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ANALYTIC SUMMARY

Boi, M. & LLORENS, L. Aerobiology in Palma of Majorca (Balearic Island). Air pollen contain and journal variation during October 2003-December 2004.

SUMMARY: The airborne pollen from Palma of Majorca station (Balearic Island, Spain) during the period from October 2003 to December 2004 is analysed. The station is included in REA (Spanish Aerobiology Network) with the aim of supplementing and extending the knowledge of the city air plankton and increasing the pollen-counting station in insular place. The total amount of pollen grains was 21,267 pg/m³ showing that the highest pollen concentrations are found from March to June. The taxa with the highest airborne pollen incidence were: *Parietaria*, *Urtica membranacea*, *Olea europaea*, *Platanus*, Cupressaceae, *Pinus*, Poaceae, *Plantago*, *Quercus* spp. y Chenopodiaceae/Amaranthaceae. The diurnal variation of the taxa showed that, generally, the greatest pollen concentration is produced in the central diurnal hour. Despite this fact, some trees are present during the night too.

KEY WORDS: aerobiology, pollen, Palma of Majorca, Balearic Islands.

LÓPEZ MERINO, L.; LÓPEZ SÁEZ, J. A.; ABEL SCHAAD, D.; SÁNCHEZ PALENCIA, F. J. & REHER DIEZ, G. S. Anthropoc dynamics in El Bierzo (León) since Roman times: pollen analysis of Castro Ventosa.

SUMMARY: This paper provides an interpretation of a pollen diagram from the Roman archaeological site at Castro Ventosa (El Bierzo, León). The diagram indicates various periods of occupation in Roman times and possibly in Medieval times. Palaeoeconomic bases, related to cereal and chestnut culture are discussed, as well as the changing impact of the pastoral activities between the two periods.

KEY WORDS: archaeopalynology, Holocene, Roman Period, El Bierzo, León.

RUIZ-ZAPATA, M. B.; VEGAS, J.; GARCÍA-CORTÉS, A.; GIL GARCÍA, M. J.; TORRES, T.; ORTIZ, J. E.; GALÁN, L. & PÉREZ-GONZÁLEZ, A. Vegetation evolution during the Last Maximum Glacial Period in FU-1 sequence (Fuentillejo lacustrine *maar*, Campo de Calatrava, Ciudad Real).

SUMMARY: We show data pollen, of core in Fuentillejo-1 (FU-1) located in the *maar* lake Fuentillejo site (Campo de Calatrava, Ciudad Real), in order to know the palaeoenvironmental changes. The sedimentary record upper 10 m (unit 23), shows a deposition of different sedimentary facies, during the last 20240 a. cal. BP. The decrease of forest and low diversity values are characteristics to the Last Maximum Glacier. The expansion of thermophilous trees and human activity signal have been identified the Holocene.

KEY WORDS: pollen, Holocene, Last Maximum Glacier, *maar*, Ciudad Real.

TORTAJADA, B. & MATEU, I. Cupressaceae pollen in the atmosphere of Valencia (East of Spain), and relationships with meteorological parameters.

SUMMARY: This paper presents data of airborne pollen concentration of Cupressaceae, in Valencia (East of Spain). According with the phenology we have defined the main pollen season of the four studied annual periods and we have analysed, statistically, the relationship between the pollen concentrations and the main meteorological parameters obtaining that temperature parameters are the more correlated while wind parameters have poor correlation results needing a more detailed study.

KEY WORDS: aerobiology, pollen, Cupressaceae, Valencia, Spain.