Test results from the CLA-1™ Luminometer are provided in Luminometer Units (LU), which are in turn grouped into Class results. Classes are assigned “Class 0,” nondetectable specific IgE, to the highest class, “Class 4,” which correlates to very high levels of specific IgE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Class 0</th>
<th>Class 1/0</th>
<th>Class 1</th>
<th>Class 2</th>
<th>Class 3</th>
<th>Class 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nondetectable</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In a more temperate climate, season of pollination may be extended before and after that listed below.

### Trees
- **Ash, White**
  - Mid to late Spring pollen. Strong cross-reactivity with Olive and Privet.
- **Birch / Alder Mix**
  - Mid to late Spring pollen. These tree pollens are highly cross-reactive.
- **Box Elder, Maple**
  - Mid Spring pollen. This is a Maple. All Maple species cross-react.
- **Cedar, Mountain**
  - Earliest Spring pollinator. Represents allergy to all Juniper and Cypress species.
- **Cottonwood, Eastern**
  - Early to mid-Spring pollen. Cross-reactive with Poplar, Aspen & Willow.
- **Elm, White**
  - Early to mid-Spring pollen. One Elm variety blooms in the Fall.
- **Mesquite**
  - Potent tree pollen. March through July. Related to Acacia.
- **Mulberry Mix**
  - Mid Spring pollen.
- **Oak Mix**
  - Mid to late Spring pollen. All Oak species are highly cross-reactive.
- **Olive**
  - Mid to late Spring pollen. Strong cross-reactivity with Ash and Privet pollens. Privet pollinates in the Summer.
- **Pine Mix**
  - Early Spring pollen. Usually not a potent allergen. Pollen grains are large and heavy with few respirable pollens left in the air.
- **Privet**
  - Late Spring through Summer pollen. Closely related to Olive tree pollen.
- **Sycamore, American**
  - Early to mid-Spring pollen.
- **Walnut / Hickory / Pecan Mix**
  - Mid Spring pollen. Highly cross-reactive allergens.

### Grasses
- **Bermuda Grass**
  - Late Spring to early Summer. Allergens differ from those of field grasses.
- **Kentucky Blue Grass**
  - Late Spring to early Summer. Potent field grass. May pollinate longer in warmer climates.
- **Perennial Rye**
  - Late Spring to early Summer. Potent field grass. May pollinate longer in warmer climates.

### Weeds
- **Burningbush**
  - Late Summer & Fall pollen.\(^1\)
- **Cocklebur**
  - Late Summer & Fall pollen. Related to Ragweed.\(^2\)
- **English Plantain**
  - Early Summer pollen. Often positive in grass sensitive patients.
- **Lamb’s Quarters**
  - Late Summer & Fall pollen.\(^1\)
- **Marshelder, Rough**
  - Late Summer & Fall pollen. Related to Ragweed.\(^2\)
- **Pigweed**
  - Late Summer & Fall pollen.\(^1\)
- **Sagebrush Mix**
  - Fall pollen of the Sage group of weed pollens.
- **Shadscale**
  - Late Summer & Fall pollen.\(^1\)
- **Sheep Sorrel**
  - Fall pollen in the same group as Dock weed. Pollen counts peak with grass pollens (late Spring to early Summer).
- **Ragweed, Short**
  - Late Summer & Fall pollen. Very potent allergen.\(^2\)
- **Russian Thistle**
  - Late Summer & Fall pollen.\(^1\)
- **Waterhemp**
  - Summer & Fall pollen of the Amaranthus sub-group of weeds.

### Danders
- **Cat**
  - Common allergen, especially with indoor pets. Allergen persists indoors.
- **Dog**
  - Common allergen but less sensitizing than cat.

### Dust / Mites
- **Mite, D. Farinae**
  - Indoor allergen. Essentially the same as mite, D. Pteronyssinus.
- **House dust**
  - Allergenic debris from dust such as pet dander, mold and dust mite.

### Molds
- **Alternaria**
  - Allergen is the windborne spore. Highly correlated with allergic asthma.
- **Aspergillus**
  - Predominantly Indoor allergen. Common black mold.
- **Cladosporium**
  - Allergen is the windborne mold spore.

\(^1\) Cross reactive with other pollens of Chenopod weeds.

\(^2\) Cross reactive with other pollens of Ambrosia weeds.