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## ANALYTIC SUMMARY

E. SÁNCHEZ REYES, D. RODRÍGUEZ DE LA CRUZ & J. SÁNCHEZ SÁNCHEZ, Influence of temperature on *Periconia* s.l. spore concentrations of Valladolid (2005-2007).

SUMMARY: Seasonal and intra-daily patterns of *Periconia* s.l. spores in the atmosphere of Valladolid have been analyzed during 2005-2007 period. Thus, the influence of the main meteorological parameters on airborne concentrations has been studied, determining a clear affinity of this genus of fungi for low temperatures.

KEYWORDS: spores, *Periconia* s.l., temperature, Valladolid.

M. CASAS GALLEGO, J. MORÍN DE PABLOS & D. URBINA MARTÍNEZ, Palynological analysis at Las Madrigueras II archaeological site (Carrascosa del Campo, Cuenca).

SUMMARY: We present the results reported by the pollen analysis carried out at Las Madrigueras II archaeological site (Carrascosa del Campo, Cuenca). The pollen diagram shows a disrupted landscape around the site. However, we recognize a signal of the regional mediterranean vegetation developed in the area of the Valdejudíos lowland. An important livestock husbandry activity is inferred and a boost of the holm oak is suggested.

KEY WORDS: archaeopalynology, Roman Period, *vicus*, Cuenca.

M. FERNÁNDEZ-GONZÁLEZ, O. ESCUREDO PÉREZ, M. J. AIRA RODRÍGUEZ & F. J. RODRÍGUEZ RAJO, Pheno-climatic study in authorized vine varieties in the Ribeiro PDO (Ourense-Spain) during 2010 harvesting.

SUMMARY: Pollen production, phenological behavior and thermal requirements of four authorized grapes varieties (Treixadura, Godello, Loureira and Albariño) in the Ribeiro Designation of Origin were analyzed. The study has been carried out in the municipality of Cenlle (Ourense, Spain) during 2010, over 20 plants of each variety. The highest average production of pollen per plant was recorded in the Treixadura variety (74.393.370 pollen grains), while Loureira register lower average number of pollen grains per plant production (20.619.734 pollen grains). The vegetative cycle, considered as the

period from the stage 0 (sprouting) until harvest lasted 195 days for Treixadura, Godello and Loureira and 194 days for the Albariño variety. In order to achieve an accurate ripening of berries, an accumulation of 1.467 GDA for Treixadura, Godello and Loureira, and 1.446 GDA for Albariño variety were necessary. In this moment, the optimum Brix Index for the harvest has been exceeded in all varieties.

KEY WORDS: *Vitis vinifera*, phenology, pollen production, Brix Index, Ourense, Spain.

M. S. RODRÍGUEZ-FLORES, O. ESCUREDO-PÉREZ & M. C. SEIJO-COELLO, Pollen spectra differences of unifloral Eucalyptus honey from Northwest of the Iberian Peninsula, according to the biogeographical provenance.

SUMMARY: We have carried out the palynological study of thirty-one *Eucalyptus* honey samples from Galaico-Portugués and Galaico-Asturiano biogeographical sectors, of Eurosiberian region (Iberian Peninsula). *Eucalyptus* pollen has an average value of 75%. Pollen spectra of honeys are similar for samples from each biogeographic origin. However, qualitative differences were found in the frequency and percentage of representation of some important and accompanying pollen types. Honeys from Galaico-Portugués sector, have *Cytisus* t. and *Crataegus monogyna* t. as accompanying pollen grains, while in honeys from Galaico-Asturiano sector, *Castanea sativa* and *Rubus* have been identified as accompanying pollen. Furthermore, it is noticeable, the greater representation of *Lithodora*, Cruciferae (*Brassica* and *Raphanus*), *Acacia*, *Actinidia deliciosa*, *Pinus* and *Conium maculatum* t. in honeys from Atlantic coast, against *Centaurea*, several Ericaceae (mainly *E. arborea* and *E. cinerea* t.) and *Plantago*, in honeys from Cantabrian coast. Otherwise, no interest differences have been found in pollen content of the honeys studied.

KEYWORDS: honey, *Eucalyptus*, pollen spectrum, geographic differentiation.