



were growing close to handled trees, were not handled with the test glues.

During the experiments to prevent damages prime caused by beavers we controlled how the glue remained on the trees and did the glue any harm of the growth of the trees. We also checked during the test years, what kind of tracks of beavers/hares could be observed in the experiment areas. The experiments were carried out together with the Game Management Districts of Kymi and Satakunta, and with some hunters and landowners/gardeners.



ANALYSIS OF THE ORIGINS OF THE BEAVERS INHABITING THE EUROPEAN NORTH OF RUSSIA

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Two beaver species now inhabit the European North of Russia – the Canadian and the European beavers. The Canadian beaver population originates from 7 animals brought from the USA and released in Finland in 1937 (Linnamies, 1956; Siivonen, 1956; Lahti, 1968; Ermala et al., 1989). Their progeny then expanded into Russian territory. European beavers have been released in all regions of Russia's European North except for Karelia. Voronezh and Smolensk Regions, Byelorussia, Mari Republic and other regions were the sources from which the species spread. The paper discusses the provenance of the beavers in territories co-inhabited by the two species.

