

A photograph of a beaver dam in a stream. The dam is constructed from a complex arrangement of sticks, branches, and some green leafy plants. The water is calm and reflects the surrounding greenery. The background is filled with tall, dense grasses.

# **Moving right along Wildlife use of beaver dams**

**Glynnis A. Hood, Cherie J. Westbrook  
10th International Beaver Symposium, Inverness, Scotland**

# How do dam and landscape type influence wildlife use of beaver dams?

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- Are there regional differences?
- Is the number of species influenced by dam length?
- What key behaviours and interspecific activity patterns are most prevalent on beaver dams?



American black bear  
*Ursus americanus*

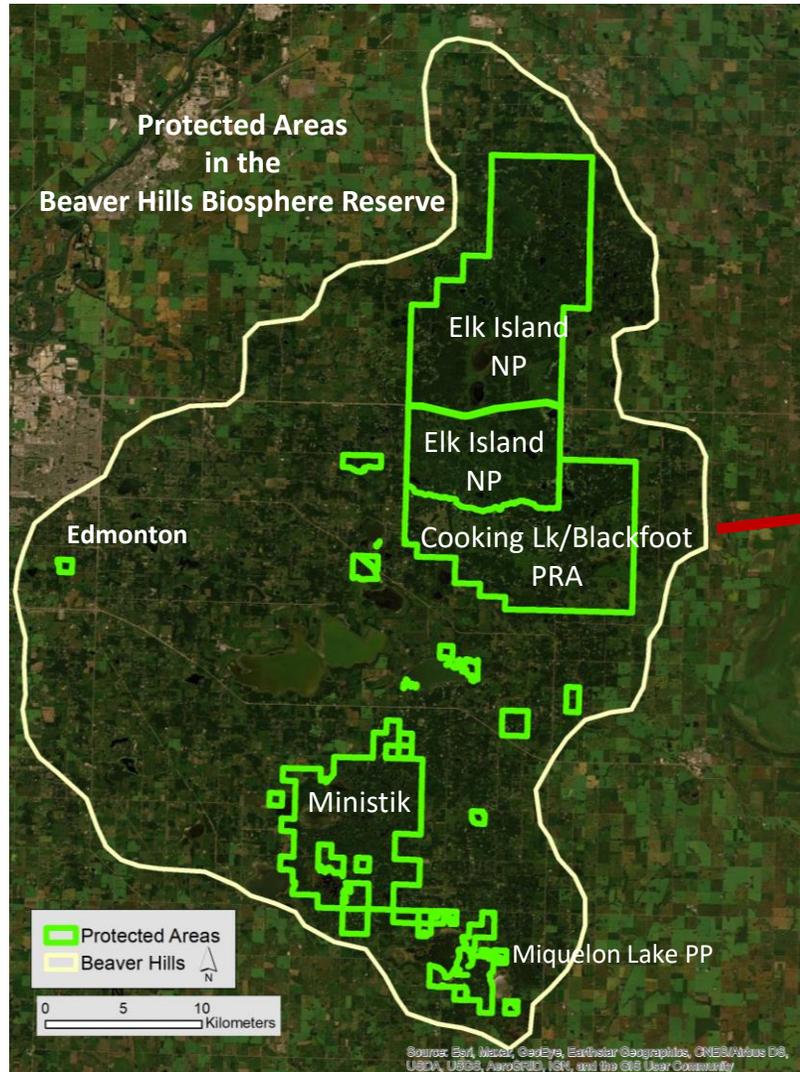
# Ecological Connectivity

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1. **Structural connectivity** - physical arrangement of habitat patches
2. **Functional connectivity** - how organisms move through and use the landscape

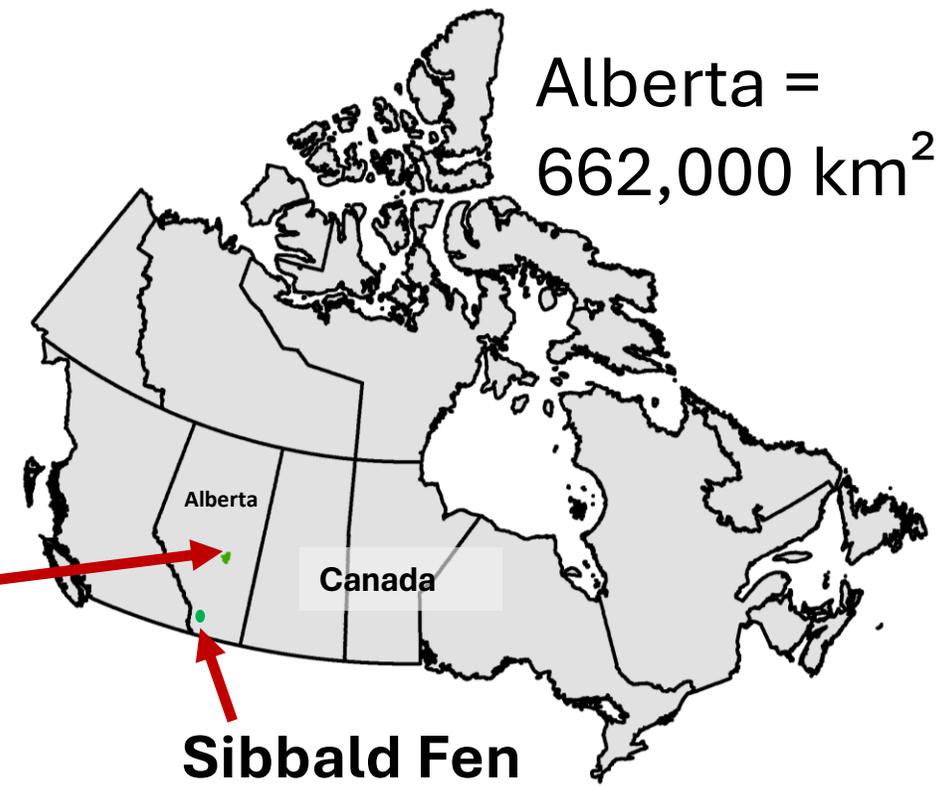


# Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve



- 1,572 km<sup>2</sup>
- Dry southern mixed-wood boreal forest
- Dark Sky Preserve

Alberta =  
662,000 km<sup>2</sup>



- 2.1 km long, 0.4 km wide
- Montane peatland in the Canadian Rocky Mountains (depth 0.5 to 6.5 m)



Photo: G. Hood



Photo: G. Hood

# Beaver dam cameras

## Beaver Hills (Moraine) 2020–2022

Dams = 6, Sites = 7  
Deployments = 30

## Sibbald Fen (Peatland) 2023 - 2024

Dams = 16, Sites = 40\*  
Deployments = 231

Standardize data by  
camera hours

\*often on same dam

Image data (All files selected)

File CAM10-P11\_D09 DateTime 27-Jul-2024 02:55:19 Delete?  Species Cas Age YOY Sex UNF Number.of.animals 2 Minimum.group.size 3 Behaviour Play Blank Fals

Project.ID SF\_24 Deployment.Location.ID CAM10\_P11 Deployment.ID D09 Publicity  Conditions Nig Observer GH Comment Temperature 9

MoonPhase Last Quarter Induction Dam

Copy previous values  
← C →

Instructions View images Folder data Data table

2024-07-27 2:55:19 AM M 1/3 9°C

Duplicate: 1/2



North American beaver  
*Castor canadensis*



- Timelapse Image Analyzer  
timelapse.ucalgary.ca
- >150, 000 images
- 57+ species
- >46,000 camera hours

# Detections

## Beaver Hills (Moraine)

Species = 23

2020-2022: 41% daytime,  
59% nighttime

white-tailed deer  
*Odocoileus virginianus*

## Sibbald Fen (Peatland)

Species = 51

2023-2024: 91% daytime,  
9% nighttime

great-blue heron  
*Ardea herodias*

# Dominant species

## Moraine

Canada goose ( $n = 47$ )

beaver ( $n = 105$ )

## Peatland

green-winged teal ( $n = 2,345$ )

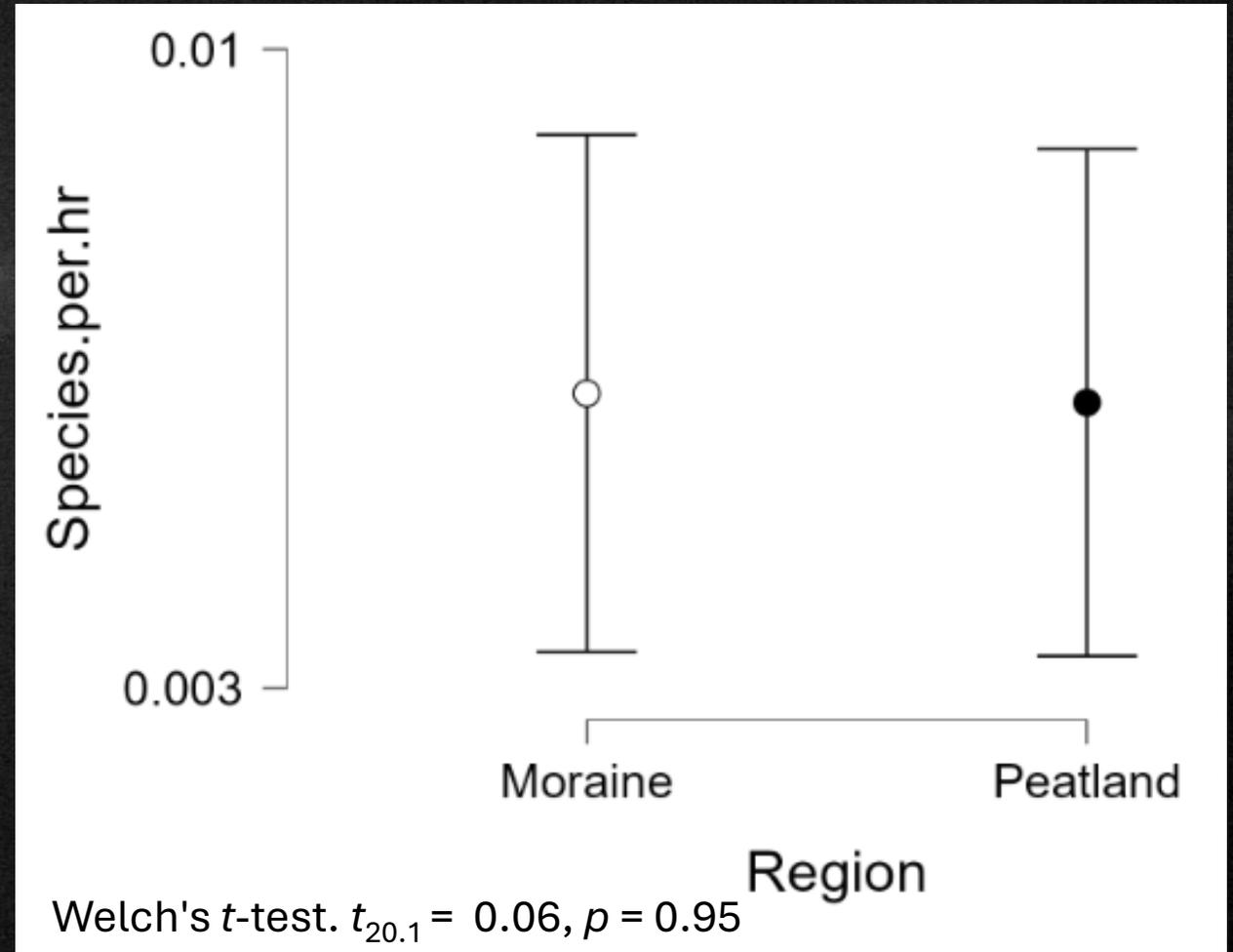
beaver ( $n = 1,656$ )

green-winged teal  
*Anas carolinensis*

# Species differences



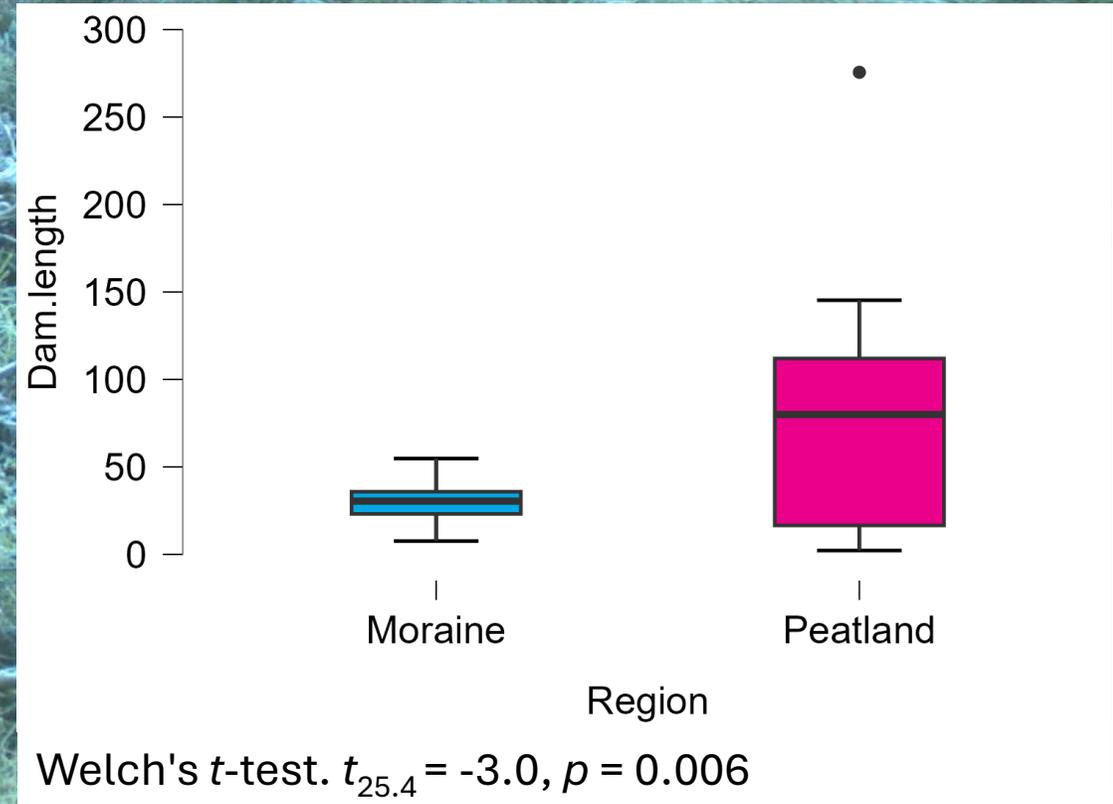
grey wolf  
*Canis lupus*



Jaccard similarity index = 0.19

# Dam length

coyote  
*Canis latrans*





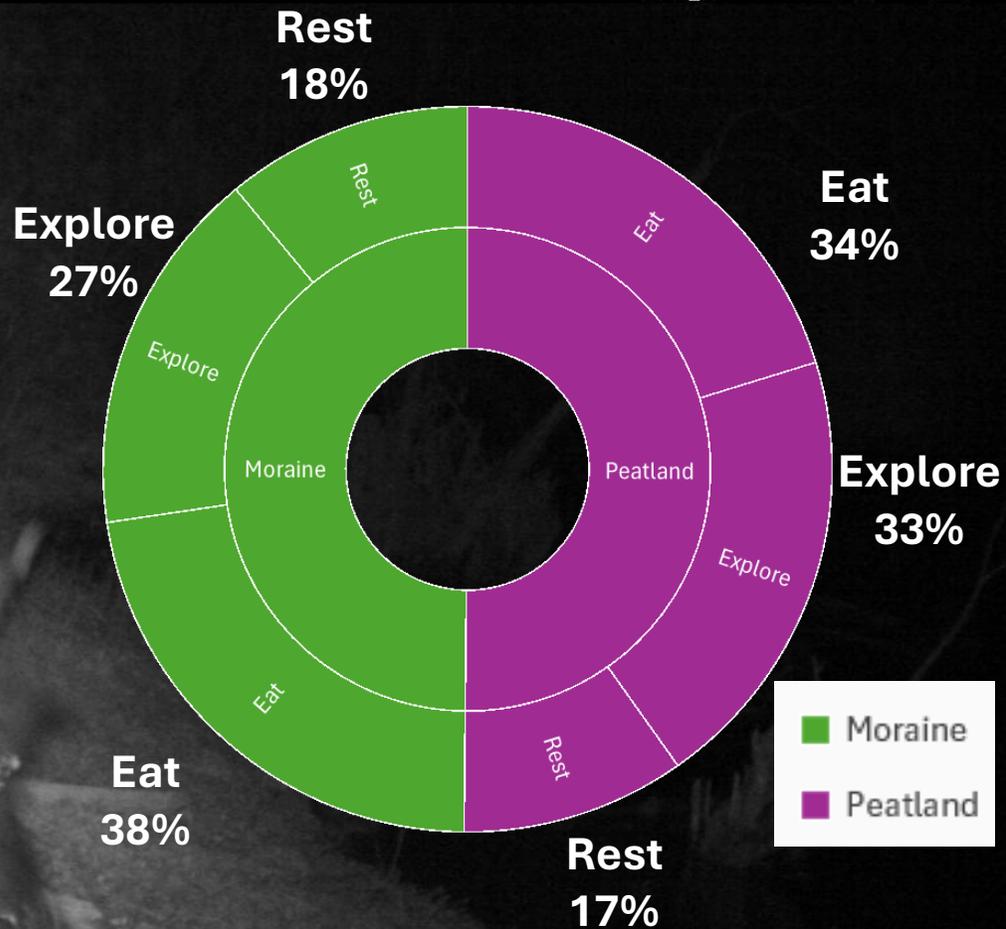
# Behaviour



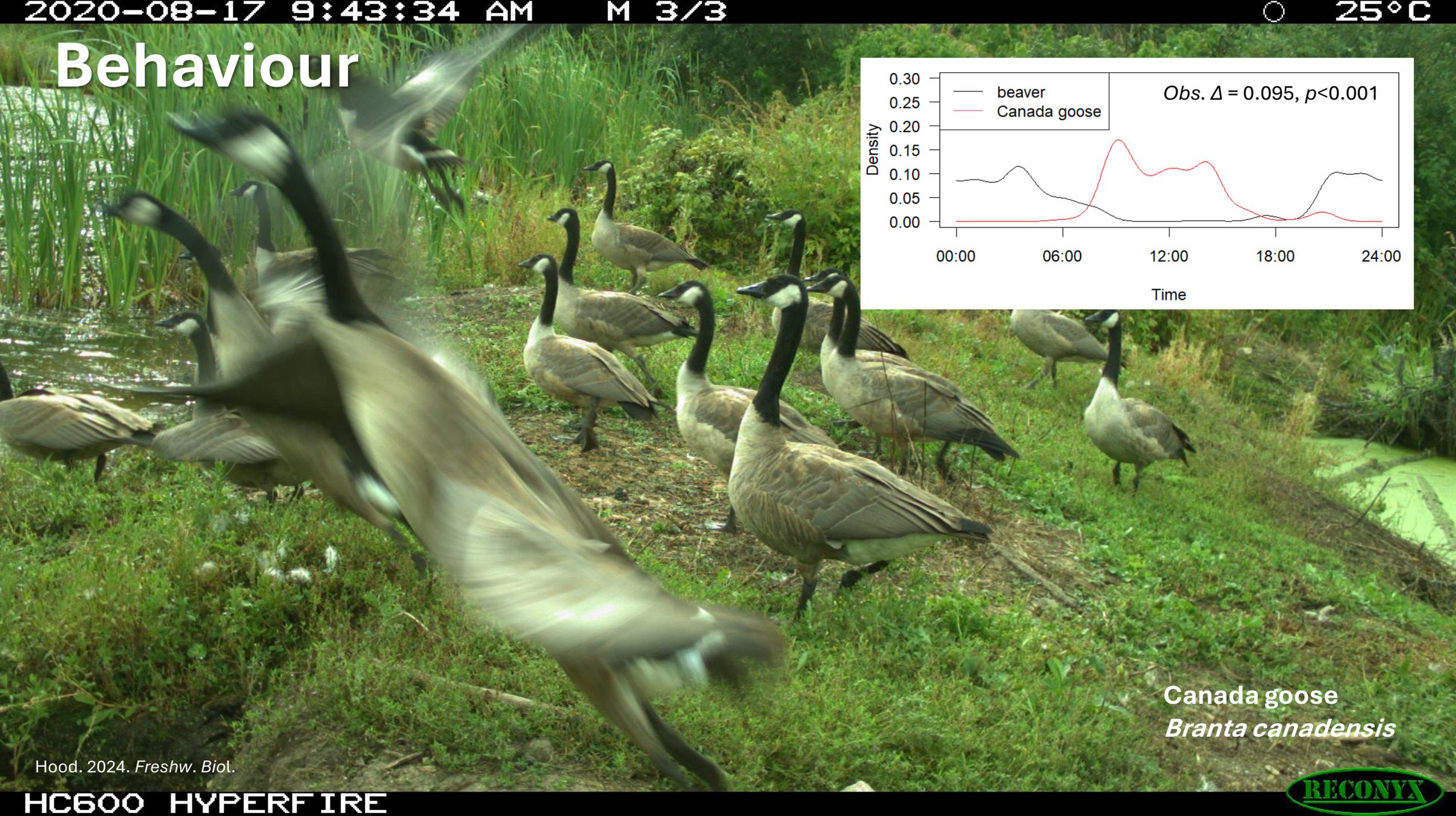
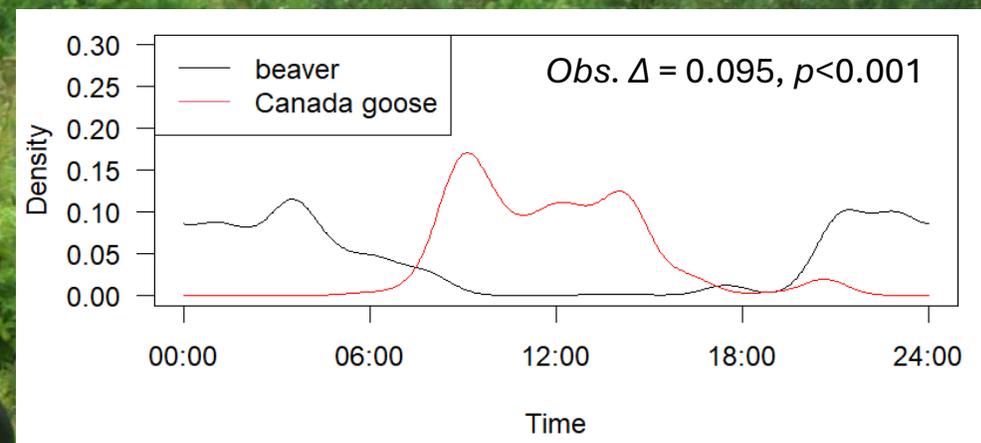
coyote  
*Canis latrans*



North American porcupine  
*Erethizon dorsatum*



# Behaviour

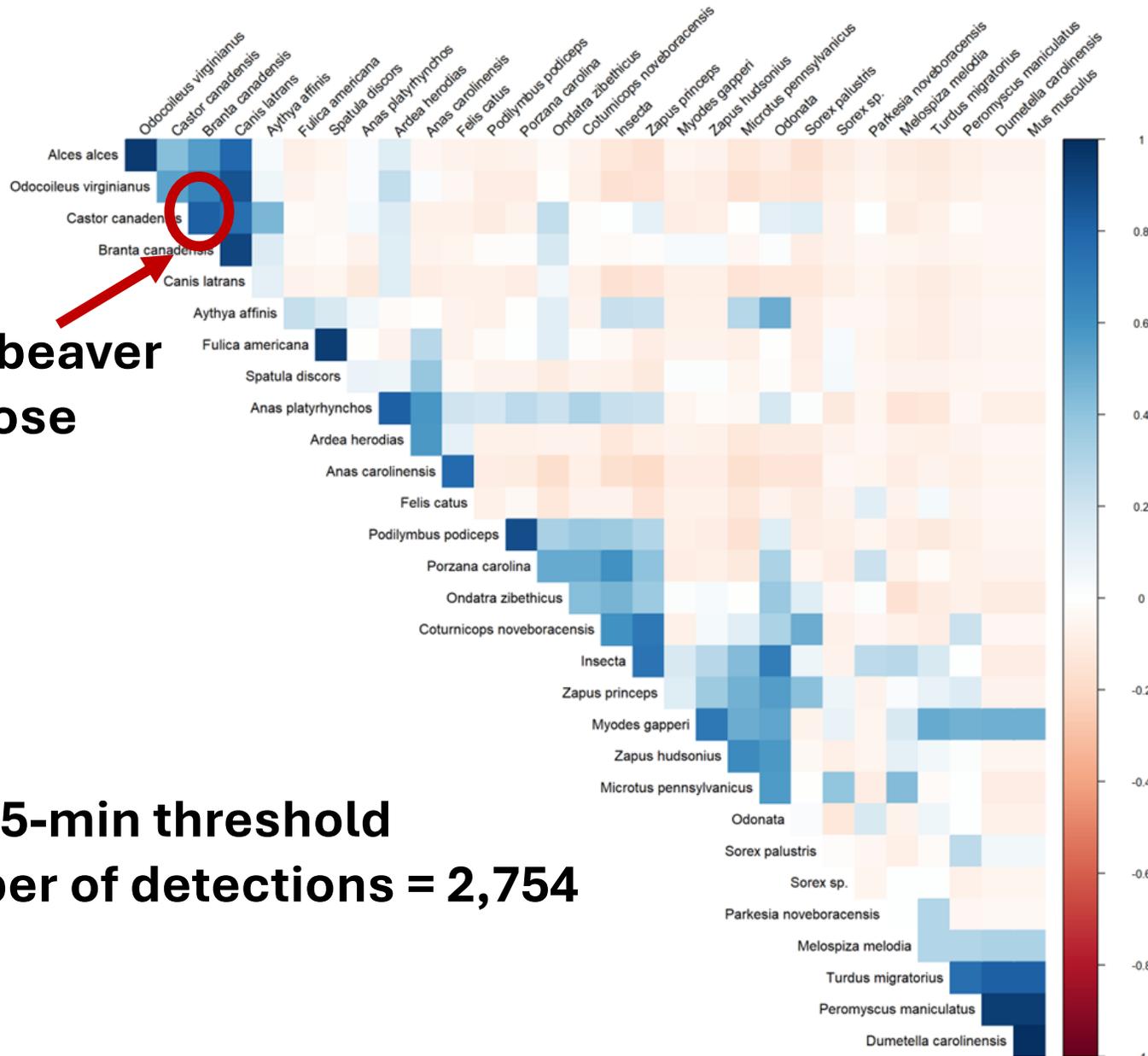


Canada goose  
*Branta canadensis*

# Site-level species covariance for 2020 and 2021

## Beaver Hills

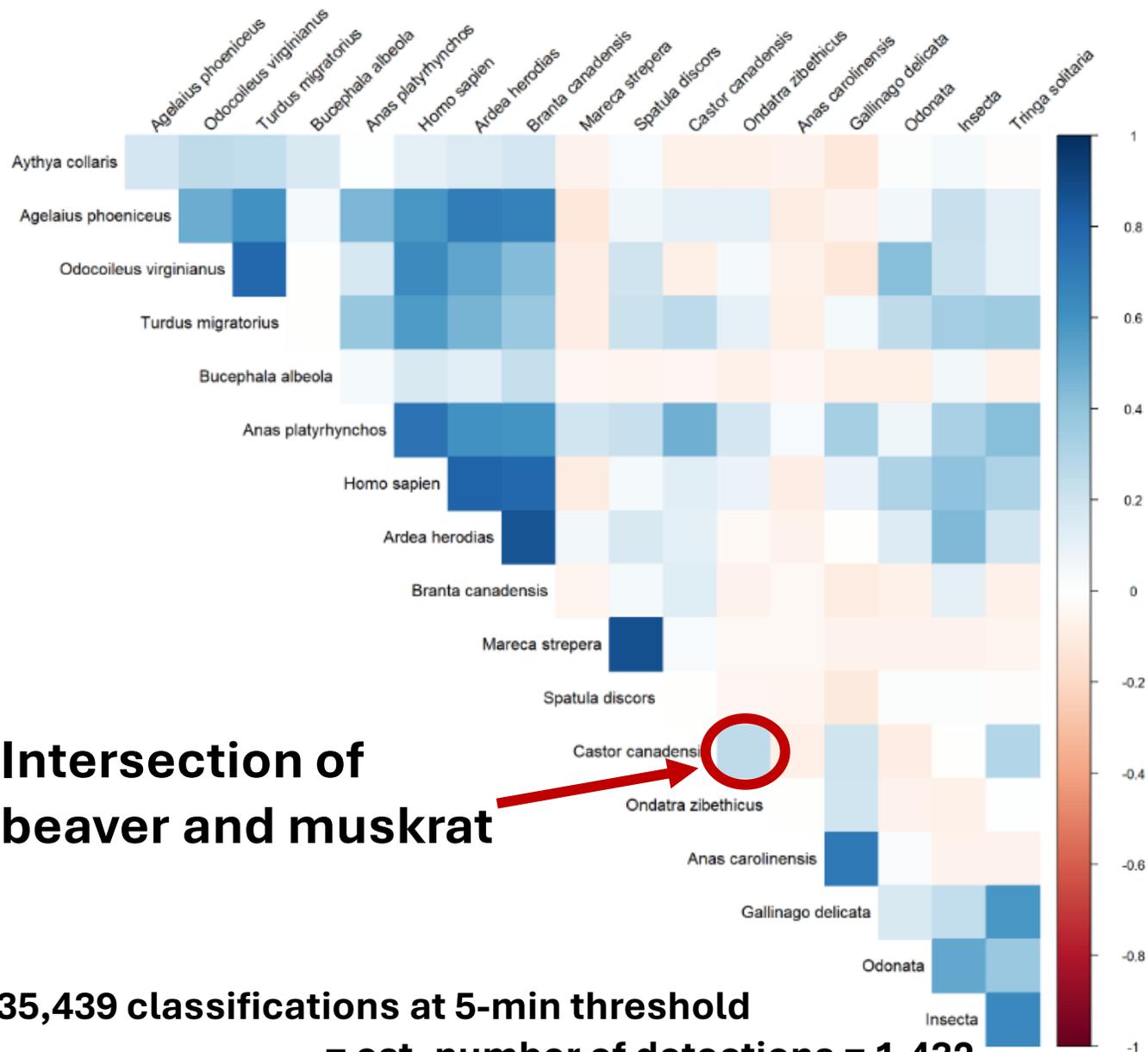
Intersection of beaver  
and Canada goose



49,166 classifications at 5-min threshold  
= est. number of detections = 2,754

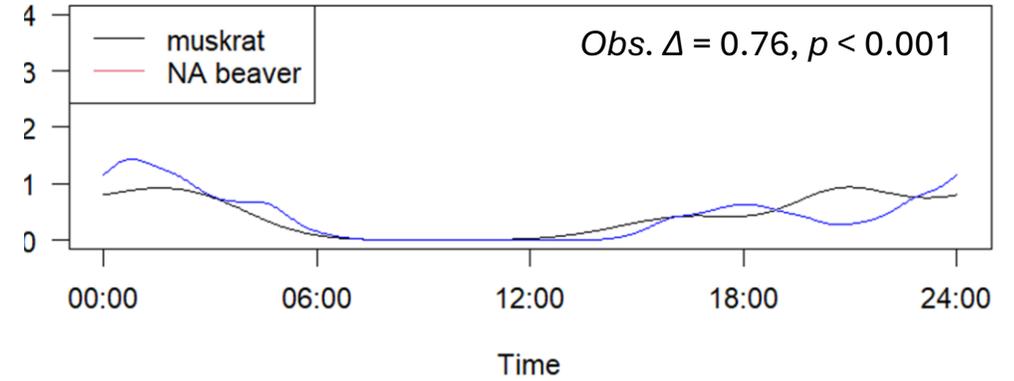


# Site-level species covariance for 2023 and 2024 - Sibbald Fen



**Intersection of  
beaver and muskrat**

**35,439 classifications at 5-min threshold  
= est. number of detections = 1,432**



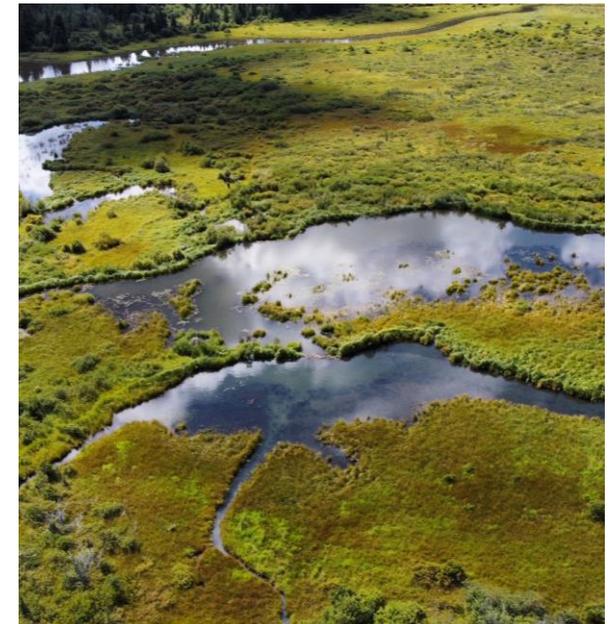
# Conclusions

- Beaver Hills Moraine – shorter dams (“stepping stones”)
- Sibbald fen – longer dams (“highways”)
- **↑** dam length = **↑** species richness
- Different species composition but similar # of species/sampling effort
- Top behaviours = explore (travel), eat, and rest
- Spatial and temporal relationships similar with some regional species variation

**Beaver Hills Moraine**



**Sibbald Fen**



# *Thank you!*

## *Tapadh leat*

Mateya Bluett  
Chelsea Cook  
Katelynn Cook  
Julia Howell Bourner  
Rae Metrunc  
Sam Priestley  
Rhona Sinamtw  
Jessica Welsh-Howe



mountain lion  
*Puma concolor*