

Beaver (from NC WINS) ^[1]

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Beaver

Castor canadensis

Written by Chris McGrath, Colleen Olfenbittel, Black Bear and Furbearer Biologist, and Perry Sumner, NCWRC.
[North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission](#) ^[2].



Classificationundefined

Class: Mammalia
Order: Rodentia

Average Size

Length: 2-4 ft.
Weight: females 30-70 lbs.; males 30-80 lbs.

Food



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Bark, twigs, leaves, pond lilies, reeds, duckweed, alfalfa and clover.

Breeding

Monogamous. Sexually mature in 2-3 years. Mate for life and produce a single litter each spring.

Young

Called kits. One litter per year, born in spring after gestation period of about 4 months. Typical litter contains 2-6 kits, eyes open at birth, weaned in 6-8 weeks. Kits stay with mother the first year, remain with colony as yearlings for their second year.

Life Expectancy



May live 20 years, but usually half that or less

Range and Distribution

Beavers were originally found throughout North America. In the 1930s, beavers were reintroduced into North Carolina by the agency that has now become the N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission. Since that time, beaver populations have flourished. In fact, beaver recovery in North Carolina has been so successful that trapping is once again needed in some areas of the state to stop timber damage and flooding caused by North America's largest rodent.

General Information



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During the last two centuries, beaver fur was a valuable commodity, used in the hat trade and eagerly sought in Europe and the United States. Beaver fur may not be as valuable today, but the beaver still fascinates us because of its natural engineering abilities. For this reason it is known as "nature's architect." Perhaps it is the beaver's ability to alter its environment and construct a home—a behavior similar to our own, that makes the animal so interesting to us. There is one species of the beaver in North America. However, 24 subspecies of the beaver once existed in different regions of the continent.

History and Status

Beavers were common in the North Carolina area and in North America before European settlement. About 60 million are estimated to have lived in North America before extensive trapping. As America was colonized, however, intense unregulated trapping of beavers for fur wiped out most of the populations east of the Mississippi River, including North Carolina's beavers. The last native North Carolina beaver was trapped in 1897. In the 1930s, beavers were reintroduced into North Carolina by the agency that has now become the N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC). Since that time, beaver populations have flourished.

Description

The beaver is the largest rodent in North America, weighing between 35 and 50 pounds as adults. However, beavers weighing up to 90 lbs. have been reported. Beavers are 2-3 feet in length, with an additional 10-18 inches for the tail. Males and females are similar in size. Beavers have short front legs and webbed hind feet with a double claw on the second toe that the beaver uses to comb its fur. The beaver's fur is chestnut brown to blackish, depending on the individual. Two noticeable features are its four large yellow incisor teeth used for cutting bark and chiseling trees, and its large flat hairless tail. Muskrats, also an aquatic rodent, are mistaken for beaver, but have ratlike tails and weigh less. The beaver uses its tail for swimming, for communicating warnings, for storing fat and also for support. Beavers are slow and clumsy on land, but agile and quick in the water. Newborn beavers are called kits in their first year and yearlings in their second.

Habitat and Habits

Beavers are herbivores, feeding mostly on the inner bark of many kinds of trees. During the summer, they also consume large amounts of aquatic vegetation. In some areas, they've been known to eat corn. Beavers construct dams on flowing

water to back up the water so that it becomes deep enough to swim in. They also live on deeper lakes or rivers where they don't need to build dams. For a home, beavers either build a lodge of sticks and mud in their ponds or they burrow into the high banks of streams or lakes. Both burrows and lodges have underwater entrances. With few natural predators left, beavers can thrive and multiply anywhere there is water and ample food.



undefined Beavers stockpile branches and small trees in autumn to use as food during the winter. They don't eat the wood, but feast on leaves, twigs and bark. Beavers also cut trails to feeding areas and sometimes dig canals to make it easier to transport food back to their lodge or food pile. Autumn is the busy season when they repair dams and stockpile food. Beavers are most active from dusk to dawn.

Beavers mate for life and live in colonies of one adult pair, their kits, and the yearlings from the previous breeding season. This colony has a territory, usually surrounding their pond and marked by mounds of mud and plant material. They deposit a type of oil that marks their territory.

People Interactions

Beavers usually stay away from humans, but often beaver territories can overlap with people's property. This is how the trouble begins. Beavers often block drainage ditches and culverts, which may cause flooding in agricultural fields and residential areas. They also flood some forest areas, which may kill valuable timber. They can also destroy timber by chewing on or felling trees. On the positive side, their ponds help control erosion and sedimentation, and they provide valuable habitat for wood ducks and other wetland wildlife. The best way to prevent conflicts with beavers is to trap them during the regulated trapping season (November 1 through March 31 statewide), when they can be used as a renewable natural resource because its pelt, meat and castor oil are highly valued.



NCWRC Interaction: How You Can Help

While many people think about beaver only when they are causing problems, it is important to remember the beneficial aspects of beavers. By damming streams and forming shallow ponds, beavers create wetlands. These wetlands provide habitat for a tremendous diversity of plants, invertebrates, and wildlife, such as waterfowl, deer, bats, otter, herons, songbirds, raptors, salamanders, turtles, frogs, and fish.

But it is not just wildlife that benefits from beaver-created wetlands; people benefit, too. During periods of drought beavers provide water for wildlife, livestock, and irrigation. Wetlands control downstream flooding by storing and slowly releasing floodwater. They also improve water quality by removing or transforming excess nutrients, trapping silt, binding and removing toxic chemicals, and removing sediment. Flooded areas can also recharge groundwater.

Beaver ponds often provide abundant recreational opportunities to sportsmen for hunting, fishing, and trapping. In addition, trapping for beavers and other furbearers and leasing beaver ponds for waterfowl hunting can provide valuable supplemental income to landowners.

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Additional Resources:

"Dam Beavers." National Geographic Animals Documentary. https://youtu.be/1TIJRt9_q_g [5] (accessed February 23, 2015).

Credits:

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