

WEEKLY BULLETIN OF AIRBORNE POLLEN AND FUNGAL SPORES

POLLEN Luglio 2025	Monday 14	Tuesday 15	Wednesday 16	Thursday 17	Friday 18	Saturday 19	Sunday 20	Weekly mean	Expected trend of airborne concentration (Except adverse weather conditions)
Cheno-Amarantaceae	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Stationary
Compositae	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Stationary
Cupressaceae-Taxaceae	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Stationary
Fagaceae (Chestnut)	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Stationary/decrease
Gramineae	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Stationary
Pinaceae	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Stationary
Plantaginaceae	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Stationary
Urticaceae	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Stationary
Fungal spores of <i>Alternaria</i>	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Orange	Red	Stationary

Concentrations	Absent	Low	Medium	High
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USEFUL INFORMATION:

THE WEEKLY BULLETIN OF AIRBORNE POLLEN AND FUNGAL SPORES TYPICALLY CONTAINS DATA FROM THE PREVIOUS WEEK AND IS UPDATED EVERY WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. THE BULLETIN PROVIDES THE WEEKLY CONCENTRATION LEVELS OF POLLEN AND FUNGAL SPORES, PER CUBIC METER OF AIR, BUT NOT THE LEVELS OF ALLERGY RISK. THE APPEARANCE OF SYMPTOMS OCCURS WHEN THE CONCENTRATION OF THE POLLEN/FUNGAL SPORE, TO WHICH THE PATIENT IS ALLERGIC, REACHES A THRESHOLD VALUE. THIS THRESHOLD COULD DIFFERE FROM PATIENT TO PATIENT, AND IT MAY VARY ALSO IN THE SAME PATIENT DURING THE SEASON. THEREFORE, INFORMATION ON THE LEVEL OF POLLEN CONCENTRATION SHOULD NOT BE A SUBSTITUTE FOR CONSULTATION WITH A MEDICA DOCTOR IN SETTING UP OR MODIFYING THERAPY.

It is estimated that 25% of people suffers from allergies. About 18 million Italians suffer from pollen allergies, and for them, the arrival of spring is full of irritation symptoms such as conjunctivitis, rhinitis and asthma. The concentrations of airborne pollen and fungal spores depend on the different geo-climatic-vegetational areas. For this reason, it's important to have a surveillance system that detects the presence of airborne allergenic pollen. The availability and usability of this information quickly and easily are essential for the population, doctors, and specialists.