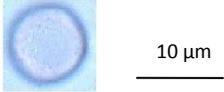
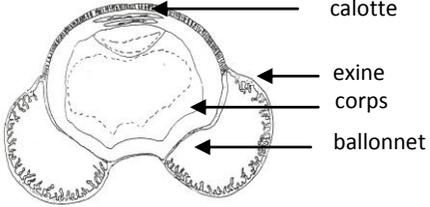
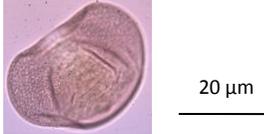
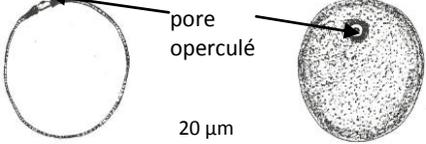
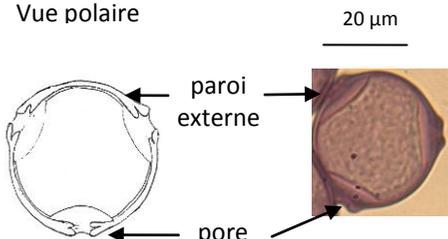
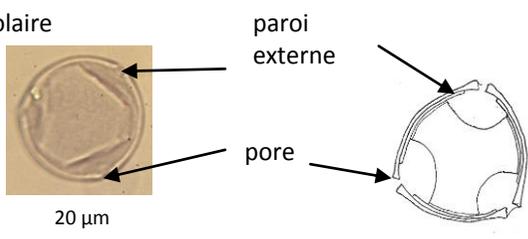
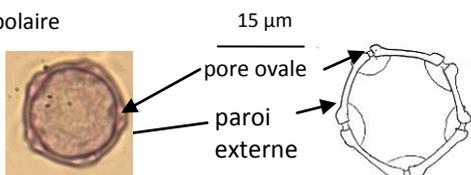
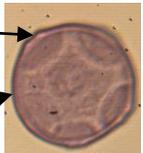
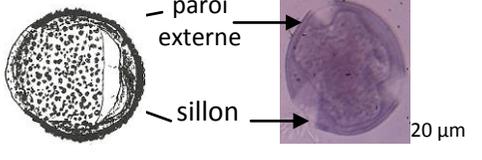
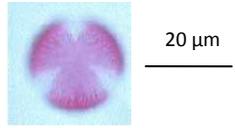
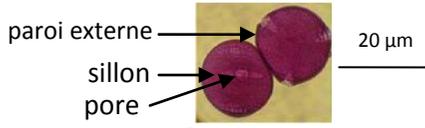
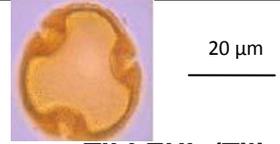
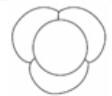


CLE DE DETERMINATION DES GRAINS DE POLLENS

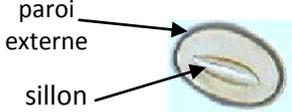
GRAINS ISOLES	SANS PORE NI SILLON	<p>SANS BALLONNET</p>  <p>PEUPLIER (Populus)</p>	
	<p>AVEC BALLONNET</p> 	 <p>EPICEA (Picea)</p>	 <p>PIN (Pinus)</p>
	<p>UN PORE</p> 	<p>Ornementation granuleuse</p>  <p>GRAMINEES (Poacées)</p> <p>Dimensions (d) : $d > 60 \mu\text{m}$ → Mais $40 < d < 60 \mu\text{m}$ → Céréales $d < 40 \mu\text{m}$ → graminées sauvages</p>	
	AVEC PORE	<p>TROIS PORES</p> <p>Vue polaire</p>  <p>BOULEAU (Betula)</p>	<p>Vue polaire</p>  <p>NOISETIER (Corylus)</p>
<p>PLUS DE TROIS PORES</p> <p>Vue polaire</p>  <p>AULNE (Alnus)</p>	<p>Paroi externe</p>  <p>CHARME (Carpinus)</p>		

CLE DE DETERMINATION DES GRAINS DE POLLENS

AVEC SILLON	TROIS SILLONS	 <p>CHENE (Quercus)</p>	 <p>ERABLE (Acer)</p>
	TROIS PORES ET TROIS SILLONS	 <p>HÊTRE (Fagus)</p>	 <p>TILLEUL (Tilia)</p>
	PLUS DE TROIS PORES ET DE TROIS SILLONS	 <p>PISSENLIT (taraxacum)</p>	
GRAINS MULTIPLES	QUATRE GRAINS OU PLUS	 <p>BRUYERE (Erica)</p>	 <p>ACACIA (acacea)</p>

Sources : d'après Atelier scientifique POLLENS du lycée des Feuillants à Poitiers
et Guide de dendrologie : arbres, arbustes et arbrisseaux des forêts françaises de M. JACAMON - Éditions ENGREF.

Remarques : on peut rencontrer des spores de fougères (à ne pas confondre avec des grains de pollen)

UN SILLON		FOUGERES (spores)
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