. Wisteria venusta Rehder & Wils.[22][23]) Silky wisteria Japan Wisteria floribunda (Willd.) DC. Japanese wisteria Japan Wisteria frutescens (L.) Poir. (syn. Wisteria macrostachys) American wisteria United States (Kentucky to Texas, to Florida, as well as Iowa, Michigan, and New York) Wisteria sinensis (Sims) DC. Chinese wisteria China (Guangxi, Guizhou, Hebei, Henan, Hubei, Shaanxi, and Yunnan.) Additionally, the following fossil species have been described:[citation needed] †Wisteria fallax (Nath.) Tanai, Onoe †Wisteria kamtschatica Cheleb. †Wisteria ligniata Miki. †Wisteria shanwangensis Wang, Dilcher,. Zhu, Zhou et Lott †Wisteria sichote-alinensis Akhmet. †Wisteria taoiana Wang, Dilcher,. Zhu, Zhou et Lott This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (May 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Wisteria species are used as food by the larvae of some Lepidoptera species including the brown-tail moth.[citation needed] The seeds are produced in pods similar to those of Laburnum, and, like the seeds of that genus, are poisonous. All parts of the plant contain a saponin called wisterin, which is toxic if ingested, and may cause dizziness, confusion, speech problems, nausea, vomiting, stomach pains, diarrhea and collapse.[24][25] There is debate over whether the concentration outside of the seeds is sufficient to cause poisoning. Wisteria seeds have caused poisoning in children and pets of many countries, producing mild to severe gastroenteritis and other effects.[26][25][27] Wisteria at Nymans Gardens(West Sussex, England)Trunk of mature wisteria supported by balustrade (Stresa, Italy) In North America, W. floribunda (Japanese wisteria) and W. sinensis (Chinese wisteria) are far more popular than other species for their abundance of flowers, clusters of large flowers, variety of flower colors, and fragrance.[7] W. sinensis was brought to the United States for horticultural purposes in 1816, while W. floribunda was introduced around 1830.[28] Because of their hardiness and tendency to escape cultivation, these non-native wisterias are considered invasive species in many parts of the U.S., especially the Southeast, due to their ability to overtake and choke out other native plant species.[28] W. floribunda (Japanese wisteria), which has the longest racemes of wisteria species, is decorative and has given rise to many cultivars that have won the prestigious Award of Garden Merit.[7][29] Wisteria, especially W. sinensis (Chinese wisteria), is very hardy and fast-growing. It can grow in fairly poor-quality soils, but prefers fertile, moist, well-drained soil. It thrives in full sun and can be propagated via hardwood cutting, softwood cuttings, or seed. However, specimens grown from seed can take decades to bloom; for this reason, gardeners usually grow plants that have been started from rooted cuttings or grafted cultivars known to flower well.[citation needed] Another reason for failure to bloom can be excessive fertilizer (particularly nitrogen). Wisteria has nitrogen fixing capability (provided by Rhizobia bacteria in root nodules), and thus mature plants may benefit from added potassium and phosphate, but not nitrogen. Finally, wisteria can be reluctant to bloom before it has reached maturity. Maturation may require only a few years, as in W. macrostachya (Kentucky wisteria), or nearly twenty, as in W. sinensis. Maturation can be forced by physically abusing the main trunk, root pruning, or drought stress. Wisteria can grow into a mound when unsupported, but is at its best when allowed to clamber up a tree, pergola, wall, or other supporting structure. W. floribunda (Japanese wisteria) with longer racemes is the best choice to grow along a pergola. W. sinensis (Chinese wisteria) with shorter racemes is the best choice for growing along a wall.[7] Whatever the case, the support must be very sturdy, because mature wisteria can become immensely strong with heavy wrist-thick trunks and stems. These can collapse latticework, crush thin wooden posts, and even strangle large trees. Wisteria allowed to grow on houses can cause damage to gutters, downspouts, and similar structures. Wisteria flowers develop in buds near the base of the previous year's growth, so pruning back side shoots to the basal few buds in early spring can enhance the visibility of the flowers. If it is desired to control the size of the plant, the side shoots can be shortened to between 20 and 40 cm long in midsummer, and back to 10 to 20 centimetres (3.9 to 7.9 in) in the fall. Once the plant is a few years old, a relatively compact, free-flowering form can be achieved by pruning off the new tendrils three times during the growing season in the summer months. The flowers of some varieties are edible, and can even be used to make wine. Others are said to be toxic.[citation needed] Careful identification by an expert is strongly recommended before consuming this or any wild plant. In the United Kingdom, a national collection of wisteria is held by Chris Lane at the Witch Hazel Nursery in Newington, near Sittingbourne in Kent[30] and at the National Collection for Plant Heritage at Wisley in Surrey.[31] Sagari fuji mon (Wisteria mon) Wisteria and their racemes have been widely used in Japan throughout the centuries and were a popular symbol in mon (family crests) and heraldry.[32] Wisteria is one of the five most commonly used motifs in the mon, and there are more than 150 types of wisteria mon. Because of its longevity and fertility, wisteria was considered an auspicious plant and was favored as a mon, and was adopted and popularized by the Fujiwara clan as their mon.[33][34] Left to right: View of Oyster Bay (1908), by Louis C. Tiffany, with wisteria evoking the estate of its patrons, Wistariahurst; Japanese wisteria and white-bellied green pigeons (1883), a woodblock print by Kōno Bairei One popular dance in kabuki known as the Fuji Musume (or 'The Wisteria Maiden'), is the sole extant dance of a series of five personifying dances in which a maiden becomes the embodiment of the spirit of wisteria. In the West, both in building materials such as tile, as well as stained glass, wisterias have been used both in realism and stylistically in artistic works and industrial design.[35] ^ a b "Wisteria Nutt." Plants of the World Online. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Retrieved 2023-01-10. ^ Bryson, Bill (2003). "Ch. 6 — Science Red in Tooth and Claw". A Short History of Nearly Everything (1st ed.). New York, NY: Broadway Books. ISBN 0-375-43200-0. ^ Dixon, Richard; Howard, Philip (June 5, 2009). "Wisteria? Wistaria? Let's call the whole thing off". The Times. London. Archived from the original on 2010-05-29. 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