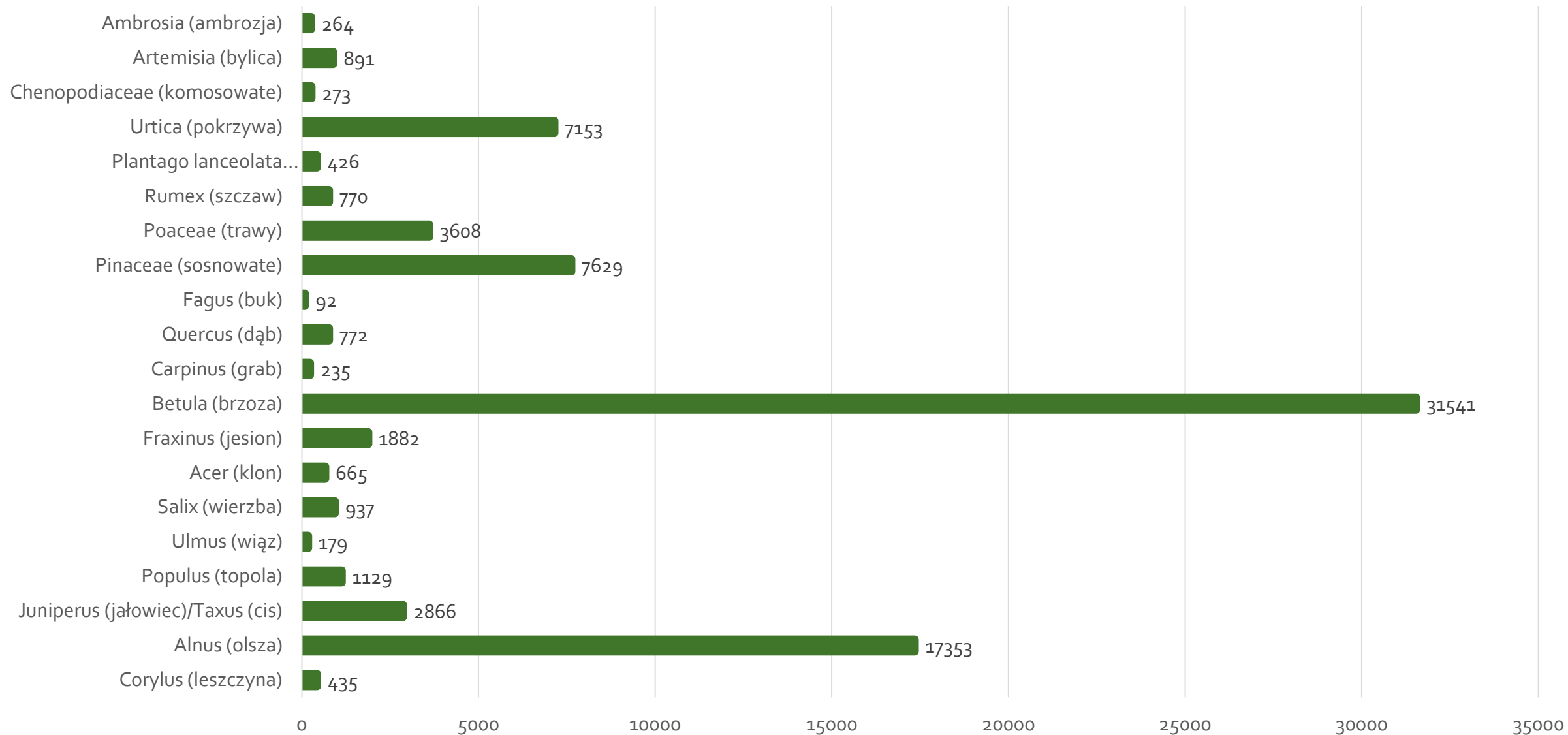


MONITOR PYŁKOWY

2019

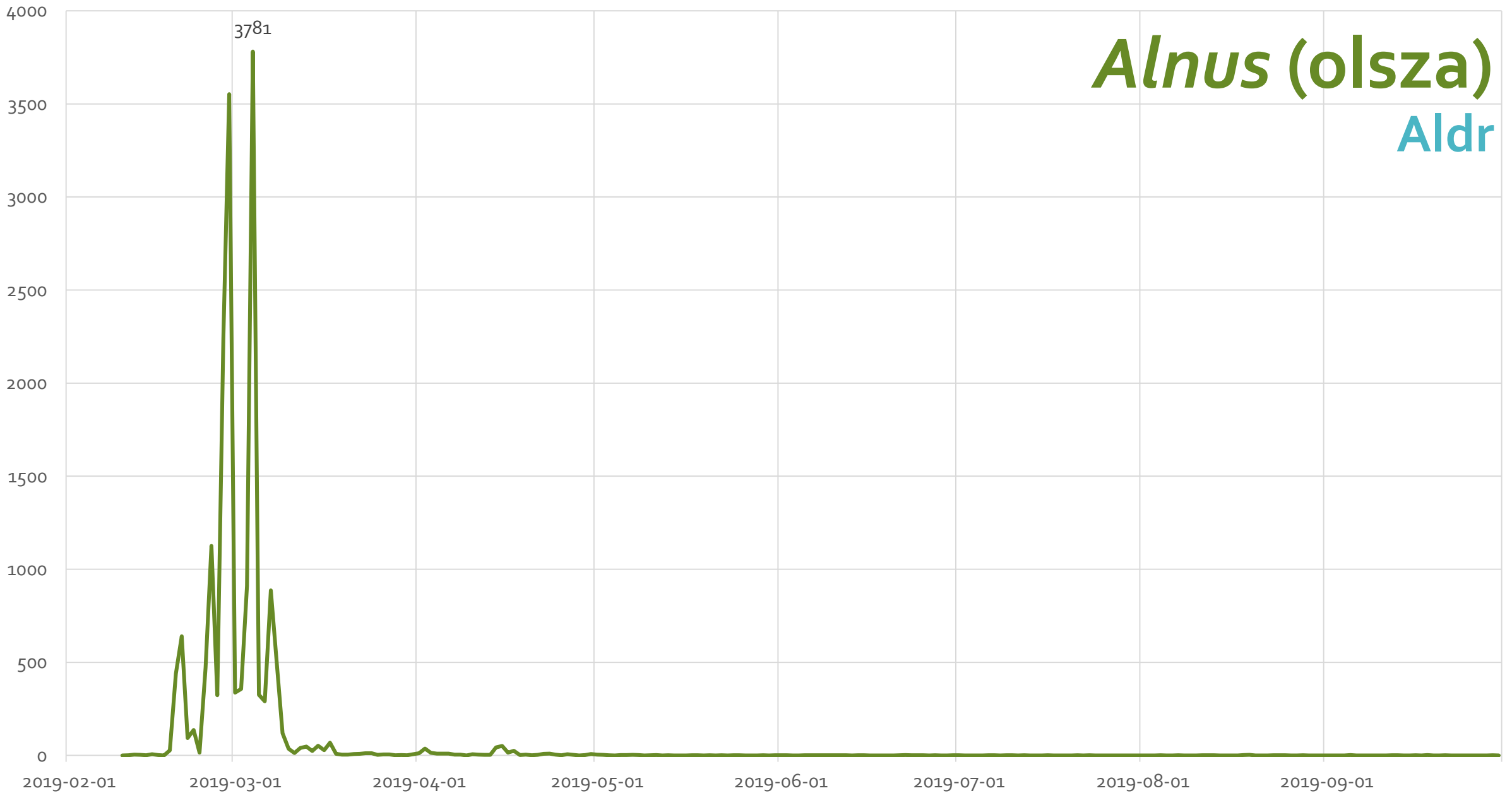


Sumy roczne badanych taksonów pyłku roślin, Łódź 2019



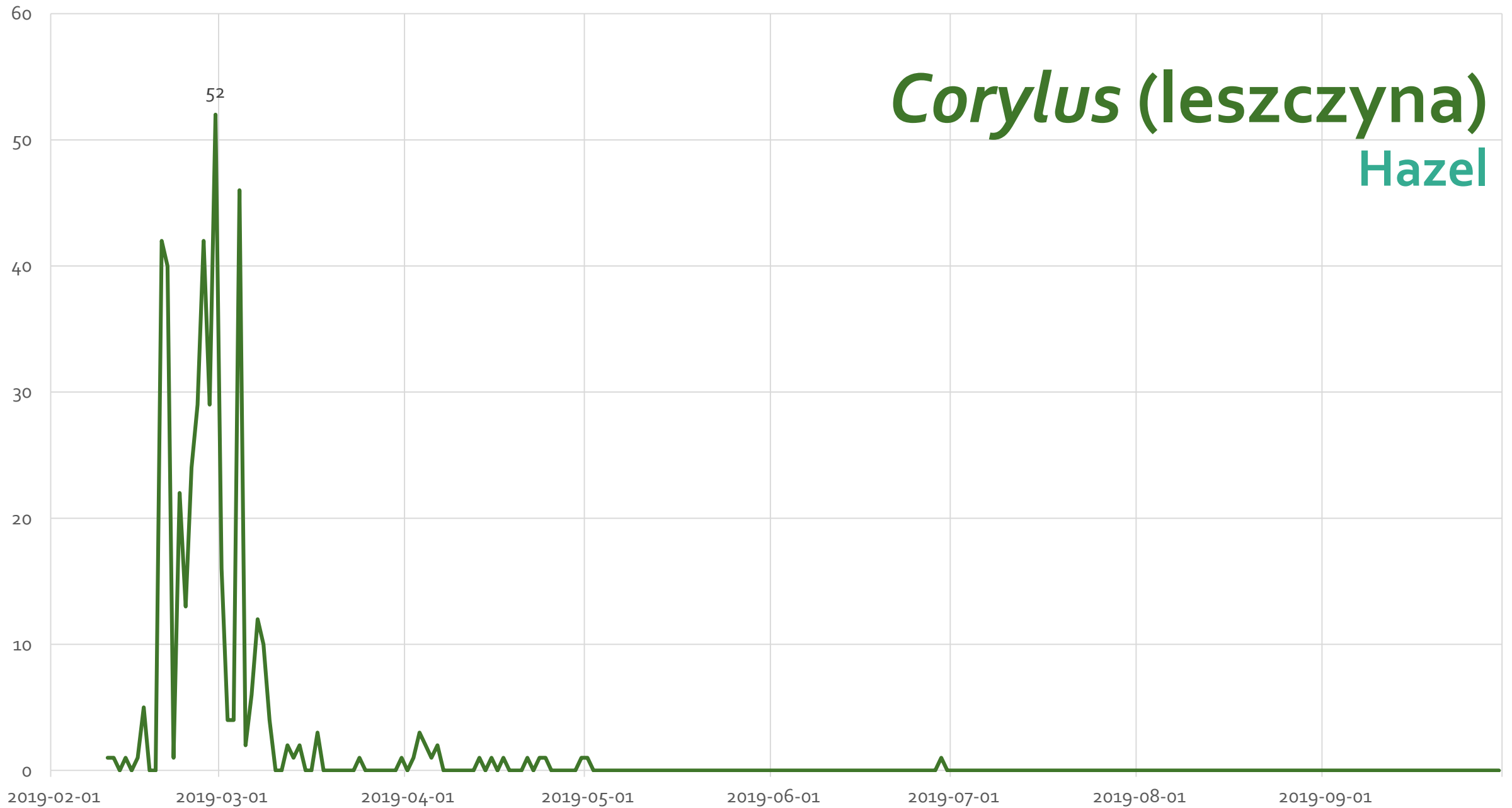
Alnus (olsza)

Aldr



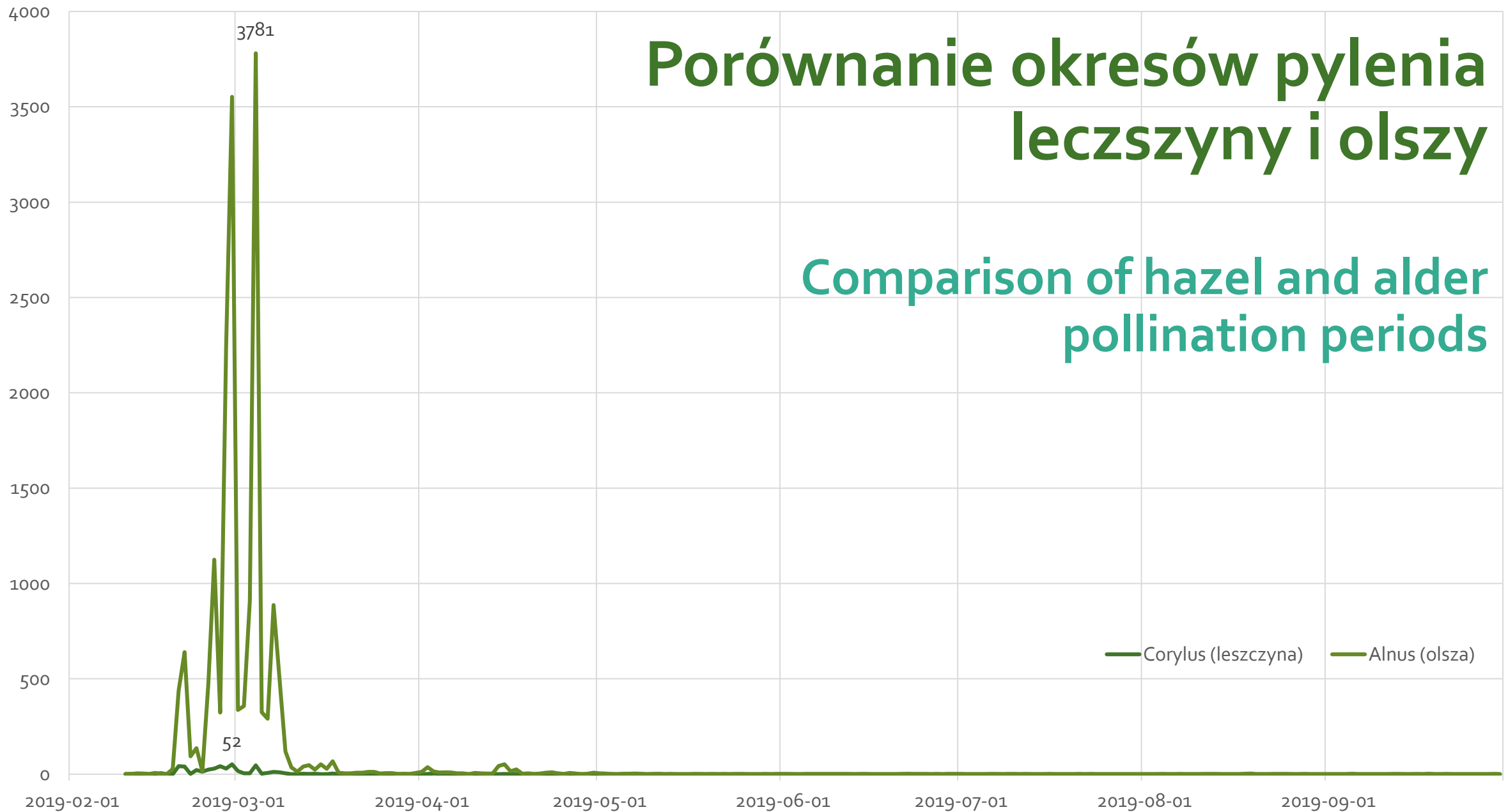
Corylus (leszczyna)

Hazel



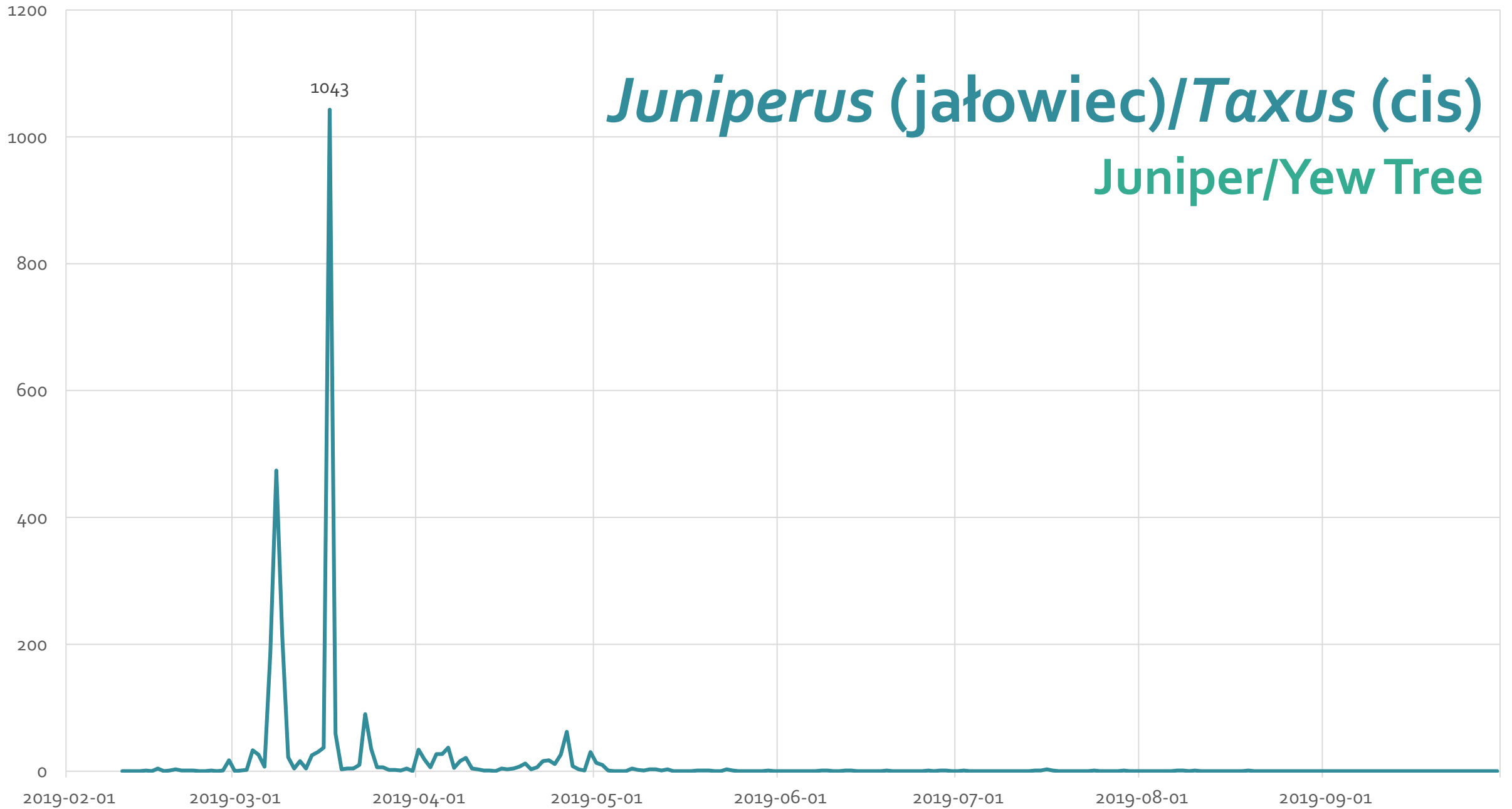
Porównanie okresów pylenia leczszyny i olszy

Comparison of hazel and alder
pollination periods



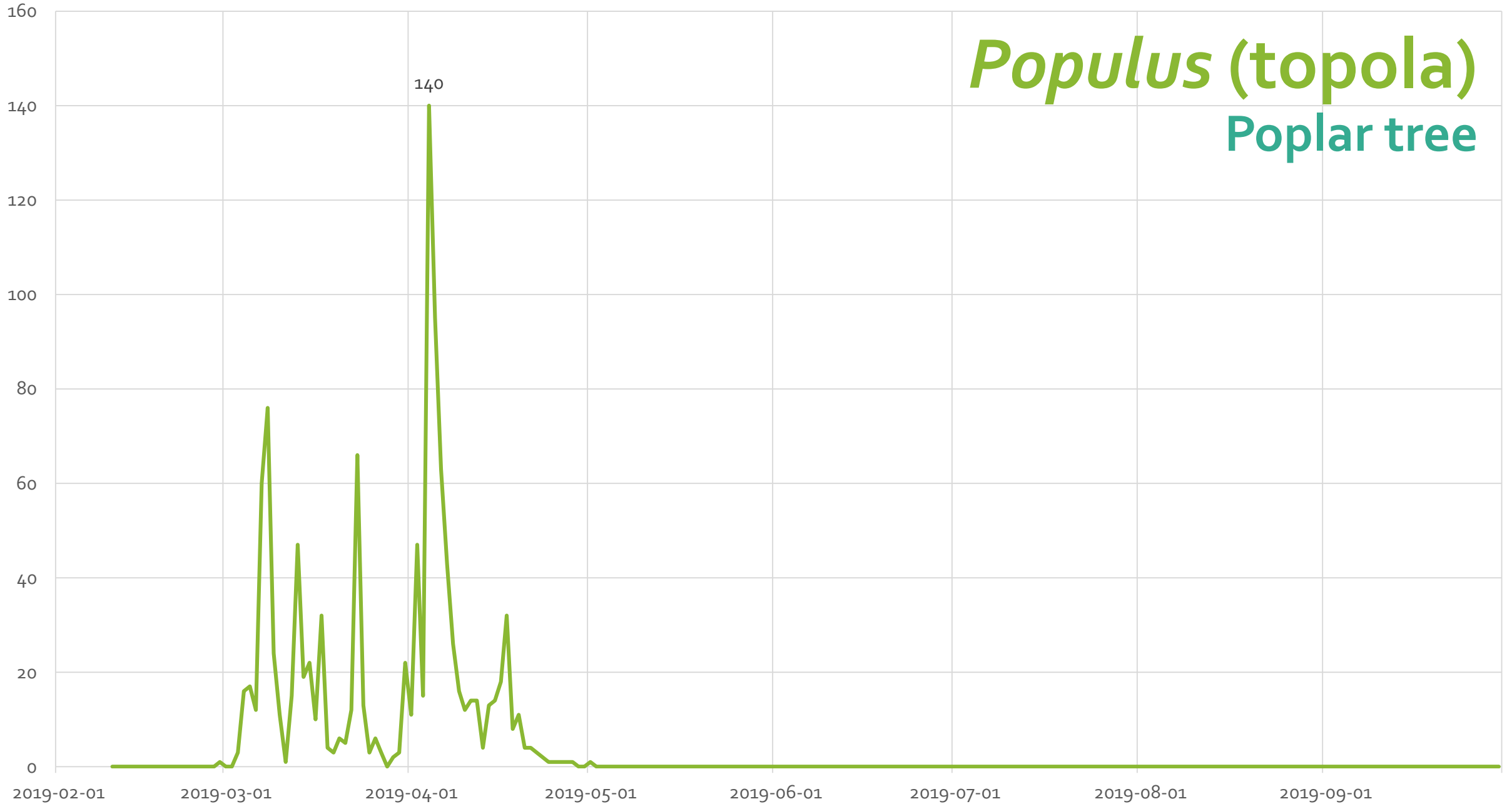
Juniperus (jałowiec)/*Taxus* (cis)

Juniper/Yew Tree

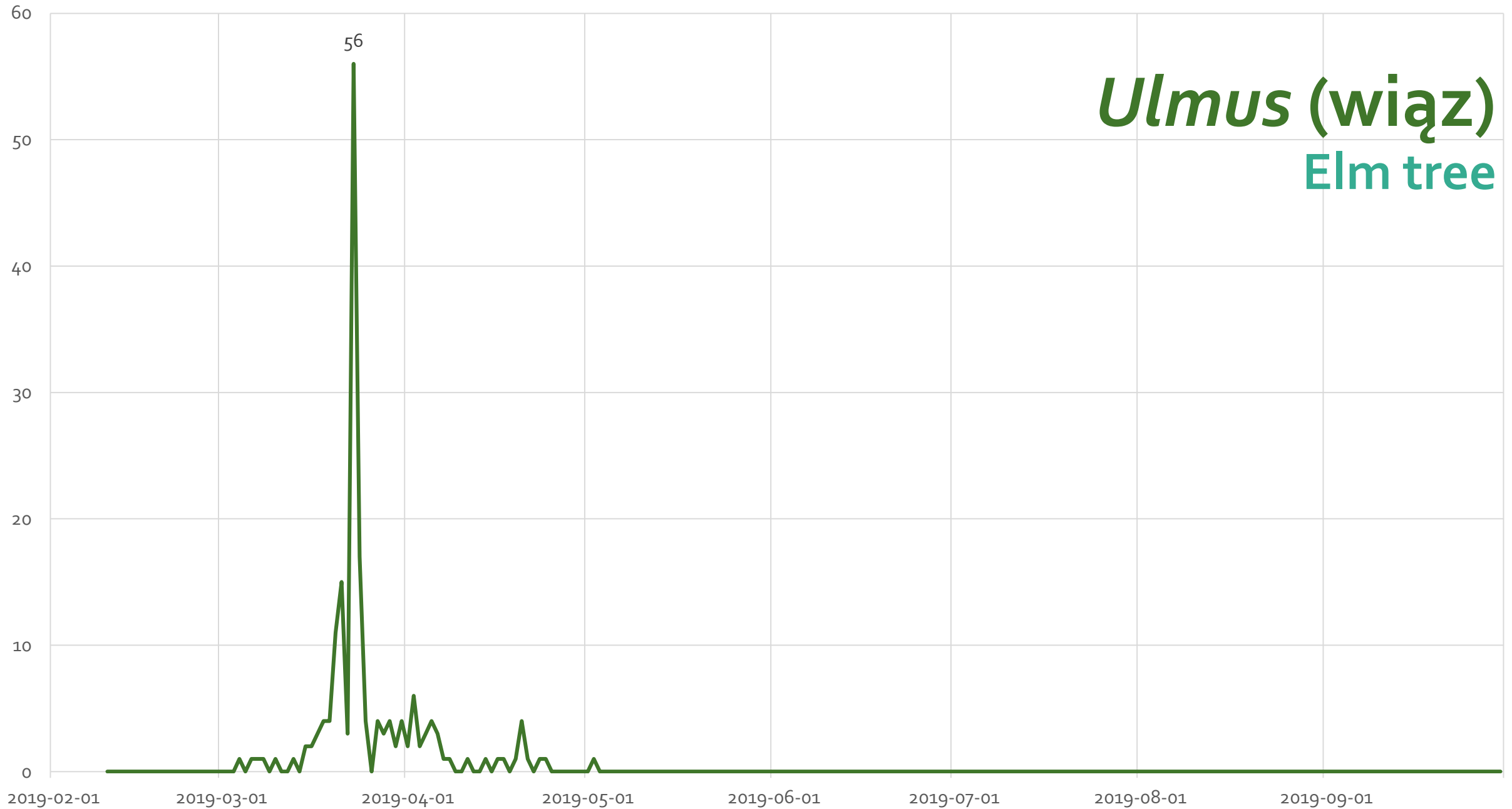


Populus (topola)

Poplar tree

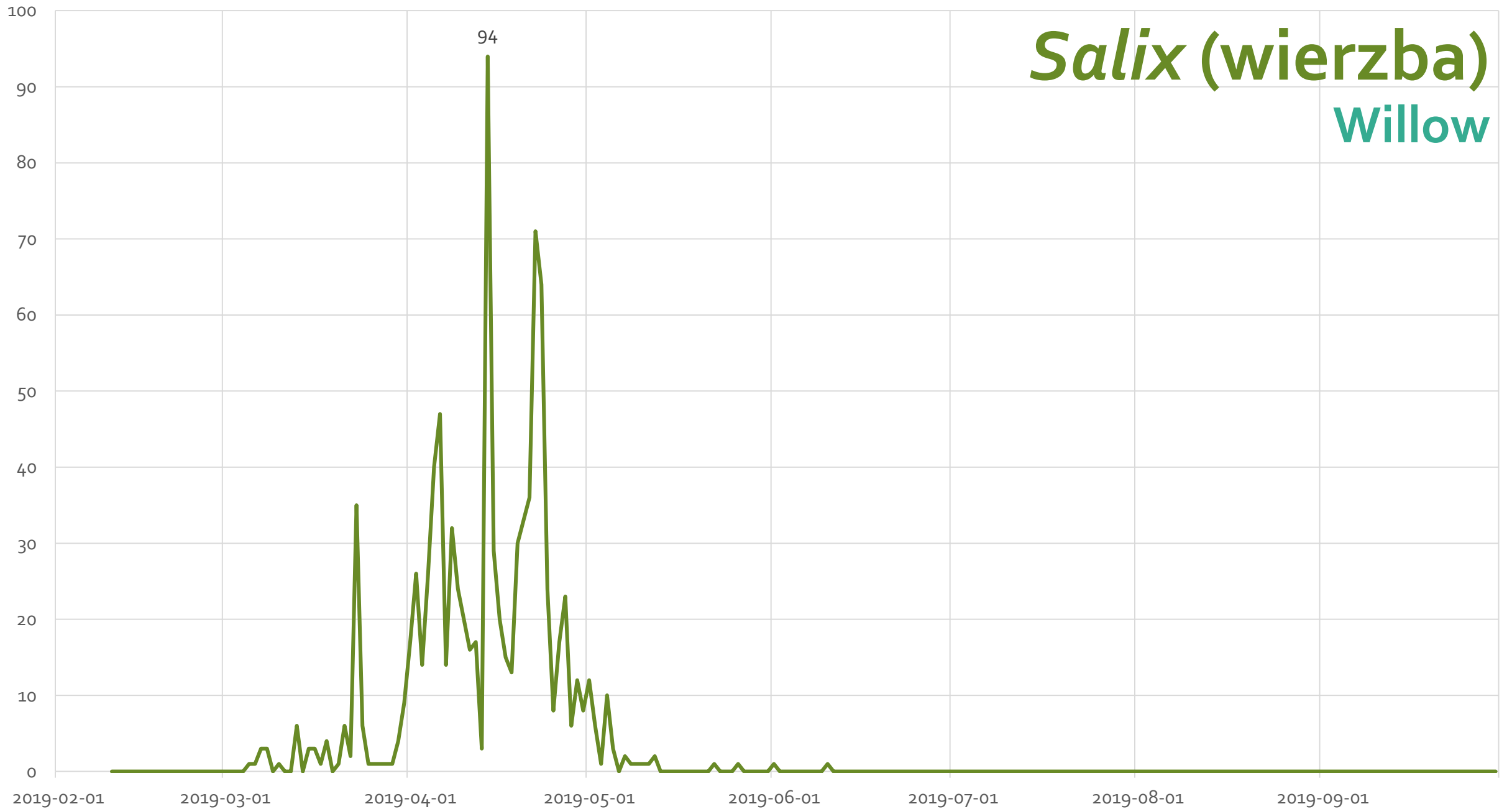


Ulmus (wiałz)
Elm tree

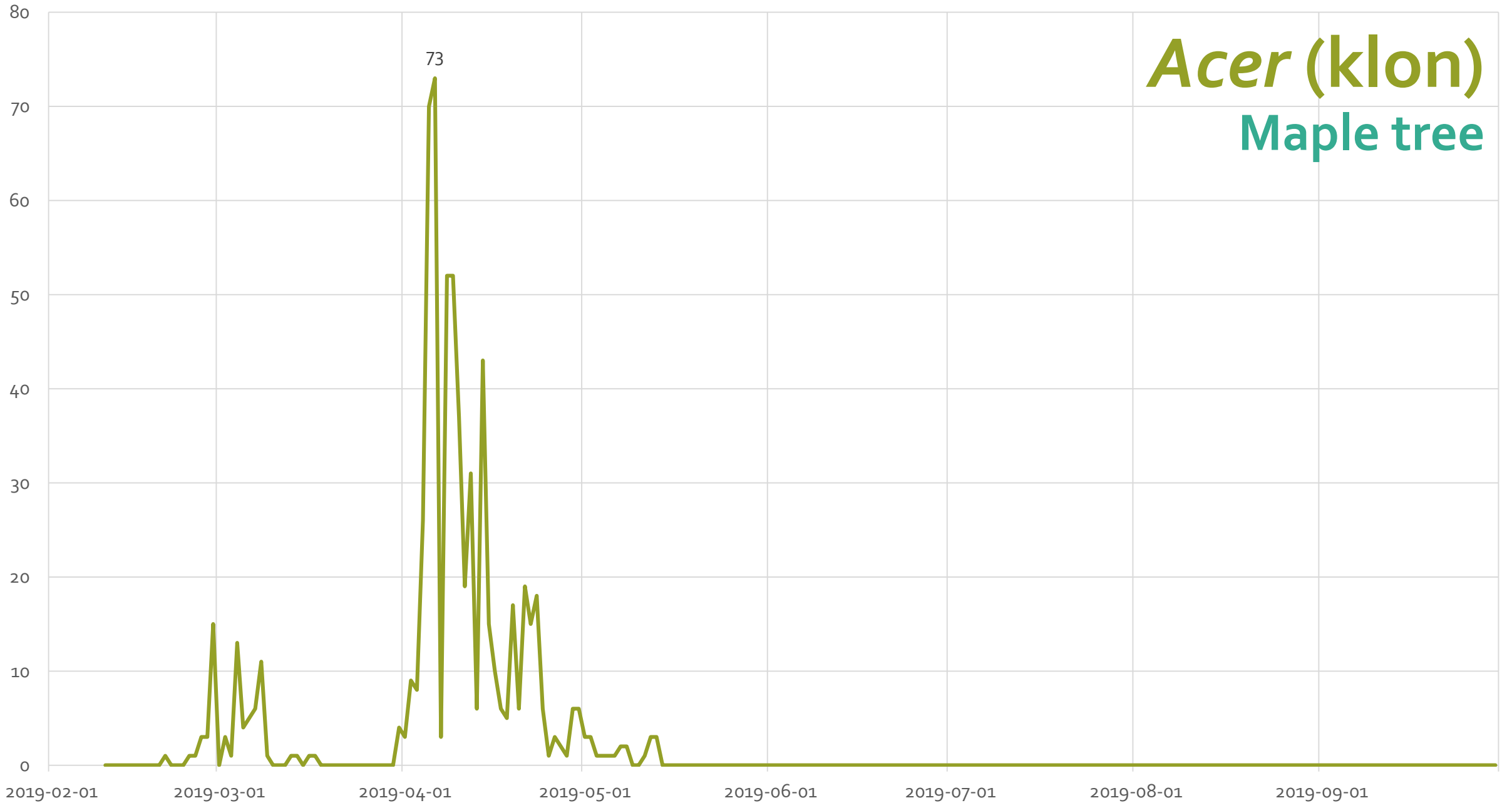


Salix (wierzba)

Willow

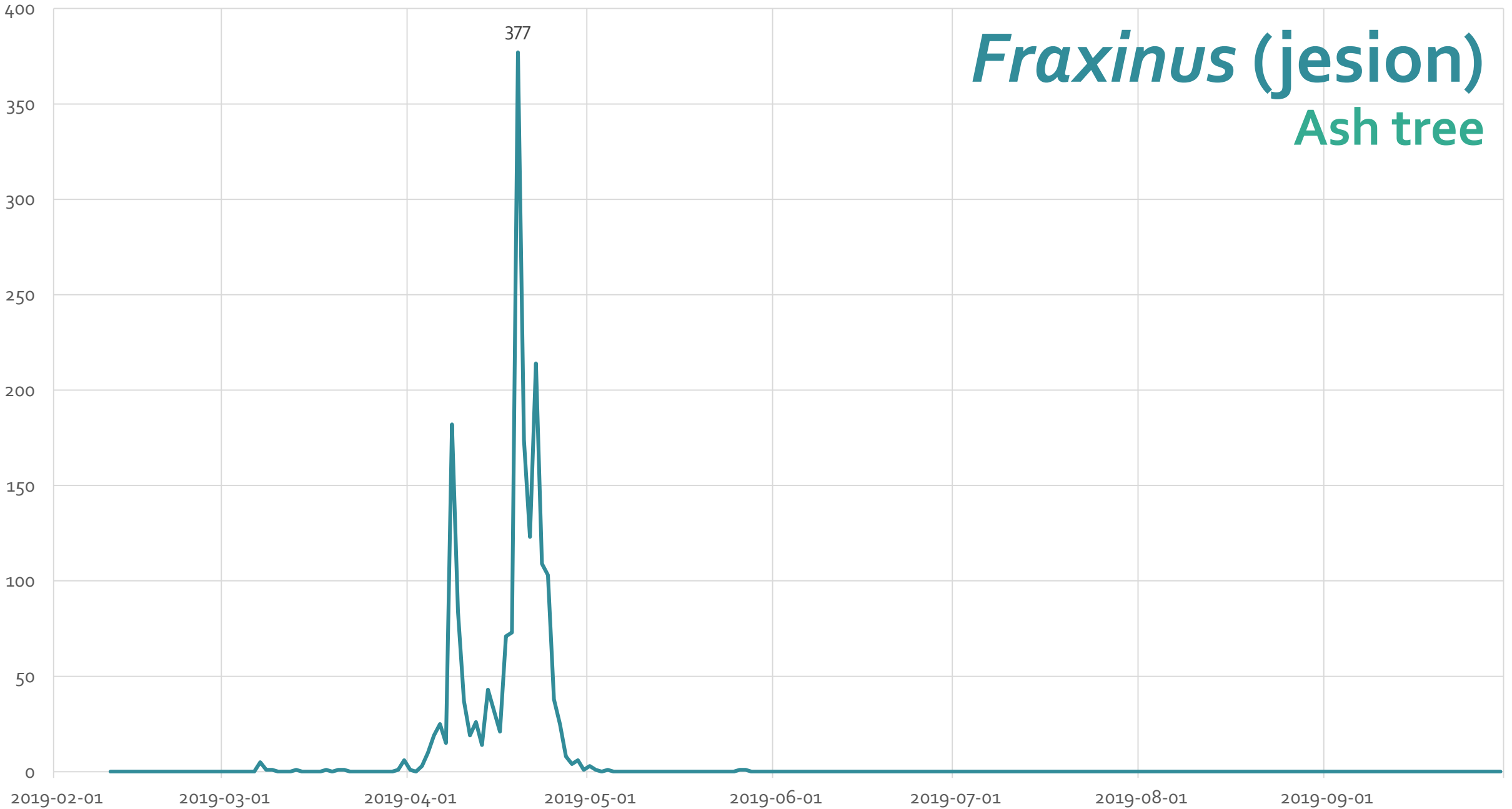


Acer (klon) Maple tree



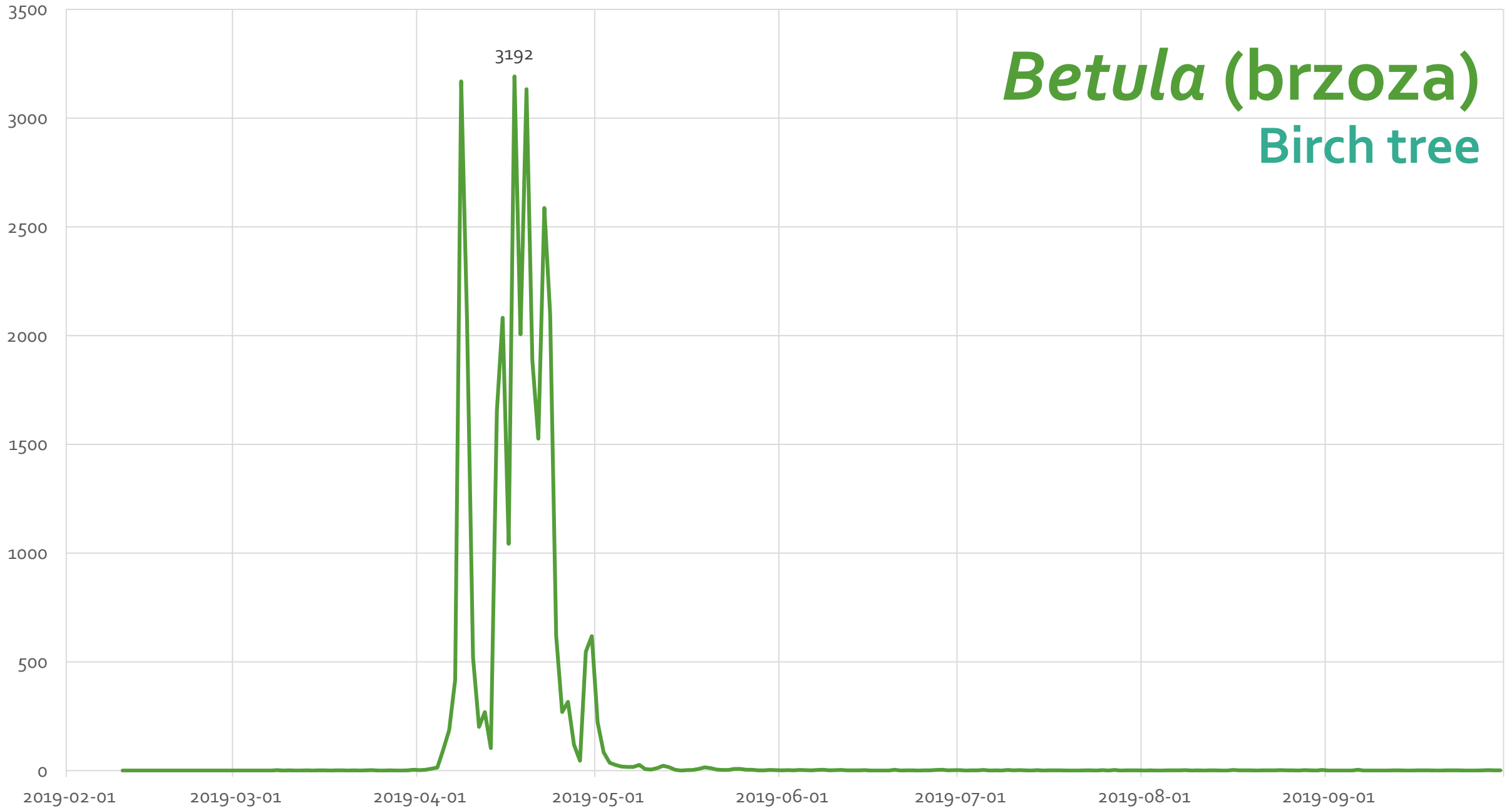
Fraxinus (jesion)

Ash tree

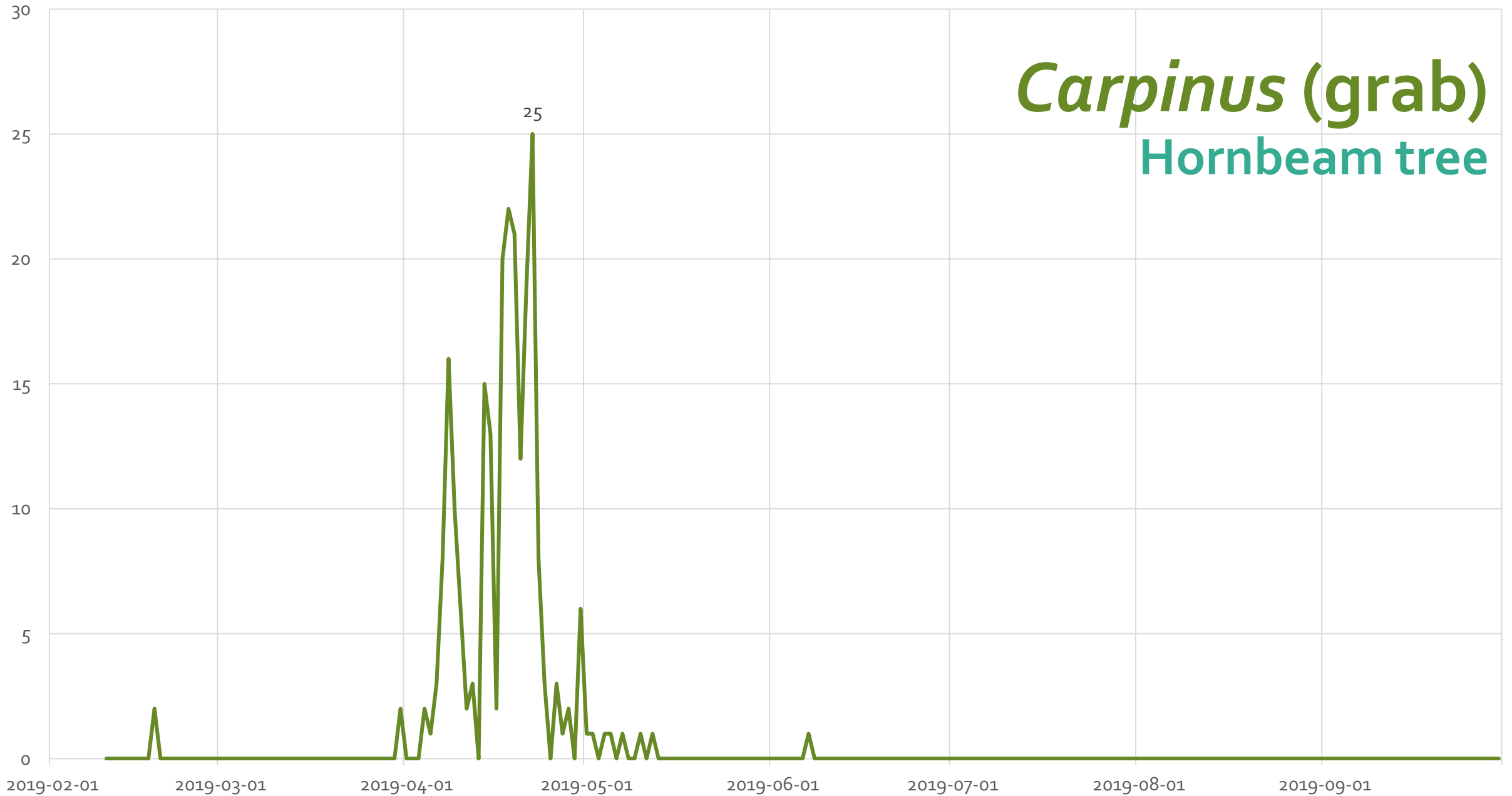


Betula (brzoza)

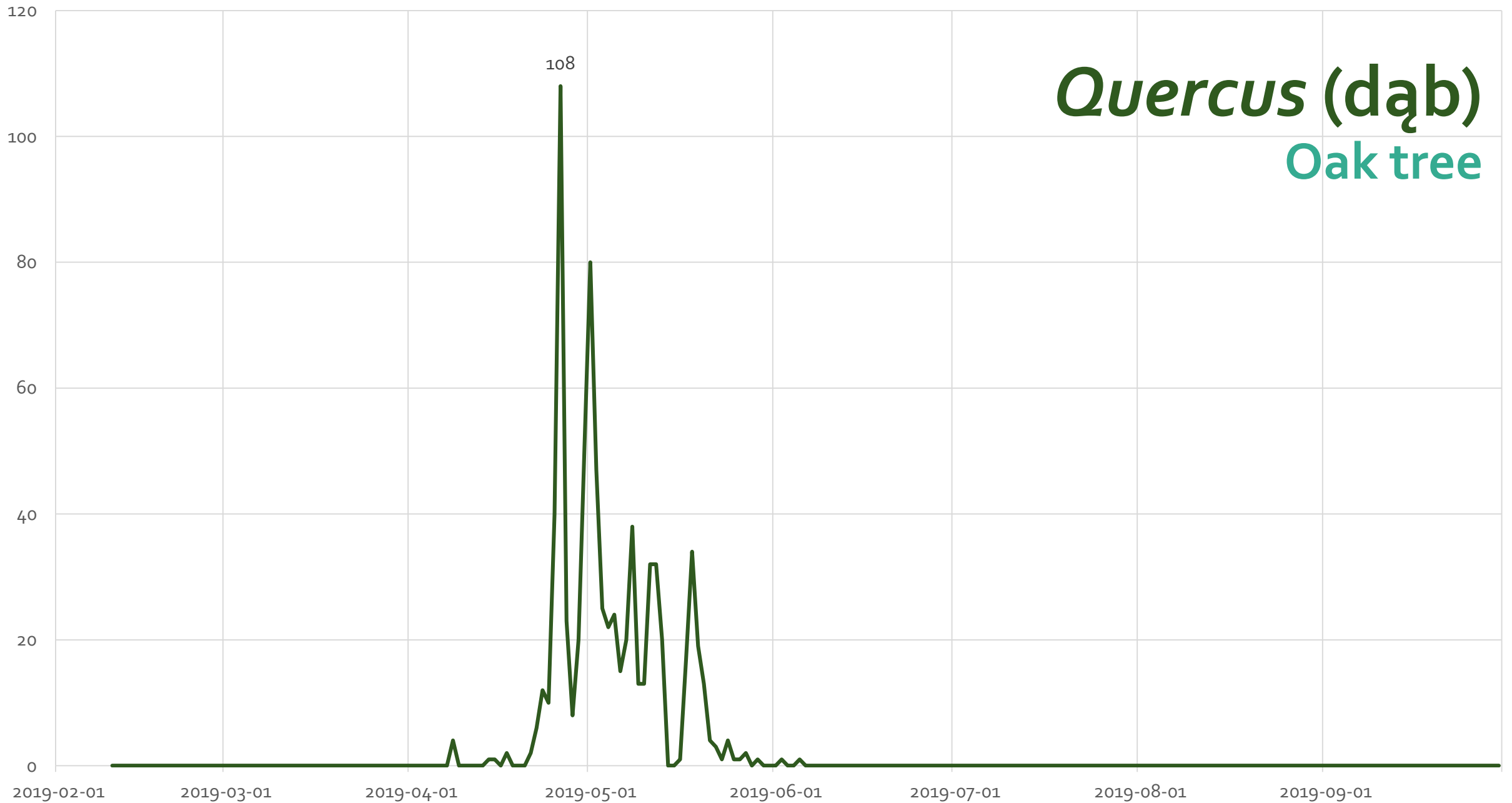
Birch tree



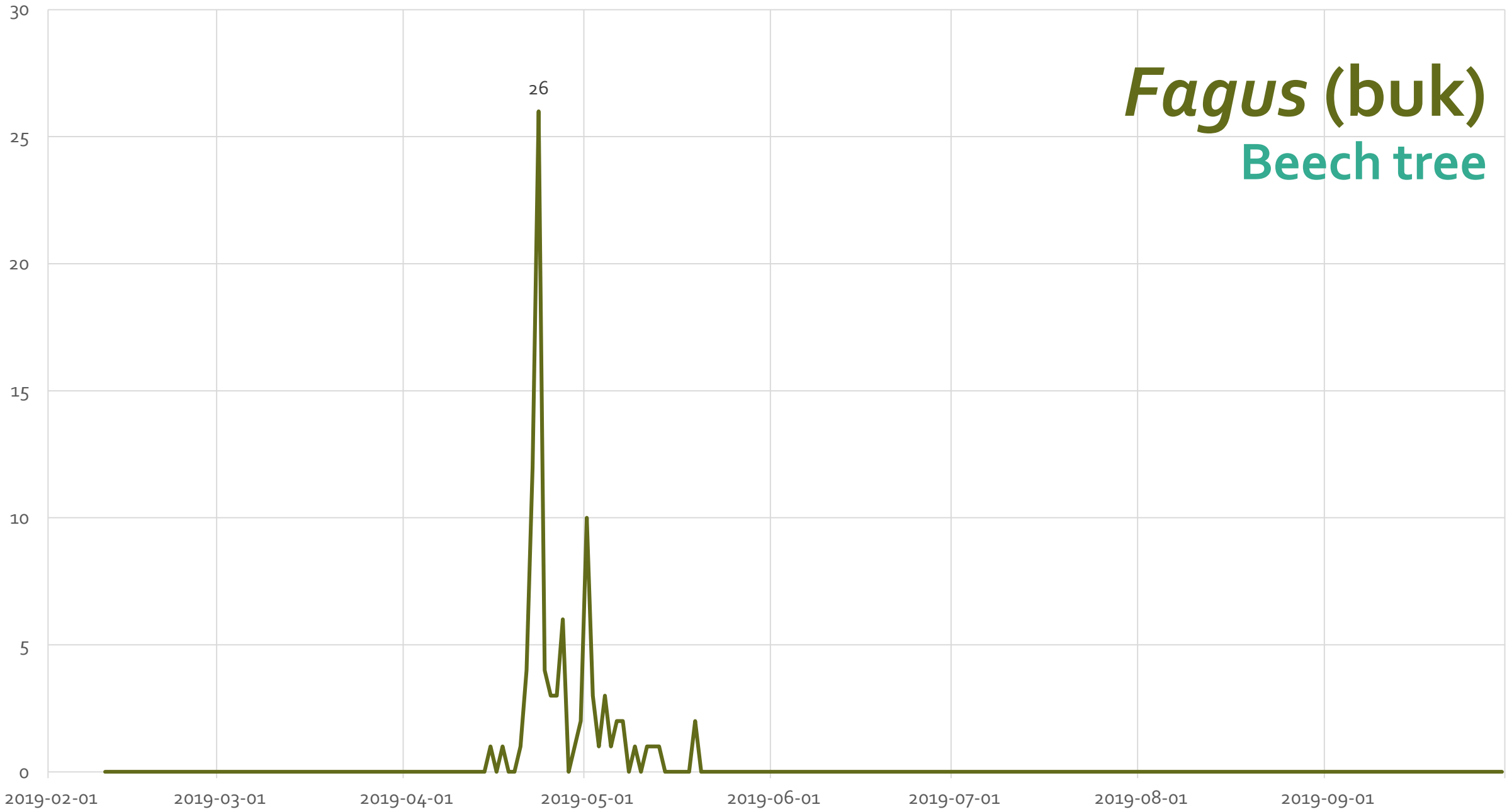
Carpinus (grab)
Hornbeam tree



Quercus (dąb) Oak tree

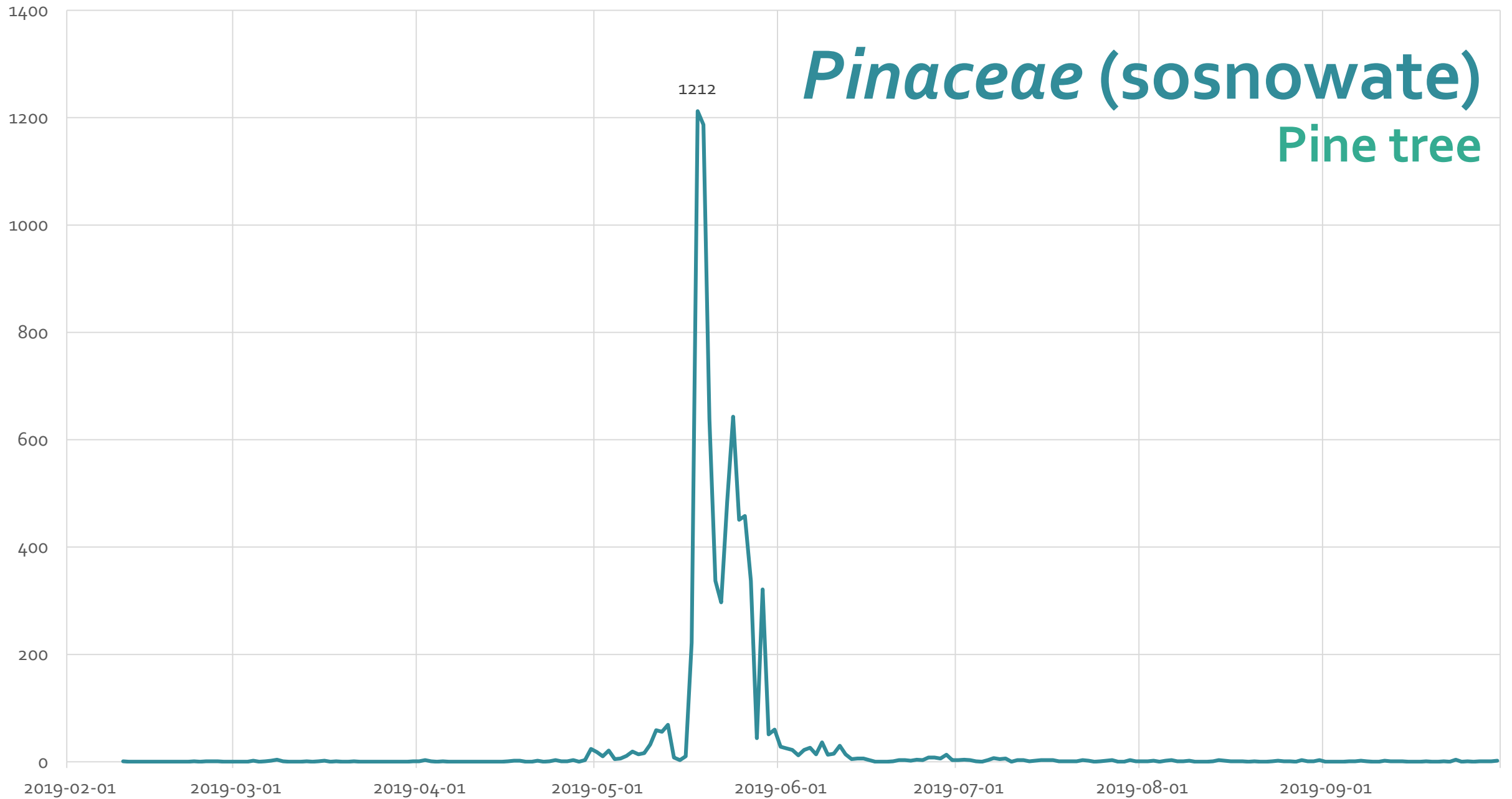


Fagus (buk)
Beech tree



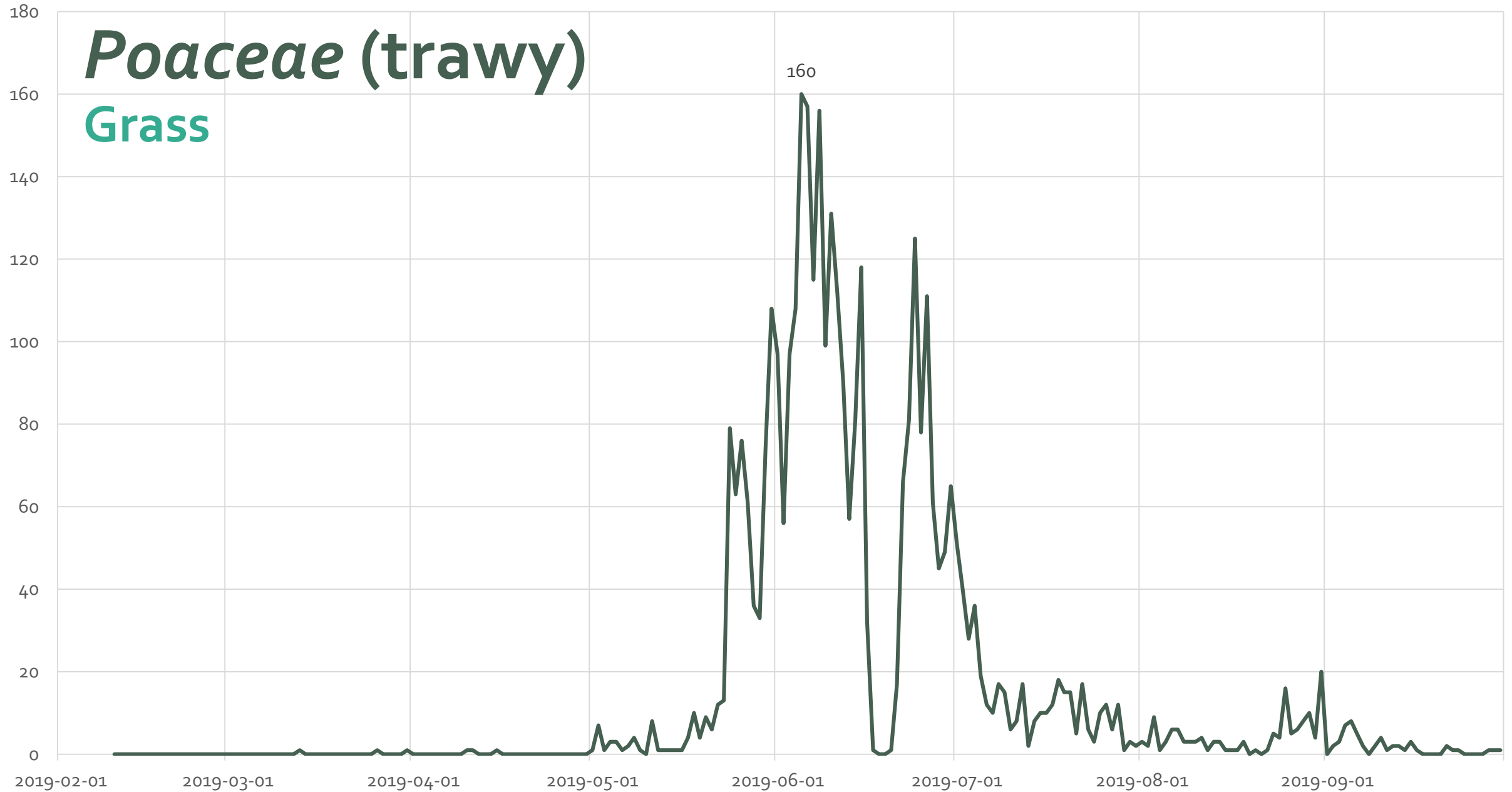
Pinaceae (sosnowate)

Pine tree



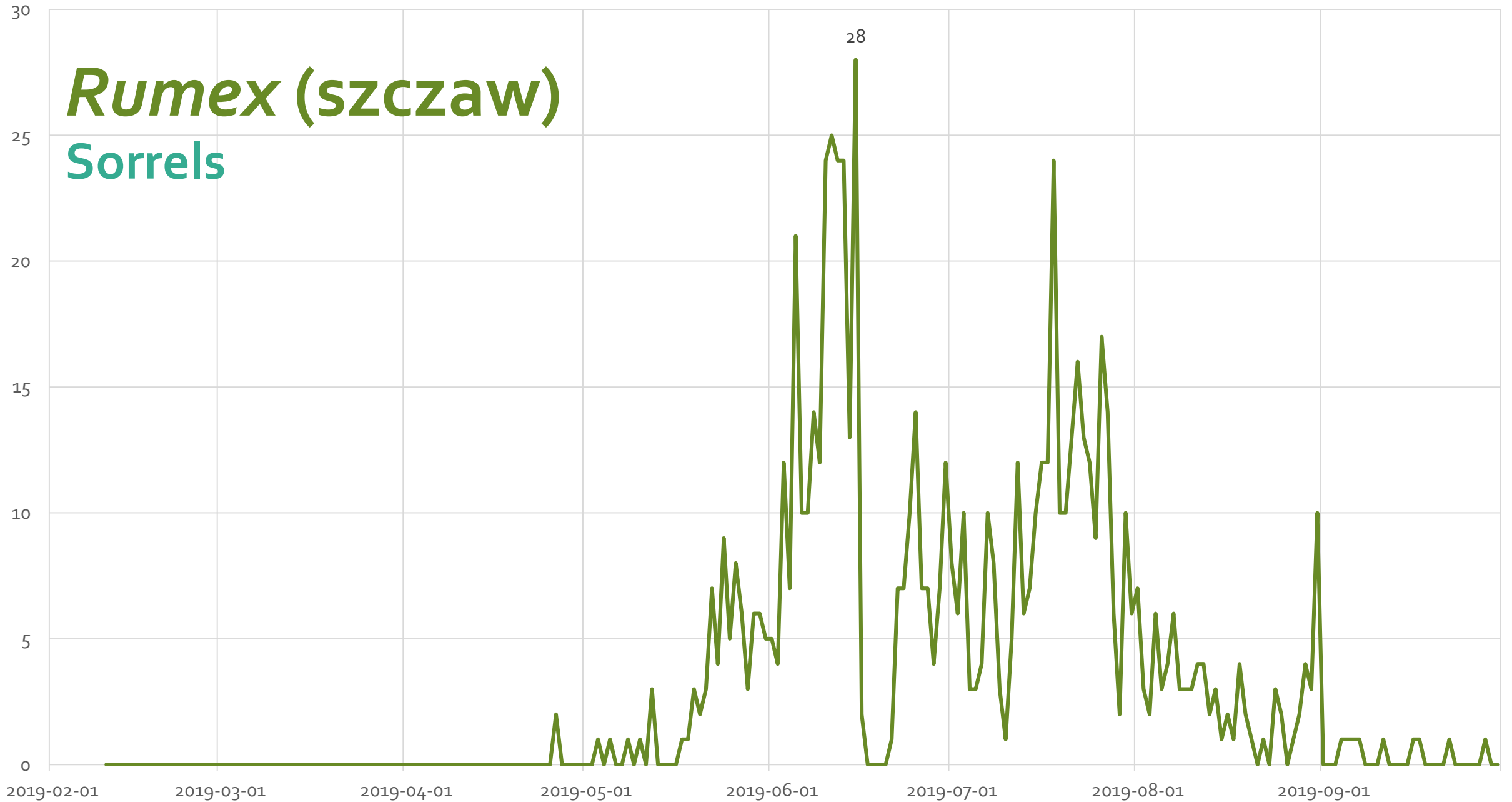
Poaceae (trawy)

Grass

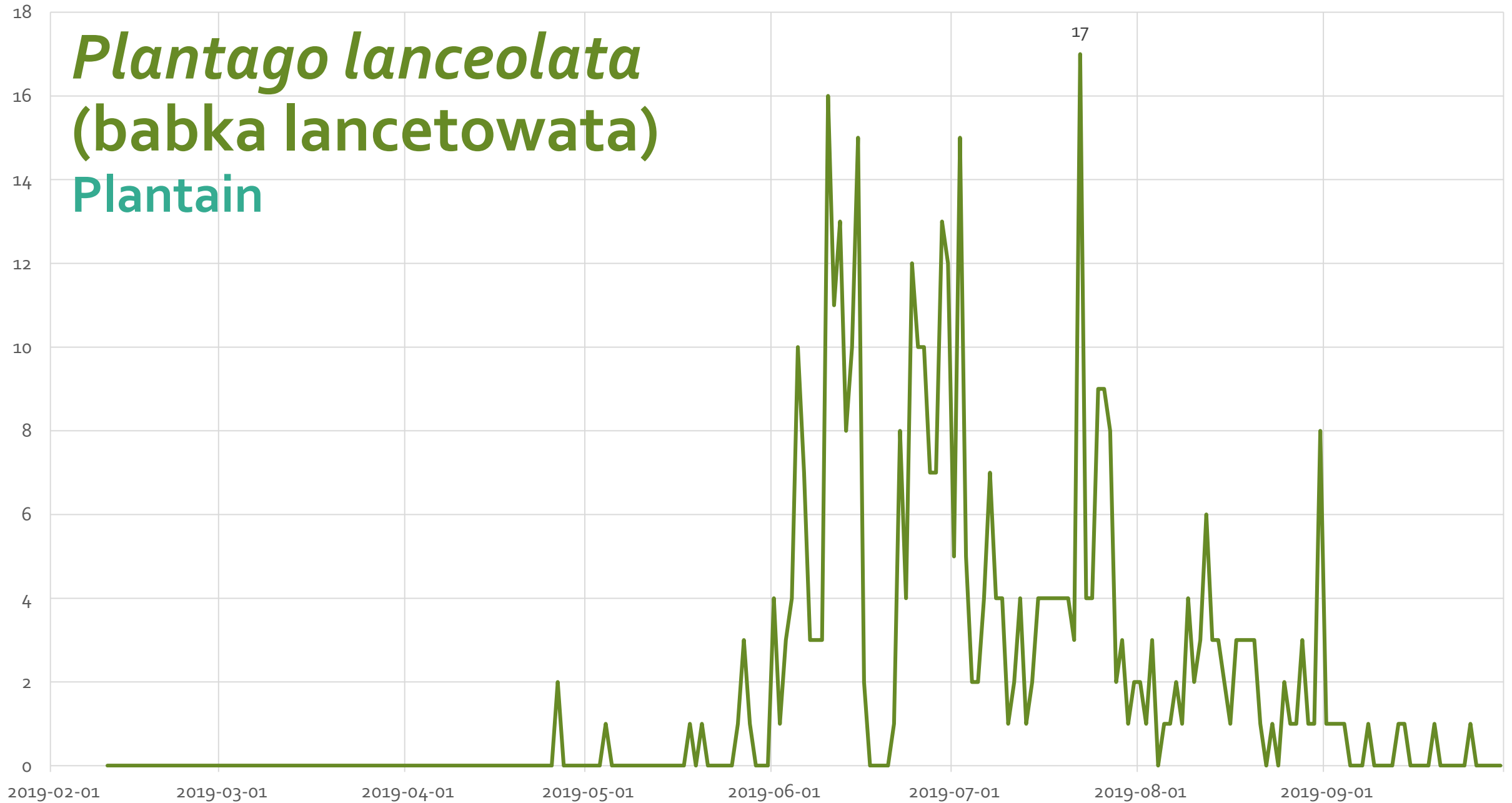


Rumex (szczaw)

Sorrels

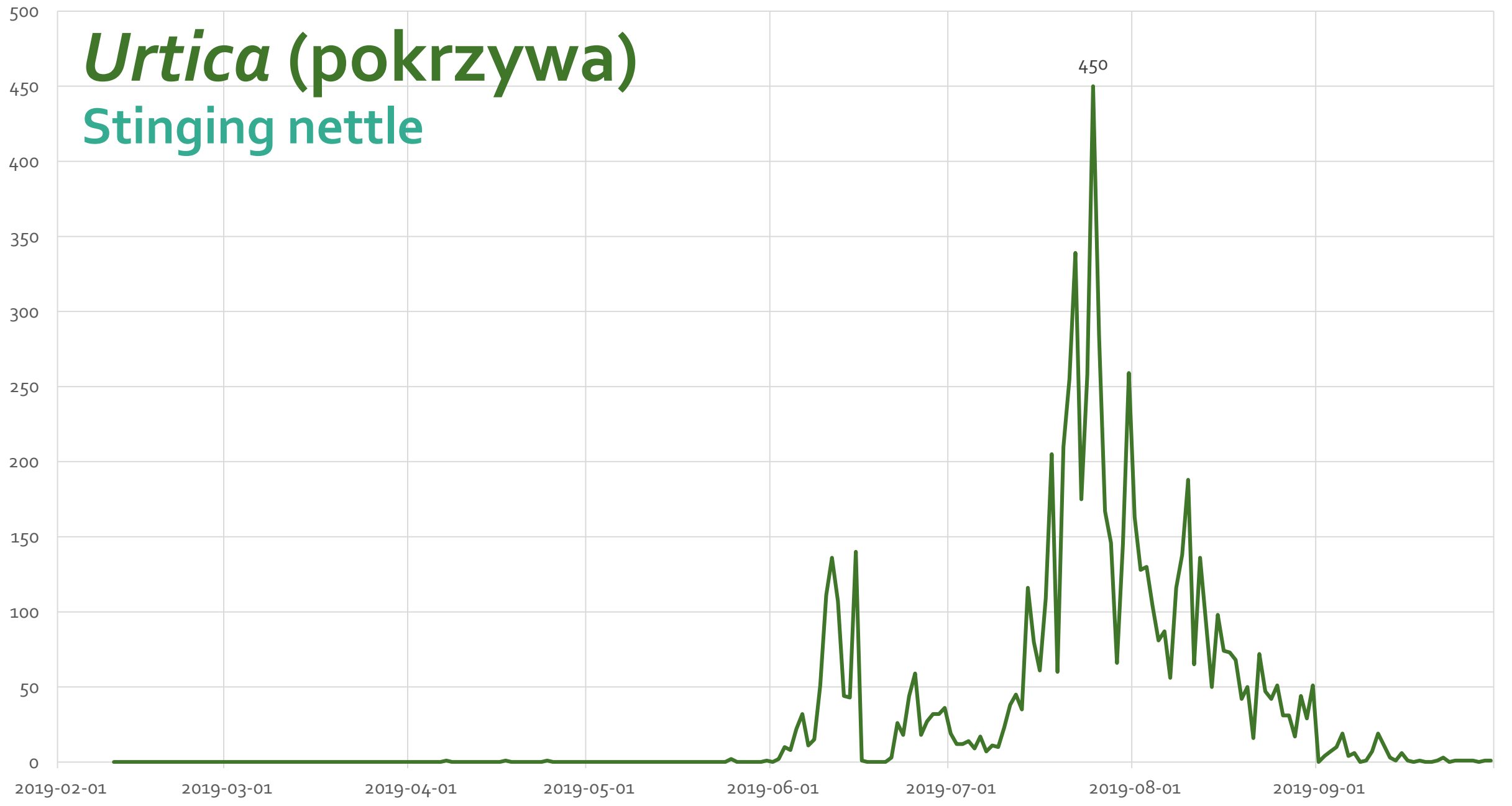


Plantago lanceolata
(babka lancetowata)
Plantain



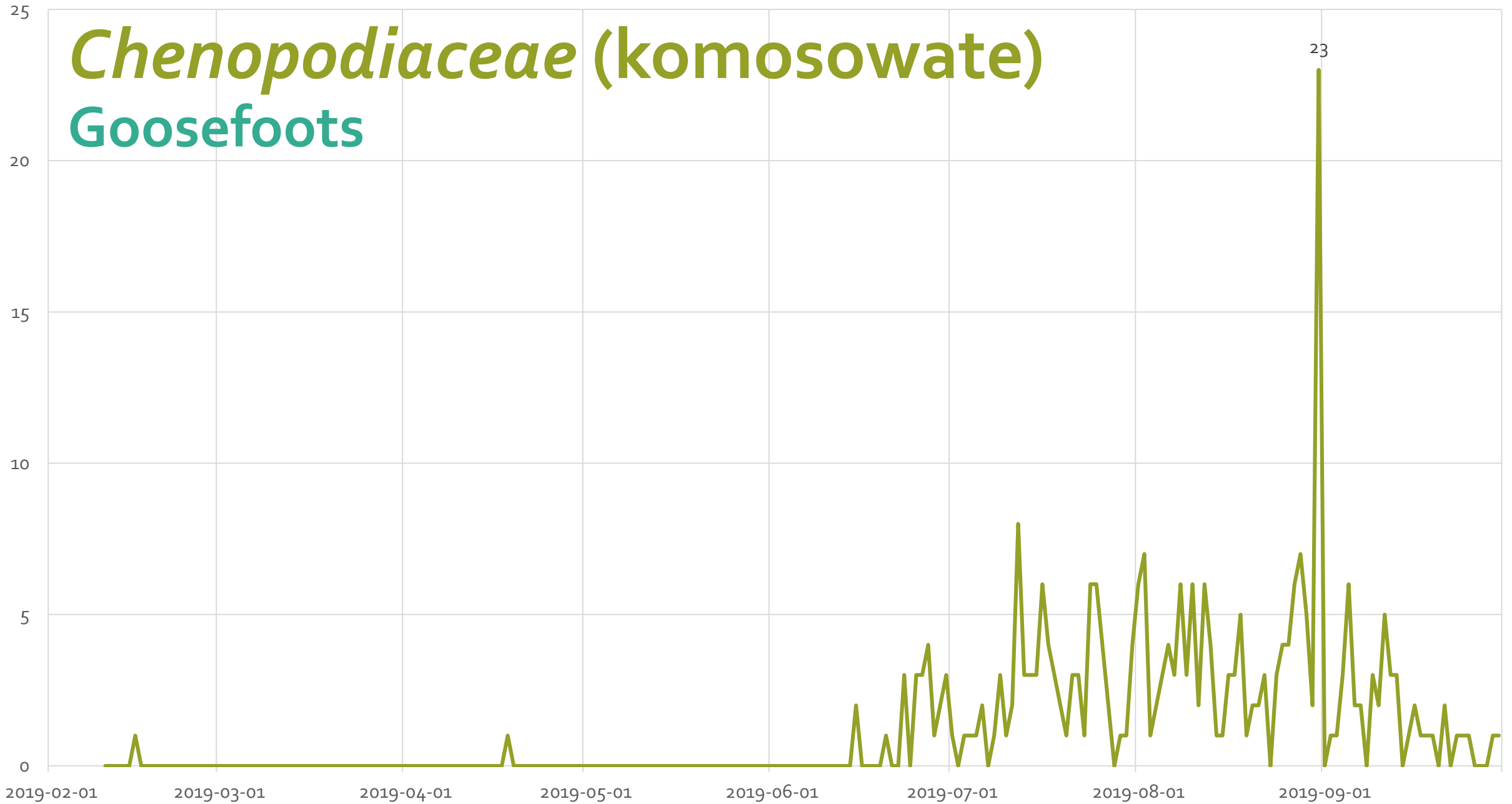
Urtica (pokrzywa)

Stinging nettle



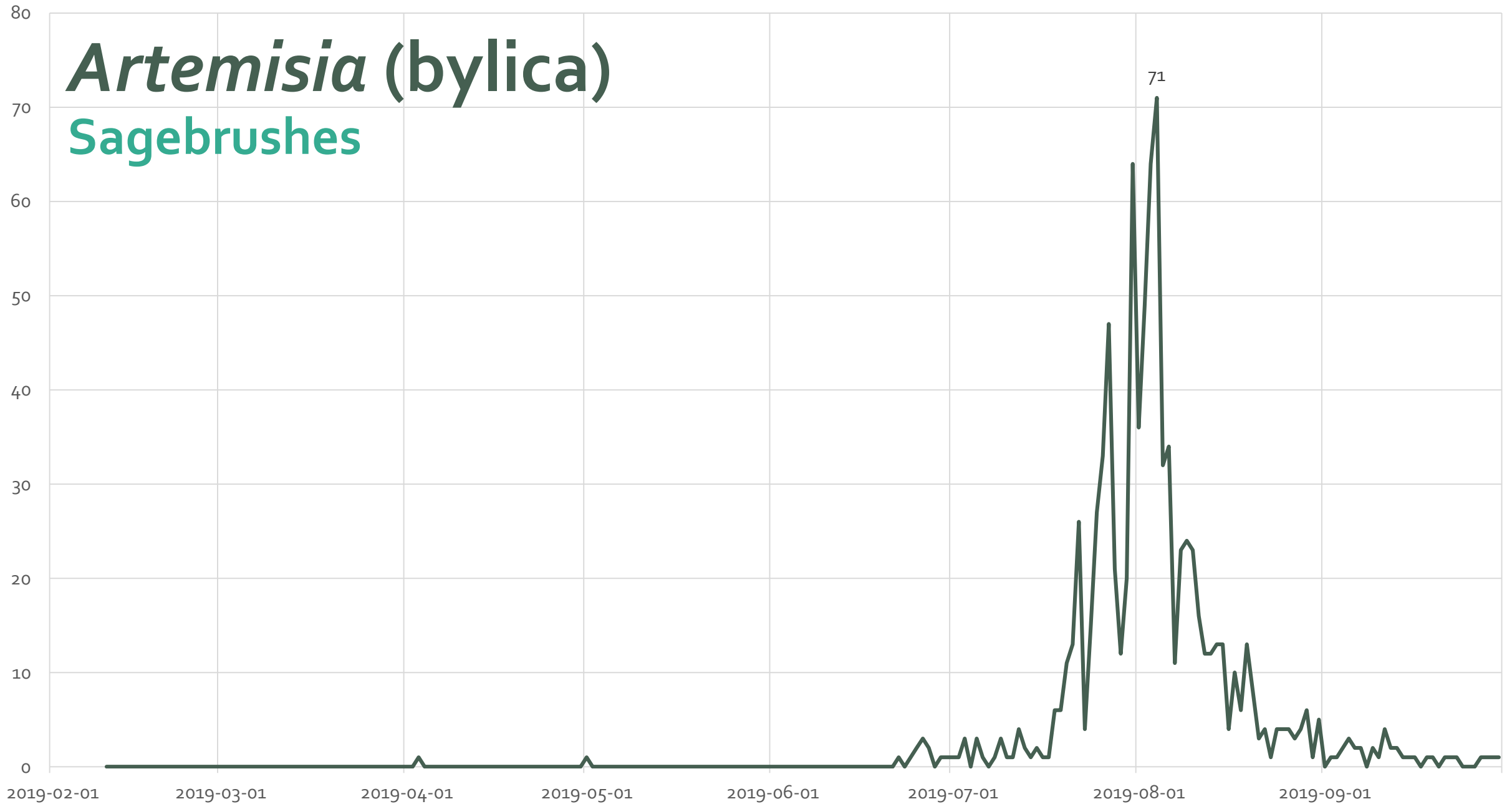
Chenopodiaceae (komosowate)

Goosefoots



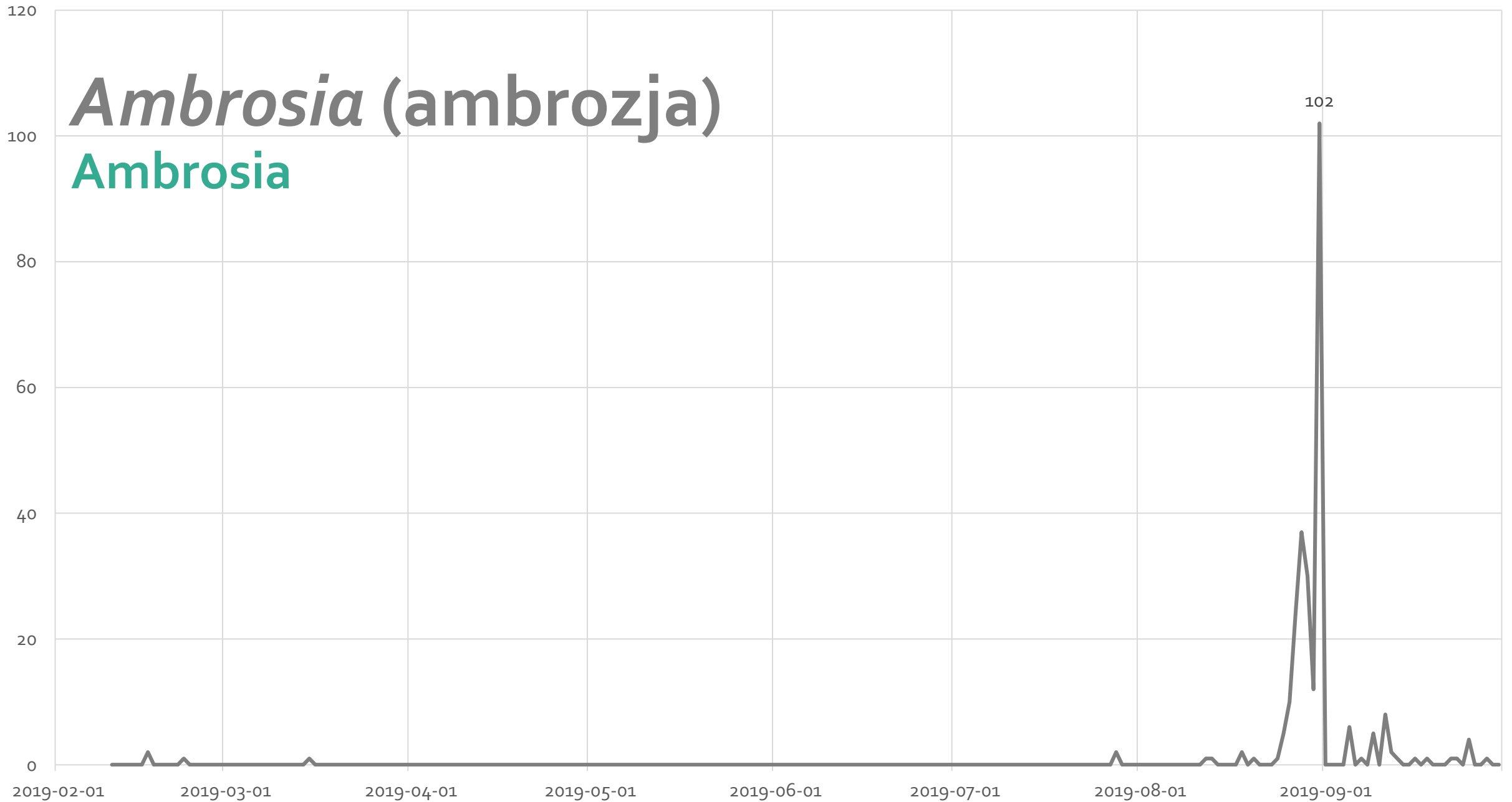
Artemisia (bylica)

Sagebrushes

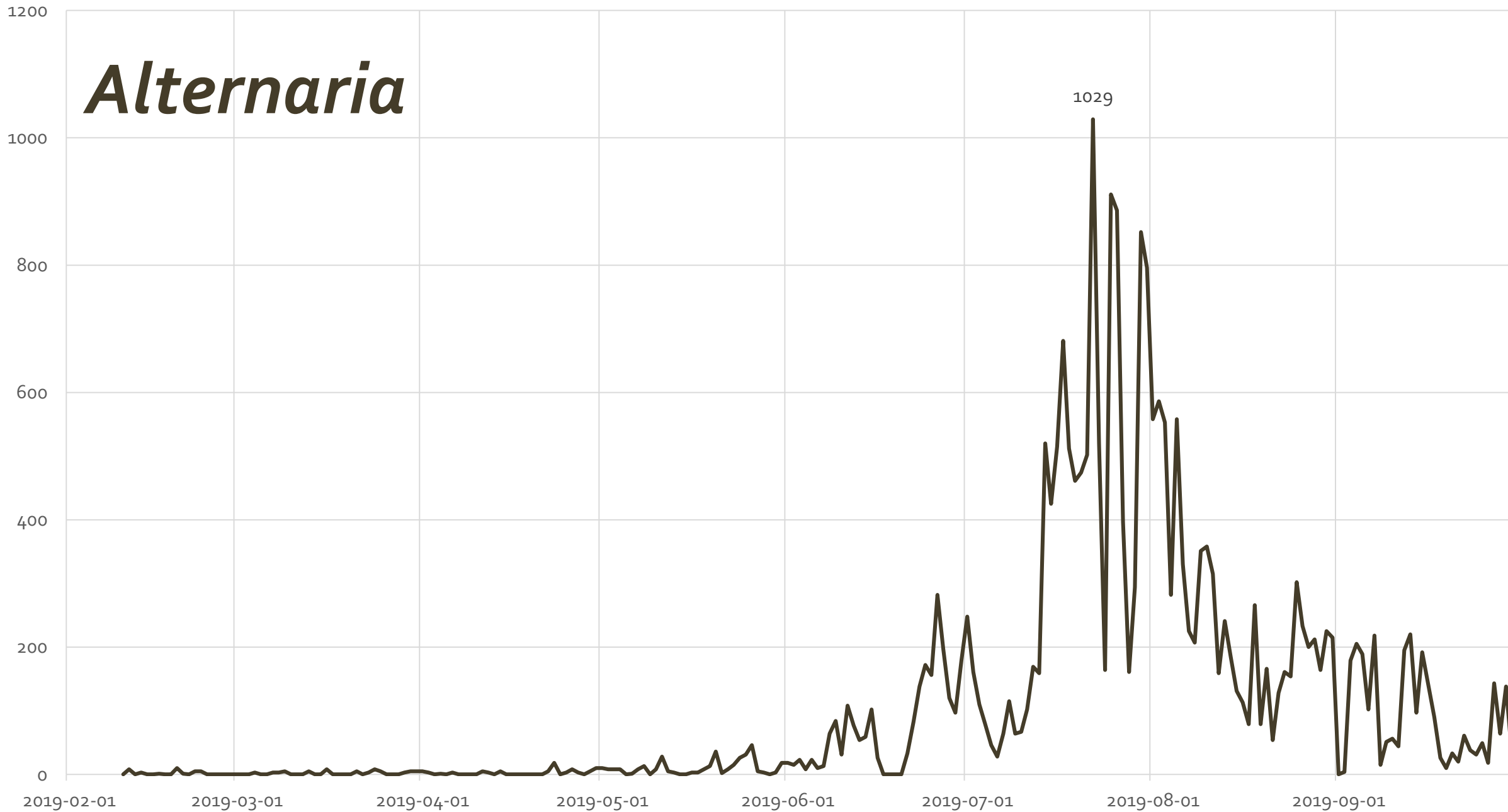


Ambrosia (ambrozja)

Ambrosia



Alternaria



Cladosporium

