

# **Comparative analysis of airborne pollen data and flowering phenology data in Catalonia (North-East Spain)**

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## OBJECTIVES

- To compare **pollen and flowering data** obtained during eight consecutive years for several taxa with known respiratory allergenic implications
- To establish if there is any **relationship** between flowering monitoring and aerobiological sampling observations
- To conclude if **hybrid networks** (phenological and aerobiological stations) ensure a better forecast of atmospheric pollen taxa and extends the predictions to a wider area

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Aerobiological sampling

- **HIRST** traps (REA's counting methodology)
- Item analyzed is the **date** of the **annual maximum** mean daily pollen concentration (Julian day)

### Phenological sampling

- **Daily sighting** (Mr. P. Comas)
- Items analyzed are the **date** of the **maximum flowering phenophase** (Julian day) and the **date** of the **flowering average for the period 1952-2000** (Julian day)

### Statistics

- **Basic statistics**
- **PEARSON** correlation test



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# SAMPLING SITES

Sampling stations (study period)	Geographical characteristics			Climatic characteristics		
	Altitude (m.a.s.l.)	Geographical Coordinates	Distance (Km) phenological station	Mean Annual Temperature (°C)	Annual Rainfall (mm)	Phytoclimates (Allue,1990)
Bellaterra (1994-2001)	190	41°33' N, 02°07' E	25 SW	15.2	594	Fresh-Continental Oriental-semihumid
Barcelona (1994-2001)	12	41°24' N, 02°11' E	35 SW	16.4	593	Fresh-Tethyc-semiarid
Manresa (1994-2001)	238	41°43' N, 01°50' E	45 W	13.6	619	Fresh-Continental Oriental-semihumid
Girona (1994-2001)	70	41°59' N, 02°60' E	55 NE	15.0	740	Fresh-Continental Oriental-semihumid
Tarragona (1994-2001)	20	41°07' N, 01°15' E	100 SW	15.8	478	Fresh-Tethyc-semiarid
Lleida (1994-2001)	221	41°37' N, 00°37' E	140 W	15.1	385	Fresh-Transitional-semiarid
Cardedeu (1994-2001) (1952-2000)	193	41°34' N, 02°21' E		14.1	695	Fresh-Continental Oriental-semihumid

# Taxa considered

Phenological taxa	Aerobiological taxa
<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> <i>Acer monspesulanum</i> <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> <i>Avena sativa</i> <i>Brassica oleracea</i> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> <i>Castanea sativa</i> <i>Cydonia oblonga</i> <i>Corylus avellana</i> <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Malus domestica</i> <i>Morus alba</i> <i>Olea europaea</i> <i>Pinus pinea</i> <i>Platanus hybrida</i> <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> <i>Prunus avium</i> <i>Prunus domestica</i> <i>Prunus dulcis</i> <i>Prunus persica</i> <i>Pyrus communis</i> <i>Quercus faginea</i> <i>Quercus ilex</i> <i>Quercus suber</i> <i>Salix cinerea</i> <i>Triticum aestivum</i> <i>Ulmus minor</i> <i>Vitis vinifera</i> <i>Zea mays</i>	<i>Acacia</i> <i>Acer</i> <i>Alnus</i> <i>Brassicaceae</i> <i>Castanea</i> <i>Corylus</i> <i>Fraxinus</i> <i>Moraceae</i> <i>Olea</i> <i>Pinus</i> <i>Platanus</i> <i>Poaceae</i> <i>Quercus</i>  <i>Rosaceae</i>  <i>Salix</i> <i>Ulmus</i>  <i>Vitis</i>

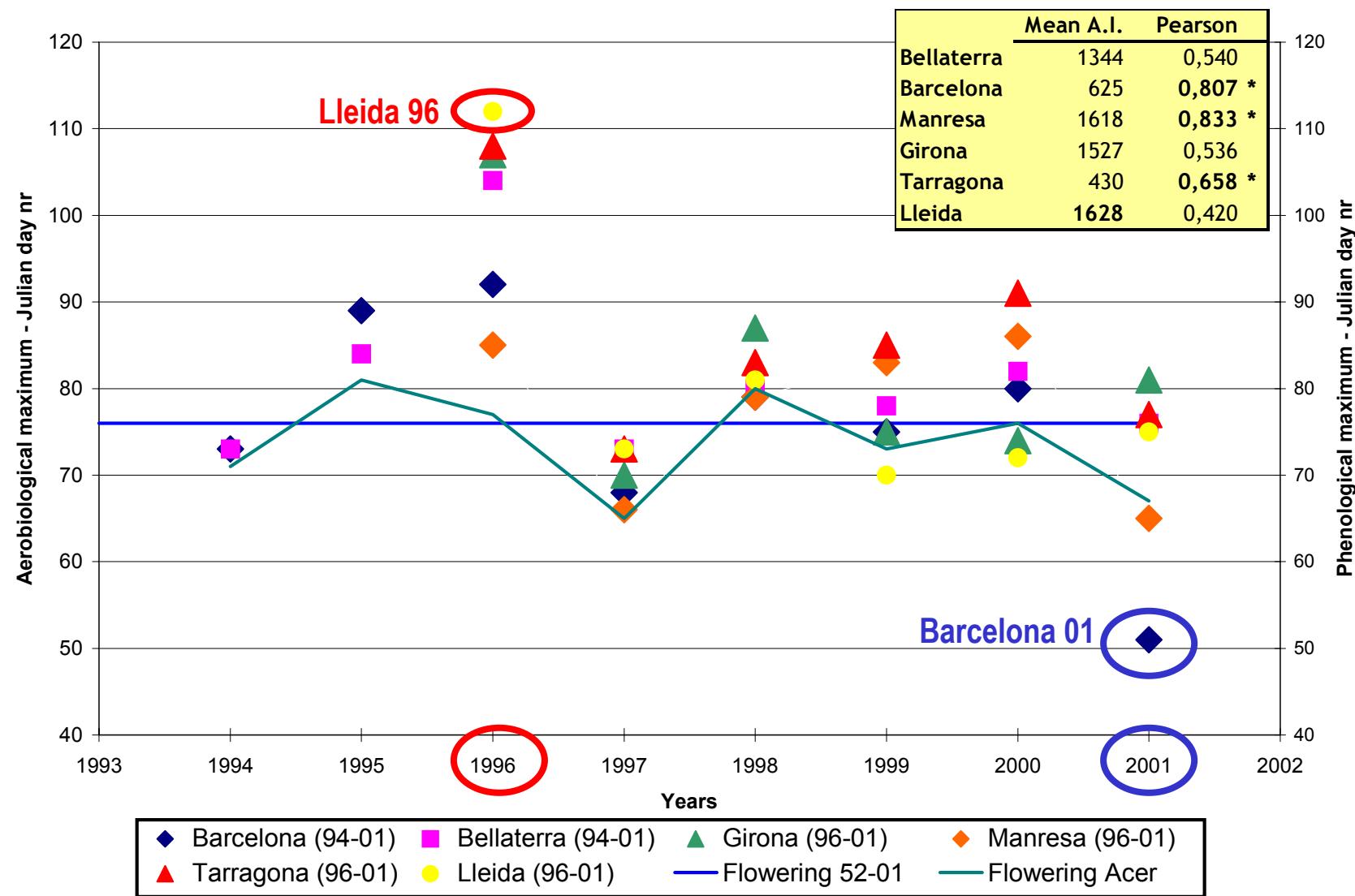
# RESULTS

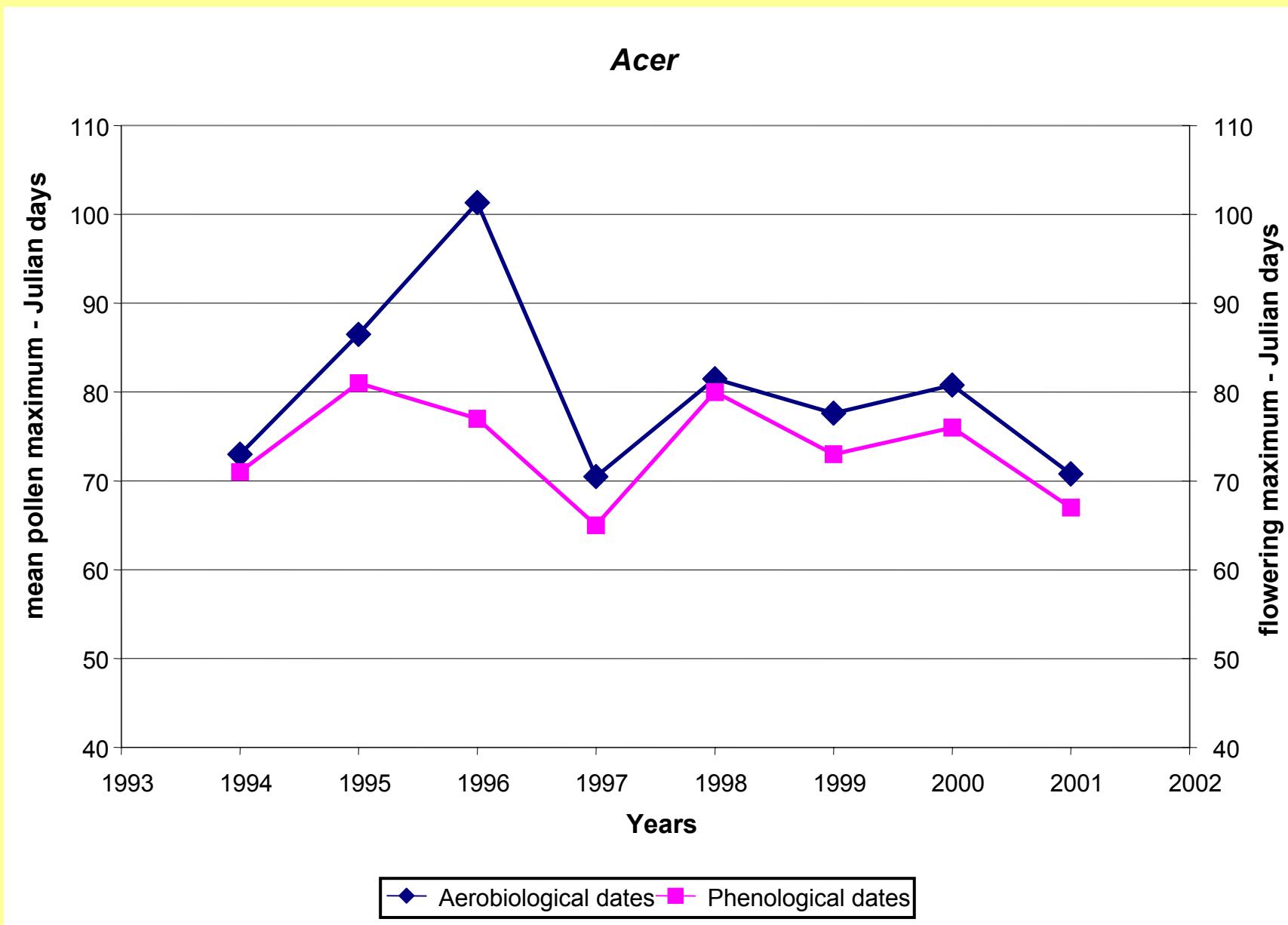
Aerobiological stations (increasing distance to Phenological station)

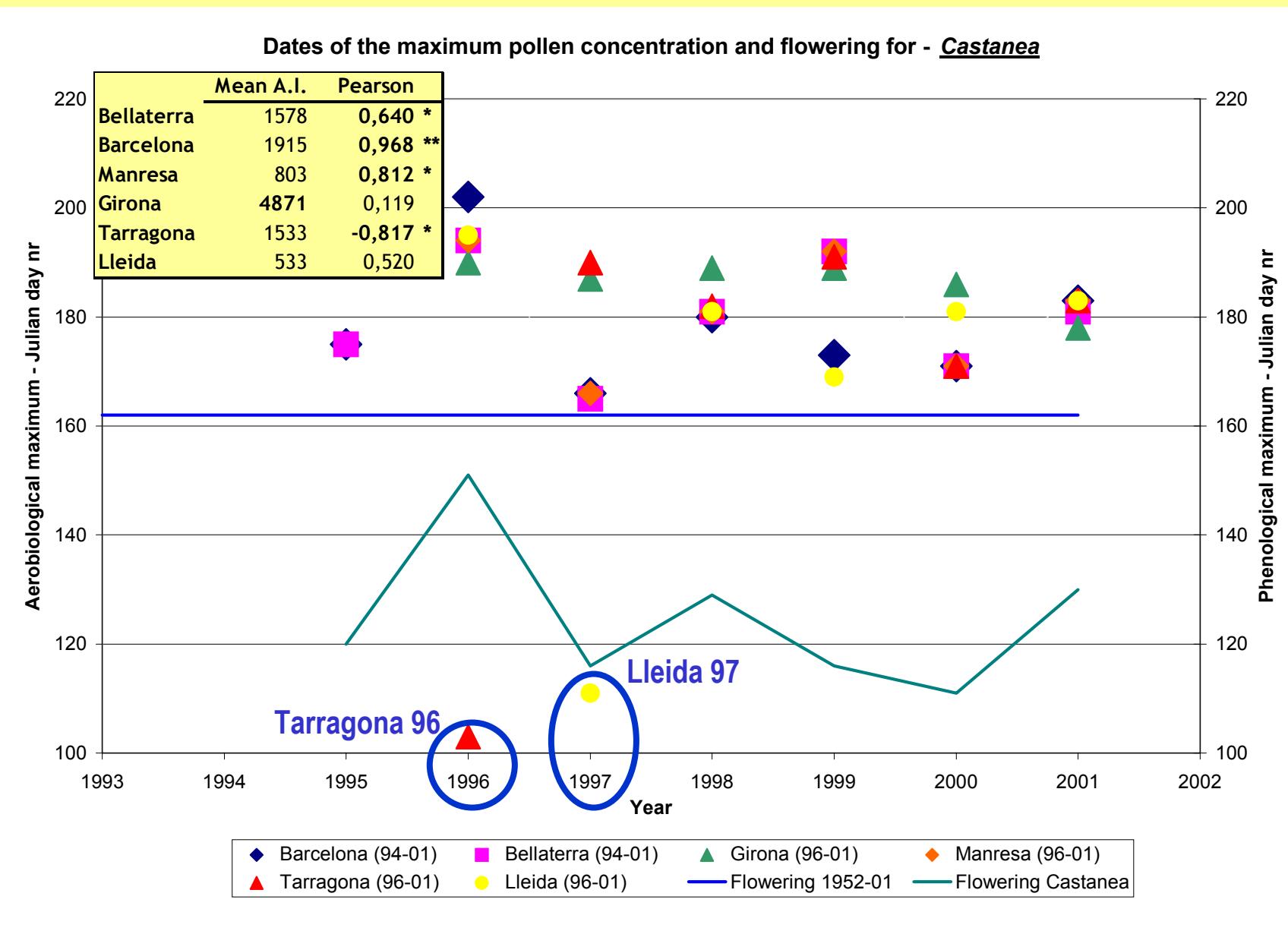
Taxa	Bellaterra	Barcelona	Manresa	Girona	Tarragona	Lleida
<i>Acer</i>	0.540	0.807 *	0.833 *	0.536	0.658 *	0.420
<i>Castanea</i>	0.640 *	0.968 **	0.812 *	0.119	-0,817 *	0.520
<i>Fraxinus</i>	0.702 *	0.921 **	0.406	0.430	0.629	0.569
<i>Olea</i>	0.383	0.507	0.651 *	0.190	0.233	0.162
<i>Platanus</i>	0.444	0.822 *	0.072	0.274	0.936 **	0.192
Km to Cardedeu	25Km	35 Km	45Km	55Km	100Km	140Km
Orientation	SW	SW	W	NE	SW	W

\*p ≤ 0.05    \*\*p ≤ 0.01

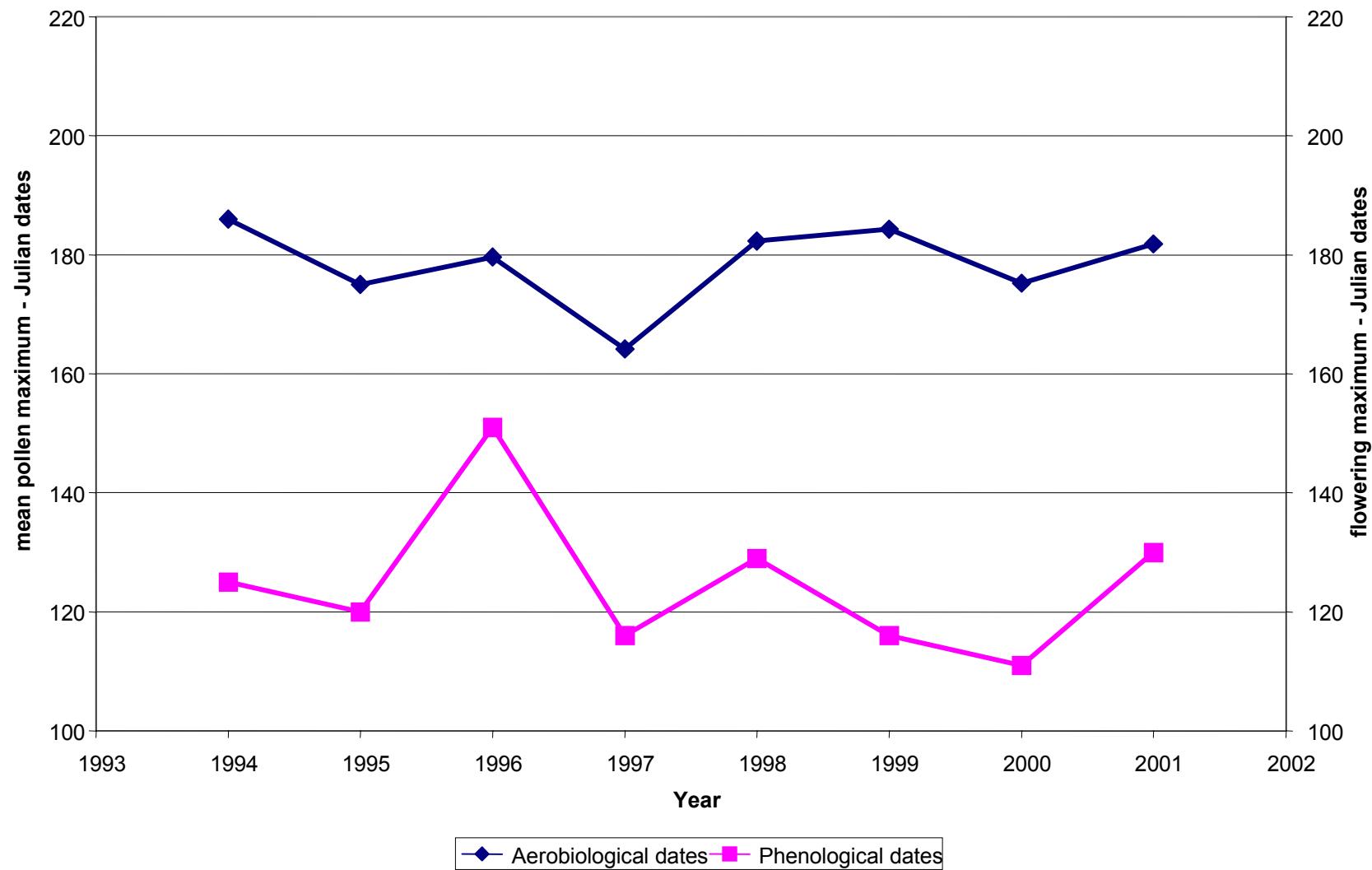
### Dates of the maximum pollen concentration and flowering for Acer

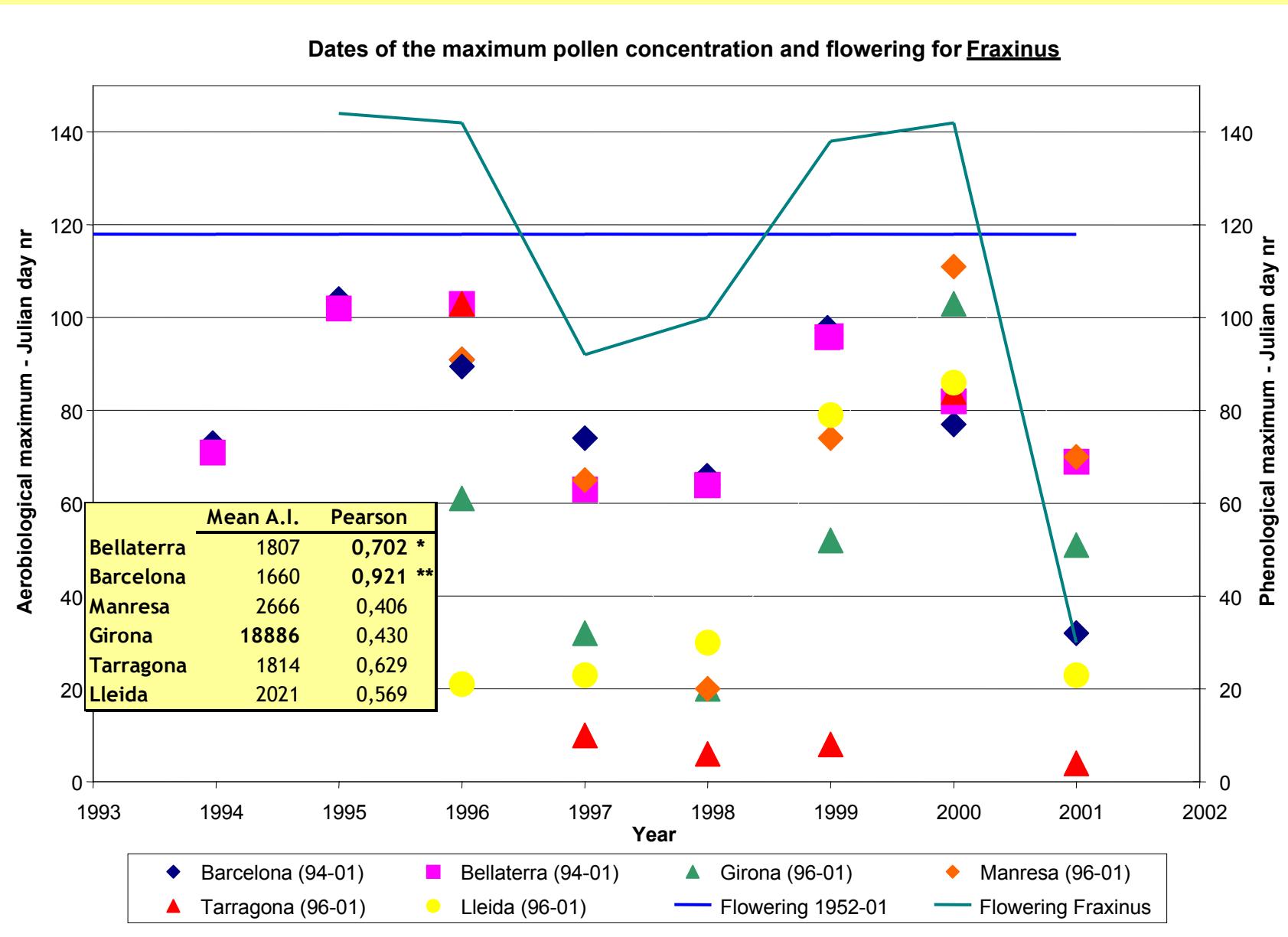




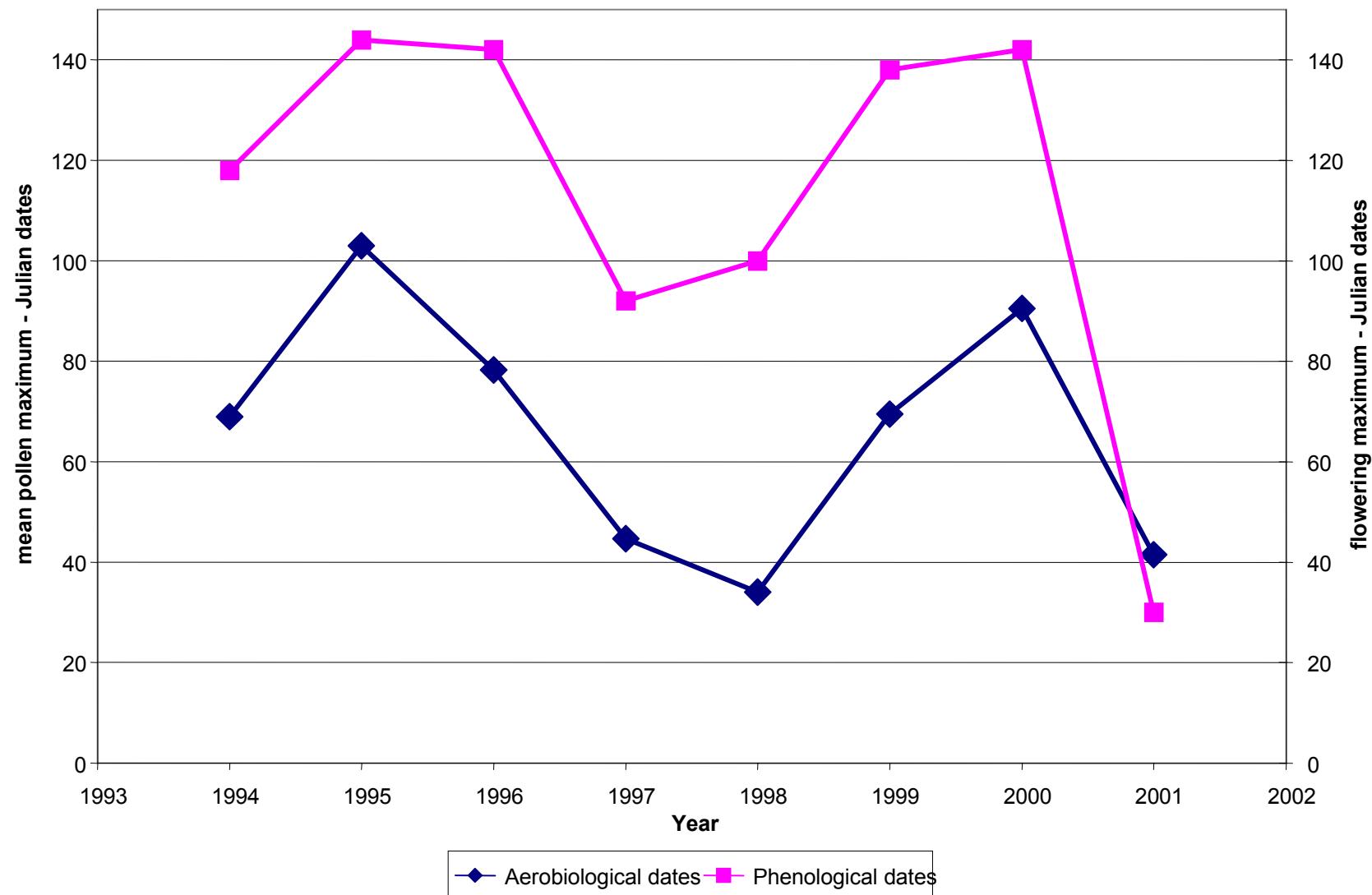


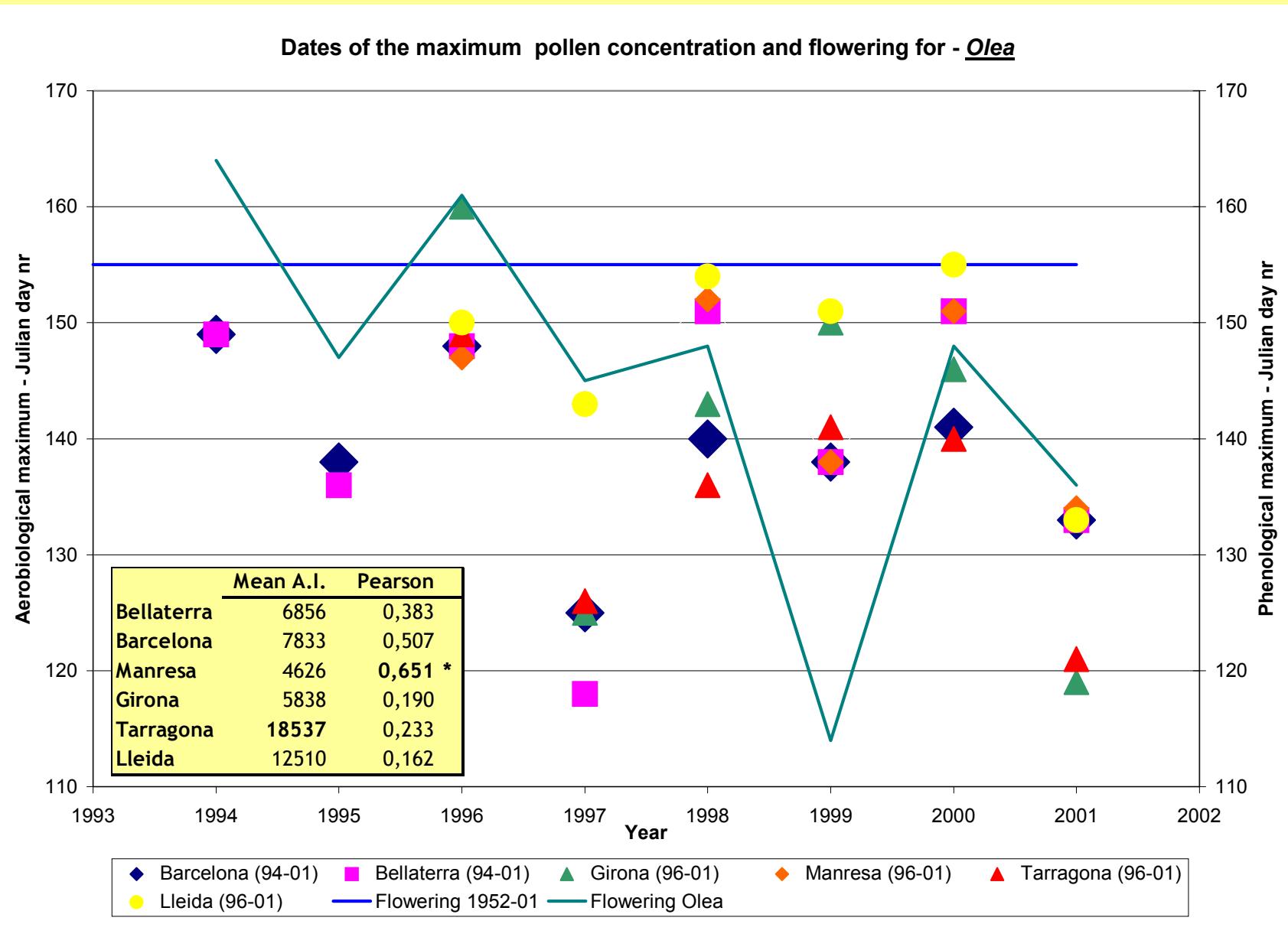
## *Castanea*

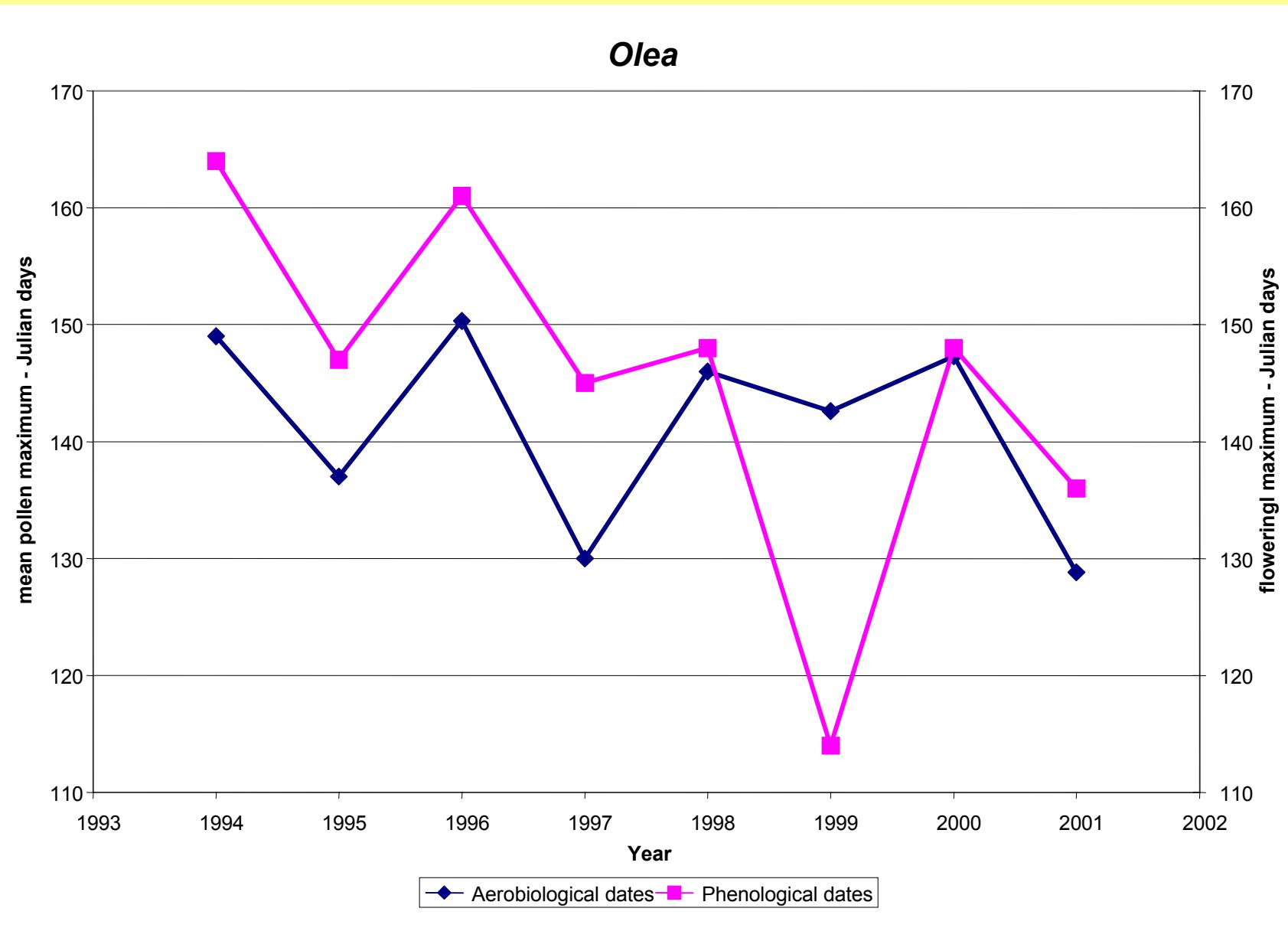




## *Fraxinus*



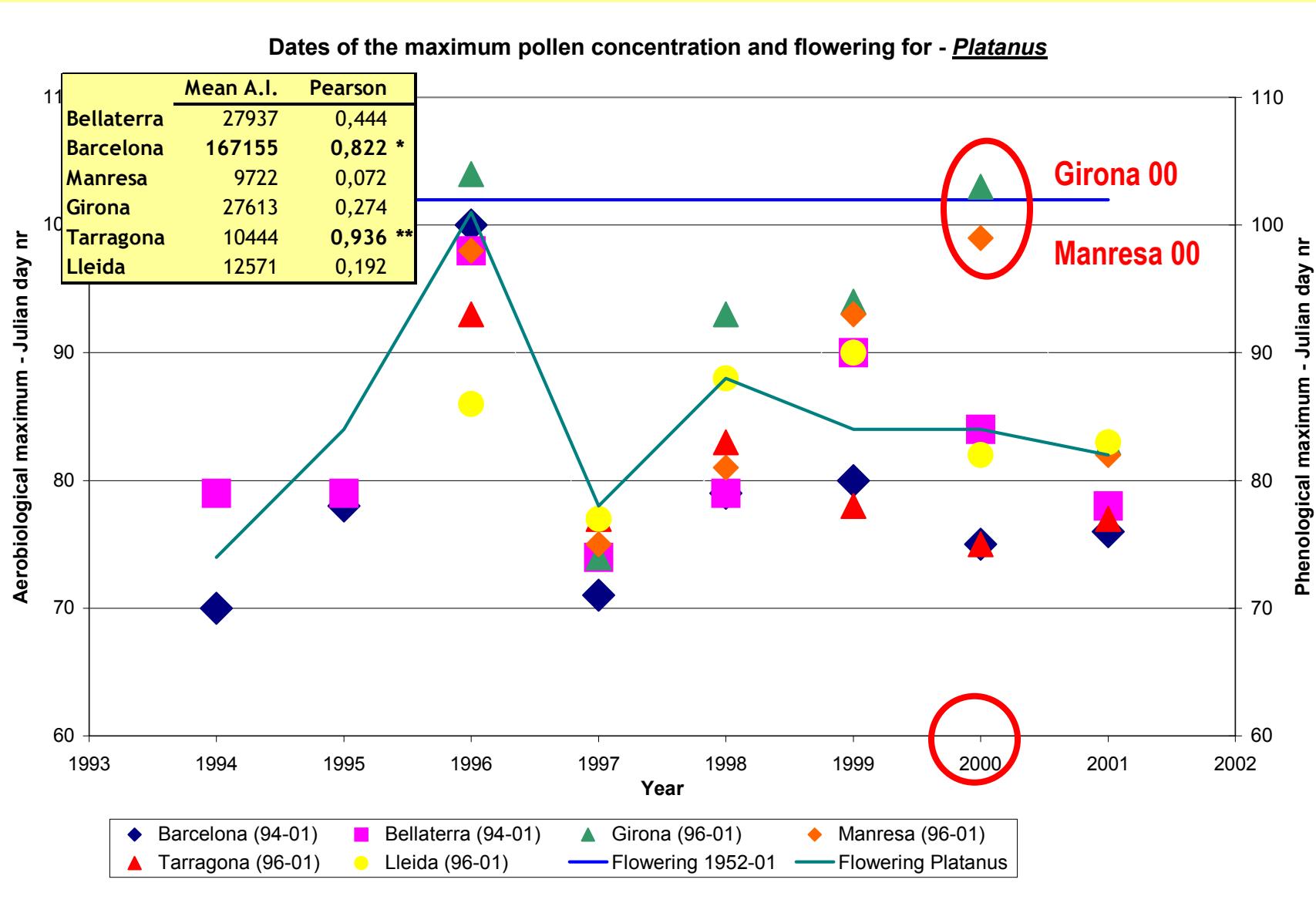


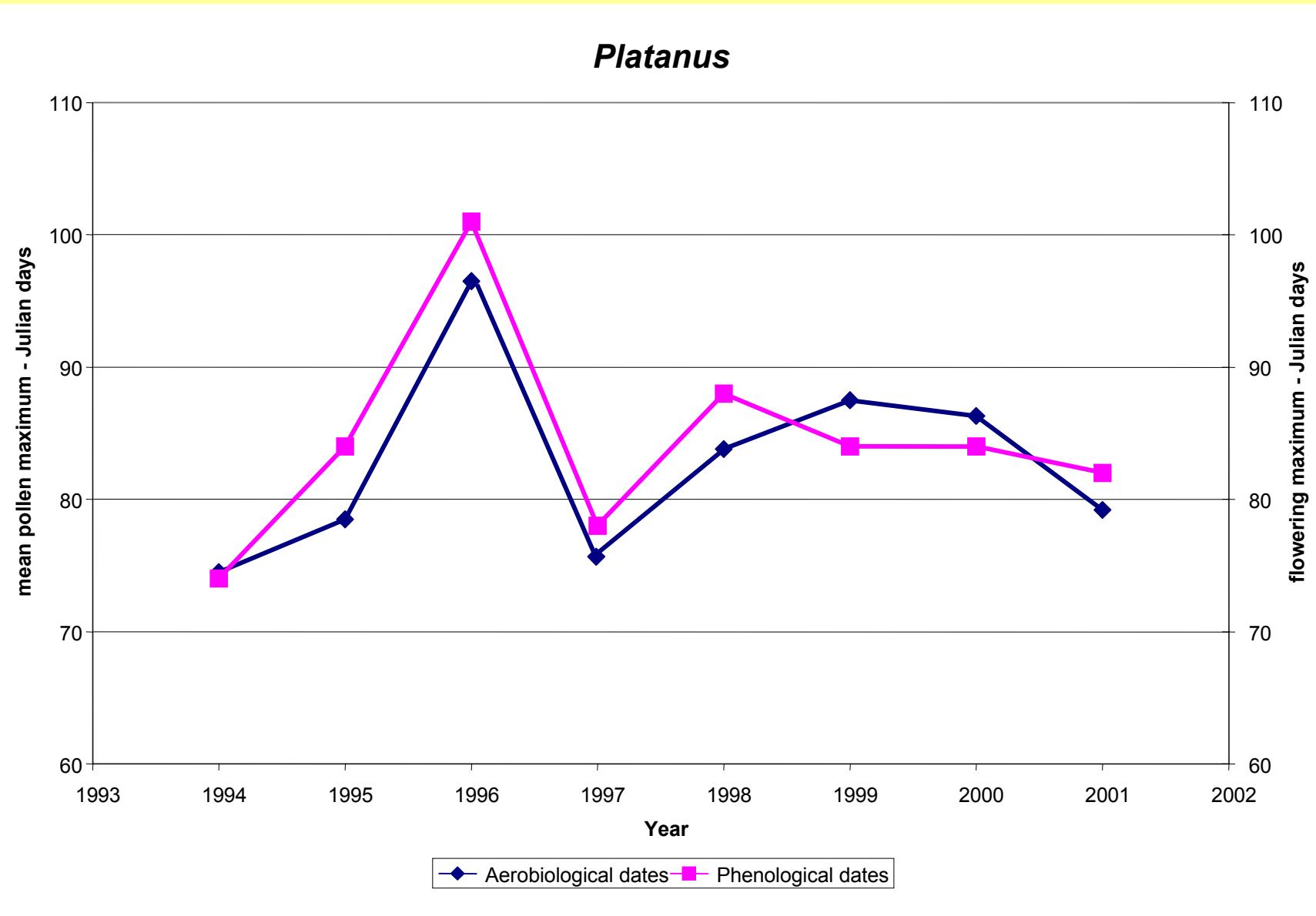


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## CONCLUSIONS

- In our study, the relationship between the Julian day number corresponding to the aerobiological peak (maximum mean daily pollen concentration in the year) and the Julian day of maximum flowering observed phenologically:
  - is very weak
  - is statistically significant only for 5 taxa (out of the 17 analysed)
  - is statistically significant only for 4 aerobiological monitoring stations (out of the 6 XAC stations)
  - has no predicting consequences
- It should be interesting to obtain aerobiological and phenological at a single site
- Future analyses will take into account other phenological (fruiting) and aerobiological (beginning pollination periods, pollination intensity) variables
- Phenological stations should incorporate sighting plants producing allergenic pollen such as: Chenopodiaceae-Amaranthaceae, *Plantago*, *Populus*, *Ulmus* or *Urticaceae*

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