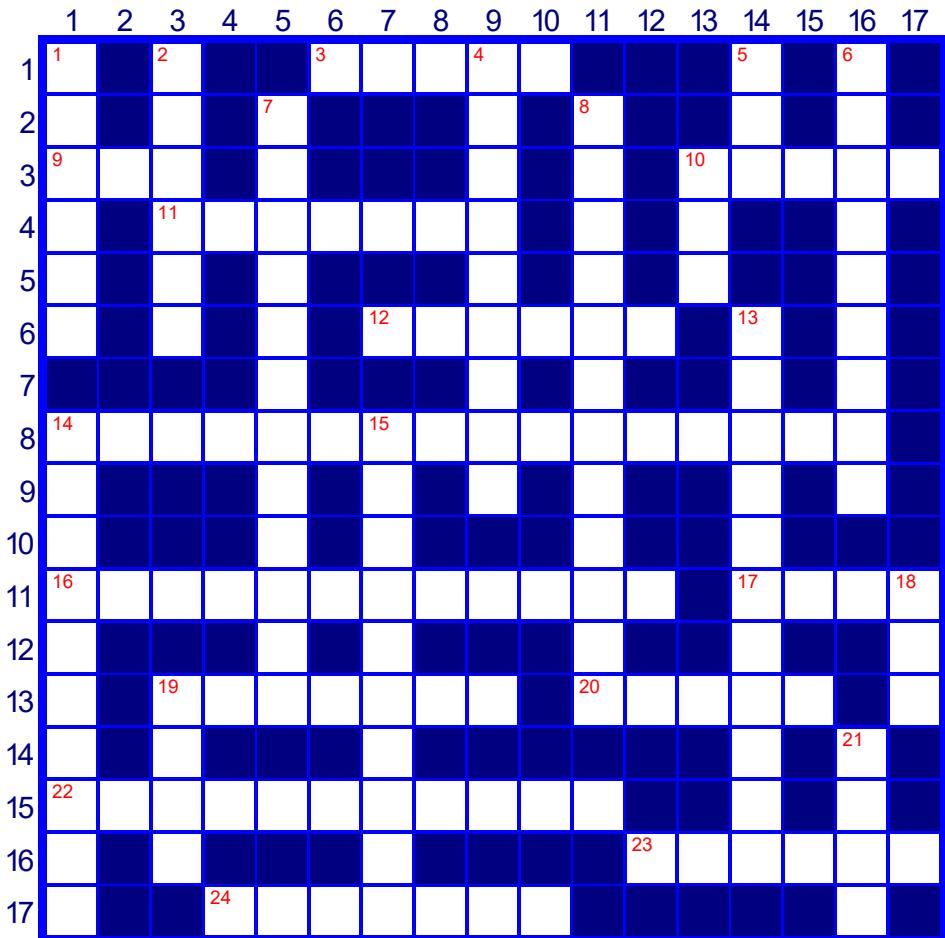


Environment Protection - 17 x 17



Across

3 A type of wetland that does not accumulate appreciable peat deposits and is dominated by herbaceous vegetation. Marshes may be either fresh or saltwater, tidal or non-tidal. (5)

9 A type of wetland that accumulates peat deposits. XXXs are less acidic than bogs, (5)

deriving most of their water from groundwater rich in calcium and magnesium. (3)

10 Any physical, chemical, or biological entity that can be harmful to an organism. (5)

11 Animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, storage, sale, preparation, cooking, and serving of foods.

(7)

12 1. A shallow pond where sunlight, bacterial action, and oxygen

work to purify wastewater; also used for storage of wastewater or spent nuclear fuel rods. 2. Shallow body of water, often separated from the sea by coral reefs or sandbars. (6)

14 The maximum amount of air

polluting discharge legally allowed from a single source, mobile or stationary. (8,8)

16 Changing a solid into a liquid. (12)

17 (Pb) A heavy metal that is hazardous to health if breathed or swallowed. Its use in gasoline, paints, and plumbing compounds has been sharply

restricted or eliminated by laws and regulations. (4)

19 Organic compounds that are byproducts of petroleum refining, tanning, and textile, dye, and resin manufacturing. Low concentrations cause taste and odour problems in water; higher concentrations can kill aquatic life and humans. (7)

20 Minerals that water picks up as it passes through the air, over and under the ground, or from households and industry. (5)

22 A pesticide compound specifically used to kill or prevent the growth of insects. (11)

23 A type of treeless ecosystem dominated by lichens, mosses, grasses, and woody plants. XXXXXX is found at high latitudes (arctic XXXXXX) and high altitudes (alpine XXXXXX). Arctic XXXXXX is

underlain by permafrost and is usually water saturated. (6)

24 The wearing away of land surface by wind or water, intensified by land-clearing practices related to farming, residential or industrial development, road building, or logging. (7)

Down

1 A flat board or plate, deflector, guide, or similar device constructed or placed in flowing water or slurry systems to cause more uniform flow velocities to absorb energy and to divert, guide, or agitate liquids. (6)

2 Molds, mildews, yeasts, mushrooms, and puffballs, a group of organisms lacking in chlorophyll (i.e., are not photosynthetic) and which are usually non-mobile, filamentous, and multicellular. Some grow in soil, others attach

themselves to decaying trees and other plants whence they obtain nutrients. Some are pathogens, others stabilize sewage and digest composted waste. (6)

4 An interaction of two or more chemicals that results in an effect greater than the sum of their separate effects. (9)

5 A type of wetland that accumulates appreciable peat deposits. Bogs depend primarily on precipitation for their water source, and are usually acidic and rich in plant residue with a conspicuous mat of living green moss. (3)

6 Pesticides which are used to control, deter, or destroy fungi. (9)

7 The portion of the atmosphere 10-to-25 miles above the earth's surface. (12)

8 Chemical compounds that consist entirely of carbon and hydrogen. (12)

10 The mineral

content of a product remaining after complete combustion. (3)

13 Clumping of particles in wastewater to settle out impurities, often induced by chemicals such as lime, alum, and iron salts. (11)

14 A chemical that aids in suspending one liquid in another. Usually an organic chemical in an aqueous solution. (10)

15 Chemical compounds used in anti-foulant paints to protect the hulls of boats and ships, buoys, and pilings from marine organisms such as barnacles. (10)

18 The first chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticide chemical name Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane) . It has a half-life of 15 years and can collect in fatty tissues of certain animals. EPA banned registration and interstate sale of XXX for virtually all but

emergency uses
in the United
States in 1972
because of its
persistence in
the environment
and
accumulation in
the food chain.
(3)

19 An insect,
rodent,
nematode,
fungus, weed or
other form of
terrestrial or
aquatic plant or
animal life that
is injurious to
health or the
environment. (4)

21 The uranium-
containing heart
of a nuclear
reactor, where
energy is
released. (4)