

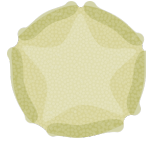
Plants I - pollen



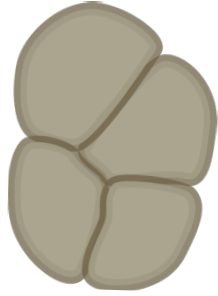
Betula
(birch)
20–30 μm



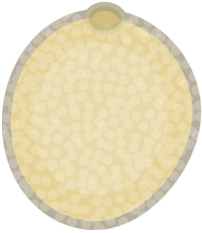
Salix
(willow)
20–30 μm



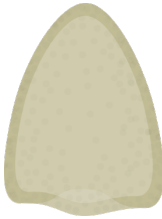
Alnus
(alder)
20–30 μm



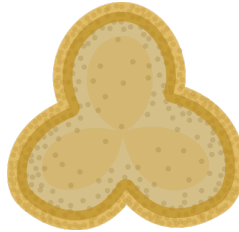
tetrads
e.g. *Typha*
(cattail)
40–100 μm



Poaceae
(grass)
20–60 μm



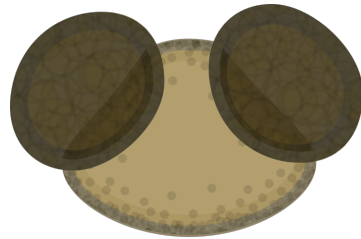
Cyperaceae
(sedges)
30–40 μm



triads
e.g. *Juncus*
(rushes)
20–50 μm



Abies
(fir)
75–200 μm



Pinus
(pine)
50–110 μm



Picea
(spruce)
110–150 μm