tion between years being largest for July and January weights and lowest for September weights.

Growth curves showed that the major increase in weight occurred between July and September. From September to December/January the additional increase was only 5%.

Dressing percentage was influenced by live weight prior to slaughter. A positive relationship between live weight and dressing percentage was shown.

Phenotypic variances in live weight in a reindeer population and repeatabilities of the weights were estimated. The population consisted of 1847 and 1878 unselected male and female calves respectively, for which data from weighings at 2 and 7 months of age were available. All individuals in a selected population, consisting of 469 of the heaviest females, were also weighed at 19 months of age. The data were collected during four successive years, 1986-1989.

Variance in the unselected population was higher between animals than within animals. Repeatability was estimated to be 0.636 for male calves and 0.609 for female calves. In the selected population, within-individual variance was higher than between-animal variance. Repeatabilities were, after correction for the effect of selection, 0.316 (between 2 and 19 months) and 0.548 (between 7 and 19 months).

An indirect selection model for improving female weight at 19 months of age was proposed. Increased weight of the primiparous group will improve their calf production ability. With the model, the number of animals above a certain threshold weight at 19 months of age, could be determined.

1 Rangifer 1994, 14 (1), in press.
2 in manuscript.

Sven Skjenneberg Doctor Honoris Causa

In August 28, 1993, Sven Skjenneberg was conferred the degree of Veterinary Medical Doctor Honoris Causa at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden.

Sven Skjenneberg has devoted most of his professional life to reindeer and reindeer research. He graduated in 1953 and began his work with reindeer already 1955 working at the State Veterinary Laboratory for Northern Norway. After a short break with Lovens Kemiske Fabrik A/S in Oslo 1966-68, he became Director of the Governmental Reindeer Research Station in Harstad, a position he held until 1978. When the Nordic Council for Reindeer Research was founded in 1980 as an instrument for promotion and co-ordination of research efforts within this field in Finland, Norway and Sweden, and later on also Greenland, Sven Skjenneberg was entrusted with the duties of Secretary, a post he still holds. In addition he has since 1981 acted as scientific editor for the international periodical Rangifer which publishes research results on reindeer, reindeer husbandry and also articles about other arctic ungulates. Due to his very meritorious work this is now an internationally recognized periodical with a sufficient inflow of good quality articles. Thanks to Sven Skjenneberg there is now also an international data base for literature concerning reindeer, reindeer husbandry and adjacent research fields at the Forestry library of the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, in Umeå. Sven Skjenneberg has continuously surveyed the literature for this data base.

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Sven Skjenneberg has published 36 scientific works on veterinary medicine, nutrition, management and production concerning reindeer.

Sven Skjenneberg is also known as the author of two very well known textbooks on reindeer husbandry and its ecological principles.

Thus, Sven Skjenneberg has, besides his own considerable research contributions, been a pioneer concerning the compilation and spreading of knowledge to people involved in reindeer husbandry as well as researchers around the world.

Sven Skjenneberg is an internationally very well known person and a respected authority among the people working with arctic ungulates.

It is thus a well deserved distinction that has been allotted to Sven Skjenneberg by the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences in Uppsala.

Claes Rehbinder  Öje Danell

Published:


**Errata**

to *Rangifer* No. 13 (3)–1993:

In the paper by Haugerud *et al.* under References, page 160 the following two references were missing.
