

Pollen forecast

We produce and supply the pollen forecasts for the UK in conjunction with the Met Office. This forecast was last updated on 5 January 2018.

Summary and Weekly Synopsis

Moderate spore risk for *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* types. All other pollen and spore allergens will be low.

Tree Pollen - Low



The hazel catkins are just starting to open so low amounts of this pollen type will be airborne on dry days this week, in southern and central regions of the UK. A small minority of hay fever sufferers are affected by hazel pollen. The season usually lasts for about 2 months with a mainly low risk.



Grass Pollen - Low



The grass pollen season has finished for 2017. The grass pollen season will start again in Spring 2018.



Fungal Spore - Moderate



A moderate spore risk for the types *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* can be expected over the winter at times with a peak in January to early February. Other spore types will remain low.



Weed Pollen - Low



The weed pollen season is over and will begin again in Spring 2018.



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 pre-season period that influences the amount of pollen produced.

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