

## CONCLUSION

Weekly exposure of petri dishes containing potato dextrose agar, coconut medium, modified malt extract medium and the modified Mehrlich medium were used to survey the incidence of air-borne fungi at Lan Luang district and Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok.

The results showed that certain mold groups occurred as dominant forms on various media. The ability of fungi grown on different media were variable. Potato dextrose agar, coconut medium and the modified Mehrlich medium provided a good to moderate growth of Cladosporium sp. However, modified malt extract medium was limited to promote growth of Cladosporium sp. when compared to other three media. On the other hand a modified malt extract medium promote better growth of Pullularia species. Yeasts and Streptomyces grew very well on coconut medium than other media. Modified Mehrlich's medium was favored by colonies of Curvularia sp. Colony numbers of Aspergillus on the modified Mehrlich medium were lesser than on the other media. However the modified Mehrlich medium promoted good growth of Penicillium species.

The dominant genera of the fungi, indoor and outdoor traps at Lan Luang were Cladosporium sp., Curvularia sp., Aspergillus sp., Penicillium sp., Pullularia sp. and yeasts. The dominant genera trapped at Chulalongkorn University, indoor and outdoor were Cladosporium sp., Curvularia sp., Pullularia sp., Aspergillus sp. and yeasts respectively.

The results of outdoor trap at Chulalongkorn University and Lan Luang district could be conclude that the most common air spora of Bangkok were *Cladosporium*; *curvularia*, *Aspergillus*, *Pullularia* and yeast. During October to January, which suppose to be winter time in Thailand, the dominant fungi were *Cladosporium* species. In summer time, February to May, *Penicillium* and yeast appeared to be dominant species in this period. In rainy season, June to September, the dominant genera were *Curvularia* sp., *Pullularia* sp. and *Aspergillus* sp. .

From the fungal spore surveying, the correlation of symptoms with particular environmental exposure may be suggestive of mold sensitization. The pattern of spore numbers in atmospheric distribution is change from year to year. However, the fungi related to allergy are dominance in the fungal population. Further experiment need to be done in the study of yeast and *Rhizopus* which found exclusively in the study.

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