

Salmon Website Links

Atlantic Salmon

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlantic_salmon

Pro-Beaver Website - Scottish Wildlife Trust **EXCELLENT**

<http://scottishwildlifetrust.org.uk/article/beavers-impact-upon-fish/>

Barry A. Taylor, Charles MacInnis, Trevor A. Floyd (2010). "Influence of Rainfall and Beaver Dams on Upstream Movement of Spawning Atlantic Salmon in a Restored Brook in Nova Scotia, Canada". *River Research and Applications*: 183–193. doi:[10.1002/rra.1252](https://doi.org/10.1002/rra.1252).

Douglas B. Sigourney, Benjamin H. Letcher & Richard A. Cunjak (2006). "Influence of beaver activity on summer growth and condition of age-2 Atlantic salmon parr". *Transactions of the American Fisheries Society* **135** (4):

Sigourney, D.B., Letcher, B.H. and Cunjak, R.A. 2006. Effects of beaver activity on growth and life history of juvenile Atlantic salmon. *Transactions of the American Fisheries Society* 135:1068-1075

two-year-old Atlantic salmon parr in beaver ponds in eastern Canada showed faster summer growth in length and mass and were in better condition than parr upstream or downstream from the pond.^[30]

[1]Parker, H. and Rønning, C. (2007) Low potential for restraint of anadromous salmonid reproduction by beaver *Castor fiber* in the Numedalslengen river catchment, Norway. *River Research and Applications* 23: 752-762

[2]Mitchell, S.C. and Cunjak, R.A. (2007) Stream flow, salmon and beaver dams: roles in the construction of stream fish communities within an anadromous salmon dominated stream. *Journal of Animal Ecology* 76: 1062-1074.

[3]Collen, P. and Gibson, R.J (2001) The general ecology of beavers (*Castor* spp.), as related to their influence on stream ecosystems and riparian habitats, and the subsequent effects on fish a review. *Reviews in Fish Biology and Fisheries* 10: 439-461.

[4]Gray, J. (2008) Briefing Paper reintroducing Beavers into the UK. Salmon & Trout Association http://www.salmon-trout.org/issues_new_briefing_papers.asp

[5]Rosell, F., Bozser, O., Collen, P., and Parker, H. (2005) Ecological impact of beavers *Castor fiber* and *Castor canadensis* and their ability to modify ecosystems. *Mammal Review* 2005, No. 3&4, 248-276

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Anti-Beaver Website – Atlantic Salmon Trust

<http://www.atlanticsalmontrust.org/one-fish-in-three-places.html>

Anti-Beaver Website – The Tweed Foundation **Very Good FAQs**

[http://www.tweedfoundation.org.uk/Tweed_Management/Beavers_Fish - the facts/FAQs/faqs.html](http://www.tweedfoundation.org.uk/Tweed_Management/Beavers_Fish_-_the_facts/FAQs/faqs.html)

Pacific Salmon Species

http://www.salmonnation.com/fish/meet_species.html

Wikipedia

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salmon>

Beavers and salmon



Sockeye salmon jumping over beaver dam

[Beavers](#) also function as ecosystem engineers; in the process of clear-cutting and damming, beavers alter their ecosystems extensively. Beaver ponds can provide critical habitat for [juvenile salmon](#). An example of this was seen in the years following 1818 in the Columbia River Basin. In 1818, the British government made an agreement with the U.S. government to allow U.S. citizens access to the Columbia catchment (see [Treaty of 1818](#)). At the time, the [Hudson's Bay](#)

[Company](#) sent word to [trappers](#) to extirpate all furbearers from the area in an effort to make the area less attractive to U.S. fur traders. In response to the elimination of beavers from large parts of the river system, [salmon runs](#) plummeted, even in the absence of many of the factors usually associated with the demise of salmon runs. Salmon recruitment can be affected by beavers' dams because dams can:^{[54][55][56]}

Slow the rate at which nutrients are flushed from the system; nutrients provided by adult salmon dying throughout the fall and winter remain available in the spring to newly hatched juveniles

Provide deeper water pools where young salmon can avoid avian predators

Increase productivity through photosynthesis and by enhancing the conversion efficiency of the cellulose-powered detritus cycle

Create low-energy environments where juvenile salmon put the food they ingest into growth rather than into fighting currents

Increase structural complexity with many physical niches where salmon can avoid predators

Beavers' dams are able to nurture salmon juveniles in estuarine tidal marshes where the salinity is less than 10 ppm. Beavers build small dams of generally less than 2 feet (60 cm) high in channels in the myrtle zone. These dams can be overtopped at high tide and hold water at low tide. This provides refuges for juvenile salmon so they do not have to swim into large channels where they are subject to predation.^[57]