

Table 2. Pollen Key and Climatic Characteristics of the Vegetation

Dot Color	Species	Climatic Characteristics
White	<i>Picea</i> (Spruce)	Moist, cool, with long winters Can grow far North into tundra conditions Prefer uplands
Brown	<i>Fraxinus</i> (Ash)	Found from high grounds to lowlands to swamps Excessively hardy to climatic extremes
Green	<i>Betula</i> (Birch)	Distributed mainly in the cooler climates of the North Found in wet areas such as marshes, bogs, and streambeds Temperature is an important factor in distribution
Black	<i>Abies</i> (Fir)	Cool to cold higher latitudes Abundant in Western United States and Canada
Orange	<i>Pinus (Diplox.)</i> (Yellow Pine)	Hardy; sandy soil; tend to grow where other plants cannot; cold or warm temperatures Distributed from the tropics to the Arctic Circle; only in the Northern Hemisphere
Blue	<i>Pinus (Haplox.)</i> (White Pine)	Most numerous in Southern and Eastern United States Prefer moist sandy soil with some clay, but found in extremes (dry rocky ridges to wet bogs)
Purple	<i>Quercus</i> (Oak)	Very broad range and very long-lived Prefer deep, moist soil with good drainage (e.g., higher bottomlands)
Red	Mesic Trees: <i>Ostrya-Carpinus</i> (Ironwood) <i>Acer</i> (Maple) <i>Ulmus</i> (Elm)	Tend to grow together Cool temperatures Hardy - scattered throughout the Northern Hemisphere Indicative of mature soils and moisture
Yellow	Herbaceous Plants: <i>Poaceae</i> (Grass) or <i>Cyperaceae</i> (Sedge) <i>Artemisia</i> (Sage/Wormwood) <i>Ambrosia-+Iva</i> (Ragweed)	Thrive in wet soils that have temporary dry periods Grow in waste grounds and disturbance areas Variable; general disturbance indicator (i.e., human, drought)