

Reference: SOCPA/LARIBEES – PALISSANDRE

Qualitative pollen analysis

N°	Taxons (plant names)	Relative frequency (%)
1	<i>Dalbergia cf baronii</i>	64,01
2	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	19,80
3	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	3,42
4	<i>Commelina</i> sp.	1,47
5	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	1,38
6	<i>Phyllanthus</i> sp.	1,33
7	<i>Macaranga</i> sp.	1,24
8	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	1,12
9	<i>Psiadia altissima</i>	+
10	Indeterminer 2	+
11	<i>Acacia</i> sp.	+
12	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	+
13	POACEAE	+
14	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	+
15	<i>Trema orientalis</i>	+
16	<i>Cyperus</i> sp.	+
17	<i>Faurea</i> sp.	+
18	ASTERACEAE	+
19	Indéterminé 1	+
20	<i>Dombeya</i> sp.	+
21	EUPHORBIACEAE	+
22	AMARANTHACEAE	+
23	<i>Grevillea</i> sp.	+
24	<i>Myrica</i> sp.	+
25	<i>Ilex mitis</i>	+
26	<i>Faurea</i> sp.	+
27	<i>Weinmannia</i> sp.	+
28	Indeterminer	+

+ under 1%

Quantitative pollen analysis

N= means for the quantity of pollen grains per 10 g of honey = 490,640 grains, class III of Maurizio.

Interpretation

Concerning this sample, predominant pollen is *Dalbergia cf baronii* (64.01%). *Mimosa pudica* is the secondary pollen (19.80%). Important minor pollen is *Melaleuca quinquenervia*. The total frequency corresponds to 87.23%, which makes it possible to say that this sample is a monofloral « **Rosewood** honey ».

