EXPERIMENTAL AND MATHEMATICAL EVALUATION OF AIR THRESHOLD VELOCITY OF POLLINATION FOR SELECTED AEROALLERGENS

Jiri Pospisil, Miroslav Jicha Brno University of Technology, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Brno, Czech Republic pospisil.j@fme.vutbr.cz, jicha@fme.vutbr.cz





THE RELATION BETWEEN WIND VELOCITY AND POLLEN CONCENTRATION IN CITY CANOPY LAYER

DATA SOURCE

LOCATION - The center of the city of Brno

(pop. 400 000).

- TIME PERIOD from 1998 to 2008
- 24 hours pollen counts and 24 hour average of meteorological conditions.
- EVALUATED SPECIES Alnus, Ambrosia, Artemis, Betula, Corylus, Fraxinus, Poaceae, Quercus.
- Wind velocity measured 10 m above the ground surface.



INFLUENCE OF VERTICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POLLEN GRAINS ON SPACE DISPERSION

MODEL DESCRIPTION

- The parametrical study was focused on dispersion of pollens released in different heights above the ground. The different heights correspond to the different kind of vegetation, namely trees (releasing height 4 m), bushes (releasing height 1 m) and grassed (releasing height 0,2 m).
- The spherical pollen grains were considered with diameter 30mm and pollen density 1200 kg/m3. The Lagrangien approach was used with detail description of the interaction between the pollen grains and an ambient air.

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CFD MODELLING

CONCLUSION

- The wind velocity directly influences the pollen release rate from mother plant and subsequently transport of pollen grains.
- Clear evidence of the wind threshold velocity of pollination appears in the carried out graphical expression of in-situ measurement.
- The "triangle" trend was confirmed for majority of considered species.
- The study confirmed significant influence of the wind velocity on the air pollen concentration. The now-a-day's pollen season prediction models can be effectively improved by inclusion of the wind velocity monitoring and the wind velocity prediction.