



Poison Ivy

- The plants can grow as a shrub up to about 1.2 metres (3.9 ft) tall, as a groundcover 3.9–9.8 in high, or as a climbing vine on various supports. Older vines on substantial supports send out lateral branches that may at first be mistaken for tree limbs.
- The plant is extremely common in suburban and urban areas of New England, the Mid-Atlantic, and southeastern United States.
- Leaves of Three, Let It Be!
- Rashes are caused by the oil urushiol. Urushiol oil can remain active for several years, so handling dead leaves or vines can cause a reaction. In addition, oil transferred from the plant to other objects (such as work pants!) can cause the rash if it comes into contact with the skin. Clothing, tools, and other objects that have been exposed to the oil should be washed to prevent further transmission.



Atlantic Poison Oak

- Shrub that can grow to 1 m (3 ft) tall. The leaves are 15 cm (6 in) long, alternate, with three leaflets on each. The leaflets are usually hairy and are variable in size and shape.
- Species is native to the Southeast- VA and southward.
- Found growing in forests, thickets, and dry, sandy fields.



Poison Parsnip

- Can be found all over the country, mostly in disturbed soils along roadsides and fields. Parsnip only grows in sunny locations.
- Wild parsnip plant parts contain a substance called psoralen, which can cause a condition known as "phytophotodermatitis." This reaction occurs when plant juice gets on the skin and the skin is exposed to sunlight. The results are skin reddening, rash development, and in severe cases, blisters and burning or scalding type pain. Wild parsnip burns often occur in elongated spots or streaks. Dark red or brownish skin discoloration develops where the burn or blisters first appeared and can last for several months.
- Within SCA crews, only crews in VT have had incidents involving parsnip.



Poison Sumac

- A woody shrub or small tree growing to 7 m (20 ft) tall.
- Poison sumac grows exclusively in very wet or flooded soils, usually in swamps and peat bogs, in the eastern United States and Canada.
- Far more virulent than its relatives poison ivy and poison oak. According to some botanists, poison sumac is the most toxic plant species in the United States.