
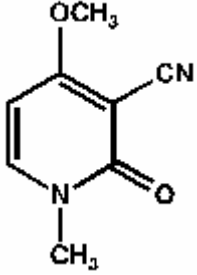


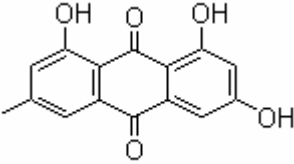


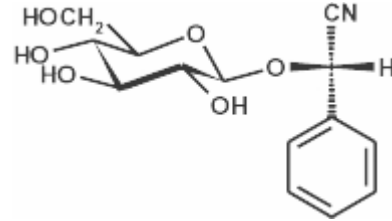
| | | |
|--|-------------------------|---|
| <p><i>Ricinus communis</i> (Euphorbiaceae)</p>  | <p>Castor oil plant</p> | <p>poisonous seeds and plant parts contain the alkaloid ricinin</p>  <p>and the toxalbumin ricin,</p>  <p>the latter being a plant lectin, or protein, more toxic even than strychnos and cyanides.</p> <p>http://library.thinkquest.org/C007974/1_3cas.htm</p> |
| <p><i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> (Rhamnaceae)</p>  | <p>Buckthorn</p> | <p>This plant contains glycosides, which upon hydrolysis yield anthraquinones such as emodin</p>  <p>(a trihydroxymethylanthraquinone). These chemicals have a purgative action; emodin has been used in laxative preparations</p> <p>Cooper, M. R., Johnson, A. W. 1984. Poisonous plants in Britain and their effects on animals and man. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, England. 305 pp.</p> |

Sambucus racemosa
(Adoxaceae)



European red elderberry

contain a poisonous alkaloid and the cyanogenic glycoside sambunigrin (0.042% by weight)



in the roots, stems, leaves, and unripe berries

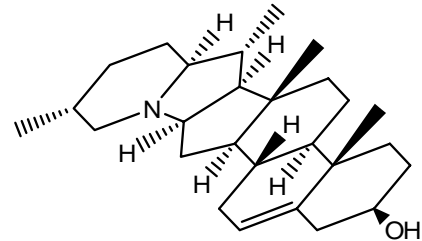
Leung AY. Encyclopedia of Common Natural Ingredients Used in Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics . New York: Wiley; 1980.

Solanum tuberosum
(Solanaceae)



Potato

Solanine, a bitter glycoalkaloid, is found in greenish parts of tuber formed when exposed to light



Solanum dulcamara

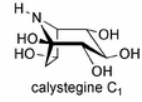
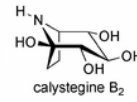
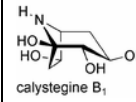
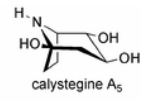
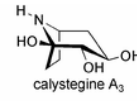
(Solanaceae)




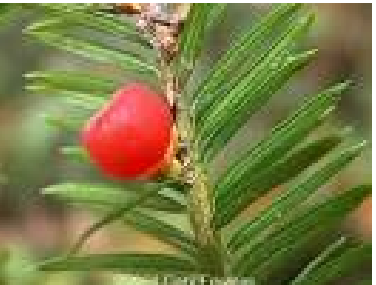
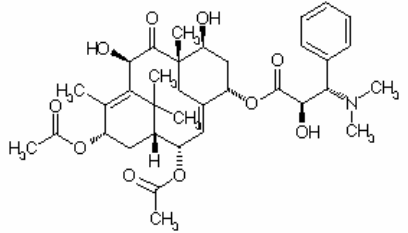
Climbing
nightshade


Plant contains calystegines,

Structures of
calystegines
often encountered
in plants



which are potent enzyme
inhibitors that cause
neurological problems.

| | | |
|---|----------------------|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Sylocarpus foelicius</i> (Arum)</p>  | <p>Skunk cabbage</p> | <p>Leaves contain oxalic acid</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 style="text-align: center;">Oxalic Acid, H₂C₂O₄</p> <p>On the body as a whole one might experience weakness, burning in the mouth, death from cardiovascular collapse; on the respiratory system - difficulty breathing; on the eyes, ears, nose, and throat - burning in the throat; on the gastrointestinal system - abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea; and on the nervous system - Convulsions, coma. http://www.rhubarbinfo.com/rhubarb-poison.html</p> |
| <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Taxus canadensis</i> (Taxaceae)</p>  | <p>American yew</p> | <p>While various potentially toxic chemicals are present in <i>Taxus</i> species, all parts of the plants except the aril (<i>i.e.</i> the fleshy covering of the seeds) contain cardiotoxic taxine alkaloids, the main compounds of toxicologic concern. The two important cardiotoxic alkaloids present are taxine A</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">C10619</p> <p>and taxine B.</p> |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | |
| <p data-bbox="342 233 560 302"><i>Veratrum viride</i> (Ranunculaceae)</p>  <p data-bbox="326 1041 496 1058">False Hellebore - <i>Veratrum viride</i></p> | <p data-bbox="691 233 899 264">Green hellebore</p> | <p data-bbox="967 233 1354 415">Hellebores are filled with alkaloid toxins such as helleborin and have long been used both as a poison and a purgative.</p> |