

AXIOM  
ALLERGY VET

"For Allergy Testing In Cat, Dog & Horse"

# Allergen Information

## Trees I



Your Veterinary Surgeon will tick which allergens your animal has tested positive to.





## Willow (*Salix sp.*)



Willows, sallows, and osiers form the Genus *Salix*, around 400 species of deciduous trees and shrubs, found primarily on moist soils in cold and temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. Most species are known as willow, but some narrow-leaved shrub species

are called osier, and some broader-leaved species are called sallow (the latter name is derived from the Latin word *salix*, willow). The leaves are typically elongated but may also be round to oval, frequently with a serrated margin. All the buds are lateral; no absolutely terminal bud is ever formed. The buds are covered by a single scale, enclosing at its base two minute opposite buds, alternately arranged, with two, small, scale-like, fugacious, opposite leaves. The leaves are alternate, except the first pair which fall when about an inch long. They are simple, feather-veined, and typically linear-lanceolate. Usually they are serrate, rounded at base, acute or acuminate. In color the leaves show a great variety of greens, ranging from yellowish to bluish. Willows are dioecious with male and female flowers appearing as catkins on different plants; the catkins are produced early in the spring, often before the leaves, or as the new leaves open.

## Alder (*Alnus sp.*)



Alder is the common name of a Genus of flowering plants (*Alnus*) belonging to the birch Family *Betulaceae*. The Genus comprises about 30 species of monoecious trees and

shrubs, few reaching large size, distributed throughout the North Temperate Zone. Alder leaves are deciduous (not evergreen), alternate, simple, and serrated. The flowers are catkins with elongate male catkins on the same plant as shorter female catkins, often before leaves appear; they are mainly wind-pollinated, but also visited by bees to a small extent.



## Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)



Beech (*Fagus*) is a Genus of ten species of deciduous trees in the Family *Fagaceae*, native to temperate Europe and North America. The leaves of beech trees are entire or sparsely toothed, from 5–15 cm long and 4–10 cm broad. The flowers are small single-sex (monoecious), the female flowers borne in pairs, the male flowers wind-pollinated catkins, produced in spring shortly after the new leaves appear. The bark is smooth and light grey. The fruit is a small, sharply three-angled nut 10–15 mm long, borne singly or in pairs in soft-spined husks 1.5–2.5 cm long, known as cupules. Beech grows on a wide range of soil types, acid or basic, provided they are not waterlogged. The tree canopy casts dense shade, and carpets the ground with dense leaf litter, and the ground flora beneath may be sparse.

## Birch (*Betula sp.*)



Birch is the name of any tree of the Genus *Betula* (Bé-tu-la), in the Family *Betulaceae*, closely related to the beech/oak Family, *Fagaceae*.

Birch species are generally small to medium-size trees or shrubs, mostly of northern temperate climates. The simple leaves may be toothed or pointed. The bark of all birches is characteristically marked with long horizontal lenticels, and often separates into thin papery plates, especially upon the Paper Birch. It is practically imperishable, due to the resinous oil which it contains. Its decided color gives the common names Red, White, Black, Silver and Yellow to different species. The buds form early and are fully grown by midsummer. Birch can be highly allergenic often with clouds of pollen in the spring. Birch show significant cross reactivity to many fruit and vegetables.





## Oak (*Quercus* sp.)



The term oak can be used as part of the common name of any of about 400 species of trees and shrubs in the Genus *Quercus* (from Latin "oak tree"). The Genus is native to the northern hemisphere, and includes

deciduous and evergreen species extending from cold latitudes to tropical Asia and the Americas. Oaks have spirally arranged leaves, with a lobed margin in many species; some have serrated leaves or entire leaves with a smooth margin. The flowers are catkins, produced in spring. The fruit is a nut called an acorn, borne in a cup-like structure known as a cupule; each acorn contains one seed (rarely two or three) and takes 6–18 months to mature, depending on species.

## Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)



The hazels (*Corylus*) are a genus of deciduous trees and large shrubs native to the temperate northern hemisphere. The Genus is usually placed in the birch Family *Betulaceae*, though some botanists split the hazels (with the hornbeams and allied genera) into a separate

Family *Corylaceae*. They have simple, rounded leaves with double-serrate margins. The flowers are produced very early in spring before the leaves, and are monoecious, with single-sex catkins, the male pale yellow and 5–12 cm long, the female very small and largely concealed in the buds, with only the bright red 1–3 mm long styles visible.

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