

Mt. Kessler Plants - April 12, 2014 OCANPS Hike

* - in bloom ** - fruit ***- introduced, invasive

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple
<i>Agrimonia parviflora</i>	Agrimony
<i>Agrimonia pubescens</i>	Agrimony
<i>Allium sp.</i>	Onion on rock outcrop
<i>Antennaria parlinii</i> *	Pussy Toes
<i>Botrychium virginianum</i>	Rattlesnake fern
<i>Camassia scilloides</i> *	Wild hyacinth
<i>Cardamine concatenata</i> **	Tooth wort
<i>Carex eburnea</i> ?	Caric sedge
<i>Carex sp.</i> *	Caric sedge
<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark hickory
<i>Carya tomentosa</i>	Mockernut hickory
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> *	Redbud
<i>Chaerophyllum procumbens var. procumbens</i> *	Chervil
<i>Claytonia virginica</i> **	Spring beauty
<i>Clematis terniflora</i> ***	Sweet autumn virgin's-bower
<i>Corydalis flavula</i> *	Fumitory
<i>Cynoglossum virginianum</i>	Hound's tongue, wild comfrey
<i>Delphinium tricorne</i> *	Dwarf larkspur
<i>Descurainia pinnata</i> *	Tansymustard
<i>Erythronium albidum</i>	White trout lily
<i>Erythronium rostratum</i>	Yellow trout lily
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> ***	Winter creeper
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Bedstraw
<i>Galium sp.</i>	Bedstraw
<i>Hybanthus concolor</i>	Green violet
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern red cedar
<i>Lamium purpureum</i> ***	Dead nettle
<i>Lonicera maackii</i> ***	Amur honeysuckle
<i>Monarda sp.</i>	Mint
<i>Nothoscordum bivalve</i> *	False garlic
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black gum
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Eastern hophornbeam
<i>Oxalis violacea</i> *	Purple wood sorrel
<i>Pellaea atropurpurea</i>	Cliffbrake fern
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	Solomon's Seal
<i>Prunus serotina</i> *	Black cherry
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White oak
<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	Chestnut oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern red oak
<i>Rhamnus carolinana</i>	Carolina buckthorn

<i>Ribes missouriensis</i>	Missouri gooseberry
<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	Bloodroot
<i>Stellaria media</i> ***	Common Chickweed
<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>	Buck brush, coral berry
<i>Taenidia integerrima</i> or <i>Zizia aptera</i> (I didn't see)	Yellow Pimpernel or Golden Alexanders
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> ***	Dandelion
<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>	Meadow rue
<i>Thalictrum thalictroides</i>	Rue anemone
<i>Tradescantia ernestiana</i> *	Ernest's spiderwort
<i>Trillium sessile</i>	Sessile trillium
<i>Trillium viridescens</i> *	Green trillium
<i>Viola pubescens</i> *	Yellow violet
<i>Viola sororia</i> *	Common violet
<i>Zizia aptera?</i> (or <i>Taenidia integerrima</i>) Joan has photo	Golden Alexanders or Yellow Pimpernel

Birds

Broad-winged hawk
 White vireo and last year's nest
 Gnatcatcher
 Black and white warbler

Fungi

Gyromitra sp.

"Although they are much sought after in Europe as an edible species (*Gyromitra esculenta*), 2 to 4 per cent of all mushroom fatalities are associated with them. It is not clear whether the same species occurs in North America, although we call one species here by that name. The active ingredient is called gyromitrin (N-methyl-N-formylhydrazine), which is metabolized to monomethylhydrazine (rocket fuel!) in the body. Eaten raw, most of the *Gyromitra* spp. are quite poisonous. In an attempt to prevent poisoning caused by ingesting the mushrooms, they are usually parboiled to evaporate the gyromitrin, which gives off a chocolaty odor. The process is usually repeated twice, with the water being discarded each time. However, the volatile chemical can be inhaled through the nose, and enough can be left in the mushrooms to cause illness when eaten. So just standing near the boiling pot of mushrooms can cause problems, and there is still the possibility of poisoning by ingestion."

Gyromitrin is a hemolytic toxin (i.e. it destroys red blood cells) in humans, other primates, and dogs. It is toxic to the central nervous system and damages the liver and gastrointestinal tract
Above information from University of Wisconsin.
botit.botany.wisc.edu/toms_fungi/may2002.html