

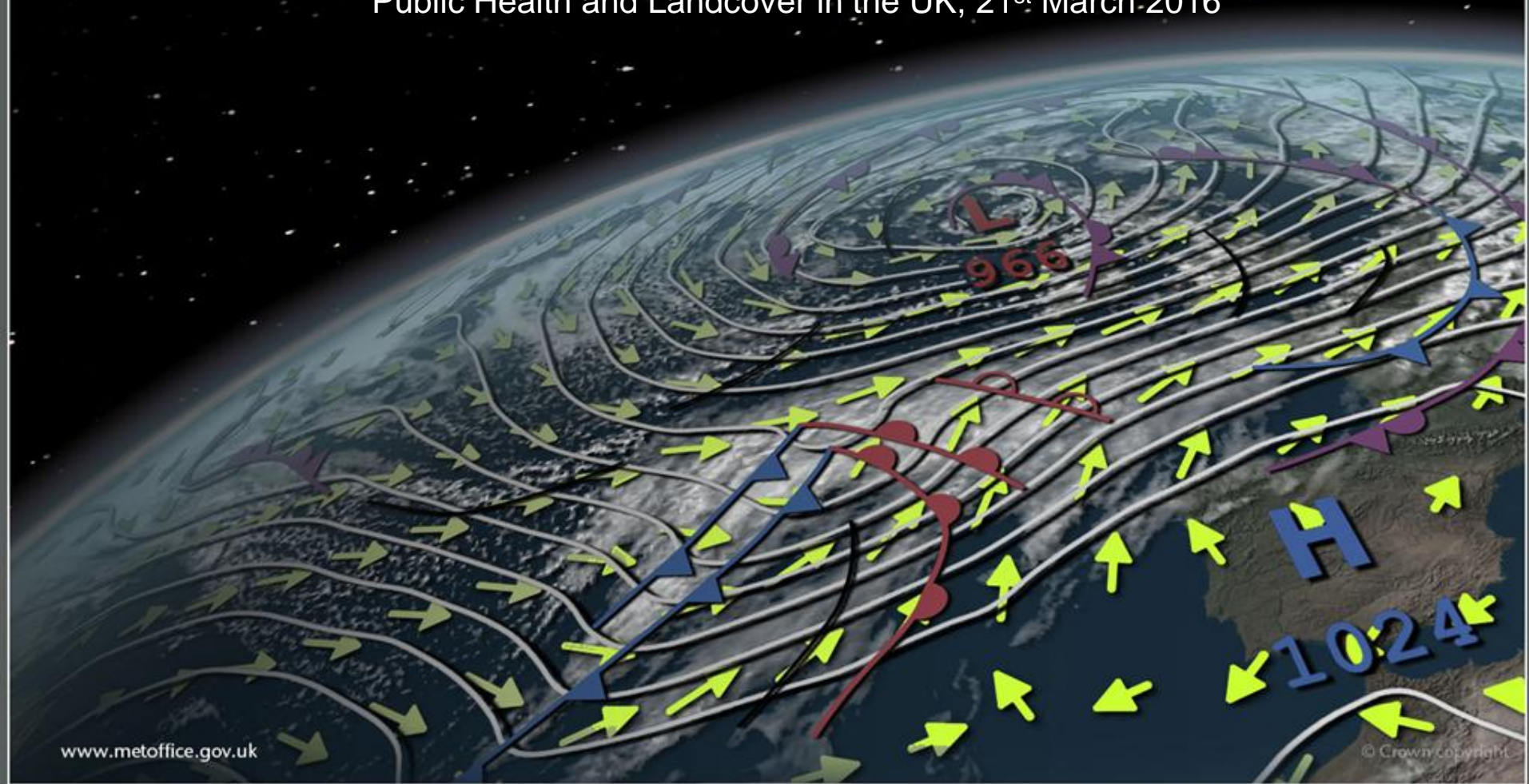


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Mapping Vegetation to Assess Allergen Exposures

Rachel McInnes & Debbie Hemming

Public Health and Landcover in the UK, 21st March 2016



Mapping Vegetation to Assess Allergen Exposures

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Health Protection Research Unit in Environmental Change

Public Health and the Natural Environment



Public Health
England



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NHS
National Institute for
Health Research



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Allergenic pollen

NHS

*National Institute for
Health Research*

Health Protection Research Unit in Environmental Change

Health impact

- ❖ affects ~20% of population
- ❖ hayfever
- ❖ asthma
- ❖ rise in respiratory hospital admissions

Climate interactions

Readiness to flower:

- ❖ water availability
- ❖ habitat availability
- ❖ temperature

Pollen release:

- ❖ irradiation, humidity

Pollen spread:

- ❖ rainfall
- ❖ wind direction/strength





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Vegetation Mapping



Species mapping

- ❖ Combined datasets (LCM2007, Bluesky National Tree Map, Forestry Commission, Trees in Towns II)
- ❖ Calculate 'habitat suitability' for weed species
- ❖ Produced maps of species locations – 1km & 25m resolution, GB coverage

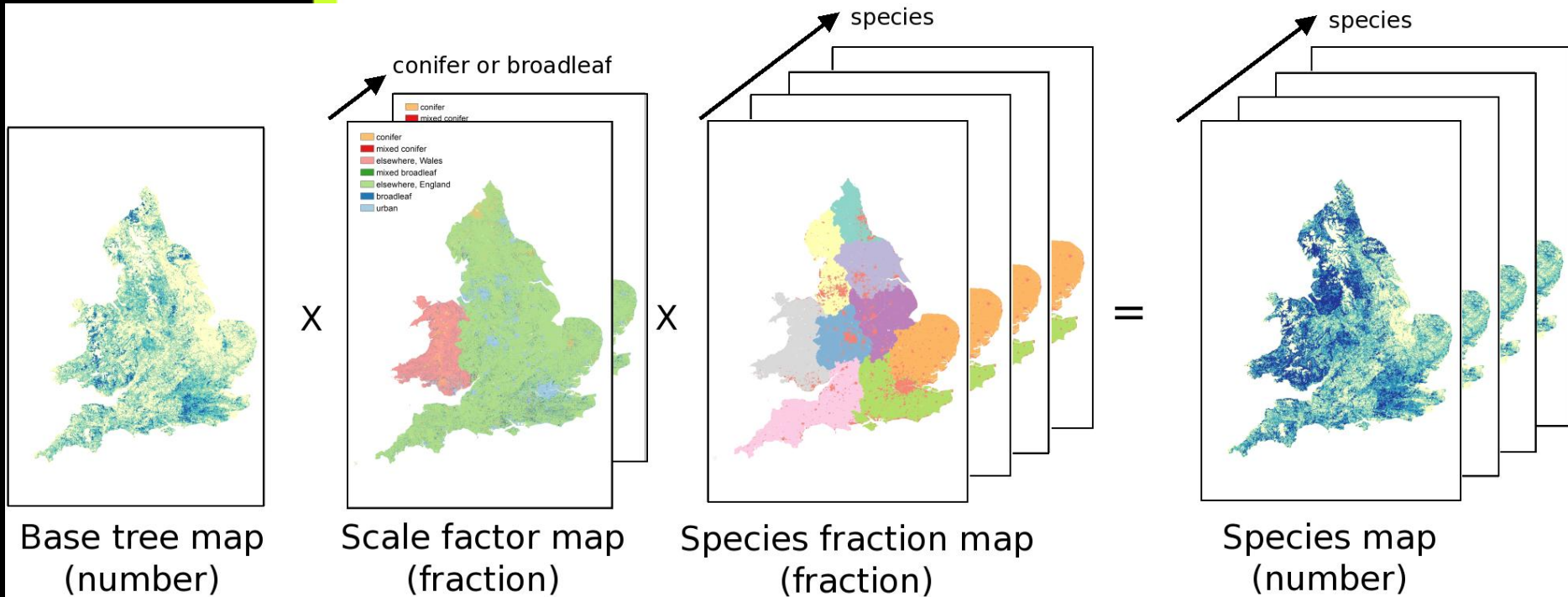
Allergenic species

- ❖ Trees (alder, ash, birch, hazel, oak, pine, willow)
- ❖ Grass (all species of *Poaceae*)
- ❖ Weeds (dock, mugwort, nettle, plantain, ragweed)



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Tree Mapping Method





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Tree Map Results

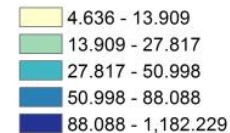
Quantile
colourbars

Units –
number of
trees in
1km x 1km
grid box

Alder



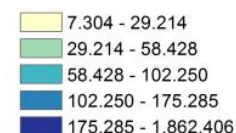
Willow



Oak



Ash



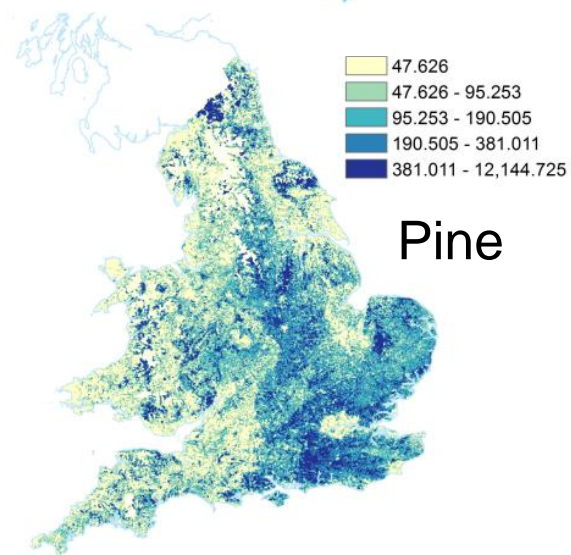
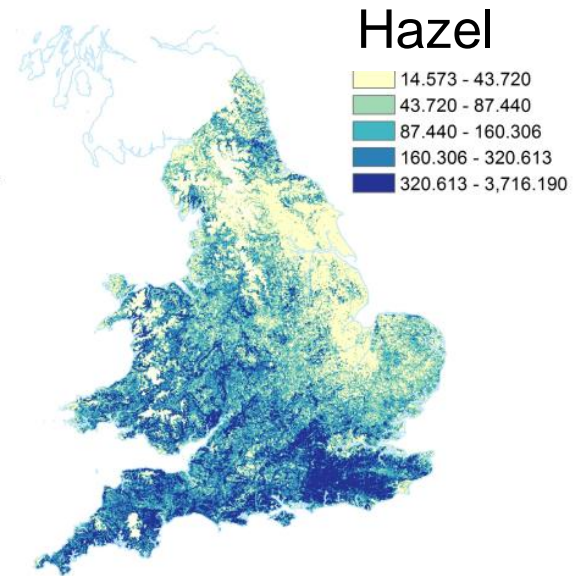
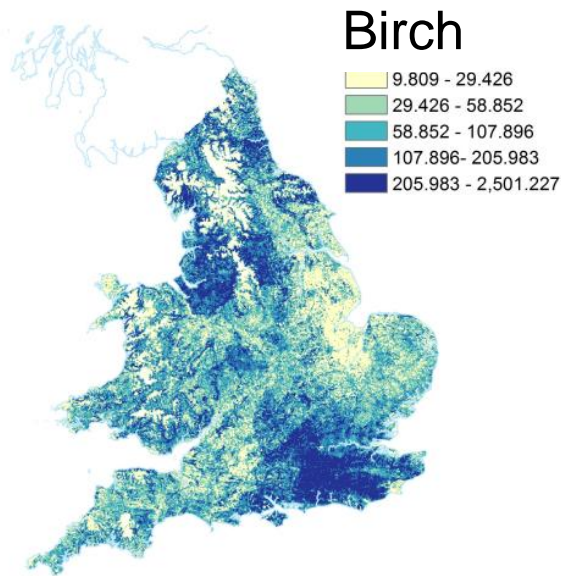


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Tree Map Results

Quantile
colourbars

Units –
number of
trees in
1km x 1km
grid box



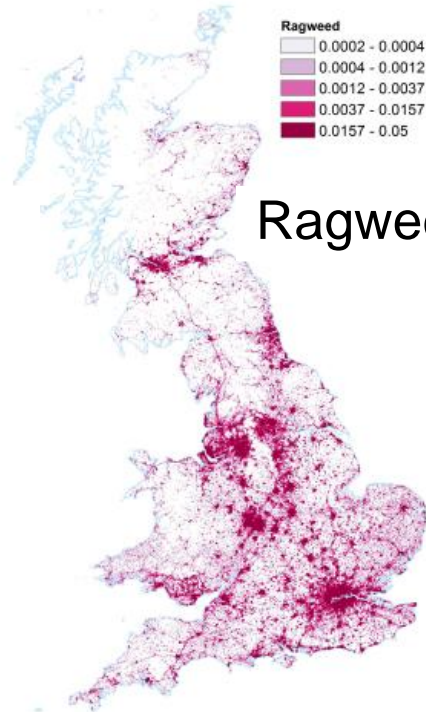


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Weed Map Results

Quantile colourbars

Units – % cover in 1km x 1km grid box

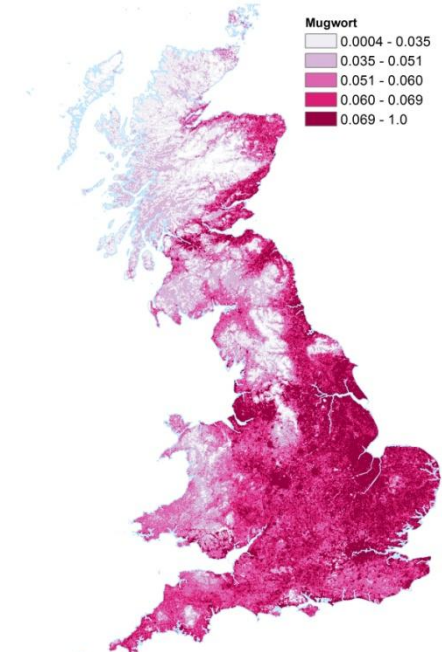
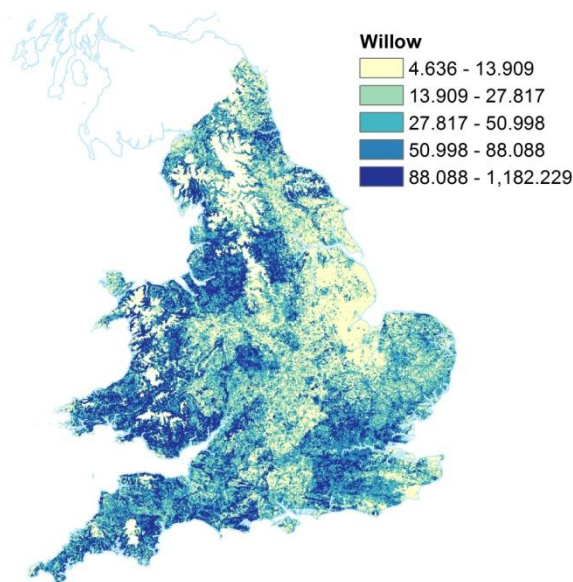




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Discussion

- Maps of vegetation location – not pollen in air or human exposure
- Pollen timing & release is complex – many meteorological & environmental factors
- Effect of climate change highly uncertain

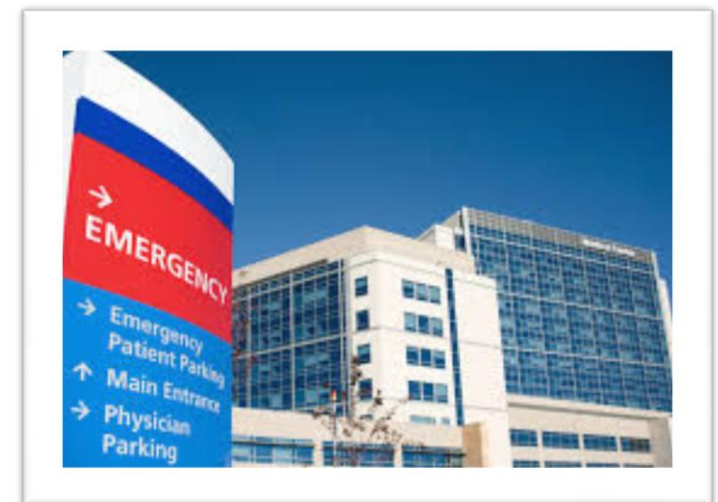




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Next steps...

- Health impacts studies
 - Comparison of vegetation maps to hospital admissions data
 - (ECEHH Exeter Uni, Public Health England)
- Self-management of allergy
- Vegetation management practices



Summary

- Pollen is an important aeroallergen – asthma, hay fever, respiratory hospital admissions
- Grass, trees and weed pollen allergenic - most sufferers allergic to one or two species only
- Health impact studies using these maps could determine which species cause most hospital admissions



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Any Questions?



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