

Trees can be protected by wrapping with wire to 3 feet high above the snowline.



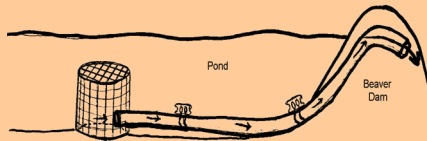
(Remember to leave room for the tree to grow.) Abrasive painting can also discourage chewing.



Blocked culverts are the most common beaver problem and the easiest to solve.

The Beaver Deceiver™ is a trapezoidal culvert fence installed around the opening that keeps beavers from blocking the culvert.

Dam height can be controlled by installation of a flow device to regulate pond depth. This consists of a pipe over the dam protected by wire fencing.



Beaver chewing and drowning of trees creates ideal nesting habitat



for migratory and songbirds. They do this by coppicing re-growth and rotting hollow trees



for cavity nesters like wood duck. Beaver dams restore streams,

augment insects and biodiversity, remove sediment, reduce toxins raise the water table, and help mitigate drought.



BEAVER DAMS SAVE WATER



All wildlife photos taken in urban beaver habitat by Cheryl Reynolds of Worth A Dam

SOLVING BEAVER CONFLICTS

how you can & why you should



Beavers are industrious rodents who can often cause problems by chewing trees, flooding roads or blocking culverts.

Property owners, work crews and transit officials can become frustrated by their tireless and persistent efforts. Often trapping seems the only way to deal with the problem.

However, trapping is a short-term solution, since other beavers will inevitably return to adequate habitat. In addition, removing beaver has negative consequences such as loss of wetlands and damage to fish and wildlife habitat.

Fortunately, there are other reliable ways to solve beaver problems. We know they work because we've used them in our city for nearly a decade. This brochure will get you started and you can find out more at www.martinezbeavers.org.

POPULATION

Will the beaver population in an area explode? No. Remember that beavers are territorial and will keep other beavers from moving into their habitat.



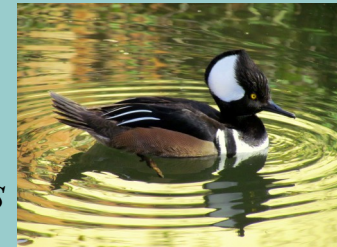
Also, beavers reproduce only once a year and young leave the family to seek their own territory around two years old.

WHY CO-EXIST?



Beaver habitat helps insects, frogs, pond turtles, salmon, trout and count-

less waterfowl. This means that beaver ponds have more



otter, mink, fisher, muskrat, duck and heron. In fact, NOAA has said that beaver are the single most important species for salmon survival.

