



Session 6 Remote sensing and alternative techniques of phenology monitoring

# Using phenology and aerobiology to evaluate the allergy risk in urban parks

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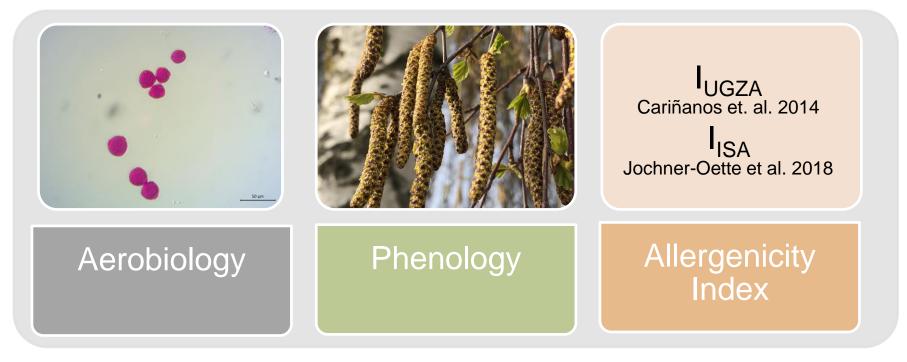
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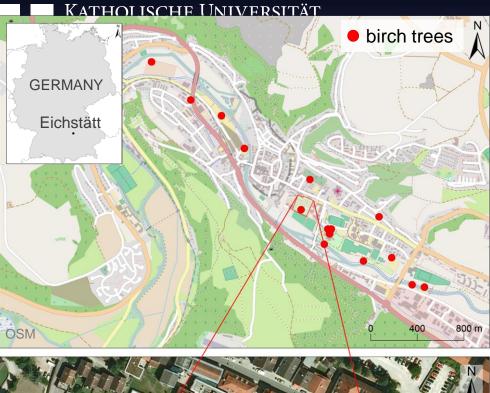




- Ecosystem services by urban green spaces (climate regulation, air quality improvement, recreation etc.)
- "disservices" in case of allergy-affected people
- Increasing need for allergy-friendly urban planning

How to evaluate the allergy risk of parks?







## Study site and Methods



Phenological survey 15 trees *Betula pendula* ROTH

- observation every three to four days
- from 21 March to 11 May
- BBCH code



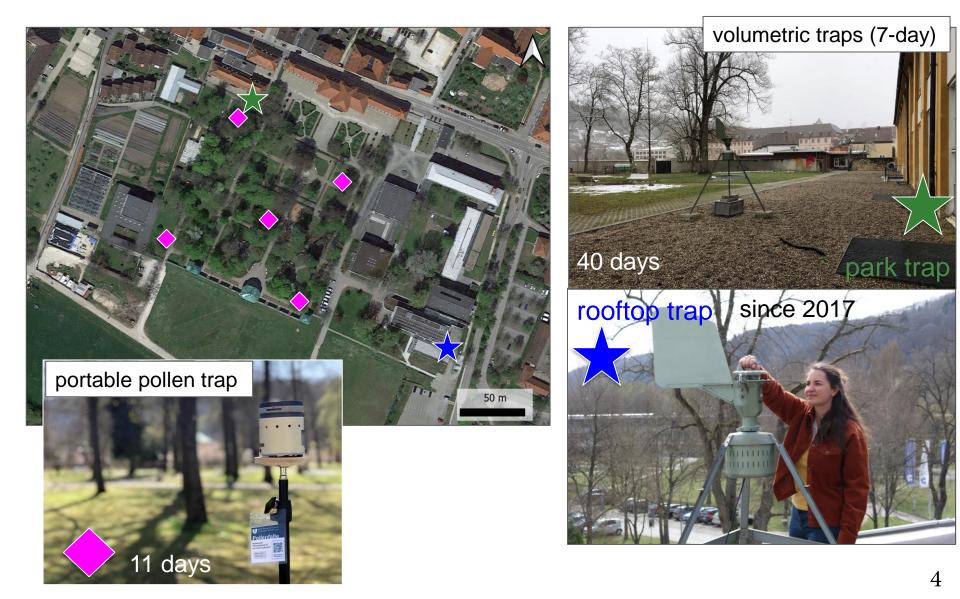




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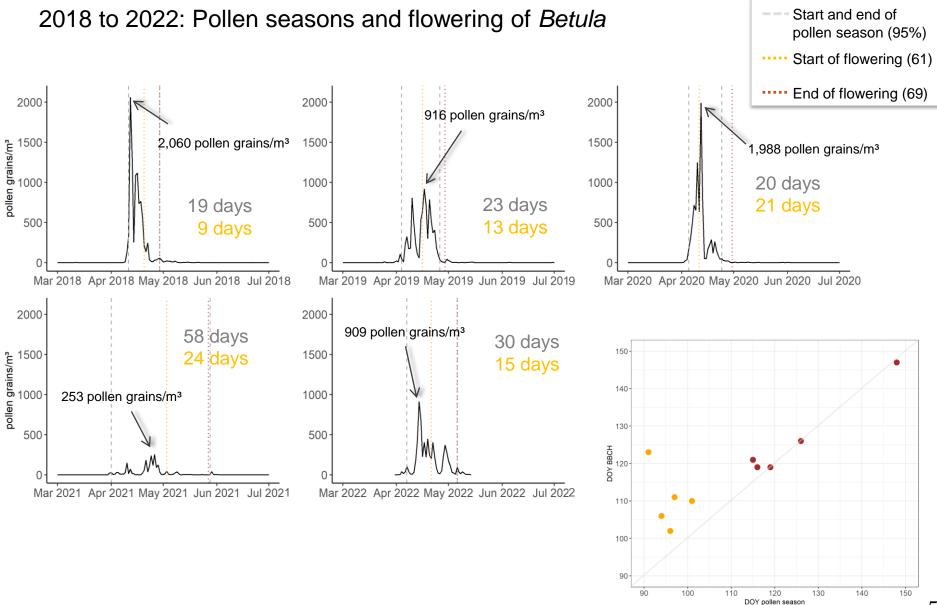
Methods

#### Aerobiological monitoring and sampling campaign





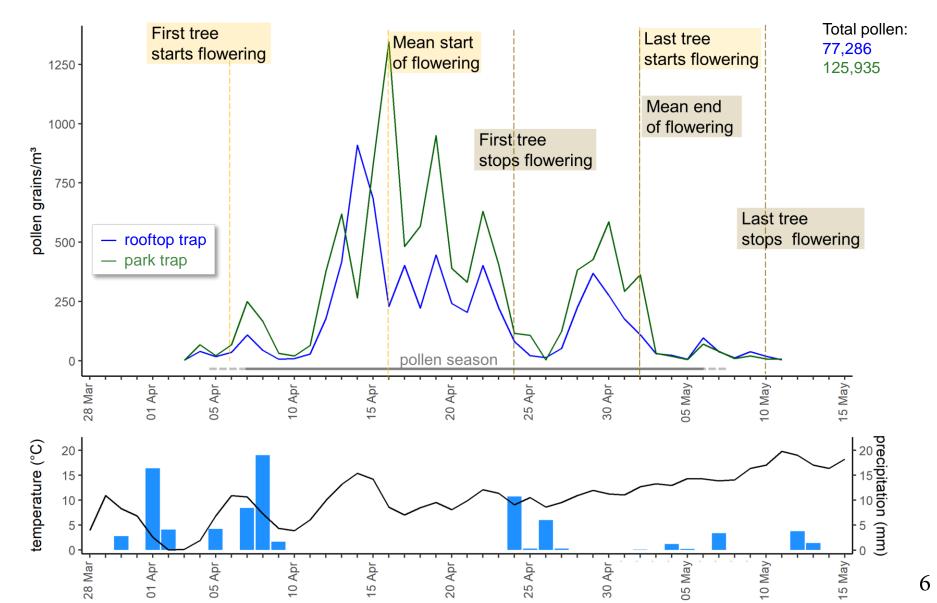
## Results





## Results

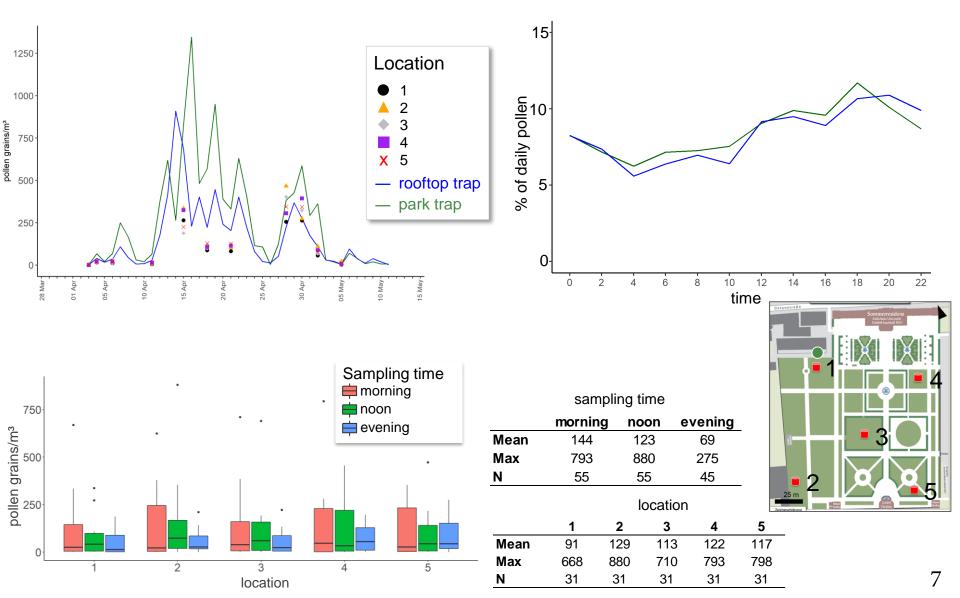
#### Betula pollen season and phenology 2022



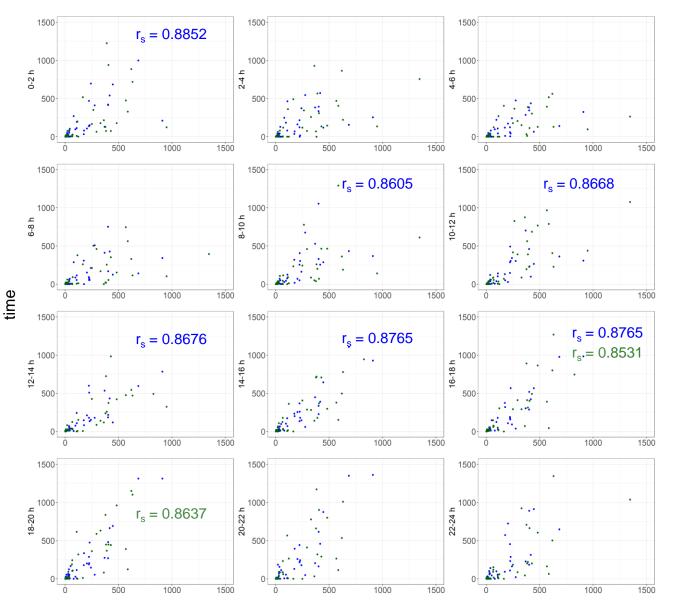




#### Sampling campaign 2022: Temporal and spatial variations







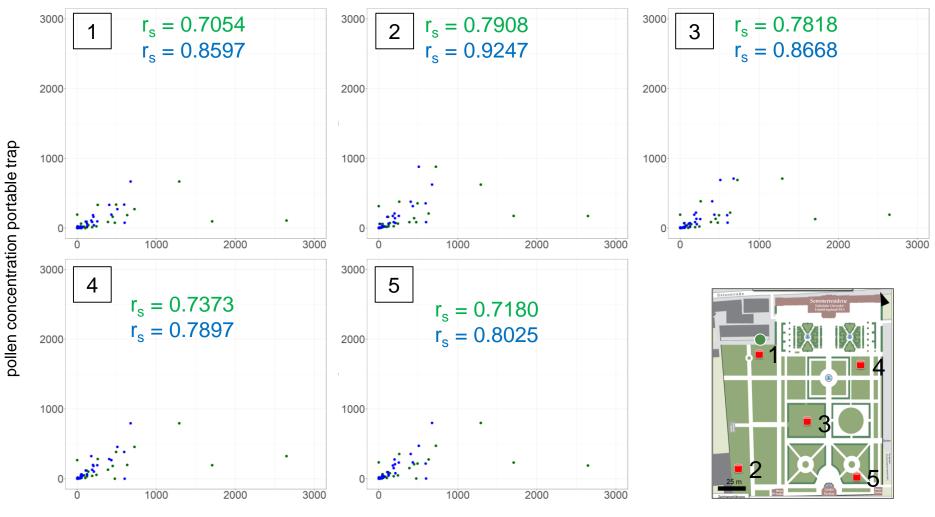
#### Bihourly data 2022

Can a 2h-concentration represent the daily mean?

rooftop trap park trap



#### Pollen data sampled by different pollen traps



2h-pollen concentration rooftop trap, park trap





- Phenology is able to characterise the pollen season sufficiently, but only when
  - a large amount of trees is observed,
  - a detailed phenological code (e.g., BBCH code) for all phenological flowering phases is applied
- Phenological data provides no info on intensity
- Pollen concentration in the park was higher than at roof level
  - $\rightarrow$  underestimation of allergy risk when sampling only at rooftop?
- Low spatial variability of pollen concentration within the park
- Further analyses..





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# Thank you for your attention



This study is part of the project BAYSICS/subproject 5 "Climate Related Changes in Pollen Loads"

BAYSIOS Bayerisches Synthese-Informations-Citizen Science Portal für Klimaforschung und Wissenschaftskommunikation



www.baysics.de/en

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