

Cultivated plants

At present, global agriculture uses about **2500 species** of cultivated plants and a few hundred species of cultivated animals, but only several hundred cultivated species are prevalent. The dominant groups of cultivated plant species are cereals (wheat, barley, rye, rice, corn, sorghum, etc.), pulses, roots and tubers (potatoes, yam, etc.), fruits, and vegetables.

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№ 5 October

2020

Weeds

Wild plants that live on land used as agricultural land (vegetable garden). The harm caused by weeds is associated with both a decrease in yield and a deterioration in the quality of agricultural products.



Wheat

**The dominant
cultivated animal
species are cattle,
sheep, goats, pigs,
equines, buffaloes,
camels, chickens,
and ducks.**



Cornflower



Potatoes



Bluegrass

The role of agriculture in the economy of a country or region shows its structure and level of development. The share of people employed in agriculture among the economically active population, as well as the share of agriculture in the structure of gross domestic product, are used as indicators of the role of agriculture.

These indicators are quite high in most

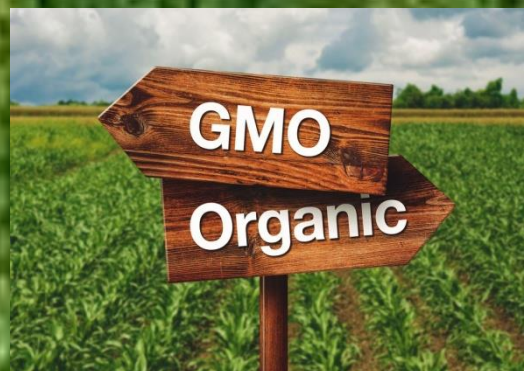
developing countries, where more than half of the economically active population is employed in agriculture. Agriculture there follows an extensive path of development, that is, an increase in production is achieved by expanding cultivated areas, increasing the number of livestock, and increasing the number of people employed in agriculture. In such countries, whose economies are of the

agrarian type, the indicators of mechanization, chemicalization, land reclamation, etc. are low.



Developed agriculture is one of the security factors of the country, as it makes it less dependent on other countries. For this reason, agriculture is supported and subsidized in developed, industrialized countries, although from an economic point of view, it would be more profitable to import products from less developed countries.

Currently, research is underway to improve the forms of farming, with the help of selection methods and genetic engineering, new species of plants and animals are being developed that are more resistant to pests, viable, and have higher productive qualities.



In the distant future, the possibility of terraforming planets is being considered to create conditions suitable for life on them and maintain the biosphere familiar to humans.



*The World, студенческая газета
кафедры английского языка ГГУ
им. Ф. Скорины, № 5 (октябрь),
2020. Редакция: студенты
группы БИ-22б. Корректор: В.Ю.
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