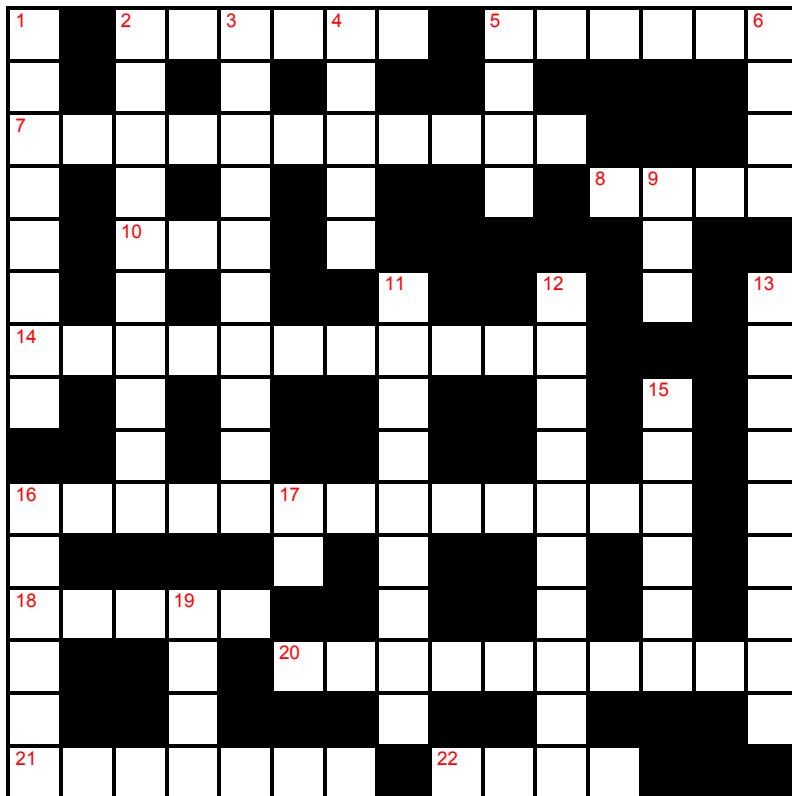


Soil _Science _15x15 _2008-10-19
B.B. Huria



Across

2 A soil which is suitable for production of cultivated crops in an economical and practical manner. (6)

5 Rock fragments 250 to 600 mm in diameter. (6)

7 Capable of utilizing inorganic carbon as the main source of carbon and of obtaining energy for life

processes from the oxidation of inorganic elements (chemotrophic) or from radiant energy (phototrophic). (11)

8 The solid part of the earth's surface or any part thereof. (4)

10 Wet spongy ground of decomposing vegetation; has poorer drainage than a swamp;

soil is unfit for cultivation but can be cut and dried and used for fuel. (3)

14 Underground water that is held in the soil and in pervious rocks. (11)

16 Breakdown of complex organic molecules of dead protoplasm and cell walls into simpler organic and inorganic molecules,

which may be used again by other organisms. (13)

18 Consisting of soil aggregates that have developed predominantly along the horizontal axes; laminated; flaky. (5)

20 A chemical reaction in which water reacts with a compound to produce other compounds;

involves the splitting of a bond and the addition of the hydrogen cation and the hydroxide anion from the water. (10)

21 The study of the relationship between organisms and their environment. (7)

22 Any of various minerals consisting of hydrous silicates of aluminum or potassium etc. that crystallize in forms that allow perfect cleavage into very thin leaves; used as dielectrics because of their resistance to electricity. (4)

Down

1 The process of removing gravitational water from soil, using artificial or natural conditions, such that freely moving water can drain, under gravity, through or off soil. (8)

2 A substance that is produced by a species of

microorganism and, in dilute solution, has the capacity to inhibit the growth of or kill certain other organisms. (10)

3 The mutual killing, injury, or inhibition of growth of dissimilar organisms occupying the same ecological niche. (10)

4 Not compact or dense in structure or arrangement. (5)

5 Material in the top layer of the surface of the earth in which plants can grow (especially with reference to its quality or use). (4)

6 A soil particle between 0.05 and 2.0 mm in diameter. (4)

9 Substance remaining after ignition of plant material. (3)

11 A mass of material that has slipped downhill by gravity, often assisted by water when the material is saturated. (9)

12 With a longer summer, deciduous forest prevails, which produces milder, less acid humus that forms _____ soil, more or less leached. (10)

13 In the atmosphere, the inversion at about 80 km height, which separates the mesosphere from the thermosphere above. (9)

15 A parasitic plant lacking chlorophyll and leaves and true stems and roots and reproducing by spores. (6)

16 A pair of separated opposite electrical charges. (6)

17 The negative logarithm of hydrogen ion activity (concentration). (2)

19 Unstratified glacial drift deposited directly by the ice and consisting of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders intermingled in any proportion. (4)