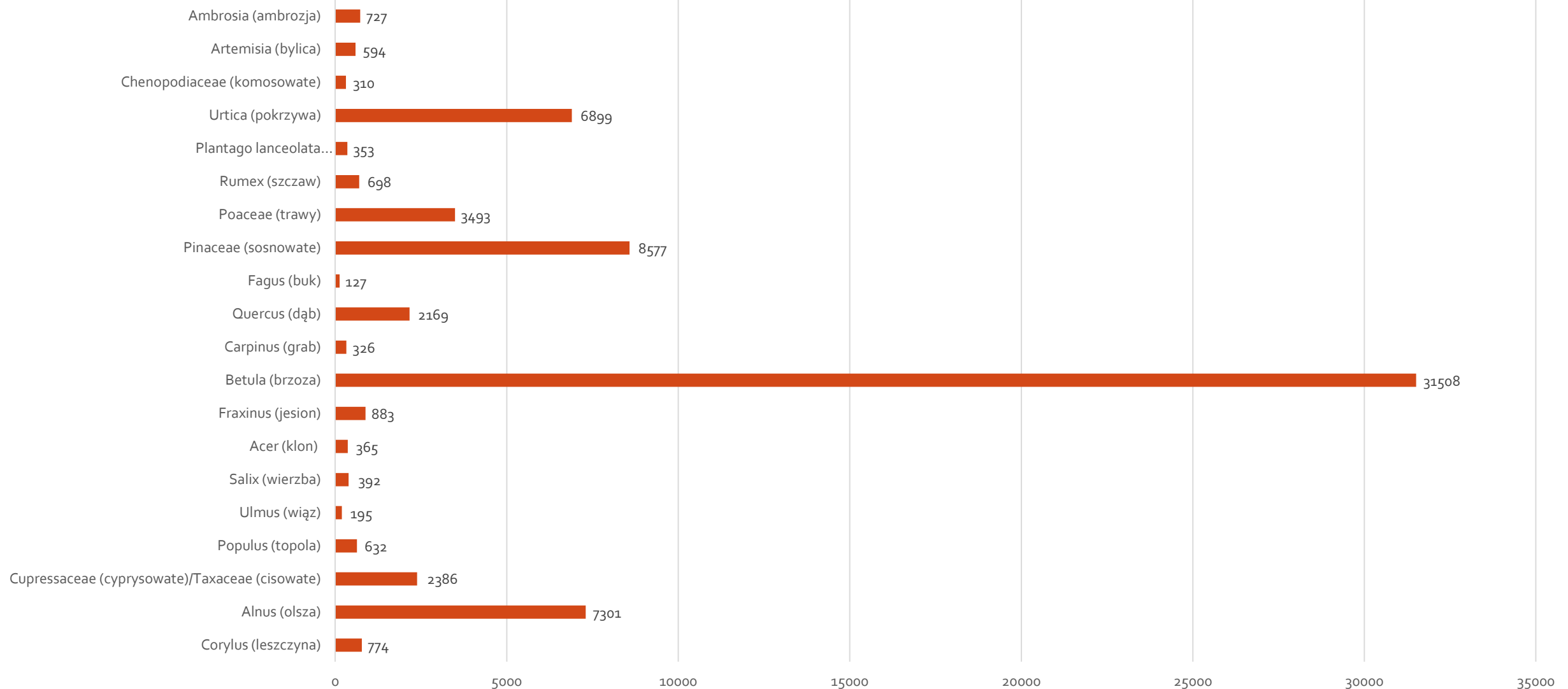


MONITOR PYŁKOWY

2022

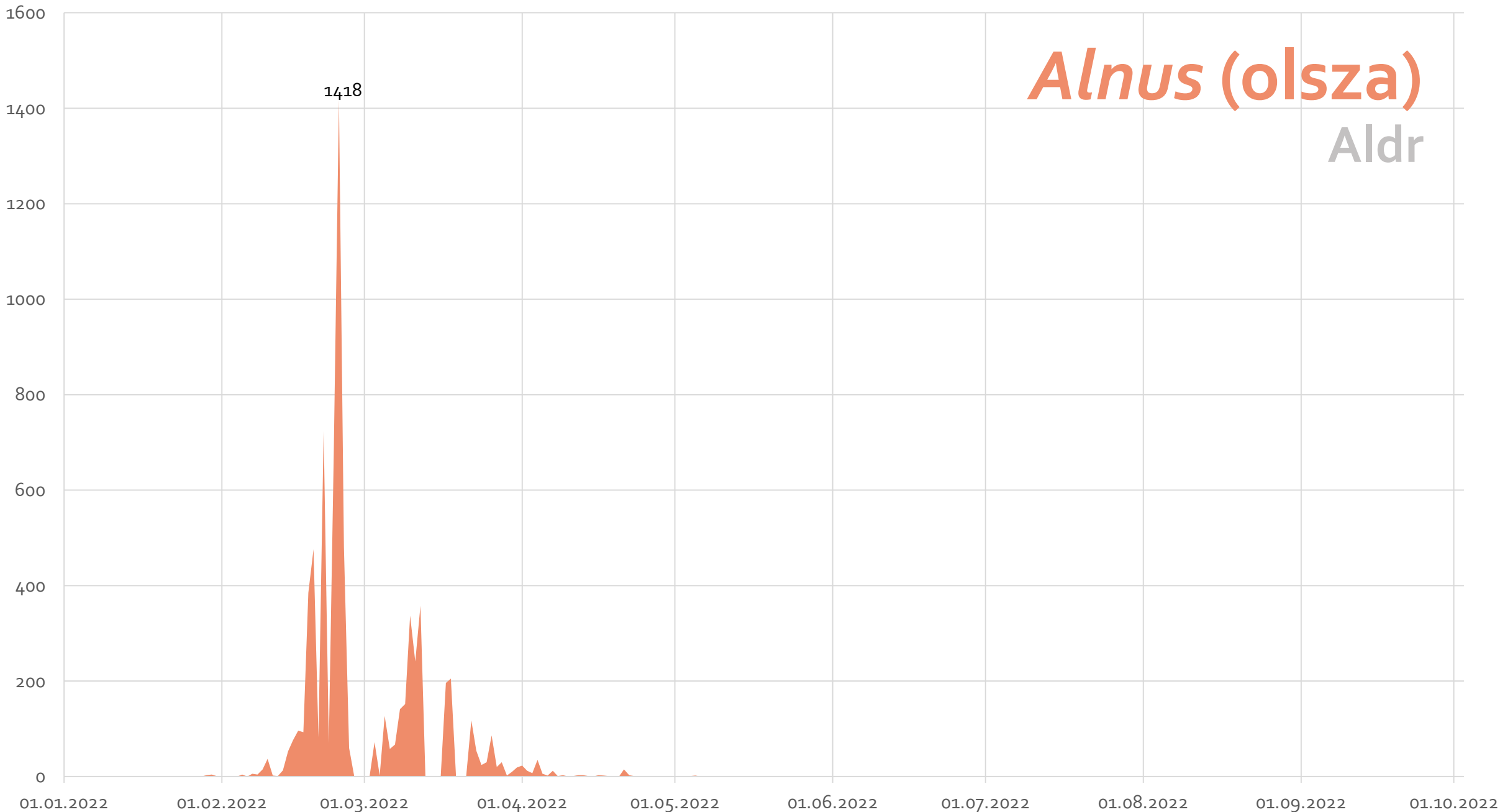


Sumy roczne badanych taksonów pyłku roślin, Łódź 2022



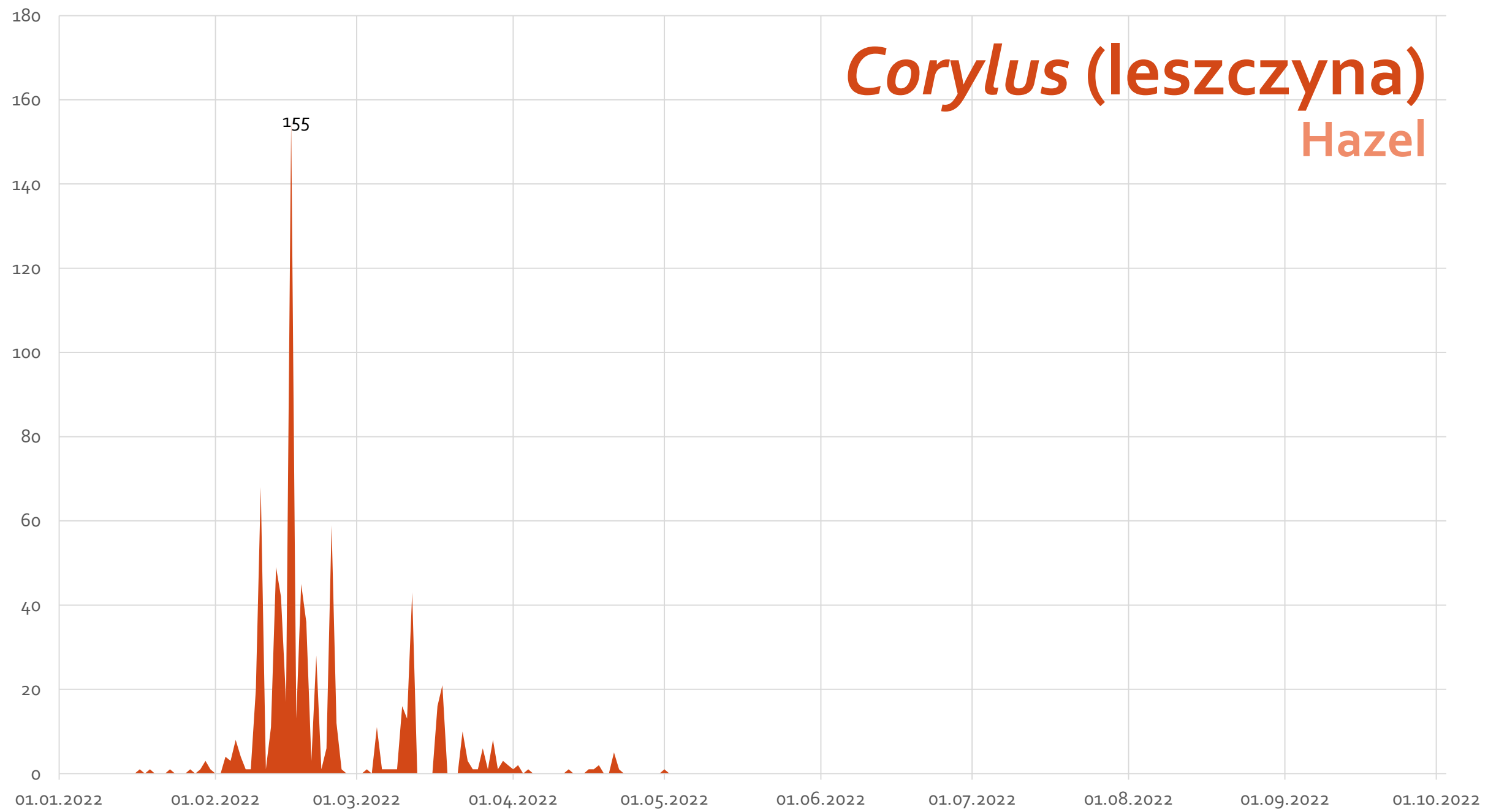
Alnus (olsza)

Aldr



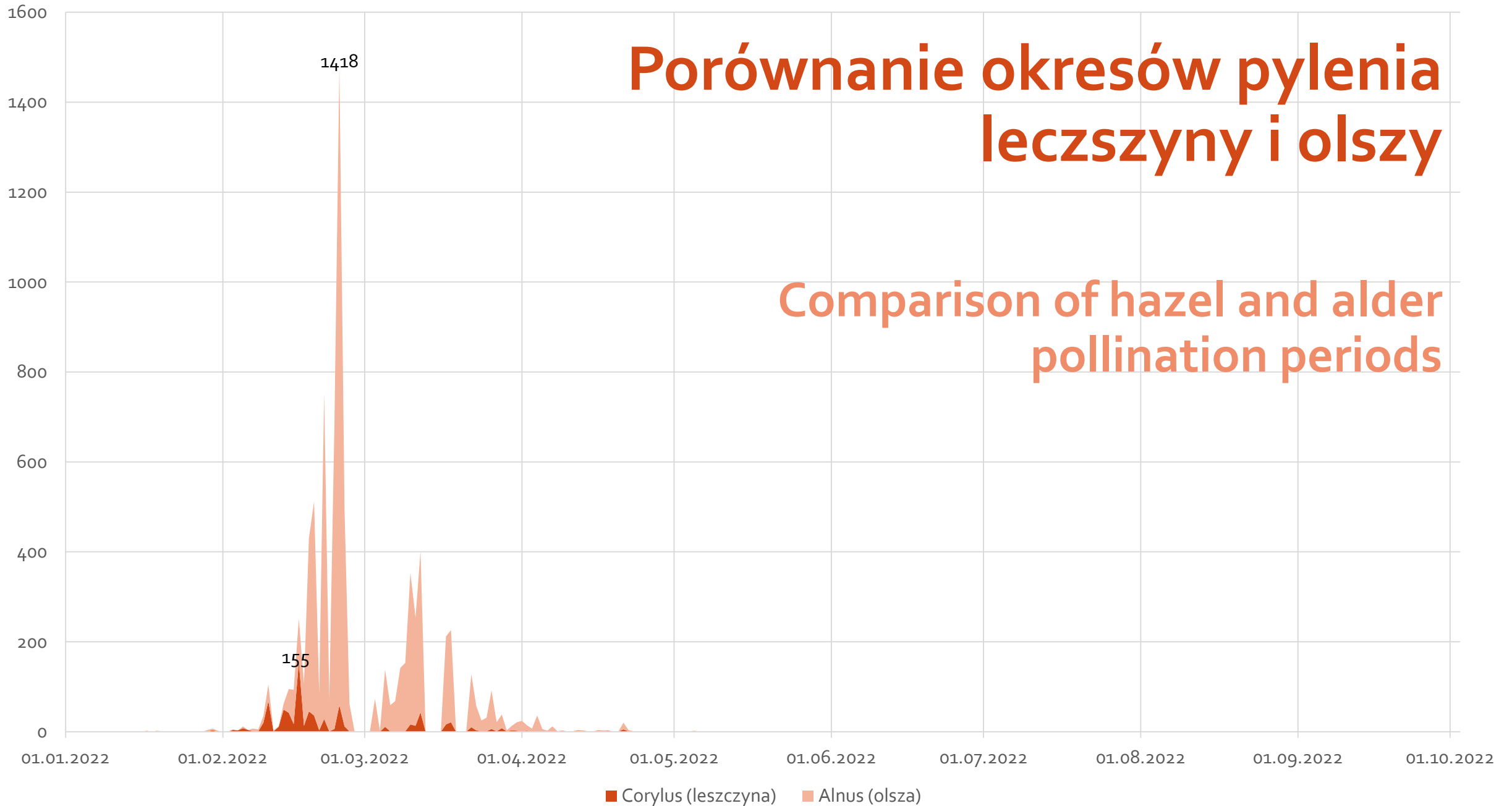
Corylus (leszczyna)

Hazel

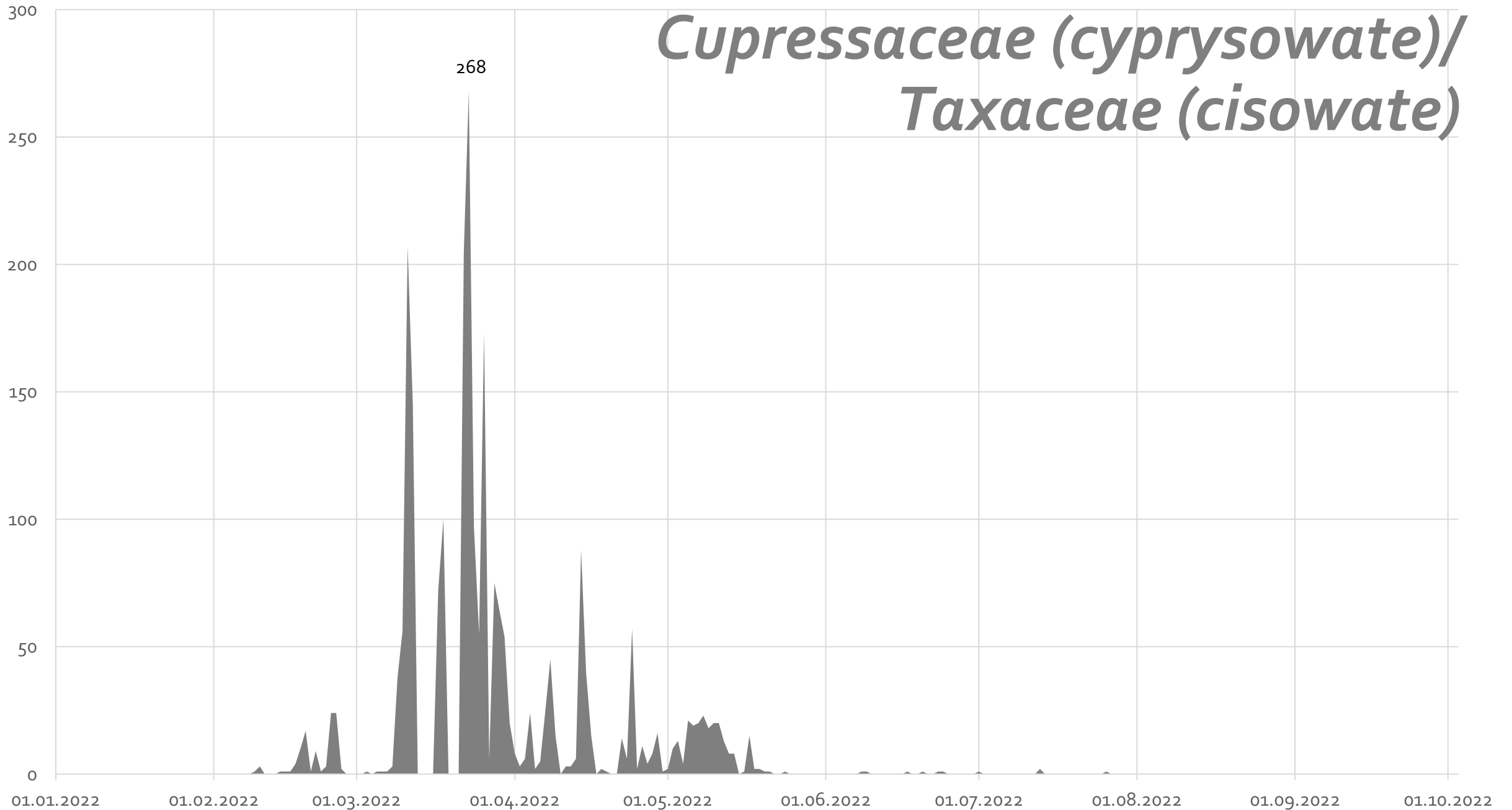


Porównanie okresów pylenia leczszyny i olszy

Comparison of hazel and alder
pollination periods

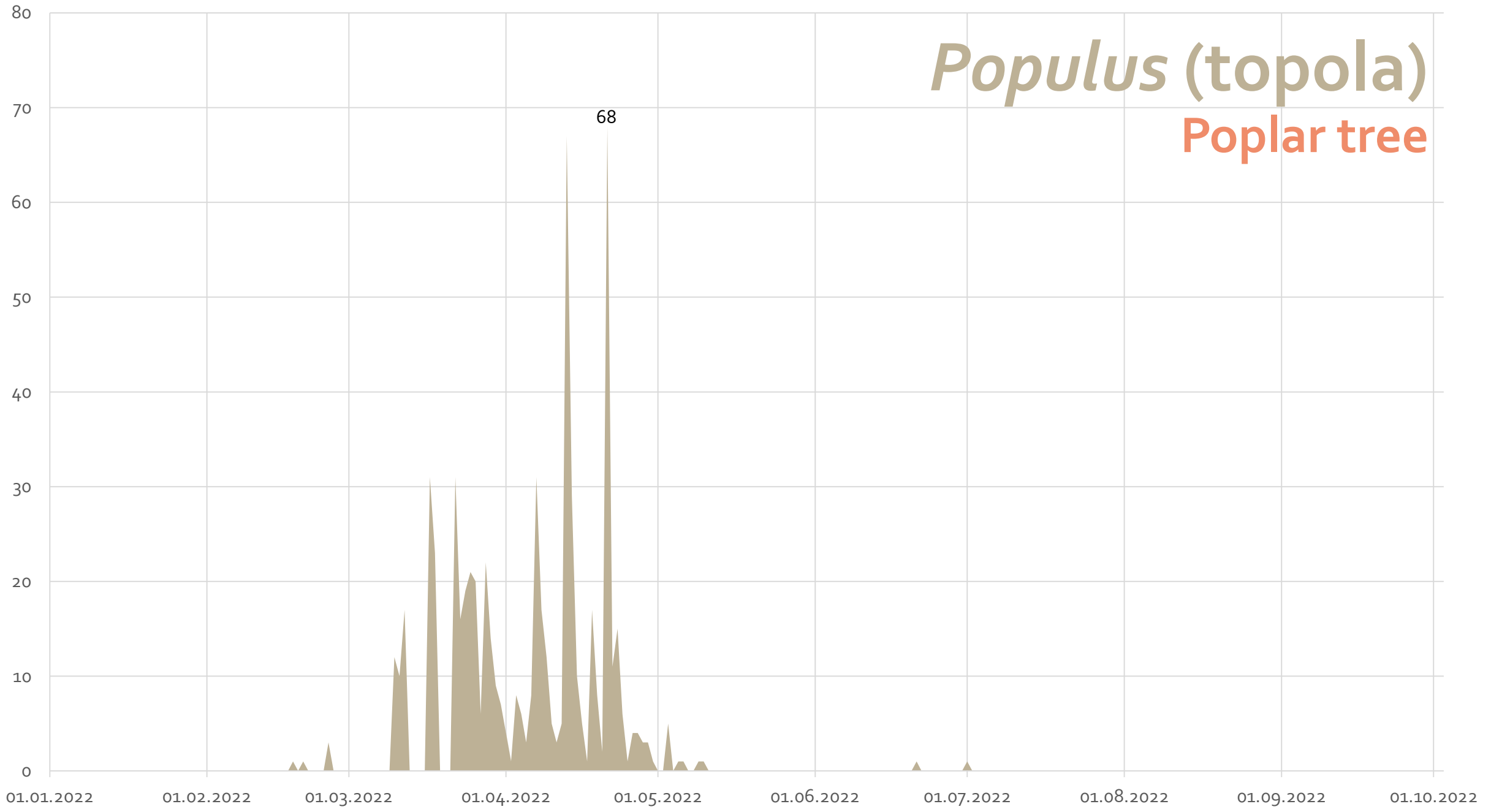


Cupressaceae (cyprysowate)/ Taxaceae (cisowate)



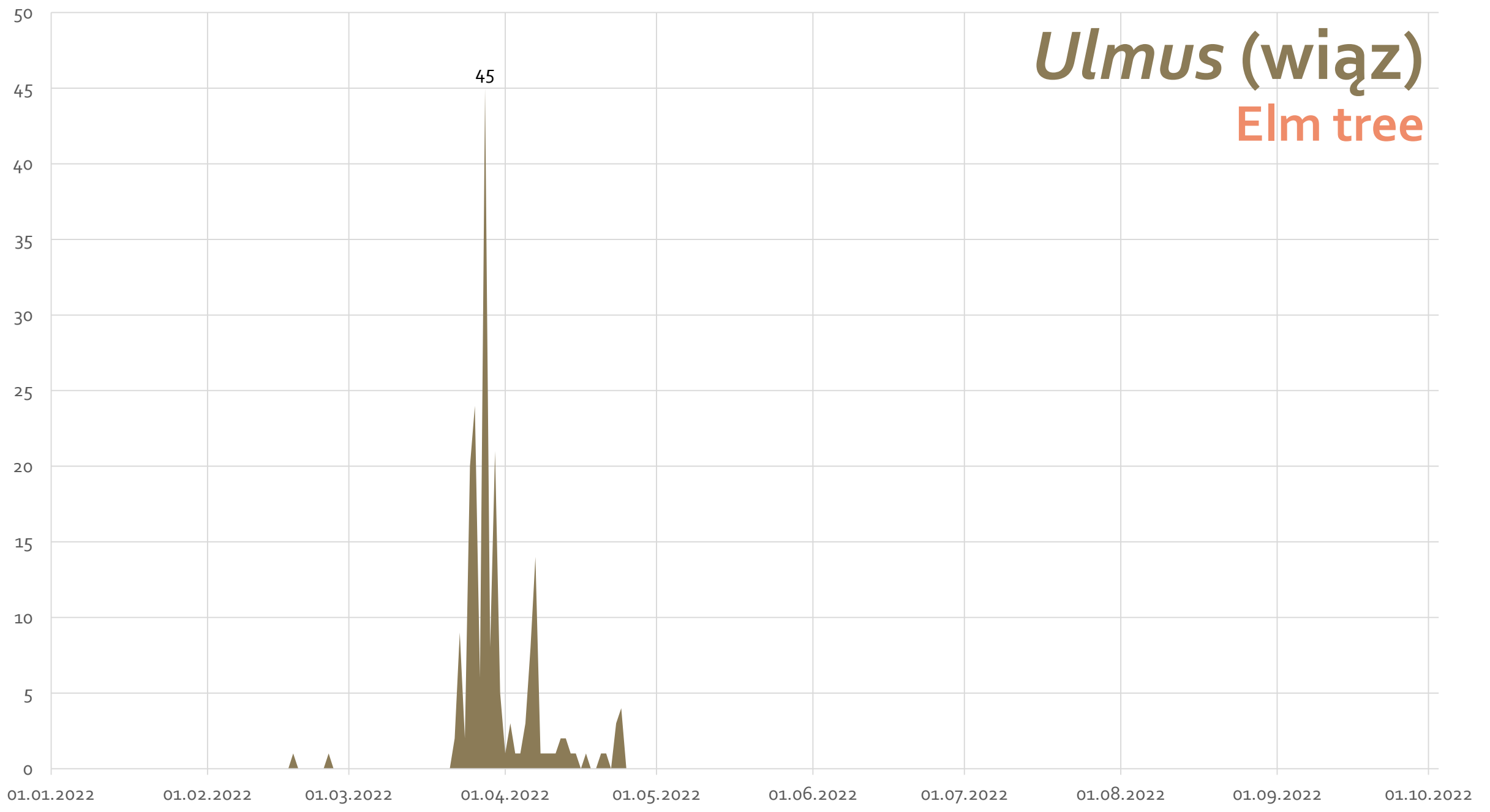
Populus (topola)

Poplar tree



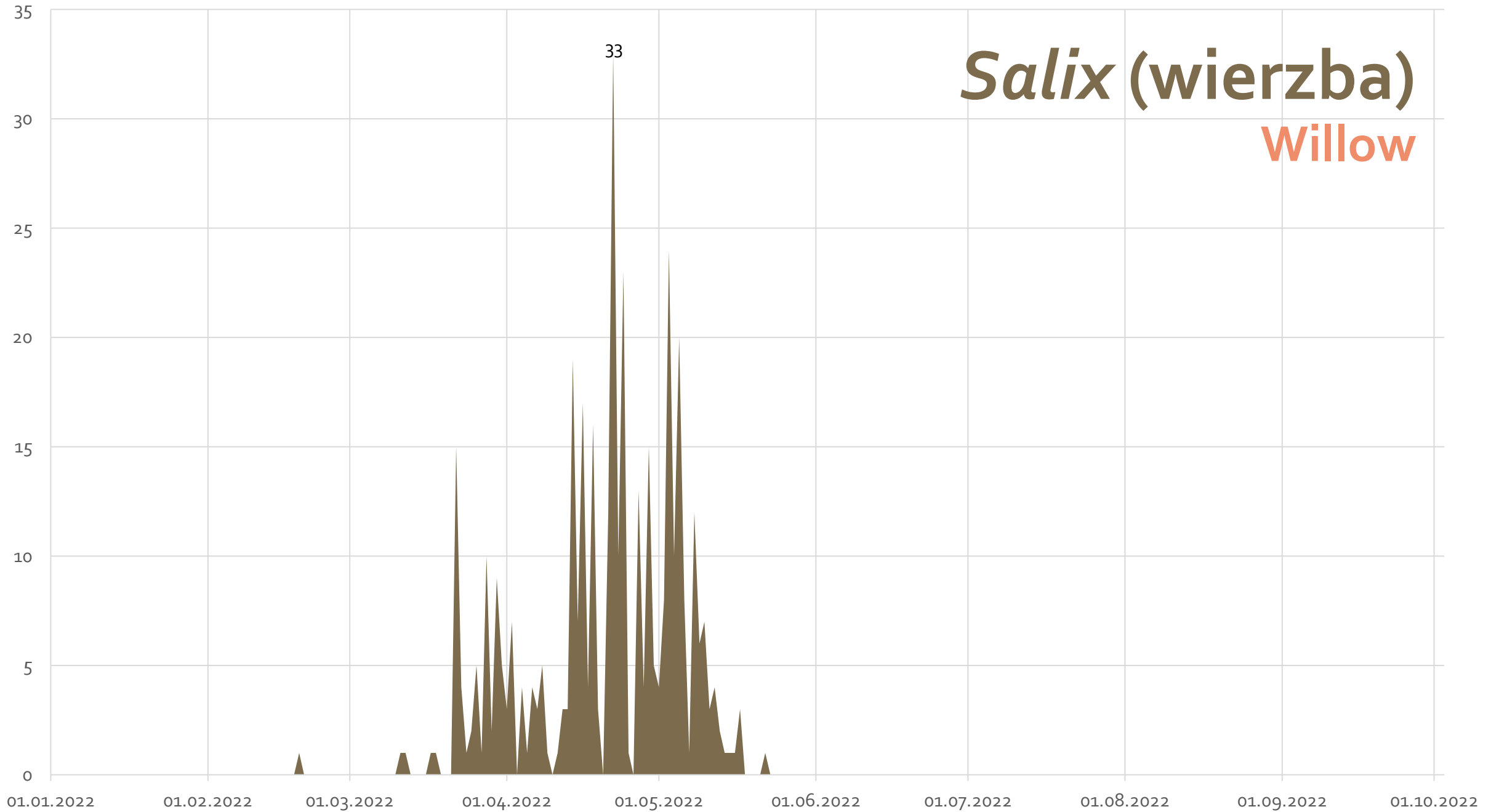
Ulmus (wiaz)

Elm tree

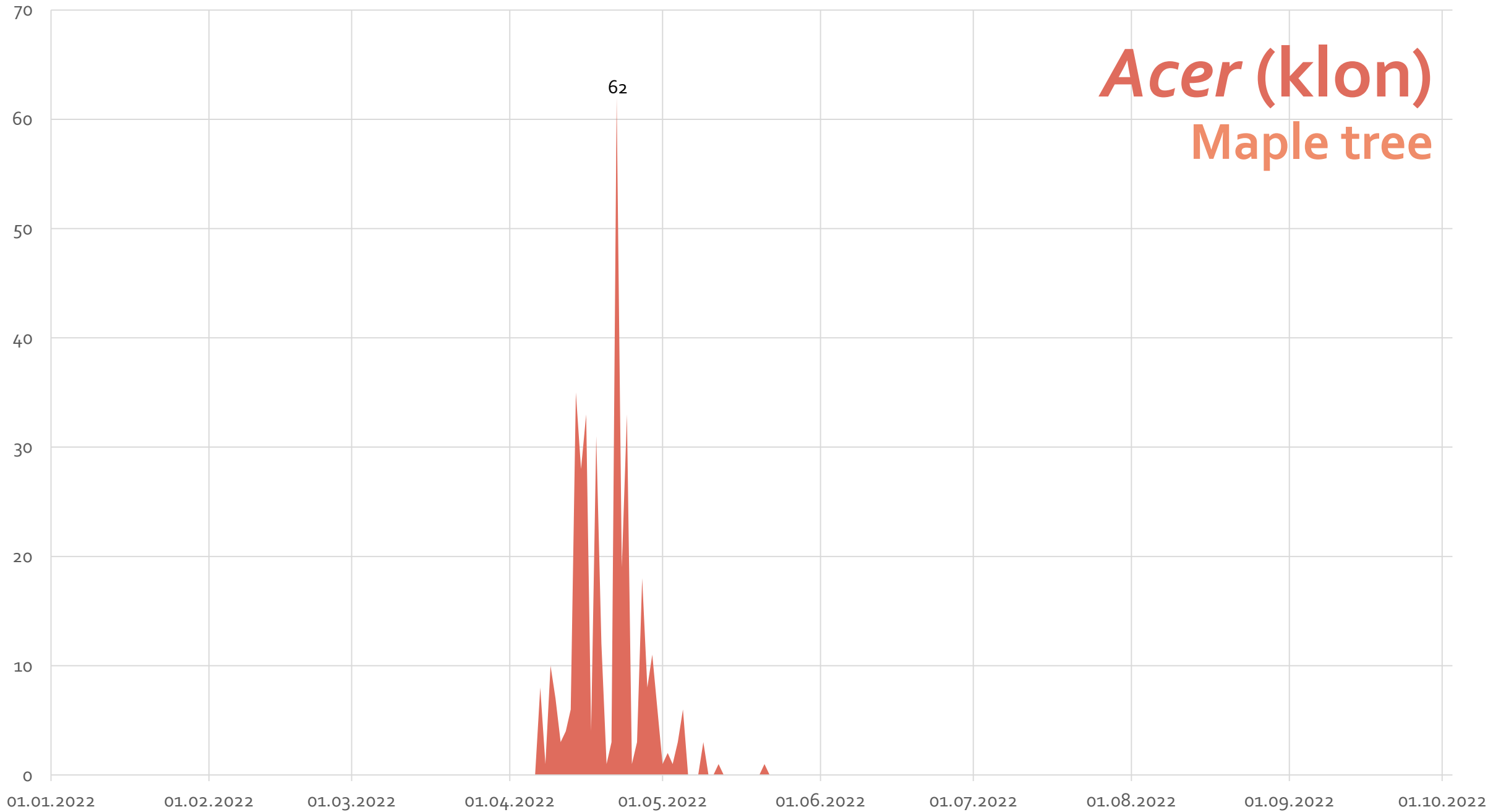


Salix (wierzba)

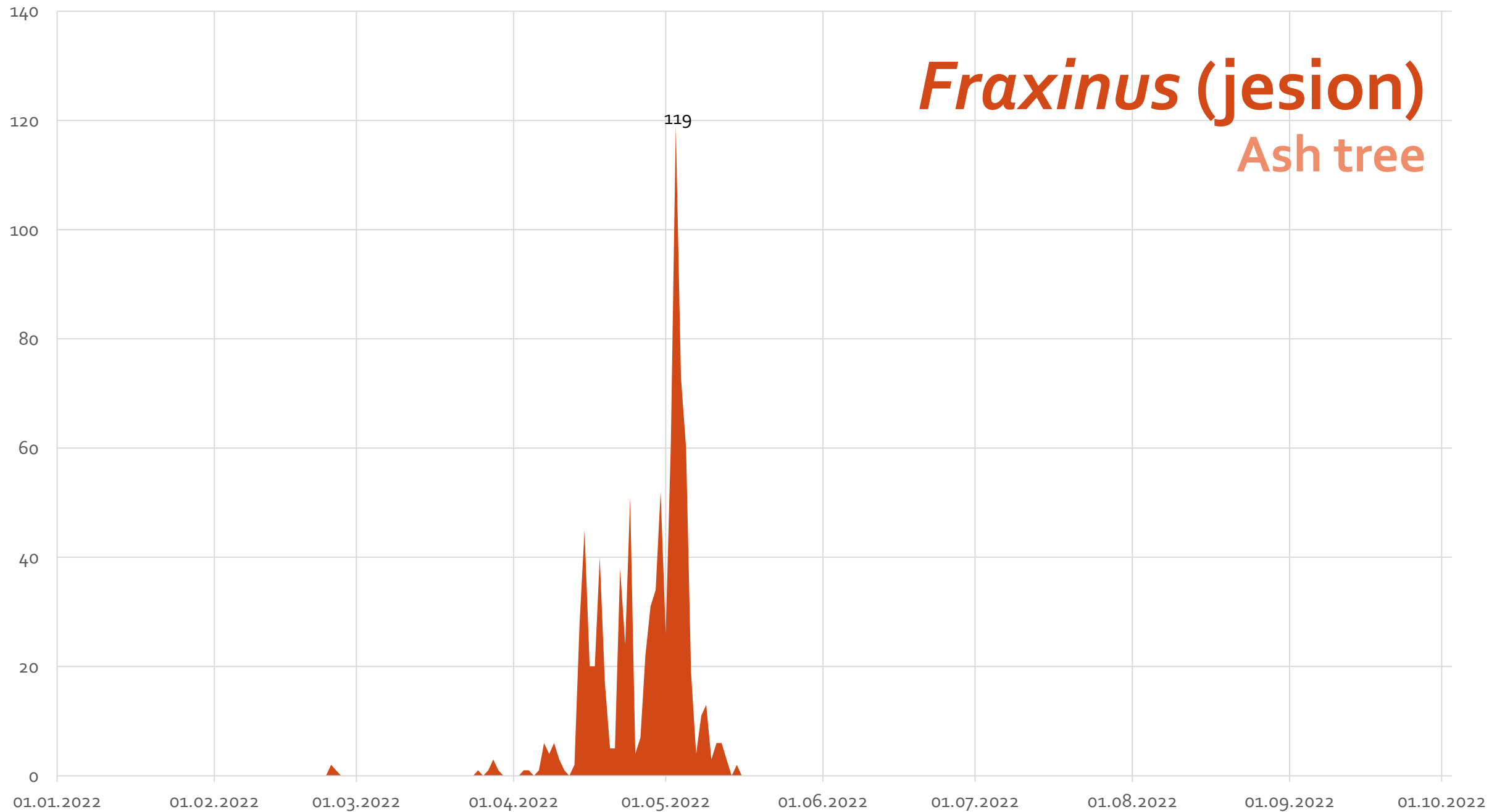
Willow



Acer (klon) Maple tree

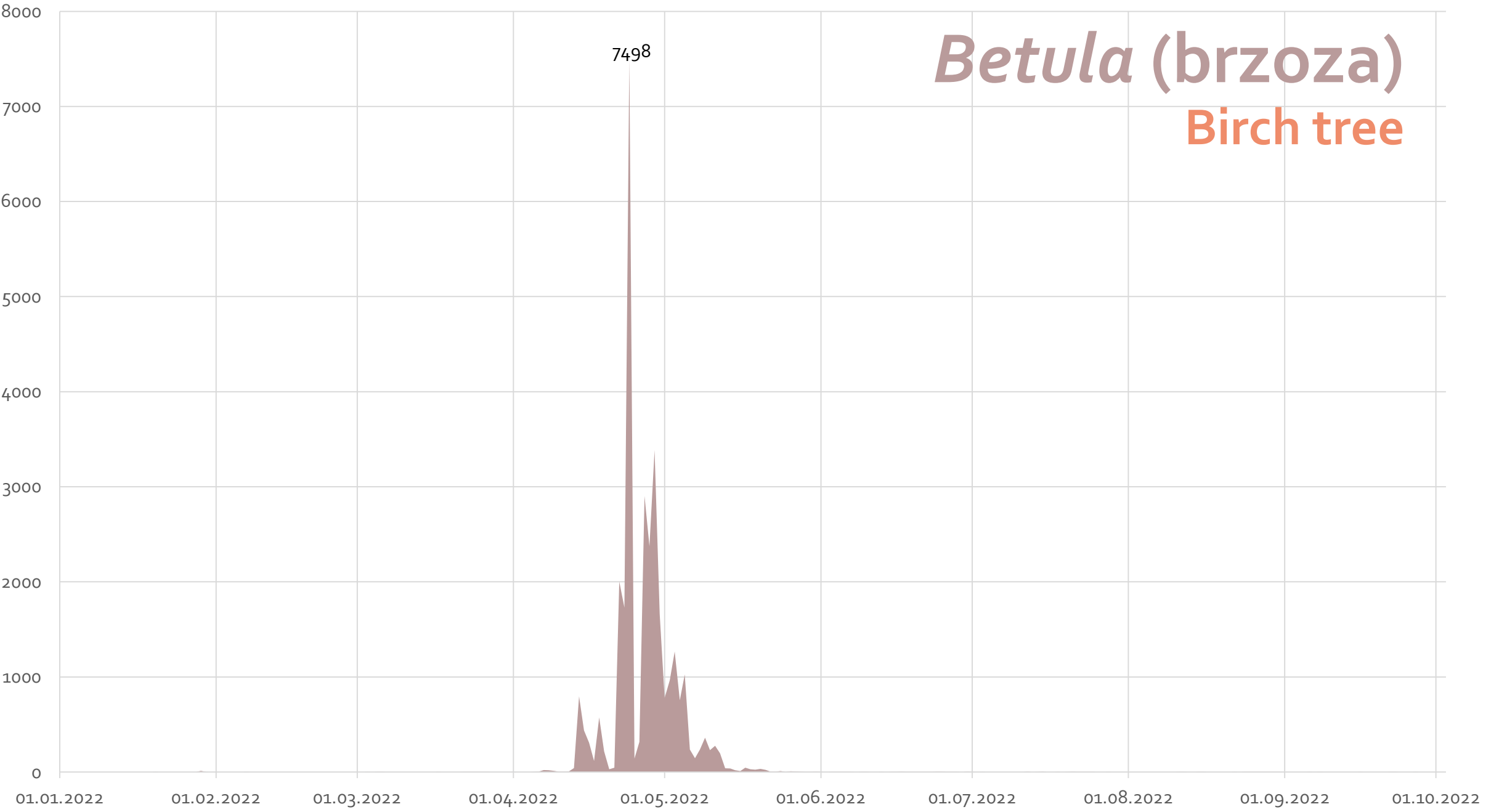


Fraxinus (jesion) Ash tree



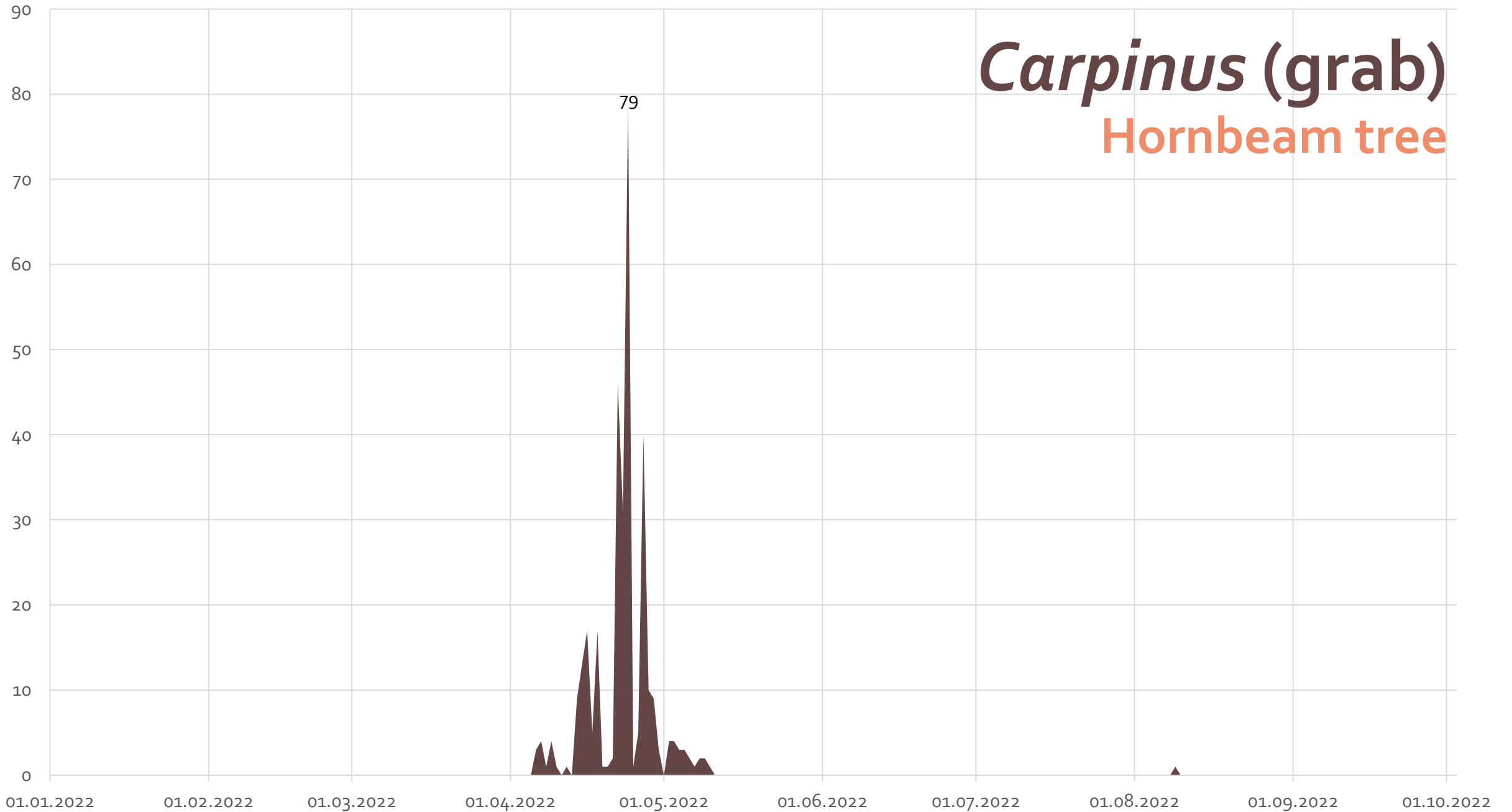
Betula (brzoza)

Birch tree



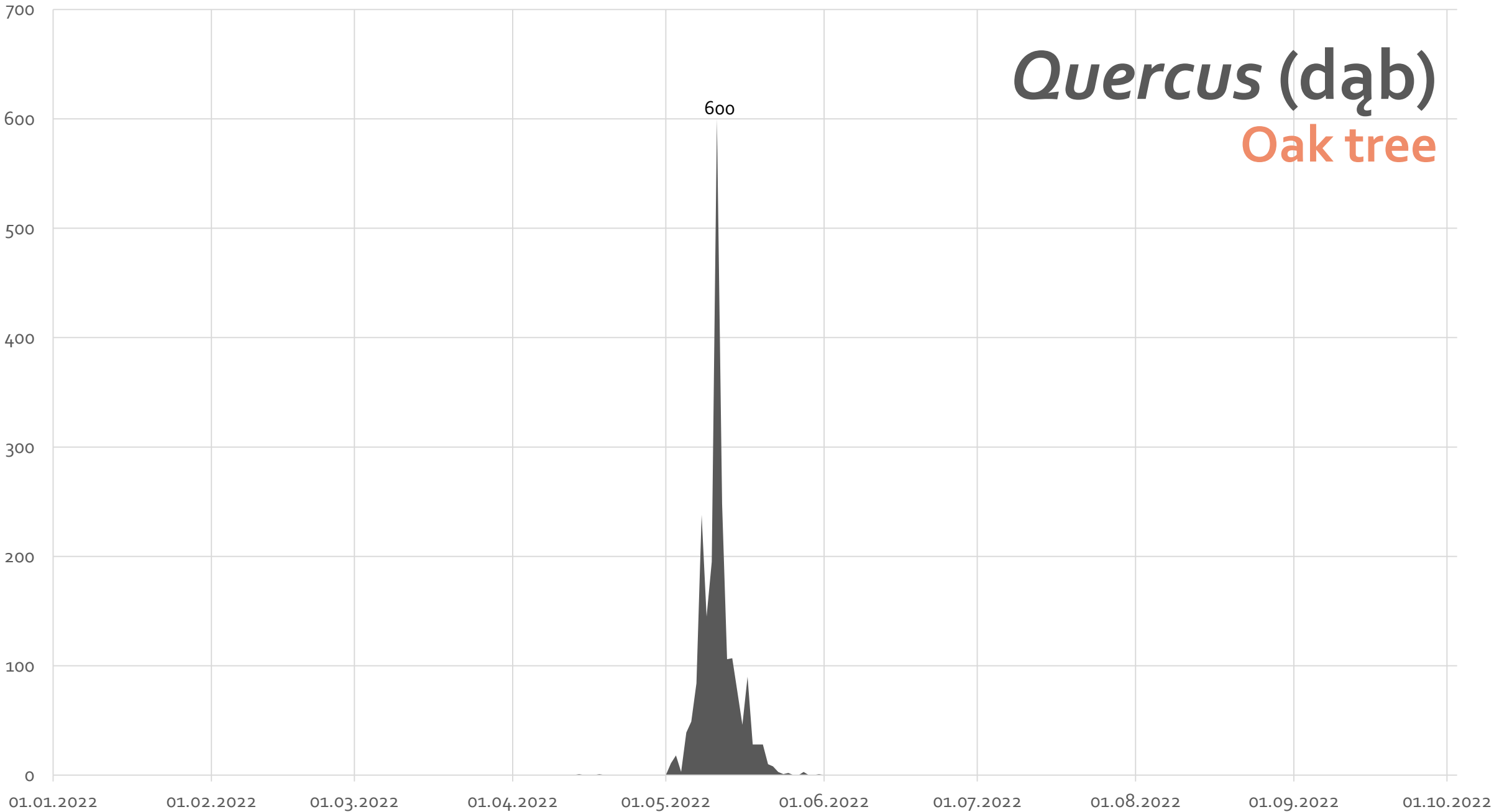
Carpinus (grab)

Hornbeam tree

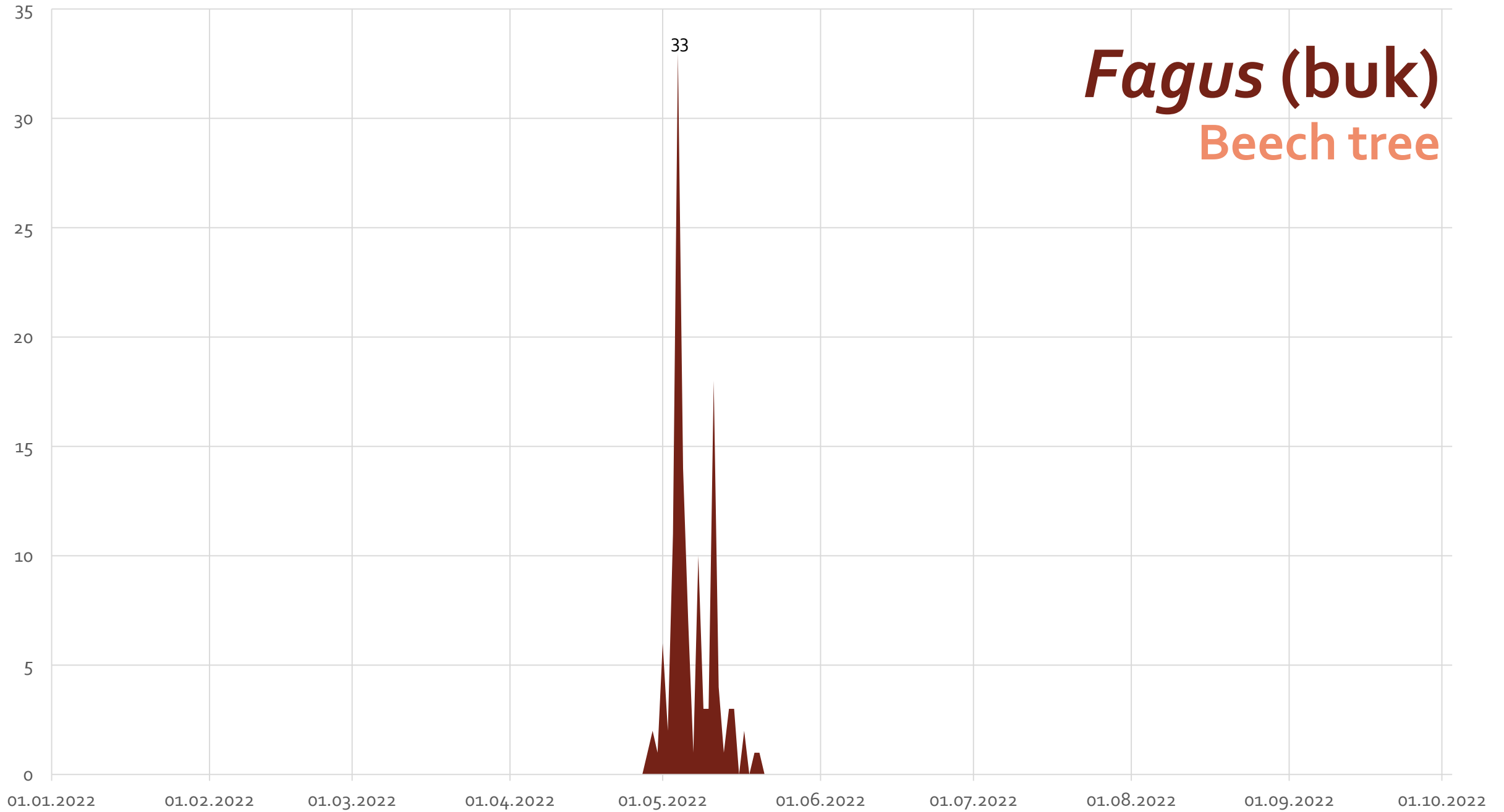


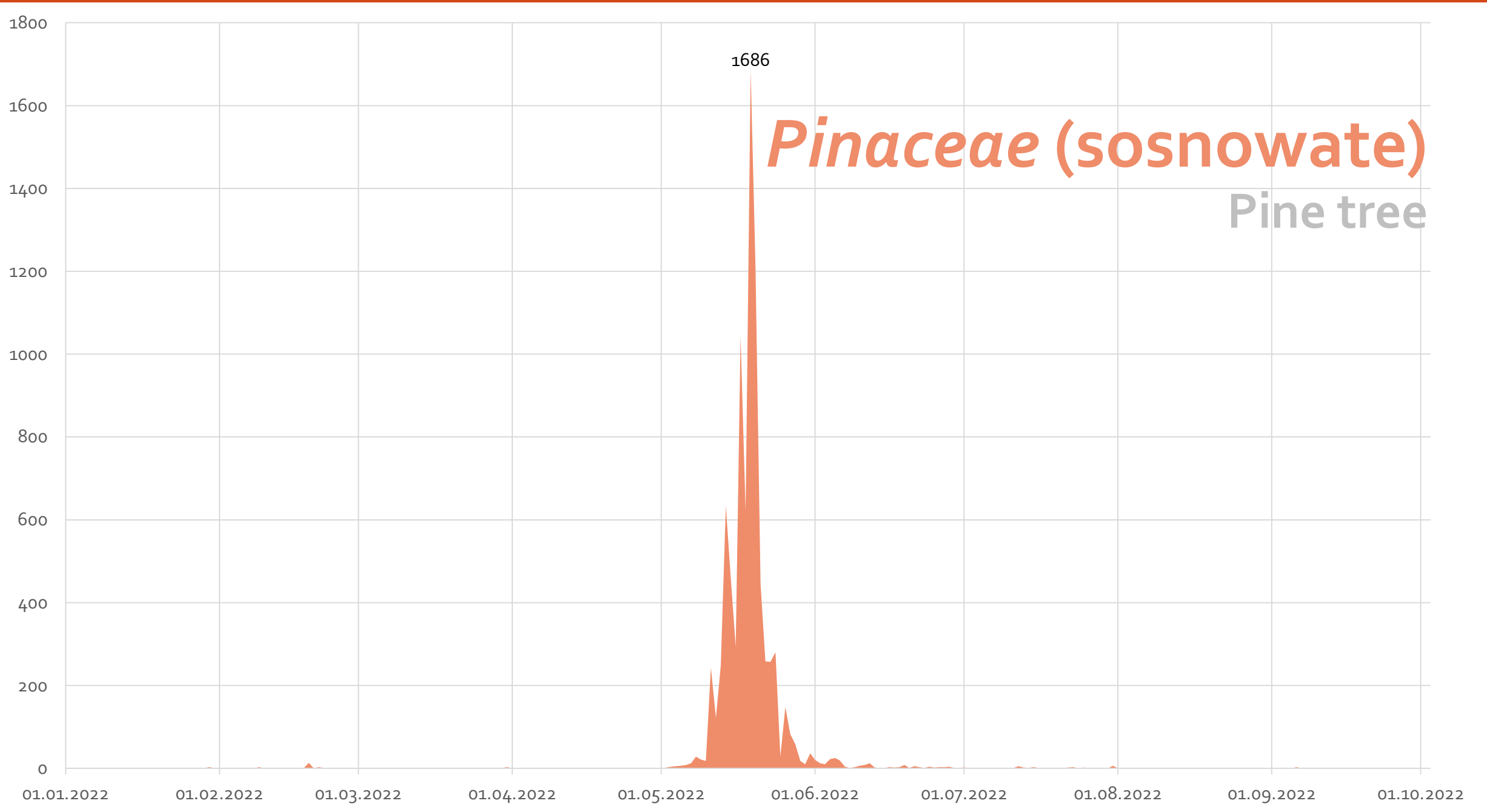
Quercus (dąb)

Oak tree



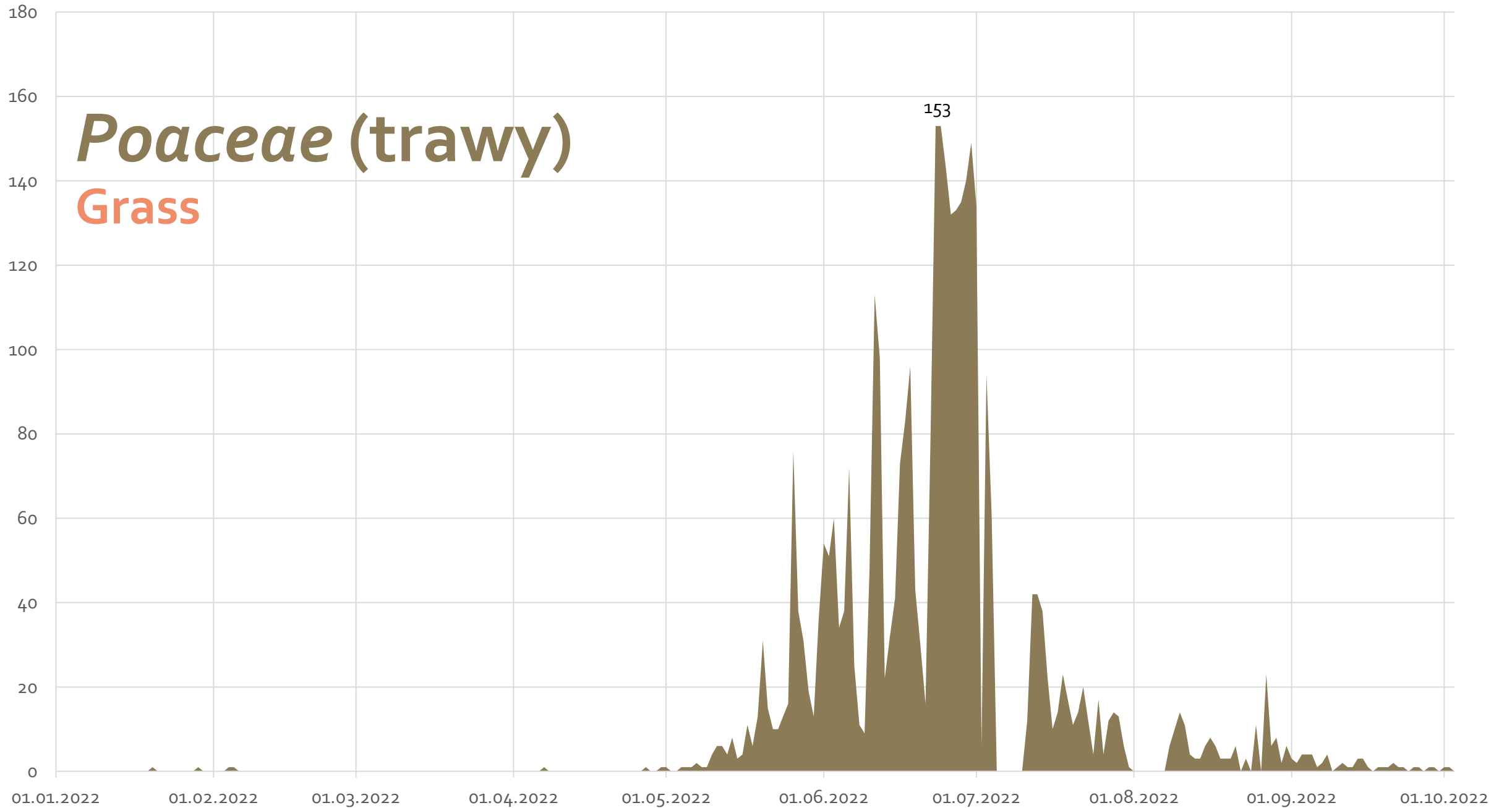
Fagus (buk)
Beech tree





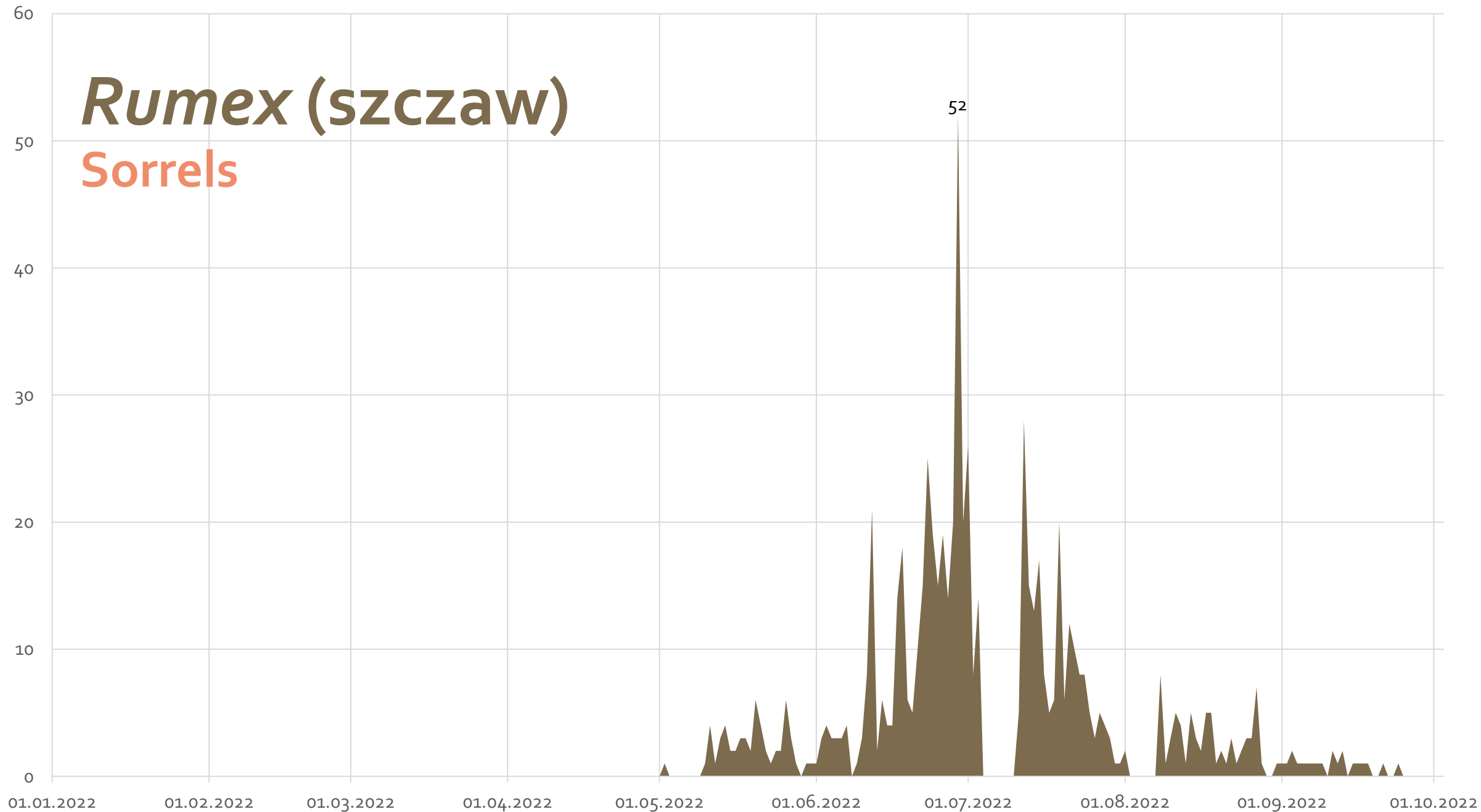
Poaceae (trawy)

Grass



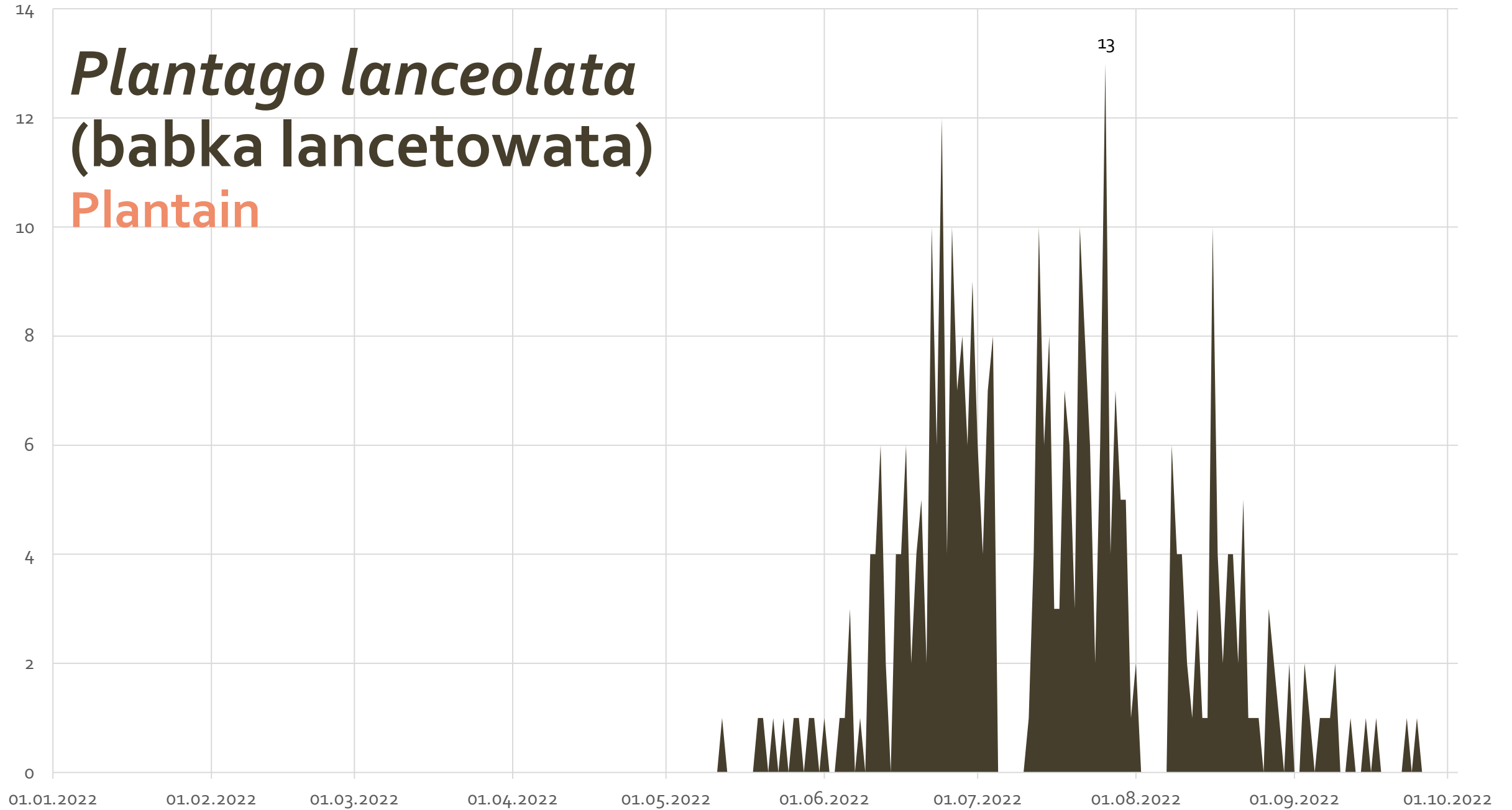
Rumex (szczaw)

Sorrels



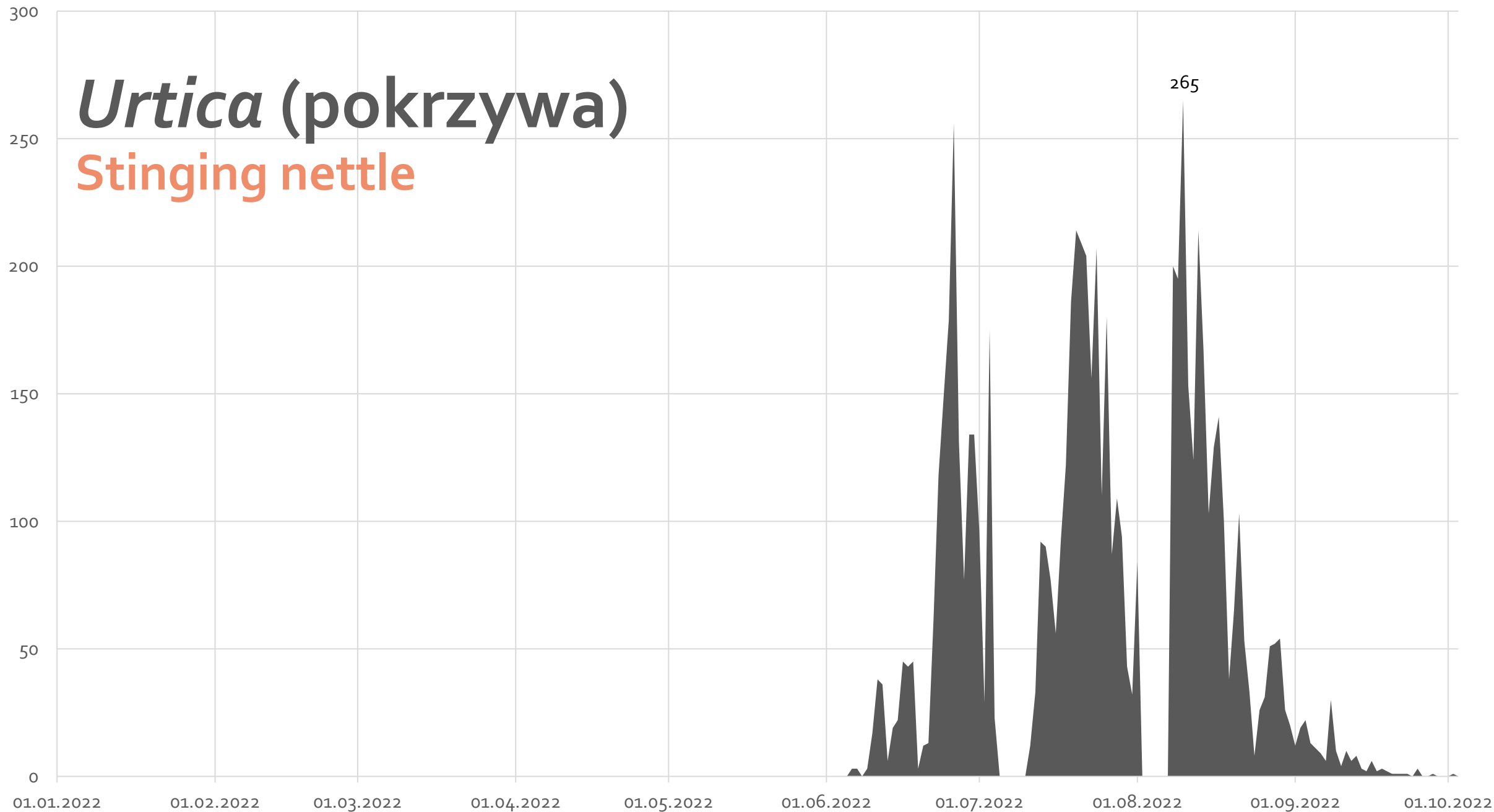
Plantago lanceolata (babka lancetowata)

Plantain



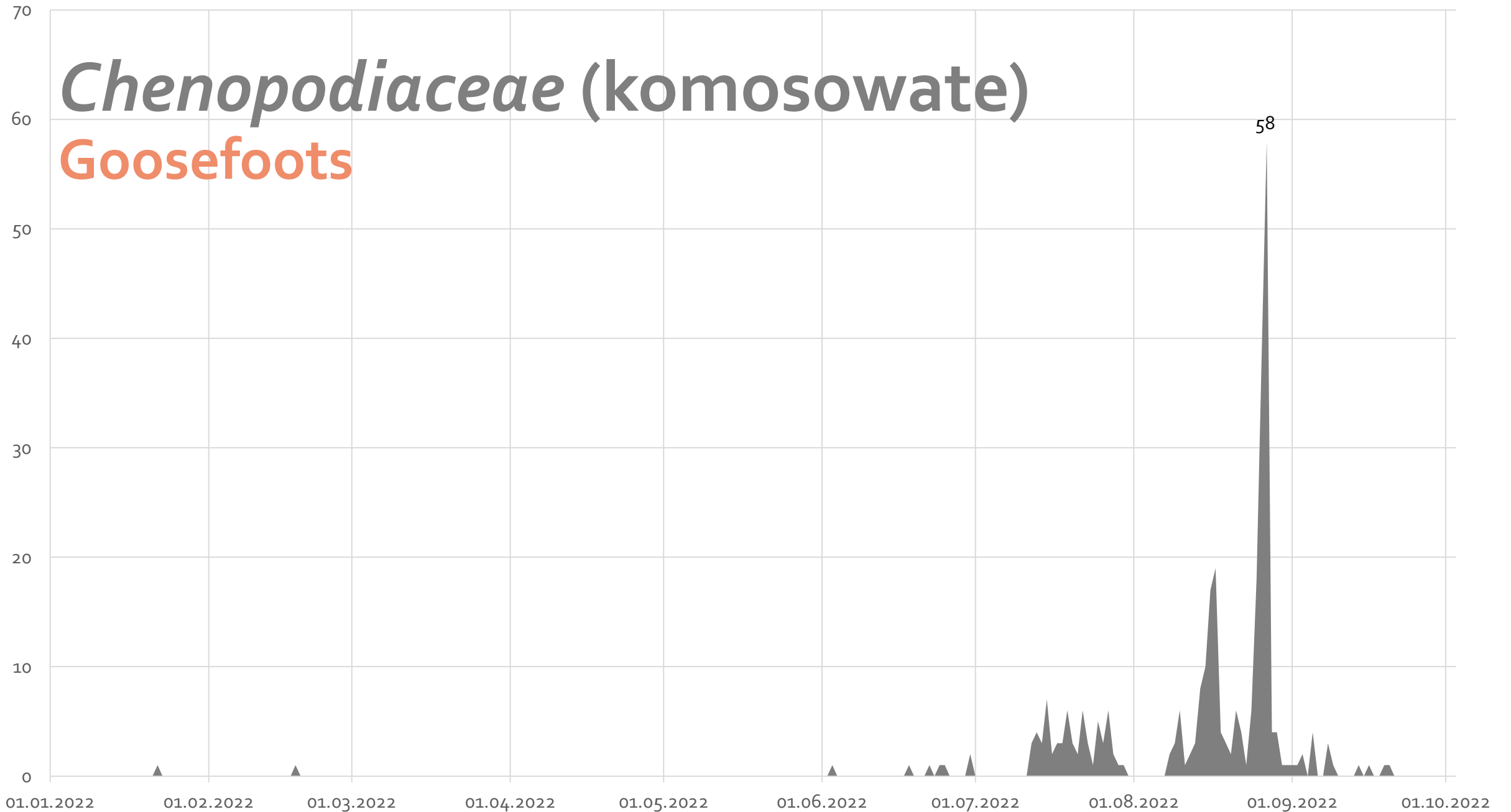
Urtica (pokrzywa)

Stinging nettle



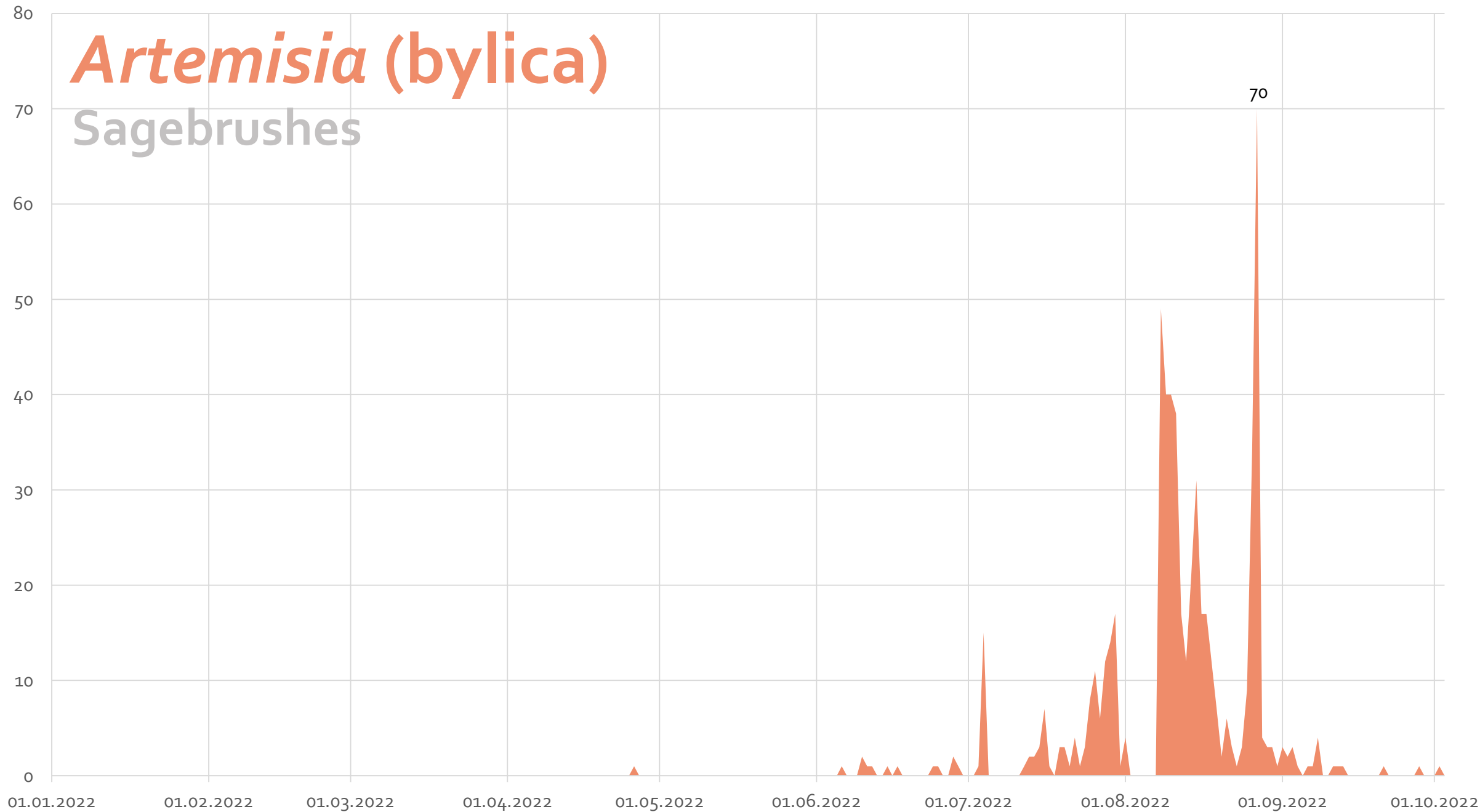
Chenopodiaceae (komosowate)

Goosefoots



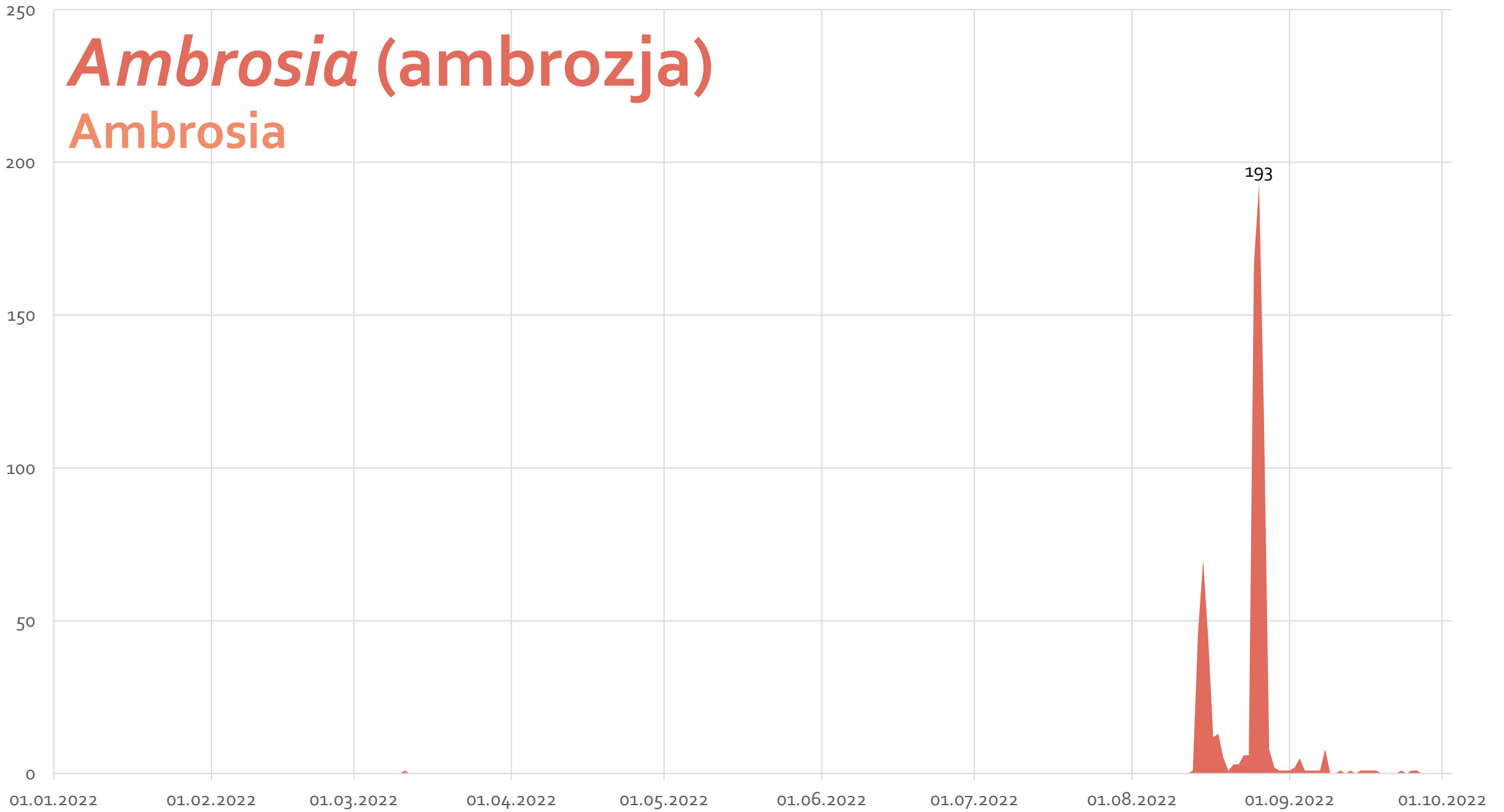
Artemisia (bylica)

Sagebrushes

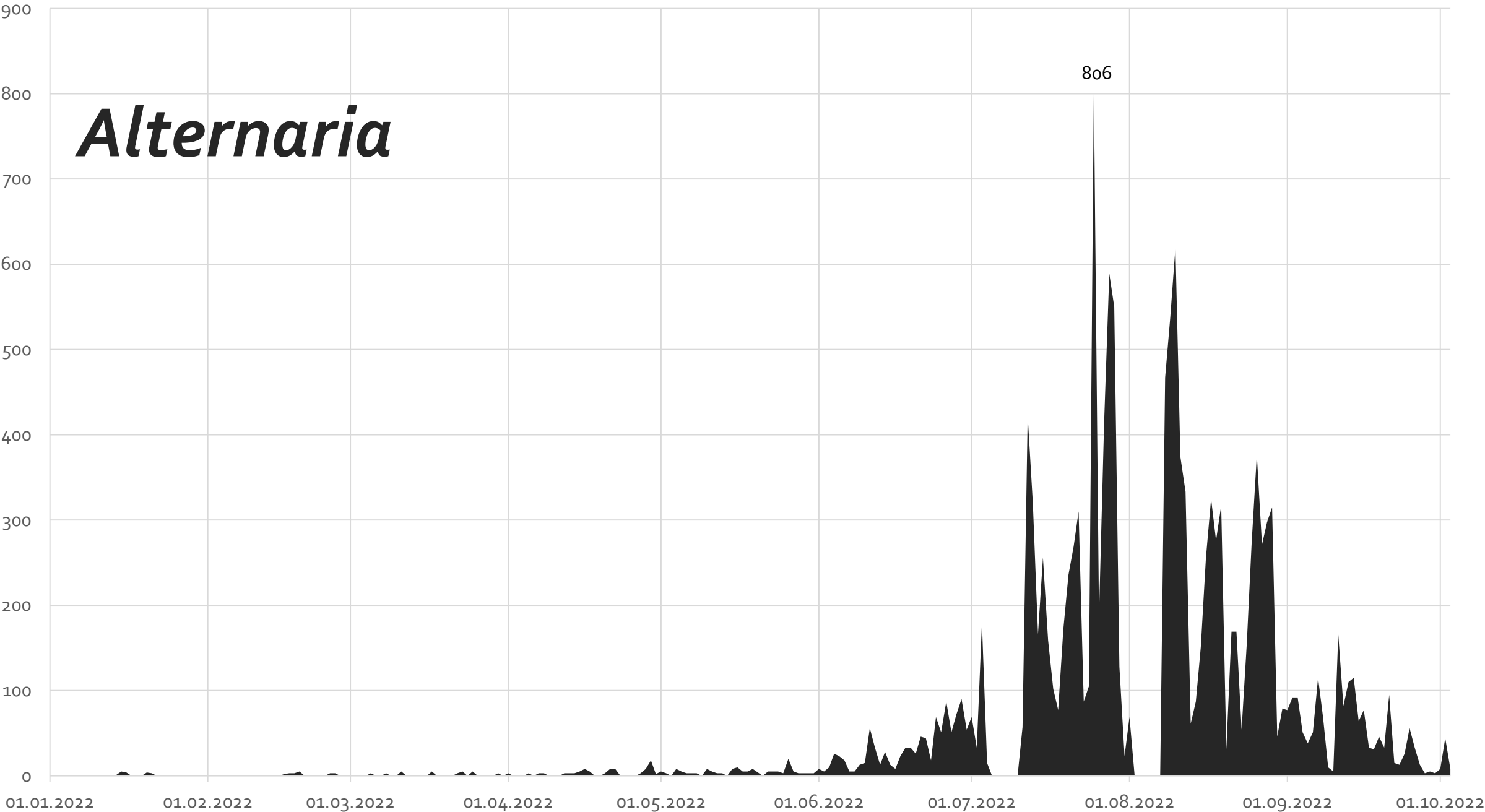


Ambrosia (ambrozja)

Ambrosia



Alternaria



Cladosporium

