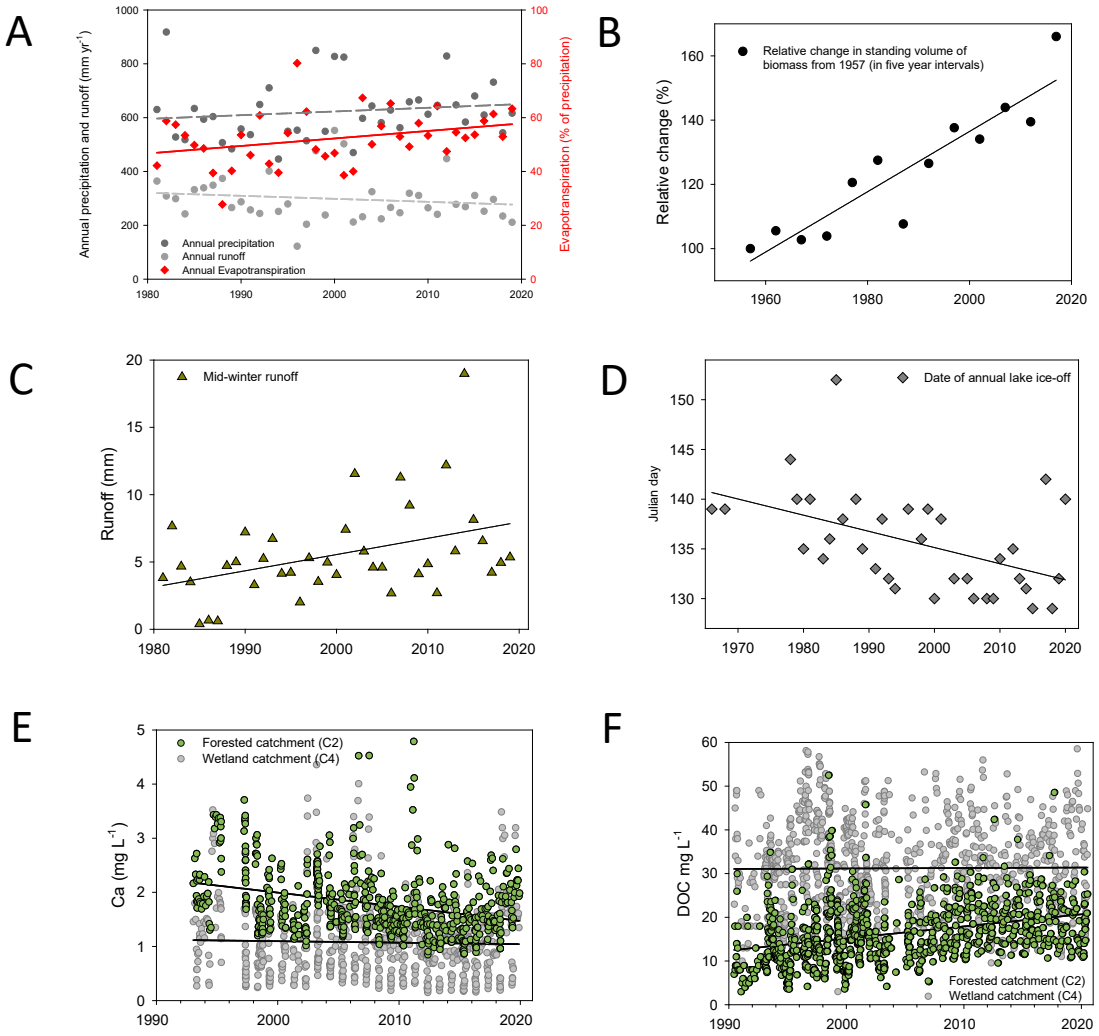

Figure 3. Examples changing *hydrological* and *chemical* conditions in the Krycklan Catchment Study over the last 30-60 years. These changes include an increase in evapotranspiration (ET, trend: +0.3% yr^{-1}) at the C7 catchment measured as the difference between precipitation and discharge (**panel A**). Long-term increases in forest biomass in the extended Krycklan area relative to estimates in 1957 (trend: +1.0% yr^{-1}; **panel B**; Swedish National Forest Inventory, SLU, unpublished data). An increase in mid-winter (March) runoff in the C7 catchment (trend: +0.1 L s^{-1} yr^{-1}**; panel C**). Declines in the timing (date) of lake ice-off in the spring, based on a 55-year record collected 25 km north of the Krycklan (trend: -0.2 days yr^{-1}; Rune Axelsson, unpublished data; **panel D**;). Declining Ca concentrations in a forest-dominated stream (C2; trend: -0.02 mg L^{-1} yr^{-1}), but not for an adjacent mire-domminated stream (C4; **panel E**). Increasing DOC concentrations in same forested stream (C2; trend: +0.2 mg L^{-1} yr^{-1}), but not in the mire-dominated counterpart (C4; no trend, **panel F**). All trends were calculated using Mann Kendall tests.