

The impact of temperature on increased airborne pollen and earlier onset of the pollen season in Trentino, Northern Italy.

Regional Environmental Change

Fabiana Cristofolini, Antonella Cristofori, Stefano Corradini, Elena Gottardini

Fabiana Cristofolini (Corresponding Author): Research and Innovation Centre, Fondazione Edmund Mach (FEM), San Michele all'Adige; Via E. Mach 1, 38098 San Michele all'Adige, Trento, Italy; tel. +39 0461 615362; email: fabiana.cristofolini@fmach.it

Online Resource 1: Correlations of pollen season descriptors (Main Pollen Season (MPS) start, peak and end) with monthly air temperatures (for the temperatures, months are indicated by numbers, starting from January) at taxa level; matrices include the temperatures for 13 months, from October of the previous year (py) to October). Correlations are showed between pollen season descriptors and a) minimum temperatures (Tmin); b) mean temperatures (Tmean); c) maximum temperatures (Tmax). Matrices are separated per pollen season descriptor and divided in Arboreal Pollen (left) and Non-Arboreal Pollen (right). The number of taxa with the event happening in the relative month is indicated in brackets. The number of taxa with significant correlations with the meteorological variable considered is reported for each cell, colored in blue for negative correlations and in red for positive correlations (e.g., if the MPS start of one on four taxa with an MPS start in February show a significant correlation with Tmin of November of the previous year, there will be a colored square with a 1 in the second row, named Feb (4), in the column Tmin 11py).

Online Resource 1_a

[illegible][illegible]

Online Resource 1_b

[illegible][illegible]

Online Resource 1_c

[illegible][illegible]