**WORKSHOP 6 EDITING**

**Using the lessons learned in class, edit this example using track changes in word. For context, this is the first paragraph of an ENV 226 Introduction. Save with your last name in the title (e.g., EditingPractice\_Souther) and submit in the Workshop 6 submission box. You can work in groups, but please upload your own copy to get credit for the activity.**

With the ever-growing concerns of ecosystem disturbances such as climate change, pollution, and more. It is imperative now more than ever that humans look towards green solutions to maintain the current ecosystems around the globe. While according to Francesco Giancaterini and their team, the effects of climate change are virtually irreversible at this point and it is important to focus on what we can preserve; allowing species that are resilient to these ever-growing disturbances flourish and to maintain high diversity in the coming years (Giancaterini, 2022). While many people think about animal resilience, we also have to acknowledge and look at plant species. Will the corn we grow work in a hotter climate? Will things like Garlic that require a frost period grow properly in the coming decades? According to Jill Johnstone, their research on disturbances in forests show that changes in disturbances such as climate can cause a “misalignment of legacies” that can negatively affect the resilience of an ecosystem and that these negative effects can remain quite hidden until it's too late. One study tested the effects of temperature specifically on faba garlics, and results displayed that while production was limited due to cold weather, and that low temperatures had an adverse effect, particularly in the early pod formation and flowering stages, this species was also largely susceptible to heat damage as well (Zhou et al., 2018). Research surrounding the growth of these species is of the utmost importance, as it allows for more comprehensive and deliberate growth with more plentiful yields (Muehlbauer, 1994).