



Koninklijk Meteorologisch Instituut

Institut Royal Météorologique

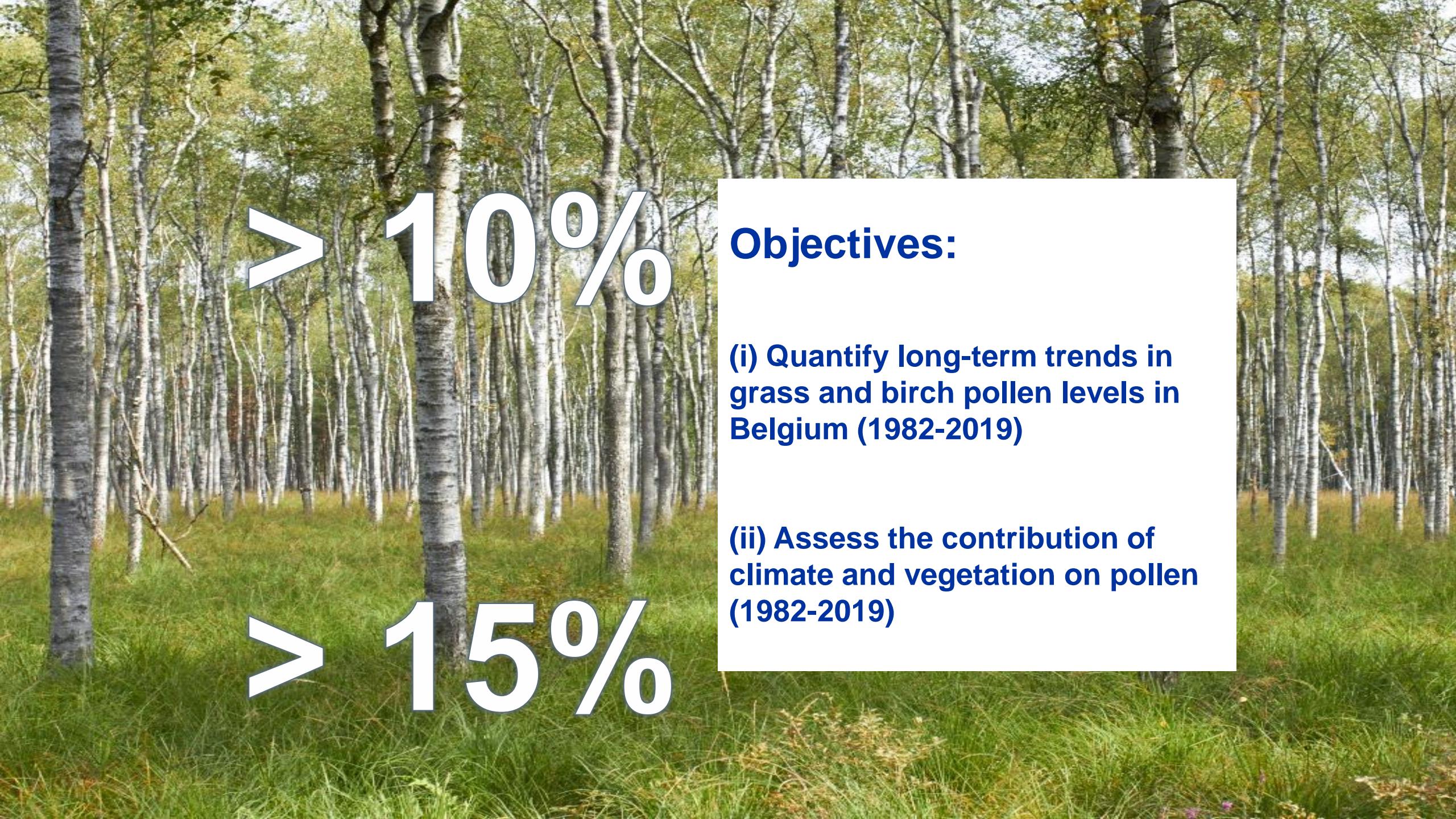
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On the sources of long-term trends of airborne birch and grass pollen

Willem W. Verstraeten¹, Nicolas Bruffaerts²,
Rostislav Kouznetsov^{3,4}, Mikhail Sofiev³, Andy W. Delcloo¹

1. KMI, Belgium
2. Sciensano, Belgium
3. FMI, Finland
4. Obukhov Institute, Russia



>10%

>15%

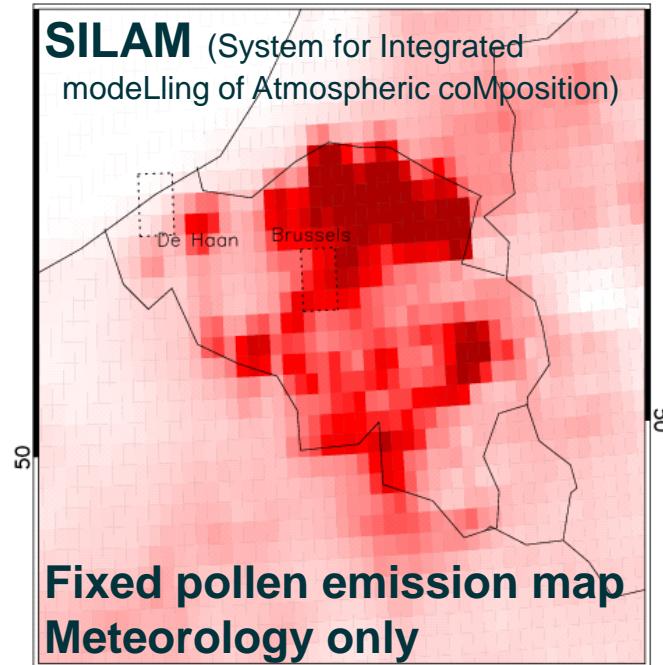
Objectives:

(i) Quantify long-term trends in grass and birch pollen levels in Belgium (1982-2019)

(ii) Assess the contribution of climate and vegetation on pollen (1982-2019)

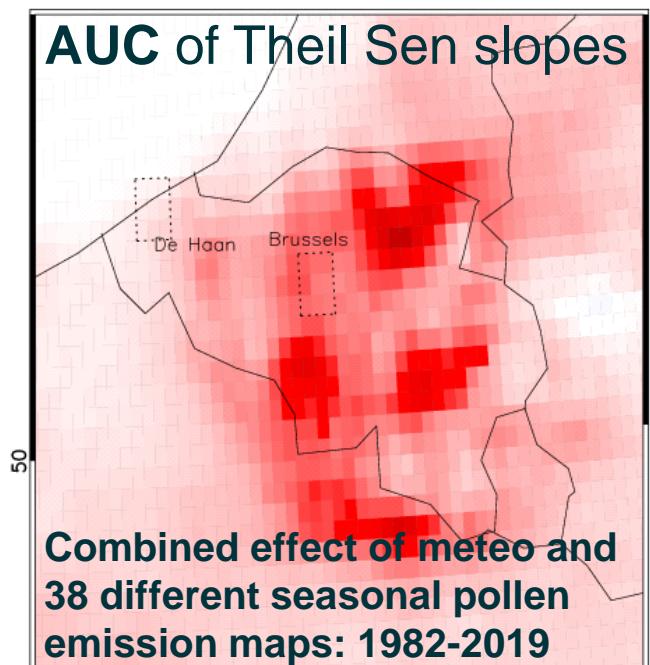
Trends in airborne birch pollen levels (1982-2019)

(a) Reference scenario



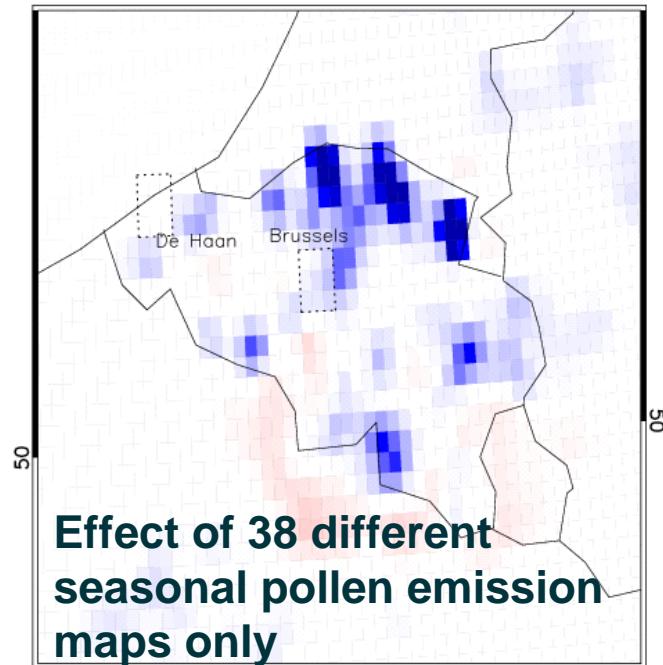
AUC_{REF}: 335.583 ± 343.918

(b) Advanced scenario



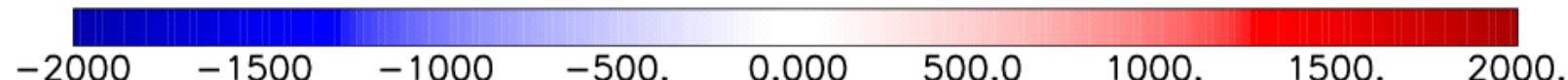
AUC_{ADV}: 315.071 ± 282.960

(c) Difference (ADV-REF)



AUC_{ADV-REF}: -21.738 ± 150.476

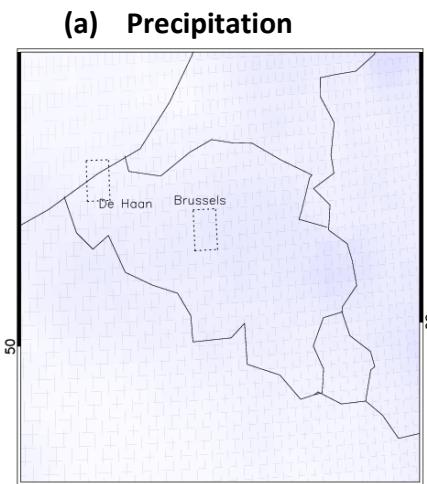
Area Under the Curve, AUC



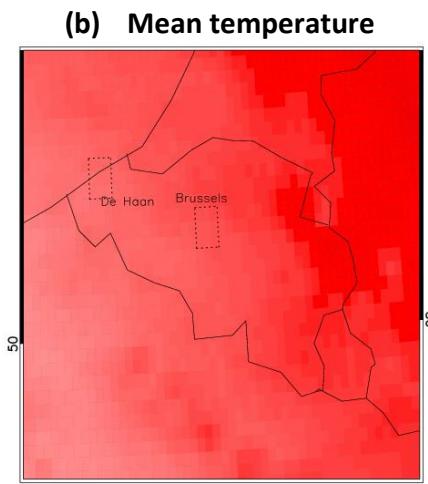
Area Under the Curve, AUC

Trends (AUC) in meteo for birch pollen season

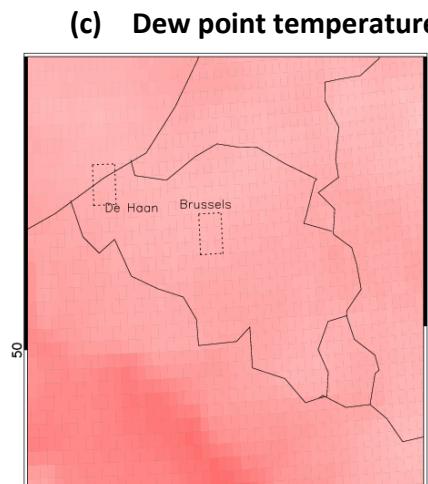
Meteorological data
=> ECMWF, ERA5



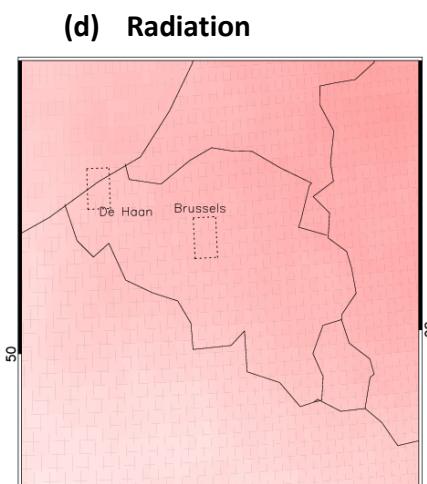
AUC: -11.560 ± 7.205



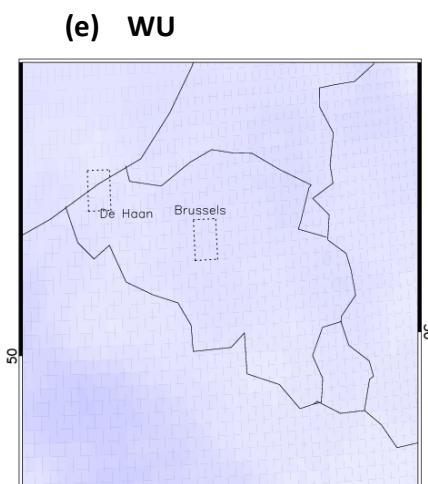
AUC: 113.748 ± 20.173



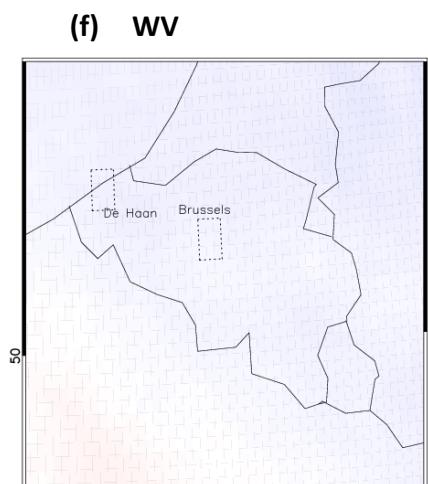
AUC: 76.164 ± 16.020



AUC: $4.53E+09 \pm 1.67E+09$

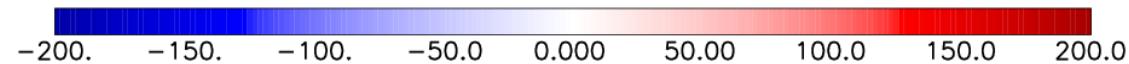


AUC: -19.976 ± 11.391



AUC: -7.090 ± 8.956

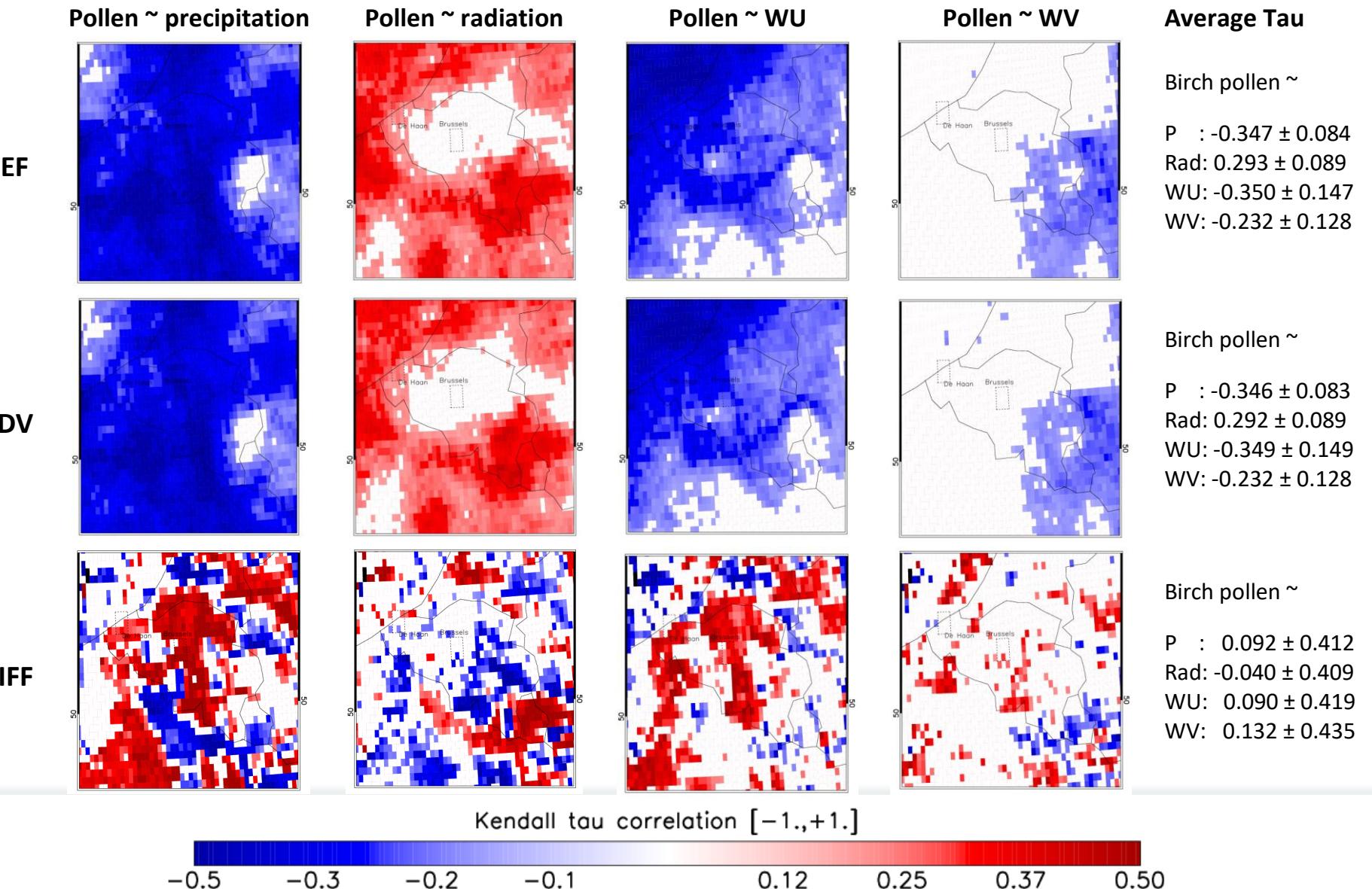
Area Under the Curve, AUC



Association between birch pollen & meteo (1982-2019)

Associations pollen trends with meteo

Kendall Tau





By analyzing SILAM runs for airborne birch and grass pollen in Belgium for the period 1982-2019 we learned that there is:

1. A substantial **increase** in birch pollen amounts over 38 years
2. Decreasing precipitation and increasing temperature
4. The climatology driven increase is lowered by the change in pollen emission patterns in time and space (7% for birch, 3.5X for grasses)

Verstraeten et al., 2019 in Aerobiologia

Verstraeten et al., 2021 in Science Tot. Env.

Verstraeten et al., 2022 in AFM

THANKS!

Questions? => willem.verstraeten@meteo.be

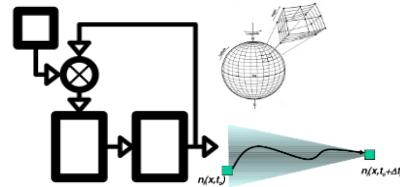
- The Noun Project for free icons
- D'Amato G., Cecchi L., Bonini S. et al. (2007). Allergenic pollen and pollen allergy in Europe. *Allergy*, 62, 976–990. doi:10.1111/j.1398-9995.2007.01393.x.
- ECMWF, <https://www.ecmwf.int/en/newsletter/147/news/era5-reanalysis-production>
- Sciensano. <https://airallergy.sciensano.be/> (accessed on 9 July 2018), section of the Belgian aerobiological surveillance network.
- Verstraeten, W.W., Dujardin, S., Hoebelke, L., Bruffaerts, N., Kouznetsov, R., Dendoncker, N., Hamdi, R., Linard, C., Hendrickx, M., Sofiev, M. & Delcloo, A.W. (2019). Spatio-temporal monitoring and modelling of birch pollen levels in Belgium. *Aerobiologia*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10453-019-09607-w>. And references herein.
- Verstraeten, W.W., Hoebelke, L., Bruffaerts, N., Kouznetsov, R., Sofiev, M. & Delcloo, A.W. (2021). Modelling grass pollen levels in Belgium. *Science of the Total Environment*. And references herein.
- Verstraeten, W.W., Kouznetsov, R., Hoebelke, L., Bruffaerts, N., Sofiev, M. & Delcloo, A.W. (2022). Reconstructing multi-decadal airborne birch pollen levels based on NDVI data and a pollen transport model. Accepted in *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology*
- Respirit Brain project.
- RETROPOLEN Brain project

Reconstruction of 1982-2019 emission maps for birch & grass pollen sources: reference map combined with NDVI data in a Random Forest framework

Simulation of airborne birch and grass pollen levels using **SILAM** (System for Integrated modeLling of Atmospheric coMposition) and **ECMWF ER5** meteorological data

Time series analysis: Theil-Sen slopes on 38 years of daily pollen levels of every day of the pollen season, and on the corresponding meteorological parameters, Area Under the Curve (AUC), Association (Kendall-Tau) pollen with meteorology

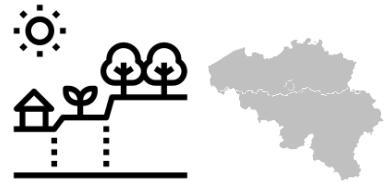
Pollen on the run: what do we need?



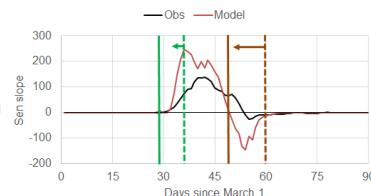
SILAM (System for Integrated modeLling of Atmospheric coMposition) => requires timely spatio-temporal inputs



Meteorological data => ECMWF!



Emission maps:
spatial distribution of pollen sources



Multi-decadal datasets based on NDVI,
forest inventory data and grass
distribution maps for 1982-2019

Temporal trends, Theil-Sen slope, AUC
Association, Kendall Tau

Involved processes

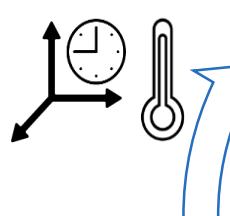
Non-domestic
pollen



Pollen



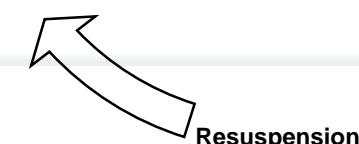
Transport



Emissions

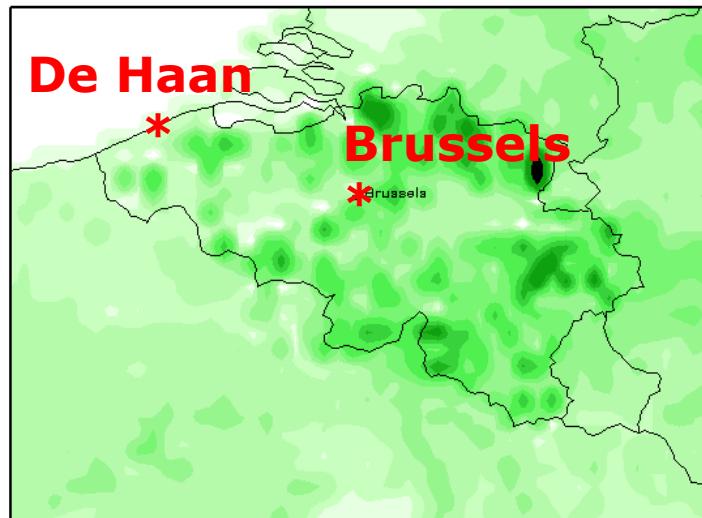


Deposition

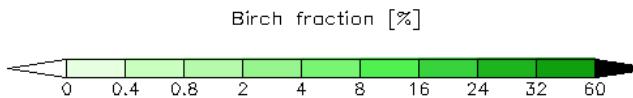


Resuspension

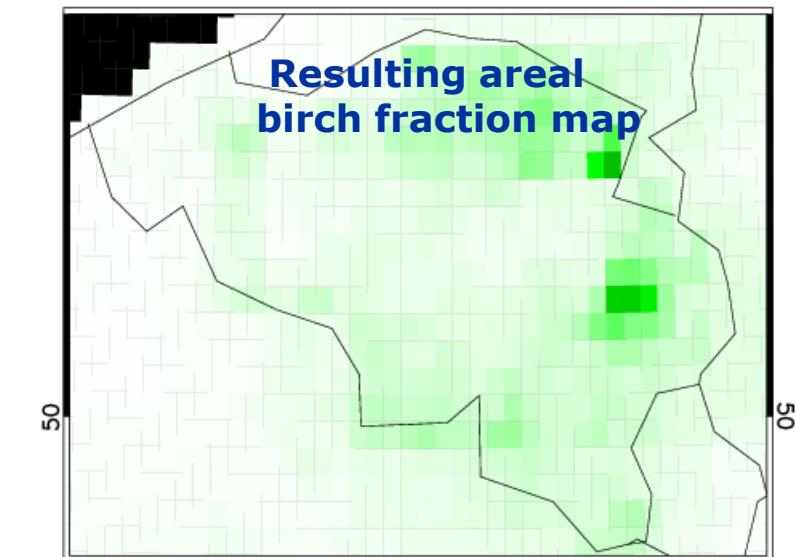
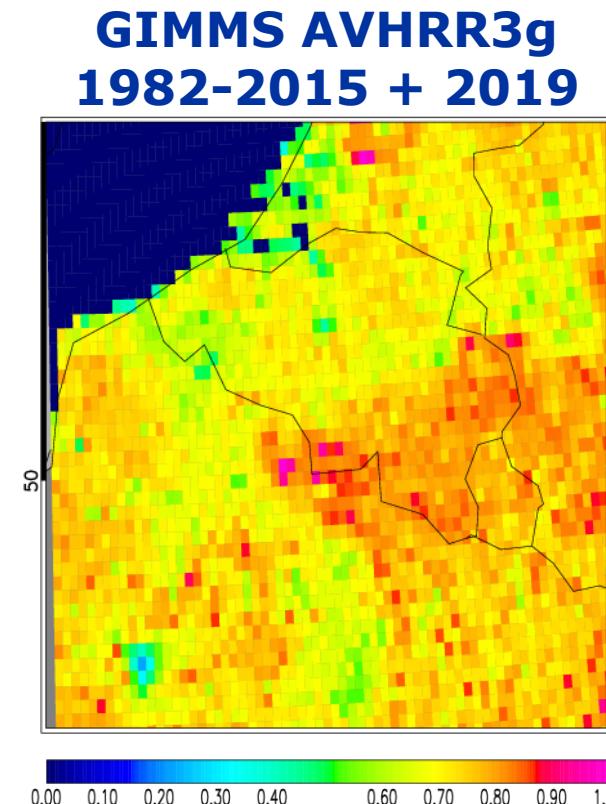
Reconstruction of birch fraction maps



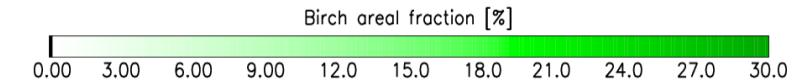
Baseline areal birch fraction map



Verstraeten et al., 2019, Aerobiologia

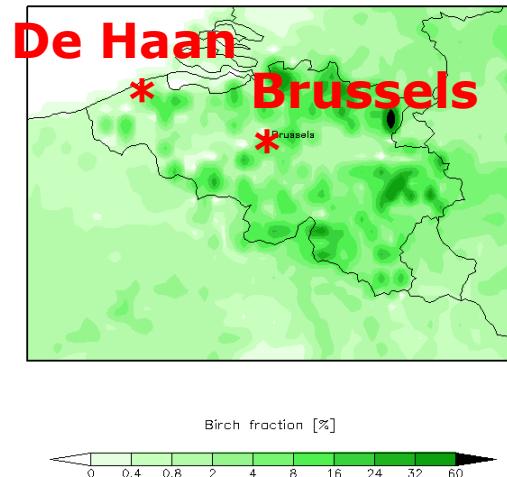


**Random Forest NDVI & baseline
areal birch fraction map**



We have reconstructed birch fraction maps for back SILAM to 1982 by combining a reference map (left figure) based on forest inventory data and the AVHRR3g NDVI data set (middle figure) that goes back to 1981 in a Random Forest statistical approach (right figure).

Reconstruction of birch fraction maps

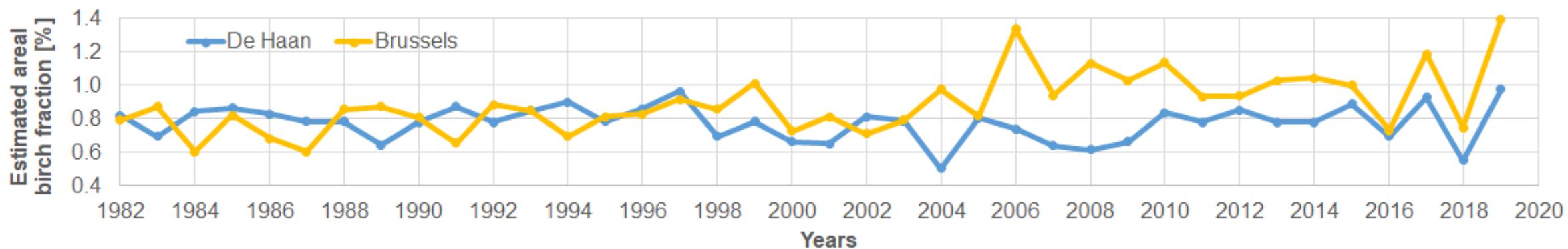


The result of the reconstruction is shown in the time series extracted from the cell grid of De Haan and Brussels (see also left map for location).

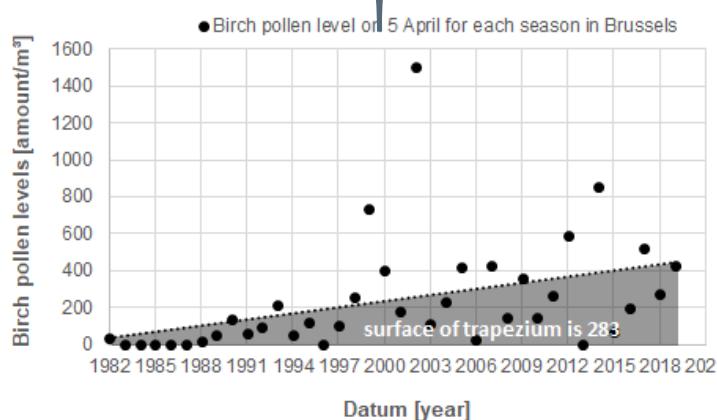
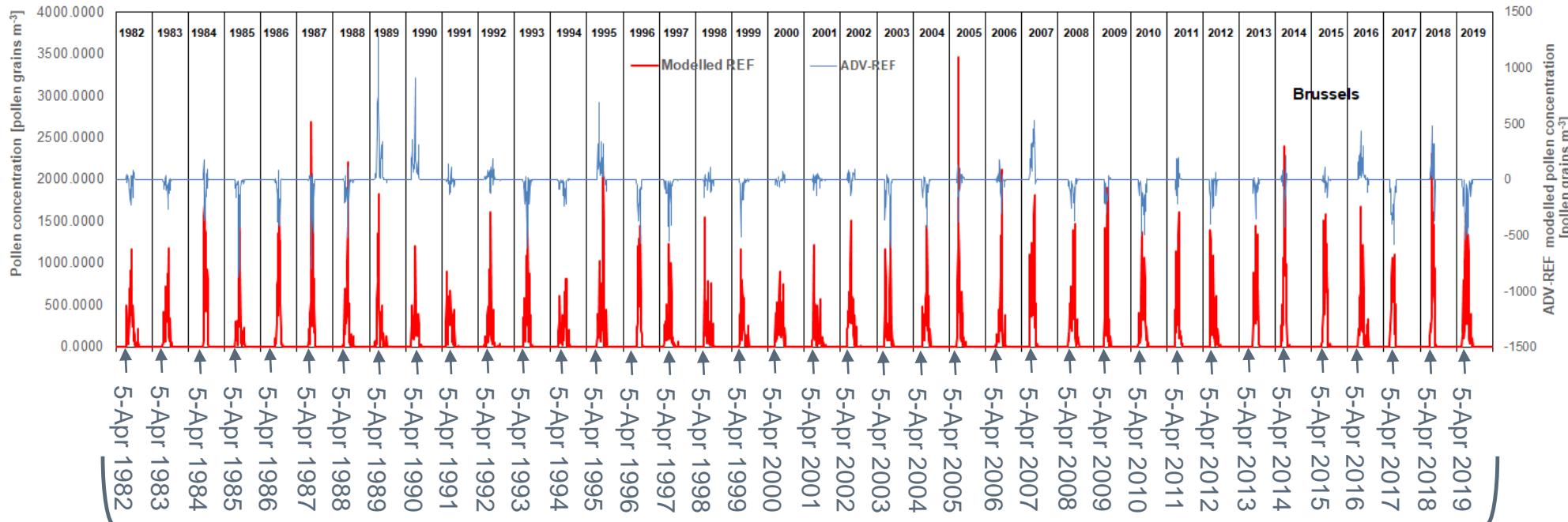
Warning!

This is not a real areal birch fraction map. Rather it is an effective fraction map that reflects the variation in potential pollen emission.

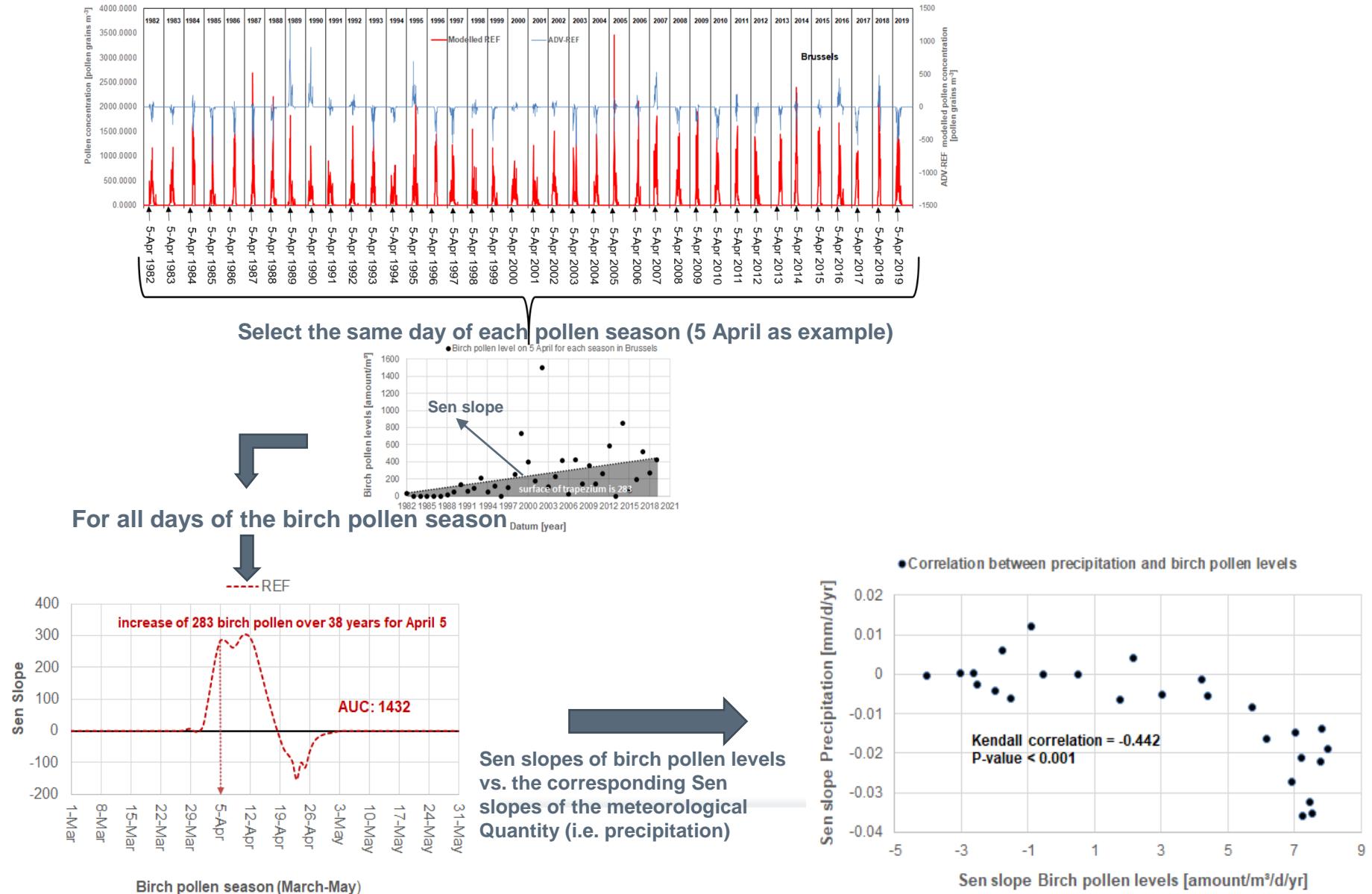
But what about the variation in meteorology in 40 years?



Procedure: pollen time series, daily Theil-Sen slopes, AUC, Kendall tau correlation



Procedure

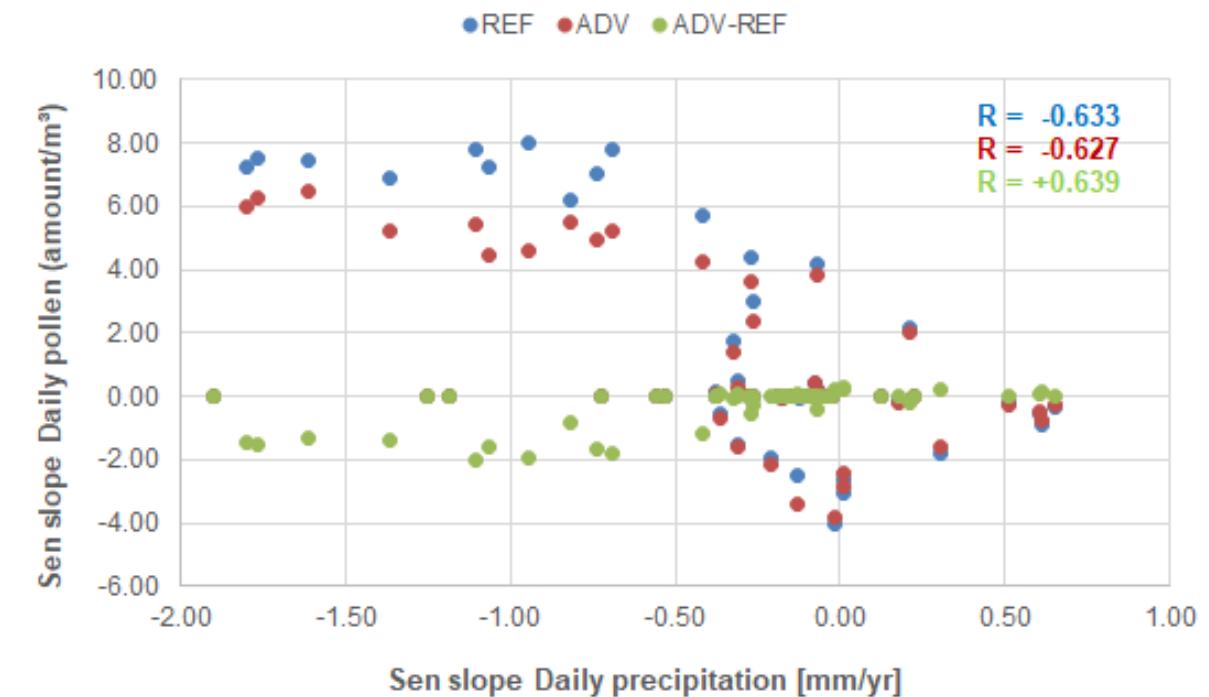
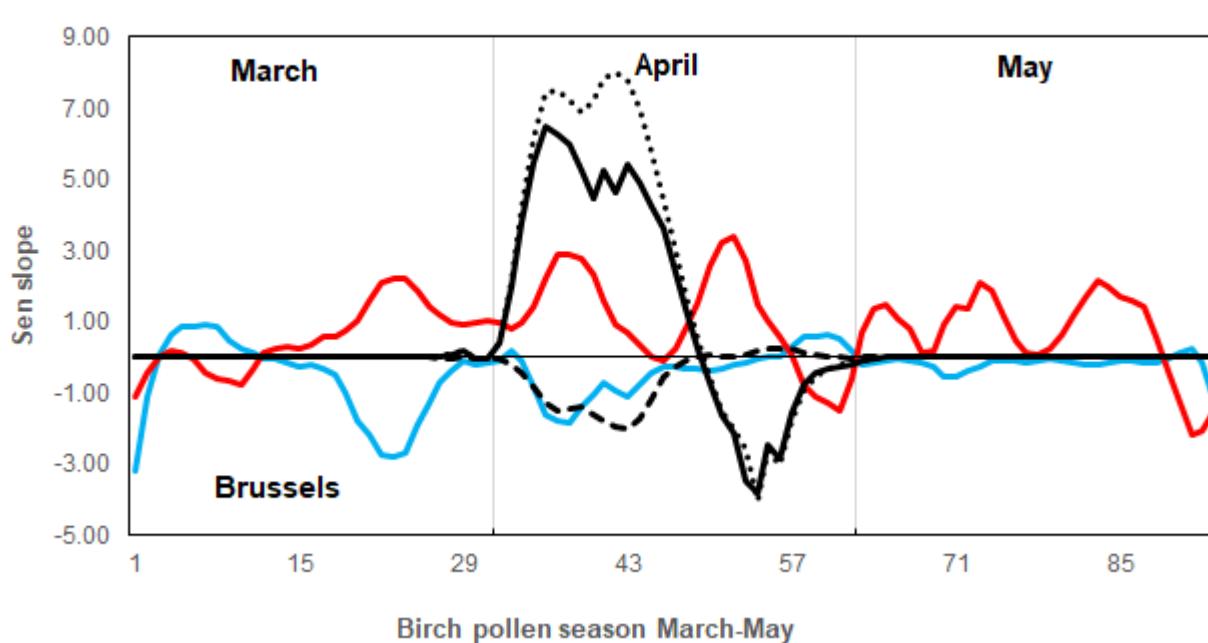


Area Under the Curve, AUC for birch pollen and for meteorological values (precipitation, wind speed, temperature, radiation, etc)

Association, Kendall tau correlations

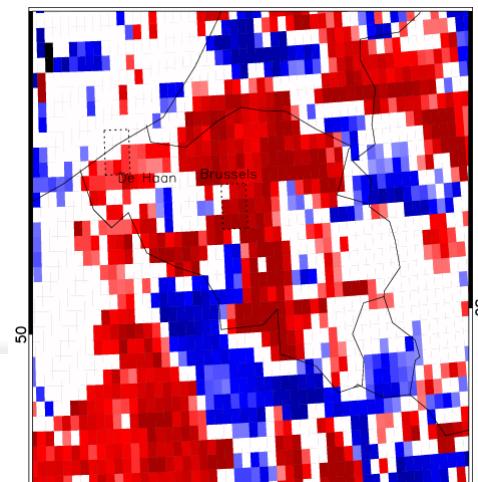
Trends in grass and birch pollen sources for 1982-2019

Precipitation Radiation REF ADV ADV-REF



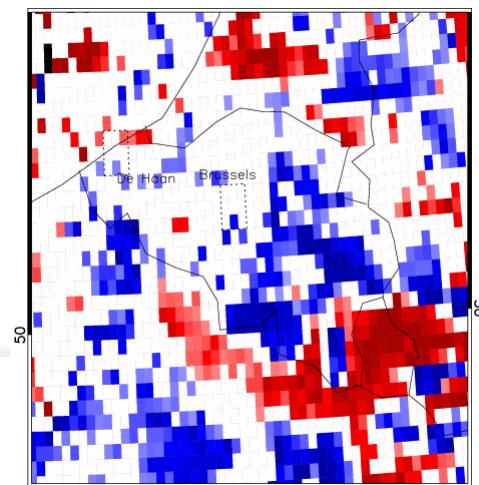
ADV-REF

**Pollen ~
Precipitation**



ADV-REF

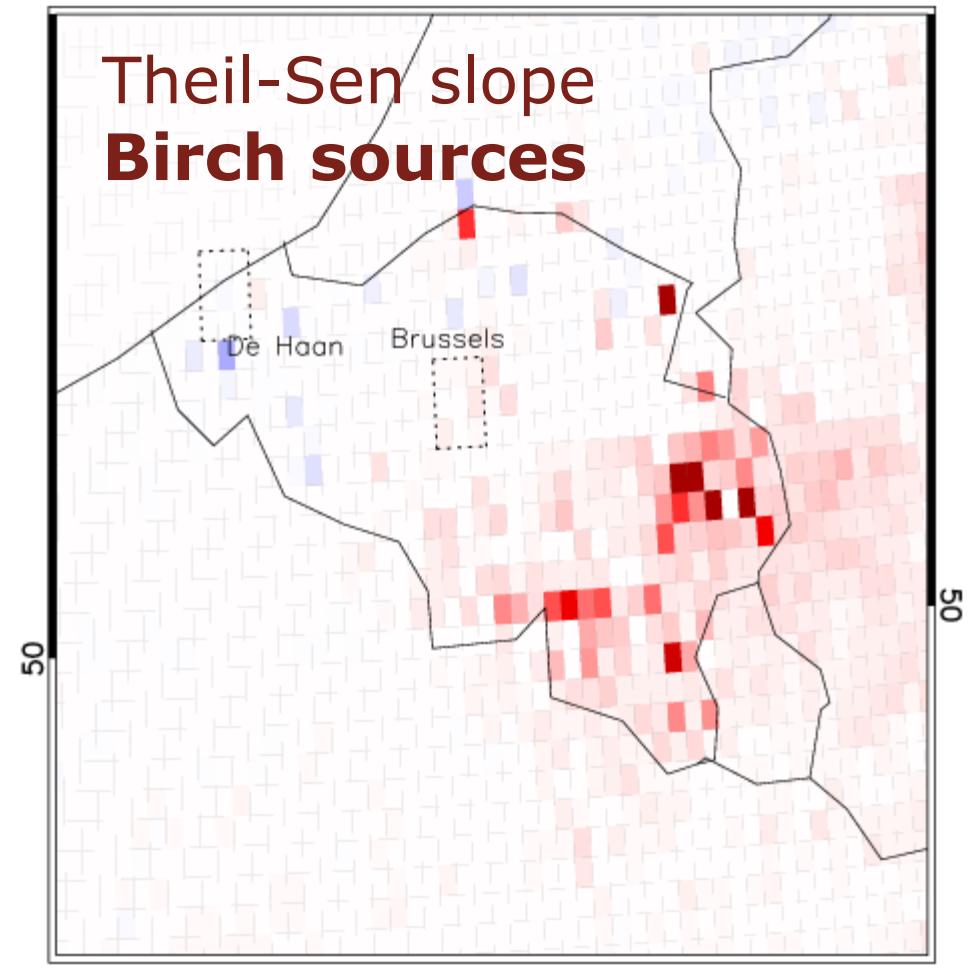
**Pollen ~
Radiation**



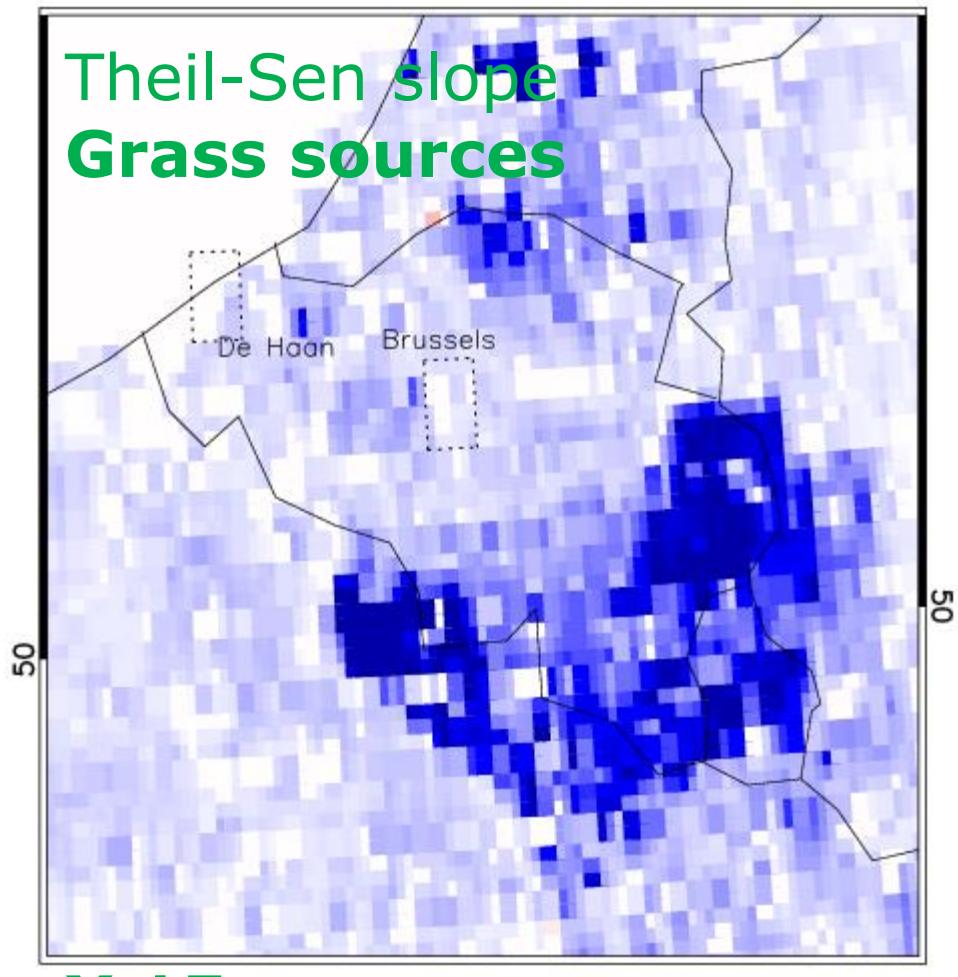
Kendall tau correlation [-1.,+1.]

-0.5 -0.3 -0.2 -0.1 0.12 0.25 0.37 0.50

Trends in birch and grass pollen sources (1982-2019)



X 1



X 15

