


AUTONOME PROVINZ BOZEN - SÜDTIROL

Abteilung 29 – Landesagentur für Umwelt
Amt 29.9 – Biologisches Labor



PROVINCIA AUTONOMA DI BOLZANO - ALTO ADIGE

Ripartizione 29 – Agenzia provinciale per l'ambiente
Ufficio 29.9 – Laboratorio biologico



The pollen spectrum of South Tyrolean honeys:
How does it change in urban environment?

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Parma, ICA 2018





The pollen spectrum – a certificate of honey's origin



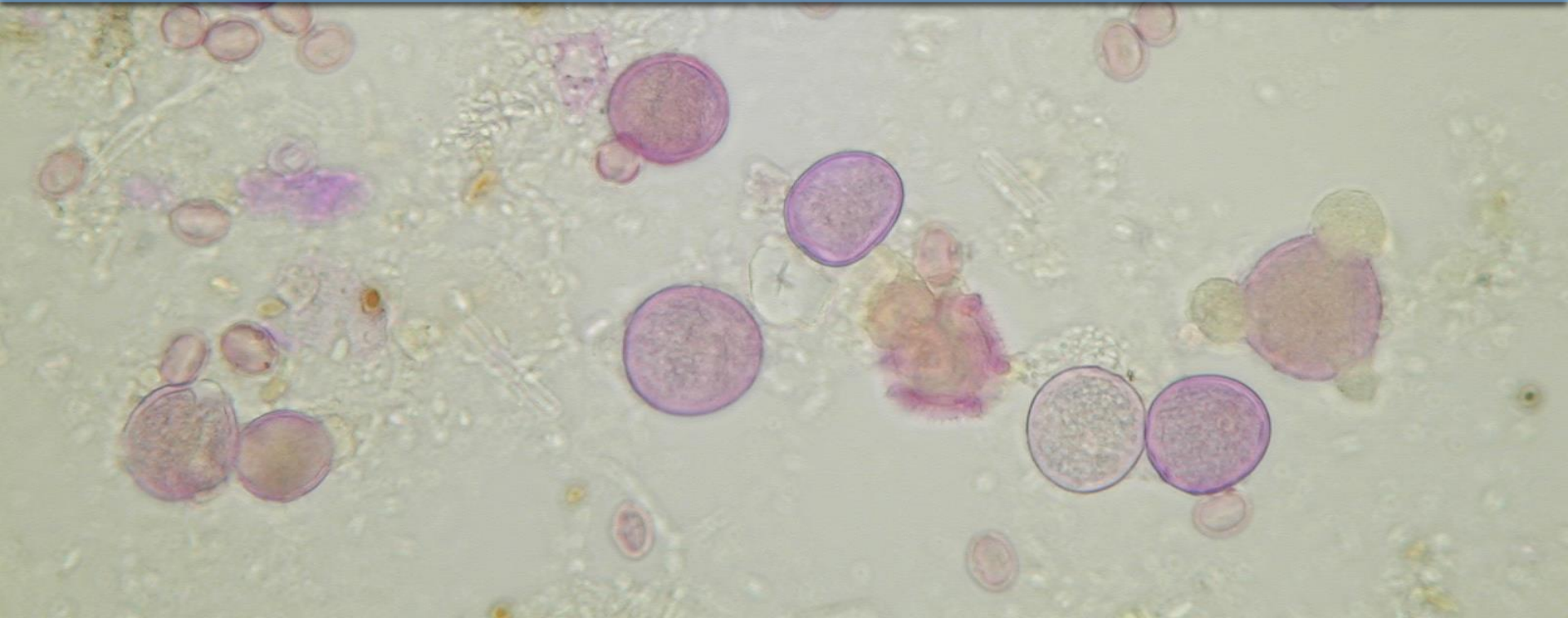


geographical origin – botanical origin

The pollen spectrum in South Tyrolean honeys

1998-2017 (705 honey samples)

- high pollen diversity: 223
- on average 62 different pollen types/sample
- basic pollen spectrum: 36 (present in at least 75% of the samples)
- on average 33 elements of the basic pollen spectrum/sample



The pollen spectrum of two urban honeys produced in the city center of Bolzano

2015

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------|
| Aceraceae | Acer | wIEP |
| Araliaceae | Hedera | EP1 |
| Asteraceae | Achillea)-Form | EP1 |
| Asteraceae | H(elianthus)-Form | EP1 |
| Asteraceae | T(araxacum)-Form | EP2 |
| Biognoniaceae | Catalpa | EP1 |
| Brassicaceae | Echium | EP2 |
| Buddleiaceae | Buddleja | EP1 |
| Buxaceae | Buxus | EP1 |
| Cesalpinaceae | Gleditsia | EP2 |
| Caprifoliaceae | Symphoricarpos | EP1 |
| Caprifoliaceae | Viburnum | EP1 |
| Caprifoliaceae | Weigelia | EP1 |
| Caryophyllaceae | | EP1 |
| Comaceae | Cornus | EP1 |
| Crossulaceae | Sedum/Bempervivum-G. | EP2 |
| Fabaceae | Melilotus-Gruppe | EP1 |
| Fabaceae | Robinia | EP2 |
| Fabaceae | Sophora japonica? | EP2 |
| Fabaceae | Trifolium repens-Gruppe | wIEP |
| Fagaceae | Castanea | LP |
| Hibiscusaceae | Aesculus | wIEP |
| Lamiaceae | Lavandula | EP1 |
| Lamiaceae | M(ajorana)-Form | EP1 |
| Lauraceae | | EP1 |
| Linaceae s.l. | | EP2 |
| Lythraceae | Punica granatum? | EP2 |
| Magnoliaceae | Liriodendron | EP2 |
| Meenolaceae | Meaonia | EP1 |
| Malvaceae | | EP1 |
| Myrtaceae | | EP1 |
| Oleaceae | Ligustrum/Syringa | EP2 |
| Palmeae | Trachycarpus | wIEP |
| Rosaceae | Fragaria/Potentilla-Gr. | EP2 |
| Rosaceae | Malus/Pyrus-Gruppe | wIEP |
| Rosaceae | Prunus-Gruppe | EP2 |
| Rosaceae | Rubus-Gruppe | EP2 |
| Rosaceae | kleine Pollenformen | EP1 |
| Salicaceae | Salix | wIEP |
| Sapotaceae | Koeleruteria? | EP1 |
| Simeroubaceae | Alantus | BP |
| Tiliaceae | Tilia | EP2 |
| Urticaceae | Parthenocissus | wIEP |
| Aceraceae | Acer neorundo | EP2 |
| Actinidiaceae | Actinidia | EP1 |
| Amaranthaceae | | EP1 |
| Asteraceae | Artemisia | EP1 |
| Betulaceae | Betula | EP1 |
| Caprifoliaceae | Sambucus | EP2 |
| Corylaceae | Ostrya | EP2 |
| Cupressaceae | | EP1 |
| Cyperaceae | Quercus | EP2 |
| Juglandaceae | | EP2 |
| Junaceae | | EP1 |
| Oleaceae | Fraxinus excelsior | EP1 |
| Oleaceae | Fraxinus ornus | EP2 |
| Oleaceae | Olea | EP1 |
| Pagoveraceae | | EP2 |
| Pinaceae | | EP1 |
| Plantaginaceae | Plantago | EP2 |
| Platanaceae | Platanus | EP1 |
| Poaceae | | EP1 |
| Salicaceae | Populus | EP1 |
| Ulmaceae | Ulmus | EP1 |
| Urticaceae | | EP2 |
| Vitaceae | Vitis | EP2 |



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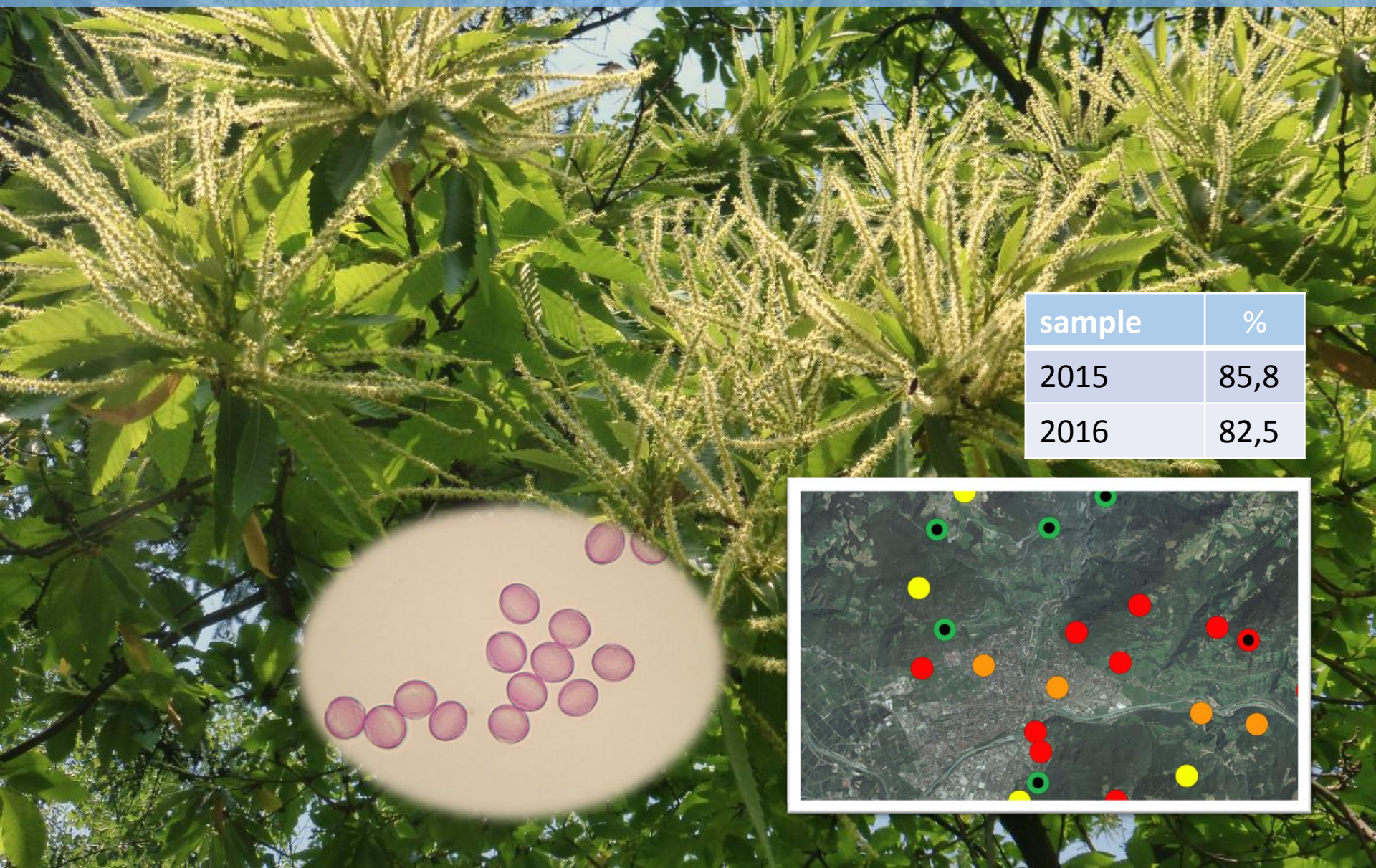


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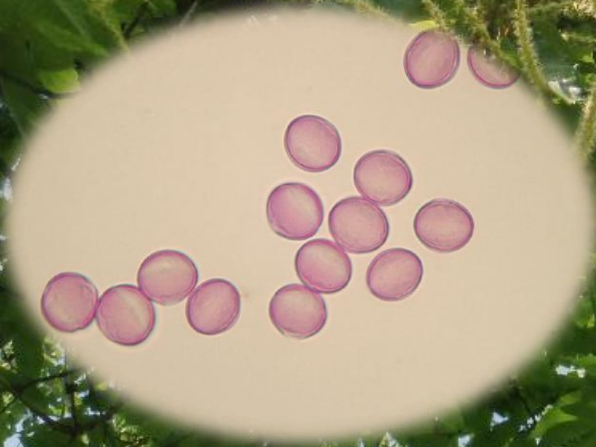
2016

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------|
| Aceraceae | Acer | wIEP |
| Apiaceae | A(nthriscus)/H(eracleum) | EP1 |
| Aquifoliaceae | Ilex | EP1 |
| Araliaceae | Hedera | EP1 |
| Asteraceae | Achillea)-Form | EP2 |
| Asteraceae | H(elianthus)-Form | EP2 |
| Asteraceae | T(araxacum)-Form | EP2 |
| Biognoniaceae | Catalpa | EP2 |
| Borragineae | Anchusa/Pulmonaria-Gr. | EP1 |
| Borragineae | Echium | EP2 |
| Borragineae | Mvosotis | EP2 |
| Brassicaceae | | EP1 |
| Buddleiaceae | Buddleja | EP1 |
| Buxaceae | Buxus | EP1 |
| Cesalpinaceae | Gleditsia | EP2 |
| Caprifoliaceae | Symphoricarpos | EP1 |
| Caprifoliaceae | Viburnum | EP1 |
| Caprifoliaceae | Weigelia | EP1 |
| Caryophyllaceae | | EP1 |
| Commelinaceae | | EP1 |
| Comaceae | Cornus | EP1 |
| Crossulaceae | Sedum/Bempervivum-Gr. | EP2 |
| Elaeagnaceae | Elaeagnus | EP1 |
| Euphorbiaceae | Euphorbia | EP1 |
| Fabaceae | Lotus-Gruppe | EP1 |
| Fabaceae | Melilotus-Gruppe | EP1 |
| Fabaceae | Robinia | EP2 |
| Fabaceae | Sophora japonica? | EP1 |
| Fabaceae | Trifolium repens-Gr. | EP2 |
| Fagaceae | Castanea | LP |
| Hibiscusaceae | Aesculus | wIEP |
| Lamiaceae | Lavandula | EP1 |
| Lamiaceae | M(ajorana)-Form | EP1 |
| Lauraceae | | EP2 |
| Linaceae s.l. | | wIEP |
| Lythraceae | Lagerstroemia | EP2 |
| Lythraceae | Punica granatum? | EP2 |
| Magnoliaceae | Liriodendron | EP2 |
| Meenolaceae | Meaonia | EP1 |
| Malvaceae | | EP1 |
| Myrtaceae | | EP1 |
| Oleaceae | Ligustrum/Syringa | EP2 |
| Palmeae | Trachycarpus | EP2 |
| Ranunculaceae | Clematis-Gruppe | EP1 |
| Rhamnaceae | | EP1 |
| Rosaceae | Fragaria/Potentilla-Gr. | EP1 |
| Rosaceae | Malus/Pyrus-Gruppe | EP2 |
| Rosaceae | Prunus-Gruppe | EP2 |
| Salicaceae | Salix | wIEP |
| Simeroubaceae | Alantus | wIEP |
| Sapotaceae | Koeleruteria? | EP1 |
| Tiliaceae | Tilia | EP2 |
| Vitaceae | Parthenocissus | EP2 |
| Aceraceae | Acer neorundo | EP2 |
| Actinidiaceae | Actinidia | EP2 |
| Amaranthaceae | | EP1 |
| Asteraceae | Artemisia | EP1 |
| Betulaceae | Betula | EP1 |
| Betulaceae | Alnus | EP1 |
| Betulaceae | Betula | EP2 |
| Caprifoliaceae | Sambucus | EP2 |
| Corylaceae | Ostrya | EP2 |
| Cupressaceae | | EP1 |
| Cyperaceae | Quercus | EP1 |
| Fagaceae | Quercus | EP1 |
| Juglandaceae | | EP1 |
| Junaceae | | EP1 |
| Oleaceae | Fraxinus excelsior | EP2 |
| Oleaceae | Fraxinus ornus | EP2 |
| Oleaceae | Olea | EP2 |
| Papaveraceae | | EP2 |
| Pinaceae | | EP2 |
| Plantaginaceae | Plantago | EP2 |
| Poaceae | | EP1 |
| Rosaceae | Filicendula | EP1 |
| Ulmaceae | Ulmus | EP1 |
| Urticaceae | | EP2 |
| Vitaceae | Vitis | EP2 |

Castanea → «predominant pollen»



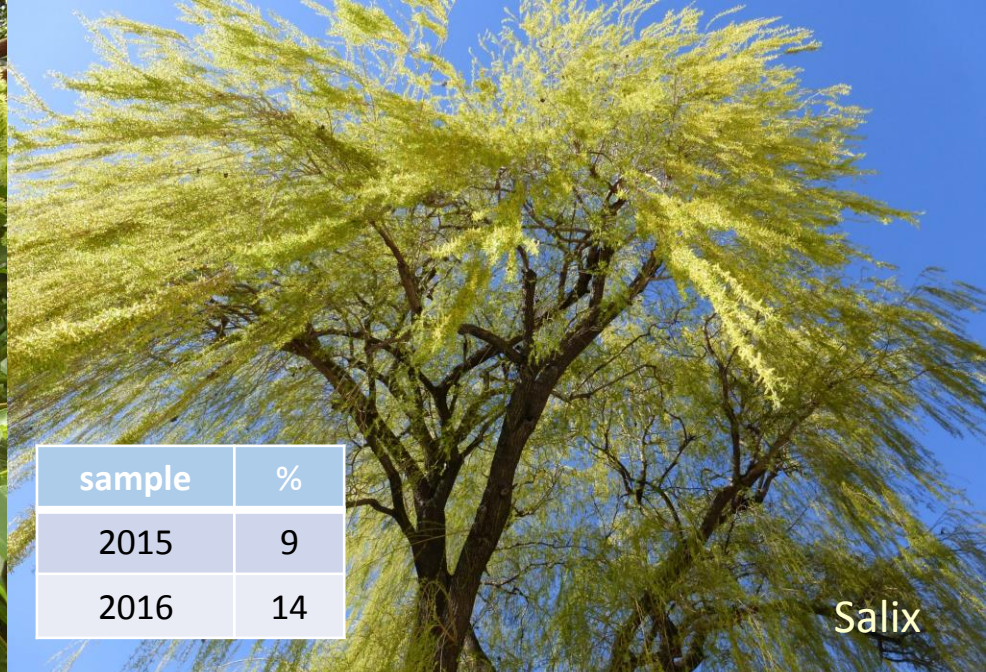
| sample | % |
|--------|------|
| 2015 | 85,8 |
| 2016 | 82,5 |





Ailanthus

| sample | % |
|--------|----|
| 2015 | 16 |
| 2016 | 14 |



Salix

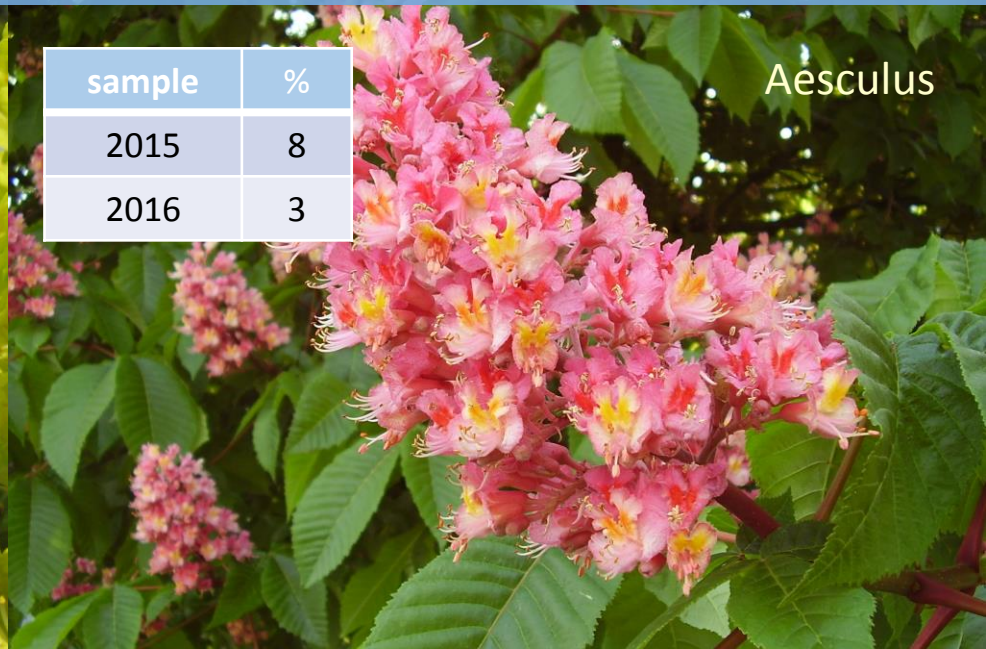
| sample | % |
|--------|----|
| 2015 | 9 |
| 2016 | 14 |

tree/shrubs → «important minor pollen» (3-16%)



Acer

| sample | % |
|--------|----|
| 2015 | 10 |
| 2016 | 8 |



Aesculus

| sample | % |
|--------|---|
| 2015 | 8 |
| 2016 | 3 |



Parthenocissus



Tilia



Trachycarpus



Gleditsia



Ligustrum



Liriodendron

«accompanying pollen flora» - high number of ornamental species (I)



Styphnolobium



Koelreuteria



Punica



Catalpa



Buxus



Symphoricarpos



Weigelia



Magnolia



Eleagnus

«accompanying pollen flora» - high number of ornamental species (II)



Lagerstroemia



Lavandula



Ilex



Rosaceae

«accompanying pollen flora» - typical local elements



Fragaria/Potentilla group



Asteraceae



Trifolium repens group



Juglans



Actinidia



Olea



Vitis



Fraxinus ornus



Acer negundo

«accompanying pollen flora» - non nectariferous and/or anemophilous species



Papaveraceae



Betula



Sambucus



Conclusions

- Castanea as «predominant pollen»
- «accompanying pollen spectrum» includes many ornamental species
- typical local elements: 27 of 36 pollen types (basic pollen spectrum)
- possible unknown pollen types/shifts in frequencies