



**Working Report 2014-56**

# **Game Statistics for the Island of Olkiluoto in 2013-2014**

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**May 2015**

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Working Reports contain information on work in progress  
or pending completion.

## **ABSTRACT**

The game statistics for the island of Olkiluoto were updated in the summer 2014 and compared with earlier statistics. In addition, the estimated biomass of hunted animals was calculated. The reported game bag and population size estimates are based on the annual action report of local hunting club (Olkiluodon Metsästysseura ry) and interviews of hunting club's secretary. No moose or deer inventories were made in the winter 2013–2014.

The moose population has been a slightly increasing when comparing the previous year; there were 4–6 individuals on the island after hunting season. The number of moose varies because they tend to move between the island and mainland. Winter 2013–2014 was relatively easy for white-tailed deer and roe deer but the predation caused by lynxes inhibits the increase of populations. However, the current amount of lynxes on the island is unknown because the lack of snow in the winter 2013–2014. In the summer of 2014, there were several lynx observations.

The number of hunted raccoon dogs was almost four times as large as in the previous year; altogether 26 individuals were killed. There were no noticeable changes in the number of other hunted small or medium-sized predators. American minks were not killed at all. The total number of hunted hares decreased from eleven to seven. Once again, mallard was the most common hunted bird species followed by hooded crow. Other bird species hunted were wood pigeon, herring gull, hazel grouse, wigeon, teal and common pochard.

The total biomass hunted was approximately 1 225 kilos (1 170 for mammals and 55 for birds) which was 305 kilos more than in the previous year. The biomass destined to human consumption (i.e. game meat) was approximately 415 kilos (400 kilos for mammals, 15 for birds).

**Keywords:** Game statistics, hunting, Olkiluoto.

## OLKILUODON SAAREN RIISTATILASTOT METSÄSTYSKAUDELTA 2013-2014

### TIIVISTELMÄ

Olkiluodon saaren riistasaalistiedot päivitettiin kesällä 2014, ja nyt saatua aineistoa metsästyskaudelta 2013–2014 verrattiin aiempiin saarelta tehtyihin riistaeläintilastoihin. Lisäksi laskettiin arvio saadun saaliin biomassasta. Sekä saalistilastot että raportissa esitetyt populaatiokoot on arvioitu paikallisen metsästysseuran (Olkiluodon Metsästysseura ry) vuosikertomuksen sekä metsästysseuran sihteeriltä saatujen täydentävien tietojen perusteella. Talvella 2013–2014 ei tehty hirvieläinten laskentoja, joten kantojen suuruudet ovat arvioita.

Alueen metsästyksenjälkeinen hirvikanta on paikallisten metsästäjien mukaan ollut hienoisessa nousussa edellisiin vuosiin verrattuna. Metsästyksenjälkeisen hirvikannan kooksi arvioitiin 4–6 yksilöä. Kulloinenkin yksilömäärä vaihtelee, koska eläimet liikkuvat saaren ja mantereen välillä. Talvi 2013–2014 oli vähäluminen ja siten varsin helppo valkohäntäkauriille (valkohäntäpeura) sekä metsäkauriille, mutta ilvesten saalistus hidastaa edelleen pienten sorkkaeläinten kantojen kasvua. Ilvesten tarkasta määrästä saarella kuluneena talvena ei ole tietoa, koska lumenpuute hankaloitti havaintojen tekemistä. Kesän 2014 aikana saarella on tehty useampia ilveshavaintoja.

Pienriistasaaliissa suurin muutos edelliseen vuoteen verrattuna oli supikoirasaaliin huomattava kasvu; vuonna 2013 saalista saatiin 26 yksilöä eli lähes neljä kertaa vuoden 2012 saaliin verran. Muiden pienpetojen saaliissa ei tapahtunut mainittavaa muutosta. Minkkejä ei saatu saaliiksi lainkaan. Metsästettyjen jänisten yhteismäärä oli hivenen pienempi kuin edellisenä vuonna (7 vs. 11 yksilöä). Riistalinnuista heinäisorsa (sinisorsa) oli jälleen metsästetyin laji; heinäorsia saatiin saaliiksi kaikkiaan 22 yksilöä. Myös variksia ammuttiin edellisvuoden tapaan runsaasti (16 yksilöä). Muita saaliiksi saatuja lintulajeja olivat sepelkyyhky, harmaalokki, pyy, haapana, tavi sekä punasotka.

Vuoden 2013 saaliin arvioitu kokonaisbiomassa oli 1 225 kiloa. Tästä suurin osa (1 170 kiloa) koostui nisäkässäaliista ja vain muutama prosentti (55 kiloa) lintusaaliista. Kokonaisbiomassa oli noin 305 kiloa suurempi kuin edellisenä vuonna. Ihmisravinnoksi tarkoitettua biomassaa (eli lihaa) saatiin arviolta 415 kiloa (400 kiloa nisäkkäistä, 15 linnuista).

**Avainsanat:** Metsästys, Olkiluoto, riistatilasto.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

TIIVISTELMÄ

1	INTRODUCTION .....	2
2	MATERIAL AND METHODS .....	3
3	HUNTING BAG AND POPULATION ESTIMATES.....	4
3.1	Mammals.....	4
3.1.1	Moose ( <i>Alces alces</i> ).....	4
3.1.2	White-tailed deer ( <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> ) .....	4
3.1.3	Roe deer ( <i>Capreolus capreolus</i> ).....	5
3.1.4	Red fox ( <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> ).....	6
3.1.5	Raccoon dog ( <i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i> ).....	6
3.1.6	European badger ( <i>Meles meles</i> ).....	7
3.1.7	American mink ( <i>Neovison vison</i> ; earlier <i>Mustela vison</i> ).....	7
3.1.8	Pine marten ( <i>Martes martes</i> ) .....	8
3.1.9	Mountain hare ( <i>Lepus timidus</i> ).....	8
3.1.10	European brown hare ( <i>Lepus europeus</i> ) .....	9
3.2	Birds.....	9
3.2.1	Mallard ( <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> ).....	9
3.2.2	Teal ( <i>Anas crecca</i> ).....	10
3.2.3	Eurasian vigeon ( <i>Anas penelope</i> ).....	10
3.2.4	Common pochard ( <i>Aythya ferina</i> ) .....	10
3.2.5	Hazel grouse ( <i>Bonasa bonasia</i> ).....	10
3.2.6	Common wood pigeon ( <i>Columba palumbus</i> ).....	11
3.2.7	Hooded crow ( <i>Corvus corone cornix</i> ).....	11
3.2.8	European herring gull ( <i>Larus argentatus</i> ) .....	11
4	DISCUSSION.....	12
	REFERENCES .....	13

APPENDIX 1. Nomenclature of the species.

APPENDIX 2. Range of weights and estimated average weights of the species.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

In this report, we present the game statistics (the game bag and population sizes) for the island of Olkiluoto (ca. 12 km<sup>2</sup>). In addition, the estimate of biomass of hunted animals was calculated. The both of game bag and population size estimates are based on an action report made by a local hunting club and interviews of the local hunters. The estimated biomass is calculated based on reported game bag and average weights of the species giving in literature.

The report was ordered by Posiva Oy and completed by Faunatica Oy. More detailed description of the Olkiluoto area and information about target species are available in the previous reports (e.g. Nieminen et al. 2011; Niemi et al. 2012, Niemi & Nieminen 2014).

## 2 MATERIAL AND METHODS

The first estimate of game populations in Olkiluoto, based on the interviews of the local hunters and available statistical material, was composed in 2002 (Kaapu 2003). The interviews are conducted and the report updated annually.

New interviews were carried out to update the game statistics in the summer 2014. This report is based on interviews of Antti Kallio from the local hunting club (secretary, Olkiluodon Metsästysseura ry) and hunting club's annual action report. Since the hunting club collect and report the bag statistic per calendar year (not per hunting year), the action report contains the reported numbers of hunted animals during the year 2013. However, the end of the hunting season varies between species. Because of the lack of simultaneousness between the official report and the hunting year (at the end of July), we updated the bag statistics by re-interviewing Kallio at the August 2014. It is possible that some inaccuracies may occur in the 2014 data on small species which are hunted without a special license. However, the amount of spring and summer time catch is very marginal.

No inventories of the remaining populations were made during this hunting season, so population estimates are educated guesses presented by the local hunters.

A list of the scientific names of species included in the report is in Appendix 1 with common names in English and Finnish. The average weights of game species used for calculating the biomasses are shown in Appendix 2.



### 3 HUNTING BAG AND POPULATION ESTIMATES

#### 3.1 Mammals

##### 3.1.1 Moose (*Alces alces*)

**Hunting season:** 28.9.–31.12.2013.

**Estimated population size in Olkiluoto:** 4–6 individuals after hunting season 2013, 6–7 individuals in the summer of 2014. The wintering population is slightly increasing. In the late summer 2014, there has been a male, a female with one calf and a female with twins in the area. Summer pastures locate mainly in the northern part of the island.

**Hunting bag in 2013:** One adult moose (male, estimated age 5–8 years) and one calf (male) were hunted in Olkiluoto (Table 1).

**Estimated hunted biomass:** Based on the average weight of moose (Appendix 2), the hunted moose biomass was 575 kilos in 2013 (450 kilos for adult bull and 125 kilos for calf). In moose, the estimated gain of meat is about 40 % of the living weight. Thus, the biomass destined for human consumption was about 230 kilos.

*Table 1. The numbers of hunted moose and an estimated population size after hunting season in 2004–2013.*

<b>Moose</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Hunted adults	3	2		3	1	1	1	0	1	1
Hunted calves	2	5		4	4	2	1	1	0	1
All hunted individuals	5	7	6	7	5	3	2	1	1	2
Population after the hunting season (an estimate)	16	15	10	9	6	3	3	2	3–6	4–6

##### 3.1.2 White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*)

**Hunting season:** 28.9.2013–31.1.2014. (In addition, 1.1.2013–31.1.2013 but not concerned here because January 2013 belongs to the previous hunting season)

**Estimated population size in Olkiluoto:** The last estimation of the size of wintering white-tailed deer population was about 15 individuals (year 2012). Winter 2013–2014 was relatively easy for small ungulates but, at the same time, predation pressure by lynxes seemed to increase. Especially observations of white-tailed deer calves were rare. The exact number of remaining population is difficult to determine because all individuals cannot be observed in wintertime. The snow cover in the winter 2013–2014 was low or even absent which made an estimation of population size even more complicated than usual. In conclusion, it seems that the population is still decreasing.

Four white-tailed deer (one female calf, one female yearling, one young male and one adult male) died in traffic accidents (three in the previous year).

**Hunting bag in season 2013–2014:** Altogether 3 adult white-tailed deer (two females, one male) and were hunted in the season 2013–2014 (Table 2).

**Estimated hunted biomass:** Based on the average weight of white-tailed deer (Appendix 2), the hunted white-tailed deer biomass was about 250 kilos (80 kilos for adult female, 120 for adult male and 50 kilos for calf) in the season 2013/2014. The biomass destined for human consumption was about 100 kilos.

*Table 2. The numbers of hunted white-tailed deer and an estimated population size after hunting in seasons 2004/2005–2013/2014.*

White-tailed deer	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014
Hunted adults					3	7	3	5	3	3
Hunted calves					6	12	3	1	0	0
All hunted individuals	5	10	14	14	9	19	6	6	3*	3
The population after the hunting season (an estimate)	10	10	16	20	20	12	15	15	NA	NA

NA = Not known

### 3.1.3 Roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*)

**Hunting season:** Female and calf 1.9.2013–31.1.2014; male 16.5.–15.6.2013 and 1.9.2013–31.1.2014. (In addition, 1.1–31.1.2013 but not concerned here because January 2013 belongs to the previous hunting season).

**Estimated population size in Olkiluoto:** The exact number of remaining roe deer population is difficult to determine because all individuals cannot be observed in wintertime and the predation pressure of lynxes could change the situation rapidly. Winter 2013–2014 was relatively easy for small ungulates but, at the same time, predation pressure by lynxes seemed to increase. The snow cover in the winter 2013–2014 was low or even absent which made an estimation of population size even more complicated than usual.

**Hunting bag in season 2013–2014:** Altogether five roe deer were hunted during the season 2013–2014 (Table 3). Three of them were adults and two were calves. The exact number of hunted animals is not known for certain because the hunting of roe deer is free of special licences and all hunters may not report the number they have hunted, despite it is required.

**Estimated hunted biomass:** Based on the average weight of roe deer (Appendix 2), the hunted roe deer biomass was about 150 kilos in the season 2013–2014. The biomass destined for human consumption was about 60 kilos.

**Table 3.** The numbers of hunted roe deer and an estimated population size after hunting in seasons 2004/2005–2013/2014.

Roe deer	2004– 2005	2005– 2006	2006– 2007	2007– 2008	2008– 2009	2009– 2010	2010– 2011	2011– 2012	2012– 2013	2013– 2014
Hunted individuals	0	5	1	2	4	7	3	4	4	5*
The population after the hunting season (an estimate)	5	15	9	10	15	7–10	7–10	NA	NA	NA

\*In addition, one individual was hunted in January 2013.

NA = Not known

### 3.1.4 Red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)

**Hunting season:** The whole year, but a female with offspring younger than one year is not allowed to be killed 1.5.–31.7.

**Estimated population size in Olkiluoto:** There is no a population estimate for red fox available. In Olkiluoto area, red foxes move freely to and from mainland and there is also migration between Olkiluoto and the surrounding archipelago.

**Hunting bag in season 2013–2014:** Altogether two individuals were hunted (Table 4).

**Estimated hunted biomass:** Based on the average weight of red foxes (Appendix 2), the hunted red fox biomass was about 12 kilos in the hunting season 2013–2014. The biomass destined for human consumption was 0 kilos.

**Table 4.** The numbers of hunted red foxes in the hunting seasons 2005/2006–2013/2014.

Red fox	2005– 2006	2006– 2007	2007– 2008	2008– 2009	2009– 2010	2010– 2011	2011– 2012	2012– 2013	2013– 2014
Hunted individuals	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	2

NA = Not known

### 3.1.5 Raccoon dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*)

**Hunting season:** The whole year, but a female with offspring younger than one year is not allowed to be killed 1.5.–31.7.

**Estimated population size in Olkiluoto:** There is no a population estimate for raccoon dog available. In Olkiluoto area, raccoon dogs move freely to and from mainland. The purpose of raccoon dog hunting is to eradicate all individuals (Mikkola et al. 2011).

**Hunting bag in season 2013–2014:** Altogether 26 individuals were hunted (Table 5).

**Estimated hunted biomass:** Based on the average weight of raccoon dogs (Appendix 2), the hunted raccoon dog biomass was 143 kilos in the hunting season 2013–2014. The biomass destined for human consumption was 0 kilos.

*Table 5. The numbers of hunted raccoon dogs in the hunting seasons 2004/2005–2013/2014.*

Raccoon dog	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013	2013–2014
Hunted individuals	10	9	2	0	3	6	13	7	7	26

### 3.1.6 European badger (*Meles meles*)

**Hunting season:** The whole year, but a female with offspring younger than one year is not allowed to be killed 1.5.–31.7.

**Estimated population size in Olkiluoto:** There is no a population estimate for badger available.

**Hunting bag in season 2013–2014:** Altogether one individual was hunted (Table 6).

**Estimated hunted biomass:** Based on the average weight of badgers (Appendix 2), the hunted badger biomass was 10 kilos in the hunting season 2013–2014. The biomass destined for human consumption was 0 kilos.

*Table 6. The numbers of hunted badgers in the hunting seasons 2004/2005–2013/2014.*

Badger	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013	2013–2014
Hunted individuals	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1

### 3.1.7 American mink (*Neovison vison*; earlier *Mustela vison*)

**Hunting season:** The whole year, but a female with offspring younger than one year is not allowed to be killed 1.5.–31.7.

**Estimated population size in Olkiluoto:** There is not an accurate population estimate for american mink available, but it seems that population is strong. American mink finds a lot of food from the seashore, which is mainly open also in winter as the nuclear power plant heats up the sea-water.

**Hunting bag in season 2013–2014:** No American minks were hunted (Table 7).

**Estimated hunted biomass:** -

**Table 7.** The numbers of hunted American minks in the hunting seasons 2005/2006–2013/2014.

American mink	2005–2006	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013	2013–2014
Hunted individuals	9	3	2	2	5	2	3	0	0

### 3.1.8 Pine marten (*Martes martes*)

**Hunting season:** 1.11.2013–31.3.2014.

**Estimated population size in Olkiluoto:** There is not an accurate population estimate for pine marten available, but it seems that the species is present in the island.

**Hunting bag in season 2013–2014:** Altogether one pine marten was hunted (Table 8).

**Estimated hunted biomass:** Based on the average weight of pine martens (Appendix 2), the hunted pine marten biomass was 1.4 kilos in the hunting season 2013–2014. The biomass destined for human consumption was 0 kilos.

**Table 8.** The numbers of hunted pine martens in the hunting seasons 2004/2005–2013/2014.

Pine marten	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013	2013–2014
Hunted individuals	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1

### 3.1.9 Mountain hare (*Lepus timidus*)

**Hunting season:** 1.9.2013–28.2.2014.

**Estimated population size in Olkiluoto:** There is not an accurate population estimate for mountain hares available, but the population might be between 20 and 40 individuals. The population seems to be strongest inside the power plant's fences.

**Hunting bag in season 2013–2014:** Five mountain hares were hunted in 2013 (Table 9).

**Estimated hunted biomass:** Based on the average weight of mountain hares (Appendix 2), the hunted mountain hare biomass was 17.5 kilos in the hunting season 2013–2014. The biomass destined for human consumption was about 7 kilos.

**Table 9.** The numbers of hunted mountain hares in the hunting seasons 2004/2005–2013/2014.

Mountain hare	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013	2013–2014
Hunted individuals	0	2	0	0	3	5	12	2	9	5*

\*The amount of individuals hunted in January and February 2014 is not known.

### 3.1.10 European brown hare (*Lepus europeaus*)

**Hunting season:** 1.9.2013–28.2.2014.

**Estimated population size in Olkiluoto:** There is not an accurate population estimate for brown hares available.

**Hunting bag in season 2013–2014:** Two brown hares were hunted in 2013 (Table 10).

**Estimated hunted biomass:** Based on the average weight of brown hares (Appendix 2), the hunted mountain hare biomass was 8 kilos in the hunting season 2013–2014. The biomass destined for human consumption was about 3.2 kilos.

**Table 10.** The numbers of hunted brown hares in the hunting seasons 2004/2005–2013/2014.

Brown hare	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013	2013–2014
Hunted individuals	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	1	3	2*

\*The amount of individuals hunted in January and February 2014 is not known.

## 3.2 Birds

### 3.2.1 Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)

**Hunting season:** 20.8 (noon)–31.12.2013.

**Estimated population size in Olkiluoto:** There is a stable population of mallards in Olkiluoto.

**Hunting bag in 2013:** 22 mallards were hunted in 2013.

**Estimated hunted biomass:** Based on the average weight of mallards (Appendix 2), the hunted mallard biomass was 26.4 kilos in 2013. The biomass destined for human consumption was about 10.6 kilos.

### 3.2.2 Teal (*Anas crecca*)

**Hunting season:** 20.8 (noon)–31.12.2013.

**Estimated population size in Olkiluoto:** The population size is not known.

**Hunting bag in 2013:** Two teals were hunted in 2013.

**Estimated hunted biomass:** Based on the average weight of teals (Appendix 2), the hunted teal biomass was 0.7 kilogram in 2013. The biomass destined for human consumption was about 0.3 kilos.

### 3.2.3 Eurasian wigeon (*Anas penelope*)

**Hunting period:** 20.8 (noon)–31.10.2013.

**Estimated population size in Olkiluoto:** The population size is not known.

**Hunting bag in 2013:** Three wigeons were hunted in 2013.

**Estimated hunted biomass:** Based on the average weight of wigeons (Appendix 2), the hunted wigeon biomass was 2.3 kilos in 2013. The biomass destined for human consumption was about 0.9 kilos.

### 3.2.4 Common pochard (*Aythya ferina*)

**Hunting period:** 20.8 (noon)–31.10.2013.

**Estimated population size in Olkiluoto:** The population size is not known.

**Hunting bag in 2013:** One common pochard was hunted in 2013.

**Estimated hunted biomass:** Based on the average weight of pochards (Appendix 2), the hunted pochard biomass was 0.9 kilos in 2013. The biomass destined for human consumption was about 0.4 kilos.

### 3.2.5 Hazel grouse (*Bonasa bonasia*)

**Hunting season:** 10.9.–31.10.2013.

**Estimated population size in Olkiluoto:** The population size is not known.

**Hunting bag in 2013:** Three hazel grouses were hunted in 2013.

**Estimated hunted biomass:** Based on the average weight of hazel grouses (Appendix 2), the hunted hazel grouse biomass was 1.2 kilos in 2013. The biomass destined for human consumption was about 0.5 kilos.

### **3.2.6 Common wood pigeon (*Columba palumbus*)**

**Hunting period:** 10.8.2013–31.10.2013.

**Estimated population size in Olkiluoto:** The population size is not known.

**Hunting bag in 2013:** Ten wood pigeons were hunted in 2013.

**Estimated hunted biomass:** Based on the average weight of wood pigeons (Appendix 2), the hunted wood pigeon biomass was 5 kilos in 2013. The biomass destined for human consumption was about 2.0 kilos.

### **3.2.7 Hooded crow (*Corvus corone cornix*)**

**Hunting period:** 1.8.2013–9.3.2014 (or closed game season 10.3–31.7).

**Estimated population size in Olkiluoto:** The population size is not known.

**Hunting bag in 2013:** Sixteen hooded crows were hunted in 2013.

**Estimated hunted biomass:** Based on the average weight of hooded crows (Appendix 2), the hunted crow biomass was 8.8 kilos in 2013. The biomass destined for human consumption was 0 kilos.

### **3.2.8 European herring gull (*Larus argentatus*)**

**Hunting period:** 1.8.2013–9.3.2014 (or closed game season 10.3–31.7).

**Estimated population size in Olkiluoto:** The population size is not known.

**Hunting bag in 2013:** Eight herring gulls were hunted in 2013.

**Estimated hunted biomass:** Based on the average weight of herring gulls (Appendix 2), the hunted gull biomass was 9.6 kilos in 2013. The biomass destined for human consumption was 0 kilos.



## 4 DISCUSSION

This report presents game statistics for the island of Olkiluoto and it is based on interviews of the local hunters and numbers of hunted game animals reported in the action report of hunting club Olkiluodon metsästysseura ry. The population sizes and their variability are derived from observations and estimates made by hunters in Olkiluoto.

In moose population, a slight increase was observed compared with the previous year despite that two individuals were hunted in 2013. The exact number of white-tailed deer and roe deer population is not known. The snow cover in the winter 2013–2014 was low or even absent which made an estimation of population size even more complicated than usual. Winter was relatively easy for small ungulates but, at the same time, the predation caused by lynxes and road-kills of animals inhibits the increase of populations. It seems that the population of white-tailed deer is still decreasing.

Hunting of moose and white-tailed deer requires special licenses which are given based mainly on population trends. Thus, the decreasing population size usually means a decrease in the hunting bag. Roe deer is hunted without licenses but is likely that the number of hunted animals is somewhat depending on the population size. If this is true, the population of roe deer has been more or less stable during the last five to six years.

The number of hunted small game species was mainly comparable with the previous year. The number of hunted individuals was larger in red fox, raccoon dog and pine marten. For raccoon dog, the increase was noticeable (7 vs. 26 individuals). For waterfowl, the hunting bag consisted on four species although the role of mallard was dominant (22 of 28 hunted individuals). The total amount of hunted waterfowl and the distribution of species were comparable with previous years. The number of hunted hooded crows was almost the same than in the previous year. In addition, eight herring gulls were shot (none in the previous year).

It is important to notice that the number of hunted individuals representing small game species does not necessarily cover all details on population dynamics, especially when operating in a small area. In addition, the behavior of individual hunters and their activity level can affect the amount of hunted animals.

Year 2013 was the second year when the estimate for hunted biomass was calculated. The hunted biomass was about 1 170 kilos for mammals and 55 for birds (about 890 and 30 kilos in 2012). The estimated total biomass hunted was 1 225 kilos (about 305 kilos more than 2012). The biomass destined for human consumption (i.e. game meat) was about 415 kilos (400 for mammals, 15 for birds).

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**Appendix 1.** Nomenclature of the species.

<b>English name(s)</b>	<b>Finnish name(s)</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>
Moose	Hirvi	<i>Alces alces</i>
White-tailed deer (Virginia deer)	Valkohäntäkauris (valkohäntäpeura, laukonpeura)	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>
Roe deer	Metsäkauris	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>
Red fox	Kettu	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
Raccoon dog	Supikoira	<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i>
(European) Badger	Mäyrä (metsäsika)	<i>Meles meles</i>
American mink	Minkki	<i>Neovison vison (Mustela vison)</i>
Pine marten	Näätä	<i>Martes martes</i>
Mountain hare (Blue hare, Varying hare)	Metsäjänis	<i>Lepus timidus</i>
European brown hare (Brown hare)	Rusakko	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>
Mallard	Sinisorsa (heinäsorsa)	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
(Common) Teal	Tavi	<i>Anas crecca</i>
Hazel grouse	Pyy	<i>Bonasa (Tetrastes) bonasia</i>
(European) Wigeon	Haapana	<i>Anas penelope</i>
Common wood pigeon	Sepelkyyhky	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
Common pochard	Punasotka	<i>Aythya ferina</i>
Hooded crow (Carrion crow)	Varis	<i>Corvus corone</i>
European herring gull	Harmaalokki	<i>Larus argentatus</i>

**Appendix 2.** Range of weights and estimated average weights of the species (mammals: Bjärvall & Ullström 1996, birds: Luontoportti 2014).

*Table 1/2. Average weights (kg) of the game mammal species.*

<b>Species</b>	<b>Weight of females</b>	<b>Weight of males</b>	<b>Average weight</b>
Moose	250–450	250–600	350
White-tailed deer	69–90	85–140	100
Roe deer	15–30	20–36	30
Red fox	3.0–6.5	4.0–8.0	6.0
Raccoon dog	4.0–7.0	4.0–7.0	5.5
European badger	4.0–12.0	6.0–15.0	10.0
American mink	0.5–1.0	0.5–1.5	1.0
Pine marten	0.5–1.8	0.9–1.8	1.4
Mountain hare	2.0–5.8	2.0–5.8	3.5
European brown hare	3.5–9.0	3.5–9.0	4.0

*Table 2/2. Average weights (g) of the game bird species.*

<b>Species</b>	<b>Weight range</b>	<b>Average weight</b>
Mallard	900–1500	1200
Common teal	250–450	350
Eurasian wigeon	600–850	750
Common pochard	770–970	850
Hazel grouse	350–450	400
Common wood pigeon	400–600	500
Hooded crow	450–650	550
European herring gull	650–1700	1200

Each weight represents a typical Finnish animal, heavier and lighter individuals do occur. Average weights are not statistical means but estimated weights.