

MEAT PRODUCTION FROM MOOSE — POSSIBILITIES AND PROBLEMS

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The Swedish moose population now contributes a yearly meat harvest corresponding to about 10 p. 100 of our beef consumption.

The explosive development of the population is presented and explained in terms of changes in hunting policy and land use. The last factor results in an increased supply of winter food.

Among the limiting factors to population growth the nonbiological traffic safety factor is considered the main one.

The problems in connexion with population regulation for maximum meat production from a winter stock of constant size are presented. The necessity of expressing the population size in units of metabolic body weight is stressed.

Fields of interest for future research and development are presented. Among the biological ones population simulation and methods for regulation ought to be mentioned. Among the social ones traffic safety presents the main problems of interest but the need for evaluation of moose as a source of recreation is also stressed. Among the economic ones the value of moose for recreation, the direct and the spin-off effects in the trade of equipment are mentioned and the ability of game production in comparison to other land use alternatives is put forward.

NON-RANDOM, STATIONARY TIME SERIES OF PHENOTYPIC STATISTIC

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A technique was developed by WILLIAMSON *et al.* (E.A.A.P., 1979) to obtain unbiased estimators of h^2 when biases have occurred through non-additive genetic and environmental causes of similarity between relatives. This paper is an attempt to provide empirical evidence for the existence of these extra effects in a large commercial pig breeding unit. Kendall's turning point test is used to illustrate that some time series of within season phenotypic variances, sire, dam and error variance components are non-random and this is interpreted as an indication of the presence of environmental terms in the phenotypic series.

GENETISCHE VARIABILITÄT ZWISCHEN DEN VIEHHERDEN DER SCHWARZ-WEISSEN POLNISCHEN

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Es wurden genetische Unterschiede zwischen 3 128 polnischen schwarz-weißen Viehherden untersucht. Die Regression der Töchterleistung auf den verbesserten Mittelwert ihrer Altersgenossinnen war kleiner als die, die in anderen Populationen festgestellt worden war. Die Einschätzungen der genetischen Variation zwischen den Herden betragen 0.335 in der Milchleistung, 0.337 in der Fettleistung und 0.389 im Fettgehalt der Milch.

Grosse genetische Unterschiede zwischen den Herden sollen bei der Einschätzung des Zuchtwertes der Tiere berücksichtigt werden.