

The of little value, he sold them

Environment



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

The Iguazú National Park covers an area of subtropical forest of the Argentine province of Misiones, on the border with Brazil.

Inside the park, on the Iguazú River, the famous Iguazú waterfalls include numerous waterfalls, such as the emblematic Garganta del Diablo. The surrounding park hosts a wide variety of wildlife, such as coatis, jaguars, and toucans, as well as trails and viewpoints. The climate of the area where the Iguazú National Park is located is subtropical without a dry season.

the thermal amplitude is marked, so the nights are not usually too hot. The average temperature of the hottest month (February) is 25. 7°C (78° F), and in July the average is 14. 6°C (57° F). The average annual relative humidity varies between 75% and 90%. Rainfall ranges from 1, 600 to 2, 000 mm per year, with a short period of decline in rainfall in the winter months. 1Gregorio Lezama was the first owner of these lands and, considering them of little value, he sold them in a public auction whose advertisement read “ block of jungle bordering several waterfalls”.

Its next owner, Domingo Ayarragaray, promoted it partially, placing a hotel and roads so that visitors could see the falls and exploited the lumber treasure of the place until it was acquired by the government of President Hipólito Yrigoyen. After this incorporation into the national patrimony, on October 9, 1934, it was declared a National Park by Law 12. 103. The Iguazú National Park was designated a World Heritage Site by Unesco in 1984. In addition, the Iguazú Falls, one of the new Wonders of the World, have Outstanding Universal Value, according to Unesco. 2The geological history of this area allows us to more easily understand the magnificence of the Iguazu

Falls. We could begin by saying that this area is formed by extensive lava blanks that emerged during the Jurassic period in a non-explosive manner, that is, by gentle sliding spills that emerged from faults and sutures not yet solidified.

Such is the case, that this area constitutes the largest area of emerged lava on the planet with flows over millions of square kilometers. However, this relief was modified in the Quaternary, due to the succession of dry and humid periods that caused the level of the river to oscillate. In the latter, the waters were encased and began their work of excavation, so that the waterfalls, were slowly receding and forming a narrow canyon. Nascent cataracts, formed by saving the waters of the Iguazú River, the existing slope to the course of the Paraná River, were eating ground to the basaltic lava flows, until being currently 28 kilometers above the junction of both rivers. 3 The Iguazú National Park is located near Puerto Iguazú, Province of Misiones. It has an area of 67, 620 hectares belonging to the Selva Paranaense ecoregion.

As a whole, the arboreal flora of the Iguazú National Park is composed of more than 90 species, such as Palma and Palo rosa or perobá. The latter is a tree that can reach up to 40 m in height and in its shadow palm hearts grow; palm trees whose trunks end in an edible bud. There is a great variety of some plants that live in a humid ecosystem. There are also several types of climates. Among the main species of birds that inhabit the place, there must appear the swifts of the waterfall, which fly through the interstices of the columns of water to settle on the rocky wall, where they usually nest. In the

sector of the footbridges, it is not strange to find layers and specimens of the big toucan, one of the 5 species of tunnels that live in the park.

Also highlights the harpy eagle, The cart tatù. In the sunny parts of the trails, especially around noon, you can see specimens of lizards, climbing trunks and stones. Among the species in danger of extinction that are in the park, the jaguar, the tapir, the ocelot, the jaguarundi, the big anteater, the tamandua, the wild eagles, and the yacaré overo should be mentioned. Among the insects in the park are butterflies of the order Lepidoptera, the genus Morpho, and Heliconius, with their “ tails of swallows” family; Papilionidae, others that abound in the soil or in the mud Pieridae Family. Regarding the ants stand out the clippers: Solenopsis, the “ tiger” ants.

4There are too many exciting things to do in this National Park such as Hiking, nature observation, avifauna watching, river rides by boat or rubber boats, rafting, trekking, mountain biking, 4×4 excursions, horseback riding or truck safaris through the jungle, camping. On full moon nights, on the upper walks, guided walks are conducted by park rangers. The schedules are shown on the billboard of the Visitors Center, open for consultations from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. 5