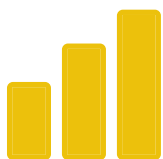


Interpreting Your Pollen Profile



Identifiable Pollen

1. Our pollen list includes common pollen found in North American honey. Any pollen in your sample not on this list will be labeled as "Unknown". Please see the pollen list on the next page.
2. The lack of a positive identification on the list doesn't absolutely indicate absence of the pollen type in your sample; however it indicates that it is not abundant and may be present in trace amounts.
3. While some genera and species are distinguishable, pollen from many plant families appears indistinguishable under light microscopy. These are identified at the family level with an "undifferentiated" genus. Unknown pollen types may belong to the families in the list but may not align with the most common morphological characteristics of those families.



Pollen Concentration

Pollen is introduced into honey directly from nectar and to a lesser from bee bodies as they navigate hive. Consequently, pollen concentration in honey can fluctuate due to numerous factors and the environmental and in-hive conditions affecting pollen concentration are not fully understood. In fact, the pollen concentration within honey can significantly differ from year to year within the same hive. The table below presents *possible* interpretations.

Concentration (grains/gram)	Category	Possible Interpretation
0		Pressure-filtered produced by sugar-feeding bees or adulterated through the addition of alternate sugar sources.
<2000	I	Fine-filtered floral sources that produce little pollen or honeydew sugar sources.
2001-10000	II	Majority of honey produced in the world from floral sources.
10001-50000	III	Floral sources that are high pollen producers or some comb storage cells containing pure pollen may have been mixed with the extracted honey.
50001-100000	IV	Mid to high levels of high pollen producers.
>100000	V	Multiple high-pollen producing floral sources.



Pollen to Nectar Relationship

Pollen in honey does not reflect a 1:1 ratio of pollen to nectar used in honey production. Plants produce different amounts and sizes of pollen which are filtered out of nectar by bees at different rates. Though there are coefficients to adjust for varying pollen-to-nectar ratios, many encountered pollen types lack specific coefficients which prohibits us from providing precise nectar abundance in profile. We are happy to talk with you more and make inferences about nectar source based on pollen profile.

Identifiable Pollen

Acalypha (copperleaf)
Acer (maples)
Acacia (acacia)
Aesculus (horse chestnut)
Alnus (alder)
Alternanthera (joyweed)
Ambrosia (ragweed)
Amaranthaceae (goosefoot family)
Anacardaceae (sumac family)
Apiaceae (carrot family)
Artemisia (sagebrush)
Asclepias (milkweed)
Asteraceae (composite family)
Betula (birch)
Borago (starflower)
Boraginaceae (borage family) Brassicaceae
(mustard family)
Carya (hickory)
Caryophyllaceae (carnation family)
Castanea (chestnut)
Celtis (hackberry)
Centaurea (knapweed)
Cercis (redbud)
Cornus (dogwood)
Corylus (hazel)
Cupressaceae (cypress family)
Cyperaceae (sedge family)
Diospyros (persimmons)
Erogonum (umbrella plant)
Ericaceae (heath family)
Euphorbiaceae (spurge family)
Fabaceae (bean family)
Fagopyrum (buckwheat)
Fagus (beech)
Fraxinus (ash)
Hedera (English ivy)
Ilex (holly)
Juglans (walnut)
Lamiaceae (mint family)
Ligustrum (privet)
Liliaceae (lily family)
Lagerstroemia (crepe myrtle)
Liquidambar (sweet gum)
Liriodendron (tulip poplar)
Lonicera (honeysuckle)
Lythrum (loosestrife)
Magnolia (magnolia)
Malpighiaceae (Barbados cherry)

Malvaceae (mallow family)
Melastomataceae (melastome family)
Melilotus (sweet clover)
Mimosa (sensitive plant)
Myrtaceae (eucalyptus family)
Nyssa (tupelo)
Oleaceae (olive family)
Onagraceae (evening primrose)
Ostrya/Carpinus (Hop-hornbeam)
Oxydendrum (sourwood)
Parthenocissus (Virginia creeper)
Pedicularis (lousewort)
Pinaceae (pine family)
Pinus (pine)
Plantago (plantain)
Plantanus (sycamore)
Podocarpus (plum pine)
Polygonum (knotweed)
Poaceae (grass family)
Populus (cottonwood)
Prosopis (mesquite)
Quercus (oak)
Ranunculaceae (buttercup family)
Rhamnaceae (buckthorn family)
Rosaceae (rose family)
Rubiaceae (bedstraw family)
Rutaceae (citrus family)
Rhus (sumac)
Sambucus (elderberry)
Sapindaceae (soapberry family)
Scrophulariaceae (figworts)
Salix (willow)
Tilia (basswood)
Taraxacum (dandelion)
Toxicodendron (poison ivy)
Triadica (Chinese tallow)
Trifolium (clover)
Triticum (wheat)
Typha (cattail)
Ulmus (elm)
Verbenaceae (verbena)
Viburnum (viburnum)
Vicia (vetch)
Vitis (grape)
Zea mays (corn)