

TREES and their cross reactions



3. Ash tree

Olive, Lilac, Privet and Forsythia



4. Birch tree

Alder, Hornbeam, Hazelnut,
Ironwood, Hop-Hornbeam



5. Cedar tree

Juniper and Cypress



6. Elm tree

Hackberry



7. Maple tree

Horse Chestnut, Box Elder



8. Oak tree

Beech tree



9. Pine tree

Fir, Larch, Tamarack,
Spruce, Hemlock



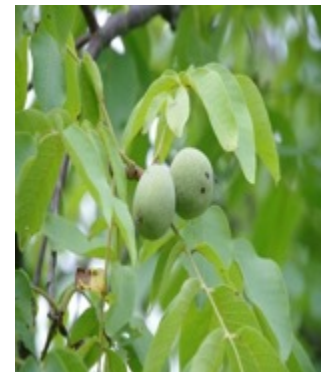
10. Poplar tree

Aspen, Cottonwood, Willow,
Pussy Willow, Osier



11. Sycamore tree

California Plane tree
Buttonball



12. Walnut tree

Hickory, Butternut
Bitternut, Pecan

GRASSES and their cross-reactions



13. Orchard grass

Junegrass, Wild Oatgrass, Cultivated Oat, Fescue, Bluegrass, **Kentucky bluegrass**, Meadow Red, Salt grass, Lovegrass, Western, Sheep, Common Reed, Brome, Rescue Grass, Ripgut and Cheat grass



14. Perennial Ryegrass

Quack grass, Western wheat, Couch grass, Giant Wild Rye, Alkali Rye, Italian ryegrass, Cultivate rye, Barley



15. Sweet Vernal grass

its own unique antigen



16. Timothy Grass

Bentgrass, **Redtop**, Foxtail



17. Alfalfa

Sweet Clover, Red Clover



WEEDS and their cross reactions



18. Cocklebur
Clotweed



19. Dandelion
its own unique antigen



20. Goldenrod
Dog Fennel, Aster, Daisy,
Chrysanthemum, Pyrethrum,
Rabbitbrush, Sunflower,



21. Lambs Quarter
Saltbush, Scales, Quailbrush,
Burroweed, Bassia, Sugar Beet,
Wormseed, Goosefoot, Winter Fat,
Burrobrush, Greasebush, Tansy
Firebush, Summer Cypress, Pickleweed



22. Marsh Elder
Poverty Weed
Salt Sage



23. Mugwort
Absinth, Sagebrush,
Tarragon, Wormwood



24. English Plantain
Common Plantain



25. Pigweed
Amaranthus family,
Western Water Hemp, Carelessweed



26. Ragweed
Giant, Short, Southern, Western, Desert,
False, Canyon, Bur, Slender, Woolly,
Beachbur, Sandbur, Rabbitbush



27. Russian Thistle
Saltbush, Scales, Quailbrush



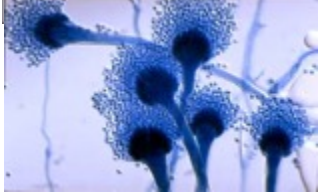
28. Curly/Yellow dock
Buckwheat, Sheep Sorrel,
Wild Rhubarb

MOLDS – most molds have very little cross reactivity



29. Alternaria

Common indoor/outdoor fungus. Levels peak in hot/humid weather or during rainy periods.
Indoor: Increased levels as weather warms. Basements, any damp areas.
Outside: wooded areas, leaves, grass, plant debris and mulches.



30. Aspergillus

Very common indoor/outdoor fungus. Peaks during harvesting seasons and in hot and humid weather or during rainy periods.
Closed buildings, humidifiers, dehumidifiers, evaporative coolers, basements, attics, barns.
Proliferates easily on plants, foods, dry goods, paper, cotton, leather.



31. Fusarium

Very common outdoors and may occur indoors.
Outdoor levels will peak summer and fall in most areas.
Seasonal variation affects indoor levels.
Indoor plants, gardens/crop fields especially concentrated near strawberry & tomato crops.



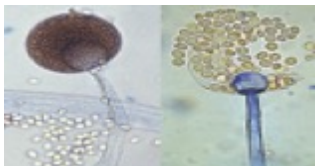
32. Helminthosporium (Curvularia, Drechslera)

Very common outdoors especially in tropical and subtropical areas.
Indoors: damp basements, crawl spaces, decaying doghouses.
Outdoors: Wooded areas, rotting wood, woodpiles, mulches, leaf piles, rotting vegetation and soil,



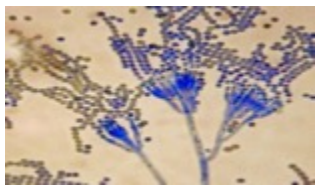
33. Hormodendrum (Cladosporium)

Most common indoor/outdoor fungi.
Levels peak in hot and humid conditions or during rainy periods.
High levels indoors found in most rooms.
Increased in any damp areas, basements, bathrooms, crawl spaces, closets.



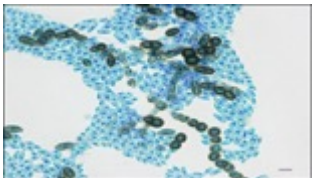
34. Mucor

Seasonal outdoor fungi, summer and fall. Indoors when conditions allow.
Proliferates on spoiled meats, animal droppings, horse manure, barns, garbage cans, dirty food production areas.



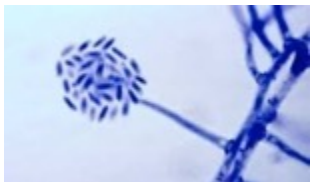
35. Penicillium

Higher outdoor levels in tropical and subtropical areas. High levels indoors.
May have high levels in most rooms indoors but concentrated in basements or any damp area where fungi can colonize on foods, clothing, leather and paper.



36. Pullularia (Aureobasidium)

Extremely common outdoor fungus in temperate areas but found all over.
Indoors, especially near water sources. Damp, tiled bathroom floors, sinks, water bowls, sewage, drain pipes, damp laundry rooms and basements. Common soil organism.



37. Cephalosporium (Acremonium)

Common indoor/outdoor fungus. Nonseasonal.
Proliferates on wet surfaces indoors. Water bowls, toilets, sinks, sewage, standing water, drain pipes, laundry tubs, damp basement floors.

INDOOR ALLERGENS



38. Staphylococcus bacteria
gram positive round cocci



39. Cat or Dog epithelia



40. Feathers



41. Sheep Epithelium (wool)



42. American Dust mites
Dermatophagoides farinae

feed on skin flakes from animals and humans
found on beds and couches.

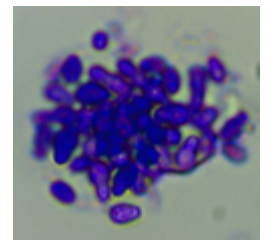


43. European dust mites
Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus



44. Storage Mites
Tyrophagus putrescentiae

Avoids direct sunlight
Under bed, closets, pantries,
Stored open bags of pet food



45. Yeast
Malassezia
pachydermatis

INSECTS



46. Flea - Biting
reaction to saliva



47. Ant - Non-biting
Reaction to desiccated parts



48. Mosquito – Biting
Reaction to saliva and desiccated parts



49. Gnats/Midges – Biting also known as no-see-ums, gnats or *Culicoides*
Reaction to saliva and desiccated parts; seen at dusk and dawn



50. Housefly – flies are biting and non-biting
Reaction to saliva and desiccated parts