

**THE GEOECOLOGICAL HISTORY OF *PICEA ABIES*
IN NORTHERN SWEDEN AND ADJACENT PARTS OF NORWAY.
A CONTRARIAN HYPOTHESIS OF POSTGLACIAL
TREE IMMIGRATION PATTERNS.**

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ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Die geoökologische Geschichte von *Picea abies* im nördlichen Schweden und angrenzenden Teilen Norwegens. Eine konträre Hypothese zum Verlauf der postglazialen Baum-Immigration.

Die postglaziale Einwanderung von *Picea abies* (Norwegenfichte) nach Schweden und ins angrenzende (östliche) Norwegen sowie die Entwicklung des Baumgrenz-Ökotons wurde mittels radiokarbon-datierter subfossiler Baumrelikte (Zapfen und Holz) in Torf- und Rohhumus-Böden rekonstruiert. *Picea abies* erschien danach zum ersten Mal auf einem früh ausgeschmolzenen Nunatak in der Übergangszeit vom Alleröd zur Jüngerer Dryas, etwa um 11.000 BP¹⁴C yr BP. Während des Frühholozäns (bis ca 8000¹⁴C yr BP) war *Picea* strikt an höhere Erhebungen im Westen gebunden. In tieferen Lagen, östlich der Skanden, tauchte *Picea* im Subfossil-Rekord hauptsächlich nach ca. 6000¹⁴C yr BP auf.

Im Zeitraum danach könnte eine – nach dem Milankovitch-Modell – sukzessive abnehmende Klima-Saisonalität bei gleichzeitig wachsender Netto-Bodenfeuchte und möglicherweise auch zunehmender und länger andauernder Schneedecke sowohl das Wachstum der Population wie auch deren Ausbreitung im Landschaftsmaßstab vorangetrieben haben. Das Baumgrenz-Ökoton existierte jedenfalls schon im Übergang von der Weichsel-Eiszeit zum Holozän, als baumgroße *Picea* mindestens 400 m höher wuchsen als heute.

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