
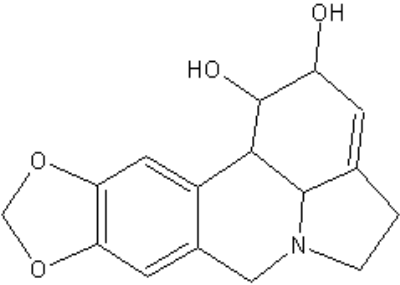
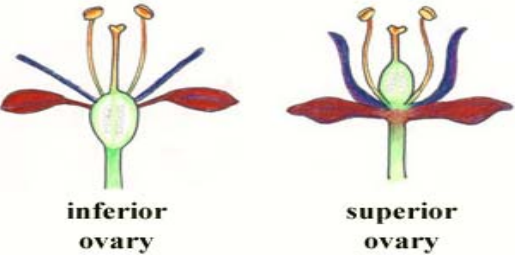


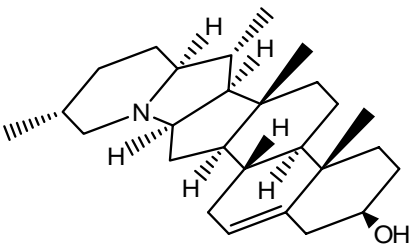

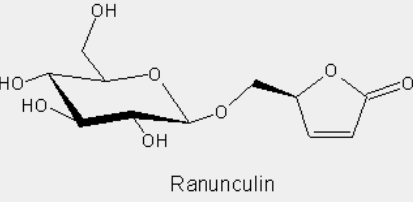
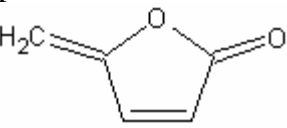


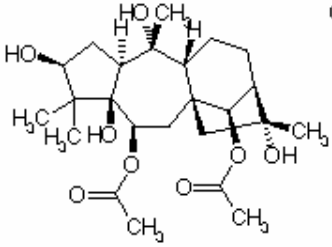


<p><i>Narcissus tazetta</i> (Amaryllidaceae)*</p> 	<p>Daffodil</p>	<p>Contains the toxic-alkaloid lycorin</p>  <p>Lycorin</p>
<p>*This family is similar to Liliaceae except for having inferior ovaries. Liliaceae members have superior ones</p>  <p>inferior ovary superior ovary</p>		
<p><i>Viscum album</i> (Loranthaceae)</p> 	<p>mistletoe</p>	<p>The chemical profile of mistletoe varies somewhat, depending on the plant's host tree.^{11,12} Mistletoe grown on an apple tree has the strongest pharmacologic effect.¹³ The major constituents of mistletoe are the lectins (carbohydrate-binding proteins), which include viscumin, polypeptides known as viscotoxins (with a basic chemical structure of thionins), and a number of phenolic compounds (e.g., digallic acid, o-coumaric acid) found in their free state or as glycosides.</p> <p>http://uspharmacist.com/index.asp?show=article&page=8_1416.htm</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Physalis alkekengi</i> (Solanaceae)</p>  <p style="font-size: small;">© 1999, Nova-Photo-Graphik, Vienna</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Chinese lantern</p>	<p>Solanine, a bitter glycoalkaloid, is found in the immature berries.</p>  <p>(This is the same poison found in green potatoes.) Ripe fruit, though, is apparently edible .</p> <p>Fuller, T. C., McClintock, E. 1986. Poisonous plants of California. Univ. California Press, Berkeley, Calif., USA. 432 pp.</p> <p>Lampe, K. F., McCann, M. A. 1985. AMA Handbook of poisonous and injurious plants. American Medical Assoc. Chicago, Ill., USA. 432 pp.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i> (Ranunculacea)</p>  <p style="font-size: x-small;">Ranunculus asiaticus L. © Bernd Liebermann</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Persian buttercup</p>	<p>When Ranunculus plants are handled, naturally occurring ranunculin</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Ranunculin</p> <p>is broken down to form protoanemonin</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Protoanemonin</p> <p>which is known to cause contact dermatitis in humans. The toxins are degraded by drying, so hay containing dried buttercups is safe.</p>

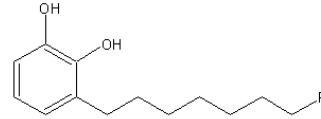
<p><i>Rheum rhabarum</i> (<u>Polygonaceae</u>)</p> 	<p>Rhubarb leaves</p>	<p>Rhubarb leaves contain oxalic acid. (see skunk cabbage for effects)</p> $ \begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{O} \\ \parallel \quad \parallel \\ \text{H}-\text{O}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{H} \end{array} $ <p>Oxalic Acid, H₂C₂O₄</p>
<p><i>Rhododendron japonicum</i> (Ericacea)</p> 	<p>Rhododendron</p>	<p>  Chiral </p> <p>C09180</p> <p>Rhododendron japonicum contains various rhodojaponins. Both leaves and pollen are toxic.</p>

Rhus radicans
(Anacardiaceae)



Poison ivy

Contact leads to rash in individuals (about 50% of population). The chemical responsible for the rash is urushiol.



- Urushiol I: R = -(CH₂)₇-CH₃
- Urushiol II: R = -CH=CH-(CH₂)₅-CH₃
- Urushiol III: R = -CH=CH-CH₂-CH=CH-(CH₂)₂-CH₃
- Urushiol IV: R = -CH=CH-CH₂-CH=CH-CH=CH-CH₃
- Urushiol V: R = -CH=CH-CH₂-CH=CH-CH₂-CH=CH₂

Death can also result from either breathing in smoke from the combustion of poison ivy (rash appears on lungs' lining) or from eating it.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poison_ivy