**英译汉**

We need to talk about plastics. Plastic products have become a convenient tool in many areas of life, and agriculture is no different. Plastics are used for everything from seedling trays and irrigation tubing to pesticide containers and livestock feed bags. However, their proliferation has led to mounting environmental problems that threaten soil health, water quality and human well-being.

In late 2021, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) released a landmark report assessing the use of plastics in agriculture. The report calculated that, in 2019, agricultural value chains used 12.5 million tonnes of plastic products in plant and animal production and 37.3 million tonnes in food packaging.

“We estimated that crop production and livestock sectors together contributed 10 million tonnes, followed by fisheries and aquaculture with 2.1 million tonnes and forestry with 0.2 million tonnes,” said Richard Thompson, FAO Agricultural Plastics and Sustainability Specialist and one of the authors of the report.

“The global demand for greenhouse, mulching and silage films is also projected to increase by about 50 percent by 2030,” he added.

But where does all this plastic go once it has served its purpose? Existing data suggests that only a small fraction of agricultural plastics is collected and recycled, while most are buried or landfilled, resulting in negative impacts to ecosystems, biodiversity and human health.

Alarmingly, many plastics aren’t disposed of at all. A good example is mulching films, which farmers commonly use to cover the soil to help regulate temperature, conserve moisture and suppress weed growth. These films can be difficult to retrieve after harvesting, often leaving plastic residues in the soil that lead to erosion, reduced water infiltration and decreased microbial activity. (281 words)

**汉译英**

万年传统大米是一个了不起的古老和原型品种，最早于南北朝时期（公元420年-公元589年）在何桥村种植。这种大米以前被称为“坞源早”，现在通常被称为“芒谷”。万年水稻品种只能在何桥村生长，因为只有在这个村子才兼备冷泉水、特殊的土壤条件和气候。

传统的水稻需要常年的冷泉水来灌溉，而周围的森林在水土保持方面起着关键作用。周围的森林和稻田是同一个农林系统的一部分。鉴于水稻能抵抗病虫害，且能适应贫瘠土壤，农民不需要使用化肥和农药，从而形成了可持续的种植环境，有助于生物多样性的保护。聪明的万年人还记录了他们自古以来种植传统水稻和水稻文化的经验。稻米文化与他们的日常生活密切相关，表现在他们的习俗、饮食、语言上，构成了他们文化多样性的一个重要组成部分。（317个汉字）