Brotato

1.	Adjective
2.	Noun
3.	Noun
4.	Past Tense Verb
5.	Adverb
6.	Adjective
7.	Verb Ending In Ing
8.	Plural Noun
9.	Location
10.	Adjective
11.	Number Range
12.	Time Increment
13.	Plural Noun
14.	Noun (Possessive)
15.	Noun
16.	Percentage
17.	Plural Noun
18.	Proper Noun Plural
19.	Proper Noun
20.	Noun
21.	Chronological Number
22.	Time Increment
23.	Adjective

24.	Noun
25.	Adjective
26.	Chronological Number
27.	Time Increment
28.	Noun
29.	Adjective
30.	Noun
31.	Year
32.	Location
33.	Adjective
34.	Proper Noun
35.	Noun
36.	Number Type
37.	Number
38.	Noun
39.	Number Type
40.	Adjective

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Noun species occur throughout the Americas, from the United States to Uruguay.[3] The Noun
was originally believed to have been
Adjective Verb ending in ing of the wide variety of cultivars and wild species proved a single origin
forin the area of present-day southern(from a species in the Solanum
brevicaule complex), where they wereAdjectiveyears ago.[5][6][7] Following
of selective breeding, there are now over a thousand different types ofOf
these subspecies, a variety that at one point grew in the Chiloé; Archipelago (the Noun (possessive) south-
central Chilean sub-center of origin) left itson overof the cultivated
Plural noun worldwide.[8][9]
Following the Proper noun plural conquest of the Proper noun Empire, the proper noun plural
introduced the Noun to Europe in the second half of the Chronological number Time increment.
The staple was subsequently conveyed bymariners to territories and ports throughout the world
. Thewas slow to be adopted by distrustful European farmers, but soon enough it became an
food staple and field crop that played a major role in the EuropeanChronological number
limited number of varieties initially introduced, left thevulnerable to disease. In a
plant disease known as late blight, caused by the fungus-like oomycete Phytophthora infestans, spread rapidly
through the poorer communities of western resulting in the crop failures that led to the
Adjective Proper noun Noun . Nonetheless, Number type of varieties persist in the
Andes, where overcultivars might be found in a single and aumber type
or more might be maintained by a singlehousehold.