

**Title:**

**Treeline changes in the Kola Peninsula, Russia: natural and anthropogenic factors**

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**Abstract:** (Your abstract must use **Normal style** and must fit in this box. Your abstract should be no longer than 300 words. The box will 'expand' over 2 pages as you add text/diagrams into it.)

In this study, we analyse dominant factors of treeline change for three key areas within a limited region (150 x 80 km) in the Kola Peninsula, Russia. Two areas are situated in mountainous and comparatively continental setting: of these the first area in Khibiny Mountains is relatively unaffected by industrial pollution, while treeline changes in the second area in the Monchetundra Range are strongly controlled by sulphur dioxide and heavy metal emissions from the Severonikel smelter. In Khibiny, with fairly productive soils, the treeline has moved upslope by 20-30 m since 1950s, while in Monchetundra the treeline ascended by hundreds of meters due to forest disappearance as result of the industrial emissions. The third and northernmost area represents latitudinal, rather than altitudinal treeline, and is situated in rolling hills and plains near Lake Kanentiaavr in northern Kola Peninsula, in a comparatively coastal setting (40 km south of the Barents Sea coast) with less productive soils. Treeline changes in the last 50 years are small, and both stagnation of the birch treeline ecotone and possible advance confined to topoclimatic favorable landscape segments are observed. This combination of case studies within a limited region demonstrates the significance of industrial emissions, as well as local climate and soil factors, that can significantly alter the expected picture of widespread climate-driven treeline advance at high latitudes.

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