How does aerobiology behave in a neotropical city?



Fraxinus

Moraceae

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Introduction

Aerobiology in tropical regions developing field requiring extensive sampling and analysis to comprehend its dynamics. This study investigated airborne pollen in Medellín, Colombia.

Methods

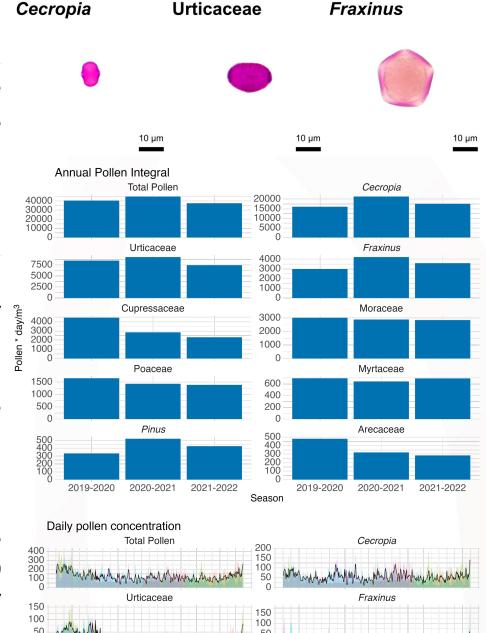
Airborne pollen was collected using a Hirst-type sampler between 2019 and 2022, following European Aerobiology guidelines. Society Spearman correlations between pollen and meteorological/air pollution data performed.

Results

Pollen grains were detected sampling days. A total of 26 pollen types were identified, with Cecropia (44%) being the most abundant, followed by (20%), Fraxinus Urticaceae (9%),Moraceae (8%), Cupressaceae (7%), Myrtaceae (2%), and *Pinus* (1%).

Discussion

surprisingly This study reveals high pollen concentrations airborne tropical city (Medellín, Colombia), exceeding previous reports and matching those found temperate in regions. Notably, pollen was present year-round, consistent with tropical patterns, rainy with peaks following Meteorological factors ® periods. significantly influenced pollen levels, with temperature, wind speed, and PM10 positively correlated, while relative humidity, rainfall, PM2.5, NOx and showed negative correlations.



Cupressaceae

Poaceae

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Urticaceae

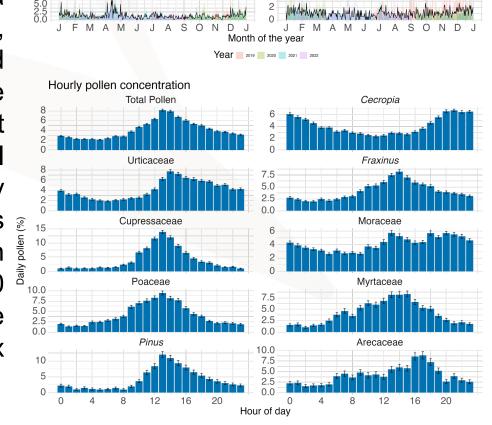


Table 1. The Spearman correlation coefficient between daily mean pollen concentration and the meteorological parameters and atmospheric pollutants. Significance levels $p \le 0.05$ (*), $p \le 0.01$ (**), $p \le 0.001$ (***).

| <i>-</i> | Humidity | Rainfall | Temperature (°C) | | | Wind Speed (m/s) | | PM2.5 | PM10 | NO | NO2 | NOx |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | (%) | (mm) | Maximum | Mean | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | (µg/m³) | $(\mu g/m^3)$ | (ppb) | (ppb) | (ppb) |
| Arecaceae | -0.357*** | -0.297*** | 0.265*** | 0.324*** | 0.223*** | 0.216*** | 0.320*** | -0.025 | 0.238*** | -0.032 | -0.088 | -0.051 |
| Cecropia | -0.540*** | -0.485*** | 0.412*** | 0.551*** | 0.400*** | 0.208*** | 0.433*** | -0.225*** | -0.017 | -0.223*** | -0.310*** | -0.276*** |
| Cupressaceae | -0.295*** | -0.231*** | 0.338*** | 0.335*** | 0.145*** | 0.096 | 0.209*** | -0.240*** | -0.065 | -0.075 | -0.226*** | -0.148*** |
| Fraxinus | -0.397*** | -0.393*** | 0.274*** | 0.364*** | 0.250*** | 0.279*** | 0.425*** | 0.029 | 0.235*** | -0.184*** | -0.189*** | -0.210*** |
| Moraceae | -0.631*** | -0.558*** | 0.479*** | 0.637*** | 0.412*** | 0.281*** | 0.570*** | -0.121* | 0.118* | -0.216*** | -0.171*** | -0.226*** |
| Myrtaceae | -0.267*** | -0.248*** | 0.248*** | 0.251*** | 0.122* | 0.136** | 0.183*** | -0.085 | 0.074 | -0.060 | -0.081 | -0.083 |
| Pinus | -0.411*** | -0.353*** | 0.388*** | 0.423*** | 0.211*** | 0.198*** | 0.320*** | -0.163*** | 0.005 | -0.215*** | -0.268*** | -0.264*** |
| Poaceae | -0.551*** | -0.466*** | 0.438*** | 0.533*** | 0.310*** | 0.258*** | 0.496*** | -0.146*** | 0.161*** | -0.073 | -0.129** | -0.105 |
| Urticaceae | -0.498*** | -0.473*** | 0.325*** | 0.446*** | 0.268*** | 0.281*** | 0.519*** | 0.026 | 0.253*** | -0.192*** | -0.215*** | -0.228*** |
| Total Pollen | -0.664*** | -0.617*** | 0.496*** | 0.640*** | 0.416*** | 0.323*** | 0.600*** | -0.140** | 0.171*** | -0.249*** | -0.311*** | -0.302*** |

References: geobota.github.io/xx-ibc-2024