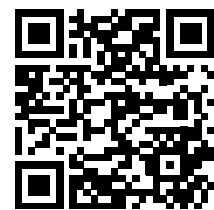


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# Australian Farming Beginnings



The early \_\_\_\_\_ in Australia faced a challenging environment. They had to learn how to work the \_\_\_\_\_ which was different from what they knew back in Europe. At first, they tried growing \_\_\_\_\_ like wheat and barley. However, they quickly realized that these crops were not well suited to the Australian \_\_\_\_\_. Instead, they found success with other crops such as sugarcane and \_\_\_\_\_, which flourished in the new environment.

Raising \_\_\_\_\_ became a crucial part of Australian agriculture. Sheep were particularly valuable for their \_\_\_\_\_, which became a major export product. The introduction of \_\_\_\_\_ sheep was a turning point, as their wool was of very high quality. Cattle farming also became important, providing \_\_\_\_\_ and dairy products for both domestic use and export.

The \_\_\_\_\_ Australians played a significant role in the development of sustainable farming \_\_\_\_\_. They introduced the settlers to native plants that could be cultivated and to \_\_\_\_\_ that helped manage the land more effectively. This knowledge helped the early agricultural \_\_\_\_\_ to grow and adapt to the unique Australian landscape.

Irrigation systems were developed to water the \_\_\_\_\_, a critical innovation given the country's dry conditions. These \_\_\_\_\_ allowed for the expansion of farming into areas that were previously considered too arid for \_\_\_\_\_.

Today, Australia's agricultural sector is a testament to the resilience and innovation of its early \_\_\_\_\_. They overcame numerous challenges to establish a thriving industry that is an essential part of the \_\_\_\_\_'s economy and history.

- sector
- farmers
- grapes
- cultivation
- crops
- soil
- systems
- techniques
- wool
- nation
- crops
- livestock
- Merino
- beef
- practices
- climate
- settlers
- Indigenous