The Beaver Institute and MHOA Present:

Better Beaver Management Builds Climate Resilience

Michael Callahan, President



My Beaver Background

1986 – Certified Physician Assistant

1996 – Question 1 Referendum

1998 - Pioneer Valley Wetland Volunteers

2000 - Started Beaver Solutions LLC

2001 - New BOH Beaver Permits

2017 - The Beaver Institute, Inc. a 501(c)3 nonprofit



Preview

- Beaver Basics
- How Beavers Build Climate Resilience
- Beaver Problems and Solutions
- Permits
- •Q & A



Beaver Basics



Beaver Basics

- Castor Canadensis
- North America's Largest Rodent
- •Adults weigh 40 to 60+ lbs.
- Aquatic mammal



Many Aquatic Adaptations

Fur Lips Eyes Feet Tail Ears Nose Heart



Beaver Biology

- Vegetarian diet. (No fish!)
- Self-sharpening teeth



Beaver Basics

- Mate for life
- Only one breeding pair
- 1 to 6 kits per year



Beaver Basics

- 2 yr. olds move out to find a mate
- Territorial
- No hibernation





Why Do Beavers Dam?

To create ponds for:

- Protection from predators
- Flood trees
- Store winter food cache



Beaver Dams

Create Valuable Wetlands



Wetlands Clean Water (The Earth's Kidneys)

- Decrease Nitrogen and Phosphorus
- Trap heavy metals
- Reduce runoff pesticides, pollutants
- Deposit suspended solids



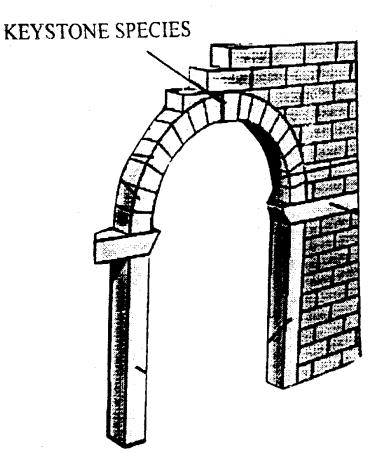
More Beaver Pond Benefits

- Recharge aquifers
- Maintain water table
- Less stream erosion
- Restore eroded streams
- •Endangered species / Biodiversity



Beaver = Keystone Species





Beaver INSTITUTE

Biodiversity: A Major Dam Benefit

Beaver Wetlands

Biodiversity equal to: Coral Reefs and Rain Forests!

Source: U.S. EPA

https://www.epa.gov/wetlands/why-are-wetlands-important

Climate Change Issues

Large Storm Flooding Damage
Water Storages
Wildfires
Species on Decline
and More



Can Beavers Stop Climate Change?

No.



Can Beavers Decrease Climate Damage?

Absolutely!





✓ Large Storm Flooding Damage



✓ Large Storm Flooding Damage
✓ Water Storage



✓ Large Storm Flooding Damage
✓ Water Storage
✓ Wildfires



- ✓ Large Storm Flooding Damage
 - ✓ Water Storages
 - ✓ Wildfires
 - ✓ Species on Decline





- ✓ Large Storm Flooding Damage
 - ✓ Water Storages
 - ✓ Wildfires
 - ✓ Species on Decline
 - ✓ Carbon Storage





Beavers Building Climate Resilience

Water – Save and store

Floods – Decrease damage from large storms

Wildfires – Wet the land: decrease burns, refuge for species, decrease damage downstream, and speed recovery after fires

Biodiversity – Save genetic biodiversity and endangered species, e.g. salmon



BUT....



Beavers Can Cause Problems



Types of Beaver Problems

- Road Flooding
- Structural Flooding
 - Tree Damage
- Septic System or Well Flooding
 - Agricultural Land Flooding
 - Drainage Structure Blockage



Beaver Control Options

Short-Term Solutions:

Dam Removal, Culvert Clearing

Moderate-Term Solution:

Trapping

Long-Term Solutions:

Water Control (Flow) Devices



Trapping



Floodplain Development = "No Tolerance Zone"











Trapping

Pros: Traditional approach
Utilize fur in-season
Inexpensive if DIY

Cons: Often short term
Often more expensive if not DIY
Loss of wetland benefits
Public relations



Road Culverts

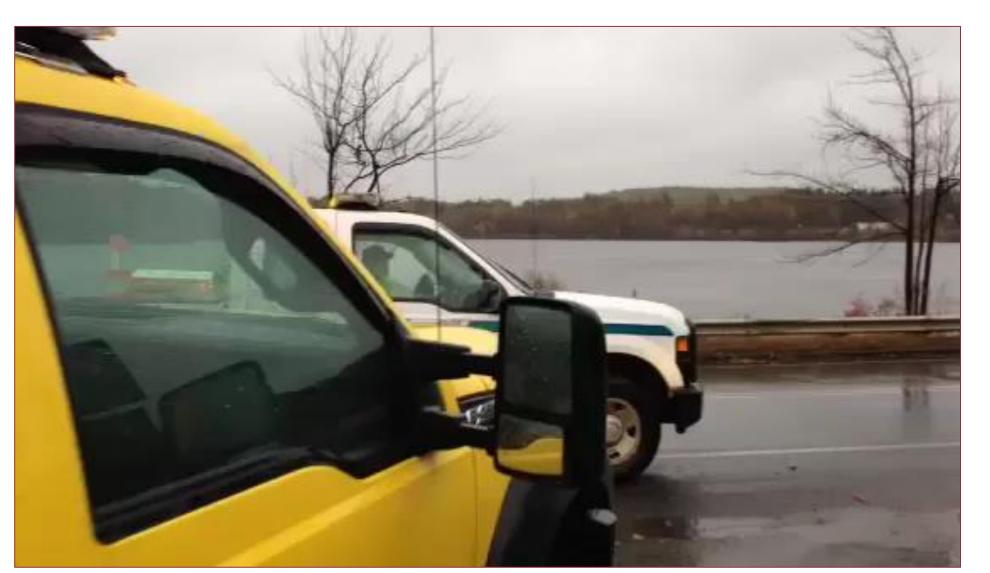
A blocked road culvert can quickly become a serious problem.





Preventing Beaver Flooding Damage

A blocked road culvert can quickly become a serious problem.



Road Culverts

Nearly every culvert can be protected from beavers with a flow device.



Flow Device Types

- 1. Flexible Pond Leveler
- 2. Culvert Fence
- 3. Fence and Pipe System
- 4. Diversion Dam





Blocked culverts are our most common beaver problem and each one can cost thousands of dollars in labor and repair costs.



Flow Devices

- Save Labor and Time
- Protect Infrastructure 24/7
 - •Minimal Maintenance
 - Cost-Effective
 - Long-Term
 - Environmentally Friendly





Flow Device Types

- 1. Pond Leveler Pipes
- 2. Culvert Fences
- 3. Fence and Pipe Systems
- 4. Decoy Dams



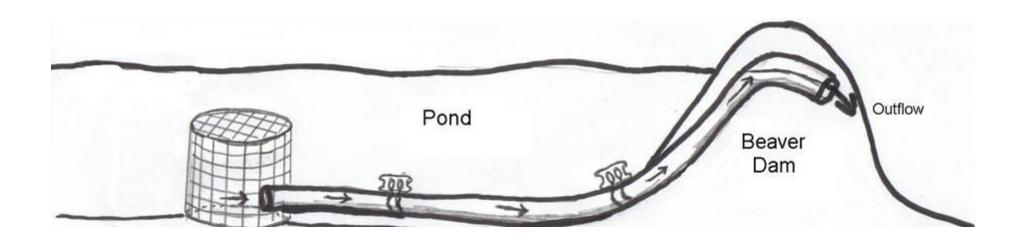








Flexible Pond Leveler Diagram



Note: Beavers are unable to detect the flow of water into the pipe.













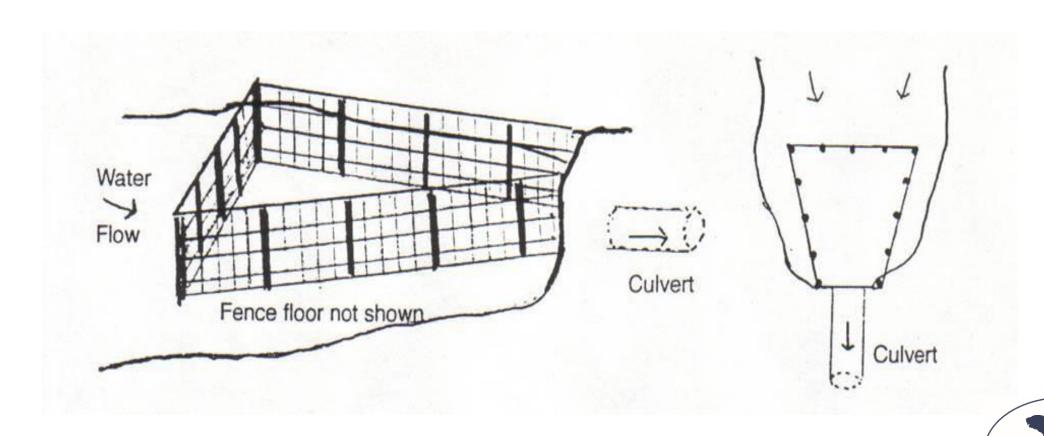


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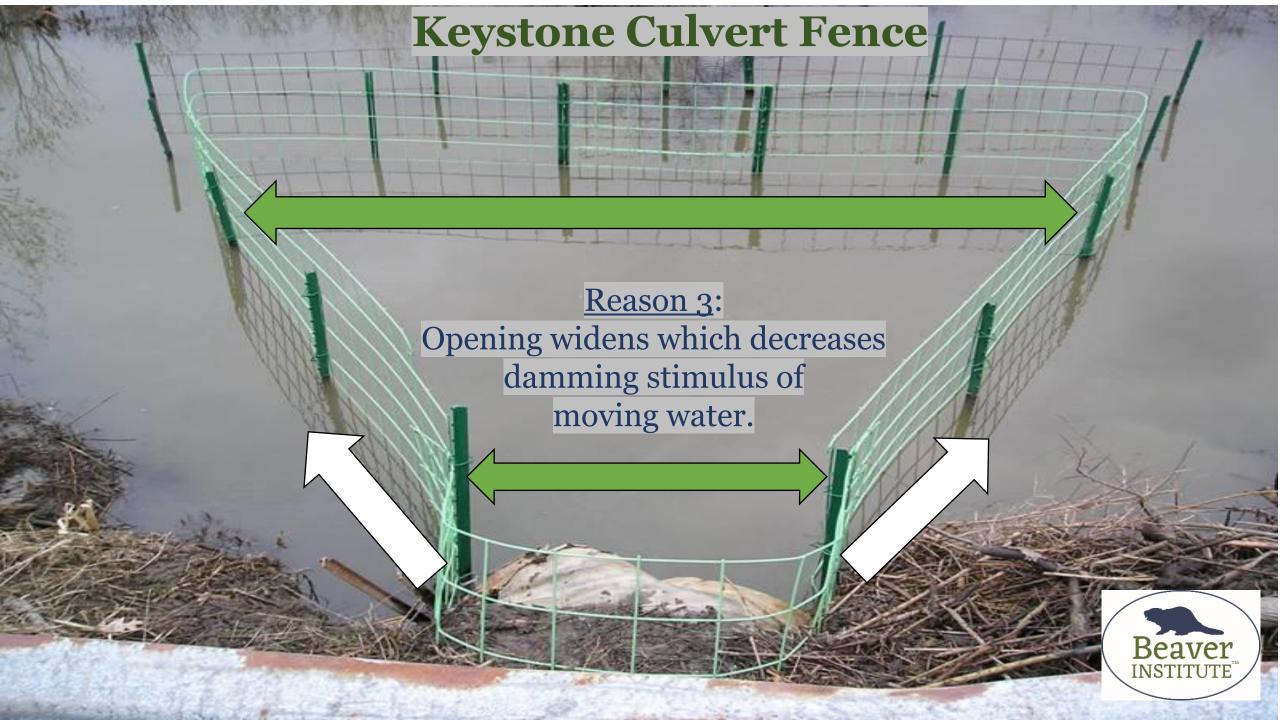
Keystone Culvert Fence



Make the culvert undesirable to dam

























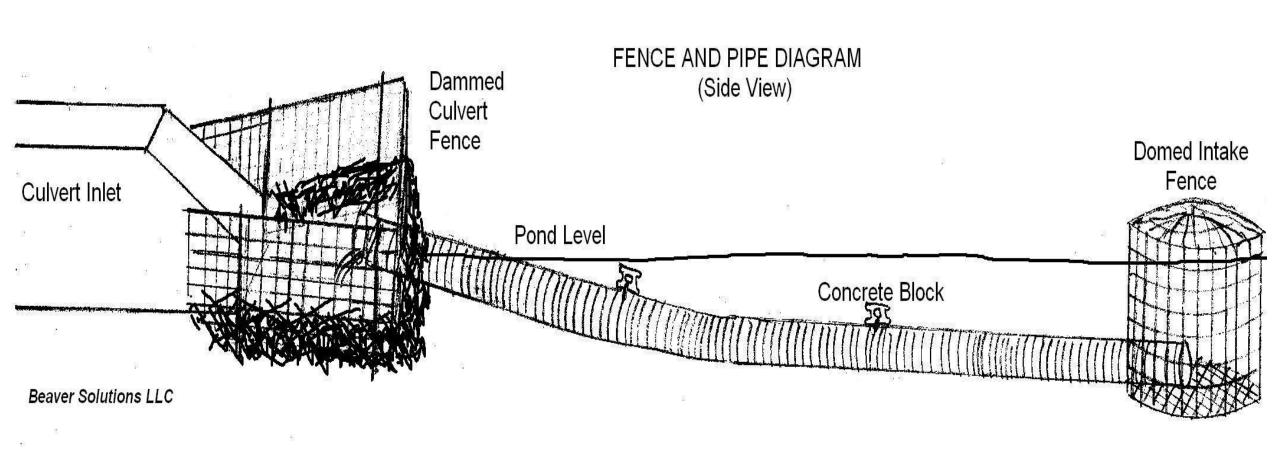
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Fence and Pipe Diagram









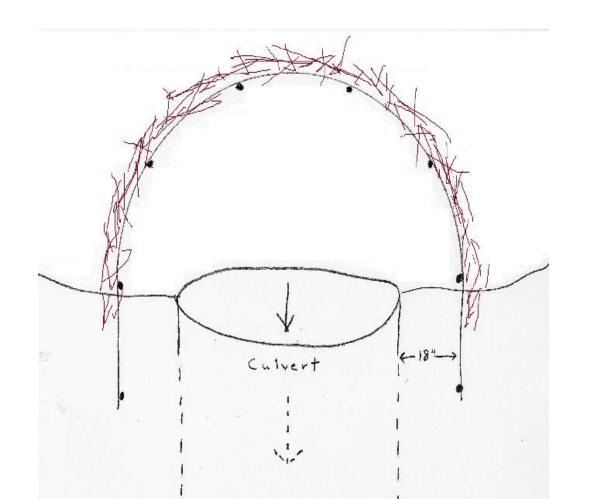


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Decoy Dam







Decoy Dam

Protects culvert Allows upstream beaver pond











Site Assessments

A site assessment determines if a flow device is feasible or if trapping is needed.

3 of 4 conflicts are best managed with flow devices,
1 of 4 with trapping.



Flow Device Feasibility Issues

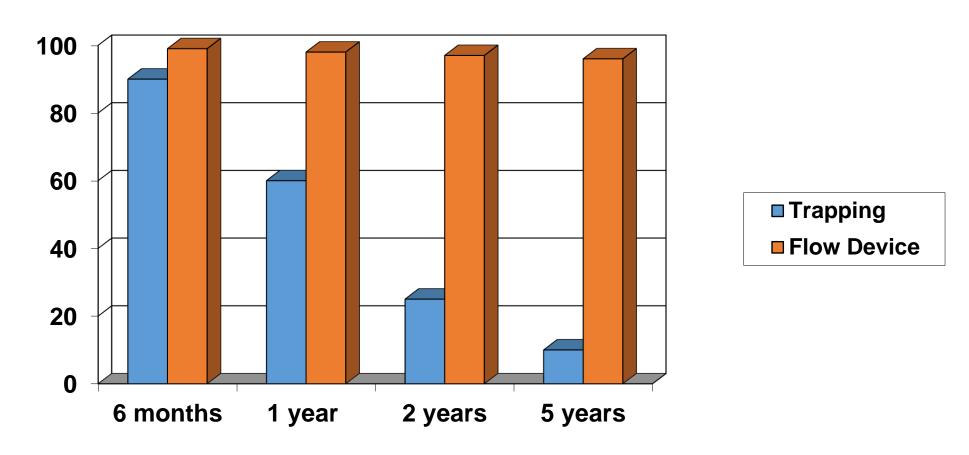
Very high flow streams
Development in a floodplain
Drainage ditches or canals
Public water supplies

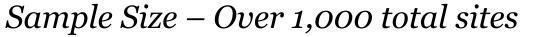


Success Rates



Trapping v. Flow Device Comparison







Billerica, MA Beaver Management Study

19 Year Study

55 Beaver Conflict Sites

Published by the Association of MA Wetland Scientists, 2019



Billerica Beaver Study

55 Conflict Sites

43 - Flow device sites = \$229/year

12 - Trapping sites = \$409/year

Flow devices saved \$180 (44%) per site every year



Professional Options

Beaver Deceivers International - Grafton, VT www.beaverdeceivers.com

Beaver Solutions LLC - Southampton, MA www.beaversolutions.com
(shameless plug!)



Average Costs

- Culvert Protective Fence \$1,500
- Flexible Pond Leveler \$1,900
- Fence and Pipe Device \$2,400
- Diversion Dam \$500
- Trapping \$1,300



Flow Device Maintenance

Maintenance checks 1x - 4x annually

Average total labor = 1 hour/year/site

Beaver Solutions Maintenance Plan < \$300 per year with a Money-back Guarantee

Permits

Health Director: 10 Day Emergency Beaver Permit

Allows:

Trapping

Dam Breaching

Flow Device Installation



MA DPH Guidelines

Guidance for Boards of Health Implementing M.G.L. c.131, s.80A

Threats from Beaver and Muskrat-Related Activities

Issued 2/14/01

Page 2 -



MA DPH Guidelines

Threats to human health and safety identified:

See examples a-i,

Pages 2 - 3

www.mass.gov/files/documents/2016/12/op/beaver-guidance.pdf



A threat to human health and safety may include:

- (a) beaver or muskrat occupancy of a public water supply;
- (b) beaver or muskrat-caused flooding of drinking water wells, well fields or water pumping stations;
- beaver or muskrat-caused flooding of sewage beds, septic systems or sewage pumping stations;
- (d) beaver or muskrat-caused flooding of a public or private way, driveway, railway or airport runway or taxi-way;
- beaver or muskrat-caused flooding of electrical or gas generation plants or transmission or distribution structures or facilities, telephone or other communications facilities or other public utilities;
- beaver or muskrat-caused flooding affecting the public use of hospitals, emergency clinics, nursing homes, homes for the elderly or fire stations;
- (g) beaver or muskrat-caused flooding affecting hazardous waste sites or facilities, incineration or resource recovery plants or other structures or facilities whereby flooding may result in the release or escape of hazardous or noxious materials or substances;
- the gnawing, chewing, entering, or damage to electrical or gas generation,
 transmission or distribution equipment, cables, alarm systems or facilities by any beaver or muskrat;



Permits

If, Dam breaching or a Flow Device is planned:

Conservation 30 Day Emergency Permit is needed (after BOH Permit is issued)



Summary

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- Beaver Problems and Solutions
- Permits
- ■Q & A



Thanks for your attention and to the MHOA!



www.BeaverInstitute.org

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