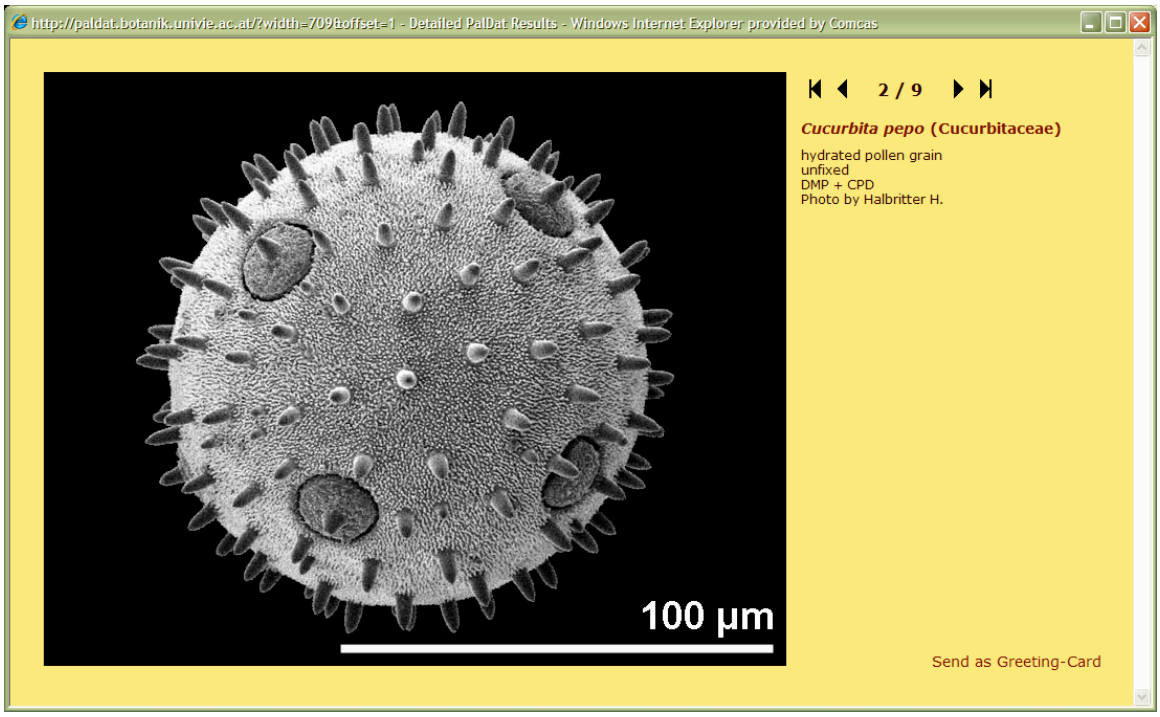

Cucurbita pepo

Pollen comes in many colors
03-25-2006, 06:37 AM #2

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pollen_source You can view a chart of plants and the colors of their pollen here. Pollen color varies and can include light-dark yellow, light-dark brown, light-dark olive, gray, red-brown, etc.

Here are a few (trees/shrubs) followed by the color of their pollen:

Maple Acer spp. light yellow
Manitoba Maple (Box elder) Acer negundo light olive good
Norway maple Acer platanoides olive
Red Maple Acer rubrum grey brown
Grey Alder Alnus incana brownish yellow
American Hazel Corylus americana light green
Hawthorn Crataegus spp. yellow brown
American Sycamore Platanus occidentalis light olive
Almond Prunus amygdalus light brown to brown pollen
Peach Prunus persica redish yellow
Pear Pyrus communis red yellow
Elm Ulmus spp. light grey
American Elm Ulmus americana light grey

http://www.isao.bo.cnr.it/aerobio/aia/e_AIACALEND.html#

Who can count pollen and mold?

Tags: count, pollen, mold

Only certified counters can read pollen and mold. Each counter must pass a year long certification course provided through the Harvard School of Public Health and must be accredited by the American Academy of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology (AAAAI). The Environmental Health Laboratories has certified counters on staff. Meteorologists, allergy specialists, physicians, and individuals have relied on the Saint Louis County Department of Health for this data since 1960.
http://www.aaaai.org/NAB/index.cfm?p=become_a_counter

National Allergy Bureau Pollen and Mold Certification Process

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National Allergy Bureau Pollen and Mold Certification Process

Certification is a multi-step process and NAB Counters are certified separately as a pollen counter or as a mold counter to use a Burkard Spore Trap or the equivalent. Certification is offered to counting stations that agree to provide data on a timely bases to the NAB web site. Following the required training course(s), the candidate for certification will be required to take a web based qualifying exam The exam will cover

the basics of pollen and fungal spore aerobiology, fundamentals of microscopy, sampler operation, and conversion of counts into concentration as outlined on the “Knowledge Base for Counters” developed by the NAB. Reference materials for the exam are also provided click here. http://www.aaaai.org/NAB/knowledge_base_counters.doc

(The exact material for the exam will be determined by the NAB Certification Committee). Following successful completion of the qualifying exam, the candidate will be permitted to take the practical exams using slides. The present system for slides to be sent to the candidates one at a time is described below. In the future, however, the exams may be administered at AAAAI and/or ACAAI annual meetings.

Pollen Counter
To be certified for pollen, a counter will need to successfully count and identify grass, weed and tree pollen grains on one pollen slide, which would represent spring, summer, and fall pollen types in most of the continental U.S. Once the slide is graded passing, the counter will be considered a certified NAB pollen counter and eligible to count and present data for the NAB aeroallergen network.

http://biology.nebrwesleyan.edu/pollen/

The pollen counts are read five days a week by Dr. Dale Benham, Professor of Biology at Nebraska Wesleyan University during the pollen season, which is February through mid-Ocotober. The pollen sampler (provided by Allergy, Asthma & Immunology Associates, PC) is located on top of Olin Hall of Science, Nebraska Wesleyan University. Please direct any questions concerning the counts to Dr. Dale Benham. Funding for this project is provided by Allergy Asthma, Immunology Assoicates, PC

Dr. Benham is a Natonal Allergy Bureau certified pollen counter for the American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology

Friday, March 28, 2008

count reflects pollen and spore collection over the previous 24 hours

Pollen (grains/cubic meter)		
Trees	10	low
Weeds	<1	low
Grass	0	absent

Mold Spore (spores/cubic meter)-weekly count ()	
Molds	

The daily pollen counts for Lincoln, NE (as well as from other locations across the United States) are posted on the American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology pollen count site.

Today's details (numbers are grains per cubic meter):

Trees		Weeds		Mold Spores	
Ash	0	Chenopods/pigweed	<1	Alternaria	

Birch	0	Cocklebur	0	Ascospores	
Elm	7	Hemp	0	Basidopspores	
Hackberry	0	Marsh-elder (burweed)	0	Cladosporium	
Hickory/Pecan	0	Plantain	0	Curvularia	
Juniper	2	Prairie Sage (Artemisia)	0	Dreshslera/Helminthosporium	
Linden	0	Ragweed (Ambrosia)	0	Epicoccum	
Maple	1	Nettle	0	Fusarium-type	
Mulberry	0	Sedge	0	Ganoderma	
Oak	0	Cat-tail	0	Leptosphaeria-type	
Pine	0	Dock	0	Nigrospora	
Poplar/Cottonwood	0	Daisy Group	0	Penicillium/Aspergillus	
Walnut	0	Dill	0	Pithomyces	
Willow	0	Dandelion	0	Pleoospora	
Sycamore	0	Other herbs	0	Rusts	
Locust	0			Smuts/Myxomycetes	
Alder	0	**Grass**		Stemphylium	
Osage Orange	0	Total grass (Poaceae)	0	Torula	
Buckeye	0	Unknown	<1	Unidentified fungi	

TREE POLLEN		WEED POLLEN		GRASS POLLEN		MOLD SPORES	
0	Absent	0	Absent	0	Absent	0	Absent
1-14	Low	1-9	Low	1-4	Low	1-6499	Low
15-89	Moderate	10-49	Moderate	5-19	Moderate	6500-12,999	Moderate
90-1499	High	50-499	High	20-199	High	13,000-49,999	High
>1500	Very High	>500	Very High	>200	Very High	>50,000	Very High

If the count falls within this category	Allergy sufferers who are allergic to these pollens or molds may experience symptoms of hay fever or asthma.
Absent	No symptoms.
Low	Only individuals extremely sensitive to these pollens and molds will experience symptoms.
Moderate	Many individuals sensitive to these pollens and molds will experience symptoms.
High	Most individuals with any sensitivity to these pollens and molds will experience symptoms.
Very High	Almost all individuals with any sensitivity at all to these pollens and molds will experience symptoms. Extremely sensitive people could have

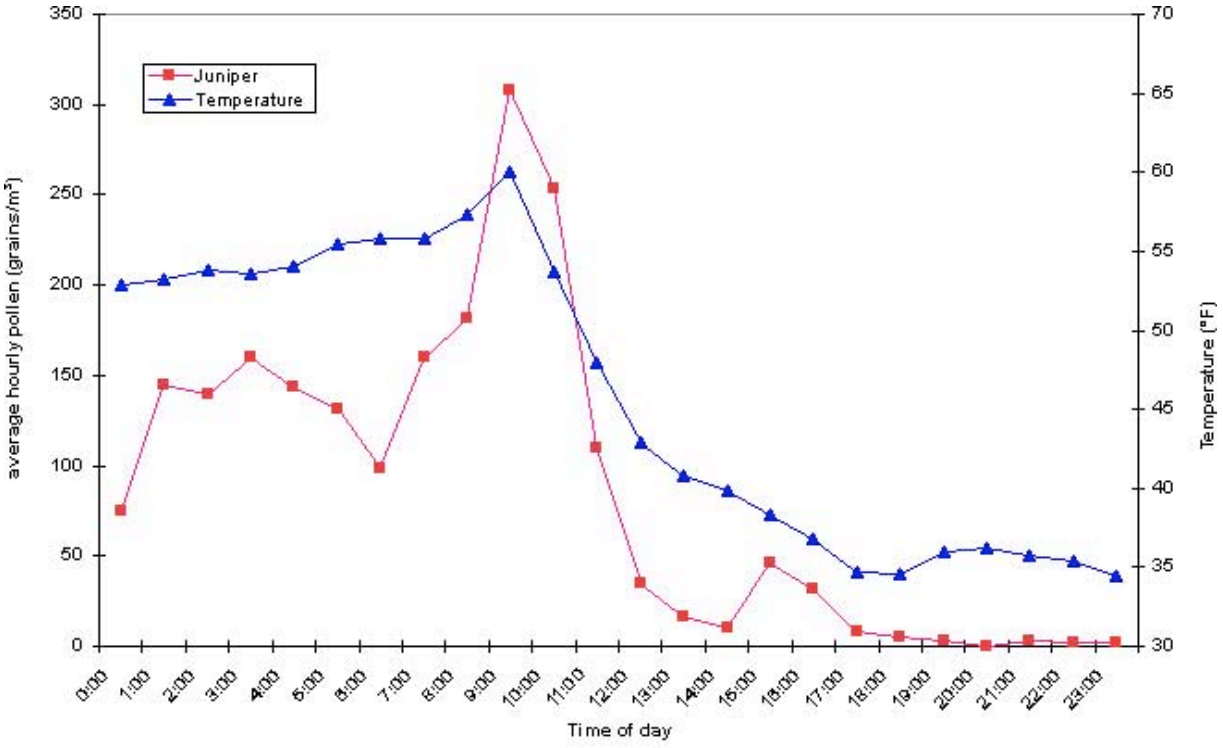
severe symptoms.

Provided as a public service by Nebraska Wesleyan University,
Allergy, Asthma & Immunology Associates

http://biology.nebrwesleyan.edu/pollen/march_weather.html

The weather conditions changed dramatically on Sunday March 2, 2008, following a warm Saturday. The change in temperature and wind direction were striking around noon with strong, warm, southerly winds until late morning which shifted to the northwest with the advance of a cold front.

In the spring, *Juniper* trees release copious amounts of pollen in Texas and with strong south winds, the *Juniper* pollen can be transported to our area. The graph below depicts the change in weather conditions and the resulting change in the *Juniper* pollen in our area.



Juniper pollen counted from Burkard Volumetric Spore Trap, Lincoln, NE March 2, 2008

Provided as a public service by Nebraska Wesleyan University,
Allergy, Asthma & Immunology Associates