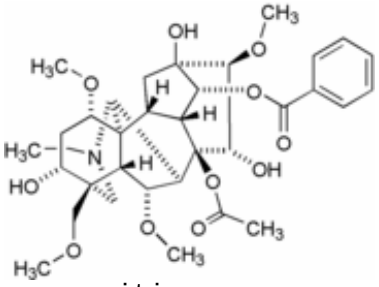
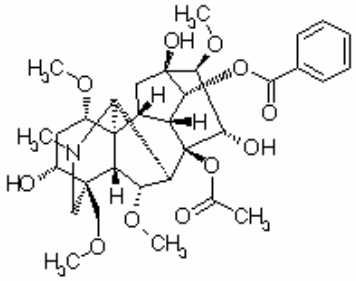
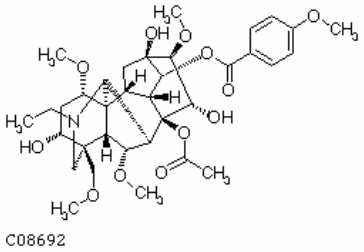
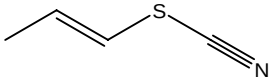
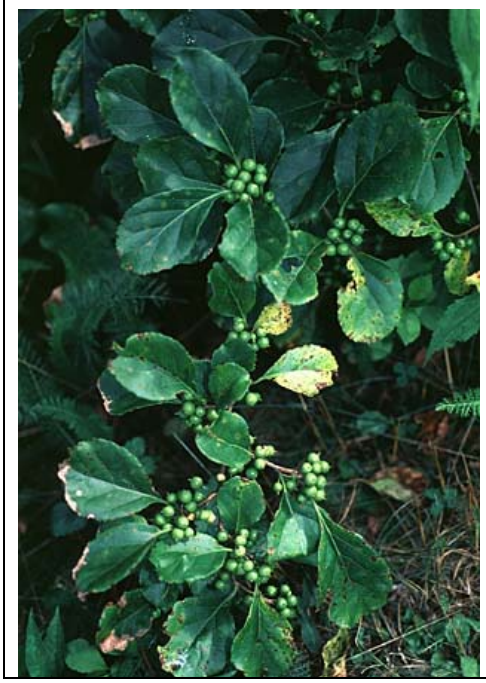
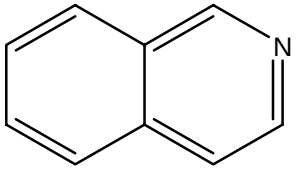
Toxic Outdoor Plants

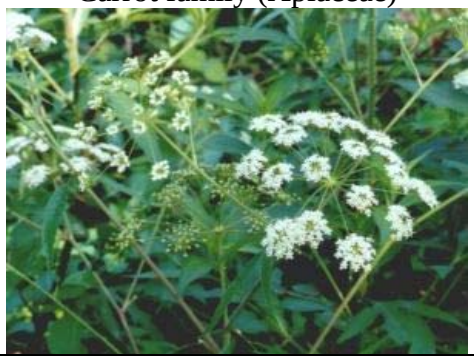
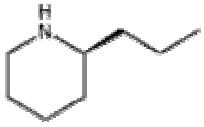
LATIN (Plant family)	ENGLISH	SAMPLE TOXIN
Achillea millefolium (Compositae) 	Yarrow	Extended use of this plant, either medicinally or in the diet, can cause allergic skin rashes or lead to photosensitivity in some people http://www.ibiblio.org/pfaf/cgi-bin/arr_html?Achillea+millefolium
Aconitum napellus **(**Ranunculaceae) 	monkshood	Aconitine (neurotoxic alkaloid),  mesaconitine,  C08698 And….

		jesaconitine  C08692
Actaea alba **(**Ranunculaceae) 	White baneberry	All parts of the plant are toxic, causing severe gastrointestinal inflammation and skin blisters
Actaea rubra **(**Ranunculaceae) 	Red baneberry	All parts of the plant are toxic[172], apparently acting on the heart[212].

Asclepias speciosa (Asclepidaceae)  Picture by Gerry Rome	showy milkweed	Bitter alkaloid-rich latex contained in the stems and leaves is toxic
Brassica kaber (Brassicaceae) 	Wild mustard	Mammals ingesting wild mustard's isoallyl thiocyanates  isoallyl thiocyanate and and irritant oils experience head shaking, salivating, colic, abdominal pain, vomiting (in those species capable of vomiting), and possibly diarrhea. http://www.vet.purdue.edu/depts/addl/toxic/plant34.htm

Caltha palustris **(**Ranunculaceae)  **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marsh_marigold**	Marsh marigold	The whole plant, but especially the older portions, contains the toxic glycoside protoanemonin – this is destroyed by heat.  Protoanemonin http://www.ibiblio.org/pfaf/cgi-bin/arr_html?Caltha+palustris
Celastrus scandens **(**Celastraceae**)** 	Climbing bittersweet	The fruit is poisonous. All parts of the plant are potentially toxic. http://www.ibiblio.org/pfaf/cgi-bin/arr_html?Celastrus+scandens&CAN=COMIND

Chelidonium majus (Papaveraceae)  	Celandine or rock-poppy	isoquinoline alkaloids  isoquinoline ***http://www.ansci.cornell.edu/plants/alphalist.html***

Cicuta maculata Carrot family (Apiaceae) 	Water hemlock	Coniine, N-methylconiine, conhydrine, pseudoconhydrine and g-coniceïne
Conium maculatum Carrot family (Apiaceae)	Poison Hemlock	The poison hemlock contains coniine,  an alkaloid, and other compounds (N-methylconiine, conhydrine, pseudoconhydrine and g-coniceïne) that are capable of poisoning livestock, poultry and humans. The stems, leaves and mature fruits are toxic. The leaves are more dangerous in the springtime, and the fruit is the most dangerous in the fall. http://www.caf.wvu.edu/~forage/library/poisonous/page17.htm