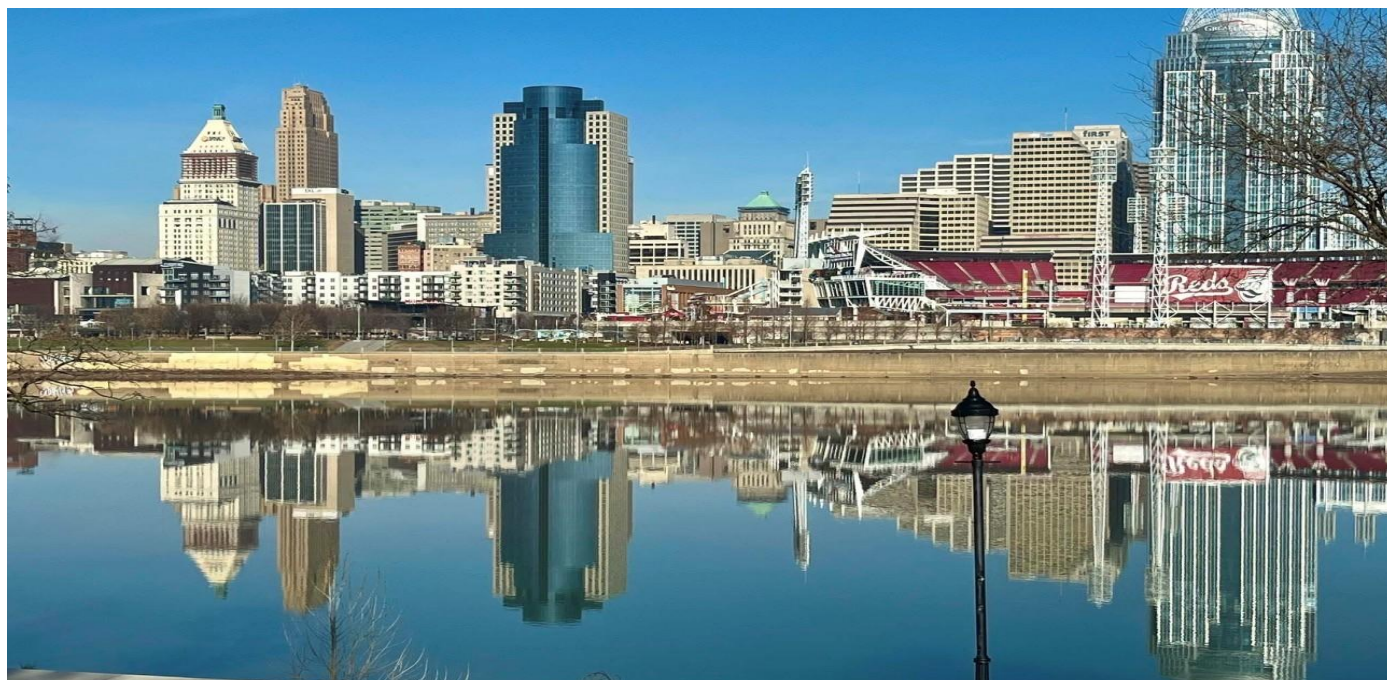


When is Allergy Season in Ohio? Start, Peak and End



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Key Takeaways

In Ohio, tree pollen peaks in spring (February–May), grass pollen in summer (May–June), and weed pollen in fall (August–November).

Major allergens include oak, birch, ryegrass, and ragweed.

Allergy prevention and management tips include monitoring pollen counts, staying indoors on high pollen days, and using treatments like nasal sprays.

If you've ever felt your nose run or your eyes itch while spending time outside, you might be experiencing allergies caused by pollen. In Ohio, pollen is a common outdoor allergen that can make spring, summer, and fall a challenging time for those who are sensitive to it. Tree, grass, and weed pollen fill the air during these seasons.

But outdoor allergens aren't the only problem. Pollen can easily travel indoors and stick to clothes, pets, and furniture. This makes allergy symptoms even harder to avoid.

In this article, we'll explore when pollen season starts and ends in Ohio and what types of pollen are most common. More importantly, we'll share the best tips to prepare for seasonal allergies.

When is the Pollen Season in Ohio?

Pollen season in Ohio typically starts in February and ends in November. This aligns with the seasonal patterns of pollen release from trees, grasses, and weeds.

In the spring, from February to May, tree pollen is the main cause of allergies. Most trees release their pollen from March to May, but the season can begin as early as February.

During the summer, from May to June, grass pollen takes over. Grass pollen levels typically decrease by July due to hotter weather. In the fall, from August to November, weed pollen becomes the biggest trigger. Ragweed is one of the most common causes of fall allergies across the Midwest.

While this is the general pattern, the exact timing and intensity of these seasons can vary each year. Weather conditions like temperature and rainfall can influence plant growth and pollen release.

What are the Worst Months for Allergies in Ohio?

The worst months for allergies in Ohio are April, June, and September because pollen levels are the highest.

April: This month is characterized by a peak in tree pollen from species such as oak, birch, and maple.

June: During June, grass pollen becomes the dominant allergen. Grasses like ryegrass and bluegrass are significant contributors to allergy flare-ups.

September: Ragweed can produce pollen until November. However, its levels are particularly high in September.

When Does Pollen Season End in Ohio?

Pollen season in Ohio typically ends in November, although it can sometimes last until the first frost. The arrival of the first frost is a natural end to pollen season, as it kills off many of the plants that produce allergens. However, the exact timing can vary each year depending on the weather and when the first frost occurs.

Common Pollens in Ohio

In Ohio, the most common types of pollen are from trees, grasses and weeds.

Common trees in Ohio that produce pollen in the spring include:

- Oak
- Maple
- Pine
- Birch
- Cedar
- Hickory
- Juniper
- Cottonwood
- Ash
- Elm
- Mulberry

Common grasses in Ohio that produce pollen during late spring and early summer include:

- Timothy
- Kentucky (common in lawns and parks)
- Ryegrass
- Orchard
- Bermuda
- Common weed in Ohio that produces pollen during the fall include:
 - Ragweed (the most allergenic weed)
 - Pigweed
 - Lamb's quarter
 - Plantain
 - Sagebrush

How to Prepare for Seasonal Allergies in Ohio

Dealing with seasonal allergies can feel overwhelming, but being proactive can make a big difference. It's not just about knowing what to do, it's about staying consistent with these steps to reduce your exposure to allergens:

- **Check local pollen counts:** Look up Ohio's daily pollen counts online or through a weather app. This will help you decide if it's a good day to spend time outside or if you should stay indoors to avoid too much pollen.
- **Stay indoors when pollen is high:** When pollen levels are high, try to stay indoors as much as you can. This will lower your chances of breathing in pollen and triggering allergy symptoms like sneezing or itchy eyes.
- **Keep windows closed:** Keep the windows in your house and car shut during allergy season. This keeps pollen from coming inside and helps make the air indoors cleaner.
- **Install HEPA filters:** HEPA filters can trap tiny pollen particles. Add these to your home's air system or get a portable air purifier to improve the air quality inside.
- **Clean regularly:** Dust and vacuum regularly to get rid of pollen that might have settled on floors and surfaces. Use a vacuum cleaner with a HEPA filter to make sure you're removing as many allergens as possible.
- **Wear a pollen mask:** If you must go outdoors on high pollen days, wear a pollen mask to reduce the amount of pollen you breathe in. This can be especially helpful during yard work or outdoor exercise.
- **Shower and change clothes:** After spending time outside, shower and change clothes, especially before sitting on furniture or getting into bed. This helps keep pollen from spreading inside your home and causing allergy symptoms.
- **Take your allergy medications!**