Rangifer, Special Issue No. 3, Proceedings of the Fifth International Reindeer/Caribou Symposium, Arvidsjaur, Sweden, 1988.

Request for error information:

You have all observed that the issue of the Proceedings was very much delayed. The delay is mainly due to unqualified typing from the printer which we were forced to use by provision of one of the foundations covering the costs of printing. The editors are sorry for this.

Regretably, in spite of endless proof-reading, there still seems to be some errors in the volume. We therefore urge authors to, as soon as possible, inform the editor of Rangifer about important errors affecting the presentation of scientific results in their papers, so that we, at the soonest, are able to distribute a list of corrections.

Please respond to Rangifer's address.

REINREF

The datafile for literature about reindeer, caribou and reindeer husbandry.

The compiling of literature references is going on continually. By now, appr. 3000 references are registered in REINREF.

The file is open for service in two ways:

1. By request to the library indicating the field of interest or giving key words or descriptors, preferably from the REINREF Key-word Index (Thesaurus).
2. Through own data-equipment (see Search guide in this issue of Rangifer).

Address of the library:

Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Forestry Library
S-901 83 Umeå
Sweden

Telephone: 46 (0)90 165802
Telefax: 46 (0)90 165925

Prices:
Search by own data-equipment .... SEK 5,-/min.

Your personal code to LUKAS is available at:

Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Ultuna Library
Box 7071
S-750 07 Uppsala
Sweden

Telephone: 46 (0)18 672210
Telefax: 46 (0)18 301006

Search guide for **REINREF**

15 November, 1990

Access

For communication a TTY- or VT100-terminal, or a PC with software emulating a TTY- or VT100-terminal could be used.

Acess via DATEL

Speed (b/s)	*Telephone numbers*
300	(0)18-301980, (0)18-555320, (0)8-151710
75/1200	(0)18-301980, (0)18-555320, (0)8-151710
1200	(0)18-149460, (0)18-156840, (0)18-139045, (0)8-151630
2400	(0)18-149460, (0)18-156840

Access via DATAPAK

NUA: 240371910308

Access via SUNET

NUA: 240371910308

Access via SUNET - TCP/IP

Node: UDAC1.UDAC.UU.SE

Communication parameters

Full duplex
Even parity
7 data bits
1 stop bit
Swedish ASCII

When connection has been established, press the return key <CR>.

System: Upnod 303 . . .
Enter address (type ? for help)
Type: 1r <CR>
System: Upnod 303 . . . Om ej (= if not) «att» - Tryck på (= press) ESC. Connected to SLU-DAC-B.RURIK . . .
System: att
(Press escape key if neccessary to get «att» from system)
Type: lukas <CR>
System: Välkommen till (= Welcome to) LUKAS . . .
>
Type: <user-id> <password> (e.g. abc 123)
System: Inga brev
bas 0>
Type: bas 3 <CR>
System: >
Type: nr=ren$<CR>
System: Resultatet av sökning nr. 1 är (= Result of search No. 1 is) xxxx referens(er)
Type: bas b<CR>

Ready for searching

For English replies from system, type: *define English.*

For HELP: type the command *help*
If no field label is given the search will be performed in the title and descriptor fields (descriptor = controlled term = key word).

Field	*Field label*	*Example*
Title	-	reindeer
Title	ti	ti=reindeer or reindeer/ti
Descriptor	-	physiology
	äo	äo=physiology or physiology/äo
Author	lf	lf=andersson p$ (Use only initials for first name.)
Corporate name	in	in=university
Publication year	år	år=1984 år=1984 eller år=1985 eller år=1986 år=(1984, 1985, 1986) (the interval 1984-1986)

Please note:

Use lower-case letters except for the words mentioned under the heading «reserved words» below.
Since «/» and «=» are used with field labels they cannot be used in search strings. Use spaces instead.

For å	use aa, a or å	Try all possible spelling alternaties!
For ä	use ae, a or ä	
For ö, ø	use oe, o or ö	
For ü	use ue, u or ü	

Displaying terms

It you want to check search terms you can look them up in the index using the command *lista* or *list* and the appropriate field label.

Example: lista lf=andersson
list äo=physiology

A list of words is shown. Every line has a number. This number could be used for retrieval.

Example: d1 67 Andersson, A.
d2 1 Andersson, A. C.

Typing the display number «d2» is equivalent to entering the command lf=andersson a c.

Reserved words

If you want to search for a word which also has a special function in the search dialogue, you have to use at least one upper-case letter in that word.

Such reserved words can be commands, operators and field labels: *visa, show, lista, list, start, stopp, stop, hjälp, help, hist, ut, bestäm, define, och, and, eller, or, inte, not, mod, mode, bas, base, in, år* etc.

For example, if you want to search for the string *legislation in Finland* you must type *legislation iN finland.*

Truncation

Search terms can be right-hand truncated with dollar signs ($) to cover all possible endings. Words in titles can also be left-hand truncated. In the latter case at least 4 characters must follow the dollar sign and the field label «ti» must be used.

Example: searchterm$
Example: ti=$searchterm
Example: ti=$searchterm$

Character masking

Characters in search terms may be masked using dollar signs ($) to allow for alternative spelling:

$ = 1 character
$$ = 2 characters
$$$ = any number of characters

Example: lf=lund$$ist$ (=lundkvist, lundquist, lundqvist)

Logical combinations

You may use a search string consisting of several words, e.g. a whole title, or you may combine words using the logical operators *och, and, eller, or, inte, not:*

Example: reindeer och pastur$ och sweden
reindeer and pastur$ and sweden
lf=åhman g$ and äo=nutritional physiology

Example: reindeer eller elks
reindeer or elks (gives ref. with either of these words, or both, in the same record)

Example: pastur$ inte sweden
pastur$ not sweden

Set numbers can be used instead of search terms in combination with logical operators.

Example: s3 och hydrology (s3 = set 3 = search 3)
s3 and hydrology

Displaying records

You can display the references of a search by simply pressing the return key. They will be shown one by one starting with ref. no. 1.

If you want to look at a specific record in the current set you must use the command *visa* or *show* and the record number.

Example visa r3
show r3

It is also possible to specify intervals.

Example: visa r3 till 10
show r3 to 10

If you want to look at a record from a search done before the current set you must also specify search number.

Example: visa s5; r3 till 8
show s5; r3 to 8
(gives rec. 3 to 8 in search 5)

If you like you can select another display format.

Example:
visa r8; f3 (gives title, controlled terms)
visa r8; f2 (gives title, publication year, edition)
visa r8; f0 (gives complete record, all fields)
visa r8 till 200; f=ti (gives title)

Search history

The command *hist* gives a search history of the last 16 sets.

Termination of session

Use the command *ut* to terminate the search session

System: >
Type: ut
System: Sökningen avslutad . . .
Press ESCape key
System: att
Type: sos<CR>
System: >
Type: go breaknf<CR>
System: sos: breaknf enrolled

REINREF

Key-word index (Thesaurus)

INDEPENDENT DESCRIPTORS

To be used only with descriptors of upper grade.

Geographical

Alaska
Canada
China
Finland
Greenland
Iceland
Kerguelen
Norway
South Georgia
Svalbard
Sweden
USA
USSR
Hardangervidda
NWT
Seward Peninsula
etc.

Organs and body parts

Abdominal organs
Abomasum
Antlers
Blood
Digestive organs
Eyes
Female reproductive organs
Heart
Joints
Kidneys
Liver
Lungs
Lymphatic system
Male reproductive system
Nerves
Omasum
Ovaries
Renal system
Respiratory organs
Reticulum
Rumen
Skeleton
Skin
Teeth
Testes
Thoracic organs
Vascular system

Seasons

Autumn
Spring
Summer
Winter

Miscellaneous

Age differences
Age influence
Body weight
Calves
Calving period
Carbohydrates
Characteristics
Chemical composition
Chemistry
Climatic influence
Comparative
Condition influence
Control
Description
Diagnostics
Distribution
Ecology
Economy
Effects
Energy
Epidemiology
Evaluation
Experimental
Excretion
Fat
Females
Fetus
Field work
General
General description
Genetical influence
Growth
Harvest
Identification
Males
Management
Metabolism
Methodology
Methods
Milk
Minerals
Modelling
Morphology
Mortality
Numbers
Nutritional influence
Pathogenesis
Photoperiodic influence
Problems
Productivity
Proteins
Registration
Seasonal changes
Seasonal influence
Sex differences
Sex influence
Snow
Social
Statistics
Studies
Survey
Technique
Treatment
Virulence
Weight

DESCRIPTORS

*Descriptors marked with * are independant descriptors only to be used with descriptors of upper grade.*

General description

Characteristics*
Distribution*
Origin*
Systematics
Taxonomy
Taxonomic indicators
Rangifer tarandus tarandus
etc.

Anatomy

Abdominal organs*
Abomasum*
Adipose tissue
Antlers*
Blood*
Brown adipose tissue*
Cellular structure
Cutaneous glands
Dentition
Digestive organs*
Endocrine glands*
Female reproductive system*
Fur
Hair
Heart*
Innervation
Interdigital glands*
Joints*
Kidneys*
Liver*
Lungs*
Lymphatic system*
Male reproductive organs*
Mammary glands
Moulting
Nasal cavity
Nerves*
Omasum*
Renal system*
Respiratory organs*
Reticulum*
Rumen*
Skeletal muscles
Skeleton*
Skin*
Smooth muscles
Teeth*
Tooth cementum
Testes*
Thoracic organs*
Tooth development
Vasculary system*
Vascularisation

Senses

Hearing
Sight
Smell
Taste
Touch

Adaptation

General physiology

Antlers*
Antler cycles
Antler shedding
Biochemistry*
Blood*
Blood constituents
Blood values
Blood volume
Body temperature
Body water
Bones
Comparative*
Condition*
Electrocardiography
Embryology
Endocrinology
Endo-secretion
Excretion
Extracellular fluid
Fluid balance
Haematology
Haemoglobin
Heart*
Histochemistry
Hormones
Lactation*
Metabolism*
Milk*
Mineralization

Ossification
Proteolysis
Reproductive physiology
Sex-hormones
Skeletal muscles
Skin*
Thermoregulation
Tracers
Vascular physiology

Behaviour

Activity patterns
Aggression
Alarm reactions
Antiinsect tactics
Antipredator tactics
Audio signals
Clicking sound
Dominance
Grouping behaviour
Habitat use*
Insect harassment
Leadership
Maternal influence
Migration*
Mother calf relations
Parasite defence reactions
Range fidelity
Reproductive behaviour
Rutting*
Sense of direction
Sexual behaviour
Sexual segregation
Social organization
Social rank
Spacing

Bacterial diseases

Abscesses
Anthrax
Botulism
Brucellosis
Clostridiae
Colibacillosis
Corynebacterium
Culture methods*
Diagnostics*
Epizootology
Erysipelas
Necrobacillosis
Paratuberculosis
Pasteurellosis
Epidemiology*

Viral diseases

Bovine respiratory group
Contagious echtyma
Foot and mouth disease
Herpes
Influenza
Parapox
Pox
Rabies
Diagnostics*

Mycosis

Absidia
Aspergillus
Dermatomycosis
Diagnostics*
Epidemiology*

Immunology

Sera
Vaccines

Serology

Neonatal diseases

Deformities

Traumatic diseases

Fractures
Mandibular lesions
Surgery
Wounds
Diagnostics*

Toxic diseases

Herbicides
Toxic drugs
Toxic fertilizers
Diagnostics*

Parasitology

Anthelmintics
Antiparasitic treatment
Besnoitia
Cephenomyia trompe
Coccidiosis
Control of warbles
Cysticercosis
Defence behaviour
Diagnostics*
Dictyocaulus
Echinococcosis
Ecology*
Elaphostrongylus
Faecal examination
Fasciola
Filariae
Flies
Flukes
Gad fly
Gastrointestinal nematodes
Helminths
Host-parasite relations
Hydatidosis
Hypoderma
Infestation
Infestation rate
Insect harassment*
Insect repellents
Intermediate hosts
Larvae
Lice
Life cycle
Linguatula
Lung worms
Mosquitos
Nasal bots
Nasal fly
Nematoda
Nematode treatment
Oedemagena tarandi
Oestrid flies
Onchocerca
Parasite ecology
Piroplasmosis
Protozoa
Repellents
Sarcocystiasis
Sarcoptosis
Tapeworms
Ticks
Toxoplasmosis
Treatment*
Treatment of warbles
Trematoda
Warbles

Nutritional disorders

Acidosis
Avitaminosis
Bone marrow disorders
Enterotoxaemia
Indigestion
Loss of appetite
Mineral disorders
Overfeeding
Starvation
Treatment*
Tympanitis
Water deprivation

Organic diseases

Abdominal organs*
Dental abnormalitites
Eyes*
Mandibular lesions*
Nerves*
Respiratory organs*
Reticulo-endothelial system
Thoracic organs*
Tooth wear
Tumors
Urinary system

Stress

Blood parameters
Capture myopathy
Chasing influence
Confinement stress
Gastric ulcers
General adaptive syndrom
Handling stress
Restraint stress
Stress indicators
Stress symptoms
Transportation stress
Vascular system*

Thermal impact

Freezing
Frostbites
Hyperthermia
Hypothermia

Organic diseases

Abdominal organs*
Dental abnormalities
Eyes*
Mandibular lesions*
Nerves*
Respiratory organs*
Reticulo-endothelial system
Thoracic organs*
Tooth wear
Tumors
Urinary system
Vascular system*

Reproductive diseases

Abortion
Infertility
Reproductive dysfunctions

Zoonoses

Contagious echtyma
Echinococcosis
Orf
Warble fly larvae

Disease interactions

Deer
Dogs
Goats
Sheep

Pharmacology

Anaesthesia
Immobilization
Tranquillizers

Pastures

Autumn*
Biomass*
Bogs
Carrying capasity
Cultivation
Damage of pastures
Evaluation*
Fertilization
Fires
Geological influences
Grazing effects*
Image analysis
Improvement of pastures
Nature conservation
Nutritive value
Overgrazing*
Pasturing methods
Pasturing patterns
Phenology
Plant preference*
Productivity*
Range management
Registration*
Remote sensing
Spring*
Succession*
Summer*
Topography
Tundra
Winter*

Grazing

Autumn*
Cratering
Diets
Food availability
Food habits
Food intake
Food selection
Forage and productivity
Forage quality
Grazing effect*
Grazing habits
Habitat preference
Ice*
Licking
Overgrazing
Pasture preference*
Pasturing methods*
Pasturing patterns*
Seasonal diets
Snow*
Spring*
Summer*
Tooth wear*
Winter*

Range ecology

Climatic influence*
Fires*
Nature conservation*
Snow*
Soil chemistry

Soil microbiology
Soil qualities
Succession*

Snow

Characteristics*
Cratering*
Snow index
Snow influence
Snow technology
Terminology*

Pasture plants

Biomass*
Birch
Chemical composition
Digestibility
Dry matter content
Energy content
Esophageal fistulation
Faecal analysis
Fungi
Ground lichens
Identification*
Intake
Lichens
Lichen growth
Mineral content
Moisture content
Nutrient content
Palatability
Plant communities
Plant growth
Plant-herbivore interactions
Plant physiology
Plant preference
Rumen content
Rumen content analysis
Seasonal
Systematics*
Trace elements
Tree lichens

Nutritional physiology

Appetite*
Caecal physiology
Carbohydrate physiology
Digestion
Energy metabolism
Energy modelling
Excretion*
Faeces
Fasting
Fat index
Fat physiology
Food passage
Glucuronidation
Glucose metabolism
Glucose synthesis
Growth regulation
Metabolic profiles
Metabolism*
Milk production
Milk synthesis
Mineral physiology
Nutritional influence*
Physiological condition criteria
Protein physiology
Radiobiology
Ruminal fistulation
Ruminal microbiology
Ruminal physiology
Rumination
Seasonal influence*
Starvation physiology
Urea
Urea recirculation
Urine
Volatile fatty acids
Voluntary food intake
Water flux
Water metabolism

Nutritional requirements

Activity budget
Cratering*
Energy budget
Energy expenditure
Energy requirements
Growth requirements
Heart rate
Insect harassment*
Lactation requirements
Locomotion energy
Milk intake*
Mineral requirements
Modelling*
Nutritional adaptation
Nutritional effects on condition
Nutritional effects on fertility
Seasonal variability*
Survival dynamics
Trace elements*

Emergency feeding

Digestibility*
Economy*
Effects*
Energy*
Problems*
Technique*
Tree lichens*
Types of feed*

Supplementary feeding

Digestibility*
Economy*
Effects*
Energy*
Minerals*
Problems*
Proteins*
Technique*
Types of feed*

Feeding in captivity

Economy*
Problems*
Technique*
Types of feed*

Reproduction

Abortion*
Birth
Birth rate
Breeding success
Calving sites
Calving time
Conception
Conception rate
Fertility
Foetus*
Gestation period
Lactation
Maternal effect
Maternal investment
Mating
Milk composition
Milk intake*
Milk production*
Newborn calf
Nutritional effects*
Pregnancy
Pregnancy diagnostics
Pregnancy rate
Oestrus
Reproductive strategies
Rutting
Sex ratio*
Sexual condition
Sexual cycle
Sexual hormones
Twins

Growth and development

Age determination
Antler development
Body composition
Body measurements and weight relationships
Body size
Bone marrow
Density effects
Dentition*
Fattening
Foetus*
Growth regulation
Growth rate
Live weight
Mandible length
Nutritional influence*
Organ weights
Physical condition
Physical condition criteria
Weighing technique
Weight change
Weight estimating

Chemical composition

Blood*
Body
Bone tissue
Carbohydrates*
Fat*
Kidneys*
Meat*
Minerals*
Protein*

Reindeer industry

General*
Licenced industry
Management systems
Statistics

Alaska*
Canada*
etc.

Public administration

Legislation*
Regional planning
Rights
Alaska*
etc.

Associations

Alaska*
etc.

Practical husbandry

General*
Corralling
Draught reindeer
Ear tagging
Falsification of earmarks
Fences
Herding
Housing
Locating systems
Marking
Mechanization
Motorization
Alaska*
etc.

Dogs

Breeding*
Dog diseases
Dog training
Dog types

Economy

Accidents
Antlers*
Calf mortality
Financing
General*
Herd composition
Hides
Losses
Marketing
Meat
Mortality*
Mortality factors
Predation*
Prices
Production*
Products
Socioeconomics*
Supports
Taxes & duties

Planning

Business planning
Business studies
Modelling*

Predation

General*
Bears
Eagles
Foxes
Lynxes
Predation control
Predation evaluation
Predator management
Predator registration
Predatory behaviour
Wolverines
Wolves
Alaska*
etc.

Breeding

Breeding methods
Castration
Chromosomes
Crossing
Enzyme polymorphism
Evaluation of individuals
Genes
Genetic variability
Genetics
Herd structure
Inbreeding
Maternal influence
Maternal investment
Selection
Sex ratio*
Transferrins
Types of reindeer

Slaughtering

Animal protection
Field slaughtering
Meat composition
Meat inspection
Meat quality*
Preslaughter handling
Slaughter houses
Slaughter technology
Slaughter weight
Stunning and killing
Transportation

Products

Age differences*
Antlers*
Bones*
Byproducts
Cheese
Hearts
Hides
Kidneys*
Livers
Meat*
Meat composition
Meat quality*
Milk*
Organs
Rut influences
Sex differences
Tongues

Additional business

Agriculture
Combination of business
Fishing
Home crafts
Hunting*
Tourist industry

Education and training

Practical training
Technical colleges
University studies
Textbooks
Alaska*
etc.

Wild reindeer or Caribou

General*
Barren ground
Census
Coexistence
Density
Distribution
Habitat
Harvest*
Harvesting strategy
Hunting
Introduction
Management*
Meat production
Migration*
Mortality*
Mountain
Movements
Numbers*
Poaching
Populations
Population composition
Population control
Population dynamics
Population ecology
Population structure
Population systemogenesis
Productivity*
Segregation
Selection
Species identifying
Status
Types
Utilization
Woodland
Alaska*
etc.
Nelchina herd*
etc.

Environment

Acid precipitation
Air traffic
Chlorinated hydrocarbons
Crossing*
Effects on man
Fallout
Fertilization
Ground traffic
Heavy metals
Herbicides

Insecticides
Iodine
Iron-55
Pipelines
Plutonium
Pollution
Powerlines
Predation
Protection
Radioactivity
Radiocesium
Railways
Roads
Strontium
Tourism
Transfer mechanisms

Conflicting interests

Agriculture
Domestic reindeer versus wildlife
Encroachment on pasture
Forestry
Goat grazing
Human activity
Hunting*
Hydroelectric development
Land exploitation
Legislation*
Pipelines
Oil exploration
Reindeer impact
Settlement
Sheep grazing
Tourism

Bilateral relations

Finland & USSR
etc.

Research

Cooperation
Meetings
Modelling*
Planning*
Stations

Field methods

Aerial survey
Blood sampling
Catching
Equipment
Location systems
Nutrition studies
Radiotelemetry
Radio tracking
Research impact on animals
Restraining methods
Sampling technology

Comparative studies

Muskox

Deer

Farming
Identification
Red deer
etc.
Cervus elaphus
etc.

Animal welfare

Castration methods
Handling methods
Herding methods
Killing methods
Stress*

Evolution

Fossils
History
Origin*
Palaeontology
Prehistory

Exploitation of land

Land management

Recipes

Anthropology

Archaeology
Characteristics*
Elements
Eskimos
Indians
Nomadism
Saami
Siberian tribes
Socioeconomics*

Miscellaneous