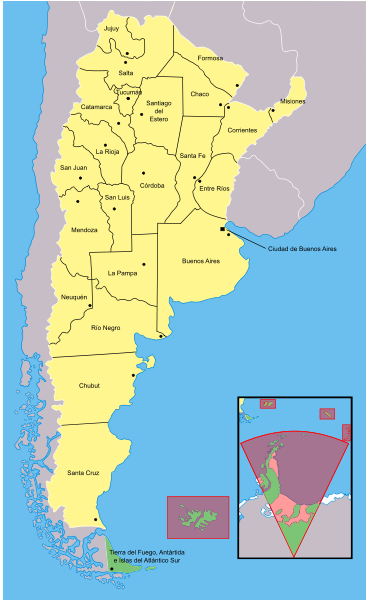
**Alien Invasion: Beavers were introduced to Tierra del Fuego in 1946**

Argentine President Perón authorized the introduction of 25 breeding beaver couples from Manitoba, Canada, to the island of [Tierra del Fuego](http://www.viator.com/Ushuaia-attractions/Tierra-del-Fuego-National-Park/d933-a3589) in Argentina. Imported to raise commercial fur farms, copying the Canadian profit making business (profit of 35$ to 50$ per pelt). There are estimated around 150,000 on the island that have invaded 16 million hectares

**Problems**

They chew their way through river valleys and stream beds, destroying the trees they need for food and building dams, which creates even greater damage. When the beavers take over an area like this, they raise the water level, the roots in the trees rot, and the tree dies.

“Its natural predator is the bear. So they should have brought the bear too,” local lumberyard owners told the BBC. “The day is going to come when they’re going to be the only ones left here and we’re all going to have to leave. It will become the island of the beavers.”

When the ponds drain out, the muddy areas become meadows that then invite exotic species. “The change in the forested portion of this biome is the largest landscape-level alteration in the Holocene — that is, approximately 10,000 years,”

Tourism has been impacted greatly since the unique, indigenous forest, has been left as a great plain of destruction. Although North American trees have evolved with beavers and many are able to grow back from their roots, South American trees simply die when the animals gnaw them down. The dams the beavers make turn stream areas into stagnant bogs, leaving a huge impact on aquatic life, according to ecologists.

BUT, some tourists love to watch beavers in action whilst on their hiking trail.

**Solutions**

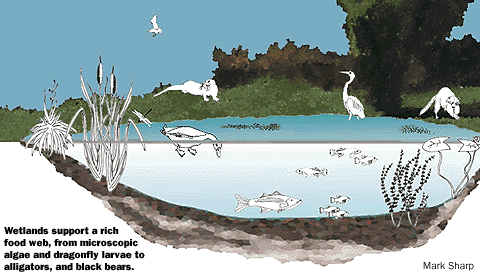
The main idea the government is aiming for is the **eradication** of the beavers

Currently, there are no predators to the beaver in South America. Some locals recommend that they introduce the bear since it is the natural predator.

Make the hunting of the furs more cost beneficial.

**Conclusion**

Overall, I believe that the problem at hand can be resolved, but the communities must be patient in order to see an effect. I would highly recommend the government to encourage hunters to still pursue the eradication of these menacing beavers. One method that could be used is that the government could add profit to the revenue made by the local hunters, hopefully encouraging an increase in hunting all year round. This method may not be the cheapest way of removing the problem, but it would most definitely be very reliable. It may have to be conducted soon since locals are already convinced the area is going to become ‘beaver land’



The beavers are currently harming all of these wetland creatures.