Enar Andersson in memoriam

One of the pioneers of forest genetics in Sweden Professor Emeritus Enar Andersson died in April 1979 after a long illness. Enar Andersson was born in 1911 and grew up on a farm surrounded by forest and he early came into contact with forests and forestry. He matriculated at the University of Lund in 1936, where his principal studies were genetics, botany and statistics. Statistics fascinated him and he acted as an amanuensis in the statistical institution. His university studies during this period ended with the Masters degree.

In 1942 Enar Andersson began his life-work. He was employed by The Association of Forest Tree Breeding as leader of the newly founded branch station for Central Sweden in Brunsberg. He stayed in this post for 10 years and with stubborn energy developed the station into an efficient unit.

In 1952 Enar Andersson was appointed Director of The Coordinating Committee for Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding. Within this organisation he accomplished very heavy duties connected with the establishment of first generation forest tree seed orchards in Sweden. Enar Andersson was the driving and uniting force. He controlled the selection of plus trees, constructed the seed orchard plans (about 700 hectares in almost 100 units), selected sites for the seed orchards and worked out rules for progeny testing the orchard clones.

All these practical activities must have made obstacles for Enar Andersson’s scientific research but thanks to his great capacity for work he was able to submit his doctoral thesis “Cone and Seed Studies in Norway Spruce” in 1965. This comprehensive work bears witness to the author’s scientific clear-sightedness, thoroughness and mathematical interest.

In 1965 Enar Andersson was appointed Assistant Professor at the Forestry College, Stockholm with progeny testing as his speciality. Five years later he was promoted to full professor and succeeded Aki Gustafsson as prefect of the Institute of Forest Genetics an office which he retained until his retirement in 1975. He conducted the scientific activities at the Institute and his comprehensive practical experience and profound theoretical education made him exceptionally well qualified for this important office. He guided his coworkers with a firm but tender hand, encouraging and supporting them in all ways.

Among his fellow-workers and in all forestry circles in the country Enar Andersson won the highest respect for his competence, straightforwardness and ability of making problems clear for professionals and laymen. His work was officially recognized. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Agriculture and Forestry and was honoured with the Bernadotte prize, the highest reward in Swedish forestry. Many colleagues in foreign countries have also expressed their high esteem for him.

Now, nothing remains but to pronounce peace upon the memory of Enar Andersson.

Helge Johnsson

Silvae Genetica 28, 4 (1979)