University of Worcester

Pollen forecast

We produce and supply the pollen forecasts for the UK in conjunction with the Met Office. This forecast was last updated on 23 June 2017.

Summary and Weekly Synopsis

Grass pollen risk high. Spores moderate to high. Weed pollen moderate.

Tree Pollen - Low

Small amounts of lime tree pollen will be airborne.

Grass Pollen - High

Unsettled weather will affect the UK this week and this will dampen down the pollen, often to a low to moderate risk.

Fungal Spore - High

Cladosporium (released during warm dry weather) will have a high risk. Didymella, Tilletiopsis, Sporobolomyces and some basidiospores (both require warm humid conditions) will be airborne too triggering some asthma and coughing. Other allergenic types are also on the rise.

For more information on fungal spore allergy click here.

Weed Pollen - Moderate

Weed pollen will be at low to moderate levels this week due to unsettled weather. Nettle, plantain and dock will be the main types affecting people.

Other information

Oilseed rape (Brassica napus) pollen can cause hay fever in a small number of sufferers but Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) given off by the crop can cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract and eyes in some people in close proximity to the crop.

Further Information

Further information on this service can be obtained from Beverley Adams-Groom on 01905 855411.

Forecasts are available on a regional basis to cover the whole of the UK including Northern Ireland. They can also be provided in detail for individual regions.

Daily forecasts are issued from the middle of March to the end of September. Tree pollen forecasts are issued in late spring (late March to Mid May). Grass pollen forecasts are issued from late May to August. Weed pollen forecasts are issued from July to the end of May. Fungal spore forecasts are available from the University of Worcester from September to early November. Please contact Beverley on the number above for details.

Daily forecasts are featured in newspapers, on radio, on television and various web pages.

All the forecasts are based on information from the quality controlled data produced by the National Pollen Monitoring Network, combined with the information from weather

forecasts, local vegetation and typography types and information about biological factors and the weather in the preseason period that influences the amount of pollen produced.
