A List Of Tryptamine-Containing Plants

The following appendix taken from Tryptamine Palace by James Oroc.


P. virdis in flower

There are numerous plants that contain psychoactive tryptamines, and so far as I am aware, none of these plants are themselves specifically scheduled. Below I make mention of a few of the plants that contain higher amounts of DMT and 5-MeO-DMT, and I note the range of their content based on analyses reported in the literature. This information is taken from the 2007 compendium Some Simple Tryptamines, second edition, by Keeper of the Trout & Friends; citations for the primary sources reporting on tryptamine content are all provided in that book. Unless otherwise noted, all weight ranges listed refer to analysis of dried plant material. It is important to realize that natural products can vary dramatically with regard to potency, and in most cases there are not very many distinct analytical data points (from multiple researchers, reporting on multiple plant samples) to go on. If a single figure is given rather than a range, it is because no further quantitative analysis data was available. A plant's genetics, environment, the time of year, and even the time of day, can all play a part in the concentration of its alkaloids. Hence, the range of figures provided below for each plant should only be seen as a "rough guide" related to chemical content. Also, some of these plants may contain other chemicals (psychoactive, non-active, or toxic) in them along with the targeted tryptamines reported on here. Those considering performing extractions on any plant materials should further inform themselves of the entire chemical profile of a plant as well as of the laws in the country that they live in. Manufacture (including extraction), possession, or sale of a controlled substance is a crime that can result in a lengthy prison term and significant fines.

Acacia maidenii: DMT in bark at 0.36%; 5-MeO-DMT in trace amounts
Acacia obtusifolia (= A. intertexta): DMT in bark at 0.1–0.7%; 5-MeO-DMT possibly present in trace amounts
Acacia phlebophylla: DMT leaf at 0.3%
Acacia simplicifolia: DMT in bark at 0.81%
Anadenanthera peregrina: DMT in immature seeds at 0.16%; 5-MeO-DMT in roots 0.678%
Desmanthus illinoensis: DMT in root-bark at 0.34%
Diplopterys cabreana: DMT in leaf at 1.46%; 5-MeO-DMT in leaf and dried stem in trace amounts
Meliocope leptococca (= Evodia leptococca): 5-MeO-DMT in aerial parts 0.21%
Mimosa tenuiflora (= M. hostilis): DMT in root-bark at 0.31–11%
Phalaris aquatica: 5-MeO-DMT in leaf at 0.01–0.28%
Phalaris aquatica cv. AQ-1: DMT at 1+%; 5-MeO-DMT in trace amounts
Phalaris arundinacea P.I. 172442 Turkey (cv. Turkey Red): 5-MeO-DMT in leaf is the predominant alkaloid from a total wetweight alkaloid range of 0.0025–0.045%
Pilocarpus organensis: 5-MeO-DMT in leaf at 0.41% (Caution: Shulgin & Shulgin 1997 and Ott 1994 both pointed out that other species of Pilocarpus are known to contain the poisonous cholinergic chemical pilocarpine.)
Psychotria carthaginensis: DMT in leaf 0.0–0.65%
Psychotria viridis: DMT in leaf 0.1–0.34%
Virola calophylla: DMT in leaf at 0.15%; 5-MeO-DMT in bark at trace amounts

Virola rufula: DMT in bark at 0.19%; 5-MeO-DMT in bark at trace amounts
Virola theiodora: DMT in bark at 0.003–0.25%; DMT in flowering shoots at 0.44%; 5-MeO-DMT in bark at 0.11%

How To Extract DMT

Disclaimer #1: DMT is illegal in many countries, and its extraction may be against the law; Manufacture (including extraction), possession, or sale of a controlled substance is a crime that can result in a lengthy prison term and significant fines; This information is for educational purposes only.

Disclaimer #2: The handling of dangerous chemicals may be involved. Always use appropriate equipment, clothing, and safety procedures.

How to extract DMT from natural sources

The following extraction procedure has been reprinted with permission from a 2006 issue of The Entheogen Review. (Vol. XV, No.3). It has been slightly edited, with additional comments added in italics. While this article describes the extraction of N,N-DMT from Mimosa tenuiflora (= M. hostilis) root bark, it is possible that this method (or similar) may work for extracting 5-MeO-DMT from a Phalaris grass variety that contains this as its sole or primary alkaloid. Such as P. aquatica “Clone #R51”, P. aquatica cv. “Australian Commercial,” or P. arundinaceous cv. “Turkey Red”.

DMT for the Masses by Norman

The intent is to simplify the extraction process as much as possible, so that the average person can complete it in a kitchen in one evening. While I think that I have accomplished this goal, experimentalists must still do their homework. It is a good idea to read a few different teks before deciding which one to use, and to research safe handling procedures for the chemicals and equipment required. I don’t provide instructions for the decanting, siphoning, and filtering, for example, because I assume that those interested in performing kitchen chemistry will educate themselves on such basic procedures.

Materials:

* Mimosa tenuiflora (+ M. hostilis) root bark.
* A coffee grinder, or heavy duty blender (one that will crush ice).
* A wide-mouth glass mixing jar with a tight fitting lid (a quart jar can do 50 grams of bark, a gallon pickle jar can do 200 grams).
* Distilled water.

* Lye. (sodium hydroxide). Red Devil is often the preferred variety.
* Naphtha (VM&P, not lighter fluid - Ace Hardware have a good variety.)
* Four wide-mouthed 8-ounce collection jars with lids. (Canning or jelly jars)
* A separatory funnel or gear to siphon or decant. (A turkey baster).
* Coffee filters.
* A rubber spatula
* A freezer set to a very cold temperature (it should freeze ice cream rock-hard).

Process:

1) Snap the M. tenuiflora root-bark into small pieces and run it through the coffee grinder or blender at high speed. Better still buy the bark pre-ground if you can. You may need pruning sheers to cut the root-bark small enough to grind properly. Pulverize it until it is just fiber and pink/purple dust - it needs to be completely broken down. The dust is very fine and astringent to one's respiratory tract, so wear a dust mask.

2) Combine the lye and the water in the mixing jar. Use 15ml water and one gram of lye for every gram of root-bark that will later be added to the mixing jar. For example: 50 grams of root-powder = 750 ml water and 50g lye.

NOTE: Lye is dangerous and can blind you forever. Use with extreme caution; and have a bottle of vinegar handy to neutralize the lye if you have any spills. Always wear gloves and eye protection when dealing with lye. Add the lye to the water, while slowly and constantly stirring until it has completely dissolved. Never add water to lye - this can cause a volcano like reaction.

3) Add the powdered root bark into the lye/water solution in your mixing jar. Cap and shake the jar, then let sit for an hour.

4) Now add to the mixing jar 1 ml of naphtha for each 15 ml of water used to create the lye solution. Turn the jar end-over-end. Do not shake or splash; simply roll the naphtha around in the root-bark powder solution to mix it. Gently do this for one minute, and then let the jar stand until the naphtha has mostly separated and is floating on top. Repeat this agitation process three more times.

5) After the final agitation, allow enough time to pass for the naptha to again float to the top, and then separate the two layers. The naphtha goes in one of the collection jars, everything else stays in the mixing jar. A separatory funnel is the easiest means to accomplish separation of the two layers, but various techniques of siphoning or decanting could also be employed. Drawing the clear naphtha layer off with a turkey baster works well. None of the dark (lower) solution should be allowed in the collection jar - just the naphtha

6) Repeat steps 4-5 above three more times. You will be reprocessing the same original root-bark material and lye solution, but using fresh naphtha with each reprocessing, in order to thoroughly extract the DMT from it. When you have finished, place all four collection jars in your freezer and go to bed. You will have four "snow cones" waiting for you in the morning.

7) Pour the naphtha from each jar through a coffee filter, saving the naphtha. A lot of paste will stick to the jar, so use a small rubber spatula to scrape this paste from the jar's sides down into the filter as well. Spread out each filter to dry. There will be some residue left in the jars; a bit of Salvia divinorum or Cannabis can be used to scrub them out, providing an enhanced aspect of to those herbs.

8) The paste must be allowed to dry thoroughly; chop and stir it a couple of times to make sure that this is the case. Once it seems to be dry, crush up any lumps.

9) [NOTE; If you intend to recrystallize your material in order to further purify it, you can skip this step.] Combine all the dried material into one coffee filter. Wash this material by pouring freezer temperature non-sudsy ammonia over it and through the coffee filter. If you can get 10% ammonia ("janitor strength") all the better. But it is imperative that it is of the non-sudsy variety. You can shake the bottle to tell; if it creates suds, get a different kind. Rinsing wont take much ammonia, about 4 ounces for a 200 gram batch. Stir the powder around while rinsing to make sure that all of it is thoroughly wetted. A good bit of mass will wash away - perhaps 25-45% - but its nothing you want to be smoking anyway.

You should be left with about 0.5% of the weight of root-bark in DMT powder. When dried, it is perfectly smokable at this point, but it can be refined by further recrystallization.

Recrystallization

For our current purposes, the idea behind recrystallization is that the chosen solvent holds more DMT when hot then cold, and that some impurities remain more easily within cold solvent. While naphtha will work for recrystallization, a far better solvent to use at this point is heptane. Which is available as BestineÒ, a rubber cement remover available at art supply stores.

Place a glass container holding the DMT and a glass container filled with the recrystallization solvent together in a pan of hot water. Shot glasses in a saucepan work well for a gram or two. The fumes from your solvent are extremely flammable, so only use a contained electric heating source (Electric ranges and gas stoves must be avoided.) The DMT will already be melting if the water is hot enough. Add the hot solvent little by little while agitating the DMT, until all the material has been dissolved. Use 20-30ml of solvent (or less) per gram of powder; you want to use as little solvent as possible. When all of the material has gone into solution, the solvent will be a clear yellow. Leave the pan of water with the DMT container to cool down to room temperature. Then remove the DMT container, and put it in your refrigerator, Later move it into your freezer. This step-wise process allows for gradual cooling and the precipitation of crystals. You will end up with DMT crystals of varying purity on top of a pellet of slag, which still contains quite a bit of DMT. DO the coffee filter bit again to dry the material, and then separate the crystals from the slag. The crystals can be further refined or redissolved into the next batch. The naphtha can be reused or evaporated down, with the residue scraped and cleaned. And don't forget to scrub those jars and utensils with some of your favorite smoking herb.

• http://www.dmtextraction.org/index.htm

More useful techniques:

• http://www.dmtextraction.org/index.htm

• http://www.erowid.org/chemicals/dmt/extraction_guide1/dmt_extraction_guide1.shtml

• http://www.partyvibe.com/forums/drugs/24115-video-tutorial-dmt-extraction.html