



Beaver

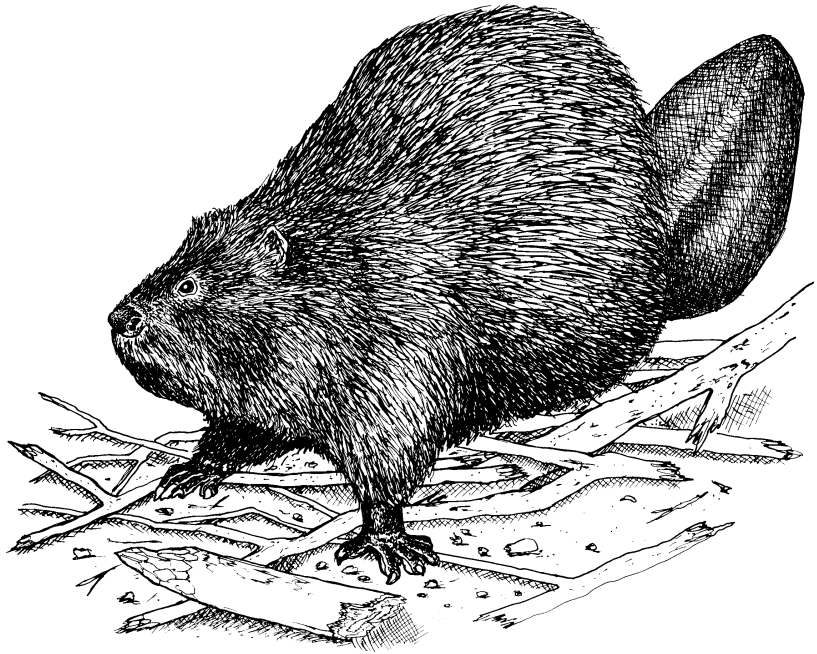
Castor canadensis

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's known as "nature's architect." Perhaps it's 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. One subspecies (*Castor canadensis carolinensis*) was native to North Carolina before it was exterminated by overharvest.

History and Status

Beavers were very common in North Carolina 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 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. 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 the rodents.

Description

The beaver is the largest rodent in North America. It has 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. 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.

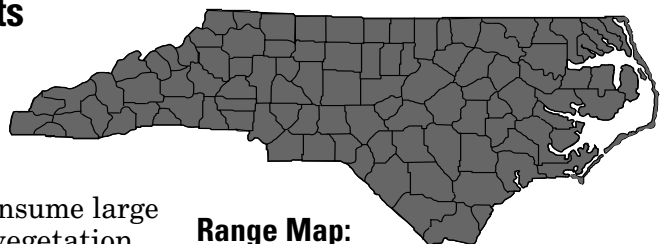
Habitat and Habits

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 any 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.

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. They are active all year, though not as active in summer. In North Carolina, where all streams and ponds do not freeze over, beavers will frequently emerge from their lodges or burrows to eat.



Range Map:

Found statewide.

**WILD
Facts**

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. On these mounds, beavers deposit a type of oil that marks their territory and prevents other beavers from establishing residence in a colony's territory.

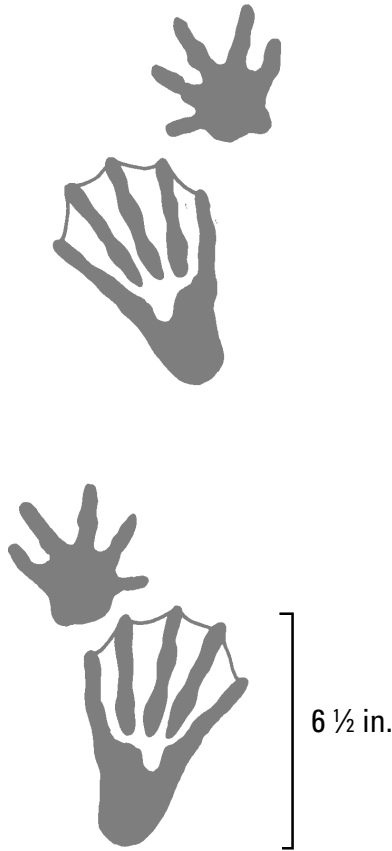
Range and Distribution

Beavers were originally found throughout North America. Recent reintroductions have allowed recovery of the beaver in most states, and in North Carolina, beavers are currently found in every county.

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 control of nuisance beavers is conducted by trapping the beavers that have become pests. Sometimes, beaver dams have to be destroyed. Beavers can be legally trapped during certain seasons in specific areas of North Carolina.



References

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- Webster, William, James Parnell, and Walter Biggs. *Mammals of the Carolinas, Virginia, and Maryland* (University of North Carolina, 1985).

Credits

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BEAVER

Classification

Class: Mammalia
Order: Rodentia

Average Size

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

Food

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.