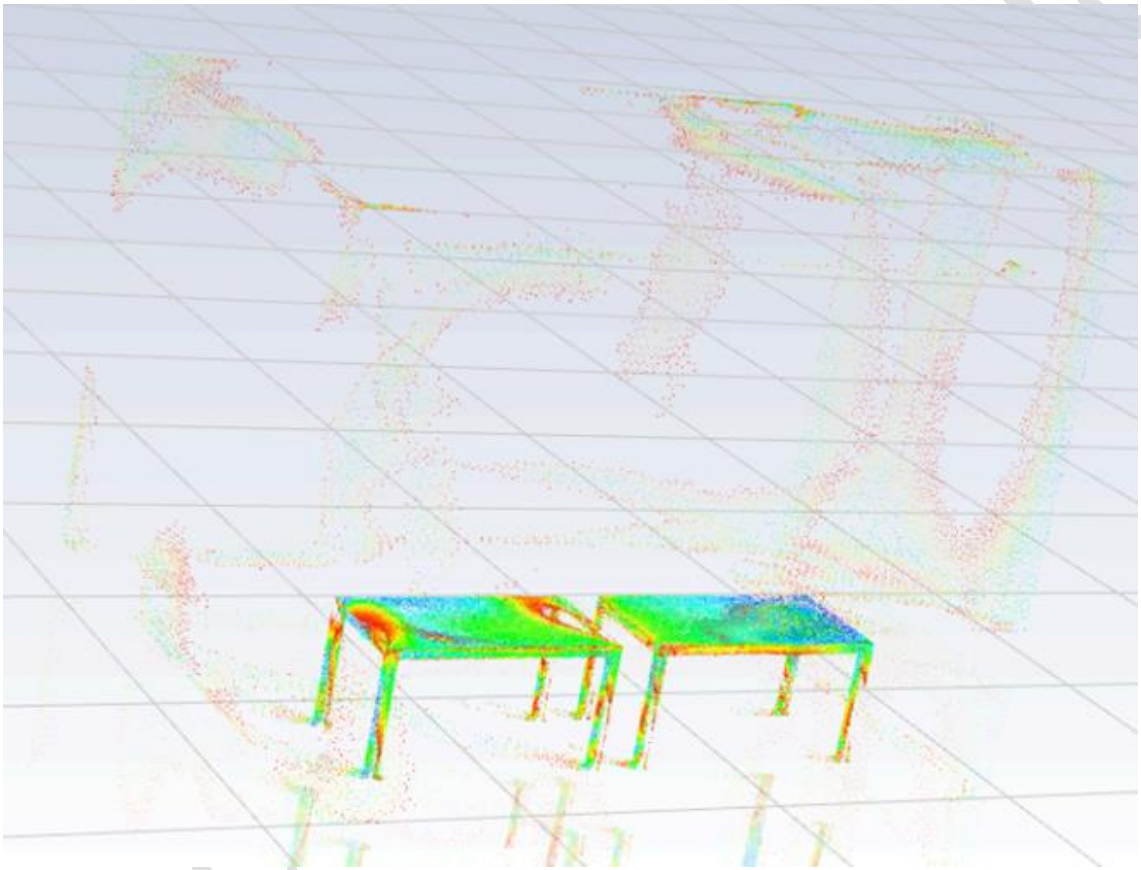
SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Fig. S1. Reynolds Averaged Navier-Stokes fluid dynamic simulation of the ECC during operation. Analysis of the critical velocity at which deposition of the pollen occurs and the affected surfaces at the initial stages of the wind current. Maximum depicted speed (red) at 0.3 meters per second to minimum speed at 0 meters per second (blue). At 0.3 meters per second the variant of pollen of interest is guaranteed to drift through the air as per Hamada et al [S1].



doi: 10.18176/jiaci.1036

Fig. S2. Reynolds Averaged Navier-Stokes fluid dynamic simulation of the ECC during operation. Analysis of the expected averaged turbulence regions in the chamber, and the expected flow path of the pollen.

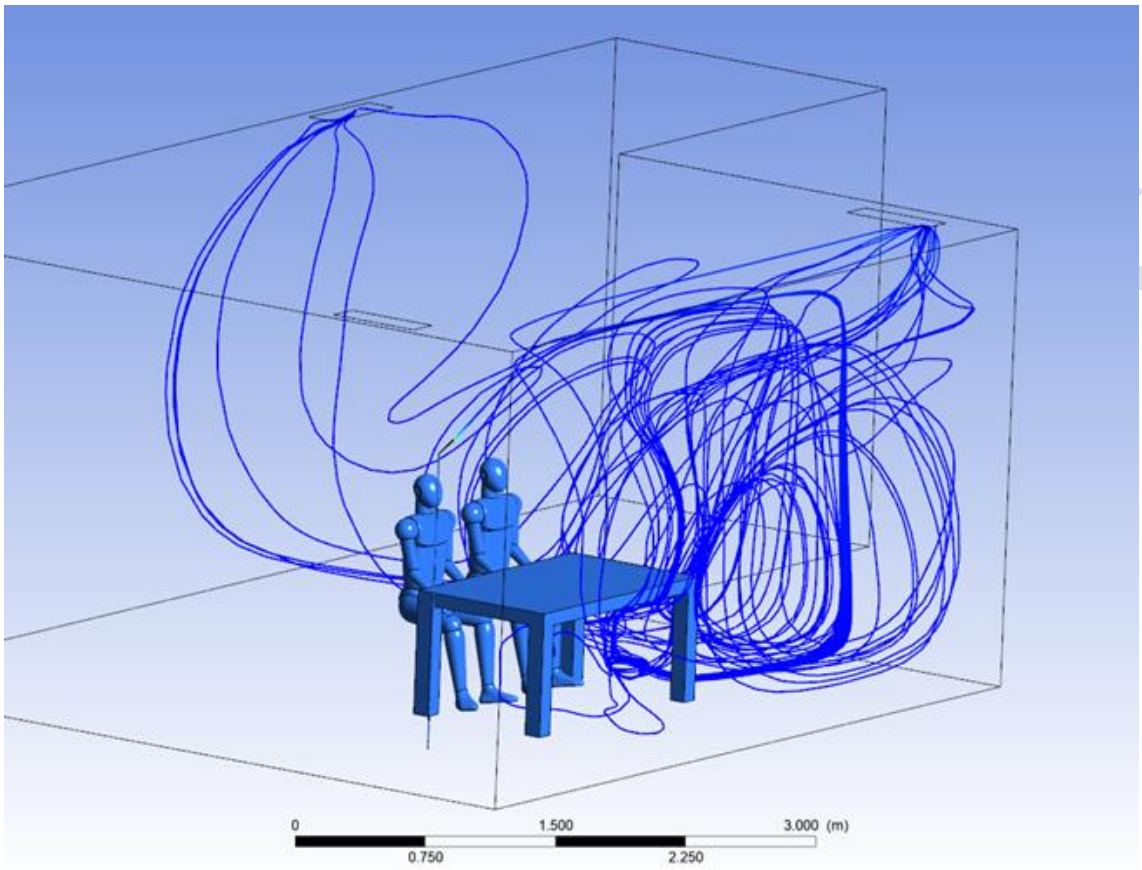
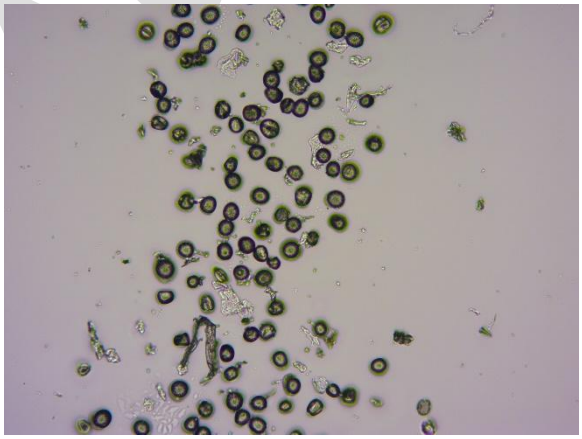
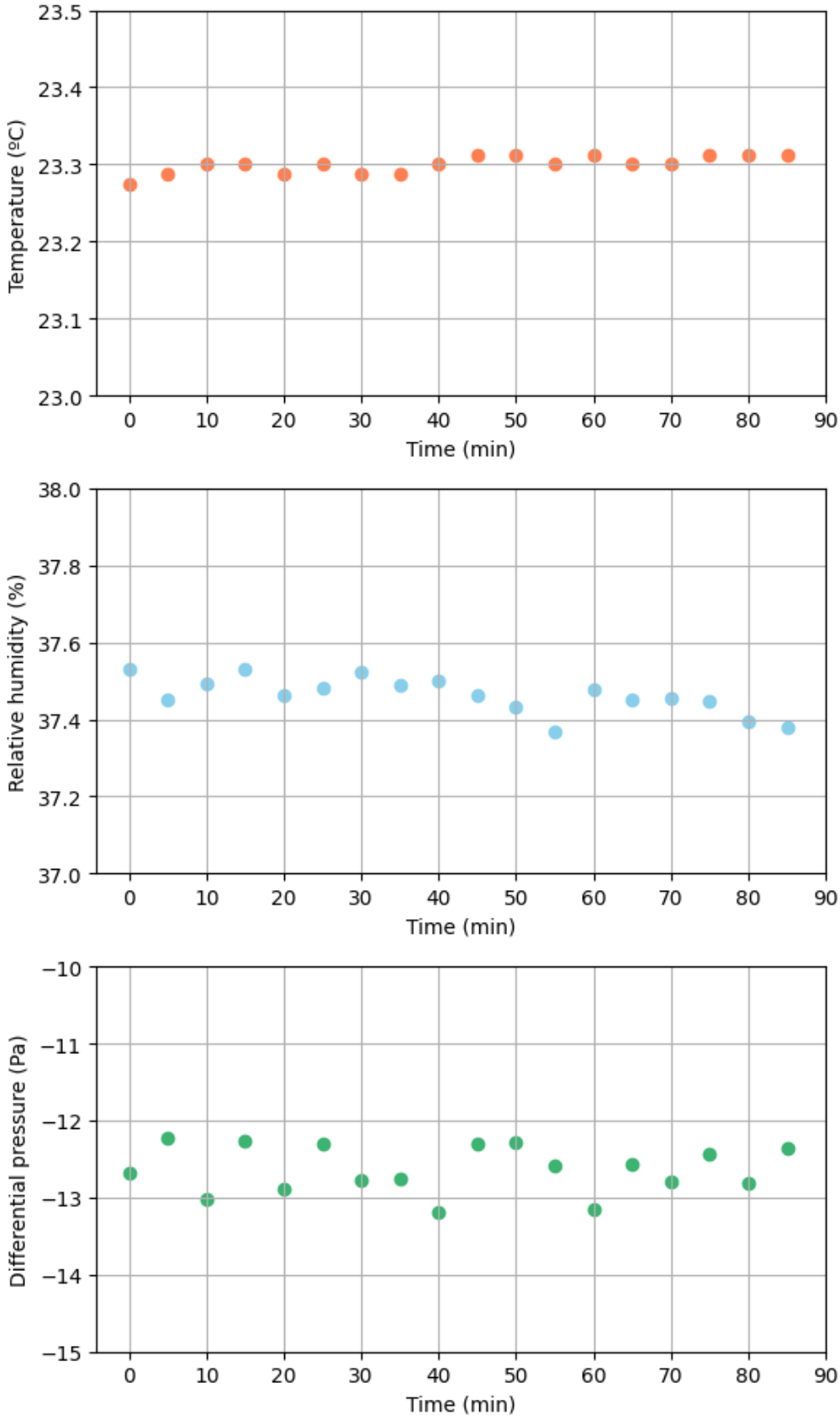


Fig. S3. Left: raw image of the pollen grains seen through optical microscope, obtained by ZEN© Microscopy Software. Right: image processed by ImageJ© software for further pollen counting and concentration estimation.



doi: 10.18176/jiaci.1036

Fig. S4. Mean measurements of temperature, relative humidity, and differential pressure obtained during the 17 sessions of pollen dispersion.



doi: 10.18176/jiaci.1036