



Floating in the air: forecasting allergenic pollen concentration for managing urban public health

Xiaoyu Zhu, Xuanlong Ma, Zhengyang Zhang, Yuxia Liu, Yunpeng Luo, Kai Yan, Tao Pei & Alfredo Huete

To cite this article: Xiaoyu Zhu, Xuanlong Ma, Zhengyang Zhang, Yuxia Liu, Yunpeng Luo, Kai Yan, Tao Pei & Alfredo Huete (2024) Floating in the air: forecasting allergenic pollen concentration for managing urban public health, International Journal of Digital Earth, 17:1, 2306894, DOI: [10.1080/17538947.2024.2306894](https://doi.org/10.1080/17538947.2024.2306894)

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/17538947.2024.2306894>



© 2024 The Author(s). Published by Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group



Published online: 23 Jan 2024.



Submit your article to this journal 



Article views: 1628



View related articles 



View Crossmark data 



Citing articles: 1 View citing articles 

REVIEW ARTICLE

OPEN ACCESS



Floating in the air: forecasting allergenic pollen concentration for managing urban public health

Xiaoyu Zhu^{a,b}, Xuanlong Ma^{a,b}, Zhengyang Zhang^{c,d}, Yuxia Liu^e, Yunpeng Luo^{f,g}, Kai Yan^h, Tao Pei^b and Alfredo Hueteⁱ

^aCollege of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou, People's Republic of China; ^bState Key Laboratory of Resources and Environmental Information System, Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, People's Republic of China; ^cState Key Laboratory of Remote Sensing, Faculty of Geographical Science, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China;

^dKey Laboratory of Environmental Change and Natural Disasters of Chinese Ministry of Education, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China; ^eGeospatial Sciences Center of Excellence (GSCE), South Dakota State University, Brookings, SD, USA; ^fSwiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research WSL, Birendra, Switzerland; ^gETH Zurich, Department of Environmental System Science, Zurich, Switzerland;

^hInnovation Research Center of Satellite Application (IRCSA), Faculty of Geographical Science, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China; ⁱSchool of Life Sciences, Faculty of Science, University of Technology Sydney, Sydney, Australia

ABSTRACT

The presence of airborne allergenic pollen causes a variety of immune reactions and respiratory diseases, threatening human life in severe cases. Climate change is exacerbating the allergenic pollen-induced health risks and adding a significant economic burden to societies. Despite the pressing threats, vital health-related information is not available to the public to date, and the reshaping of future geographic allergenic pollen patterns remains unknown. To help establish a critical allergenic pollen forecasting capacity, a systematic review was conducted and three promising future directions were identified: (1) resolving heterogeneous urban plant species distribution and phenology using fine-resolution satellite constellations; (2) acquiring ancillary information about allergenic pollen and patient symptoms from emerging geospatial big data, such as social media; (3) deciphering the coupled effect of climate change and urbanization on future geographic patterns and phenology of allergenic species. On this basis, we recommend an optimized workflow that combines real-time pollen monitoring networks with high-resolution vegetation information and weather forecast systems, comprehensively considering the production and diffusion process of pollen to establish advanced prediction models. By focusing on critical knowledge gaps, this review provides much needed insight to propel the allergenic pollen forecasting research and eventually benefit the management of urban public health.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 20 September 2023
Accepted 9 January 2024

KEYWORDS

Aerobiology; pollen forecasting; urban sustainability; big data; public health; machine learning

CONTACT Xuanlong Ma  xlma@lzu.edu.cn  College of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou, 730000, People's Republic of China; Tao Pei  peit@reis.ac.cn  State Key Laboratory of Resources and Environmental Information System, Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100101, People's Republic of China

This article has been corrected with minor changes. These changes do not impact the academic content of the article.

© 2024 The Author(s). Published by Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. The terms on which this article has been published allow the posting of the Accepted Manuscript in a repository by the author(s) or with their consent.

1. Background

Sexually reproducing plants, especially those that rely on wind-pollination, release substantial amounts of pollen into the air during their reproductive season. Certain pollen grains contain allergenic substances that can trigger hypersensitivity reactions in human bodies, often termed as pollen allergy, which are associated with two typical symptoms: allergic rhinitis and allergic asthma (Erbas et al. 2012). In certain severe cases, such as when triggering asthma, pollen allergies can be life-threatening.

Seasonal allergies and asthma impose significant health burdens, with an estimated 10%–30% of the global population afflicted by allergic rhinitis (or hay fever) and 300 million people worldwide affected by asthma (Pawankar et al. 2011). Pollen allergy has become increasingly prevalent globally, with Austria, the United States, and Italy reporting incidence rates of 16.4%, 14.5%, and 15.1% of their total populations. In China, pollen allergy is a significant factor in approximately 30% of allergic rhinitis patients, affecting tens of millions. Prevalence of this allergy is showing an upward trend and billions of dollars are spent annually on the treatment of pollen allergy in many countries (Bicakci et al. 2017; Rodinkova et al. 2018).

Urban green spaces play an important role in urban residents' well-being and offer valuable ecological services, such as mitigating air pollution, sequestering carbon and regulating temperature (Reyes-Riveros et al. 2021; Sodoudi et al. 2018). However, the inappropriate selection of plant species for planting can produce large amounts of allergenic pollen, posing a considerable threat to human health (Cariñanos and Casares-Porcel 2011; Werchan et al. 2017). Moreover, with rapid urbanization and global warming, factors such as rising temperatures, hard surfaces and air pollution have accelerated the spread of pollen with enhanced allergenicity (Carlsten and Rider 2017; D'Amato et al. 2016; Ziska et al. 2011).

Given the above, accurate prediction of airborne allergenic pollen concentration is urgently needed to alert the relevant population to take necessary precautions, hence reducing the incidence of hay fever and alleviate the burden on public medical resources. Fortunately, countries with high allergy prevalence and committed public health efforts, such as Australia, United States, United Kingdom and Germany, were among the first to establish real-world pollen forecasting systems, contributing to improved allergy and public health management. For example, the German Meteorological Office (Deutscher Wetterdienst – DWD) provides daily pollen forecasts, including grass, tree and weed pollen; Japan and Australia mainly provide pollen forecasts for urban areas; The Met Office's comprehensive pollen forecast system provides pollen concentrations for various regions in the UK for the next five days; Spain, the United States, China and other countries also have their own pollen forecast services and can distinguish different allergenic pollen categories. While a single country is universally recognized as the best, these examples illustrate global efforts to improve the accuracy of pollen forecasting systems, with ongoing progress being made to benefit individuals with respiratory conditions.

Nonetheless, a timely review of the progress related to airborne allergenic pollen concentration forecasting is still lacking, preventing us from identifying key knowledge gaps and prioritizing future research directions that can lead to improved forecasting results. As such, here we performed a comprehensive review to summarize the recent advances in forecasting airborne allergic pollen concentration (Figure 1). The hope is to shed light on the importance of advancing pollen prediction capabilities, which can significantly contribute to public health and enhance our ability to mitigate the impact of pollen allergies on society, eventually leading to sustainable urban green space planning.

2. What data can be utilized for predicting pollen concentration?

Pollen concentration forecasting commonly relies on several essential datasets, including aerobiology data (pollen concentration and classification), meteorological data (air temperature, precipitation and wind speed), vegetation distribution and phenology data (flowering date), as well as emerging geospatial big data.

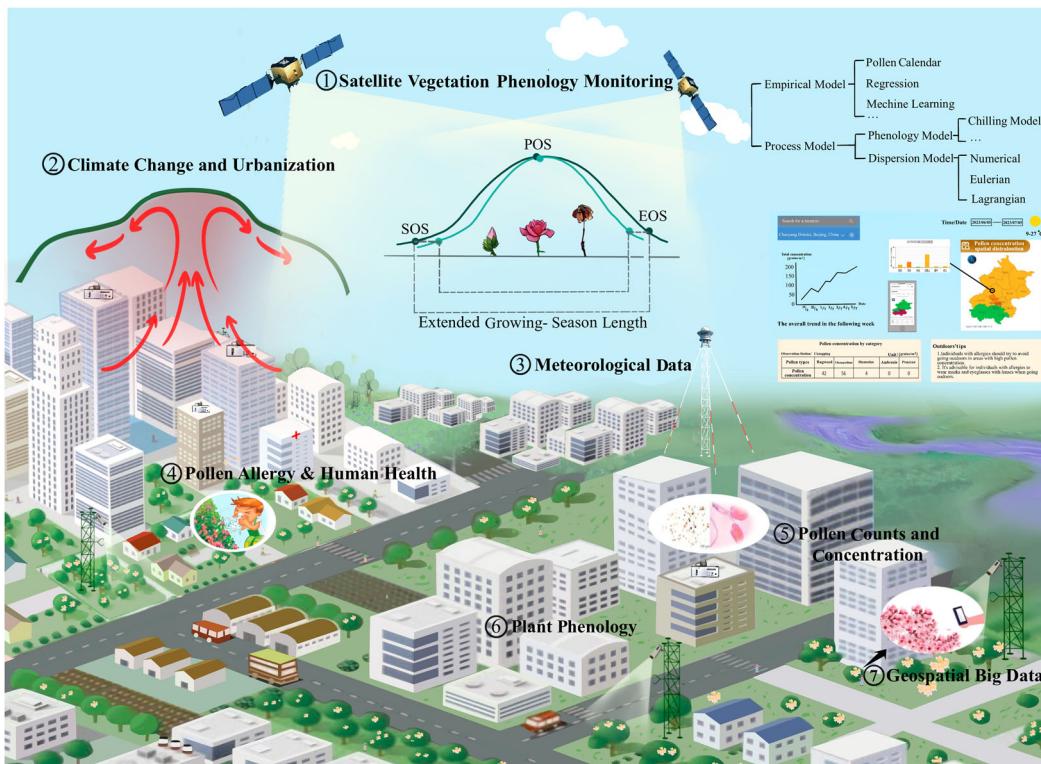


Figure 1. Conceptual diagram of the major factors related to pollen concentration forecasting.

2.1. Aerobiology data

Aerobiological data collected either manually or by automatic monitors encompass the records of biological aerosols present in the atmosphere, such as pollen, spores, bacteria and viruses (Fennelly et al. 2017; Núñez et al. 2016). These records hold important information about the airborne distribution and temporal variation of biological particles and are thus critical to the development and validation of pollen concentration forecasting models (García-Mozo et al. 2014).

Numerous regions and countries have established pollen monitoring networks, such as European Pollen Monitoring Program, National Allergy Bureau in the USA and Australian Pollen Allergen Partnership (AusPollen) (Beggs et al. 2018; Buters et al. 2018). Despite the growing emphasis, current pollen networks remain limited to a few major cities, leading to a serious lack of sufficient geographic coverage and spatial continuity (Oteros et al. 2019). To partially relieve this issue, attempts have been made to interpolate pollen data in unmonitored areas using Kriging or Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) techniques (Lops et al. 2020; Navares and Luis Aznarte 2019). These methods help bridge data gaps, although their accuracy is still highly dependent on the density of the available sampling points and the topographic heterogeneity.

2.2. Biometeorological data

Meteorological conditions play a critical role in modulating the timing of pollen production and release, as well as the direction and speed of dispersal in the air. Numerous studies have demonstrated a strong correlation between meteorological conditions and airborne pollen concentrations (Dorota 2013; Oduber et al. 2019). Factors such as temperature, dew point, wind speed, wind direction, humidity, and precipitation have been shown to exhibit both short-term and long-term effects

on the seasonal patterns of airborne pollen, making them valuable predictors for explaining the spatio-temporal pollen dynamics (Cristofori et al. 2020; Howard and Levetin 2014).

While previous studies have mostly relied on direct correlations to develop prediction models, the intricate nature of the pollen release process and plants' sensitivity to multiple meteorological factors have highlighted the need for a more sophisticated and systematic approach. As such, Biometeorological Indices (BI) that incorporate various meteorological parameters have been proposed to better predict pollen outbreak dates (Navares and Luis Aznarte 2017). Examples of BI include heat indices (e.g. annual average temperature and accumulated temperature) and moisture indices (e.g. annual precipitation, precipitation variation coefficient, etc.). A study showed that a multiple regression model using BI as input tended to outperform a model using solely meteorological variables in predicting the release of pollen from olive trees (Oteros et al. 2013). By considering multiple meteorological variables and biometeorological indices, researchers were able to improve the accuracy of pollen concentration predictions and gain a deeper understanding of the complex interactions between meteorological conditions and pollen release (Rojo et al. 2021).

2.3. Vegetation distribution and phenology data

Plant flowering phenology is generally divided into early flowering, peak flowering, and late flowering stages, with different species having distinct flowering phenology. Therefore, it is crucial to understand the spatial distribution of urban plant species and their phenologies (seasonal growth and development changes) to improve the spatiotemporal representativeness of pollen concentration forecasting (Devadas et al. 2018; Yang, Zhu, and Zhao 2022). Traditional ground-based phenology monitoring is limited in space and is labour-intensive. In contrast, satellite remote sensing can effectively provide high-resolution and large-scale synchronous observations, facilitating the study of the spatiotemporal distribution of plant species and phenology across the heterogeneous urban landscape (Devadas et al. 2018; Li et al. 2017; Li et al. 2019; Li et al. 2022).

In addition to spaceborne sensors, tower-mounted high-resolution timelapse digital cameras (also known as PhenoCams) can acquire very detailed plant growth and phenology information (Brown et al. 2016; Cui et al. 2019; Klosterman et al. 2014; Richardson et al. 2018). These cameras are installed close to the Earth surface, enabling them to provide high-frequency imagery and remain relatively unaffected by clouds and aerosols (Tran et al. 2022; Zhang et al. 2018). PhenoCams capture plant growth and continuously record key phenological events, including leaf unfolding, flower blooming, and fruit ripening, thereby revealing plants' responses to seasonal and inter-annual environmental changes (Liu 2021) (Figure 2). Furthermore, by utilizing advanced imaging sensors, PhenoCams offer a remarkable opportunity for analyzing spatial heterogeneity, producing digital images of land cover scenes with sufficient temporal and spatial details (Baumann et al. 2017; Ma et al. 2022). Therefore, in highly heterogeneous urban spaces, PhenoCams serve as an innovative and valuable tool for investigating phenological disparities among various plant species, which are associated with different pollen types, and further revealing the spatial distribution of potential pollen sources in the urban landscape (Zhang et al. 2018).

2.4. Geospatial big data

Geospatial big data encompasses two main categories based on the types of sensors used and the objects recorded: big Earth observation data and big human behavior data (Pei et al. 2020). Here 'big' highlights the large volume compared to traditional statistical or survey data, and 'geospatial' means that all data are geospatially registered with accurate geographic coordinates and time/date information. This characteristic makes them ready for further integrated analysis with other geospatial data in a GIS system (Chen et al. 2016; Yang et al. 2017). In this section, we focus solely on the latter. Human behavior data are records of various human activities, such as movement patterns, social interactions, and consumption behaviors, primarily obtained through smart devices, social

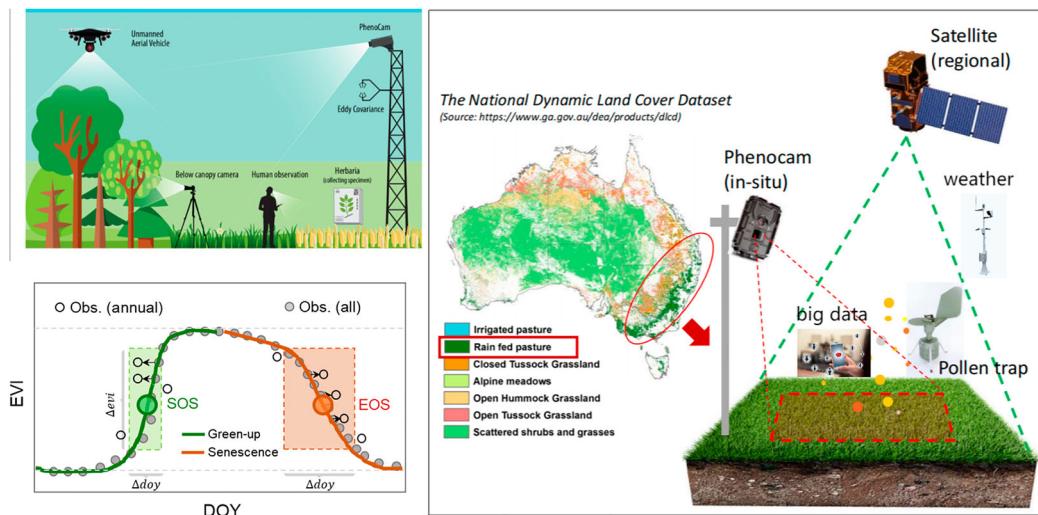


Figure 2. Multi-scale remote sensing monitoring of plant species distribution and phenology. A(upper left): Near-surface, UAV, and satellite-based remote sensing, source: Katal et al. (2022); B(lower left): EVI (Enhanced Vegetation Index, a remote sensing measure of vegetation greenness) time series depicting vegetation growth and phenology, source: Li et al. (2019); C(right): integrated use of a pollen trap, Phenocam, meteorological station, and satellite to achieve multi-scale and multi-metrics monitoring of grass pollen dynamics in southeast Australia; source: Liu (2021).

media platforms, and navigation systems. The applications of human behavior data are wide-ranging, ranging from disease epidemiology research, health services, environmental exposure assessment, and studies on human mental health (Gruebner et al. 2017; Pei et al. 2020; Wang et al. 2022).

In recent years, search engines like Google, Bing, and Baidu, as well as social media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and Weibo, have become significant sources of public medical information (Andreu-Perez et al. 2015; Jing et al. 2023). In the context of pollen allergies, studies have found that a considerable number of affected individuals turn to the Internet to search for symptoms and medical advice (Bousquet et al. 2019; Straumann et al. 2010). As traditional pollen monitoring stations are limited to certain locations within specific cities (Huete et al. 2019), scientists are exploring the potential of supplementing pollen data for regions without in situ pollen monitoring by using Google Trends or the Baidu Index, which are services that can analyze the popularity of top search queries (Andreu-Perez et al. 2015; Hall et al. 2020; Navares and Luis Aznarte 2019).

Geospatial big data, such as those from Google Trends, offer valuable insights into the dynamics of the pollen season of targeted areas, aiding in pollen concentration forecasting and supporting public health initiatives related to pollen allergies (Bastl et al. 2014; Karatzas et al. 2014). Studies have found a positive association between the frequency of Google searches for terms like 'hay fever', 'allergies', and 'runny nose' and local pollen concentrations. However, different countries have different understandings and search methods for allergy terms, which may have an impact on the statistical results (Bousquet et al. 2017; Kang et al. 2015) (Figure 3). Therefore, when incorporating geospatial big data, such as Google Trends, to assist in predicting pollen concentrations, it is critical to take factors like geographical location, cultural diversity, and the seasonal characteristics of pollen into consideration (Bousquet et al. 2019; Kaidashev et al. 2019).

Despite the promising potential of utilizing new geospatial big data for pollen concentration forecasting, there are important cautions associated with these data sources. Firstly, obtaining the precise geolocation of allergic individuals is often challenging due to technical constraints and privacy considerations (Leyens et al. 2017). Secondly, internet and social media usage may not be evenly distributed among countries, regions, and age groups, leading to potential biases

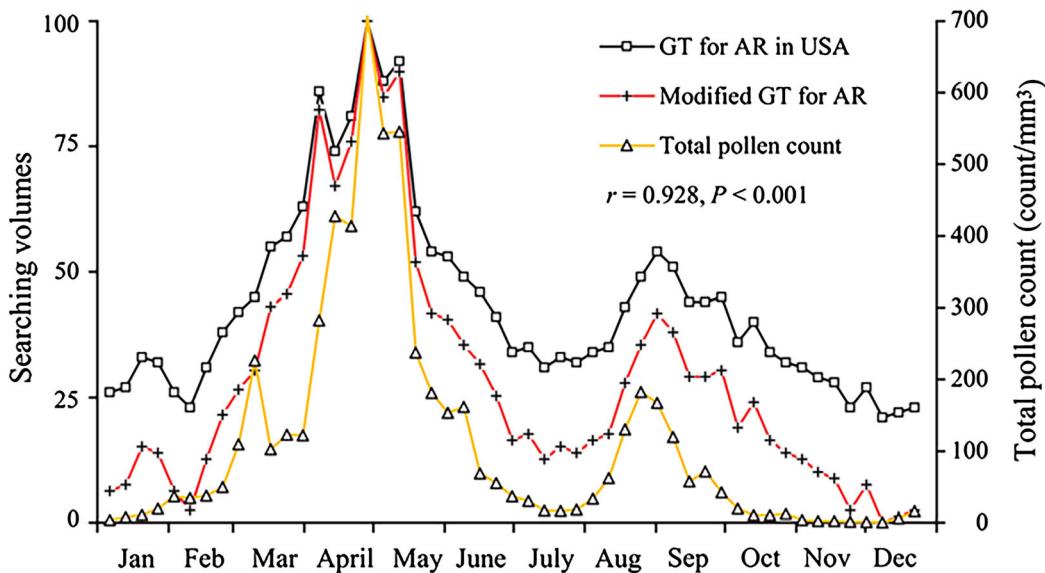


Figure 3. Correlation between Google Trends (GT) outcomes for Allergic Rhinitis (AR) and real-world epidemiological data ($r = 0.928, P < 0.001$). Source: Kang et al. (2015).

Table 1. Summary of data sources used in forecasting pollen concentrations and their limitations.

Data	Usage	Limitations	References
Aerobiological data	Calibration and validation of pollen forecasting models	Long-range transmission events, where the collected pollen data are not representative of the actual concentration at the site;	Scheifinger et al. (2013), Oteros et al. (2019)
Biometeorological data	Model input data; investigate relationship between climate change and pollen season	the same meteorological factor has different effects on the spread of pollen release;	Tseng et al. (2018), Bogawski, Grewling, and Jackowiak (2019)
Phenology index	Flowering-related phenological information as model input	Highly accurate weather information is difficult to obtain; especially in heterogenous urban heat/light environment.	Huete et al. (2019), Li et al. (2019)
Geospatial big data	Supplement pollen count data; Provide direct human physical and mental reactions to pollen allergy.	Correlated with the frequency of Internet use and search terms; There is no uniform data clearance and standardization protocols;	Kaidashev et al. (2019), Hall et al. (2020)

in incidence reports. Lastly, the choice of keywords used to identify relevant social media feeds and searches can significantly impact the accuracy of data analysis (Gesualdo et al. 2015). Given these limitations, further research is necessary to fully explore the potential of geospatial big data in forecasting airborne pollen concentrations while explicitly considering the aforementioned constraints (Table 1).

3. What models can we use to predict pollen concentration?

3.1. Empirical models

Empirical models correlate pollen concentration with one or more independent variables (e.g. meteorological and phenological factors). These models identify the predictors that have a significant impact on pollen concentration and use established correlations to make predictions. Commonly employed methods for constructing empirical models encompass general statistical

Table 2. Summary of empirical pollen forecasting models, their applicability and limitations. Explanations of the abbreviations are provided below the table.

	Methods	Input	Output	Applicability	Limitations	References
General statistical analysis	Calendar model	Past pollen concentrations; Past phenology observations	Trend and duration of future pollen season	Routine seasonal forecasting	Over-reliance on authentic pollen records; Not sensitive to climate change	Jae-Won et al. (2012), Calderón-Ezquerro et al. (2016)
	Regression analysis; GAM	Past pollen concentrations; Past phenology observations; Meteorological parameters	Shape and duration of future pollen season	Seasonal forecasting when there is strong interannual meteorological variability	Multiple regression relationship is complex	Novara et al. (2016), Charalampopoulos et al. (2018)
Time- series analysis	ARMA (S/ARIMA) STL	Past pollen concentrations; Seasonal characteristics	Future airborne concentrations of pollen	Pollen forecasting for specific studies where the timescale is important	Pollen concentration is a non-stationary sequence	Garcia-Mozo et al. (2014), Scheifinger et al. (2013)
Machine Learning	ANN; RF; SVM;	Past pollen concentration; Past phenology observations; Meteorological parameters and thresholds		Complex modeling among factors associated with pollen concentration	A large amount of sample data is required; feature selection has a great impact on the model	Zewdie et al. (2019a), Huete et al. (2019)
Stochastic approach	HMM	Past pollen concentration; Vegetation phenology; Meteorological parameters;	Future SPI	Seasonal forecasting when pollen concentrations are influenced by stochastic variations	Current state relies only on the previous; Interruption of the cycle is not considered;	Tseng et al. (2020)

Abbreviations: GAM (Generalized Additive Model), ARMA (Autoregressive Moving Average), ARIMA (Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average), SARIMA (seasonal Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average), STL (Seasonal-Trend decomposition using LOESS), ANN (Artificial Neural Network), RF (Random Forest), SVM (Support Vector Machine), HMM (Hidden Markov Model), SPI (Seasonal Pollen Index).

analysis, time series analysis, machine learning, and stochastic approaches (Astray et al. 2016; Bonini et al. 2015; Suanno et al. 2021). Table 2 summarizes the various empirical models. The basic concept and latest progress related to each model type is discussed in the following section.

3.1.1. General statistical analysis

The **Calendar model** identifies the potential timing of pollen outbreaks in a given year by analyzing pollen season characteristics and aerobiological data. It typically presents the concentration and duration of various airborne allergenic pollens through visual graphics (e.g. Figure 4). The pollen calendar holds clinical utility in managing allergies by allowing patients to adjust their travel plans and aiding hospitals to proactively allocate medical resources. However, the limitation of the calendar model is that it primarily relies on historical observations of pollen concentration and does not fully account for the potential impacts of year-to-year climate variability, land use changes, and other factors that can affect the pollen season. To address this limitation and accommodate changes in flowering time caused by climate change, the pollen calendar requires regular evaluation and updates.

The standard calendar model is typically based on historical records to estimate pollen levels for a specific area. This approach involves averaging or taking the median of past pollen concentrations for the same dates in previous years (Šikoparija et al. 2018). While this approach smooths out short-term seasonal variations in pollen concentration, it conceals daily fluctuations in pollen concentration, limiting its usefulness for allergy sufferers to manage their symptoms effectively.

Recently, improved calendar models have been developed to employ pre-processed signals obtained through moving averages or moving medians. By utilizing sliding window smoothing techniques, the improved calendar model predicts the pollen concentration for a specific day by averaging or taking the median of the pollen concentrations from surrounding days (Martinez-Braçero et al. 2015; Picornell et al. 2019; Shin et al. 2020). Moving averages can attenuate the impact of large fluctuations in pollen concentration and hence have the potential to capture the daily

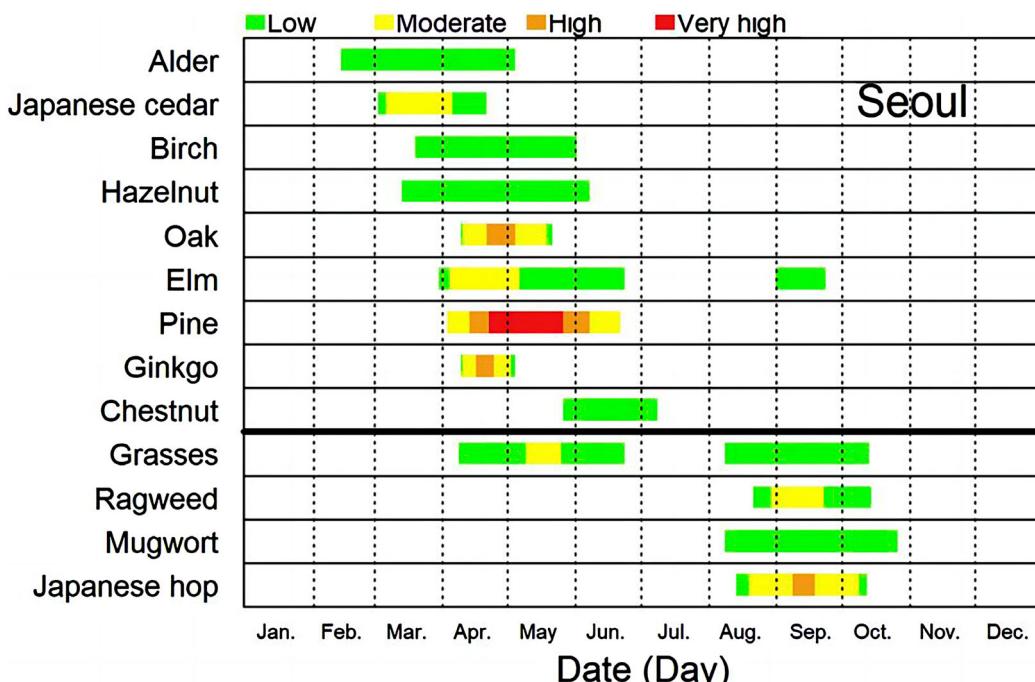


Figure 4. Pollen calendar for Seoul, South Korea. Source: Kim, Han, and Oh (2021).

variations in pollen concentration more accurately than traditional models, providing better flexibility to allergy sufferers or hospitals.

A **regression analysis** establishes the relationship between past pollen concentrations and one or more meteorological factors and predicts future pollen concentrations based on meteorological forecast. Several methods are commonly used in regression analysis, such as stepwise or backward elimination in multiple regression, which systematically eliminates less influential factors from the model and retains the most significant ones (Murray and Galán 2016; Myszkowska and Majewska 2014). Logistic regression is another valuable technique that assesses the impact of each feature on pollen concentrations, offering strong interpretability and straightforward calculations (Katz and Batterman 2019; Myszkowska and Majewska 2014). Partial least squares regression proves beneficial for limited pollen concentration data and multicollinearity among predictive variables, particularly in small sample sizes (Bogawski, Grewling, and Jackowiak 2019; Oteros et al. 2014). Furthermore, generalized linear models, an extension of the regression family, provide a conceptual modeling framework that allows for the incorporation of nonlinear functions of explanatory variables (Devadas et al. 2018; Ravindra et al. 2019).

3.1.2. Time-series analysis

The **Auto-Regressive Moving Average** model is a technique utilized by aerobiologists to identify patterns in time series data and predict the future behavior of the dependent variable, such as pollen concentration (Sánchez et al. 2007). The widely used ARMA method, known as Box-Jenkins, accounts for long-term trends, seasonality, uncertainty, and random disturbances in time series data. The underlying principle involves treating the pollen concentration time series as a random process and employing a mathematical model to describe or simulate it. Once the model is determined, past or present pollen concentration time series can be leveraged to predict future pollen concentrations (Rodríguez-Rajo et al. 2006; Sánchez et al. 2007).

In comparison to general statistical models, the ARMA model can provide more accurate predictions by considering nonlinear temporal changes in pollen concentrations and incorporating time-varying information (García-Mozo et al. 2014). However, the ARMA model assumes that the time series of independent variables remains stationary and that the structure or development pattern of the time series remains constant over time, both in the past and future. As a result, it is recommended to continually recalibrate the original fitted model with new observations should the model be applied for future use cases.

Seasonal-Trend decomposition by Loess (STL) is a method for decomposing a time series into three components: trend, seasonality, and remainder (residuals). Specifically, STL effectively extracts seasonal and trend features from the original pollen concentration time series data (Rojo et al. 2017). The technique boasts several advantages, including its simplicity and computational efficiency, robustness in yielding reliable results, and the flexibility to handle varying seasonal components. While widely used in the natural sciences, STL has recently gained popularity in aerobiological research (Aguilera et al. 2015; García-Mozo 2017; García-Mozo et al. 2014). STL methods offer distinct advantages when it comes to detecting and understanding long-term trends in pollen seasons. However, it assumes that the trend is linear, which may ignore the impact of nonlinear factors (e.g. urbanization and population increase) on the trend decomposition (Lara et al. 2019).

3.1.3. Machine learning

Artificial Neural Network (ANN) is a powerful tool capable of learning and capturing nonlinear relationships from complex, noisy, and incomplete data. By iteratively processing input variables, such as weather and environmental factors, along with output data on pollen concentrations, ANN significantly enhances the predictability of the trained network (Astray et al. 2016; Zewdie et al. 2019b). Additionally, ANN can be integrated with the fuzzy rule-based systems to form a neuro-fuzzy model, which exhibits higher prediction accuracy, particularly when the pollen concentration exceeds 50 grains/m³ (Sánchez et al. 2007). In addition, the Multilayer Perceptron

(MLP) stands out as an advanced approach for forecasting pollen concentration. When there is a long sequence of pollen concentration dataset and the data variability is small, the prediction results of the MLP model tend to be more accurate (Csépe et al. 2020).

Other machine learning methods, such as random forest and support vector machines, have also been applied in forecasting pollen concentrations (Bogawski, Grewling, and Jackowiak 2019; Navares and Luis Aznarte 2017; Nowosad et al. 2018; Zewdie et al. 2019a; Zewdie et al. 2019b). Although machine learning performs better at predicting multivariate and nonlinear data, model performance depends heavily on the quality of the training data. Overfitting occurs when training becomes more rigorous and this issue is often addressed through cross-validation (Am Seo et al. 2020). In addition, there is a need to develop models that take into account long-term vegetation changes and regional and annual variations in pollen production (Daood, Ribeiro, and Bush 2016). Therefore, different machine learning methods should be compared to identify the best-performing model for specific uses.

3.1.4. Stochastic methods

The **Hidden Markov Model (HMM)** offers a valuable approach for unraveling the intricacies of plant flowering. A Markov process, also known as a Markov chain, is a probabilistic model that describes a sequence of events. In this model, the likelihood of transitioning from one state to another relies solely on the current state. In the context of plant flowering, these states could represent various growth stages or the essential environmental conditions required for flowering.

By employing HMM to model flowering dates, we can predict the probabilities of transitioning between different flowering states. HMM incorporates observable variables (e.g. flowering stages) and hidden variables (e.g. environmental factors influencing flowering). By incorporating relevant environmental factors such as temperature, humidity, soil moisture, and day length within the HMM, a more comprehensive model for predicting the flowering date outcome can be established. For example, Tseng et al. (2020) applied stochastic models to pollen forecasting using 22 years of data from Hokkaido, Japan. The proposed model achieved accuracies of 83.3% in the training period and 75.0% in the validation period. The model was specified by a transition matrix where the observed sequence was linked to the meteorological conditions of the previous summer, governed by an implicit state with an emission distribution (Tseng et al. 2020).

The primary advantage of using an HMM is to predict how likely it is for a plant to move from one flowering stage to another. For instance, given certain conditions, how likely is it for a plant in the 'budding' state to move to the 'early flowering' state? However, HMM is based on the Markov assumption, which implies that the next state is only dependent on the previous state and independent of earlier or future states. In pollen concentration prediction, however, future pollen concentration levels may be influenced by multiple past states, not just the immediate previous state. Additionally, challenges arise from the two-year periodic interruption of the Markov property (Tseng et al. 2018).

3.2. Process models

Process models for forecasting airborne pollen concentration can be broadly categorized into Phenology Model (PHM) and Dispersion Model (DPM). These models rely on plausible biological and physical mechanisms to understand the relationship between airborne pollen concentration and biotic and abiotic factors. Table 3 summarizes the various process models, which will be reviewed in more detail in the following section.

3.2.1. Phenology model

The **Phenology Model (PHM)** is based on the assumption that the pollen season aligns with the flowering period and is used to predict the onset, peak, and end of the pollen season (Linkosalo et al. 2010; Scheifinger et al. 2013). The fundamental factors controlling the seasonal development

Table 3. Summary of the major features of the process-based pollen prediction models.

	Types	Methods	Assumption	Applicability	Limitation	References
Phenology Model (PHM)	Forcing and chilling temperature	Sequential, Parallel, Alternating, Deepening Rest	Pollen season start is defined by a combination of chilling and forcing units;	Prediction of flowering season characteristics; More targeted pollen forecasts	Long-distance transport of pollen introduces errors; Complexity of Biological Responses	Rodríguez-Rajo et al. (2009), Scheifinger et al. (2013), Linkosalo et al. (2010), Picornell et al. (2019)
	Photoperiod and water availability	–	Photoperiod defines the start date of temperature accumulation; Flowering season is determined by the weather.			
	Generalised phenological model	Unified model	Plant responses to combinations of environmental factors can be simulated by models	More useful as a sub-model of a complex model	High-resolution simulations can be computationally intensive	
	Numerical model	Statistic	Pollen dispersion is modelled from the relation between pollen concentrations and meteorology		Helbig et al. (2004), Scheifinger et al. (2013)	
Dispersion Model (DPM)	Mechanistic model	Eulerian (COSMO-ART; KAMM/DRAIS/MADEsoot; SILAM Eulerian)	Analysis method: Pollen is modeled as a continuum and its future concentration at a point in a fixed grid is calculated based on the advection diffusion equation	Assessment of pollen dispersion	Inaccurate representation of turbulence dispersion in complex terrain	Schueler & Schlünzen, (2006), Sofiev et al. (2015)
		Lagrangian (CALMET/ CALPU; SILAM SMOP-2D)	Simulation method: pollen diffusion by simulating the trajectory of a single particle			
				Handle the intricacies of complex terrains and atmospheric conditions	Difficulty in simplifying biological information, and high computational costs	Hidalgo et al. (2002). Sofiev et al. (2013, 2006), Müller-Germann et al. (2017)

of plants encompass chilling temperature, forced temperature, photoperiod, and water availability (Migliavacca et al. 2012; Siniscalco et al. 2015). In temperate trees, low temperature (breaking bud dormancy) and forced temperature (stimulating bud development) are believed to drive flowering, while the pollen seasons of herbaceous taxa and tropical and Mediterranean trees are often associated with precipitation and photoperiod.

Andersen (1991) was among the pioneers who applied PHM to aerobiological studies, using 'cooling units' and 'hours of growth length' to predict the onset of pollen seasons for Danish alder, elm, and birch. Siniscalco et al. (2015) evaluated the performance of several temperature-based phenology models in predicting the pollen season onset in a densely populated urban area (Turin, Italy) using airborne pollen records collected between 1983 and 2009. However, uncontrollable and quantifiable uncertainties associated with phenology models arise from model drivers, primarily caused by unpredictable changes in future climate (Suanno et al. 2021). In addition, PHM lacks consideration of long-distance pollen transport, which may lead to time discrepancies between phenological events in source areas and pollen outbreaks in sink areas (Scheifinger et al. 2013).

Numerical models employs regression equations to simulate pollen dispersal by establishing correlations between weather conditions and the amount of pollen released into the atmosphere. These models provide future predictions of airborne pollen concentration for specific locations (Helbig et al. 2004; Scheifinger et al. 2013). The approach was initially introduced by Kawashima and Takahashi (1999), who calculated potential pollen release based on correlations with hourly air temperature, wind speed, and estimated male flower counts derived from summer temperature changes (Kawashima and Takahashi 1999). Subsequently, the model was enhanced by incorporating the biological characteristics of pollen-producing plants.

3.2.2. Dispersion models

Pollen dispersal is facilitated by air mass motion and turbulence, hindered by gravity (dry deposition) and precipitation (wet deposition), and influenced by the chemo-physical changes that occur in the pollen during its journey. Although about 90% of wind-borne pollen grains fall within a relatively short distance range of 100 to 2700 m from their source, the remaining 10% may become entrained into the atmospheric turbulence layer, spreading hundreds to thousands of kilometres (Green et al. 2018; Sofiev et al. 2006).

Dispersion models employ mathematical formulations of atmospheric transport and dispersion to calculate concentrations at various distances from known sources (Cai et al. 2019; Skjøth et al. 2009). By considering environmental factors and pollen characteristics such as shape, density, and size, dispersion models describe the dynamics of atmospheric pollen distribution and can effectively map distant pollen sources (Sofiev et al. 2006; Zink et al. 2012).

A **mechanistic model** requires very comprehensive inputs, including source plant distribution maps, pollen emission sub-models, past pollen season characteristics, detailed topographic information, and weather forecasts (Sofiev and Bergmann 2012). These models are derived from the principles of atmospheric physics that describe the motion of particles in the air, and they consider factors such as gravity, wind speed, and turbulence to simulate pollen dynamics based on concurrent environmental conditions. Mechanistic models are based on the advection–diffusion equation, which can accurately describe the non-inertial motion of pollen (Sofiev et al. 2006).

There are two main approaches used in mechanistic models: the Eulerian method and the Lagrangian method. In the Eulerian method, particles in the air are considered as a continuum and modeled as a concentration field on a fixed grid in space and time (Jia et al. 2021; Nguyen et al. 1997). In contrast, the Lagrangian method treats particles in the air as discrete phases and models their independent paths in continuous space by deforming the grid coordinates.

The Eulerian model, often adapted from existing mesoscale models of air pollution dispersion and combined with meteorological models, forecasts pollen concentrations in specific regions (Sofiev et al. 2015). The Lagrangian Stochastic (LS) turbulence model, such as the SMOP-2D

model, simulates the paths of individual pollen grains from release to deposition. The LS model is particularly useful for long-distance pollen dispersion and can provide more accurate estimates of observed pollen concentrations compared to some classical Eulerian models (Müller-Germann et al. 2017)(Müller-Germann et al. 2017). However, terrain complexity in the study area can pose challenges for modeling particle trajectories (Sofiev et al. 2015; Sofiev and Bergmann 2012).

4. What are the existing challenges and future perspectives?

Over the years, the forecast of urban allergenic pollen has seen significant progress in monitoring methods, data sources, and model complexities. However, several prominent challenges still persist.

First, the availability of pollen monitoring stations remains critically insufficient, and the data from different stations often lack standardization in terms of data structure and recorded information. As a result, researchers and users often face the burdensome task of data pre-processing and clearance.

Second, obtaining high-precision plant species distribution and phenological period information is challenging due to the limited spatio-temporal resolution of satellite remote sensing data and a lack of georeferenced plant distribution information. In many cases, researchers resort to using coarse land cover or vegetation-type maps, which may lead to artificial boundaries among vegetation classes and unrealistic homogeneity within classes.

Third, the development and calibration of pollen forecast models are often localized, making it difficult to apply them to different geographical locations. There is a significant lack of critical knowledge about which types of models are most suitable for specific landscapes, population density, climate backgrounds, and biological sources of pollen grains.

Last but not least, a disconnect between scientific research and practical application hinders the timely and accurate dissemination of forecast information on allergenic pollen concentration to the public. Given the considerable financial burden associated with treating pollen allergies, it is surprising to observe a relatively limited amount of Research & Development investment into the building of a reliable allergenic pollen forecasting capability.

In light of the challenges listed above, here we suggest several key perspectives that future studies should focus on.

- (1) **Designing consistent pollen data sampling and processing protocols.** It is essential to ensure that data from different locations and times can be utilized in a consistent manner for model calibration and validation. This becomes particularly crucial in rapid urbanizing areas where in situ data from surrounding cities or suburbs may need to be incorporated to achieve reliable forecasting. The lack of comparability in pollen concentration results obtained from different locations can impede large-scale pollen transport modelling research. By implementing standardized approaches for pollen data sampling and processing, the availability of data from existing pollen monitoring stations can be improved (Bastl et al. 2023). In addition, providing accurate and detailed metadata on site characteristics, data continuity, collection procedures, and counting processes is crucial to enable the use of pollen records in concentration prediction studies (Buters et al. 2018). Learning from the ongoing development of regional pollen monitoring networks, such as the AusPollen network, can establish good practices that could be adopted by other regions (Davies et al. 2022).
- (2) **Accurate urban spatial species distribution information.** High-resolution species classification plays a vital role in predicting potential pollen allergens and planning healthy urban environments. Cities are known for their high plant species richness compared to rural areas (Knapp et al. 2008), making it essential to have precise distribution patterns of species within urban spaces. This information can be gathered through field surveys or high-resolution airborne or satellite remote sensing imagery (Bohovic, Dobrovolny, and Klein 2016; Davies et al. 2022). Utilizing remote sensing data such as from the PlanetScope constellation

(~3 m) and GF-1/6 (<10 m) can provide daily and seamless multi-spectral observations with high spatial resolution. When combined with field surveys and machine learning algorithms, these satellite data offer an excellent opportunity to generate and update species distribution maps within urban areas and the suburbs.

(3) **Timely plant phenology information.** Having timely and accurate plant phenology information is highly valuable for predicting the onset of flowering seasons, especially considering the altering flowering patterns of various plant species in temperate regions under climate change (García-Mozo 2017; Hájková et al. 2023). It is now possible to integrate satellite remote sensing and in situ PhenoCams to resolve highly heterogeneous urban phenology. Advances in satellite remote sensing, such as the use of micro-nano-satellites constellations allow for improved spatial coverage and temporal-spatial resolution through multi-satellite coordinated observation. A recent study by Miura et al. (2023) demonstrated the effectiveness of utilizing PlanetScope satellites to obtain high temporal and spatial precision data (daily at ~3 m) in a dipterocarp rainforest in Malaysia (Miura et al. 2023). The researchers focused on selected tree species, analyzing their flowering phenology and comparing the results with in situ PhenoCam observations. The multitemporal PlanetScope images captured the transition of tree species' flowering crowns into white or orange, enabling the identification of flowering peaks and species differences. The study found a moderate to very strong correlation (0.52–0.85) between the multitemporal image signatures and in situ phenology observations. By leveraging these emerging new data sources, we can enhance our pollen concentration prediction accuracy and deepen our understanding of pollen sources and dynamics in urban environments.

(4) **Availability of early warning information for allergy sufferers and medical institutions.** In recent years, some countries have established networks catering to individuals with pollen allergies. These networks are dedicated to providing daily pollen counts and forecasts with varying temporal and spatial resolutions (Geller-Bernstein and Portnoy 2019; Jones et al. 2021; Kmenta et al. 2016). For example, in the USA, 'The Weather Channel' offers forecasts of pollen concentrations and respiratory comfort in specific cities up to 7 days in advance. In Australia, the AusPollen project aims to provide accurate, relevant, and localized information on airborne pollen concentration levels to allergy and asthma patients. Similarly, in China, the Beijing Meteorological Bureau and Beijing Tongren Hospital have collaborated to release daily pollen concentration data for allergenic pollens in Beijing since 2010, providing forecasts for the upcoming 7 days. These initiatives are invaluable in equipping individuals with pollen allergies to proactively manage their condition and make informed decisions based on real-time and predictive pollen concentration information. As such, expanding the present forecast services to a broader geographic area would not only reduce economic costs but also truly benefit the public (Medek et al. 2019).

5. Conclusion

Allergenic pollen poses a serious threat to human health and well-being. To enhance the accuracy of airborne allergenic pollen concentration prediction, it is urgent to take comprehensive and immediate actions. This entails integrating diverse remote sensing satellite data, acquiring precise vegetation dynamic parameters, and obtaining accurate species spatial distribution. In addition, advancements in Internet technology and geospatial big data can further complement pollen concentration and human behaviors data. Finally, emerging technologies such as machine learning and artificial intelligence can be used to integrate the complex processes of pollen production and dissemination, effectively improving the accuracy of pollen concentration and seasonal predictions. However, especially in densely populated urban areas, factors such as high spatial heterogeneity, heat island effects, land use, and human activities have a significant impact on pollen release and

dispersion. The discontinuity of monitoring sites further limits the accuracy of prediction models, warranting increased future R&D investment. Our review highlights the importance of the commitment to transforming scientific research findings into practical applications to ensure that science and technology effectively contribute to the improvement of human well-being. Accurate predictions of pollen concentrations not only enable allergic individuals to increase prevention awareness and manage their symptoms but also help local governments in better allocating medical resources and conducting public health management. Finally, this provides decision-making support for sustainable urban planning and development, improving the quality of life of urban residents.

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s).

Funding

This work was supported by a grant from State Key Laboratory of Resources and Environmental Information System titled 'Urbanization and Public Health: Forecasting Airborne Allergenic Pollen Concentration in Urban Areas by Integrating Satellite Vegetation Phenology and Big Geospatial Data' [Principal Investigator: X. Ma]; National Natural Science Foundation of China: [Grant Number 42171305, PI: X. Ma] and the Director Fund of the International Research Center of Big Data for Sustainable Development Goals [Grant number: CBAS2022DF006, PI: X. Ma].

Data availability statement

Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no data sets were generated or analyzed during the current study.

References

Aguilera, Fátima, Fabio Orlandi, Luis Ruiz-Valenzuela, Monji Msallem, and Marco Fornaciari. 2015. "Analysis and Interpretation of Long Temporal Trends in Cumulative Temperatures and Olive Reproductive Features Using a Seasonal Trend Decomposition Procedure." *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology* 203: 208–216. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agrformet.2014.11.019>.

Am Seo, Yun, Kyu Rang Kim, Changbum Cho, Jae-Won Oh, and Tae Hee Kim. 2020. "Deep Neural Network-Based Concentration Model for Oak Pollen Allergy Warning in South Korea." *Allergy, Asthma & Immunology Research* 12 (1): 149–163. <https://doi.org/10.4168/aair.2020.12.1.149>.

Andersen, Torben B. 1991. "A model to predict the beginning of the pollen season." *Grana* 30 (1): 269–275. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00173139109427810>.

Andreu-Perez, Javier, Carmen C. Y. Poon, Robert D. Merrifield, Stephen T. C. Wong, and Guang-Zhong Yang. 2015. "Big Data for Health." *IEEE Journal of Biomedical and Health Informatics* 19 (4): 1193–1208. <https://doi.org/10.1109/JBHI.2015.2450362>.

Astray, G., M. Fernández-González, F. J. Rodríguez-Rajo, D. López, and J. C. Mejuto. 2016. "Airborne Castanea Pollen Forecasting Model for Ecological and Allergological Implementation." *Science of the Total Environment* 548: 110–121. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2016.01.035>.

Bastl, Maximilian, Katharina Bastl, Lukas Dirr, Markus Berger, and Uwe Berger. 2023. "Methods and Standards of Pollen Monitoring—Significance of Pollen Measurements at Different Altitudes." *Allergo Journal International* 32 (6): 162–166. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40629-023-00268-3>.

Bastl, Katharina, Maximilian Kmenta, Siegfried Jäger, E. A. N. Karl-Christian Bergmann, and Uwe Berger. 2014. "Development of a Symptom Load Index: Enabling Temporal and Regional Pollen Season Comparisons and Pointing Out the Need for Personalized Pollen Information." *Aerobiologia* 30 (3): 269–280. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10453-014-9326-6>.

Baumann, Matthias, Mutlu Ozdogan, Andrew D. Richardson, and Volker C. Radeloff. 2017. "Phenology from Landsat When Data is Scarce: Using MODIS and Dynamic Time-Warping to Combine Multi-Year Landsat Imagery to Derive Annual Phenology Curves." *International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation* 54: 72–83. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jag.2016.09.005>.

Beggs, Paul, Janet Davies, Andelija Milic, Simon Haberle, Fay Johnston, Penelope Jones, Constance Katalaris, and Edward Newbigin. 2018. "Australian Airborne Pollen and Spore Monitoring Network Interim Standard and Protocols".

Bicakci, Adem, Aycan Tosunoglu, Mustafa Kemal Altunoglu, Gulsah Saatcioglu, Ali Murat Keser, and Fevzi Ozgokce. 2017. "An Aeropalynological Survey in the City of Van, a High Altitudinal Region, East Anatolia-Turkey." *Aerobiologia* 33 (1): 93–108. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10453-016-9453-3>.

Bogawski, Paweł, Łukasz Grewling, and Bogdan Jackowiak. 2019. "Predicting the Onset of *Betula Pendula* Flowering in Poznań (Poland) Using Remote Sensing Thermal Data." *Science of the Total Environment* 658: 1485–1499. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2018.12.295>.

Bohovic, Roman, Petr Dobrovolny, and Doris Klein. 2016. "The Spatial and Temporal Dynamics of Remotely-Sensed Vegetation Phenology in Central Asia in the 1982–2011 Period." *European Journal of Remote Sensing* 49 (1): 279–299. <https://doi.org/10.5721/EuJRS20164916>.

Bonini, Maira, Branko Šikoparija, M. Prentović, G. Cislaghi, P. Colombo, C. Testoni, L. Grewling, Suzanne T. E. Lommen, Heinz Müller-Schärer, and M. Smith. 2015. "Is the Recent Decrease in Airborne Ambrosia Pollen in the Milan Area due to the Accidental Introduction of the Ragweed Leaf Beetle *Ophraella Communa*?" *Aerobiologia* 31 (4): 499–513. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10453-015-9380-8>.

Bousquet, Jean, Ioana Agache, Josep M. Anto, Karl C. Bergmann, Claus Bachert, Isabella Annesi-Maesano, Philippe J. Bousquet, Gennaro D'Amato, Pascal Demoly, and Govert De Vries. 2017. "Google Trends Terms Reporting Rhinitis and Related Topics Differ in European Countries." *Allergy* 72 (8): 1261–1266. <https://doi.org/10.1111/all.13137>.

Bousquet, Jean, Gabrielle L. Onorato, Gilles Oliver, Xavier Basagana, Isabella Annesi-Maesano, Sylvie Arnavielhe, Jean-Pierre Besancenot, Isabelle Bosse, Philippe J. Bousquet, and Denis André Charpin. 2019. "Google Trends and Pollen Concentrations in Allergy and Airway Diseases in France." *Allergy* 74 (10): 1910–1919. <https://doi.org/10.1111/all.13804>.

Brown, Tim B., Kevin R. Hultine, Heidi Steltzer, Ellen G. Denny, Michael W. Denslow, Joel Granados, and Sandra Henderson. 2016. "Using Phenocams to Monitor our Changing Earth: Toward a Global Phenocam Network." *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment* 14 (2): 84–93. <https://doi.org/10.1002/fee.1222>.

Buters, Jeroen T. M., C. Antunes, Aea Galveias, Karl C. Bergmann, Michel Thibaudon, Carmen Galán, Carsten Schmidt-Weber, and Jose Oteros. 2018. "Pollen and Spore Monitoring in the World." *Clinical and Translational Allergy* 8 (1): 1–5. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13601-017-0187-2>.

Cai, Ting, Yong Zhang, Xiang Ren, Leonard Bielory, Zhongyuan Mi, G. Christopher, Yang Nolte, L. Gao, Ruby Leung, and Panos G. Georgopoulos. 2019. "Development of a Semi-Mechanistic Allergenic Pollen Emission Model." *Science of the Total Environment* 653: 947–957. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2018.10.243>.

Calderón-Ezquerro, MC, C. Guerrero-Guerra, B. Martínez-López, F. Fuentes-Rojas, F. Téllez-Unzueta, ED López-Espinoza, ME Calderón-Segura, A. Martínez-Arroyo, and MM Trigo-Pérez. 2016. "First airborne pollen calendar for Mexico City and its relationship with bioclimatic factors." *Aerobiologia* 32: 225–244. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10453-015-9392-4>.

Cariñanos, Paloma, and Manuel Casares-Porcel. 2011. "Urban Green Zones and Related Pollen Allergy: A Review. Some Guidelines for Designing Spaces with Low Allergy Impact." *Landscape and Urban Planning* 101 (3): 205–214. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2011.03.006>.

Carlsten, Christopher, and Christopher F. Rider. 2017. "Traffic-Related Air Pollution and Allergic Disease: An Update in the Context of Global Urbanization." *Current Opinion in Allergy and Clinical Immunology* 17 (2): 85–89. <https://doi.org/10.1097/ACI.0000000000000351>.

Charalampopoulos, Athanasios, Maria , Ioannis Tsiripidis, and Despoina Vokou. 2018. "Quantifying the relationship between airborne pollen and vegetation in the urban environment." *Aerobiologia* 34: 285–300. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10453-018-9513-y>.

Chen, Bi Yu, Hui Yuan, Qingquan Li, Shih-Lung Shaw, William H. K. Lam, and Xiaoling Chen. 2016. "Spatiotemporal Data Model for Network Time Geographic Analysis in the Era of Big Data." *International Journal of Geographical Information Science* 30 (6): 1041–1071. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13658816.2015.1104317>.

Cristofori, Antonella, Edith Bucher, Michele Rossi, Fabiana Cristofolini, Veronika Kofler, Filippo Prosser, and Elena Gottardini. 2020. "The Late Flowering of Invasive Species Contributes to the Increase of *Artemesia* Allergenic Pollen in Autumn: An Analysis of 25 Years of Aerobiological Data (1995–2019) in Trentino-Alto Adige (Northern Italy)." *Aerobiologia* 36 (4): 669–682. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10453-020-09663-7>.

Csépe, Z., Á. Leelőssy, G. Mányoki, D. Kajtor-Apatini, O. Udvardy, B. Péter, A. Páldy, G. Gelybó, T. Szigeti, and T. Pándics. 2020. "The Application of a Neural Network-Based Ragweed Pollen Forecast by the Ragweed Pollen Alarm System in the Pannonic Biogeographical Region." *Aerobiologia* 36 (2): 131–140. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10453-019-09615-w>.

Cui, Tengfei, Lawrence Martz, Eric G. Lamb, Liang Zhao, and Xulin Guo. 2019. "Comparison of Grassland Phenology Derived from MODIS Satellite and PhenoCam Near-Surface Remote Sensing in North America." *Canadian Journal of Remote Sensing* 45 (5): 707–722. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07038992.2019.1674643>.

D'Amato, Gennaro, Carolina Vitale, Maurizia Lanza, Antonio Molino, and Maria D'Amato. 2016. "Climate Change, Air Pollution, and Allergic Respiratory Diseases: An Update." *Current Opinion in Allergy and Clinical Immunology* 16 (5): 434–440. <https://doi.org/10.1097/ACI.0000000000000301>.

Daood, Amar, Eraldo Ribeiro, and Mark Bush. 2016. "Pollen Grain Recognition using Deep Learning." International Symposium on Visual Computing.

Davies, Janet M., Beth Addison Smith, Andelija Milic, Bradley Campbell, Shanice Van Haeften, Pamela Burton, Benedict Keaney, Edwin R. Lampugnani, Don Vicendese, and Danielle Medek. 2022. "The AusPollen Partnership Project: Allergenic Airborne Grass Pollen Seasonality and Magnitude Across Temperate and Subtropical Eastern Australia, 2016–2020." *Environmental Research* 214: 113762. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2022.113762>.

Devadas, Rakshesh, Alfredo R. Huete, Don Vicendese, Bircan Erbas, Paul J. Beggs, Danielle Medek, Simon G. Haberle, Rewi M. Newham, Fay H. Johnston, and Alison K. Jaggard. 2018. "Dynamic Ecological Observations from Satellites Inform Aerobiology of Allergenic Grass Pollen." *Science of the Total Environment* 633: 441–451. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2018.03.191>.

Dorota, Myszkowska. 2013. "Prediction of the Birch Pollen Season Characteristics in Cracow, Poland Using an 18-Year Data Series." *Aerobiologia* 29 (1): 31–44. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10453-012-9260-4>.

Erbas, Bircan, Muhammad Akram, Shyamali C. Dharmage, R. Tham, M. Dennekamp, E. Newbigin, Philip Taylor, Mimi L. K. Tang, and Michael John Abramson. 2012. "The Role of Seasonal Grass Pollen on Childhood Asthma Emergency Department Presentations." *Clinical & Experimental Allergy* 42 (5): 799–805. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2222.2012.03995.x>.

Fennelly, Mehael J., Gavin Sewell, Michael B. Prentice, David J. O'Connor, and John R. Sodeau. 2017. "The Use of Real-Time Fluorescence Instrumentation to Monitor Ambient Primary Biological Aerosol Particles (PBAP)." *Atmosphere* 9 (1): 1. <https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos9010001>.

García-Mozo, H. 2017. "Poaceae Pollen as the Leading Aeroallergen Worldwide: A Review." *Allergy* 72 (12): 1849–1858. <https://doi.org/10.1111/all.13210>.

García-Mozo, H., L. Yaezel, J. Oteros, and C. Galán. 2014. "Statistical Approach to the Analysis of Olive Long-Term Pollen Season Trends in Southern Spain." *Science of the Total Environment* 473: 103–109. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2013.11.142>.

Geller-Bernstein, Carmi, and Jay M. Portnoy. 2019. "The Clinical Utility of Pollen Counts." *Clinical Reviews in Allergy & Immunology* 57 (3): 340–349. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12016-018-8698-8>.

Gesualdo, Francesco, Giovanni Stilo, Angelo D'Ambrosio, Emanuela Carloni, Elisabetta Pandolfi, Paola Velardi, Alessandro Fiocchi, and Alberto E. Tozzi. 2015. "Can Twitter be a Source of Information on Allergy? Correlation of Pollen Counts with Tweets Reporting Symptoms of Allergic Rhinoconjunctivitis and Names of Antihistamine Drugs." *PLoS One* 10 (7): e0133706.

Green, Brett J., Estelle Levetin, W. Elliott Horner, Rosa Codina, Charles S. Barnes, and Warren V. Filley. 2018. "Landscape Plant Selection Criteria for the Allergic Patient." *The Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology: In Practice* 6 (6): 1869–1876. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaip.2018.05.020>.

Gruebner, Oliver, Martin Sykora, Sarah R. Lowe, Ketan Shankardass, Sandro Galea, and S. V. Subramanian. 2017. "Big Data Opportunities for Social Behavioral and Mental Health Research." *Social Science & Medicine* (1982) 189: 167–169. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2017.07.018>.

Hájková, Lenka, Martin Možný, Lenka Bartošová, Petra Dížková, and Zdeněk Žalud. 2023. "A Prediction of the Beginning of the Flowering of the Common Hazel in the Czech Republic." *Aerobiologia* 39 (1): 21–35. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10453-022-09770-7>.

Hall, Jane, Fiona Lo, Shubhayu Saha, Ambarish Vaidyanathan, and Jeremy Hess. 2020. "Internet Searches Offer Insight Into Early-Season Pollen Patterns in Observation-Free Zones." *Scientific Reports* 10 (1): 11334. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-68095-y>.

Helbig, Nora, Bernhard Vogel, Heike Vogel, and Franz Fiedler. 2004. "Numerical Modelling of Pollen Dispersion on the Regional Scale." *Aerobiologia* 20 (1): 3–19. <https://doi.org/10.1023/B:AERO.0000022984.51588.30>.

Hidalgo, Pablo J., Antoine Mangin, Carmen Galán, Odile Hembise, Luis M. Vázquez, and Oscar Sanchez. 2002. "An automated system for surveying and forecasting Olea pollen dispersion." *Aerobiologia* 18: 23–31. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1014997310925>.

Howard, Lauren Eileen, and Estelle Levetin. 2014. "Ambrosia Pollen in Tulsa, Oklahoma: Aerobiology, Trends, and Forecasting Model Development." *Annals of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology* 113 (6): 641–646. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.anai.2014.08.019>.

Huete, Alfredo, Nguyen Ngoc Tran, Ha Nguyen, Qiaoyun Xie, and Constance Katelaris. 2019. "Forecasting Pollen Aerobiology with Modis EVI, Land Cover, and Phenology using Machine Learning Tools." *IGARSS 2019-2019 IEEE International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium*.

Jia, Mengwei, Xin Huang, Ke Ding, Qiang Liu, Derong Zhou, and Aijun Ding. 2021. "Impact of Data Assimilation and Aerosol Radiation Interaction on Lagrangian Particle Dispersion Modelling." *Atmospheric Environment* 247: 118179. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2020.118179>.

Jing, Fengrui, Zhenlong Li, Shan Qiao, Jiajia Zhang, Banky Olatosi, and Xiaoming Li. 2023. "Using Geospatial Social Media Data for Infectious Disease Studies: A Systematic Review." *International Journal of Digital Earth* 16 (1): 130–157. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17538947.2022.2161652>.

Jones, Penelope J., Iain S. Koolhof, Amanda J. Wheeler, Grant J. Williamson, Christopher Lucani, Sharon L. Campbell, David J. M. S. Bowman, Nick Cooling, Antonio Gasparini, and Fay H. Johnston. 2021. "Characterising Non-Linear Associations Between Airborne Pollen Counts and Respiratory Symptoms from the AirRater Smartphone App in Tasmania, Australia: A Case Time Series Approach." *Environmental Research* 200: 111484. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2021.111484>.

Kaidashev, Igor, Halyna Morokhovets, Viktoria Rodinkova, and Jean Bousquet. 2019. "Patterns in Google Trends Terms Reporting Rhinitis and Ragweed Pollen Season in Ukraine." *International Archives of Allergy and Immunology* 178 (4): 363–369. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000495306>.

Kang, M.-G., W.-J. Song, S. Choi, H. Kim, H. Ha, S.-H. Kim, S.-H. Cho, K.-U. Min, S. Yoon, and Y.-S. Chang. 2015. "Google Unveils a Glimpse of Allergic Rhinitis in the Real World." *Allergy* 70 (1): 124–128. <https://doi.org/10.1111/all.12528>.

Karatzas, K., D. Voukantsis, S. Jäger, U. Berger, Matt Smith, O. Brandt, T. Zuberbier, and K Ch Bergmann. 2014. "The Patient's Hay-Fever Diary: Three Years of Results from Germany." *Aerobiologia* 30 (1): 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10453-013-9303-5>.

Katal, Negin, Michael Rzanny, Patrick Mäder, and Jana Wäldchen. 2022. "Deep Learning in Plant Phenological Research: A Systematic Literature Review." *Frontiers in Plant Science* 13: 805738. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpls.2022.805738>.

Katz, Daniel SW., and Stuart A. Batterman. 2019. "Allergenic Pollen Production Across a Large City for Common Ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*)." *Landscape and Urban Planning* 190: 103615. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2019.103615>.

Kawashima, S., and Y. Takahashi. 1999. "An Improved Simulation of Mesoscale Dispersion of Airborne Cedar Pollen Using a Flowering-Time Map." *Grana* 38 (5): 316–324. <https://doi.org/10.1080/001731300750044555>.

Kim, Kyu Rang, Mae Ja Han, and Jae-Won Oh. 2021. "Forecast for Pollen Allergy: A Review from Field Observation to Modeling and Services in Korea." *Immunology and Allergy Clinics* 41 (1): 127–141. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iac.2020.09.011>.

Klosterman, S. T., Koen Hufkens, J. M. Gray, E. Melaas, O. Sonnentag, I. Lavine, L. Mitchell, R. Norman, M. A. Friedl, and A. D. Richardson. 2014. "Evaluating Remote Sensing of Deciduous Forest Phenology at Multiple Spatial Scales Using PhenoCam Imagery." *Biogeosciences* 11 (16): 4305–4320. <https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-11-4305-2014>.

Kmenta, Maximilian, Katharina Bastl, Matthias F. Kramer, Simon J. Hewings, Juliet Mwange, Reinhard Zetter, and Uwe Berger. 2016. "The Grass Pollen Season 2014 in Vienna: A Pilot Study Combining Phenology, Aerobiology and Symptom Data." *Science of the Total Environment* 566: 1614–1620. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2016.06.059>.

Knapp, Sonja, Ingolf Kühn, Oliver Schweiger, and Stefan Klotz. 2008. "Challenging Urban Species Diversity: Contrasting Phylogenetic Patterns Across Plant Functional Groups in Germany." *Ecology Letters* 11 (10): 1054–1064. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1461-0248.2008.01217.x>.

Lara, Beatriz, Jesús Rojo, Federico Fernández-González, and Rosa Pérez-Badia. 2019. "Prediction of Airborne Pollen Concentrations for the Plane Tree as a Tool for Evaluating Allergy Risk in Urban Green Areas." *Landscape and Urban Planning* 189: 285–295. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2019.05.002>.

Leyens, Lada, Matthias Reumann, Nuria Malats, and Angela Brand. 2017. "Use of Big Data for Drug Development and for Public and Personal Health and Care." *Genetic Epidemiology* 41 (1): 51–60. <https://doi.org/10.1002/gepi.22012>.

Li, Linze, Dalai Hao, Xuecao Li, Min Chen, Yuyu Zhou, Dawn Jurgens, Ghassam Asrar, and Amir Sapkota. 2022. "Satellite-Based Phenology Products and In-Situ Pollen Dynamics: A Comparative Assessment." *Environmental Research* 204: 111937. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2021.111937>.

Li, Xuecao, Yuyu Zhou, Ghassem R. Asrar, and Lin Meng. 2017. "Characterizing Spatiotemporal Dynamics in Phenology of Urban Ecosystems Based on Landsat Data." *Science of the Total Environment* 605-606: 721–734. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2017.06.245>.

Li, Xuecao, Yuyu Zhou, Lin Meng, Ghassem R Asrar, Chaoqun Lu, and Qiusheng Wu. 2019. "A Dataset of 30 m Annual Vegetation Phenology Indicators (1985–2015) in Urban Areas of the Conterminous United States." *Earth System Science Data* 11 (2): 881–894. <https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-11-881-2019>.

Li, Xuecao, Yuyu Zhou, Lin Meng, Ghassem Asrar, Amir Sapkota, and Frances Coates. 2019. "Characterizing the Relationship Between Satellite Phenology and Pollen Season: A Case Study of Birch." *Remote Sensing of Environment* 222: 267–274. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2018.12.036>.

Linkosalo, Tapiro, Hanna Ranta, Annukka Oksanen, Pilvi Siljamo, Alpo Luomajoki, Jaakkko Kukkonen, and Mikhail Sofiev. 2010. "A Double-Threshold Temperature Sum Model for Predicting the Flowering Duration and Relative Intensity of *Betula pendula* and *B. pubescens*." *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology* 150 (12): 1579–1584. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agrformet.2010.08.007>.

Liu, Yuxia. 2021. "Exploring the Use of Phenocams and Satellite Data to Better Inform the Pasture Phenology and Aerobiology of Allergenic Grass Pollen in Eastern Australia." PhD diss., University of Technology Sydney. <http://hdl.handle.net/10453/156184>

Lops, Yannic, Yunsoo Choi, Ebrahim Eslami, and Alqamah Sayeed. 2020. "Real-Time 7-day Forecast of Pollen Counts Using a Deep Convolutional Neural Network." *Neural Computing and Applications* 32 (15): 11827–11836. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00521-019-04665-0>.

Ma, Xuanlong, Xiaolin Zhu, Qiaoyun Xie, Jiaxin Jin, Yuke Zhou, Yunpeng Luo, Yuxia Liu, Jiaqi Tian, and Yuhe Zhao. 2022. "Monitoring Nature's Calendar from Space: Emerging Topics in Land Surface Phenology and Associated Opportunities for Science Applications." *Global Change Biology* 28 (24): 7186–7204. <https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.16436>.

Martínez-Bracero, M., P. Alcázar, C. Díaz de la Guardia, F. J. González-Minero, L. Ruiz, M. M. Trigo Pérez, and C. Galán. 2015. "Pollen Calendars: A Guide to Common Airborne Pollen in Andalusia." *Aerobiología* 31 (4): 549–557. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10453-015-9385-3>.

Medek, Danielle E., Marko Simunovic, Bircan Erbas, Constance H. Katelaris, Edwin R. Lampugnani, Alfredo Huete, Paul J. Beggs, and Janet M. Davies. 2019. "Enabling Self-Management of Pollen Allergies: A Pre-Season Questionnaire Evaluating the Perceived Benefit of Providing Local Pollen Information." *Aerobiología* 35 (4): 777–782. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10453-019-09602-1>.

Migliavacca, M., O. Sonnentag, T. F. Keenan, A. Cescatti, J. O'Keefe, and A. D. Richardson. 2012. "On the Uncertainty of Phenological Responses to Climate Change, and Implications for a Terrestrial Biosphere Model." *Biogeosciences* 9 (6): 2063–2083. <https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-9-2063-2012>.

Miura, Tomoaki, Yuji Tokumoto, Nagai Shin, Kentaro K. Shimizu, Runi Anak Sylvester Pungga, and Tomoaki Ichie. 2023. "Utility of Commercial High-Resolution Satellite Imagery for Monitoring General Flowering in Sarawak, Borneo." *Ecological Research* 38 (3): 386–402. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1440-1703.12382>.

Müller-Germann, I., D. A. Pickersgill, H. Paulsen, B. Alberternst, U. Pöschl, J. Fröhlich-Nowoisky, and V. R. Després. 2017. "Allergenic Asteraceae in Air Particulate Matter: Quantitative DNA Analysis of Mugwort and Ragweed." *Aerobiología* 33 (4): 493–506. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10453-017-9485-3>.

Murray, María Gabriela, and Carmen Galán. 2016. "Effect of the Meteorological Parameters on the *Olea europaea* L. Pollen Season in Bahía Blanca (Argentina)." *Aerobiología* 32 (3): 541–553. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10453-016-9431-9>.

Myszkowska, Dorota, and Renata Majewska. 2014. "Pollen Grains as Allergenic Environmental Factors: New Approach to the Forecasting of the Pollen Concentration During the Season." *Annals of Agricultural and Environmental Medicine* 21 (4): 681–688. <https://doi.org/10.5604/12321966.1129914>.

Navares, Ricardo, and José Luis Aznarte. 2019. "Geographical Imputation of Missing Poaceae Pollen Data via Convolutional Neural Networks." *Atmosphere* 10 (11): 717–726. <https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos10110717>.

Navares, Ricardo, and José Luis Aznarte. 2017. "Predicting the Poaceae Pollen Season: Six Month-Ahead Forecasting and Identification of Relevant Features." *International Journal of Biometeorology* 61 (4): 647–656. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00484-016-1242-8>.

Nguyen, K. C., J. A. Noonan, I. E. Galbally, and W. L. Physick. 1997. "Predictions of Plume Dispersion in Complex Terrain: Eulerian Versus Lagrangian Models." *Atmospheric Environment* 31 (7): 947–958. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1352-2310\(96\)00292-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1352-2310(96)00292-0).

Novara, Cristina, Simone Falzoi, Valentina La Morgia, Federico Spanna, and Consolata Siniscalco. 2016. "Modelling the pollen season start in *Corylus avellana* and *Alnus glutinosa*." *Aerobiología* 32: 555–569. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10453-016-9432-8>.

Nowosad, Jakub, Alfred Stach, Idalia Kasprzyk, Kazimiera Chłopek, Katarzyna Dąbrowska-Zapart, Łukasz Grewling, Małgorzata Latałowa, Anna Pędziżewska, Barbara Majkowska-Wojciechowska, Dorota Myszkowska, Krystyna Piotrowska-Weryszko, Elżbieta Weryszko-Chmielewska, Małgorzata Puc, Piotr Rapiejko, and Tomasz Stosik. 2018. "Statistical Techniques for Modeling of *Corylus*, *Alnus*, and *Betula* Pollen Concentration in the air." *Aerobiología* 34 (3): 301–313. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10453-018-9514-x>.

Núñez, Andrés, Guillermo Amo de Paz, Alberto Rastrojo, Ana M. García, Antonio Alcamí, A. Montserrat Gutiérrez-Bustillo, and Diego A Moreno. 2016. "Monitoring of Airborne Biological Particles in Outdoor Atmosphere. Part 2: Metagenomics Applied to Urban Environments".

Oduber, F., A. I. Calvo, C. Blanco-Alegre, A. Castro, A. M. Vega-Maray, R. M. Valencia-Barrera, D. Fernández-González, and R. Fraile. 2019. "Links Between Recent Trends in Airborne Pollen Concentration, Meteorological Parameters and Air Pollutants." *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology* 264: 16–26. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agrformet.2018.09.023>.

Oh, Jae-Won, Ha-Baik Lee, Im-Joo Kang, Seong-Won Kim, Kang-Seo Park, Myung-Hee Kook, Bong-Seong Kim, Hey-Sung Baek, Joo-Hwa Kim, and Ja-Kyung Kim. 2012. "The revised edition of Korean calendar for allergenic pollens." *Allergy, asthma & immunology research* 4 (1): 5–11. <https://doi.org/10.4168/aaир.2012.4.1.5>.

Oteros, Jose, Karl-Christian Bergmann, Annette Menzel, Athanasios Damialis, Claudia Traidl-Hoffmann, Carsten B. Schmidt-Weber, and Jeroen Buters. 2019. "Spatial Interpolation of Current Airborne Pollen Concentrations Where no Monitoring Exists." *Atmospheric Environment* 199: 435–442. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2018.11.045>.

Oteros, J., H. García-Mozo, C. Hervás, and C. Galán. 2013. "Biometeorological and Autoregressive Indices for Predicting Olive Pollen Intensity." *International Journal of Biometeorology* 57 (2): 307–316. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00484-012-0555-5>.

Oteros, Jose, Fabio Orlandi, Herminia García-Mozo, Fátima Aguilera, Ali Ben Dhiab, Tommaso Bonofiglio, Mounir Abichou, et al. 2014. "Better Prediction of Mediterranean Olive Production Using Pollen-Based Models." *Agronomy for Sustainable Development* 34 (3): 685–694.

Pawankar, Ruby, G. Canonica, S. Holgate, R. F. Lockey, and M. Blaiss. 2011. *World Allergy Organisation (WAO) White Book on Allergy*. Wisconsin: World Allergy Organisation.

Pei, Tao, Ci Song, Sihui Guo, Hua Shu, Yaxi Liu, Yunyan Du, Ting Ma, and Chenghu Zhou. 2020. "Big Geodata Mining: Objective, Connotations and Research Issues." *Journal of Geographical Sciences* 30 (2): 251–266. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11442-020-1726-7>.

Picornell, Antonio, Marta Recio, M. del Mar Trigo, and Baltasar Cabezudo. 2019. "Preliminary Study of the Atmospheric Pollen in Sierra de las Nieves Natural Park (Southern Spain)." *Aerobiología* 35 (3): 571–576. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10453-019-09591-1>.

Ravindra, Khaiwal, Preety Rattan, Suman Mor, and Ashutosh Nath Aggarwal. 2019. "Generalized Additive Models: Building Evidence of air Pollution, Climate Change and Human Health." *Environment International* 132: 104987. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2019.104987>.

Reyes-Riveros, Rosa, Adison Altamirano, Francisco De La Barrera, Daniel Rozas-Vásquez, Lorena Vieli, and Paula Meli. 2021. "Linking Public Urban Green Spaces and Human Well-Being: A Systematic Review." *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening* 61: 127105. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ufug.2021.127105>.

Richardson, Andrew D., Koen Hufkens, Tom Milliman, Donald M. Aubrecht, Min Chen, Josh M. Gray, Miriam R. Johnston, et al. 2018. "Tracking Vegetation Phenology Across Diverse North American Biomes Using PhenoCam Imagery." *Scientific Data* 5 (1): 180028. <https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2018.28>.

Rodinkova, Victoria, Olena Palamarchuk, Olena Toziuk, and Oleh Yermishev. 2018. "Modeling Hay Fever Risk Factors caused by Pollen from Ambrosia spp. using Pollen Load Mapping in Ukraine".

Rodríguez-Rajo, F. Javier, M. Delia Fernández-González, Ana M. Vega-Maray, F. Javier Suárez, Rosa M. Valencia-Barrera, and Victoria Jato. 2006. "Biometeorological Characterization of the Winter in North-West Spain Based on Alnus Pollen Flowering." *Grana* 45 (4): 288–296. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00173130600984534>.

Rodríguez-Rajo, F. Javier, Lukasz Grewling, Alicja Stach, and Matt Smith. 2009. "Factors involved in the phenological mechanism of Alnus flowering in Central Europe." *Annals of Agricultural and Environmental Medicine* 16 (2): 277–284.

Rojo, Jesús, Jose Oteros, Antonio Picornell, José M. Maya-Manzano, Athanasios Damialis, Katrin Zink, Matthias Werchan, et al. 2021. "Effects of Future Climate Change on Birch Abundance and Their Pollen Load." *Global Change Biology* 27 (22): 5934–5949. <https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.15824>.

Rojo, Jesús, Rosario Rivero, Jorge Romero-Morte, Federico Fernández-González, and Rosa Pérez-Badia. 2017. "Modeling Pollen Time Series Using Seasonal-Trend Decomposition Procedure Based on LOESS Smoothing." *International Journal of Biometeorology* 61 (2): 335–348. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00484-016-1215-y>.

Sánchez, José Manuel Benítez, Diego Nieto Lugilde, Concepción de Linares Fernández, Consuelo Díaz de la Guardia, and Francisca Alba Sánchez. 2007. "Forecasting Airborne Pollen Concentration Time Series with Neural and Neuro-Fuzzy Models." *Expert Systems with Applications* 32 (4): 1218–1225. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eswa.2006.02.011>.

Scheifinger, Helfried, Jordina Belmonte, Jeroen Buters, Sevcan Celenk, Athanasios Damialis, Chantal Dechamp, Herminia García-Mozo, et al. 2013. "Monitoring, Modelling and Forecasting of the Pollen Season." In *Allergenic Pollen: A Review of the Production, Release, Distribution and Health Impacts*, edited by Mikhail Sofiev and Karl-Christian Bergmann, 71–126. Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands.

Schueler, Silvio, and Katharina Heinke Schlünzen. 2006. "Modeling of oak pollen dispersal on the landscape level with a mesoscale atmospheric model." *Environmental Modeling & Assessment* 11: 179–194. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10666-006-9044-8>.

Shin, Ju-Young, Mae Ja Han, Changbum Cho, Kyu Rang Kim, Jong-Chul Ha, and Jae-Won Oh. 2020. "Allergenic Pollen Calendar in Korea Based on Probability Distribution Models and Up-to-Date Observations." *Allergy, Asthma & Immunology Research* 12 (2): 259–273. <https://doi.org/10.4168/aair.2020.12.2.259>.

Šikoparija, B., G. Mimić, M. Panić, O. Marko, P. Radišić, T. Pejak-Šikoparija, and A. Pauling. 2018. "High Temporal Resolution of Airborne Ambrosia Pollen Measurements Above the Source Reveals Emission Characteristics." *Atmospheric Environment* 192: 13–23. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2018.08.040>.

Siniscalco, Consolata, Rosanna Caramiello, Mirco Migliavacca, Lorenzo Busetto, Luca Mercalli, Roberto Colombo, and Andrew D. Richardson. 2015. "Models to Predict the Start of the Airborne Pollen Season." *International Journal of Biometeorology* 59 (7): 837–848. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00484-014-0901-x>.

Skjøth, C. A., Matt Smith, J. Brandt, and Jean Emberlin. 2009. "Are the Birch Trees in Southern England a Source of Betula Pollen for North London?" *International Journal of Biometeorology* 53 (1): 75–86. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00484-008-0192-1>.

Sodoudi, Sahar, Huiwen Zhang, Xiaoli Chi, Felix Müller, and Huidong Li. 2018. "The Influence of Spatial Configuration of Green Areas on Microclimate and Thermal Comfort." *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening* 34: 85–96. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ufug.2018.06.002>.

Sofiev, Mikhail, Jordina Belmonte, Regula Gehrig, Rebeca Izquierdo, Matt Smith, Smith Dahl, and Pilvi Siljamo. 2013. "Airborne pollen transport." *Airborne pollen transport* 127–159. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-4881-1_5.

Sofiev, Mikhail, and Karl-Christian Bergmann. 2012. "Allergenic Pollen: A Review of the Production, Release, Distribution and Health Impacts".

Sofiev, M., P. Siljamo, H. Ranta, and A. Rantio-Lehtimäki. 2006. "Towards Numerical Forecasting of Long-Range Air Transport of Birch Pollen: Theoretical Considerations and a Feasibility Study." *International Journal of Biometeorology* 50 (6): 392–402. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00484-006-0027-x>.

Sofiev, M., J. Vira, R. Kouznetsov, M. Prank, J. Soares, and E. Genikhovich. 2015. "Construction of the SILAM Eulerian Atmospheric Dispersion Model Based on the Advection Algorithm of Michael Galperin." *Geoscientific Model Development* 8 (11): 3497–3522. <https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-8-3497-2015>.

Straumann, Alex, Sébastien Conus, Lukas Degen, Stephanie Felder, Mirjam Kummer, Hansjürg Engel, Christian Bussmann, Christoph Beglinger, Alain Schoepfer, and Hans-Uwe Simon. 2010. "Budesonide is Effective in Adolescent and Adult Patients with Active Eosinophilic Esophagitis." *Gastroenterology* 139 (5): 1526–1537.e1. <https://doi.org/10.1053/j.gastro.2010.07.048>.

Suanno, Chiara, Iris Aloisi, Delia Fernández-González, and Stefano Del Duca. 2021. "Pollen Forecasting and its Relevance in Pollen Allergen Avoidance." *Environmental Research* 200: 111150. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2021.111150>.

Tran, Khuong H., Xiaoyang Zhang, Alexander R. Ketchpaw, Jianmin Wang, Yongchang Ye, and Yu Shen. 2022. "A Novel Algorithm for the Generation of Gap-Free Time Series by Fusing Harmonized Landsat 8 and Sentinel-2 Observations with PhenoCam Time Series for Detecting Land Surface Phenology." *Remote Sensing of Environment* 282: 113275. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2022.113275>.

Tseng, Yi-Ting, Shigeto Kawashima, Satoshi Kobayashi, Shinji Takeuchi, and Kimihito Nakamura. 2018. "Algorithm for Forecasting the Total Amount of Airborne Birch Pollen from Meteorological Conditions of Previous Years." *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology* 249: 35–43. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agrformet.2017.11.021>.

Tseng, Yi-Ting, Shigeto Kawashima, Satoshi Kobayashi, Shinji Takeuchi, and Kimihito Nakamura. 2020. "Forecasting the Seasonal Pollen Index by Using a Hidden Markov Model Combining Meteorological and Biological Factors." *Science of the Total Environment* 698: 134246. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2019.134246>.

Wang, Jianghao, Yichun Fan, Juan Palacios, Yuchen Chai, Nicolas Guetta-Jeanrenaud, Nick Obradovich, Chenghu Zhou, and Siqi Zheng. 2022. "Global Evidence of Expressed Sentiment Alterations During the COVID-19 Pandemic." *Nature Human Behaviour* 6 (3): 349–358. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-022-01312-y>.

Werchan, Barbora, Matthias Werchan, Hans-Guido Mücke, Ulrich Gauger, Anke Simoleit, Torsten Zuberbier, and Karl-Christian Bergmann. 2017. "Spatial Distribution of Allergenic Pollen Through a Large Metropolitan Area." *Environmental Monitoring and Assessment* 189 (4): 169. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10661-017-5876-8>.

Yang, Chaowei, Qunying Huang, Zhenlong Li, Kai Liu, and Fei Hu. 2017. "Big Data and Cloud Computing: Innovation Opportunities and Challenges." *International Journal of Digital Earth* 10 (1): 13–53. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17538947.2016.1239771>.

Yang, Xinyi, Wenquan Zhu, and Cenliang Zhao. 2022. "A Prediction Model for the Outbreak Date of Spring Pollen Allergy in Beijing Based on Satellite-Derived Phenological Characteristics of Vegetation Greenness." *Remote Sensing* 14 (22): 5891. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs14225891>.

Zewdie, Gebreab K., David J. Lary, Estelle Levetin, and Gemechu F. Garuma. 2019a. "Applying Deep Neural Networks and Ensemble Machine Learning Methods to Forecast Airborne Ambrosia Pollen." *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 16 (11): 1992. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16111992>.

Zewdie, Gebreab K., David J. Lary, Xun Liu, Daji Wu, and Estelle Levetin. 2019b. "Estimating the Daily Pollen Concentration in the Atmosphere Using Machine Learning and NEXRAD Weather Radar Data." *Environmental Monitoring and Assessment* 191: 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10661-019-7542-9>.

Zhang, Xiaoyang, Senthilnath Jayavelu, Lingling Liu, Mark A. Friedl, Geoffrey M. Henebry, Yan Liu, Crystal B. Schaaf, Andrew D. Richardson, and Joshua Gray. 2018. "Evaluation of Land Surface Phenology from VIIRS Data Using Time Series of PhenoCam Imagery." *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology* 256: 137–149. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agrformet.2018.03.003>.

Zink, Katrin, Heike Vogel, Bernhard Vogel, Donát Magyar, and Christoph Kottmeier. 2012. "Modeling the Dispersion of *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L. Pollen with the Model System COSMO-ART." *International Journal of Biometeorology* 56 (4): 669–680. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00484-011-0468-8>.

Ziska, Lewis, Kim Knowlton, Christine Rogers, Dan Dahan, Nicole Tierney, Mary Ann Elder, Warren Filley, Jeanne Shropshire, Linda B. Ford, and Curtis Hedberg. 2011. "Recent Warming by Latitude Associated with Increased Length of Ragweed Pollen Season in Central North America." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 108 (10): 4248–4251. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1014107108>.