BACKSCATTER AND TRANSMISSION OF AEROSOL AT UV THROUGH MIDDLE IR WAVELENGTHS

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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)

Simultaneous direct measurements of volume extinction, σ_e, and backscatter coefficient, σ_b, for obscuring aerosol of carbon graphite flakes (Asbury M260 lot No. 4676) have been carried out in the laboratory at four wavelengths: 1064, 532, 355 and 266 nm. Despite the low backscattered signal, reasonably good agreement was obtained between the experimental values for σ_e/σ_b and theoretical values (for spheres).
The total pollen and spore concentration, per m^3, at Mace Head field station on the west coast of Ireland, is presented for the months of June, July and August 1993. Individual species concentrations are also presented. Measurements of pollen and spore species in units of grains per area, using an array of passive samplers (Tauber Traps) for seven sites in the west of Ireland are also shown, covering the period from November 1992 through September 1993.

14. SUBJECT TERMS
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Backscatter and Transmission of Aerosol at UV through middle IR wavelengths

This 5th interim report describes:

(i) Backscatter and transmission of obscuring aerosol of Asbury carbon graphite flakes at UV through middle IR wavelengths.

(ii) Measurement of biological aerosol (pollen and spores) using a continuous Burkard spore sampler at the Mace Head field station, on the west coast of Ireland.

(iii) Measurement of biological aerosol (pollen and spores) using an array of passive samplers, at seven sites in western Ireland.

Backscatter and transmission of obscuring aerosol of Asbury carbon graphite flakes at UV through middle IR wavelengths.

Preliminary experiments were carried out to investigate the aerosol of carbon graphite flakes (Asbury M260 # 4676) generated in the aerosol chamber. A continuous power He-Ne laser (632.8 nm wavelength) was directed through the 1 m length aerosol chamber shown in Figure 1. Filtered air jets were blown at an angle of 45° across the 3/8" diameter entrance and exit holes for the laser in order to contain the aerosol within the chamber. Another filtered air jet blew in the carbon graphite aerosol horizontally a distance 3 cm below the top of the chamber which then was allowed to fall 21 cm under gravity to the laser beam path. The aerosol was collected in a 1.3 m^3 air-tight Velostat conducting bag. The carbon graphite aerosol was investigated for different aerosol clouds by measuring the extinction of the He-Ne laser as a function of time using a photodiode detector and readout meter. The decay in extinction coefficient, σ_e, with time for carbon graphite aerosol clouds is shown in Figure 2. The initial decay time constant was between 2.7 and 4.7 minutes followed by a slower decay. This is consistent with the given deposition velocities of 0.120 cm s^{-1} and 0.069 cm s^{-1} which yield deposition times of 2.9 and 5.1 minutes respectively in the present set-up.

Laboratory measurements of simultaneous backscatter and transmission for obscuring aerosol of carbon graphite flakes (Asbury M260 #4676) were made using the experimental arrangement shown in Figure 3. A continuum Surelite Nd:YAG pulsed laser was used at its fundamental 1064 nm wavelength and harmonic wavelengths of 532, 355 and 266 nm. The same 1 m aerosol chamber was used as in the preliminary experiment apart from the requirement of larger entrance and exit holes (3.2 and 2.5 cm diameter respectively) for the laser, the holes being plugged when not in use. The larger holes are required for the following reasons:
(i) because of the larger diameter of the Nd:YAG laser beam (6 mm diameter)
(ii) in order to eliminate edge effects from the 8 mm diameter hole in the mirror
(iii) in order to obtain all the backscattered signal from the aerosol over the solid angle reflected by the mirror onto the detector (see Figure 4).

The laser beam passed through a hole at 45° through an appropriate wavelength matched high reflectance mirror (> 99.5% reflectance). The backscattered signal was reflected onto the detector from immediately below the hole in the mirror so that the backscattered signal was as close to 180° as possible to the main beam, in this case between 0.3 and 2° away from 180°. The extinction and backscattered signals were measured simultaneously by Molectron pyroelectric detectors J50 + JBX and J4-09 respectively. All measurements were an average of 10 pulses and made during cloud decay conditions. The cloud dissipated in 3 or 4 minutes as before, but the longer aerosol decay was not observed due to the aerosol being blown away by incoming air jets. The values for volume extinction coefficient, σ_e, and volume backscatter coefficient σ_b, were derived from the extinction and backscattered signals.

Great care was taken to reduce the background signal as much as possible because of the low values of backscattered signal. When the J4-09 detector was displaced, the background noise was not measurable (< 5 x 10^{-9}J). When the J4-09 detector was aligned to measure the backscattered signal a significant signal (~ 1 x 10^{-7}J depending on wavelength) was observed due to reflection from the far end of the chamber and detector. This background signal, I_b, was assumed to be attenuated by the aerosol by an amount given by

$$I_b = I_{bo} \exp(-2\sigma_e L) \tag{1}$$

where I_{bo} is the background signal with no aerosol and L is the chamber length.

In all measurements I_b was subtracted from the measured backscattered signal to give the true signal due to the aerosol.

The distribution of the carbon graphite flakes (Asbury M260 # 4676) was analysed using the given data for mass distribution as a function of diameter. The number distribution n(r) was obtained assuming the particles were spherical. Plots of $dn(r)/d\log_{10}r$ against radius, r, and of mass distribution $dm(r)/d\log_{10}r$ against r are shown in Figures 5 and 6 respectively. A lognormal distribution with geometric mean radius, r_g, of 1.25 μm and geometric volume radius, r_v, of 2.62 μm was obtained. Figure 7 shows that radius against cumulative mass percentage on log probability paper is linear up to 90% mass and gives a value of r_v of 2.65 μm at the 50% cumulative mass reading.

The standard Mie values for extinction, Q_e and backscatter efficiency, G, (assuming spheres) for the carbon graphite flakes (Asbury M260 # 4676) at 1064, 532, 355 and 266 nm wavelengths, λ, as a function of particle size parameter x (where $x = 2\pi r/\lambda$) are shown in Figures 8 and 9 respectively. The values of refractive index for carbon graphite flakes for each wavelength are given in Table 1.

The carbon graphite aerosol consisted of a polydispersion of particles with a lognormal distribution with sizes ranging from 0.75 to over 10 μm radius with a numerical mean radius of 1.25 μm. In each case, the size parameter was such that the backscatter and extinction values fall in the relatively constant region leading to asymptotic values of G and Q_e.

In this case the backscatter gain, G_∞ is given by

$$G_\infty = \frac{(n-1)^2 + k^2}{(n+1)^2 + k^2} \tag{2}$$

where n and k and the real and imaginary indices of refraction.

The asymptotic values of Q_e and G lead to the following appealingly simple theoretical form independent of size distribution given by

$$\frac{\sigma_e}{\sigma_b} = \frac{4\pi Q_e}{G_\infty} \tag{3}$$

The theoretical Mie values for σ_e/σ_b for spheres shown in Table 1 were computed for the geometric mean radius of 1.2 μm and over the radius range 0.75 to 10 μm.

The experimental extinction and backscatter coefficient results obtained for obscuring carbon graphite flakes aerosol (Asbury M260 # 4676) are shown in Figures 10, 11, 12 and 13 for 1064, 532, 355 and 266 nm respectively. The experimental values for σ_e/σ_b (and standard error) shown in Table 1 are also shown on these figures as are the Mie theoretical values for σ_e/σ_b (at radius 1.2 μm).

The values for $\sigma_e < 0.1\ m^{-1}$ (corresponding to an aerosol mass density of $< 0.056\ g/m^3$) have large errors due to the low levels of backscattered signal observed. The values for $\sigma_e > 1\ m^{-1}$ (aerosol mass density $> 0.56\ g/m^3$) include multiple scattering effects whereas the theoretical values assume single scattering. Reasonably good agreement was obtained between the experimental and theoretical values for σ_e/σ_b for obscuring aerosol of carbon graphite flakes (Asbury M260 # 4676) at 1064, 532, 355 and 266 nm.

Some consideration has been given to the effect of the shape of the carbon graphite flakes. The absorption of an infinite but thin slab with parallel sides in the Rayleigh limit (ie. for small particles whose diameter is much less than wavelength λ) has been determined by Faxvog and Roessler (1981). This slab can also be considered as a large thin disc. The ratio R of the absorption cross section per unit volume for slabs to the absorption cross section per unit volume for spheres (Mie) is given by $|m^2 + 2|^2/9$ where refractive index $m = n - ik$. This ratio R is given in Table 1 for carbon graphite flakes (Asbury M260 # 4676) at 1064, 532, 355 and 266 nm wavelengths and is calculated to be 4.3, 2.6, 2.4 and 1.6 respectively. Incident light on a carbon graphite flake is absorbed, transmitted or scattered. An increase in absorption for a disc shaped particle results in a decrease in scattering for that same aerosol particle. This in return will result in a reduced value of backscatter. This effect is expected to be more dominant at larger wavelengths for a given aerosol since proportionally more Rayleigh scatterers will be present. The size distribution for carbon graphite flakes (Asbury M260 # 4676) is shown in Figure 5 and 6. The sizes were only measured down to 0.75 μm radius although some smaller Rayleigh particles would be expected. For absorbing aerosols Faxvog and Roessler (1981) have shown that maximum Mie scattering for spheres occurs in the range $0.15 < 2r < 0.5\lambda$ ie. for particle radius ranging from 0.16 to 0.53 μm at 1064 nm and from 0.040 to 0.13 μm at 266 nm wavelength.

The experimental values for σ_e/σ_b are greater than the theoretical values for spheres for carbon graphite flakes at the longer wavelengths 1064 and 532 nm as shown in Table 1. At the shorter wavelengths 355 and 266 nm the effect would not be expected as there are fewer Rayleigh scatterers. These results are consistent with the assumption that the carbon graphite flakes have a shape between that of spheres and infinite thin parallel slabs or large thin discs.

References

F.R. Faxvog and D.M. Roessler, "Optical absorption in thin slabs and spherical particles", Appl. Opt. 20, 729 - 731 (1981).

F.R. Faxvog and D.M. Roessler, "Carbon aerosol visibility vs particle size distribution, "Appl. Opt. 17, 2612 - 2616 (1978).

Table 1 Extinction and Backscatter from Carbon Graphite Flakes (Asbury M260 #4676)

Wavelength	Refractive Index (a) Real n	Refractive Index (b) Imaginary k	R	σ_e/σ_b sr (theoretical) (a) radius range 0.75 to 10 μm	σ_e/σ_b sr (theoretical) (b) Geometric mean radius $r_g = 1.2\ \mu m$	σ_e/σ_b sr (experimental)	Number of measurements
266	1.39	0.99	1.6	160 → 171	166	126(± 17)	74
355	1.57	0.76	2.4	216 → 235	225	173(± 15)	137
532	1.64	0.84	2.6	185 → 215	204	228(± 24)	81
1064	1.89	1.27	4.3	109 → 141	133	243(± 13)	80

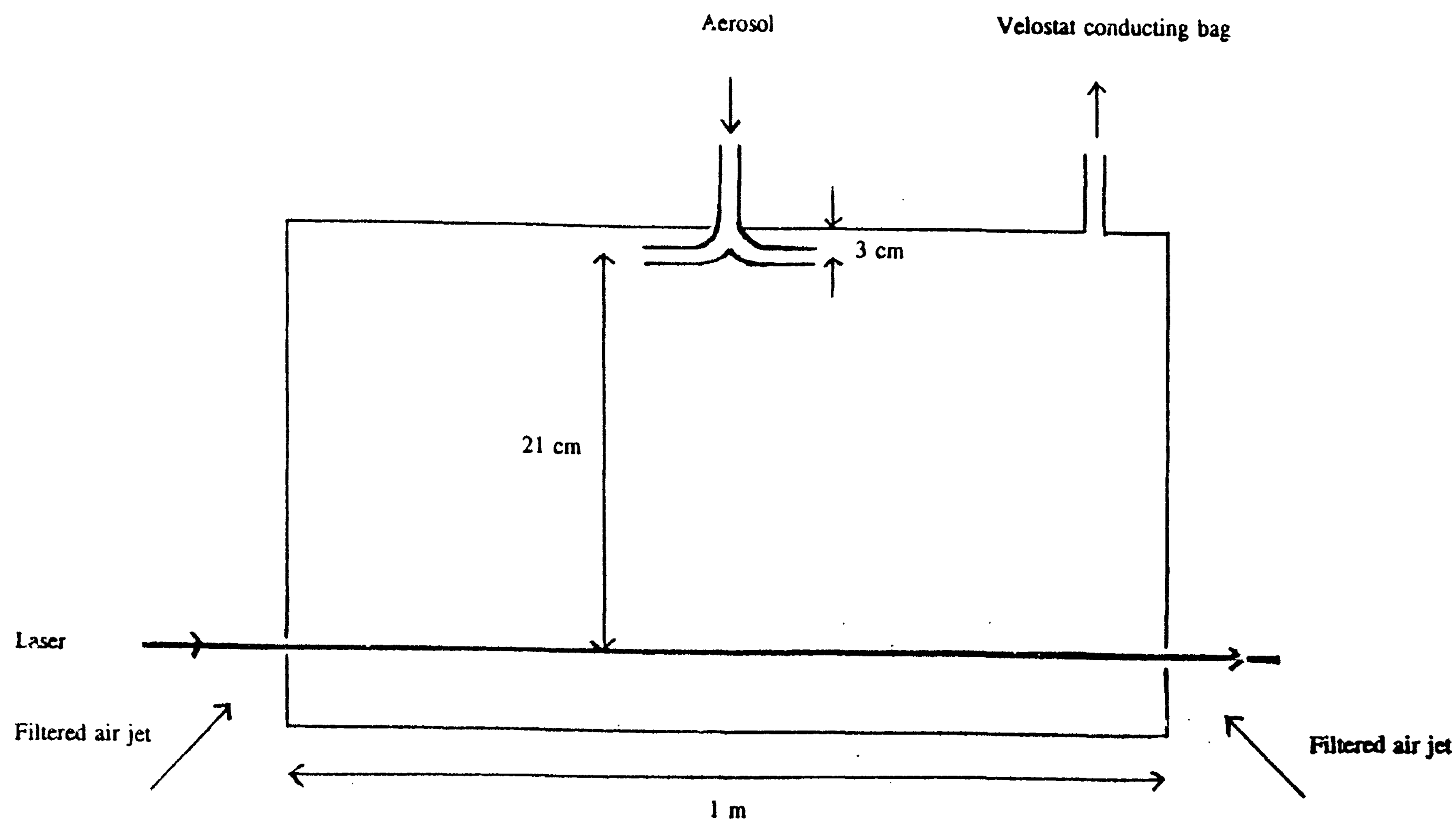


Figure 1: Schematic diagram of aerosol chamber for carbon graphite flakes (Asbury M260 # 4676)

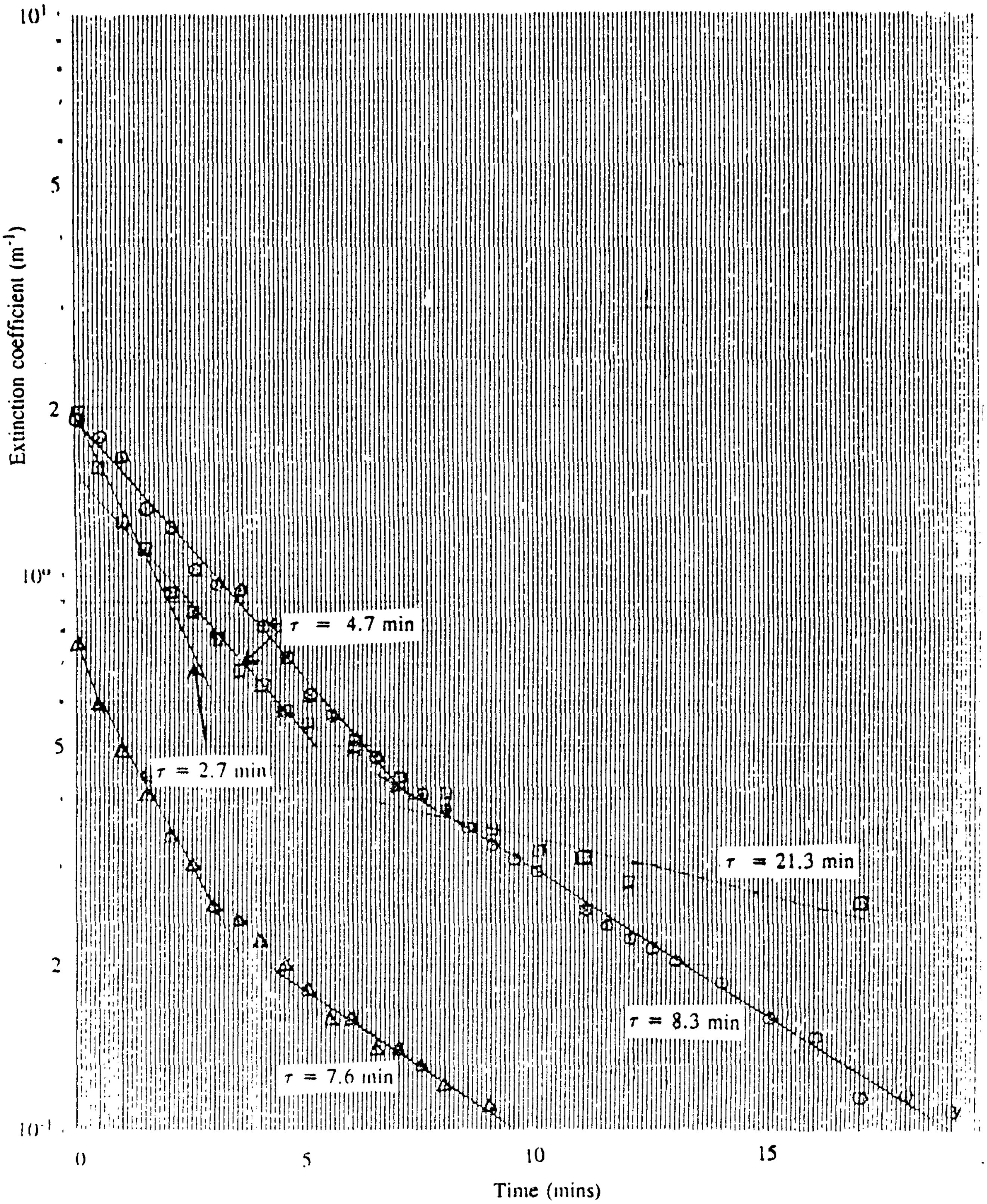


Figure 2: Experimental decay in extinction coefficient with time for aerosols of carbon graphite flakes (Asbury M260 # 4676)

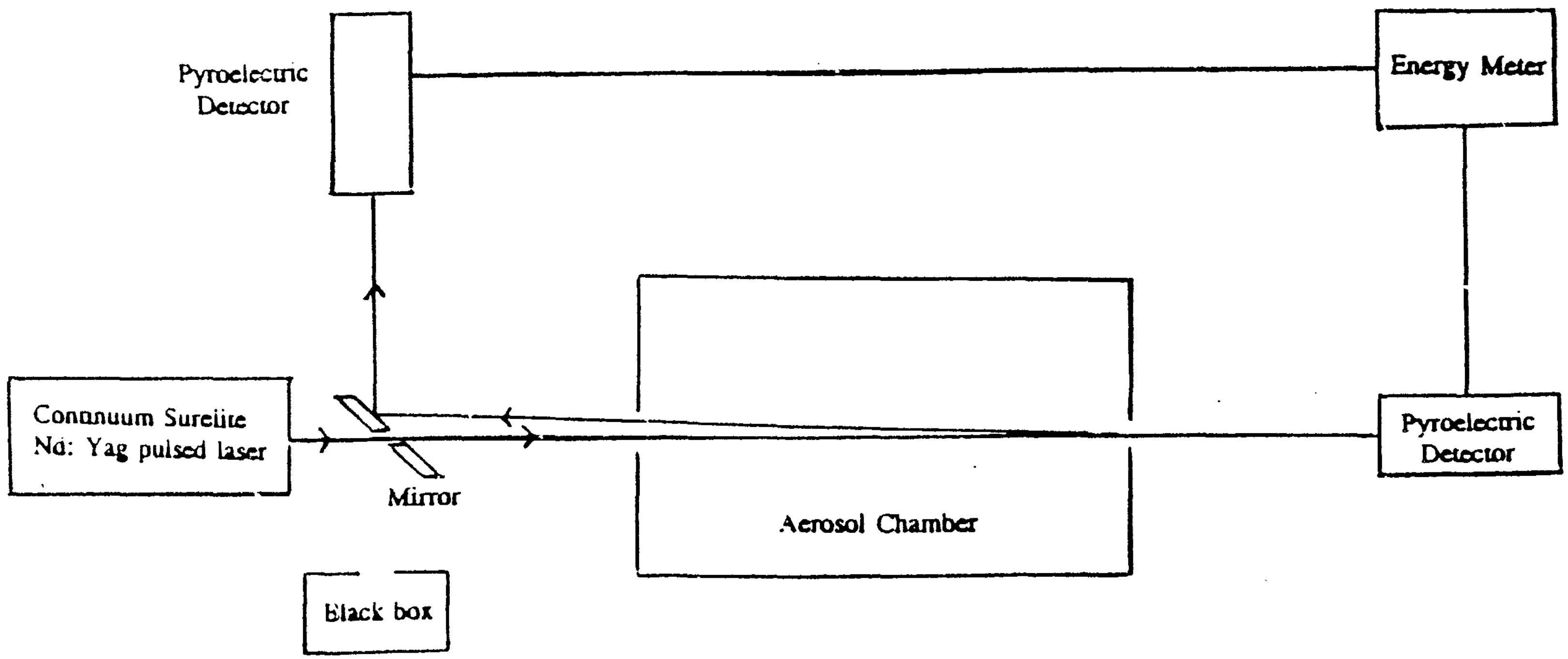


Figure 3: Schematic diagram of the experimental arrangement for simultaneous measurements of transmission and backscatter for carbon graphite flakes (Asbury M260 # 4676)

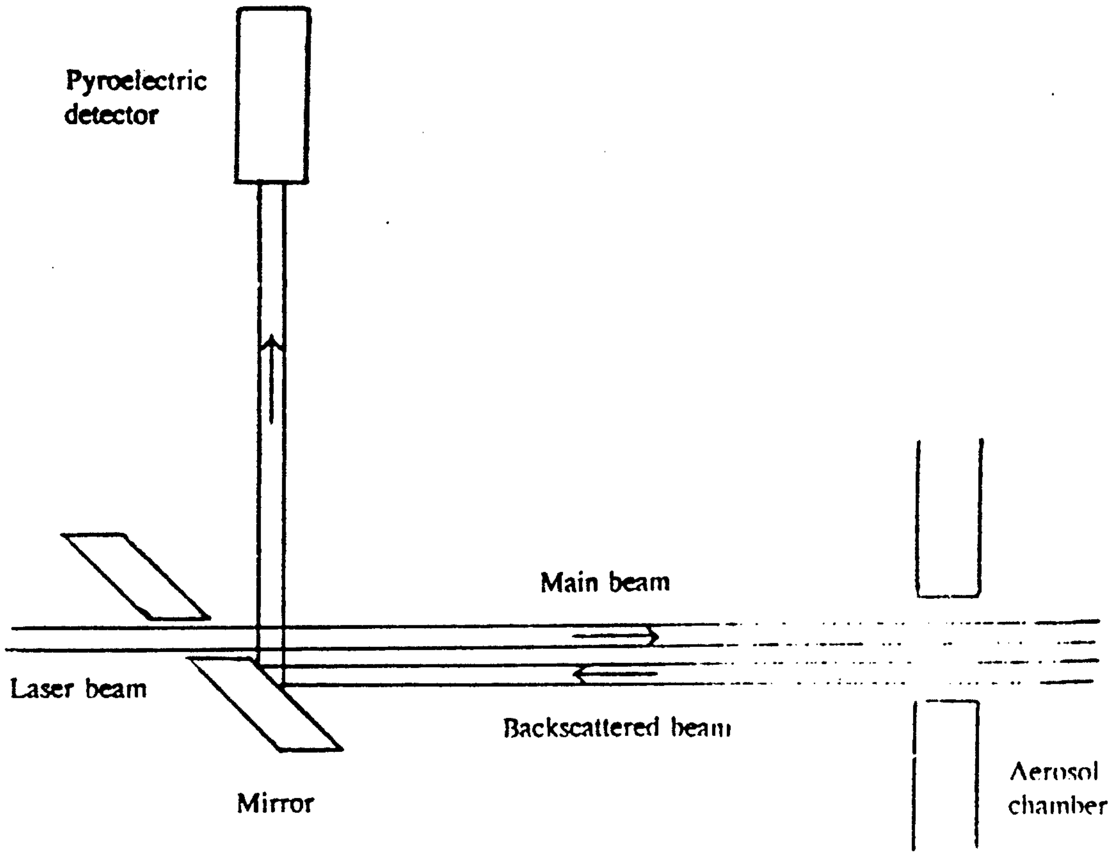


Figure 4 Schematic diagram of experimental arrangement for transmission and backscatter measurements.

Figure 5 Number distribution dn(r)/d $\log_{10}$ r as a function of radius r for carbon graphite flakes (Asbury M260 # 4676).

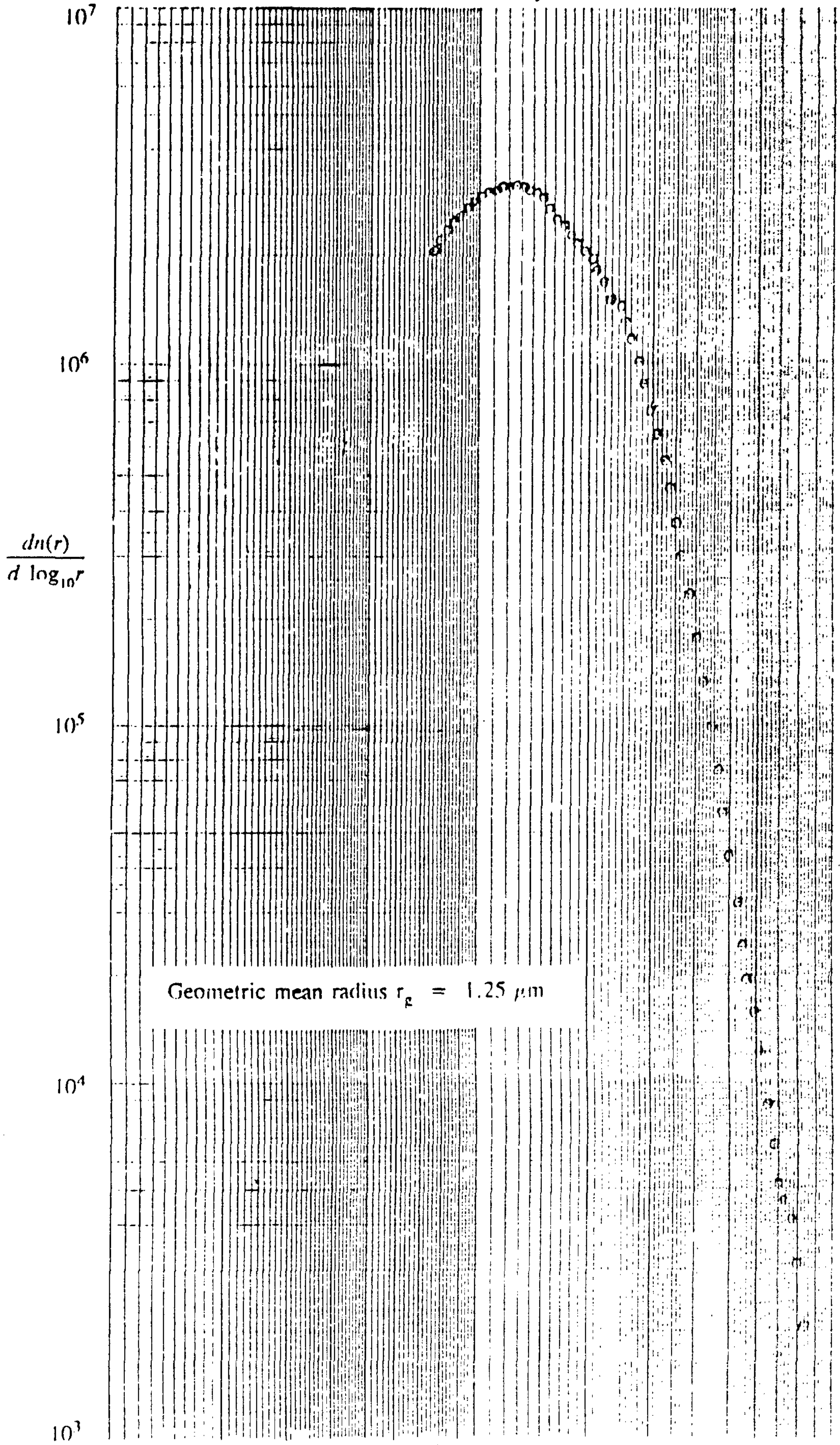
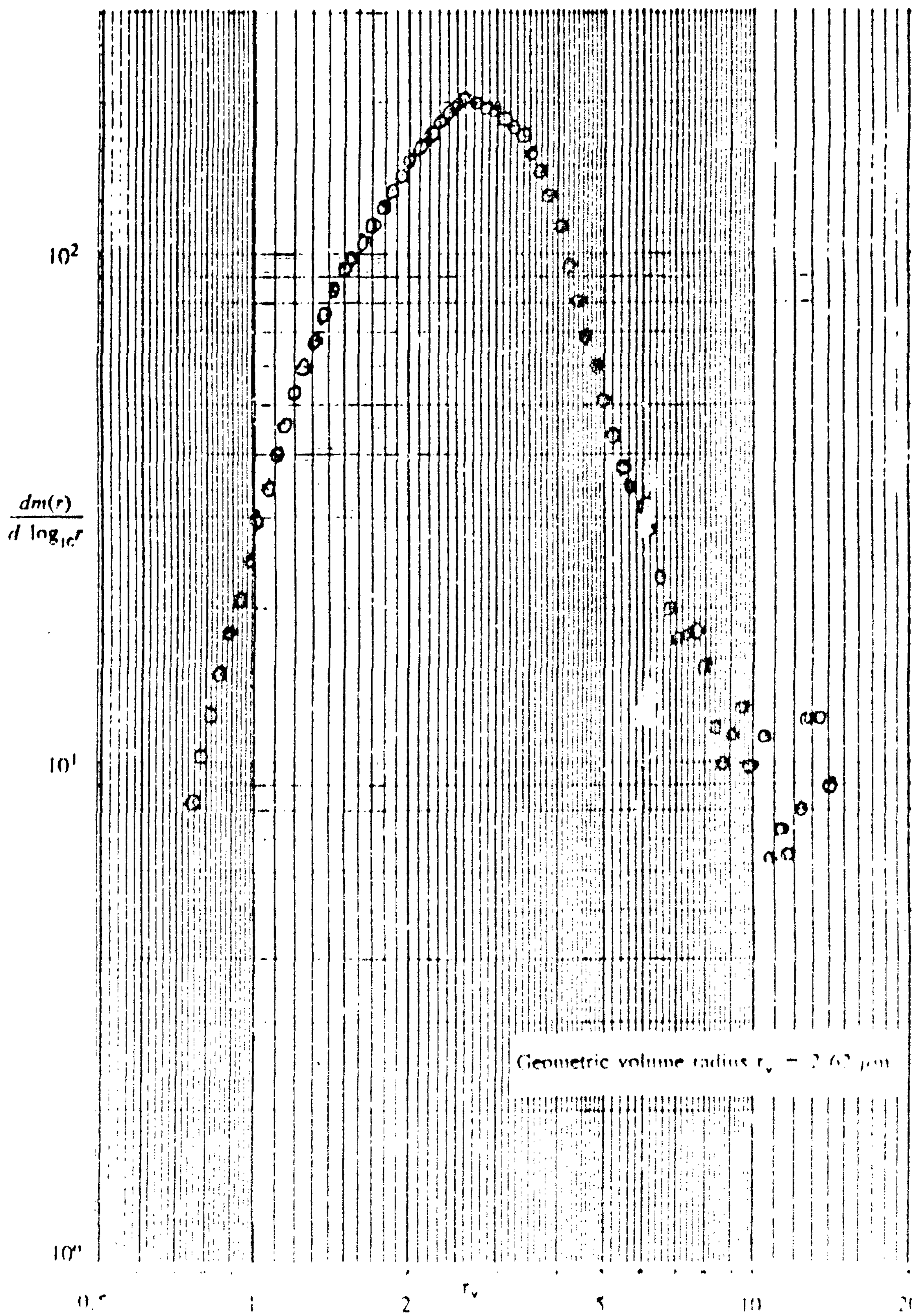


Figure 6 Mass distribution $dm(r)/d \log_{10}r$ as a function of radius r for carbon graphic flakes (Asbury M260 # 4676)



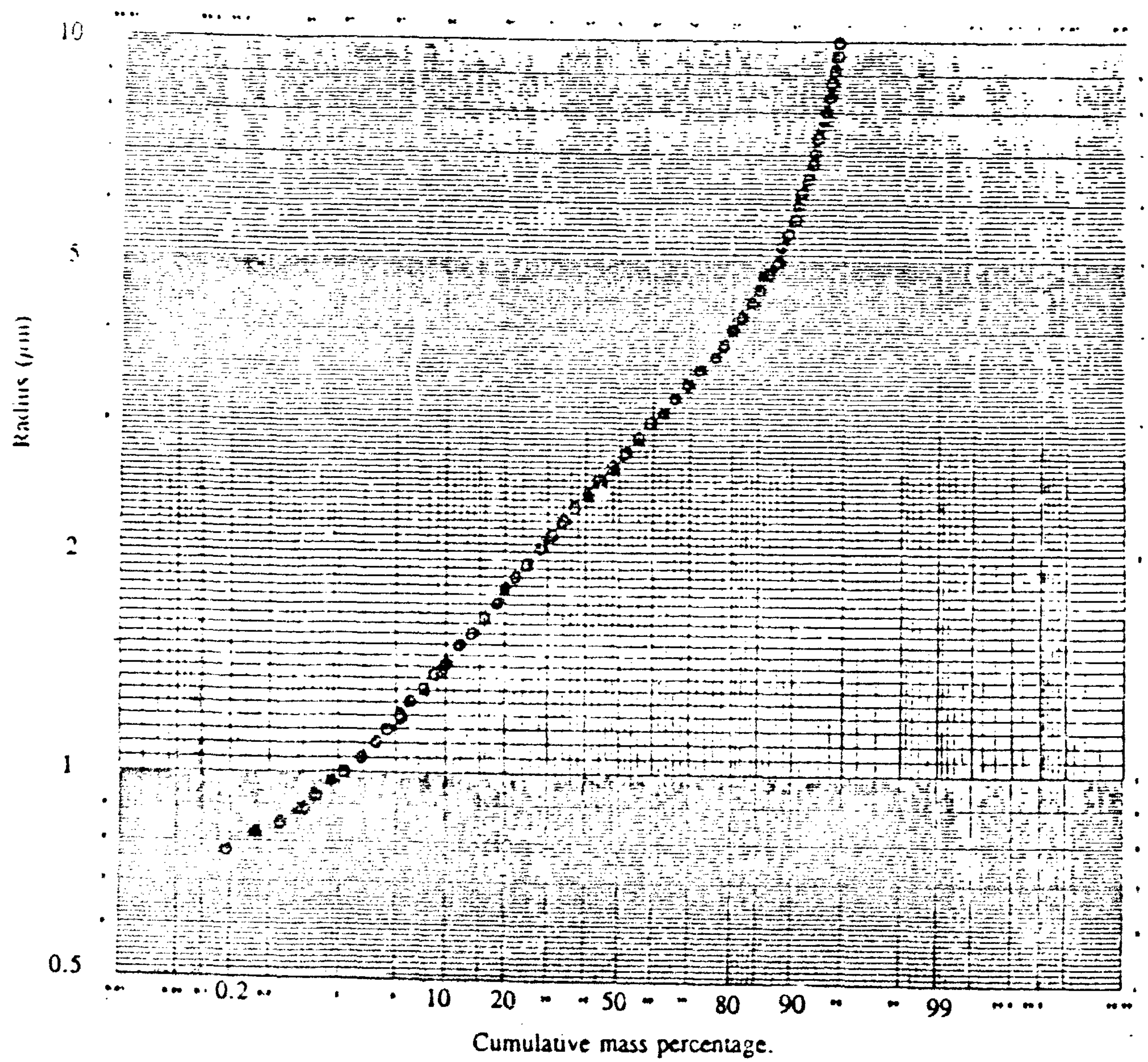


Figure 7 Cumulative mass percentage as a function of radius for carbon graphite flakes (Asbury M260 # 4676)

Figure 8 Mie efficiency factor for extinction Q_e as a function of particle size parameter x for carbon graphite flakes (Ashbury M260 #4676) at different wavelengths λ and index of refraction m

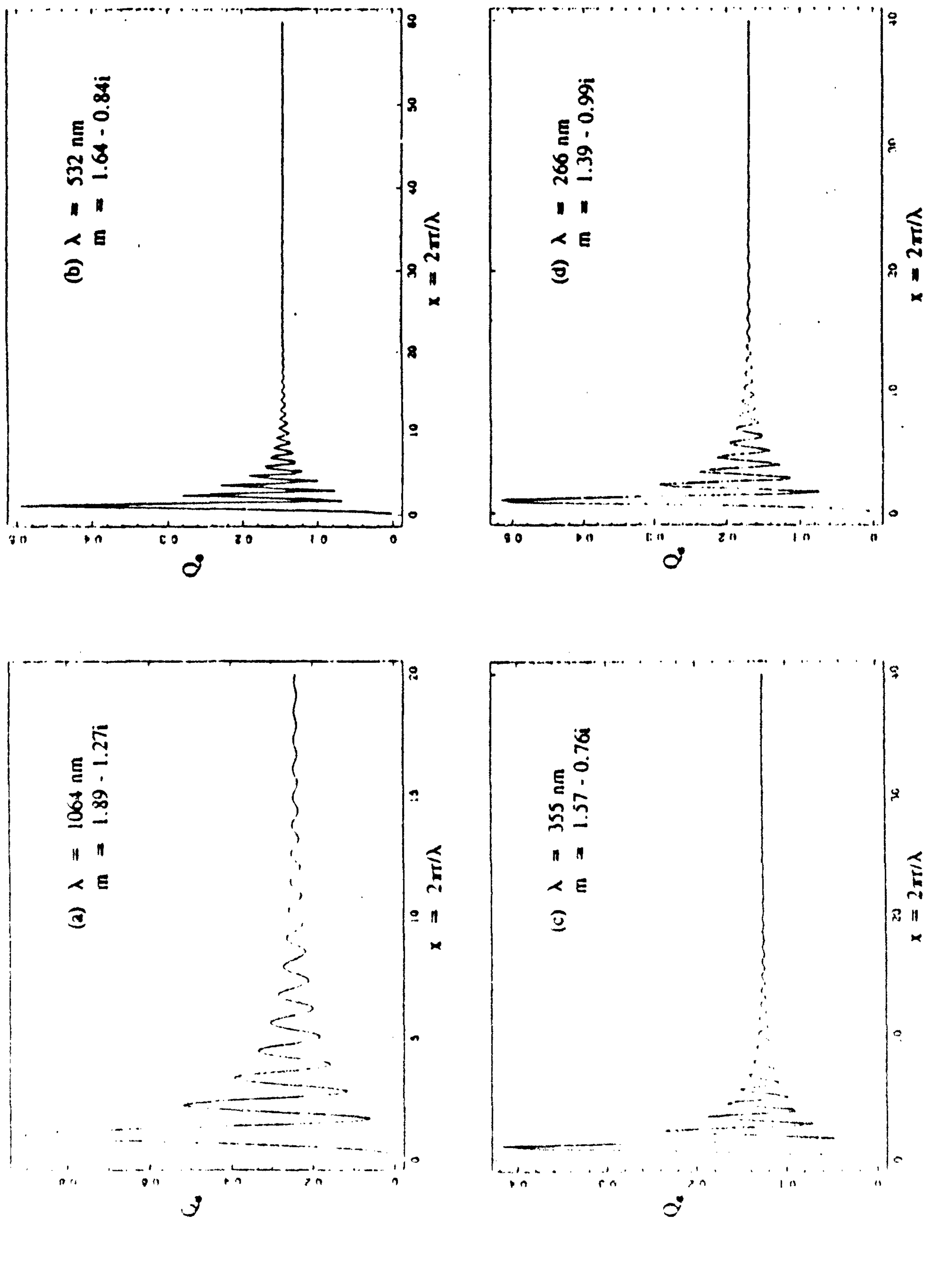


Figure 9 Mie backscatter gain G (m,x) as a function of particle size parameter x for carbon graphite flakes (Asbury M260 #4676) at different wavelengths λ and index of refraction m.

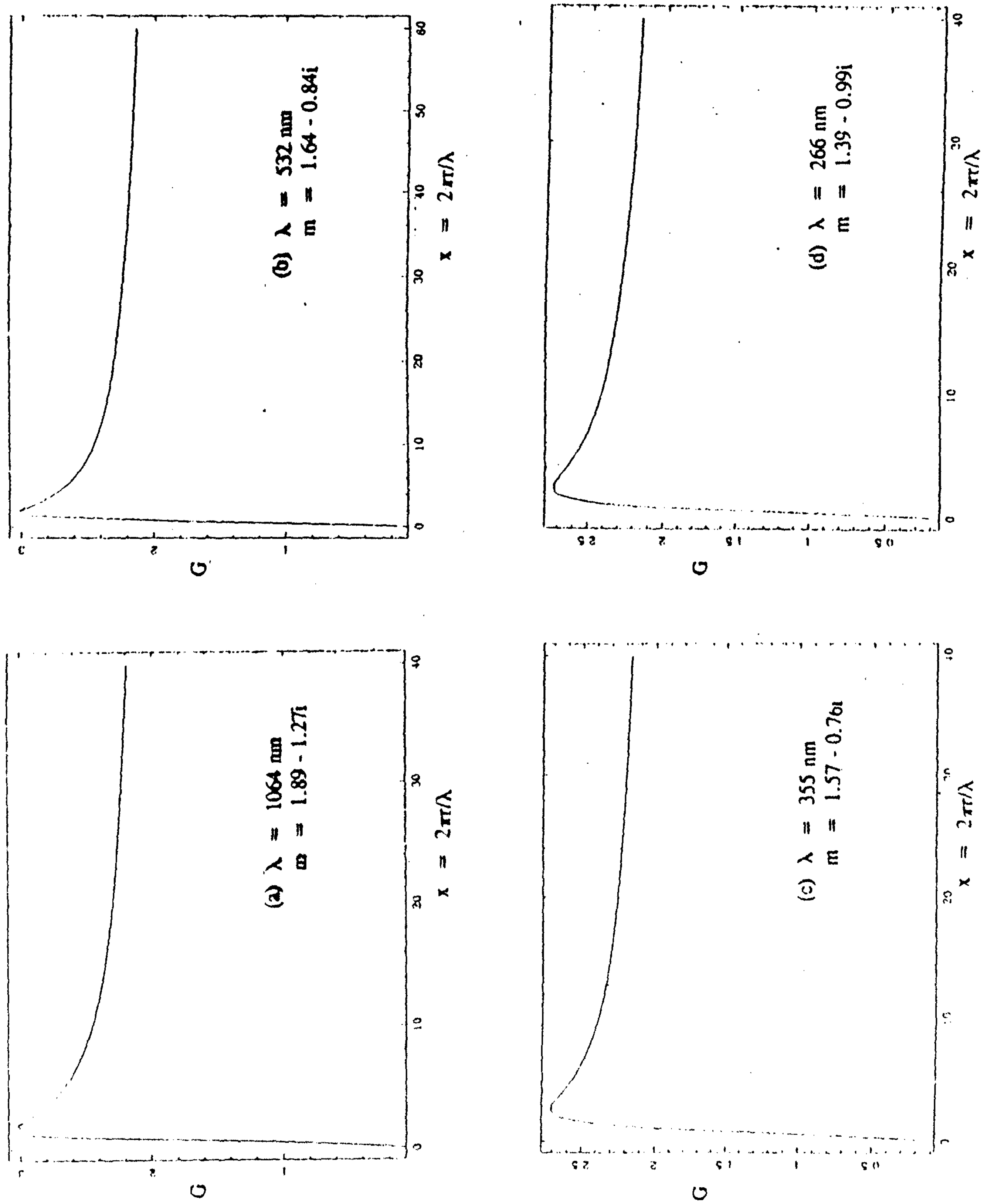


Figure 10 Measured values of backscatter and extinction coefficient for carbon graphite flakes (Asbury M260 # 4676) at wavelength λ of 1064 nm. The solid line represents the experimental value of σ_e/σ_b = 243 sr and the dashed line represents the Mie theoretical value of σ_e/σ_b = 133 sr.

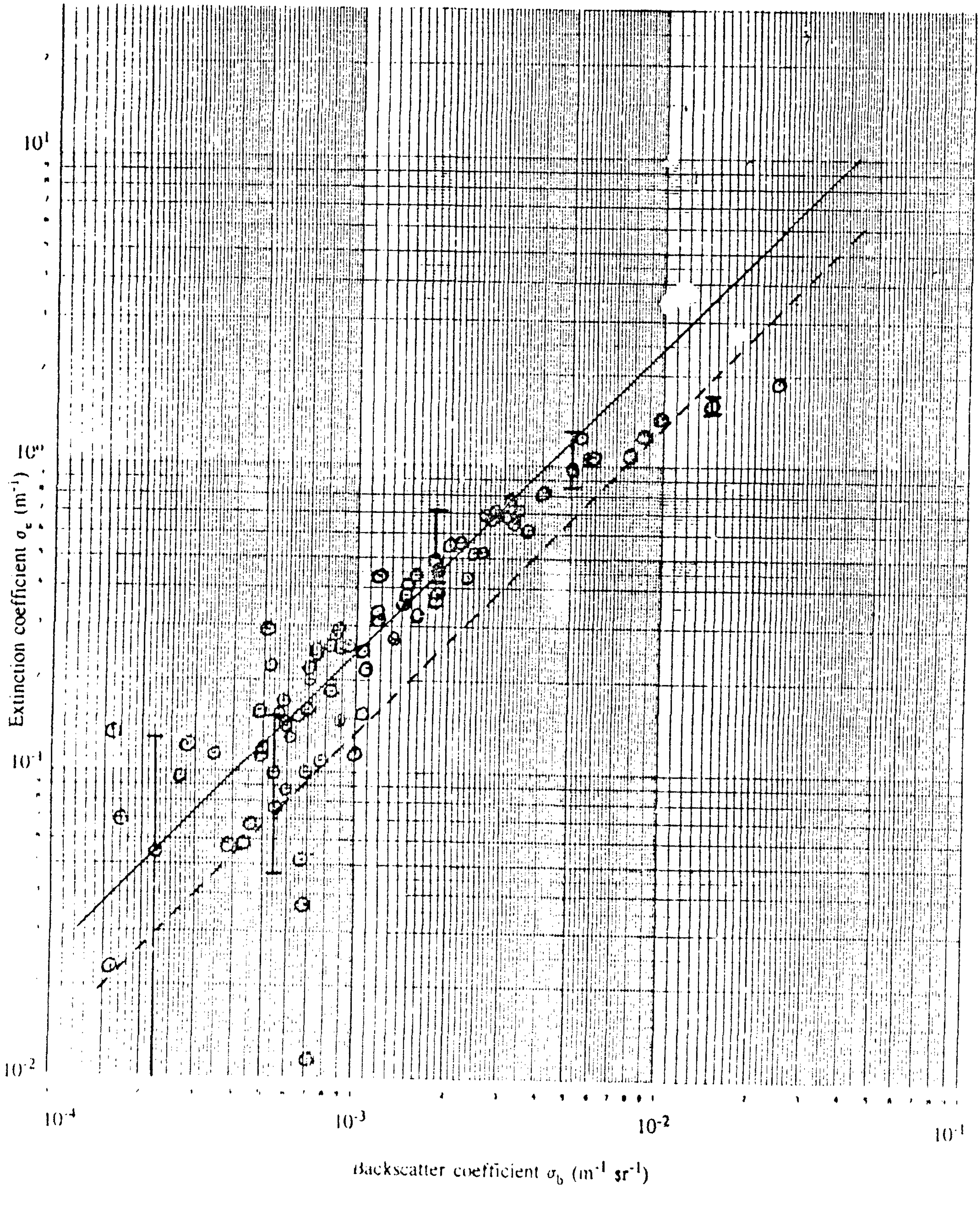


Figure 11 Measured values of backscatter and extinction coefficient for carbon graphite flakes (Asbury M260 # 4676) at wavelength λ of 532 nm. The solid line represents the experimental value of σ_e/σ_b = 228 sr and the dashed line represents the Mie theoretical value of σ_e/σ_b = 204 sr.

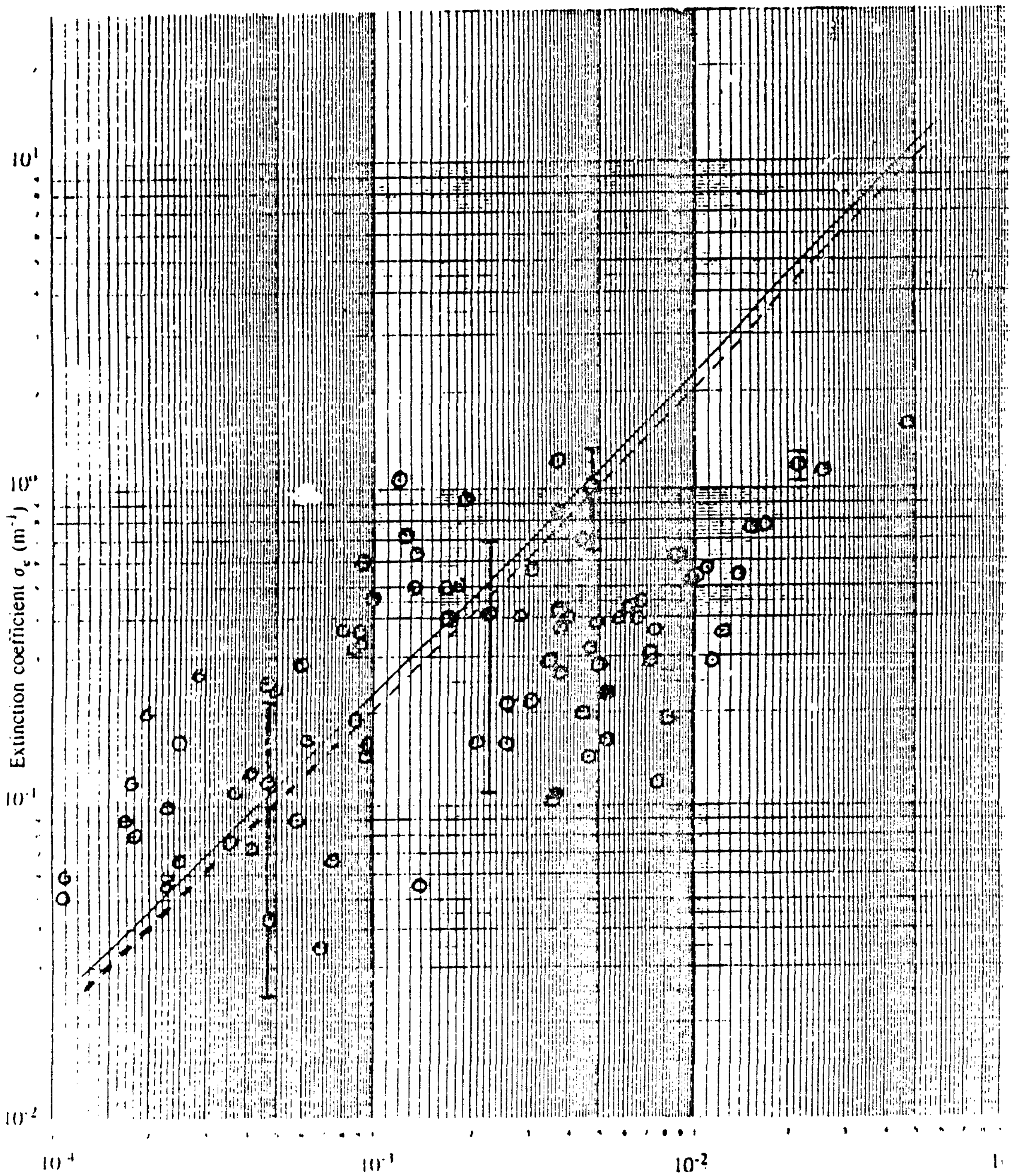


Figure 12 Measured values of backscatter and extinction coefficient for carbon graphite flakes (Asbury M260 # 4676) at wavelength λ of 355 nm. The solid line represents the experimental value of σ_e/σ_b = 173 sr and the dashed line represents the Mie theoretical value of σ_e/σ_b = 225 sr.

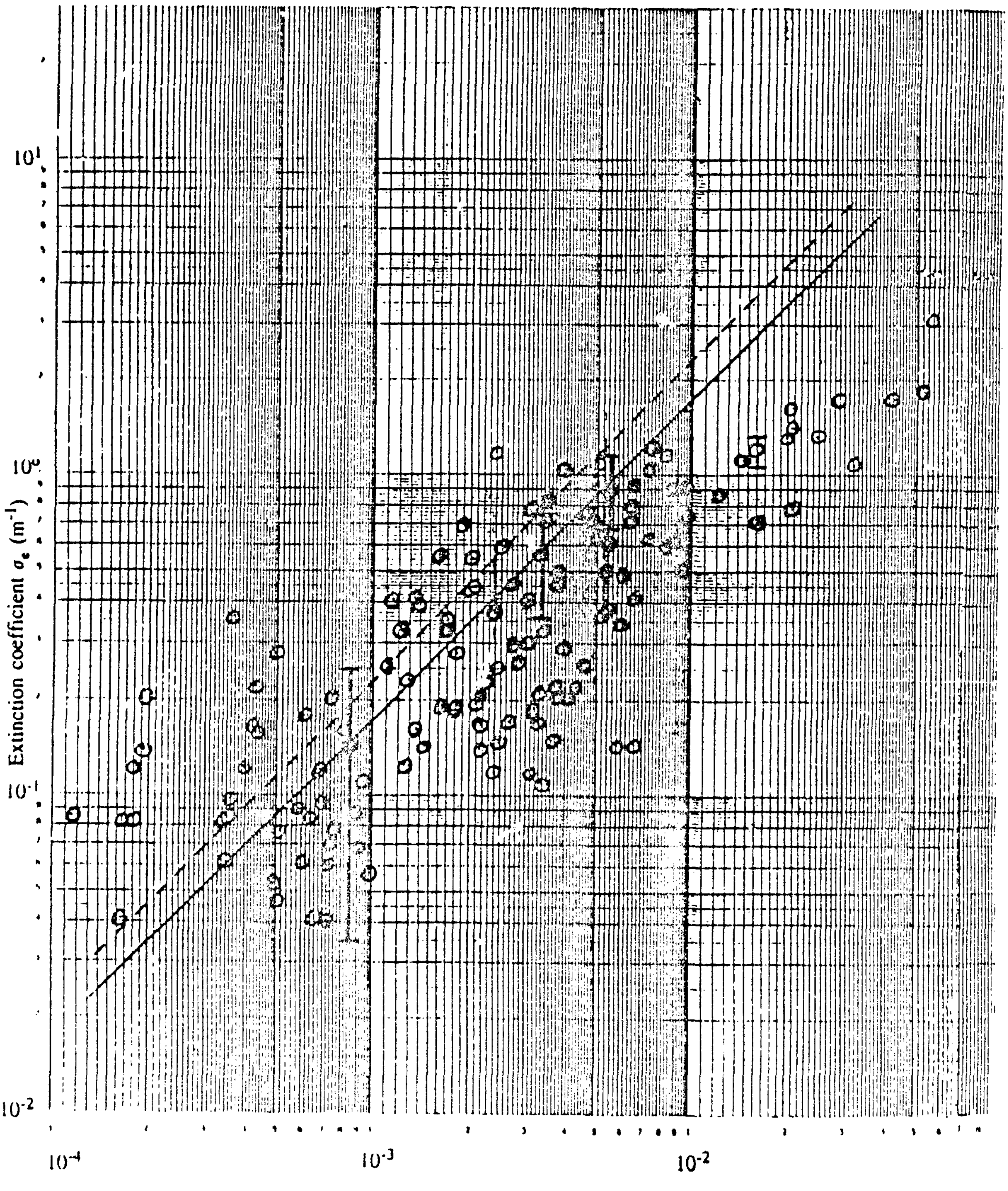
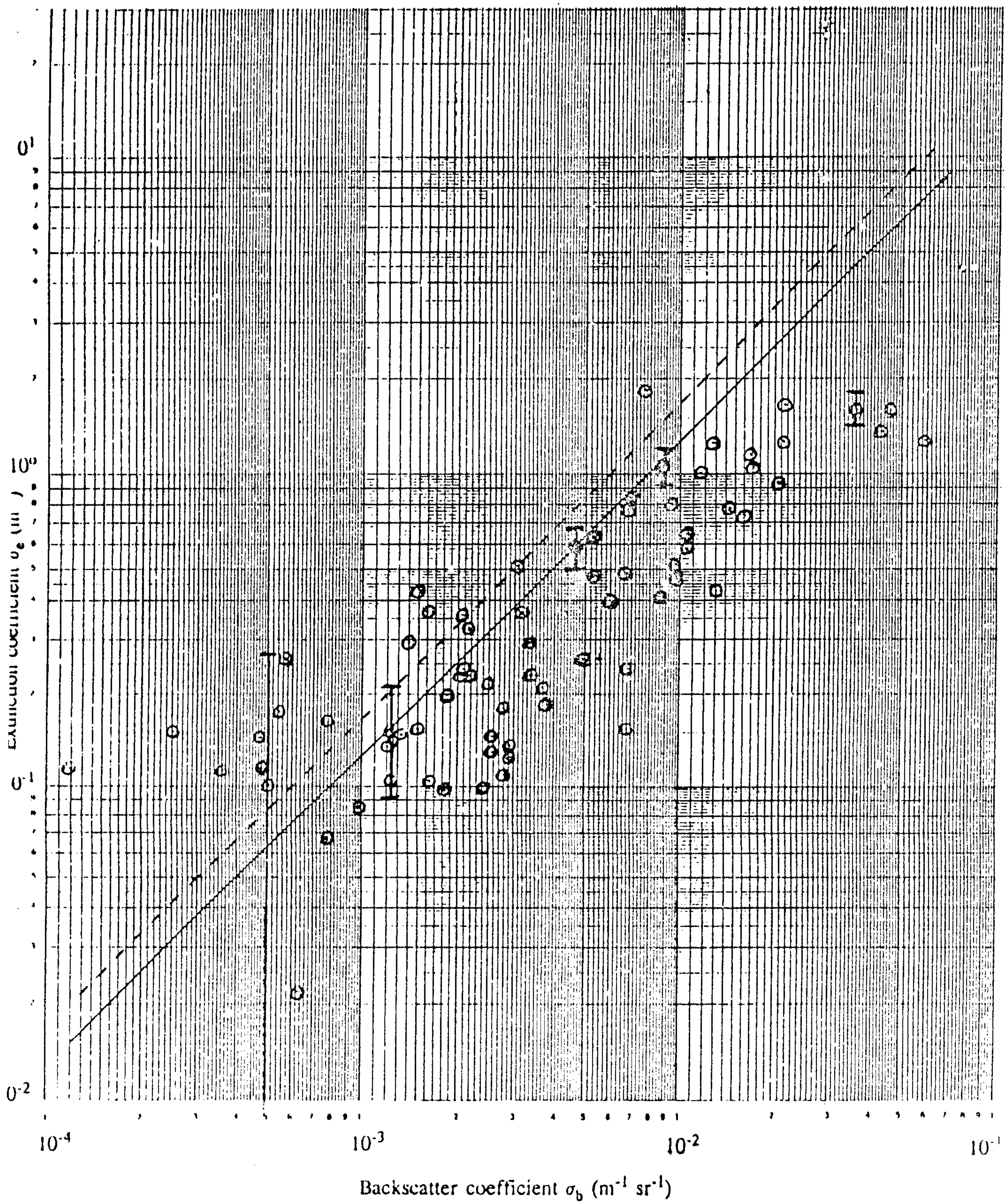


Figure 13 Measured values of backscatter and extinction coefficient for carbon graphite flakes (Asbury M260 # 4676) at wavelength λ of 266 nm. The solid line represents the experimental value of σ_e/σ_b = 126 sr and the dashed line represents the Mie theoretical value of σ_e/σ_b = 166 sr.



(ii) Measurement of Biological aerosol (pollen and spores) using a continuous Buckard spore sampler at the Mace Head field station, on the west coast of Ireland

Number concentration of pollen and spore species are obtained using the continuous Burkard volumetric spore sampler in place at the Mace Head Atmospheric Research station. The number concentration is given per unit volume (m^3). A sample of the Burkard pollen and spore count for an eight day period in July 1993 is shown in Table 2. The total pollen concentration, m^{-3} at Mace Head for the months of June, July and August 1993 are shown in Figures 14, 15 and 16. The concentration of individual species for June 1993 is shown in Figure 17 (a) through (f). Further details of species concentration and analysis thereof will be presented in subsequent interim reports.

Table 2 **A sample of the Burkard pollen and spore count per m^3 at Mace Head from the month of July 1993**

julian date	gramineae	ulmus	plantago	salix	pteridium
195.33	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
195.67	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
195.83	3.8	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.8
195.92	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
196.08	83.3	0.0	75.8	0.0	0.0
196.17	45.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
196.25	87.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
196.33	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
196.50	3.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0
196.75	7.6	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0
197.00	7.6	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0
199.92	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
200.08	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
201.35	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
201.85	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
201.94	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
202.02	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
202.10	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
202.27	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
202.44	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
202.52	3.8	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0
202.94	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
203.02	3.8	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 14

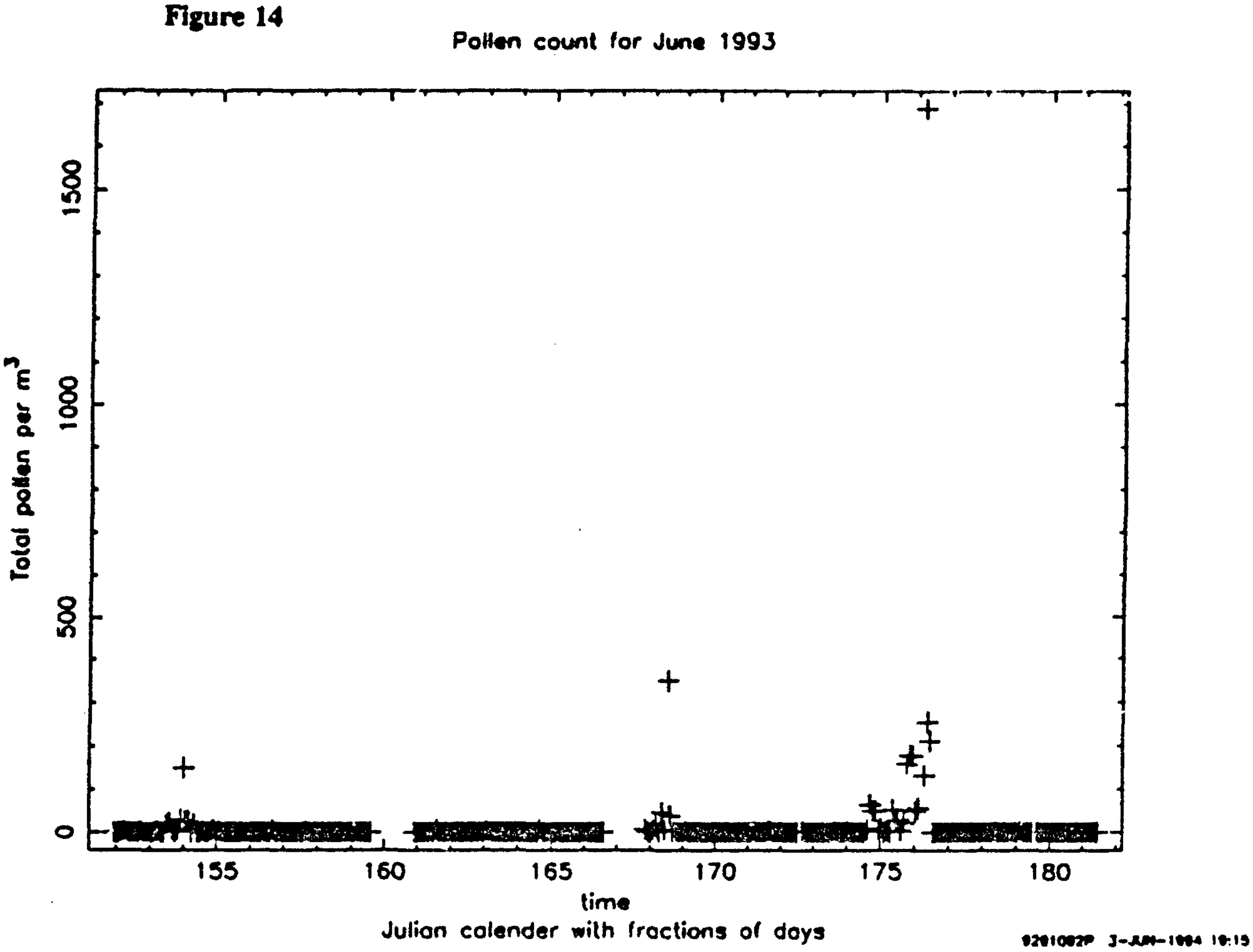
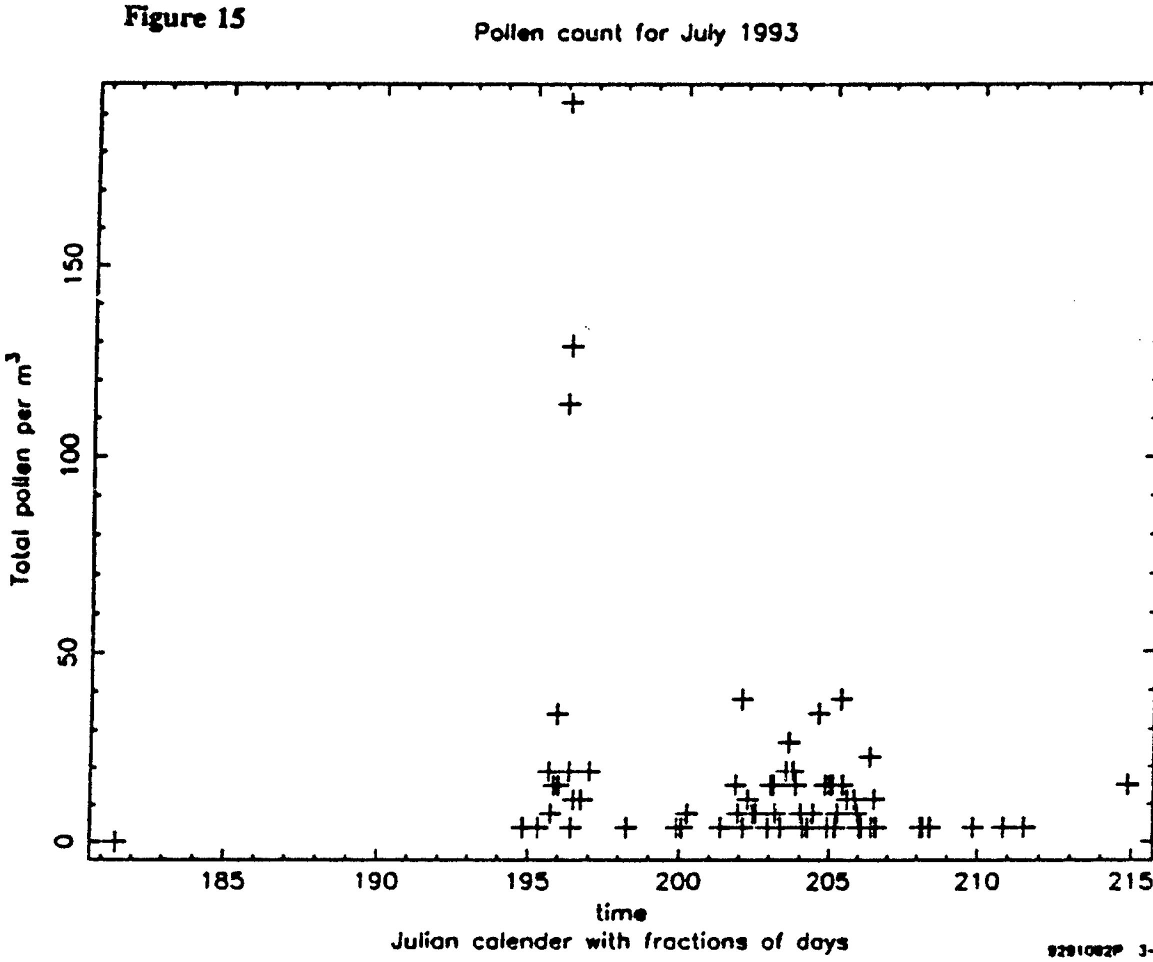

Pollen count for June 1993
Total pollen per m³
0
500
1000
1500
155
160
165
170
175
180
time
Julian calender with fractions of days
3-JUN-1994 19:15

Figure 15



Pollen count for July 1993
Total pollen per m^3
0
50
100
150
185
190
195
200
205
210
215
time
Julian calender with fractions of days

Figure 16

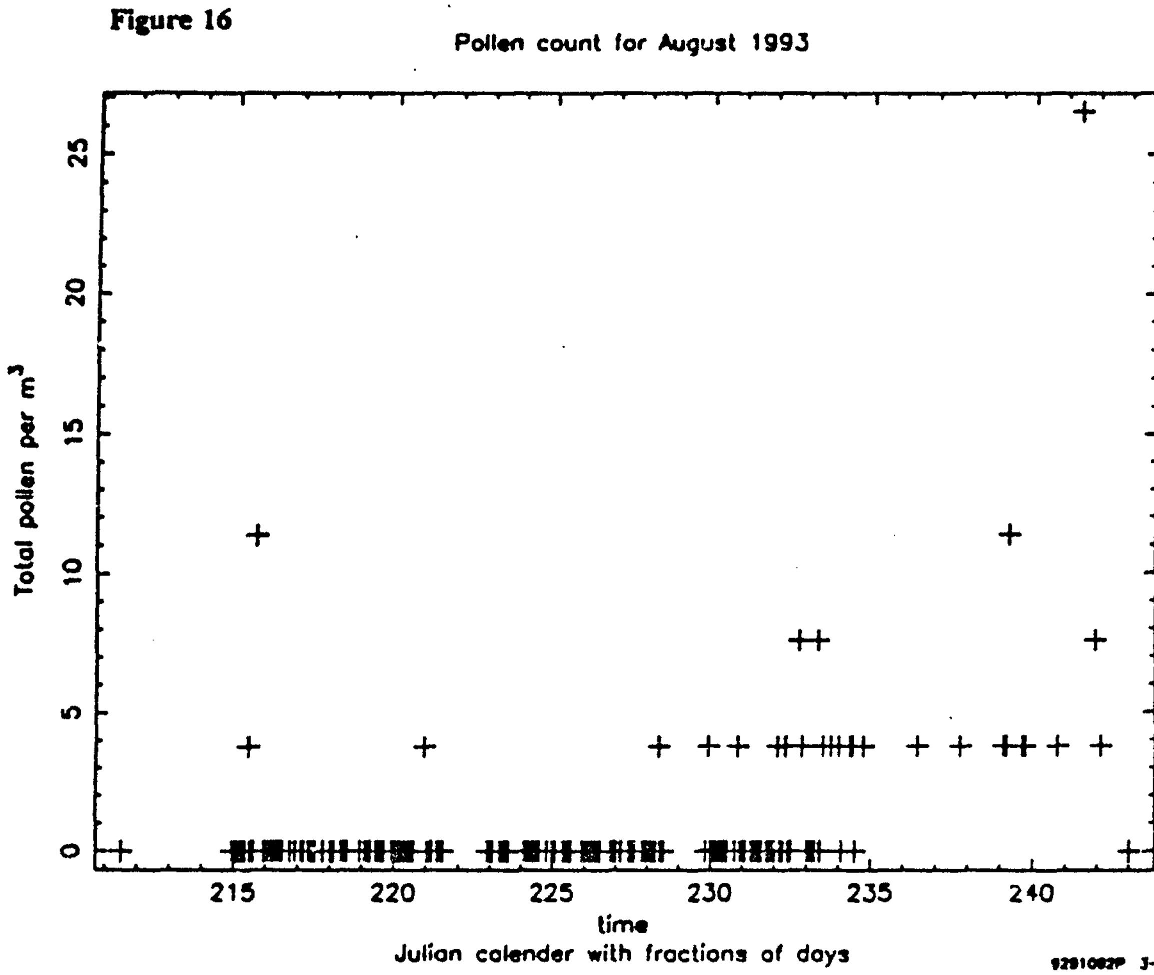

Pollen count for August 1993
Total pollen per m3
0
5
10
15
20
25
215
220
225
230
235
240
time
Julian calender with fractions of days

Figure 17(a) Pollen and spore count (m^{-3}) from June 1993 at Mace Head

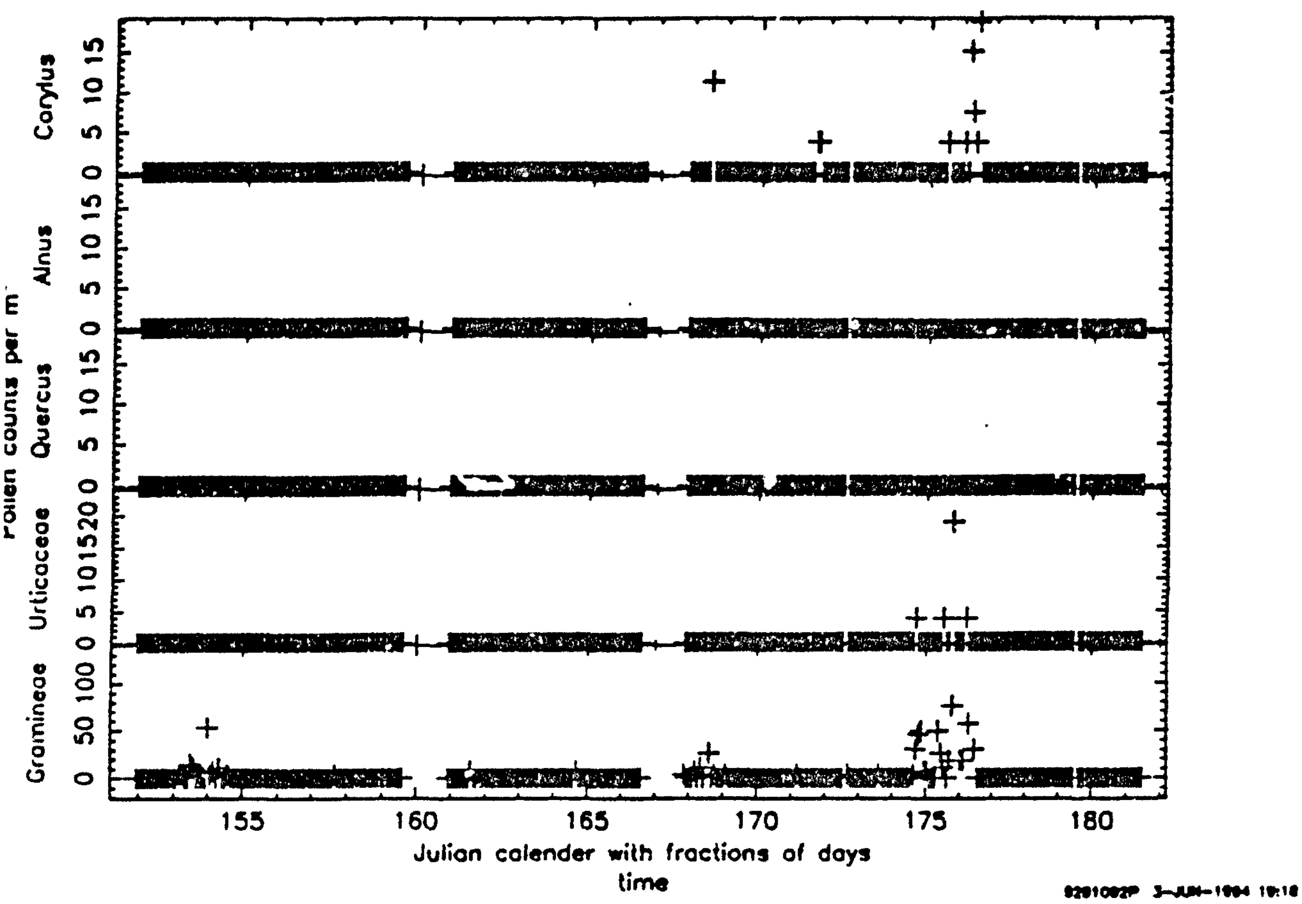


Figure 17(b) Pollen and spore count (m^{-3}) from June 1993 at Mace Head

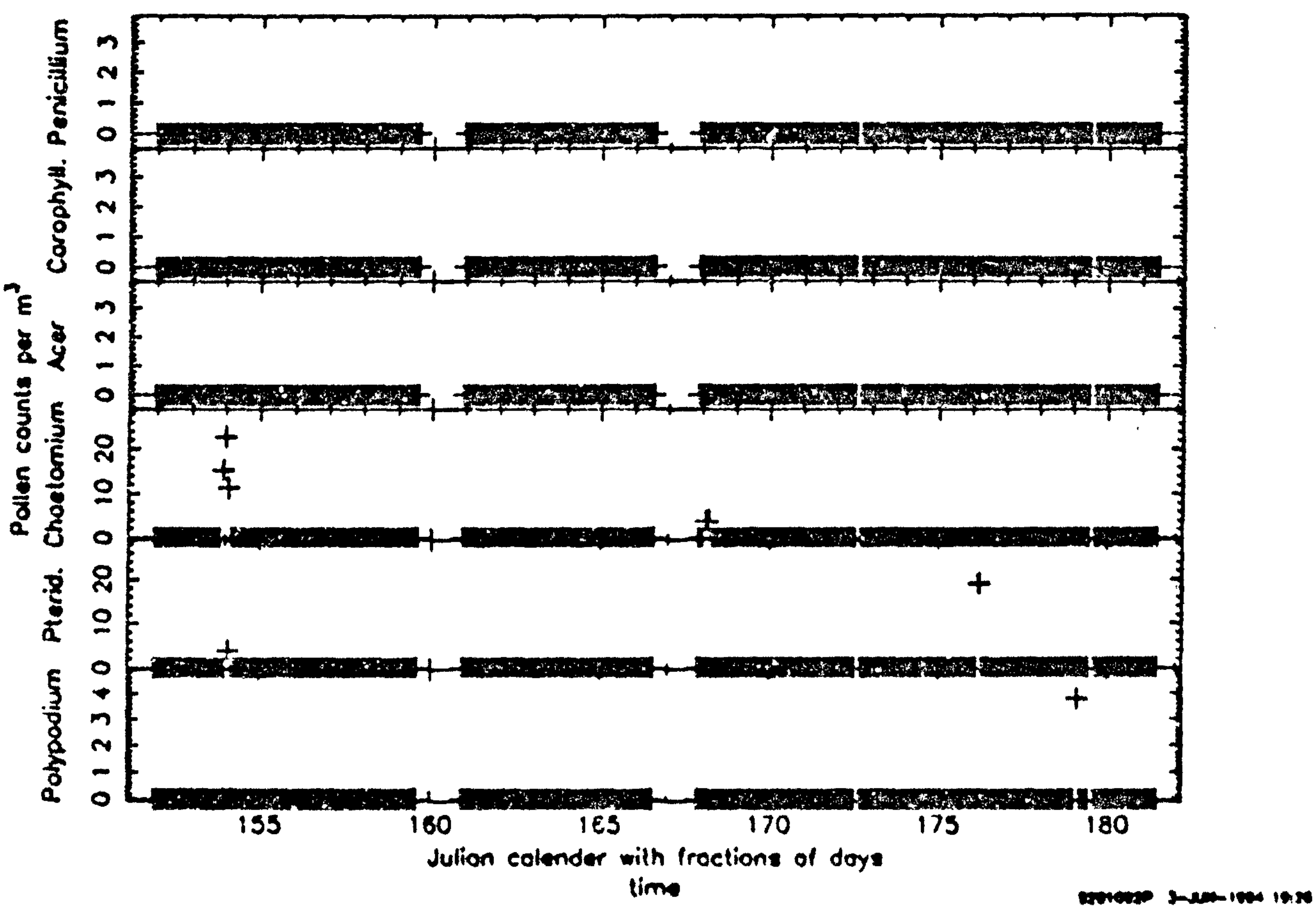


Figure 17(c) Pollen and spore count (m^{-3}) from June 1993 at Mace Head

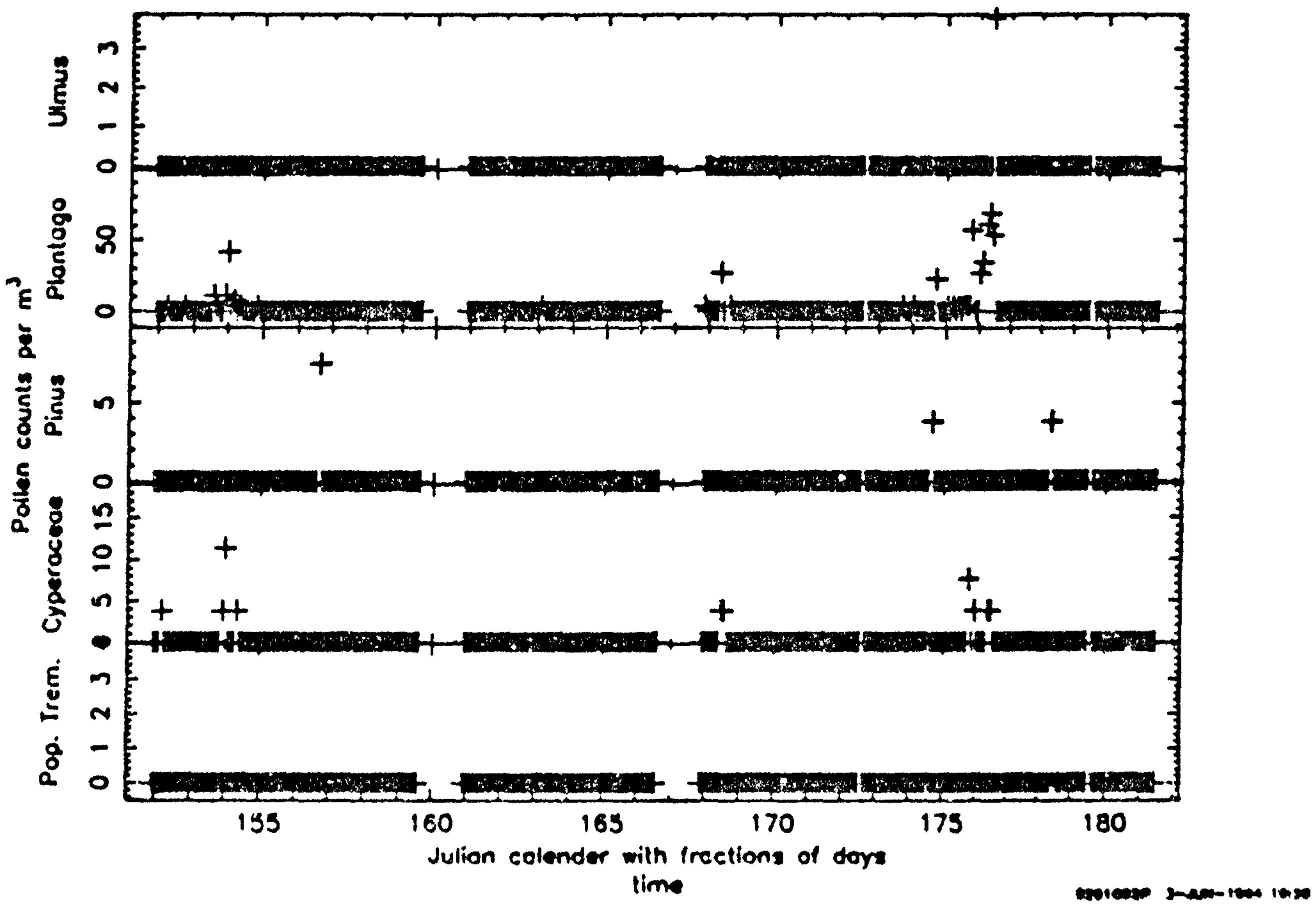


Figure 17(d) Pollen and spore count (m^{-3}) from June 1993 at Mace Head

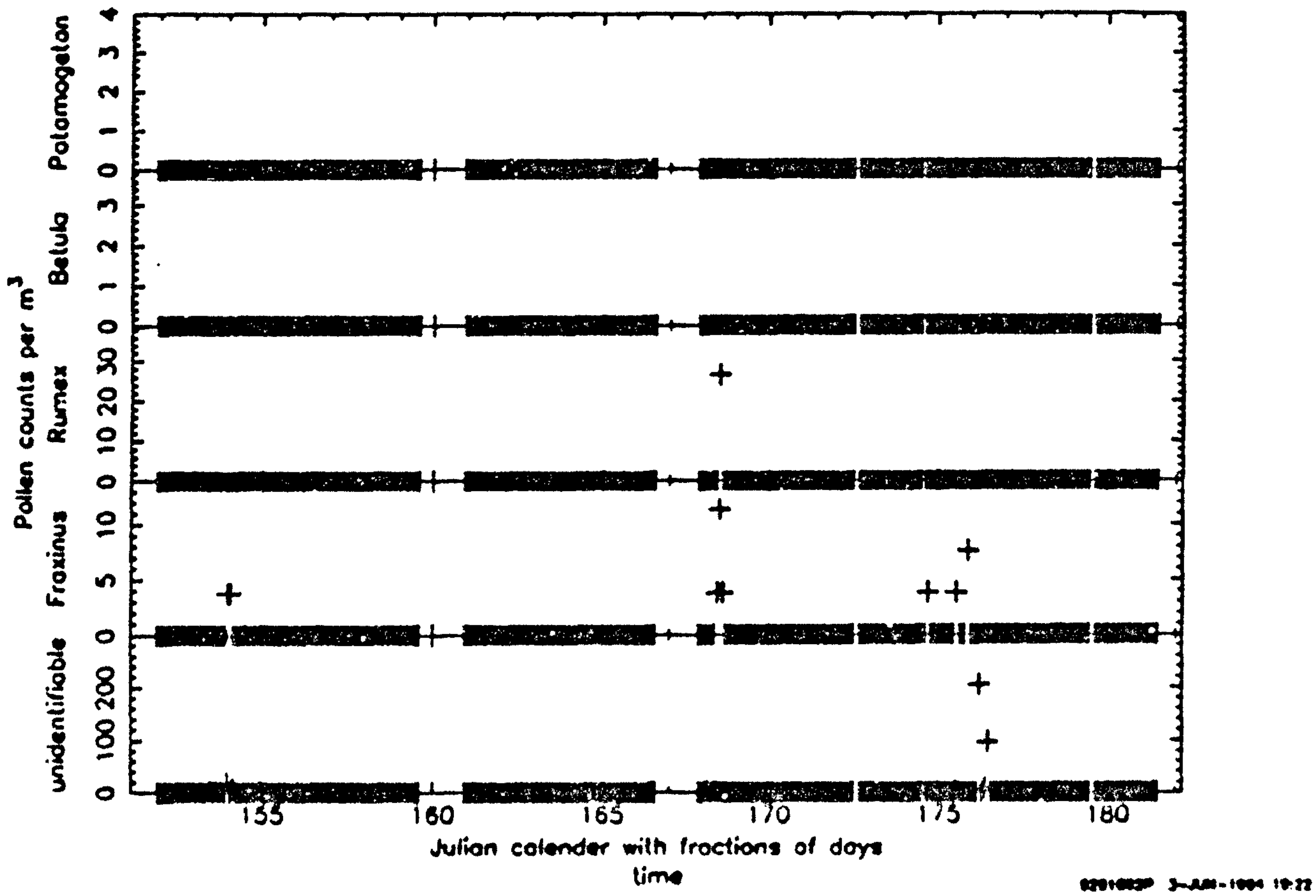


Figure 17(e) Pollen and spore count (m^{-3}) from June 1993 at Mace Head

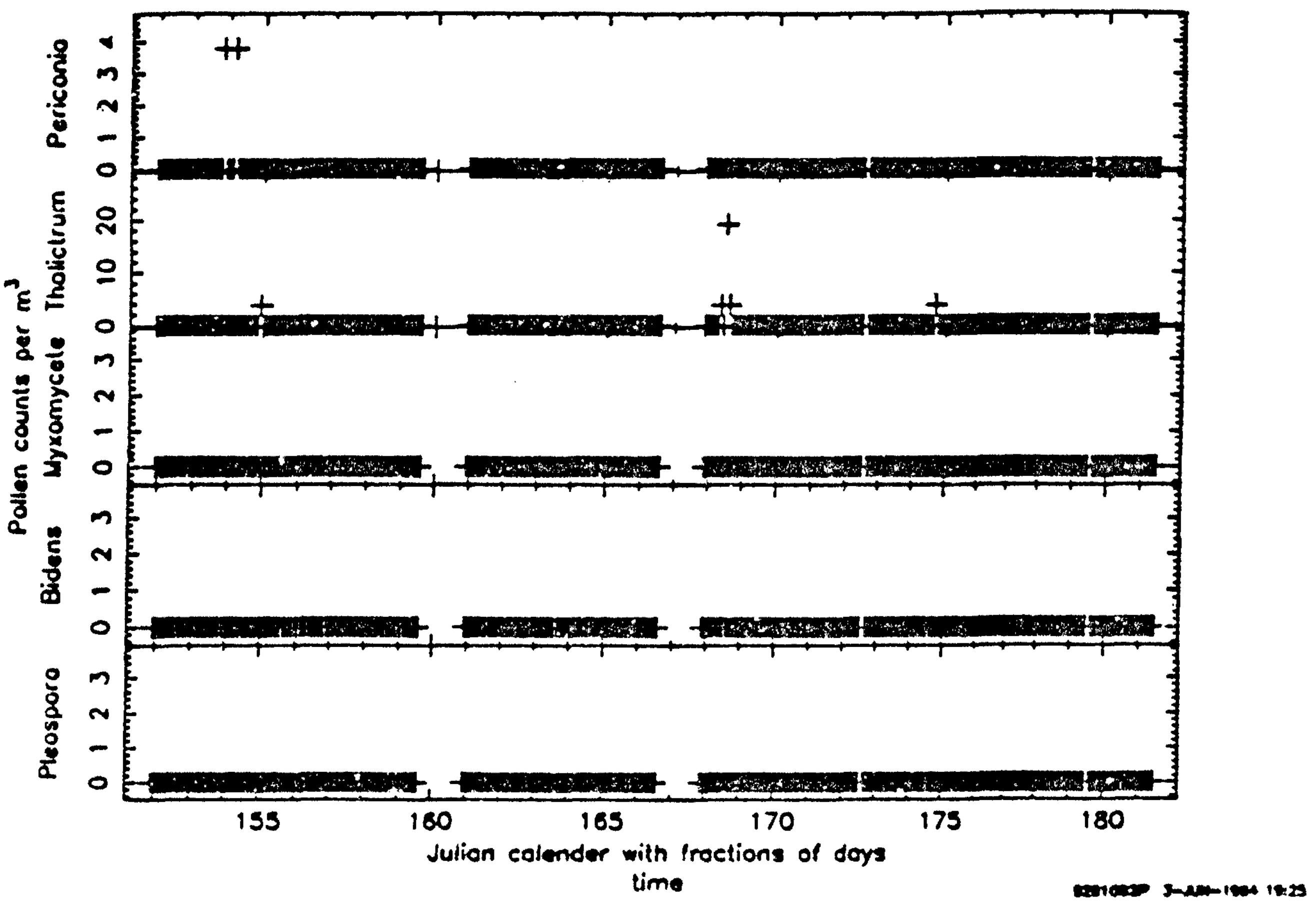
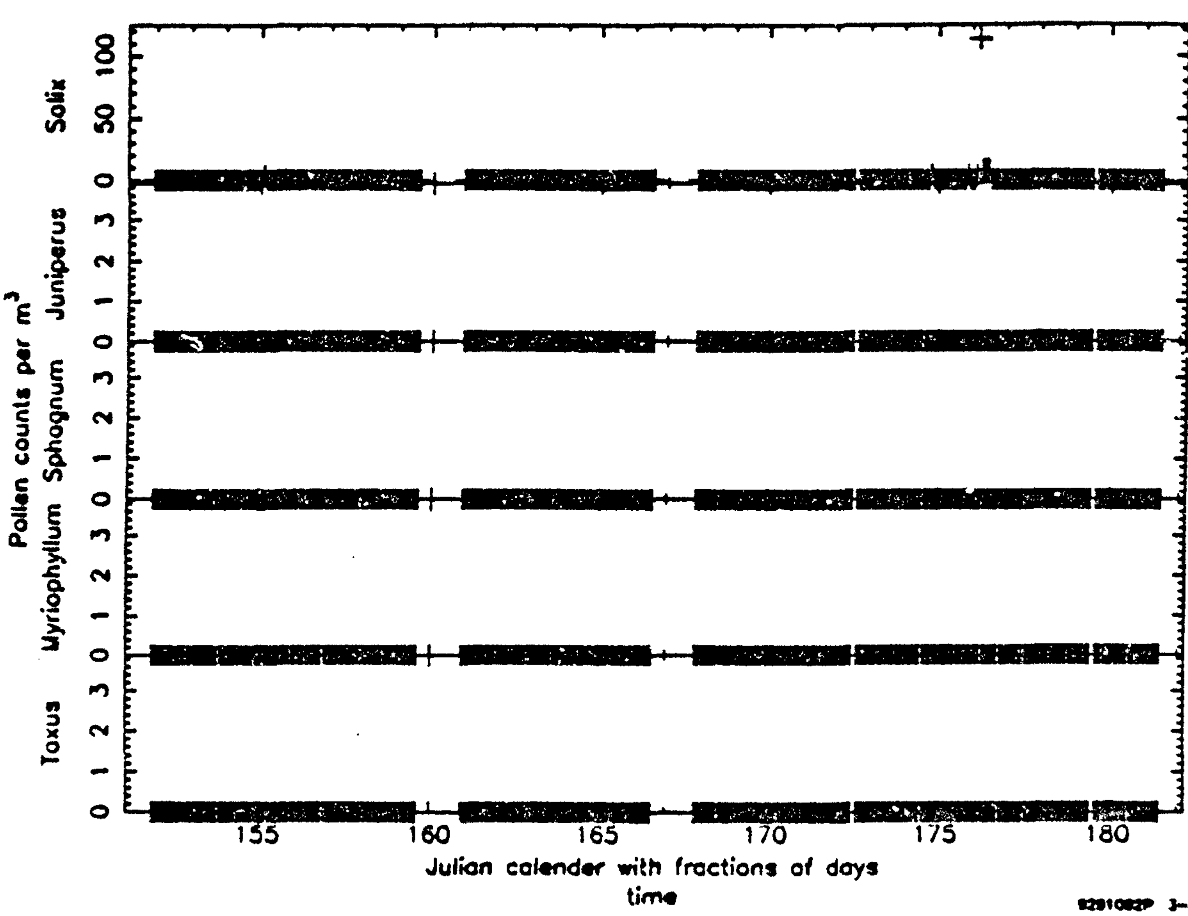


Figure 17(f) Pollen and spore count (m^{-3}) from June 1993 at Mace Head



(iii) Measurement of Biological aerosol (pollen and spores) using an array of passive samplers, at seven sites in Western Ireland

Data for spore and pollen species using an array of passive samplers or so called Tauber traps is presented in this section. Seven such samplers were positioned in the field in the west of Ireland and are changed regularly once a month within a day or so of each other so as to permit intercomparison of the biological aerosol for the different sites. The Tauber trap changing log to date is shown in Table 3. A short description of the sample analysis and counting procedure is already given in Interim Report 4.

The percentage count for the range of pollen and spore species encountered at the seven sites is shown in an extended Table 4. This covers the period from 18 November 1992 through 14 September 1993. An extended data base for the same range of pollen and spore species is given in Table 5 for the same period. The concentration is given in units of 10 grains cm^{-2} (equivalent to a scale unit of 10 shown in the horizontal axis) over each month's sampling period. A scale unit labelled 10 on this set of plots represents 10 grains. Concentrations of less than 1 grain per day per cm^2 of trap orifice are represented by a black dot. This dot does not indicate the concentration of grains of that species for that period of time. It merely expresses that some grains were found and counted of that species for that period of time but that their number when calculated for concentration per day per cm^2 of trap orifice was reduced to less than one, which is a division too minute to be shown on this particular plot. On-going sampling counting and analysis of the biological aerosol is taking place and analysis of the main findings from the measurements will be presented in subsequent interim reports.

TABLE 3 TAUBER TRAP CHANGING RECORD AT THE SEVEN SITES IN THE WEST OF IRELAND

Location	set	1st change	synchronisation	second change	third change	fourth change	fifth change
Mace Head unroofed	18/11/92	25/1/93	18/2/93	15/3/93	14/4/93	19/5/93	16/6/93
Mace Head roofed	18/11/92	25/1/93	18/2/93	15/3/93	14/4/93	19/5/93	16/6/93
Letterfrack	4/12/92	25/1/93	19/2/93	19/3/93	4/93	19/5/93	16/6/93
Burren platform	17/12/93		17/2/93	16/3/93	19/4/93	18/5/93	17/6/93
Kylemore	9/2/93		9/2/93	15/3/93	14/4/93	19/5/93	16/6/93
Ballyconneely	9/2/93		9/2/93	15/3/93	14/4/93	19/5/93	16/6/93
Burren lake	17/2/93		17/2/93	16/3/93	19/4/93	18/5/93	17/6/93

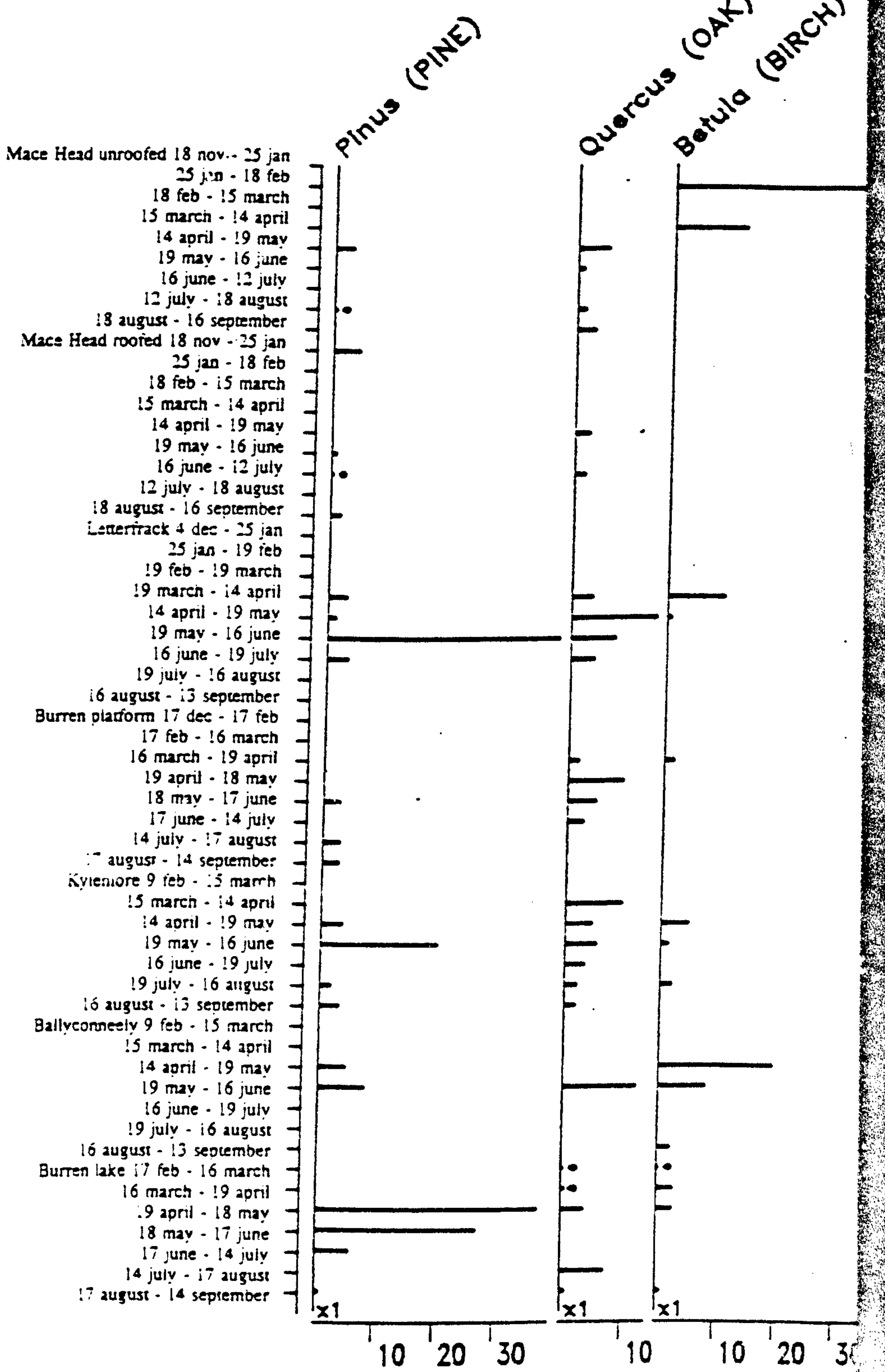
Location	6th change	7th change	8th change	9th change	10th change	11th change	12th change
Mace Head unroofed	12/7/93	18/8/93	16/9/93	18/10/93	13/12/93	16/2/94	15/3/94
Mace Head roofed	12/7/93	18/8/93	16/9/93	18/10/93	13/12/93	16/2/94	15/3/94
Letterfrack	19/7/93	16/8/93	13/9/93	18/10/93	13/12/93	17/2/94	15/3/94
Burren platform	14/7/93	17/8/93	14/9/93	19/10/93	15/12/93	15/2/94	16/3/94
Kylemore	19/7/93	16/8/93	13/9/93	18/10/93	13/12/93	16/2/94	15/3/94
Ballyconneely	19/7/93	16/8/93	13/9/93	18/10/93	13/12/93	raft stolen	raft replaced 15/3/94
Burren lake	14/7/93	17/8/93	14/[illegible]/93	19/10/93	11/1/94	18/2/94	16/3/94

Location	13th change	14th change	15th change	16th change	17th change	18th change	19th change
Mace Head unroofed	18/4/94	16/5/94					
Mace Head roofed	18/4/94	16/5/94					
Letterfrack	19/4/94	16/5/94					
Burren platform	21/4/94	19/5/94					
Kylemore	19/4/94	16/5/94					
Ballyconneely	19/4/94	16/5/94					
Burren lake	21/4/94	19/5/94					

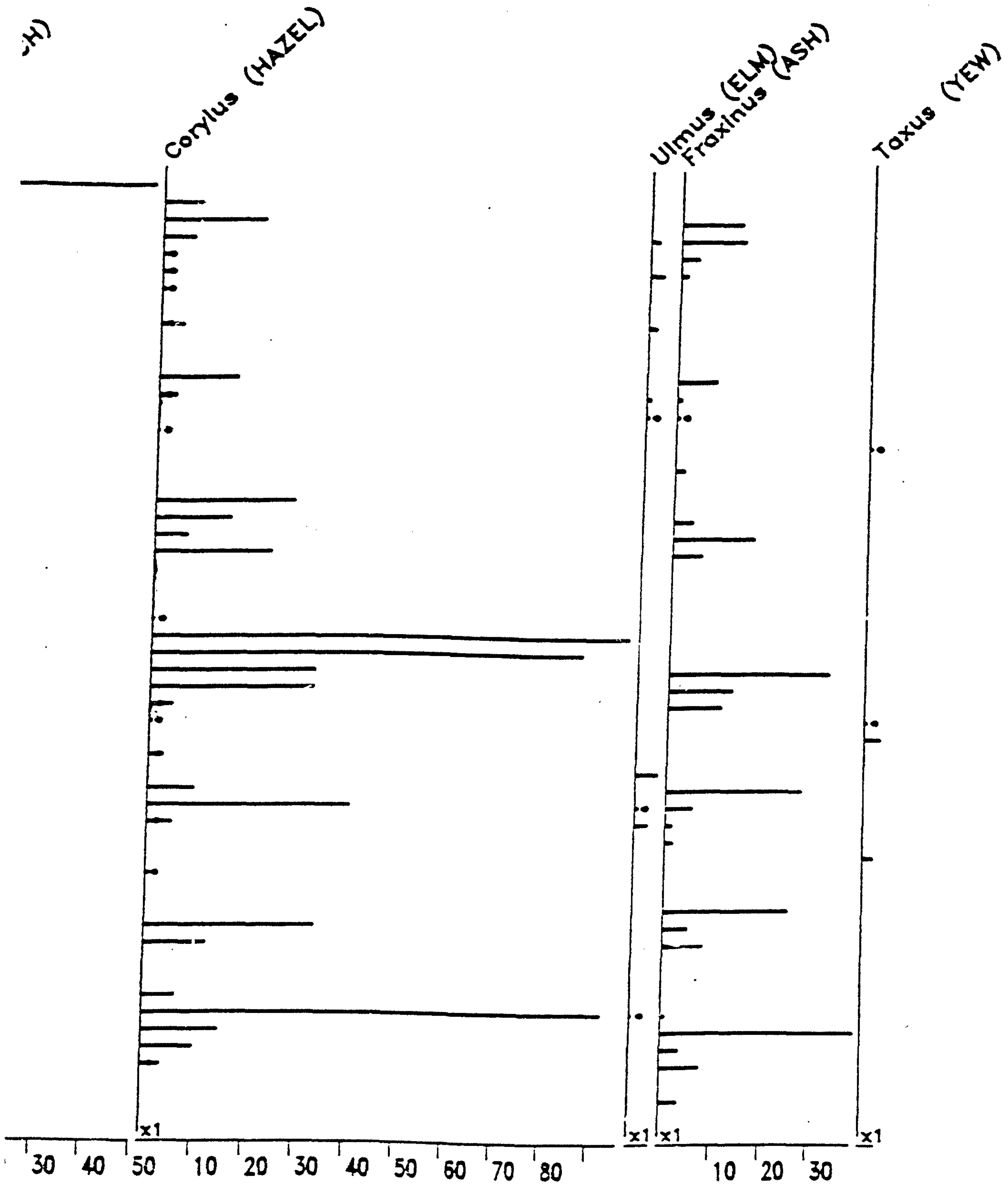
Contract funds to the amount of US$106,924 have been used to date

S. G. Jennings
23/6/1994.

TABLE 4(A) PERCENTAGE OCCURRENCE FOR THE INDICATED SPECIES AT THE SEVEN SITES IN THE WEST OF IRELAND FROM 18 NOVEMBER 1992 - 14 SEPTEMBER 1993



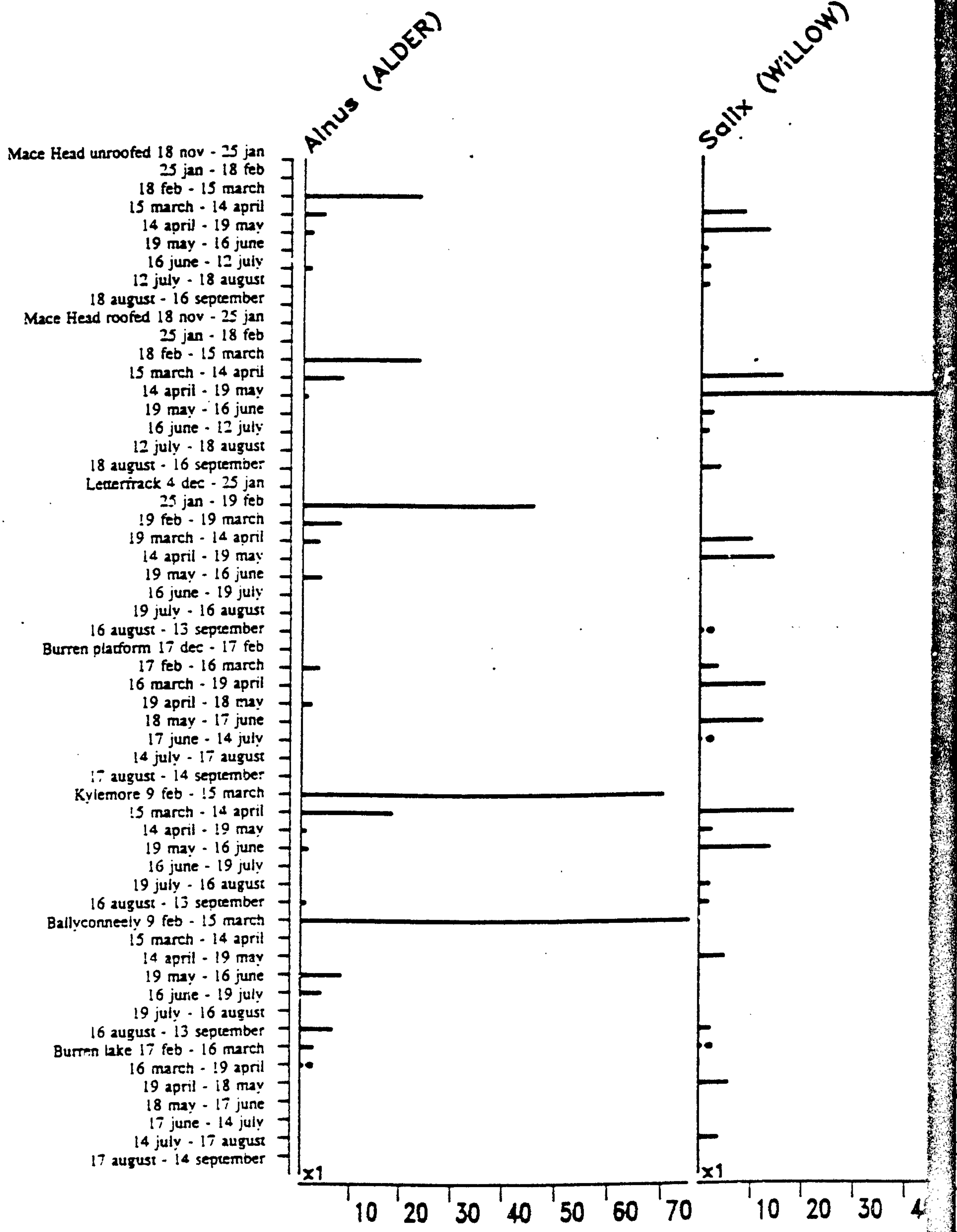
Claudine Lloyd nov—sept



Corylus (HAZEL)
Ulmus (ELM)
Fraxinus (ASH)
Taxus (YEW)
x1
x1
x1
x1
30 40 50 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
10 20 30

TABLE 4 (B) 18 November 1992 - 14 September 1993

Tauber traps: Percentages



Claudine Lloyd nov—sept

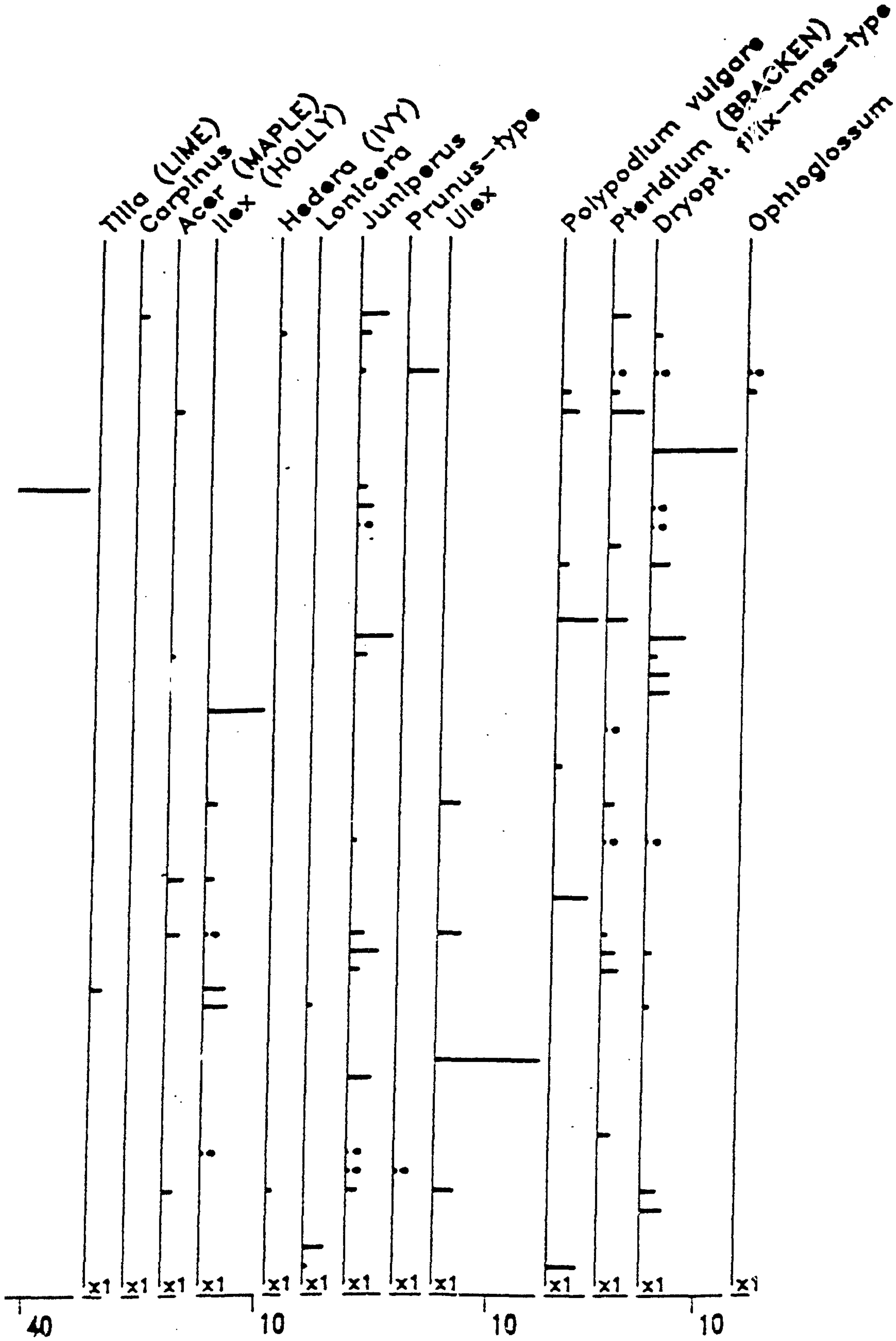
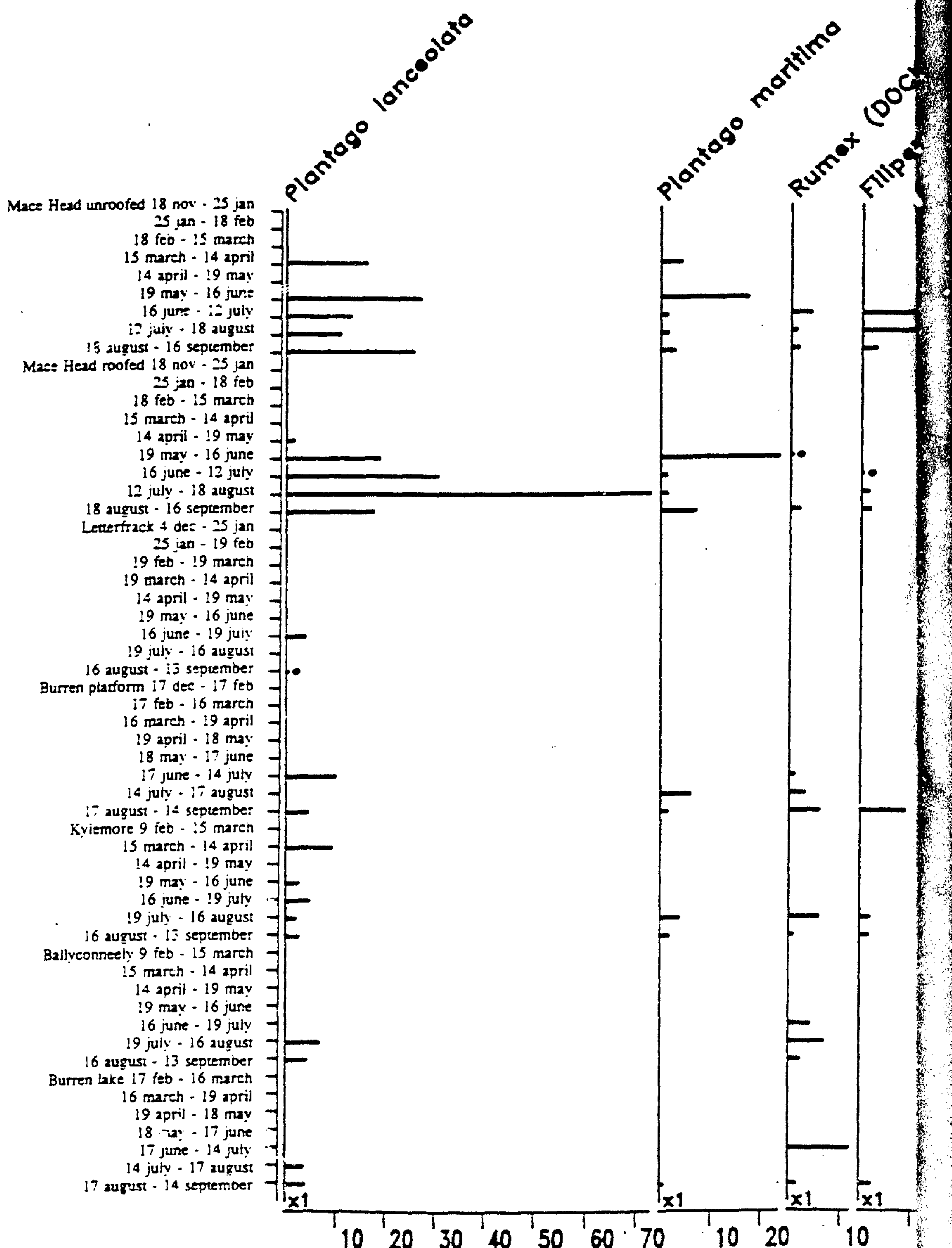

Tilia (LIME)
Carpinus
Acer (MAPLE)
Ilex (HOLLY)
Hedera (IVY)
Lonicera
Juniperus
Prunus-type
Ulex
Polypodium vulgare
Pteridium (BRACKEN)
Dryopt. filix-mas-type
Ophioglossum
x1
40
10
10
10

TABLE 4 (C) 18 November 1992 - 14 September 1993

'auber traps: Percentages



Claudine Lloyd nov—sept

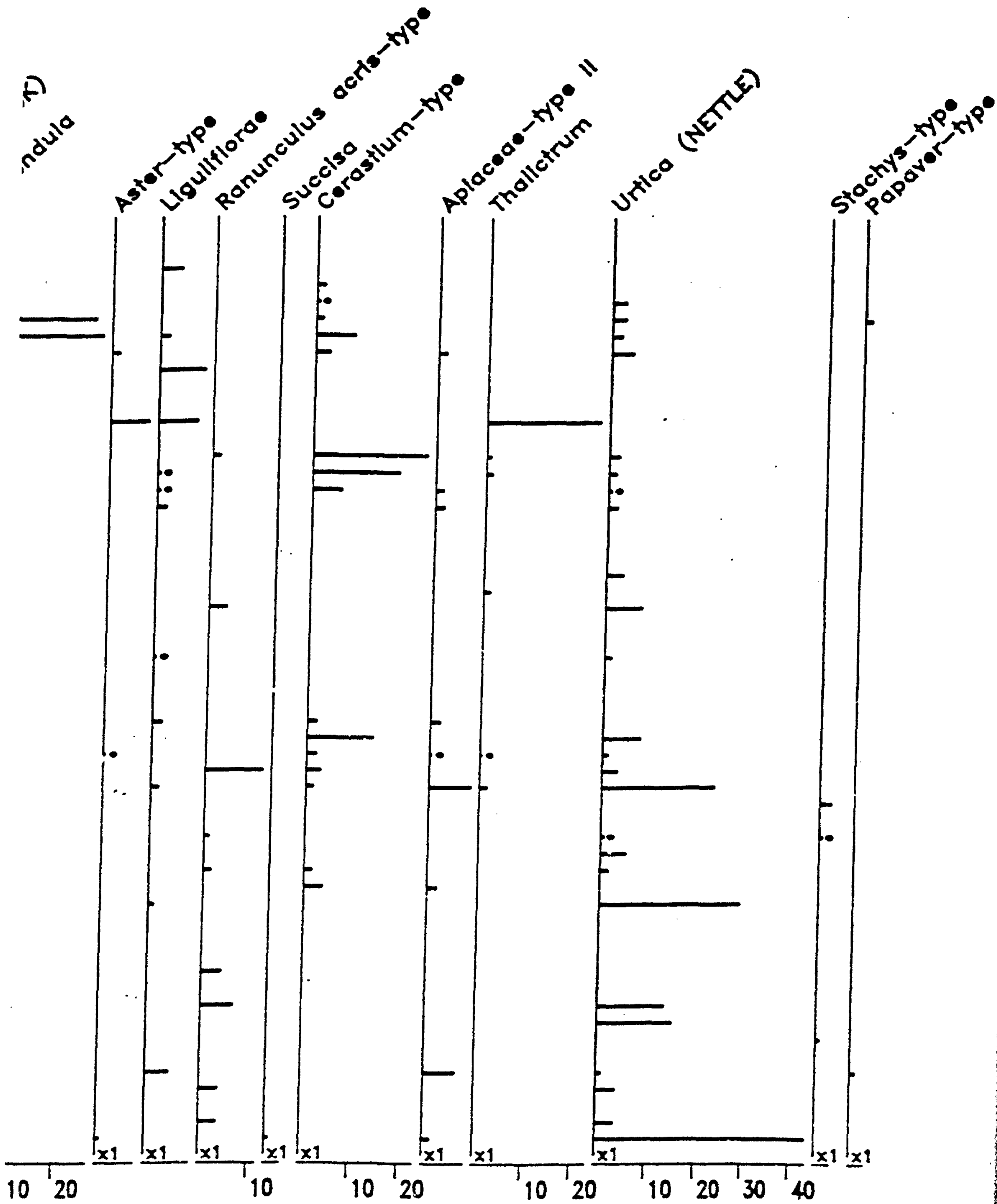
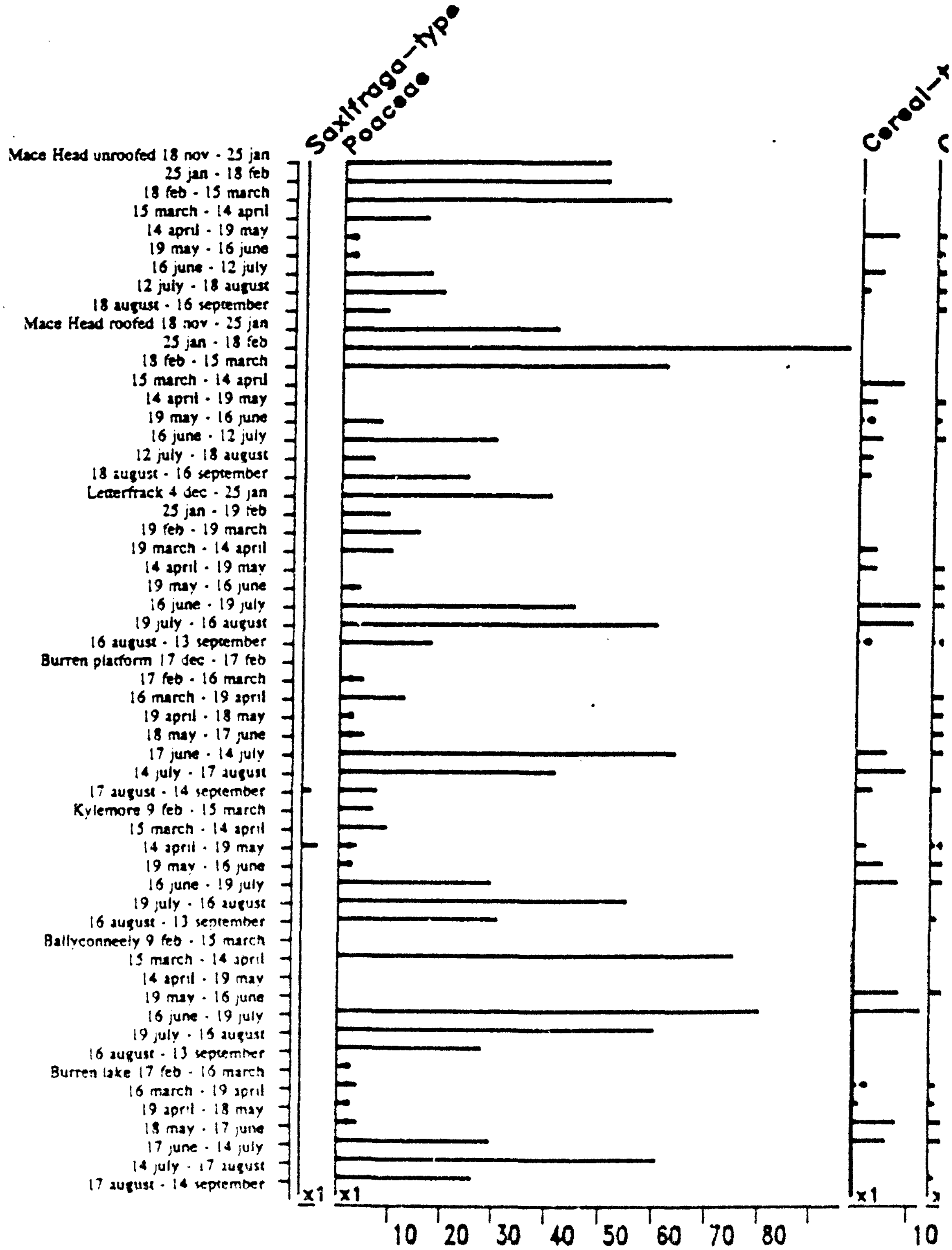

-K)
-ndula
Aster-type
Liguliflorae
Ranunculus acris-type
Succisa
Cerastium-type
Apiaceae-type II
Thalictrum
Urtica (NETTLE)
Stachys-type
Papaver-type
x1
10
20
30
40

TABLE 4 (D) 18 November 1992 - 14 September 1993

Tauber traps: Percentages



Claudine Lloyd nov-sept

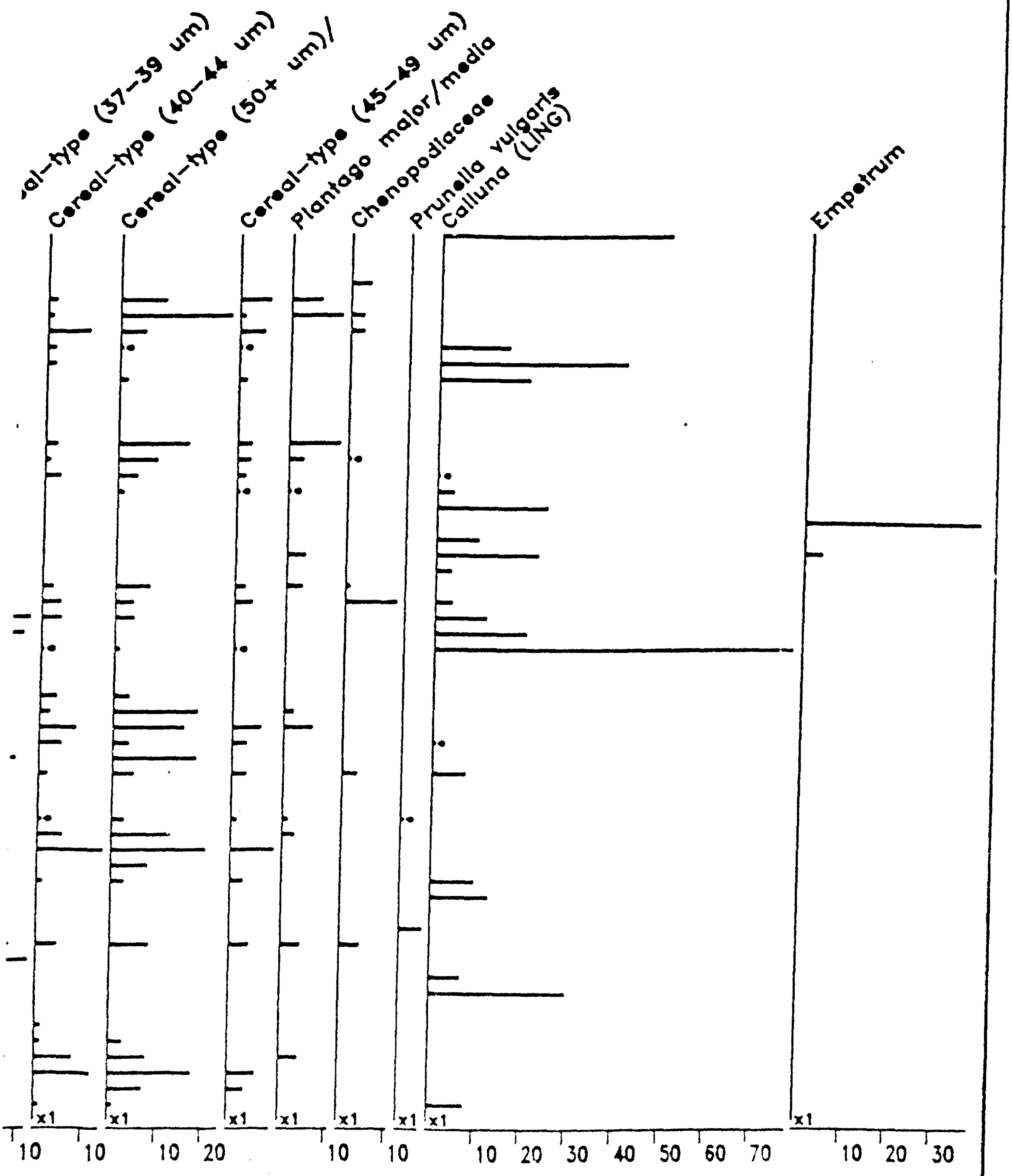
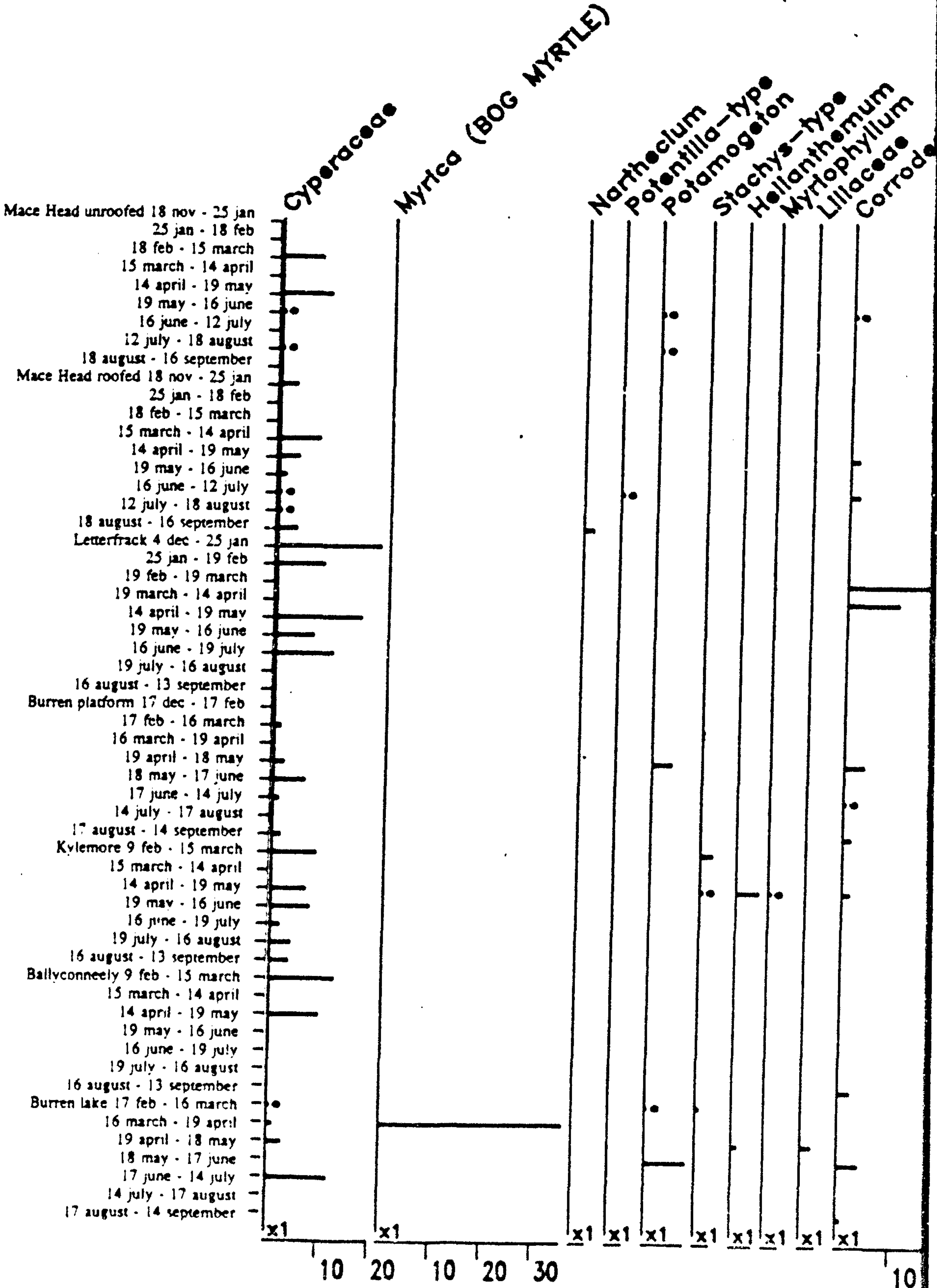
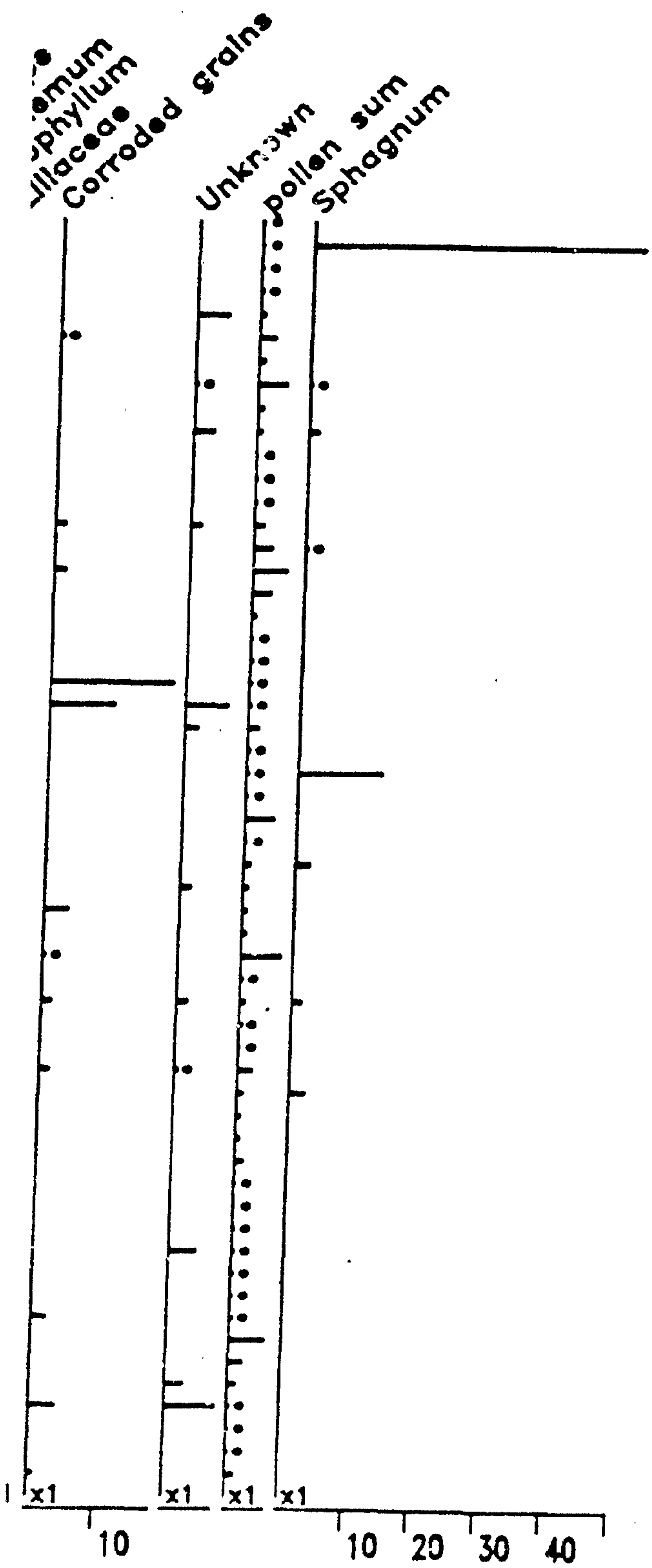

...al-type (37-39 um)
Cereal-type (40-44 um)
Cereal-type (50+ um)/
Cereal-type (45-49 um)
Plantago major/media
Chenopodiaceae
Prunella vulgaris
Calluna (LING)
Empetrum
x1
10
10
10 20
10
10
10 20 30 40 50 60 70
10 20 30

TABLE 4 (E) 18 November 1992 - 14 September 1993

Tauber traps: Percentages

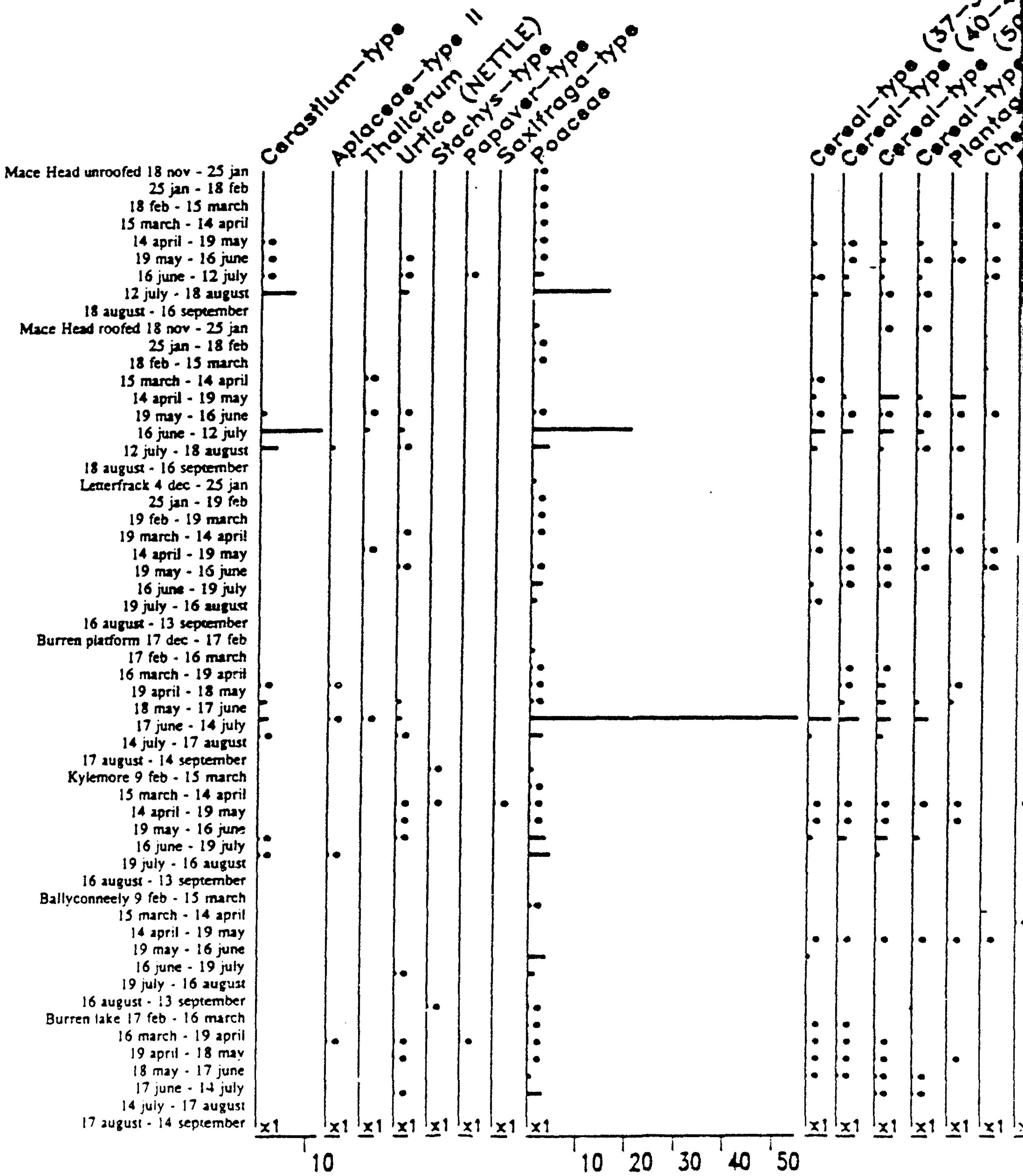


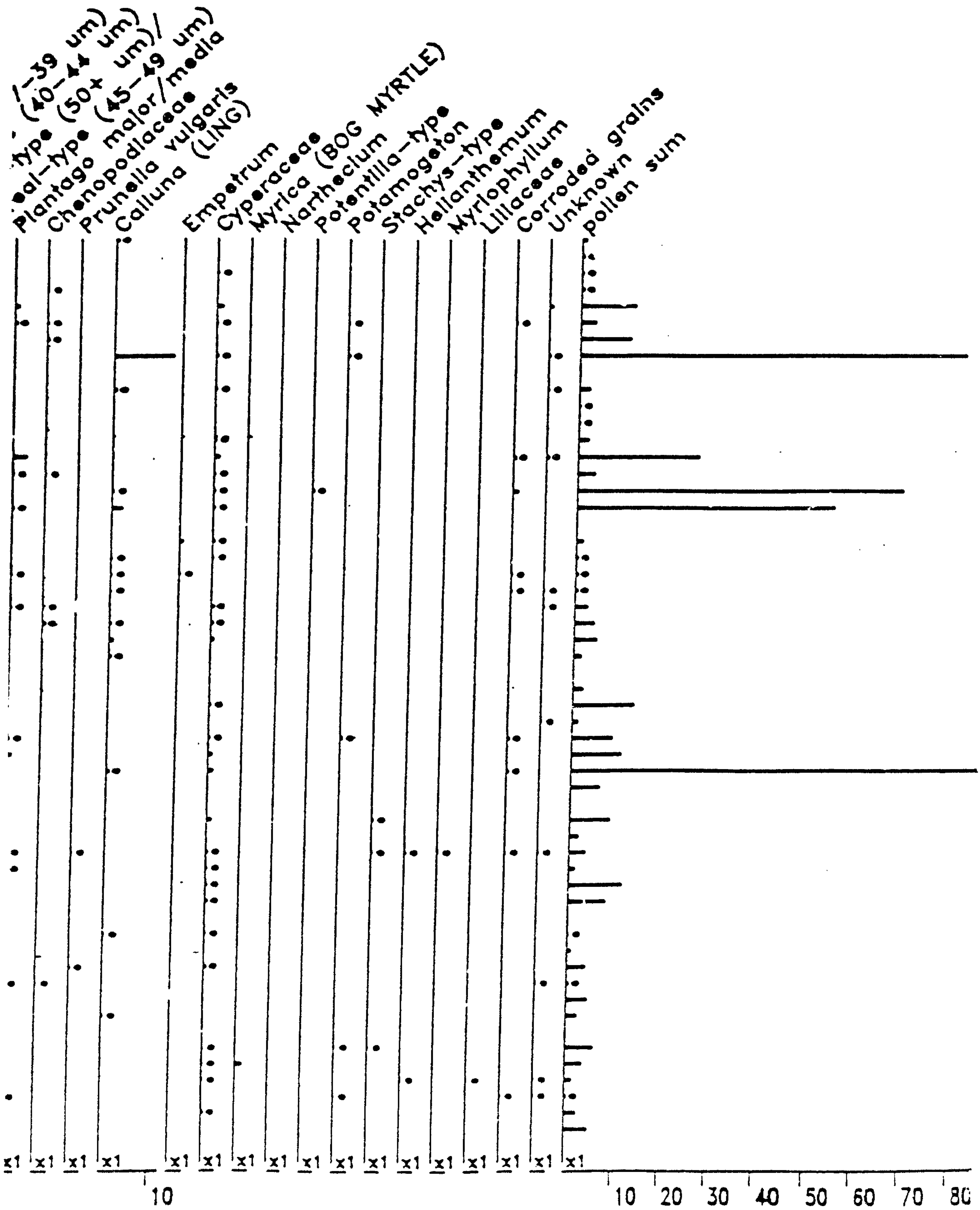
Claudine Lloyd nov—sept



emum
phyllum
llaceae
Corroded grains
Unknown
pollen sum
Sphagnum
x1
x1
x1
x1
10
10
20
30
40

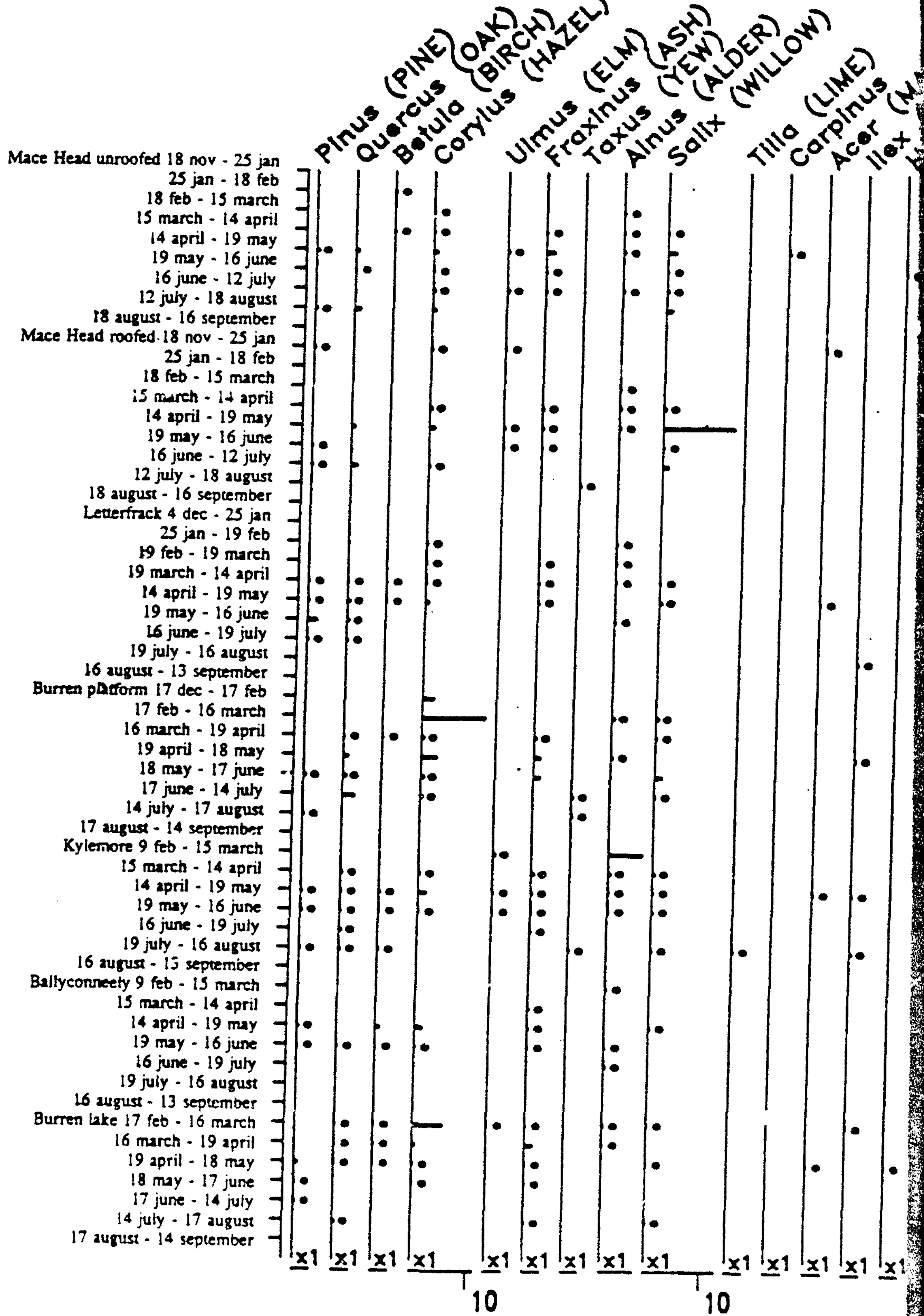
TABLE 3 CONCENTRATION OF POLLEN AND SPORE SPECIES IN UNITS OF 10 GRAINS PER cm^3 (CORRESPONDING TO A SCALE LENGTH OF 10 ON THE HORIZONTAL AXIS) AT THE SEVEN SITES.



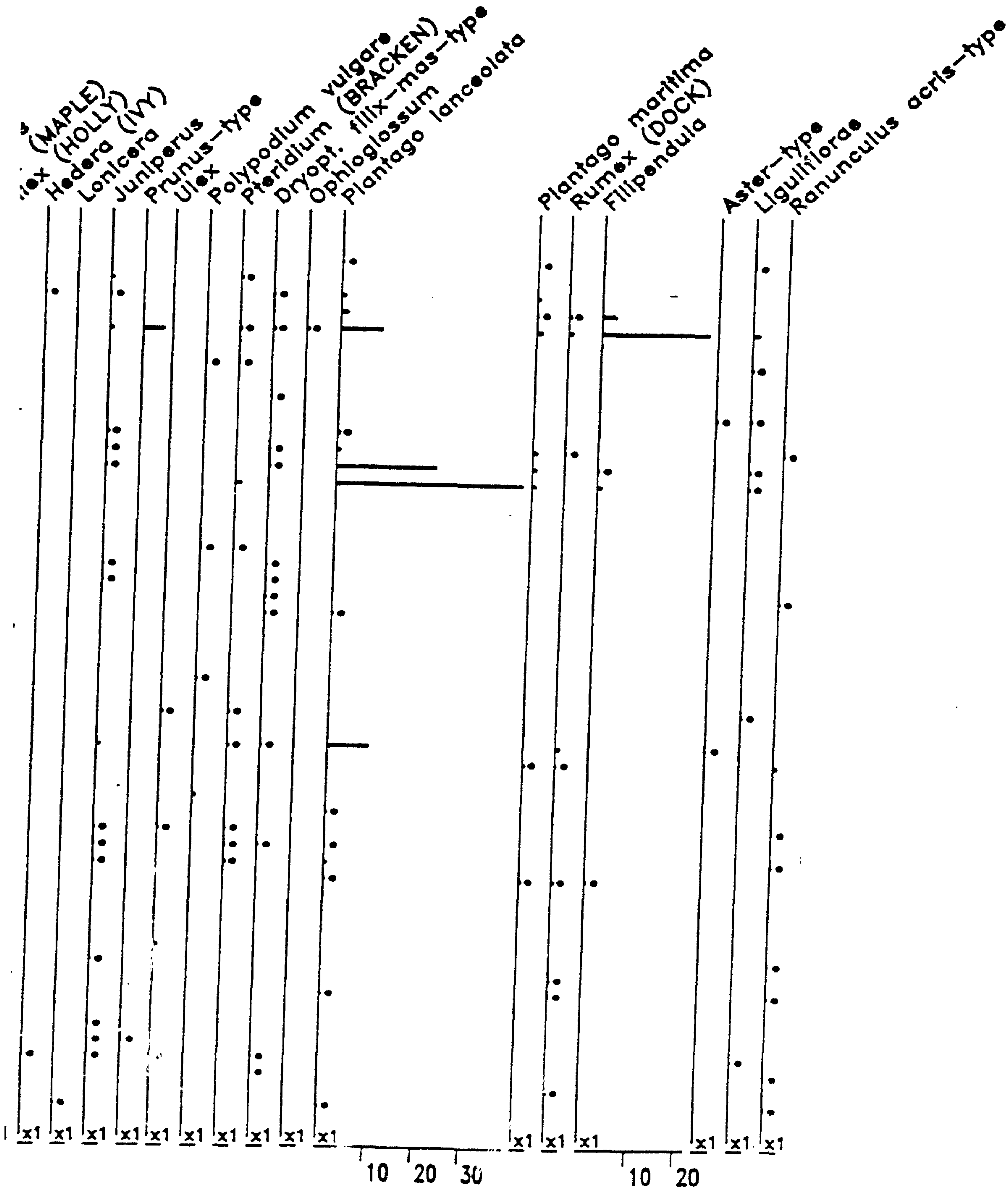


/–39 um)
(40–44 um)/
type (50+ um)/
eal–type (45–49 um)
Plantago major/media
Chenopodiaceae
Prunella vulgaris
Calluna (LING)
Empetrum
Cyperaceae
Myrica (BOG MYRTLE)
Narthecium
Potentilla–type
Potamogeton
Stachys–type
Helianthemum
Myriophyllum
Liliaceae
Corroded grains
Unknown
pollen sum
x1
10
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

TABLE 5 CONCENTRATION OF POLLEN AND SPORE SPECIES IN UNITS OF 10 GRAINS PER cm^3 (CORRESPONDING TO A SCALE LENGTH OF 10 ON THE HORIZONTAL AXIS) AT THE SEVEN SITES.



1 horizontal scale unit = 10 grains cm^{-2}



(MAPLE)
Ilex (HOLLY)
Hedera (IVY)
Lonicera
Juniperus
Prunus-type
Ulex
Polypodium vulgare
Pteridium (BRACKEN)
Dryopt. filix-mas-type
Ophioglossum
Plantago lanceolata
Plantago maritima
Rumex (DOCK)
Filipendula
Aster-type
Liguliflorae
Ranunculus acris-type
x1
10
20
30
10
20

TABLE 5 CONCENTRATION OF POLLEN AND SPORE SPECIES IN UNITS OF 10 GRAINS PER cm^3 (CORRESPONDING TO A SCALE LENGTH OF 10 ON THE HORIZONTAL AXIS) AT THE SEVEN SITES.