Productive Summer - Man Cans 700 Quarts of Tomatoes; Ex-Hippie Makes Hay, Bakes Bread, Weaves and Composts

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The Green Revolution

The Green Revolution is a term used to describe the period of rapid agricultural development that occurred in the mid-20th century, particularly in Mexico, South America, and South Asia. The term was coined by Rockefeller Foundation official David Rockefeller to describe the "green revolution" that would bring about a "green revolution" to the world's food production systems.

The Green Revolution involved the development and spread of high-yield rice and wheat varieties, which were bred to be more resistant to disease and environmental stress than traditional varieties. This led to significant increases in crop yields and helped reduce world hunger and poverty.

The Green Revolution was also characterized by the introduction of modern agricultural practices, such as the use of fertilizers, pesticides, and irrigation. These practices helped to increase crop yields and make agriculture more productive.

The Green Revolution had both positive and negative effects. On the one hand, it helped to increase food production and reduce hunger and poverty. On the other hand, it also contributed to environmental degradation and social inequality.

For further information, you may want to read the article "The Green Revolution: A Success or a Failure?" by Norman Borlaug, which was published in 1993 in the journal World Development. The article discusses the successes and failures of the Green Revolution and its impact on global food security and agricultural development.