

MOLD ALLERGY

Diagnosed with a mold allergy?

Learn more about when and where you can find the molds that trigger your allergies.



ALTERNARIA

Seasonal. Common in the air from late spring into fall, this mold grows on organic debris in the soil and infests leaves, stems, and flowers of many vegetables, fruits, grains, and plants.



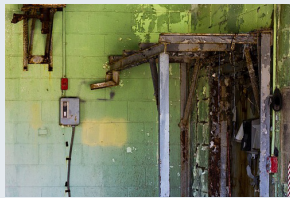
HORMODENDRUM

Year round. Also known as cladosporium, this mold is very common in the air, sometimes making up half of the total spore count from mid-summer through December. It grows on organic debris in the soil and on dead leaves.



PENICILLIUM

Year round. This mold is often blue or green in color and is found on food and other organic materials in the home. It is most plentiful during the winter months.



ASPERGILLUS

Year round. This is a soil fungus that also grows on stored food products under damp conditions. It's typically found on wet surfaces in bathrooms and drip pans of various appliances.



HELMINTHOSPORIUM

Seasonal. This mold is often found on grasses and cereal grains, therefore grain threshing machines release large quantities of these molds spores into the air.



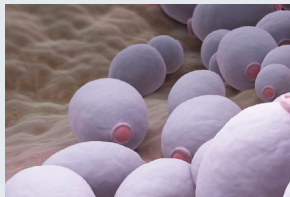
AUREOBASIDIUM PULLULANS

Year round. Most plentiful during the afternoon, this fungus has a slimy, yeast-like appearance. It is found year round indoors, as well as on leaves and branches of trees.



FUSARIUM

Year round. Spores from this fungus are produced in a slimy mass and require water-splashing for their dispersal. They are also parasitic on vegetable and field crops.



CANDIDA ALBICANS

Year round. Candida is a fungus normally found in the body, though in excess it can cause allergic reactions for individuals. It can also be found dormant on hard surfaces.



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Treat the cause of your mold allergy with sublingual immunotherapy (allergy drops).