



AFC

MEDICAL CENTERS

Allergy picture book

STALLERGENES  GREER



1) White Alder Tree

Class: Tree

Trees Month Guide:

Low: January, February, November, December

Moderate: March, April, May, August, September, October

High: June, July



2) Arizona Ash Tree

Class: Tree

Trees Month Guide:

Low: January, February, November, December

Moderate: March, April, May, August, September, October

High: June, July

Allergy Type: severe

Cross-reactive with Olive Pollen



3) Box Elder Tree

Class: Tree

Trees Month Guide:

Low: January, February, November, December

Moderate: March, April, May, August, September, October

High: June, July



4) Common Privet

Class: Weed

TreesMonth Guide:

Low: January, February, November, December

Moderate: March, April, May, August, September, October

High: June, July



5) White Oak

Class: Tree

Trees Month Guide:

Low: January, February, November, December

Moderate: March, April, May, August, September, October

High: June, July



6) Western Juniper

Class: Tree

Trees Month Guide:

Low: January, February, November, December

Moderate: March, April, May, August, September, October

High: June, July



7) Queen Palm Tree

Class: Tree

Trees Month Guide:

Low: January, February, November, December

Moderate: March, April, May, August, September, October

High: June, July



8) Arizona Cypress

Latin Name: Cupressus Arizonica

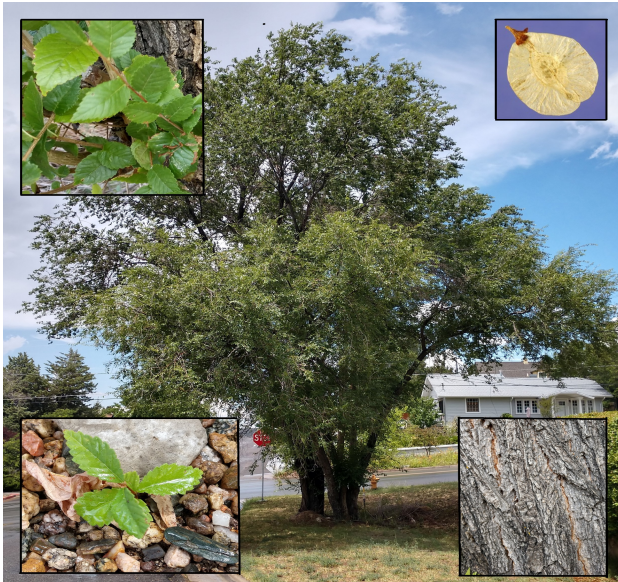
Class: Trees

Trees Months Guide:

Low: January, February, November, December

Moderate: March, April, May, August, September, October

High: June, July



9) Siberian Elm

Latin Name: Ulmus Parvifolia

Class: Trees

Trees Months Guide:

Low: January, February, November, December

Moderate: March, April, May, August, September, October

High: June, July



10) Eastern Cottonwood

Latin Name: Populus Deltoides

Class: Trees

Trees Months Guide:

Low: January, February, November, December

Moderate: March, April, May, August, September, October

High: June, July



11) Mesquite Tree

Latin Name: Prosopis

Class: Trees

Trees Months Guide:

Low: January, February, November, December

Moderate: March, April, May, August, September, October

High: June, July



12) White Mulberry

Latin Name: Morus Alba

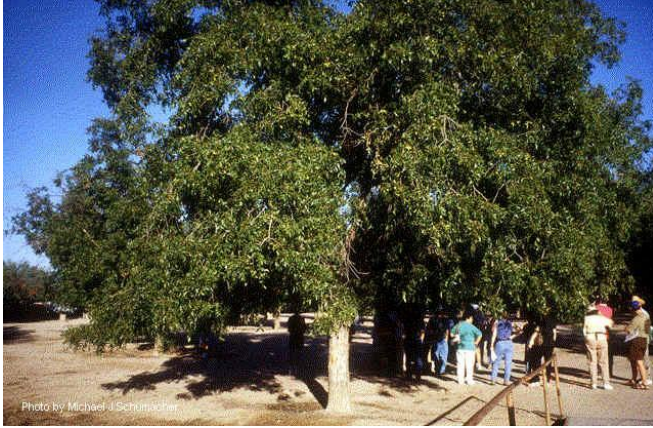
Class: Trees

Trees Months Guide:

Low: January, February, November, December

Moderate: March, April, May, August, September, October

High: June, July



High: June, July

13) Pecan Tree

Latin Name: *Carya Illinoensis*

Class: Trees

Trees months guide:

Low: January, February,
November, december

Moderate: March, April, May,
August, September, October



14) Eastern Sycamore

Latin Name: *Platanus Occidentalis*

Class: Trees

Tress Months guide:

Low: January, February,
November, December

Moderate: March, April, May,
August, September, October

High: June, July



15) Pepper Tree

Latin Name: Schinus Molle

Class: Trees

Trees Months Guide:

Low: January, February, November, December

Moderate: March, April, May, August, September, October

High: June, July



16) Bermuda Grass

Latin Name: Cynodon Dactylon

Class: Grasses

Grasses Months Guide:

Low: January, February, November, December

Moderate: March, April, May, August, September, October

High: June, July



17) Johnson Grass

Latin Name: Sorghum Halepense

Class: Grasses

Grasses Month Guide: All year around

Pollination: All year around



18) Bahia Grass

Latin Name: Paspalum Notatum

Class: Grasses

Grasses Months guide:

Low: January, February, November, December

Moderate: March, April, May, August, September, October

High: June, July



19) Redtop Grass

Latin name: *Agrostis Gigantea*

Class: Grasses

Grasses months Guide:

Low: January, February, November, december

Moderate: March, April, May, August, September, October

High: June, July



20) Timothy Grass

Latin Name: *Phleum Pratense*

Class: Grasses

Grasses Months Guide:

Low: January, February, November, December

Moderate: March, April, May, September, October

High: June, July



21) Orchard Grass

Latin Name: *Dactylis Glomerata*

Class: Grasses

Grasses Months Guide:

Low: January, February,
November, December

Moderate: March, April, May,
August, September, October

High: June, July



22) Meadow Fescue Grass

Latin Name: *Festuca Pratensis*

Class: Grasses

Grasses Months guide:

Low: January, February,
November, December

Moderate: March, April, May,
August, September, October

High: June, July



23) Perennial Rye Grass

Latin Name: Lolium Perenne

Class: Grasses

Grasses Months Guide:

Low: January, February, November, December

Moderate: March, April, May, August, September, October

High: June, July



24) Kentucky Blue Grass

Latin Name: Poa Pratensis

Class: Grasses

Grasses Months Guide:

Low: January, February, November, December

Moderate: March, April, May,

August, September, October

High: June, July



25) Sweet Vernal Grass

Latin Name: Anthoxanthum Odoratum

Class: Grasses

Grasses Months Guide:

Low: January, February, November, December

Moderate: March, April, May, August, September, October

High: June, July



26) Alfalfa Pollen

Latin Name: Medicago Sativa

Class: Weeds

Weeds Months Guide:

Low: January, February, March, December

Moderate: April, May, June, July, August, November

High: September, October



27) False Ragweed

Latin Name: Ambrosia Trifida

Class: Weeds

Weeds Months Guide:

Low: January, February, March, December

Moderate: April, May, June, July, August, November

High: September, October



28) Mixed Ragweed

Latin Name: Ambrosia

Class: Weeds

Weeds Months Guide:

Low: January, February, March, December

Moderate: April, May, June, July, August, November

High: September, October



29) Rough Pigweed

Latin Name: Amaranthus

Retroflexus

Class: Weeds

Weeds Months Guide:

Low: January, February, March, December

Moderate: April, May, June, July, August, November

High: September, October



30) Russian Thistle

Latin Name: Kali Tragus

Class: Weeds

Weeds Months guide:

Low: January, February, March, december

Moderate: April, May, June, July, August, November

High: September, October



31) Sheep Sorrel

Latin Name: Rumex Acetosella

Class: Weeds

Weeds Months Guide:

Low: January, February, March, December

Moderate: April, May, June, July, August, November

High: September, October



32) Yellow Dock

Latin Name: Rumex Crispus

Class: Grasses

Grasses Months guide:

Low: January, February, November, december

Moderate: March, April, May, August, September, October

High: June, July



33) Burweed Marsh Elder

Latin Name: *Iva Xanthifolia*

Class: Weeds

Weeds Months Guide:

Low: January, February, March, December

Moderate: April, May, June, July, August, November

High: September, October



34) Common Sagebrush

Latin Name: *Artemisia*

Tridentata

Class: Trees

Trees Months Guide:

Low: January, February, November, December

Moderate: March, April, May, August, September, October

High: June, July



35) Common Mugwort

Latin Name: *Artemisia Vulgaris*

Class: Weeds

Weeds Months Guide:

Low: January, February, March, December

Moderate: April, May, June, July, August, November

High: September, October



36) Lamb's Quarter

Latin Name: *Chenopodium Album*

Class: Weeds

Weeds Months Guide:

Low: January, February, March, December

Moderate: April, May, June, July, August, November

High: September, October



37) English Plantain

Latin Name: Plantago Lanceolata

Class: Weeds

Weeds Months Guide:

Low: January, February, March, December

Moderate: April, May, June, July, August, November

High: September, October



38) Kochia/Firebush

Latin Name: Bassia Scoparia

Class: Weeds

Weeds Months Guide:

Low: January, February, March, December

Moderate: April, May, June, July, August, November

High: september, October



39) Mixed Feathers

-Allergic reactions from the feathers have been well known for a long time. It has been shown that the allergenic substances are found in aged feathers. The common sources of exposure are pillows, comforters, featherbeds, and jackets made of chicken, goose, and duck feathers. Down is another word for mixed feathers. It is now known that dust mite concentrations are high in down-filled products, and that this could also lead to allergic symptoms.



40) Horse Epithelium-

When a person has an allergy to horse epithelium, they are reacting to a protein found in horse skin and hair. This protein is similar to the proteins found in other animals, such as dogs and cats, but it is not identical. People with this allergy may experience symptoms such as itching, swelling, and difficulty breathing if they come into contact with horse skin or hair.



41) Mouse-

The house mouse is found everywhere in the world as a commensal of humans. Its allergens are present in workplaces, especially in mouse-handling laboratories, homes, and community settings, such as schools, where they are the most commonly detected allergen. Mouse urine is the main source of allergens, which become airborne on dust particles as the urine dries in the environment, but they are also found in

mouse saliva, and on hair and epithelial fragments. Exposure to mouse allergens has been associated with asthma in adults and children.



42) Dogs-

Allergy to dog epithelium (*Canis Familiaris*) is an allergy caused by proteins found in animal dander. Contrary to what many people believe, the hair is not the cause of the allergy, but the dead scales of the skin.

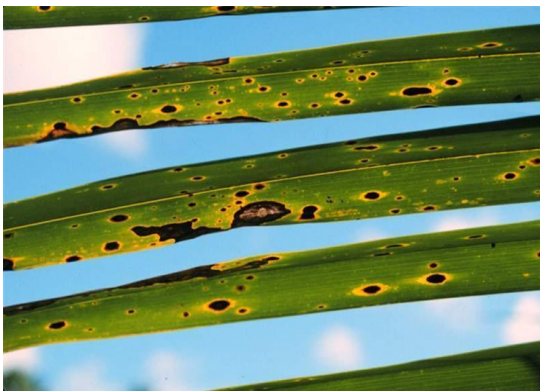
43) Cat Hair and Dander-

The cat is currently the most popular pet in the world. It has been shown that subjects that are allergic to cats also have a reaction to the “big cats”, such as leopards, tigers and lions. Trigger: Dander/Hair/Dust on Fur Allergies: All year around



44) Botrytis-

An airborne plant pathogen with a necrotrophic lifestyle attacking over 200 crop hosts worldwide. Although there are fungicides for its control, many classes of fungicides have failed due to its genetic plasticity. It is a plant parasite as well as saprophytes on both agricultural and forest trees. Although its most notable hosts may be wine grapes.



45) Helminthosporium-

Causes leaf spots and blights on grasses, cereal crops and corn. This fungus is easily isolated from dead turf (thatch) and other weakened and dead plant tissue as a saprophyte.



46) DRECHSLERA-

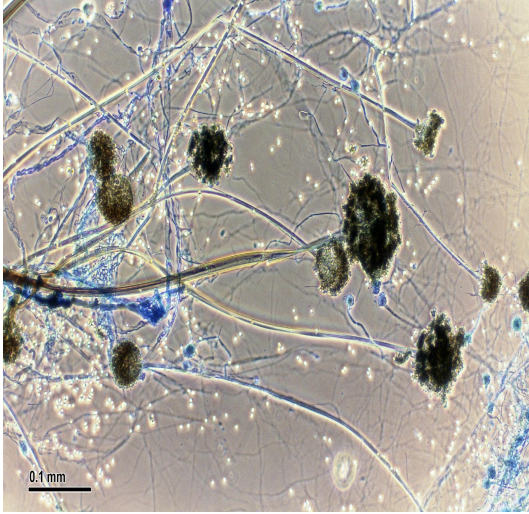
This species is a plant disease for the leaves of almost every type of leaf including trees, shrubs and grasses. It is found throughout the world and is a known allergen for humans. The species produces spores year round when temperatures are above freezing.



47) Cladosporium-

Cladosporium is found both indoors and outdoors. It is one of the most common triggers for mold allergies and asthma attacks. During summer months, spore counts can reach 50,000 per cubic meter of air. It grows in soil, decaying plant matter, in basements, bathrooms and even in the air. It can grow on mattress dust and is one of the most predominant molds to grow in HVAC air ducts. It thrives in wet, warm environments, but its spores are even found airborne during winter months.

Class: Mold



48) Mucor Plumbeus-

Is a fungus in the family Mucoraceae that is very common, abundant and distributed worldwide in reactions that sometimes lead to asthma. They readily cause opportunistic infections in immunocompromised people such as AIDS patients.

Class: Fungus



49) Epicoccum Nigrum-

Is a fungus found across the world. It is a plant disease found in soils, decaying plants and produce, some fabrics and even in latex based wall paints. Due to its ability to grow on fabrics, it has often been found growing in mattresses. It is a known source of human allergy.

Class: Fungus



Class: Fungus

50) Aureobasidium Pullulan-

Is a common household contaminant that is found in warm damp places such as bathrooms, upstairs laundry rooms, and walls containing leaking pipes. It is the best known species of the *Aureobasidium* genus due to the fact that it is opportunistic and can live in humans.



Class: Fungus

51) Aspergillus Fumigatus-

Aspergillosis is an infection caused by Aspergillus, a common mold (a type of fungus) that lives indoors and outdoors. Most people breathe in Aspergillus

spores every day without getting sick. Commonly found In: Plants, soil, rotting vegetable matter, household dust, building materials, and food items.



52) Penicillium-

Species is most commonly known as a source for producing penicillin, an antibiotic effective against some types of bacteria in the human body. It is also used to make blue cheese and a variety of meats. Is also found in citrus fruits like oranges.

Class: Fungus



53) Alternaria-

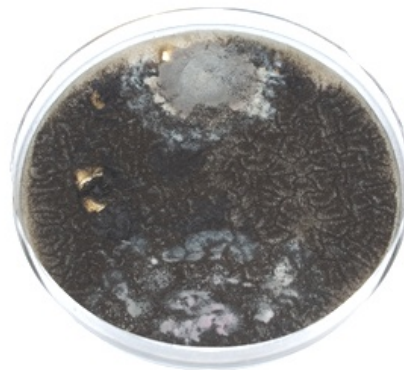
Species are known as major plant pathogens. They are also common allergens in humans, growing indoors and causing hay fever or hypersensitivity.



54) *Candida albicans*-

Grows as both a yeast and a fungus depending on its environment. In the human body it is considered part of the normal flora in the mouth, on skin and vaginally.

Class: Fungus (Yeast)



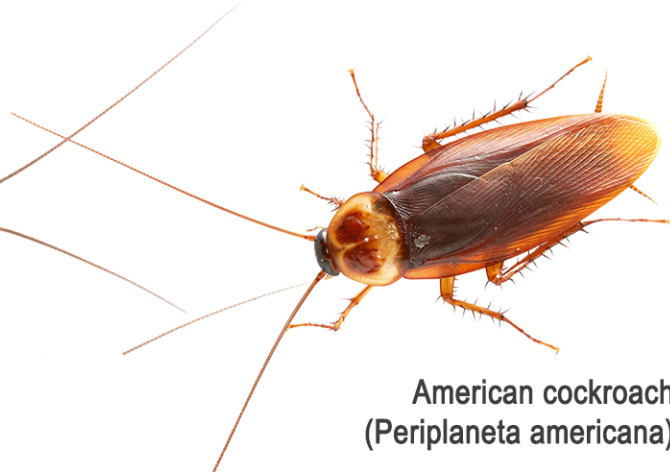
55) *Phoma*-

Is a mold spore. *Phoma* is found in plants and plant materials. *Phoma* is one of the most important plant disease causing agents. *Phoma* is common found wet/damp in plants, woods, wallpapers, windows frames, and is specially found in bathrooms.

German cockroach
(*Blattella germanica*)



American cockroach
(*Periplaneta americana*)



56) Cockroach Mix



57) Mite D. Farinae(Male)-

Is found everywhere. Indoor and outdoor dust. **Allergies all year around.**



58) Mite *D. Pteronyssinus* (Female)-

Is found everywhere. Indoor and outdoor dust. **Allergies all year around.**



59) Fire Ant-

The red imported fire ant, is one of the most notorious invasive ant species, listed as a major aggressive ant species worldwide and characterized as a “super pest” due to its rapid expansion rate and severe effects on economy, health, ecology, and lifestyle.

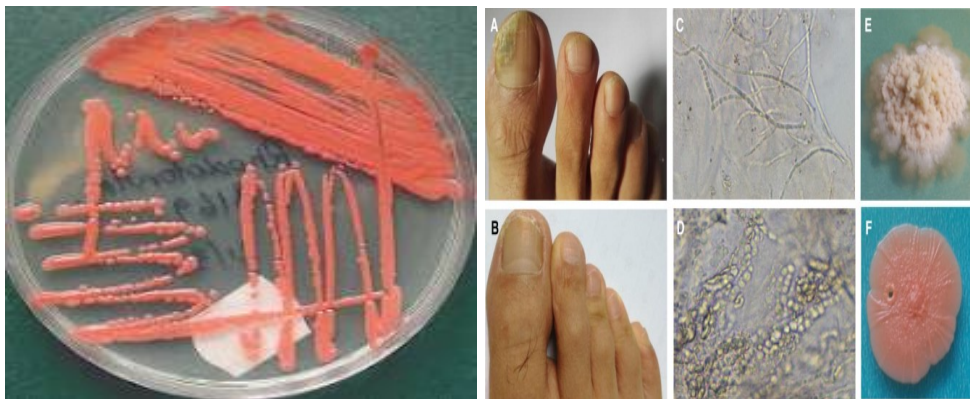
The fire ant gets its name from the characteristic intense burning pain felt by its sting, delivered by worker ants to subdue prey and repel larger competitors from food or other resources. Aggressive foragers, fire ants do not need to be provoked to attack and will rapidly swarm and sting any human or animal with which they come into contact. Bites can occur year-round but are most commonly reported in the summer months, possibly due to higher concentrations of antigens in fire ant venom at this time.



60) Gibberella Fujikuroi-

Is a fungal plant pathogen. It causes *Bakanae* Disease in rice seedlings and it is most widely known for its disease producing capabilities in rice, but barley, millet, sugarcane and maize are also susceptible. In all infected plants, similar symptoms have been found, though rice has been most predominantly studied.

Class: Bacteria



Class: Fungus (yeast)

61) Rhodotorula- Rhodotorula is a common environmental yeast that is found in air, soil, lakes, ocean water, milk, and fruit juice. Rhodotorula species, part of the Basidiomycota phylum, colonize plants, humans, and other mammals. The genus Rhodotorula includes eight different species.