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Sean Collinsworth  
 828 Evens Ridge Rd.  
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Dear Sean,

I have completed the pollen study of the one new honey sample you submitted for analysis. Specific details about the extraction and analysis procedures I used for this sample are identical as what I used on your previous samples. I can repeat them if you wish.

**ANALYSIS**

**Sample 1 Honey:**

Your recent honey sample would be classified as a mixed floral or a wildflower honey because it contains a variety of pollen and nectar types but it is not dominated by any one major pollen or nectar type (Table 1). As you can see from the pollen count below this honey sample contained only one pollen grain of sourwood but it did have a much larger amount of pollen from tulip tree. When we correct for actual nectar types we find that both tulip tree and sourwood were underrepresented by their actual pollen counts and actually contributed more nectar to this honey (True Nectar Value) that is suggested by their pollen count. The other major pollen types include clover, blackberry, and several different members of the rose family.

The pollen concentration value of just over 42,000 per 10 grams of honey is quite normal for this type of honey.

**Relative Pollen Counts of the 2016 Honey Samples  
 Table 1**

**Collinsworth Honey 2016**

Pollen Taxa	1	%	TNV
<i>Acer</i> (maple)	0	0.0%	
AMARANTHACEAE (amaranth &	0	0.0%	

goosefoot)			
ASTERACEAE (dandelion-type)	0	0.0%	
ASTERACEAE (sunflower-type)	5	2.5%	
BRASSICACEAE (mustard family)	0	0.0%	
<i>Castanea</i> (chestnut, chinquapin)	0	0.0%	
<i>Cephalanthus</i> (buttonbush)	1	0.5%	
<i>Chenopodium</i> (goosefoot)	0	0.0%	
<i>Cornus</i> (dogwood)	3	1.5%	
CYPERACEAE (sedge)	0	0.0%	
<i>Gleditsia</i> (honey locust)	0	0.0%	
<i>Ilex</i> (holly, yaupon)	28	13.9%	
<i>Lagerstroemia</i> (crepe myrtle)	0	0.0%	
Ligustrum (privet)	15	7.4%	
<i>Liriodendron</i> (tulip tree)	31	15.3%	26.0%
<i>Lonicera</i> (honeysuckle)	2	1.0%	
<i>Magnolia</i> (magnolia)	5	2.5%	
<i>Melilotus</i> (clover)	0	0.0%	
<i>Mimosa</i> (various species)	0	0.0%	
<i>Nyssa</i> (tupelo)	0	0.0%	
ONAGRACEAE	0	0.0%	
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> (sourwood)	1	0.5%	17.0%
<i>Parthenocissus</i> (Virginia creeper)	0	0.0%	
<i>Pinus</i> (pine)	0	0.0%	
<i>Plantago</i> (plantain)	4	2.0%	
POACEAE (grass family)	0	0.0%	
<i>Prunus</i> (plum, peach, cherry)	0	0.0%	
<i>Quercus</i> (oak)	1	0.5%	
RANUNCULACEAE (buttercups)	0	0.0%	
<i>Rhododendron/Kalmia</i> (laurel)	0	0.0%	
<i>Rhus /Toxicodendron</i> (sumac, poison ivy)	5	2.5%	
ROSACEAE (rose family)	16	7.9%	
<i>Rubus</i> (blackberry, dewberry)	61	30.2%	
<i>Rumex</i> (dock)	0	0.0%	
SCROPHULARIACEAE	0	0.0%	
<i>Tilia</i> (basswood)	0	0.0%	
<i>Trifolium</i> (clover)	21	10.4%	7.0%
<i>Vicia</i> (vetch)	0	0.0%	
<i>Vitis</i> (grape)	0	0.0%	
<i>Zanthoxylum</i> (prickly ash)	0	0.0%	
<i>Zea mays</i> (maize)	0	0.0%	
<i>All other nectar sources combined</i>			50.0%

<b>Unknown pollen</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Lycopodium spores counted</b>	<b>88</b>		
<b>Pollen concentration per 10 grams of honey</b>	<b>42,656</b>		

**Honey Pollen Categories**

- A= >45% predominant pollen type
- B= 16-45% secondary pollen type
- C= 3-15% important minor pollen type
- D= <3% minor pollen type

**Honey Pollen Concentration Categories**

- Category I 0-20,000/10 g
- Category II 20,000-100,000/10 g
- Category III 100,000-500,000/10 g
- Category IV 500,000-1,000,000/10 g
- Category V over 1,000,000/10 g

Should you desire additional clarification of this report please let me know. If we can assist you in the future, please let us know. We did receive your check, thank you.

Sincerely,

Vaughn M. Bryant, Jr.  
Professor and Director