



**BOARD**

Catherine Badgley  
*University of Michigan*

Glenda Corning  
*Meadowsweet Dairy*

Michael Dimock  
*Roots of Change*

Wendell Gilgert  
*Conservation Biologist*

Dan Imhoff  
*Watershed Media*

Julie Johnson  
*Tres Sabores*

Dan Kent  
*Salmon-Safe*

Sara Kross  
*Columbia University*

**ADVISORS**

John Davis

Michael DiNunzio

Dave Henson

Dana Jackson

Fred Kirschenmann

Paula MacKay

Frances Moore Lappé

Jamie Phillips

Vance Russell

Alice Waters

Becky Weed

3/24/2025

**Dear Members of the Committee,**

On behalf of Wild Farm Alliance, I urge you to support HB 3932 to allow beavers to naturally restore Oregon's impaired waterways—at no cost.

Beavers are powerful ecosystem engineers. Through their dam-building and canal-digging activities, they slow water flow, recharge depleted aquifers, create wetlands that filter pollutants, and provide critical habitat for fish and wildlife. These natural processes improve water quality and ecosystem resilience in ways that human-made interventions struggle to replicate.

With nearly half of Oregon's streams and rivers suffering from poor water quality—more than 100,000 miles of impaired waterways—the Department of Environmental Quality lacks the resources to restore them at the necessary scale. Beavers offer an effective, nature-based solution.

HB 3932 would help harness beavers' ecological benefits by restricting their hunting and trapping on impaired waterways located on public lands. Decades of research confirm that beaver dam complexes directly address many of the state's most pressing water quality concerns. This bill is not about increasing beaver populations or restricting harvest statewide—it is about allowing beavers to do what they do best, in places where their presence is most needed.

We urge you to support HB 3932 to let beavers work for Oregon—restoring our waters, supporting biodiversity, and strengthening ecosystem health for future generations.

Sincerely,

Ashley Chesser  
Communications Director  
Wild Farm Alliance

P.S. See attached our publication that includes information about the benefits of beaver dams across the landscape.

# NORTH AMERICAN BEAVERS

## GETTING ACQUAINTED

A pair of perpetually growing incisors make the North American beaver the largest living rodent in the United States. Weighing 40-80 pounds and measuring more than three feet in length, these wetland engineers are known for their gnawing and construction skills. Beavers are semi-aquatic mammals that have webbed hind feet and a broad flat tail. They have poor eyesight, but excellent hearing and sense of smell. Beavers are herbivores that eat a wide range of plant species, from the inner bark of deciduous trees such as willow and poplar, to herbaceous matter such as grasses, leaves and bulbs. They have a life span of 10-12 years.

Once widely found across the continent, beavers were trapped virtually to extinction in the 1800s to meet demand for beaver pelts. Beavers have become reestablished in much of their former range from northern Canada to northern Mexico.

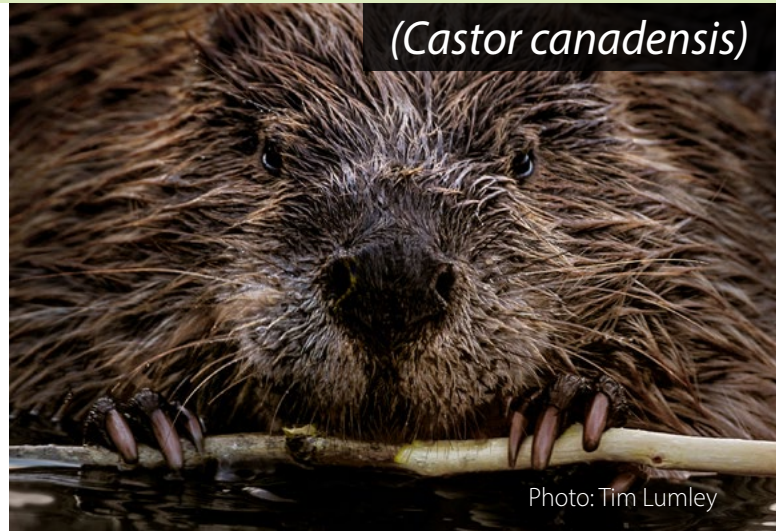
While some landowners are appreciative of beavers' presence, others are frustrated by their modifications to the landscape. The good news is that beaver activity can be managed with economical, long-term strategies that prevent property damage, avoid the need to kill beavers and retain the many benefits that beavers bring.

## BEAVER DAMS

Beavers build dams to create deep water for protection from predators and to provide underwater entrances to their den. Beaver dams slow and redirect flood waters across adjacent lowlands. This encourages riparian vegetation, which also works to accumulate new soils and hold existing soils in place, reversing the effects of channel erosion.

### Additional benefits of dams include:

- More dependable water for cities, towns, farms, and ranches and improved stream flows during drought.
- Natural water filtration systems that trap sediment and improve water quality.
- Better recharge of groundwater due to slower, expanded water flow.
- More abundant, healthy salmon. Young salmon thrive in beaver ponds, due to protection from predators and increased food sources.
- Increased natural firebreaks and refuges for wildlife during wildfires.
- Expanded wetland habitat that draws down atmospheric carbon.



(*Castor canadensis*)

Photo: Tim Lumley

## FARMER PERSPECTIVE

*From Rick Cook, JP and Susie Cook Family Farm*

The Cook family has stewarded land in Oregon—on the ancestral land of peoples just south of Oswego Lake—for over 120 years. Currently, they primarily grow grapes, operating as the JP and Susie Cook Family Farm. They have lived next to many wild neighbors over the years, but only recently welcomed a family of beavers to their farm.

Rick Cook, the great grandson of JP and Susie Cook, was thrilled to see evidence of beavers along Pecan Creek, which runs through part of their property. Though the family didn't observe the beavers themselves at first, they were happy to see a beaver dam made of several plant species, including willow, along the Pecan Creek. The nearly dry creek began to slowly increase flow. Rick appreciates the beavers as evidence that wildlife is flourishing on the land and that their habitat needs to be protected. He hopes that the presence of beavers might persuade a neighboring park to include a plan to better preserve the shared wildlife corridor between their properties as the park area is being developed.

The initial excitement over having the new residents on their land was soon tempered, however, as the beavers moved on from chewing willows to the grape vines themselves. Rick and his family knew that beavers had been part of the landscape for thousands of years and their presence was providing value to the ecosystem. They felt it was important to find a way to co-exist rather than trap or relocate the beavers.

[Click Here to Read the Full Story](#)





## HOW TO BE A GOOD NEIGHBOR

- Beaver stewardship requires varying degrees of coexistence, restoration and relocation.
- Do not remove beaver dams. Removal may alleviate a damage situation temporarily, but generally dam removal is a futile effort because beaver will quickly rebuild the dam, sometimes overnight.
- Prevent flooding by installing a flow device that extends upstream and downstream of the dam. The flow device keeps the rise in water level in the pond at a minimum by using one or more plastic pipes to continually drain the pond area. [Read about flow devices here.](#)
- Protect a culvert from damming by installing a diversion fence on the upstream side of a culvert. [Read more here.](#)
- Protect trees either individually or in groups. In most places, wrapping trees with 3-foot high galvanized welded wire is sufficient. Make sure the wire completely surrounds the tree, and leave a 12-inch space all the way around the tree to allow for growth.
- Paint specific tree trunks with a mixture of latex paint and sand. Beavers don't like the gritty texture and will leave them alone.
- Install electric fences surrounding tree stands or crops, placed low to the ground, to keep beavers out.
- Plant some areas with species that beavers don't prefer. In the west, this includes Sitka spruce, elderberry, cascara, osoberry, ninebark, and twinberry.
- Densely plant aspen, cottonwood, willow, spirea (hardhack), and red-twig dogwood that they prefer because once their roots are well established the plants often resprout after being eaten.
- Consider lethal management only as the last resort because it is ineffectual in the long run. No matter how many beavers you kill, if the habitat is favorable, they will continue to return.

## FUN FACTS

1. Beavers have a nose and ears that seal out water. Their sharp incisors, which are used to cut trees and peel bark while eating, are harder on the front surface than on the back, creating a sharp edge for cutting through wood.
2. Beavers mate for life and are fiercely protective of their family.
3. Beavers mark their territory by creating small mounds of mud, leaves, and sticks, which they then cover with pungent oil called castoreum.
4. Beavers living on water bodies that maintain a constant level (lakes or large rivers) build dens but not dams.

## MORE BEAVER RESOURCES:

Project Beaver: <https://projectbeaver.org/>

[Beaver in California: Creating a Culture of Stewardship](#)

From Occidental Arts and Ecology Center  
WATER Institute

*Thanks to Rick Cook, Kate Lundquist, Brock Dolman, and Jakob Shockey for providing content and assistance for this issue. Additional information from Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.*



Photo: Tom Kelly

This piece is part of the Connecting with Wild Neighbors series featuring species that play an important role on our farms and in nature.

See more at [www.wildfarmalliance.org/wildneighbors](http://www.wildfarmalliance.org/wildneighbors)