



Horse Fly



Insects in the Order *Diptera*, Family *Tabanidae*, are commonly called horse flies. Often considered pests for the bites that many inflict, they are among the world's largest true flies. Females

require a blood meal for reproduction. Most female horse flies feed on mammal blood, but some species are known to feed on birds, amphibians or reptiles. The bite is extremely painful, especially considering the light, agile, and airborne nature of the fly. Unlike insects which surreptitiously puncture the skin with needle-like organs, horse flies have mandibles like tiny serrated scimitars, which they use to rip and/or slice flesh apart. This causes the blood to seep out as the horsefly licks it up.



Cockroach



Cockroaches (or simply "roaches") are insects of the Order *Blattaria*. This name derives from the Latin word for "cockroach", blatta.

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Barley

(*Hordeum vulgare*)



Barley is an annual cereal grain, which serves as a major animal feed crop, with smaller amounts

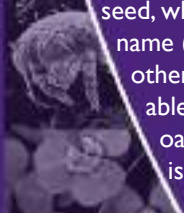
used for malting and in health food. It is a member of the grass Family, *Poaceae*. The domesticated form (*Hordeum vulgare*) is descended from wild barley (*H. Spontaneum*). Both forms are diploid and are inter-fertile. The two forms are therefore often treated as one species, *Hordeum vulgare*, divided into subspecies *spontaneum* (wild) and subspecies *vulgare* (domesticated). The main difference between the two forms is the brittle rachis of the former, which enables seed dispersal in the wild.

Oats

(*Avena sativa*)



The common oat (*Avena sativa*) is a species of cereal grain grown for its seed, which is known by the same name (usually in the plural, unlike other grains). While oats are suitable for human consumption as oatmeal and rolled oats, one of the most common uses is as livestock feed. Oats are grown throughout the temperate zones. They have a lower summer heat requirement and greater tolerance of rain than other cereals like wheat, rye or barley, so are particularly important in areas with cool, wet summers such as Northwest Europe, even being grown successfully in Iceland. Oats are annual plants, and can be planted either in autumn (for late summer harvest) or in the spring (for early autumn harvest).





Mosquito



Mosquitoes are common flying insects in the Family *Culicidae* that are found around the world. The females of most mosquito species suck blood (haematophagy) from other animals,

which has made them the most deadly disease vector known through the spread of infectious diseases. Adult flying mosquitoes frequently rest in grass, shrubbery or other foliage. Females will also feed on sugar sources for energy but usually require a blood meal for the development of eggs. After obtaining a full blood meal, the female will rest for a few days while the blood is digested and eggs are developed. Once the eggs are fully developed, the female lays them and resumes host seeking. Their lifespan depends on temperature, humidity, and also their ability to successfully obtain a blood meal while avoiding host defenses.

Midge



Midges comprise many kinds of very small two-winged flies. The term does not encapsulate a well-defined taxonomic group, but

includes animals in several Families of *Nematoceran Diptera*, *Blephariceridae*, net-winged midges, *Ceratopogonidae*, biting midges, while the *Ceratopogonidae* (biting midges) are serious biting pests, and can spread the livestock diseases Blue Tongue and African Horse Sickness, the other midge families are not.

