Land Hermit Crab Edu Center

Hermit Crab NOT Safe List

Toxic Plants and Foods for Hermit Crabs

Hermit crabs are delicate creatures that require a safe environment and proper nutrition to thrive. Unfortunately, certain foods and plants can be harmful or even deadly if consumed. As a responsible pet owner, it's crucial to understand which items are toxic and avoid offering them to your crabs. If you're unsure about an item's safety, it's always best to wait for confirmation before including it in their diet or habitat. Below is a comprehensive list of known toxic substances that can pose a threat to your hermit crabs.

Common Household Toxic Items:

Key Toxic Plants and Foods

- Aconite (Monk's Hood): A highly toxic plant that can cause severe neurological and cardiovascular damage.

- African Violet Leaves: While the flowers are not as harmful, the leaves can cause digestive issues.

- Amaryllis : Known for its striking flowers, but toxic if ingested by hermit crabs, leading to vomiting or more severe symptoms.

- Avocado Leaves : Contains persin, a fungicidal toxin that can be fatal to hermit crabs. Avoid the leaves, bark, and seeds.

- Azalea/Rhododendron : (Spider wood) Both plants are highly toxic, containing grayanotoxins that affect the heart and nervous system.

Common Household Toxic Items

- Bay Leaves : Though used in cooking, bay leaves act as a natural insect repellent and should never be offered to hermit crabs.

- Black Pepper : This commonly used spice can irritate hermit crabs' digestive systems and should be avoided in any form.

- Cinnamon : Known for its aromatic properties, but its concentrated oils are too strong for hermit crabs and can lead to health problems.

- Chocolate/Cocoa : Theobromine, found in chocolate, is highly toxic to hermit crabs and many other animals.

Potential Dangers in the Environment

- Cedar and (Pine Unknown):

These popular bedding and decoration materials are fatal for hermit crabs due to the aromatic oils they release, which can cause respiratory failure.

- Evergreens (Pine, Cedar, Juniper) : The resins in these trees are extremely harmful and should never be used in your hermit crab's habitat.

- Fruit Pits (Apricot, Cherry, Peach, etc.) :

While the flesh of these fruits is safe, the pits contain cyanogenic compounds that can lead to fatal toxicity if ingested.

Controversial Foods to Avoid - Dill and Rosemary :

Often debated, these herbs have strong essential oils that could be irritating to hermit crabs. Until further research confirms their

safety, it's best to avoid offering them.

- Eucalyptus :

Used in many wellness products, eucalyptus contains oils that are too potent for hermit crabs and should be kept out of their environment.

The Dangers of Pre-packaged Foods

- Pellet Foods from Pet Stores : Many commercially sold hermit crab foods contain harmful additives like preservatives, artificial colors, and flavors. Look for natural, preservative-free alternatives to ensure your hermit crabs are receiving safe nutrition.

- Ethoxyquin : A common preservative found in many pet foods, ethoxyquin has been linked to toxicity in hermit crabs and should be avoided.

Plants and Trees to Avoid

- Anemone/Windflower : Its beautiful blooms hide a toxic secret for hermit crabs, leading to severe digestive distress.

- Philodendron : A common houseplant that is highly toxic to hermit crabs, causing issues with their digestive and nervous systems.

- Prunus Species (Cherry, Apricot, etc.) :

While the fruit is edible, the leaves, wood, and bark of these trees contain cyanogenic glycosides, which can release cyanide when digested.

Toxic plants and foods include:

Alder, Red or White - bark (Alnus rubra, A. rhombirolia,

Oregon" (Alder)

Allium (Allium genus)

Almond, Bitter - seeds/nuts, stems, leaves, wood (Prunus dulcis var. amara)

Almond, Sweet - leaves, wood (Prunus dulcis)

Amanita (Some species of the mushroom Amanita genus are not considered toxic, but it is safest to assume that they all are.

Proper identification can be difficult.)

Amaryllis (Hippeastrum, Amaryllidacede family)

Amaryllis Belladonna (Amaryllis, Amaryllidacede family)

American Hellebore (Veratrum viride)

Amsinckia (Amsinckia genus, Fiddlenecks)

Anemone (Anemone genus, Windflowers)

Angel's Trumpets (Brugmansia genus)

Anise - seeds (Pimpinella anisum, blossoms are safe) Anti-Caking Agents

Apple - seeds, stems, leaves, wood (Malus genus, use of the wood within a crabitat is controversial, repeated exposure to pesticides is likely if sourced from an orchard, additional research is necessary)

Apricot - seeds, stems, leaves, wood (Prunus armeniaca) Aprium / Apriplum - seeds, stems, leaves, wood (Prunus aprium, hybrid of two Prunus species - plums and apricots, also called Pluots or Plumcots)

Artificial Color, Flavoring, and Sweeteners a Ascorbyl Palmitate

Aspartame

Aster (Asteraceae family)

Asteracede Family (The Daisy family is enormous and, while there are some members that aren't considered toxic, it is safest to assume that they all are. Identification between look-alike species is difficult.)

Atropa Belladonna (Deadly Nightshade, Belladonna)

Autolyzed Yeast a

Autumn Crocus (Colchicum autumnale)

Avocado - leaves, skin, pit, unripe flesh (Persea americana. Rine flach

americana. Ripe flesh may be safe, but no supporting documentation exists regarding the toxin "persin" and its effects on crustaceans.)

Azalea (Rhododendron genus)

Bamboo - fresh, live (Bambusoidede, shoots contain levels of cyanide-inducing glycosides)

Baneberry (Actaea)

Barley Malt

Basil (Ocimum basilicum, source of linalool, blossoms are safe

Bay Leaves (Laurus nobilis)

Beach Apple (Hippomane mancinella, Manchineel Tree)

Beach Pea (Lathyrus manumus, L. japonicus)

Begonia (Begonia species, Begoniaceae family)

Benzoates

Betel Nut Palm (Areca catechu)

BHA (Butylated hydroxyanisole) a BHT (Butylated hydroxytoluene)

Bindweed (Convolvulus genus)

Birch Sugar (Xylitol) »

Bird of Paradise (Strelitzia genus)

Birdhouse Gourd - fresh, juice (Lagenaria siceraria)

Bitter Almond - seeds/nuts, stems, leaves, wood (Prunu:

dulcis var, amara)

Bittersweet (Solanum celastrus, Nightshade family)

Black Eyed Susan (Rudbeckia hirta, Rudbeckia fulgida,

Coneflower Rudbeckia)

Black Eyed susannena hird, Rudbeckia fu

Coneflower Rudbeckia)

Black Locust - seeds, stems, leaves, bark, wo pseudoacacia)

Black Pepper (Piper nigrum, source of piperine)

Black Walnut (Juglans nigra)

Bleeding Heart (Dicentra, Lamprocapnos spectak

Bloodroot (Sanguinaria canadensis)

Bluebonnet / Lupines (Lupinus genus)

Blue-Green Algae (Microcystis deruginosa, cyanok microcystin toxin; Not all "blue-green algae" is toxic. A research is necessary.)

Bottlebrush - flowers (Callistemon genus)

BoTleorusn - lowers (callistemon genus)

Bottlebrush Buckeye (Aesculus parviflora)

Bougainvillea (Bougainvillea genus)

Bouillon

Boxwood (Buxux sempervirens)

Briars (possible puncture hazard)

Broth (the generic word "broth") a Brugmansia (Brugmansia genus, Angel's Trumpets)

Buckthorn (Rhamnus genus)

Buttercup (Ranunculus genus)

Butylated Hydroxyanisole (BHA)

Butylated Hydroxytoluene (BHT)

By Products (the generic word "by product")

Caladium

Calcium Caseinate

Calcium Silicate

Calla Lily (Zantedeschia aethiopica, contains insoluble calcium oxalate crystals)

Camphor Tree/Laurel (Cinnamomum camphora)

Canola and Canola Oil (Brassica napus)

Capsicum - stem, leaves, plant (Nightshade famil Carboxymethylcellulose/CMC

Cardinal Flower (Lobelia genus)

Carnation - leaves (Dianthus caryophyllus)

Carolina Jessamine (Ge/semium sempervirens)

Cassava - root, plant (Manihot esculenta)

Castor Bean (Ricinus communis, Castor Oil Plant)

Castor Oil

Catnip (Nepeta cataria)

Cat's Ear (Hypochaeris radicata, dandelion look-alike, horses, toxin unknown)

Cattails (Typha. No sources indicate that the plant itself has toxic properties. However, Typha is very efficient at absorbing pesticides, metals, and other toxic chemicals from polluted water. lol These are most likely stored in the rhizome and it is possible that the harmful substances absorbed could find their way into the leaves and other parts of the plant.)

Cedar - needles, wood (Cedrus genus)

Celandine (Chelidonium genus)

Cerbera Odollam (Suicide Tree)

Cherimoya - seeds (Annona cherimola)

Cherry - seeds, stems, leaves, wood (Prunus avium)

Cherry Laurel (Prunus laurocerasus)

Chestnut, Horse (Aesculus hippocastanum, all parts)

China Berry Tree (Melia azedarach)

Chinese Evergreen (Aglaonema genus, contains insoluble calcium oxalate crystals)

Chinese Lantern (Physalis alkekengi)

Chestnut, Horse (Aesculus hippocastanum, all parts)

China Berry Tree (Melia azedarach)

Chinese Evergreen (Aglaonema genus, contains insoluble calcium oxalate crystals)

Chinese Lantern (Physalis alkekengi)

Chives (Allium schoenoprasum, blossoms are safe)

Chocolate

Chokecherry (Prunus virginiana)

Christmas Berry (Heteromeles arbutifolia, Toyon)

Christmas Rose (Helleborus genus)

Chrysanthemum Species / Mums (Asteracede family, source of pyrethrum/pyrethrin)

Cinnamon

Citronella (Cymbopogon)

Citrus Fruit - sour, seeds, rind (Sour varieties are generally unpopular. Limonene is sourced from the rind and is especially concentrated in orange rinds. Post harvest fungicides are typically applied to non-organic citrus.'')

Citrus Trees - leaves, wood (lemon, lime, kumquat, orange, tangerine, etc.)

Clematis (Clematis genus)

Clove - buds, oil (Syzygium aromaticum) * Clover (Trifolium. The red variety Trifolium pratense Is susceptible to the fungus Rhizoctonia / Slafractonia leguminicola which contains the alkaloid toxins slaframine and swainsonine.

Cocoa

Coffee Grounds

Colchicum (Colchicum genus)

Columbine (Aquilegia genus)

Common Privet (Ligustrum genus)

Copper Sulfate

Coral Plant (Jatropha multifida)

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Crabapple - seeds, stems, leaves, wood (Malus sylvestris, use of the wood within a crabitat is controversial, repeated exposure to pesticides is likely if sourced from an orchard, additional research is necessary)

Creeping Charlie (Glechoma hederacea)

Crocus (Crocus genus)

Crown of Thorns (Euphorbia milli)

Cubé Plant (Lonchocarpus utilis)

Custard Apple - young fruit, seeds, leaves, wood (Annona reticulata)

Cyanobacteria (Microcystis aeruginosa, microcystin toxin. Not all cyanobacteria is toxic. Additional research is necessary.)

Cyclamen (Cyclamen genus, Persian Violet)

Cypress (Cupressus genus, Cupressacea family)

Daffodil (Narcissus genus)

Dahlia (Dahlia species, Asteracede family, mildly toxic to dogs, cats, and horses, toxin unknown, flowers

likely safe when fed in moderation with regard to tortoises, no roots)

Daisy Family (The Daisy family, Asteracede, is enormous and, while there are some members that aren't considered toxic, it is safest to assume that they all are. Identification between look-allke species is difficult.)

Daphne (Daphne genus)

Datura (Datura genus, Thornapples, Jimsonweeds, Devil's Trumpets)

Daylily / Day Lily (Hemerocallis genus. Easily confused with the toxic Lilium genus. The flowers and buds of the Daylily species are likely safe in moderation, but not leaves or roots.

Hemerocallis and Lilium are both highly toxic to cats.)

Deadly Nightshade (Atropa Belladonna)

Death Camas (Toxicoscordion venenosum)

Death Cap (Amanita phalloides)

Delphinium (Delphinium genus)

Derris Elliptica (Derris elliptica species) +

Destroying Angel (Amanita virosa)

Devil's Ivy (Epipremnum aureum, contains insoluble calcium oxalate crystals)

Devil's Trumpets (Datura genus)

Diatomaceous Earth

Dieffenbachia (Dieffenbachia genus, contains insoluble calcium oxalate crystals)

Dill - seed, stem, leaves (Anethum gravelens, blossoms are safe)

Dittany (Origanum dictamnus)

Doll's Eyes (Actaea genus)

Dumbcane (Dieffenbachia genus, contains insoluble calcium oxalate crystals)

Echinacea (Coneflower, flowers and leaves are likely safe; do not confuse with Helenium genus, Sneezeweed, Black Eyed Susan, or other imitators)

Eggplant - stems, leaves, plant (Solanum melongena,

Nightshade family)

Elderberry - seeds, stems, leaves, roots (Sambucus canadensis. The berries are likely safe, if cooked. Cooking destroys the cyanide-inducing glycosides in the seeds.)

Elephant Ear (Colocasia genus, Taro, contains insoluble calcium oxalate crystals)

Emulsifiers (i.e. xanthan gum, canola oil, carboxymethylcellulose/CMC, polysorbate 80/P80, microcrystalline cellulose/MCC)

English Ivy (Hedera helix)

Enzymes and Enzyme Modified, anything a Ethoxyquin

Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus globulus)

Euphorbia (Euphorbia genus)

European Pennyroyal (Mentha pulegium)

European Pennyroyal (Mentha pulegium)

Evergreens (cedar, juniper, pine, redwood, etc.)

False Dandelion (Hypochaeris radicata, dandelion look toxic to horses, toxin unknown)

False Hellebore (Veratrum genus)

False Jasmine / Jessamine (Gelsemium sempervirer

Gelsemium genus)

Feverfew (Tanacetum parthenium)

Fiddle Leaf Fig (Ficus lyrate)

Fiddlenecks (Amsinckia genus)

Flatweed (Hypochaeris radicata, dandelion look-alike, toxic to horses, toxin unknown)

Fleabane (Erigeron genus)

Four O'Clocks (Mirabills genus)

Foxglove (Digitalis purpured, Digitalis genus)

Fungi (in general, to include mushrooms not identified for safe human consumption, toxic species vary)

Fungus (in general, toxic species vary)

Gardenia (Gardenia Jasminoldes)

Garlic (Alllum sativum, blossoms are safe) * Garlic Mustard (Alliaria petiolata)

Gelsemium (Gelsemium genus)

Geranium (Pelargonium genus)

Golden Pothos (Epipremnum aureum, contains insoluble calcium oxalate crystals)

Goldenrod (Solidago Odora. Flowers are likely safe.

Leaves are toxic to sheep and susceptible to toxic fungus.

Easily confused with Haplopappus heterophyllus 14), a plant containing trematone which is toxic to grazing animals, 16)

Gourds - fresh, juice (the typically inedible gourds of the Cucurbitacede family, Citrullus colocynthis, Lagenaria Siceraria, Bottle Gourd, colocynths, ornamental gourds)

Green Hellebore (Helleborus viridis)

Heavenly Bamboo (Nandina species)

Hellebore (Helleborus genus, Ranunculaccea family)

Hemlock (Conium maculatum)

Honeysuckle - leaves, stems (Lonicera species)

Horworms, Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum, all parts)

Horsetail Reed (Equisetum)

Hosta (Hosta genus, Plantain Lilies)

Hyacinth (Hyacinthus orientalls)

Hydrangea (Hydrangea genus)

Hydrogenated and Partially-Hydrogenated Oil a

Indian Poke (Veratrum viride)

lodized Salt (Table Salt)

Iris (Iris genus)

Iron Ammonium Citrate

Ivy (Hedera, ivy of any kind. Many ivys contain toxic properties when ingested. Conduct additional research based on specific variety.)

vy hedera, ivy of uny kirit. vury tys corren toxic properties when ingested. Conduct additional research based on specific variety.)

Jerusalem Cherry (Solanum pseudocapsicum, Nightshade family)

Jicama - skin, stem, seeds, leaves (Pachyrhizus erosus)

Jimsonweed (Datura stramonium, Datura genus)

Juniper (Juniperus genus)

Kalanchöe (Kalanchöe genus)

Lantana (Lantana genus)

Larkspur (Delphinium genus)

Laurels (Kalmia latifolia, also Prunus genus varieties)

Leeks (Allium ampeloprasum, porrum)

Lemon (sour citrus varieties are generally unpopular)

Lemon Balm (Melissa officinalls)

Lemongrass (Cymbopogon)

Lichen (Letharia and Vulpicida species, see Appendix B)

Lily (LIllum genus, LIllacede family)

Lily of the Valley (Convallaria majalls)

Lily of the Valley Bush (Pieris Japonica)

Lime (sour citrus varieties are generally unpopular)

Lobelia (Lobelia cardinalis, Lobelia genus)

Lucky Bamboo (Dracaena sanderiana)

Lupine (Lupinus genus)

Manchineel Tree (Hippomane mancinella, Beach Apple, also spelled "manchionee", "manchineal", "mancinella")

Mango - seeds, leaves, wood (Mangifera indica)

Marijuana (Cannabis varieties with THC content)

Marsh Marigold (Caltha palustris)

Mayweed (Matricaria genus)

Mescal (Agave parryi)

Microcrystalline Cellulose

Milkweed (Asclepias genus)

Mimosa Tree - seed pods (Albizia jullbrissin, Persian Silk Tree)

Mistletoe (Viscum album)

Mold (in general, but especially in a closed environment, toxic species vary)

Monkshood (Aconitum genus)

Morning Glory (pomoea violacea, carnea)

Mother-in-Law's Tongue (Sanseveria genus)

Mountain Laurel (Kalmia latifolia)

Mums (Chrysanthemum species, Asteracede family, source of pyrethrum/pyrethrin) *

Mushrooms (those not identified for safe human consumption, toxic species vary)

Mustard Plant (Brassica)

Nandina (Nandina species, Heavenly Bamboo)

Narcissus (Narcissus genus)

Nectacot - seeds, stems, leaves, wood (hybrid of two

Prunus species - nectarine and apricot)

Nectarine - seeds, stems, leaves, wood (Prunus persica)

Nightshade Family (Solanum/Solanacede. While this family includes the potato, tomato, pepper, and eggplant, most plants in this family contain poisonous alkaloids. In general, all parts of the plants are considered toxic.)

Oleander (Nerium oleander)

Onion (Allium cepa)

Oregano (Origanum vulgare, blossoms are safe) * Oxeye Daisy (Leucanthemum vulgare)

Papaya - seeds (Carica papaya, Papaw)

Parsley - seeds (Petroselinum crispum)

Peace Lily (Spathiphyllum genus, contains insoluble calci - oxalate crystals)

Peach - seeds, stems, leaves, wood (Prur persic Peacotum - seeds, stems, leaves, wood (Pyrus genus)

Pennyroyal (Mentha pulegium) +

peony (Paeonia genus)

pepper - leaves, plant (Caps/cum, Nightshade family)

Pepper, Ground from peppercors, the spice) + peppercorns, all colors (Piperacede, includes ground pepper, black pepper, source of piperine)

Peppermint (Mentha piperita)
*Periwinkle Myrile (Vinca species)

Persian Violet (Cyclamen genus)

Peyote (Lophophora williamsil)

Philodendron (Philodendron genus, contains insoluble calcium oxalate crystals)

Pine (Pinus genus) due to sap

Plantain Lily (Hosta genus)

Plum - seeds, stems, leaves,

wood (Prunus domestica)Pluots / Plumcots - seeds, stems, leaves, wood (hybrid of two Prunus species - plums and apricots, also called Aprium or Apriplums)

Poinsettia (Euphorbia pulcherrima)

Poison Hemlock (Conium maculatum)

Poison Ivy (Toxicodendron radicans)

Poison Oak (Toxicodendron diversilobum)

Poison Sumac (Toxicodendron vernix)

Pokeberry / Pokeweed (Phytolacca genus)

Polysorbate 80/P80 aa

Poppy (Papaver genus)

Potato - sprouts/eyes, leaves, plant, green tubers/root (Solanum tuberosum, Nightshade family)

Pride of China (Koelreuteria paniculota)

Privet (Ligustrum genus)

Prunus genus (this genus includes apricot, sweet almond, cherry, nectarine, peach, and plum, The fruit of these trees is edible, but everyihing else - seeds/pits, stems, leaves, bark, wood - contains eyanide inducing glycosides and is considered poisonous to many species, in general, all parts of other Prunus plants are best avolded.)

Prussiate of Soda

Queen Anne's Lace (Daucus carota)

Ragworts (senecio genus)

Ramps (Allium tricocoum)

Rapeseed / Rapeseed Oil (Brassica napus)

Red Emerald (Philodendron)

Red Maple - leaves (Acer rubrum, unidentified toxin affecting horses)

Redwood (Sequoia sempervirens)

Rhododendron (Rhododendron species)

Rhubarb - leaves (Rheum rhaponticum)

Rosary Pea (Abrus precatorius)

Rose - stems (Rosa genus, possible puncture hazard)

Rosemary (blossoms are safe) *

Russian Thistle (Salsola genus)

Sago Palm (Cycas revoluta)

Salt (the generic word "salt") *
Sanseveria (Sanseveria genus)

Scarlet Pimpernel (Anagals arvensis)

schefflera (Schefflera genus, Umbrella Plant, contains insoluble calcium oxaldie crystals)

Scotch Broom (Cytisus scoparius)

seasonings (the generic word "seasonings) **

senecio (Senecio genus, Ragworts)

Shallots (Allium ascalonicum)

Shasta Daisy (Leucanthemum, Asteracede family)

Silicon Dioxide

Snake Plant (Sanseveria genus)

Snakeroots (Ageratina genus, Asteraceae family) sneezeweed (Helenium genus, Echinacea/Coneflower look-alike)

Sneezewort (Achillea ptarmica, also called Sneezeweed)

Sodium Caseinate

Sodium Chloride

Solanacede/Solanum Family (Most plants in this Nightshade family contain poisonous alkaloids. In general, all parts of the plants are considered toxic. See individual entries for eggplant, pepper, potato, and tomato plants.)

Soy Protein

Soy Protein Isolate a

Soy Protein Concentrate a

Spices (the generic word "spices")

Spurge (Euphorbia genus)

St. John's Wort (Hypericum, also called "Rose of Sharon")

Star Anise Fruit (Illcum verum, I. anisatum)

Stearic Acid

Stock (the generic word "stock")

Suicide Tree (Cerbera odollam)

Sulfates / Sulphates a

Sulfites / Sulphites

Sulfur Dioxide / Sulphur Dioxide

Sundew (Drosera rotundifolia, Drosera genus) Sweet Almond - leaves, wood (Prunus dulcls)

Sweet Flag (Acorus calamus)

Sweet Melissa (Melissa officinalis)

Table Salt (lodized Salt)

Tansy (Tanacetum vulgare)

Tarweed (Amsinckia genus)

Tea Tree (Melaleuca alternifolia)

Temple Bells (Pieris japonica)

Texas Mountain Laurel (Sophora secundiflora)

Textured Protein a

Thorn Apple (Datura stramonium)

Thorns (possible puncture hazard)

Thyme (Thymus vulgaris, blossoms are safe)

Tiger Lily (LIlium lancifolium)

Tobacco (Nicotiana genus, Nightshade family)

Tomato - leaves, stems, plant, unripe fruit (Solanum lycopersicum, Nightshade family)

Toyon (Heteromeles arbutifolia, Christmas Berry)

Trillium (Trillium genus)

Tulips (Tulipa genus)

Tumbleweed (Saisola kall, S. tragus, Russian Thistle)

Ultra-Pasteurized anything

Umbrella Plant/Tree (Schefflera genus, contains Insoluble calcium oxalate crystals)Venus Flytrap (Dionaea muscipula)

Venus Flytrap (Dionaea muscipula)

Verbena (Verbena genus)

Vinca (Vinca genus)

Walnut, Black (Juglans nigra)

Walnut, English - bark, wood (Juglans regia)

Water Hemlock (C/cuta maculata)

Whey Protein

Whey Protein Concentrate *

Whey Protein Isolate *

White Snakeroot (Ageratina alfissima)

Wild Angelica (Angelica sylvestris)

Windflowers (Anemone genus)

Wisteria (Wisteria genus)

Wolfbane (Aconitum genus)

Wormwood (Artemisia absinthlum)

Xanthan Gum *

Xylitol (Birch Sugar, synthetic sweetener)

Yarrow (Achillea millefollum)

Yeast Extract

Yeast Nutrient

Yellow Jasmine (Gelsemium sempervirens)

Yerba Santa (Eriodictyon californica)

Yew (Taxus baccata, Taxacede)

Yuca - root, plant (Manihot esculenta)

Yucca - root, leaves (Yucca genus, leaves - possible puncture hazard)

Zeolite

Zinc Oxide

Remember: *If it's not on the safe list, don't risk it!*

Final Note: Be Safe. Not Sorry

When in doubt, always err on the side of caution. Research any new plant, food, or product before introducing it to your hermit crab's environment. Your vigilance in providing a safe, toxin-free habitat can significantly extend the life of your hermit crab.