

Appendix 10

Key Literature, Resources and Glossary

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Key Literature and Resources

This BMSF has been produced with reference to several key documents. Many of these already contain detailed reviews of the academic literature, and so it is not considered necessary to repeat this exercise here. The following is a short list of some of the key policy and practical documents that are available:

The Feasibility and Acceptability of reintroducing the European beaver to England.

Natural England & People's Trust for Endangered Species 2009.

<https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/45003>

Beavers in Scotland – a Report to the Scottish Government

Scottish Natural Heritage 2015

<https://www.nature.scot/beavers-scotland-report-scottish-government>

The Scottish Beaver Trial: The story of Britain's first licensed release into the wild

Scottish Wildlife Trust & Royal Zoological Society for Scotland 2014

<https://www.scottishbeavers.org.uk/beaver-facts/publications>

A critical review of the effects of beavers upon fish and fish stocks.

Scottish Natural Heritage 2010

<https://www.unine.ch/files/live/sites/cscf/files/shared/documents/castor/deutsch/Scottish%20Natura%20Heritage%20Commissioned%20Report%20349%20A%20critical%20review%20of%20the%20effects%20of%20beavers%20upon%20fish%20and%20fish%20stocks.pdf>

The Eurasian Beaver Handbook – Ecology and Management of *Castor fiber*

Roisin Campbell-Palmer et al 2016. Pelagic publishing

<https://pelagicpublishing.com/products/eurasian-beaver-handbook>



Glossary

Conservation status – is a measure of the population of a species, and its robustness. It might include its ability to withstand seasonal or environmental change and shocks

Deterrents – are methods of deterring beavers from using certain areas of their territory. These might include chemical sprays, flashing lights or ultrasound devices.

Ecological carrying capacity – is the maximum population of a particular species that can be sustained by its environment. In the context of beavers, the carrying capacity is determined by the food resources available within the catchment. As an increasing beaver population approaches this limit, territorial conflict becomes a more important mechanism for controlling numbers of animals, and body condition and fecundity declines.

Keystone species – are species that have a disproportionately large impact on their environment relative to their abundance and create habitats for a wide variety of other species. The dam building and coppicing activities of beavers make them a very good example of a keystone species.

Mitigation measures – are steps that can be taken to reduce the degree of impact or conflict. Where beavers are building dams, mitigation measures might include steps to reduce the water level. If the beavers are gnawing on trees, mitigation measures might include protecting trees.

Native species – An animal or plant indigenous to a place. I.e. one that originated or occurs naturally in a particular geographical area, whether subsequently resident there or not.

ROBT – River Otter Beaver Trial – is a five-year licensed trial reintroduction of beaver into the River Otter that runs between February 2015 and 2020.

