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## Columbian Exchange: Plants

The plants associated with the Columbian Exchange drastically changed both the economy and culture of the New and Old Worlds. European voyagers returned home with New World plants, for example, beans, squash, stew peppers, sunflowers, peanuts, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, avocado and pineapple. In any case, the two most significant New World plants were the potato and maize (corn). They would in the long run effectsly affect the Old World and present day people groups.

Maize (corn) is a significant New World yield engaged with the Columbian Exchange. It was constantly essential to the social orders of Central America since it could be dried and put away for significant stretches of time. It was effectively moved to Europe as a result of its versatile nature and would in the long run be developed in a wide range of districts far and wide. The presentation of maize into the Old World, alongside other New World nourishments, prompted a populace development as the new food sources helped bolster bigger social orders.

Potatoes are local to South America however were shipped to the Old World where they would turn into a key part of the eating regimen of numerous Europeans for quite a long time to come. The potato was significant on the grounds that they could oppose cold temperatures and develop in moderately flimsy soil. In particular, the potato would be imperative to Ireland specifically and by the nineteenth century, Ireland was so subject to the potato as a wellspring of nourishment that the 'Irish Potato Famine' in the 1840's and 1850's caused mass starvation and migration from Ireland. Roughly two-fifths of the populace was exclusively dependent on the potato as a wellspring of nourishment, and when a potato malady devastated the yields it had sensational impacts for Ireland and Irish individuals. Ireland's populace dropped around 20% to 25% between the long periods of the starvation.

Numerous Old World plants were brought to the New World and would dramatically affect the Americas. Above all, Old World yields like wheat and grain wound up staple developing harvests on the American prairies. A progressively explicit case of an Old World harvest was the sugarcane. The sugarcane was a critical yield truly. Christopher Columbus acquainted the harvest with the Caribbean on his second voyage to the Americas. The new yield prospered in the New World with sugarcane estates being created in Cuba, Puerto Rico and Jamaica. Sugar today is utilized in numerous nourishments and has since turned out to be one of the biggest money crops ever.

Espresso had been developed in Africa and the Middle East before it was moved to the Americas. Once in the New World, espresso turned into a significant new yield in Central and South America. It has kept on being a significant yield of the locale because of its capacity to develop effectively in the atmosphere of Central and South America. Today espresso is a mainstream drink the world over.