

Invasive beavers: Bad for the climate

May 2 2019

Scientists documented the effects of invasive North American beavers (*Castor canadensis*) on carbon sequestration of a riparian forest in Tierra del Fuego.

Scientists estimated that 1.177 (+/- 0.103) megatonnes of carbon would be lost if all of the predicted 18,384 hectares (70 square miles) of [habitat](#) (14 percent of the total forested area) were colonized by [beavers](#).

These results document the impacts of invasive mammals on large terrestrial carbon sinks and highlight the need for understanding the magnitude of such effects across both landscape- and regional-scales.

More information: Chloe Margaret Papier et al, Invasive species and carbon flux: the case of invasive beavers (*Castor canadensis*) in riparian Nothofagus forests of Tierra del Fuego, Chile, *Climatic Change* (2019). [DOI: 10.1007/s10584-019-02377-x](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-019-02377-x)

Provided by Wildlife Conservation Society

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